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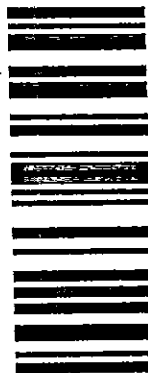
on shall be cancelled by the Commission, for which candidate will be liable.

Q. No.	Total Marks	Obtained Marks
Unit-I-A	10	5
Unit-I-B	25	8
Unit-I-C	40	19
Unit-II-A	10	6
Unit-II-B	25	20.5
Unit-II-C	30	17.75
Unit-III-A-A	10	2.75
Unit-III-A-B	10	3.5
Unit-III-B-A	10	6.5
Unit-III-B-B	10	6
Unit-III-C-A	10	3.75
Unit-III-C-B	10	2.5
Total Obt. Marks in Figures	200	101.25
Total Obt. Marks in Words		One Hundred and One+ 1/4

PART - I

Paper Code

P-3



307295



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। यहां 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 नंबर 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 हिन्दी 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 लाईन से बाहर प्रत्युत्तर नहीं लिखें। बॉर्डर लाईन 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.

Paper-III

4



SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

Karmveer Singh Rank 15



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 means sense of unity & brotherhood.

It aims for national integration.

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?

In the Disqualification of MP by President -
he needs to consult election Commission.
It is obligatory for president to follow
the advice.

1(One)

(Q.Unit-I-A-1)

0.25(Zero¹/₄)

(Q.Unit-I-A-2)



3. What are the key points of 'Abraham Accords'?
'अब्राहम समझौते' के मुख्य बिन्दु क्या हैं?

Mediated by USA. It is an accord signed between Israel and UAE/BAHRAIN.
It establishes formal diplomatic relations with Israel without getting it shadowed by Palestinian issue.

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

(Q. Unit-I-A-3)

4. What is 'THAAD'?
'थाड' क्या है?

THAAD is USA's anti-missile defence system.
US has deployed it in South-Korea.
It is capable of shooting down aerial threats.
It has a radar and interceptor missiles.

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

(Q. Unit-I-A-4)

5. Write four major issues discussed in G-20 Rome Summit 2021.
G-20 रोम शिखर सम्मेलन 2021 के चार प्रमुख मुद्दे लिखिए।

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

(Q. Unit-I-A-5)

- (i) Corona pandemic.
- (ii) Economic recovery path post-covid.
- (iii) Climate change.
- (iv) Sustainable development - & resilient-supply chains.



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।

I Support the above statement.

Constituent assembly continued to work as
provisional assembly. & ^{elected} ~~acted~~ as first cabinet of India.

(1) It had diverse representation of communities.
e.g. Ambedkar from SC's, SP Mukherjee of right wing etc.

(2) Ambedkar was given law minister's position even when he wasn't part of Congress. Thus a talent appreciation.

(3) Amrit Kaur represented Sikhs and women section.

(4) Babu Jagjivan Ram represented Dalits. (5) It was elected indirectly by provinces thus had the stamp of people's will and zeal of nationalist fervour.

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?

In recent times there is criticism around judiciary's judicial review power use. e.g. Janakpur & Sakinaka case.
People call it judicial overreach where law making power is with legislature and SC can not encroach.

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-I-B-6)



upon it. There is strict separation of power in consti. But judiciary legitimizes its use of power on the following grounds: (1) Judicial review as a constitutional power (Art 32). (2) There is duty of SC to check executive tyranny & legislative flaws. (3) There are areas of legal vacuum. (4) Need to protect fundamental right & weaker sections.

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।

Ground of Removal $\Rightarrow$ Grave constitutional Impropriety.
Motion $\Rightarrow$ It can be adopted by any house. It needs $\frac{1}{4}^{\text{th}}$ members backing for introduction. Upon discussion & voting in parent house it goes to other house.

Voting $\Rightarrow$ It needs super-special majority i.e. $\frac{3}{4}$ of total membership of both the houses.

President's Rights $\Rightarrow$ He has the right to be heard for himself or any person appointed by him. He doesn't vote.

It is the most difficult removal process. No president has been impeached so far.

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

It is philosophy for collaboration on energy resources and non-renewable power.

2(Two)
(Q. Unit-I-B-7)

0.5(Zero $\frac{1}{2}$)
(Q. Unit-I-B-8)

0.5(Zero $\frac{1}{2}$)
(Q. Unit-I-B-8)



It calls for cross-country collaboration on sharing of power sources like solar, wind etc.

Tropical countries are blessed in abundant-
in sunshine. They should provide solar energy
to temperate countries through grid. It is
envisaged as a tool to fight the climate
change together.

eg. International Solar Alliance (by India)

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 took place in 1952
in Rajasthan. Main features are.

- ① Teeke Ram palniwal became first-elected
chief minister of Rajasthan.
- ② Congress party got the largest no. of seats.
- ③ Ram Rajya parishad came at second no.
- ④ Voter turnout was moderate (Around 50%).
- ⑤ Many eligible voters were not even registered.
- ⑥ There was decent representation of women
as well.

1.5(One½)
(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।

Judicial review is constitutional power given under Art-32. It empowers judiciary to review the acts of executive and legislature. It is also to protect fundamental rights of citizens. Overall purpose is to protect people against executive tyranny & legislative overreach.

Features → Under Art 32 SC can issue writs: Art 226 HC for the enforcement of fundamental rights.

② If any act/law is unconstitutional then it can be declared ultra-vires under Art-13.

③ Judicial review is part of basic structure.

④ It can take suo-moto cognisance or through PIL to enforce the writ of laws.

Evolution → ① Dankari-prasad case, 1952 ⇒ SC. said that - govt can amend FR. without restrictions.

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

1.5(One½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)



② Golaknath case, 1967 $\Rightarrow$ FR amendment comes under ~~unhindered~~ unhindered.
can't be done and comes under ambit of Art 32/13

③ Keshvanand Bharti case, 1973 $\Rightarrow$ FR can be amended but subject to Judicial review under Art 32. Declared it as part of Basic structures.

Now over the years Judicial review has made way for Judicial activism and PIL is used as a handy tool.

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।

Uptill 2014 planning commission worked as apex planning body. It was replaced by NITI.

Aayog with same mandate but with different flavour.

<u>Planning Commission</u>	<u>NITI Aayog</u>
$\rightarrow$ <u>Top down approach</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>Bottoms up approach</u>
$\rightarrow$ <u>Centralised style of working</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>Decentralised style of working</u> (states representation)
$\rightarrow$ <u>Unitary tendency in federal structure</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>Cooperative and competitive federalism</u>
$\rightarrow$ <u>Worked as super-cabinet</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>An empowered Advisory body</u>
$\rightarrow$ <u>Overarching role in financial matters & planning</u> <u>eclipsed Finance commission</u>	$\rightarrow$ <u>Research and Team</u> <u>Indig using for state collaboration</u>

1(One)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-11)

2.5(Two½)

(Q.Unit-I-C-12)



Impact on Indian federalism PLANNING Comm

- ① Kept in unitary tendencies in federal structure.
- ② Financially dependent states (grants by NITI Aayog)
- ③ A non statutory body with enormous power unbalanced the whole legal apparatus.

NITI Aayog → ① Team India spirit.

- ② No grants giving role thus empowered states financially
- ③ Cooperative federalism & sense of positive competition.
- ④ Real time consultancy to states in capacity building & problem solving.

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 was first conceptualised in 2007 as a grouping of 4 countries i.e. India/Japan/US/Australia

It was again revived in 2017 with more vigour and mandate. It is a dialogue partnership of 4 democracies situated in the Indo Pacific.

Strategic Dimensions

- ① Anti-china platform:- Essentially it is an anti-china partnership to contain its belligerent behaviour in neighbourhood.
- ② Stability in South-china sea chinese coercive.

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-12)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-13)

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

1.5(One½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-13)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q.Unit-I-C-13)



behaviour over atolls is creating instability.

③ Maintaining Rule based order $\Rightarrow$ Chinese violation of UNCLOS & other treaties is threatening rule of law.

④ Secure sea lanes & supply lines $\Rightarrow$ Indo pacific is the most important trade route (strait of malacca). It is important to secure it from Chinese coercion.

⑤ Chinese Debt-trap diplomacy $\Rightarrow$ Quad provides alternate platform and mechanism to smaller countries to come out of Chinese welf diplomacy. Quad is still evolving. It is anti-china.

platform but has other many constructive engagements of its own. e.g. Vaccine diplomacy.

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

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

Under 73rd constitutional amendment-act there was made a provision for 3-tier local self government. ^{Gram} Panchayat is at the bottom of it. Gram Sabha is the main body of all electors in the village. It meets regularly but its effectiveness is not as evident as it was envisaged in the act.

Suggestion for improvements.

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-13)

1(One)

(Q. Unit-I-C-13)

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-13)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-I-C-14)



- ① It should meet-regularly time to time.
 - ② It should be given some financial powers.
 - ③ Sarpanch pratinidhi should not be allowed to preside over session rather elected sarpanch should preside over the session.
 - ④ It should take decisions collectively.
 - ⑤ Its decisions should be made binding on the sarpanch.
 - ⑥ Public servant like Gramsevak should be made answerable to Gram Sabha.
 - ⑦ It should have independent-mandate of works.
- Hence only by empowering Gram Sabha real Ram Rajya of Gandhiji can be achieved.

Unit - II
(यूनिट - II)

Part - A
भाग - अ

(65 Marks)
(65 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 Unity of Command and Unity of Direction?
आदेश की एकता एवं निर्देश की एकता में क्या अंतर है?

<u>unity of command</u>	<u>unity of direction</u>
→ one person should.	overall working & directions

3(Three)
(Q. Unit-I-C-14)



take orders from one superior only.	should pass through a proper channel down the hierarchy. No short-cutting is allowed.
→ Strict hierarchy and no dual commandships	

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

Managerial view only sees executive wing of state as part of administration. It believes in set structures of organisation and principles to carry out the duties. For them organisation is universal.

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

It is the lump sum provisional amount passed by parliament for expenditure in the interim before budget is passed. It is generally $\frac{1}{6}$ th or 2 months equivalent of proposed budget.

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

Under Companies act, 2013, CSR is defined.

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

0.25(Zero $\frac{1}{4}$)
(Q.Unit-II-A-2)

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



Towards society.

as social responsibility & duty of business organisation in return of profits they earned. It is a moral obligation fundamentally, which now has a legal backing.

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

It is the form of Delegation of authority which is backed by law and have proper mechanisms in place to carry it out. e.g. President authorising government servants to sign documents on his behalf & carry out executive work.

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-II-A-4)

2(Two)
(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 control is exercised to impose Accountability.
① Judicial Review (Art 32) to check executive tyranny & misfeasance/malfeasance to uphold the right authority and legality of actions.



- ② Issuing writs $\Rightarrow$ Habeas corpus / mandamus / certiorari / prohibition & Quo warranta
 ③ Entertaining suits against government - (Art 320)
 ④ Judicial intervention acc. to provisions of acts & laws.
 ⑤ Check over executive overreach through.
Judicial activism. ⑥ Shuo-moto cognisance of matters

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>
$\rightarrow$ It is a rigid & hierarchical.	$\rightarrow$ flexible and decentralised.
$\rightarrow$ Authoritative leadership.	$\rightarrow$ Democratic leadership.
$\rightarrow$ Efficiency & economy focus.	$\rightarrow$ Focus is Development goals.
$\rightarrow$ focus on internal f ⁿ of organisation.	$\rightarrow$ Agent of socio-eco change.
$\rightarrow$ unity of command.	$\rightarrow$ Matrix system of command.
$\rightarrow$ Top down authority.	$\rightarrow$ People's participatory.
$\rightarrow$ Organisation centric.	$\rightarrow$ change & people centric.

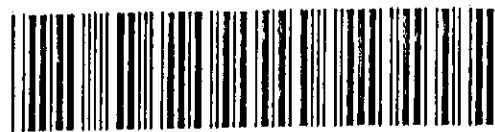
8. Differentiate between Secretariat and Directorate.
 सचिवालय एवं निदेशालय में भेद कीजिए।

Both the organs are important - part of state bureaucracy.

<u>Secretariat</u>	<u>Directorate</u>
$\rightarrow$ Concerned with policy formation.	$\rightarrow$ Policy execution function.
$\rightarrow$ headed by chief secretary.	$\rightarrow$ Headed by Director.

4.5(Four½)
 (Q. Unit-II-B-6)

4.5(Four½)
 (Q. Unit-II-B-7)



→ Nature of <u>staff agency</u>	→ Nature of <u>line agency</u> .
→ <u>Direct contact</u> with political leadership.	→ Not in direct contact. Rather are under secretariat.
→ Manned by <u>Generalists</u> .	→ Manned by <u>specialists</u> .

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

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

Current government of India started the process of lateral entry in higher civil posts. It means direct recruitment without going through hierarchy.

Impacts: Positive → (1) It will bring in private sector expertise. (2) Domain specific experts can be employed. (3) Capable people will improve the productivity. (4) ~~the~~ traditional bureaucrats are not well versed with emerging technical aspects of governance.

Negative (1) It disturbs the hierarchy. (2) chance of nepotism & corruption.

10. Discuss the jurisdiction of Lokayukta in Rajasthan.

राजस्थान में लोकायुक्त के क्षेत्राधिकार की विवेचना कीजिए।

~~Lok~~ Rajasthan Lokayukta & Up Lokayukta act, 1973 Act empowers Lokayukta to investigate the cases of impropriety of ~~govt~~ public officials in 5 year window. But not all offices are under its ambit.

Jurisdiction → Ministers, Government servants, Mayor, Pradhan of panchayat, Jila pramukh etc.

4(Four)
(Q. Unit-II-B-8)

0.5(Zero½)
(Q. Unit-II-B-9)

3.5(Three½)
(Q. Unit-II-B-9)



Outside jurisdiction - CM, Governor, MLA's, Sarpanch, Judicial services & Judges, RPSC, Vidhan Sabha secretaries.

Thus there is limitation upon the jurisdiction. It has rendered Lokayukta ineffective & Toothless Tiger.

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 was the first state to enact - such an act - which institutionalizes Grievance redressal mechanism.

Under the act - (RRHA, 2012) a person gets the legal right - to be heard by public officials regarding his grievances & consequent disposal.

Salient provisions ⇒ It is a complementary law to the Guaranteed service delivery act, 2011.

① Appointment of public hearing officers at from district level to Panchayat level.

② Officers of Hearing officer will take complaint on a plain paper and should dispose off the case in 15 days.

3.5(Three½)

(Q.Unit-II-B-10)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-II-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-II-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-II-C-11)



- ③ If rejected then reasons should be explained.
- ④ First appeal should be made in 30 days and disposal within 30 days 21 days.
- ⑤ ~~the~~ Second Appeal is made within 60 days and disposal within 21 days.
- ⑥ There is provision of penalties if public servant refuses or shows laxity.

Act ensures public's participation in governance. It ensures that grievance redressal is affordable and available at the nearest government officer immediately.

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।

Good governance requires moral attitude on the part of administrators. Only then one can be able to carry out his duties. Gandhi ji gave the concept of 7 social sins which succinctly sums up the required moral compass for any one holding the public offices in society.

① Politics without principles & without principles of impartiality & integrity a government machinery

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)

0.25(Zero¼)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)

1(One)

(Q. Unit-II-C-11)



can not work & formulate policy for public welfare.

② Science without humanity → Any new innovation should have people's concern at heart - (Humanity).

③ Wealth without work → ~~Asteya~~ Apriyaha concept of Jaina should be followed. ~~It~~ ensures there is no corruption.

④ Pleasure without conscience → Mindless quest for pleasure (hedonism) will result into decay of society.

Persons at-power positions should practice Altruism & utilitarianism.

⑤ Commerce without ethics → Any act of commercial activity should be done with morality. Everyone should get the benefit - Honesty and objectivity is ~~not~~.

⑥ Shakti without Devotion → without complete faith in constitutional values one should not be in government.

⑦ Education without character → Aim of education is to make a better citizenry who is conscious of his rights.

Thus it is imperative that we follow the right path to make good governance a reality.

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।

Indian police act, 1861 gives responsibility of maintaining law and order in a district to District collector. There would be SP to (DM) → As Magistrate

6.5 (Six½)
(Q. Unit-II-C-12)



aid & advice. DM and would act as functional head of district police force.

Role of DM ⇒ ① He is chief authority for maintaining law & order

② He can impose curfew under section 144

③ He issues arms licences in the district

④ He gives bail in cases of misance. (Section 151)

⑤ Prepares District crime report & sends it to home ministry

⑥ Can inspect thanas & stations

⑦ whole district police apparatus works under ^{his} supervision.

⑧ Can give permission for night-time postmortem.

Role of SP ⇒ ① He is the functional head of District police

② He leads police force during operation on ground.

③ Prepares crime report of incident & submits to DM

④ Takes care of Arms and ammunition.

⑤ Responsibility to control riots & violence.

⑥ Inspects thanas & chowkis in the whole of district.

Thus it is evident that both have

complementary role in maintaining law & order.

There is recent introduction of Commissionerate.

aims to take out magistrate role of DM. But still both need to coordinate to maintain peace.

7.5 (Seven½)

(Q. Unit-II-C-13)



(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।

① Maharana Pratap Award ⇒ Best sports persons.

⇒ Secretary → Eminent sports person

② Guru Vashistha Award ⇒ Best coach.

⇒ Secretary → Eminent sports person.

③ Rising sports star.

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

योगराज उपनिषद के अनुसार योग के प्रकार लिखिए।

① Gyan yoga.

② Dhyam yoga.

③ Bhakti yoga.

④ Raj yoga.

⑤ Hath yoga.

⑥ Japa yoga.
mantra

⑦ Karm yoga.

0.5(Zero½)

(Q.Unit-III-A-1)

1(One)

(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।

He was a coach who has trained many players in kabkadi.

He was awarded Guru Vashistha Award for his contribution.

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।

- (1) Jawai man Singh sports academy/complex.
- (2) Tribal sports academy, Banswara.
- (3) Mount abu state sports academy.
- (4) PSPB table tennis academy.

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

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

Sumit Anil → Javelin throw

Avani Lekhara → Shooting

Krishna Nagar → Badminton

Harninder Singh → Badminton

Suhel Yathiraj → Badminton

0 (Zero)

(Q. Unit-III-A-3)

0 (Zero)

(Q. Unit-III-A-4)

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

(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 महत्त्व है?

National sports policy, 2002 emphasises upon use of modern scientific training methods and Nutritional science to improve performance of players.

- ① Use of scientific training methods.
- ② use of Bio-kinematics to assess metabolism.
- ③ Nutritional science for better energy intake.
- ④ Better management of Rehabilitation post-injury.
- ⑤ overall use of scientific equipments & right ways to achieve excellence.

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

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

Rehabilitation is the post-injury process of regaining full sports level fitness to perform again to the fullest.

It involves following steps:

- ① slow training and movement-exercise initially.
- ② strength regaining with weight exercises.
- ③ flexibility oriented exercises.
- ④ sports specific complex training modules to achieve full fitness.

2(Two)

(Q. Unit-III-B-6)

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-III-B-7)



(Unit - III) (Section - B)

(20 Marks)

(यूनिट - III) (सेक्शन - B)

(20 अंक)

Part - A
भाग - अMarks : 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 meant by Emotional Intelligence?
संवेगात्मक बुद्धि से क्या आशय है?

PUUM → [perceive/understand]
by Mayer. [manage/use.]

A person's ability to
→ understand his own emotion as well as of
others and using that understanding to
manage interpersonal relationships & achievement
of goals.

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-III-A-1)

2. Which are the big five factors of personality?
व्यक्तित्व के बृहद् पाँच कारक कौन से हैं?

OCEAN

O → openers

C → Conscientiousness

E → Emotionally stable.

A → Assertive

N → ~~Neuroticism~~ Neuroticism

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-III-A-2)

3. Write about the three stages of memory.
स्मृति की तीन अवस्थाओं के बारे में लिखिए।

Stage model

(1) Sensory memory.

(2) Short-term memory.

(3) Long term memory.

0.5(Zero½)
(Q. Unit-III-A-3)



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

- ① Physical source:- Traffic Jam, stress in office.
- ② Emotional:- Inability to handle emotions of diverse.
- ③ Social:- Inability to adjust & conform to societal norms.
- ④ Psychological:- Inner conflict - ⑤ Economic factors etc.

5. Define intelligence.
बुद्धि को परिभाषित करिये।

It is the ability of a person to understand, reason well, think, calculate etc. It is the faculty which helps in carry out day to day functions of human life.

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।

- ① TAT / Thematic Apperception test:- 10 black/red cards are shown and then person is asked to write a story.
- ② Semi-projective method ⇒ half completed sentences are provided to fill. Conclusions are made upon that.
- ③ Draw a person ⇒ patient is asked to draw any person. Its physical attributes are used to make conclusions. eg. long nails depicts aggressiveness.

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-III-A-4)

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-III-A-5)

1.5(One½)

(Q. Unit-III-B-6)



7. Explain the strategies of stress management. $\Rightarrow$ manage the stressors and take pre-emptive actions.
तनाव प्रबंधन की युक्तियों को समझाइए।

Following are the strategies of stress management.

- ① Bio feedback mechanism to know the levels of stress.
- ② Daily yoga and physical exercise to improve metabolism.
- ③ Talking to someone and explaining the stress.
- ④ Developing stress resilient personality.
- ⑤ Assertive personality while clearly explaining one's feelings.
- ⑥ Displacement of stress with other positive aspect to better cope with it.

(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. What is the difference between 'perfect' and 'imperfect' right?
'पूर्ण' एवं 'अपूर्ण' अधिकार के मध्य क्या अंतर है?

<u>Perfect Right -</u>	<u>Imperfect -</u>
$\rightarrow$ Total and all encompassing right-regarding the object of right. ex. Right to life & dignity.	$\rightarrow$ Partial or conditional right-over an object. ex. Right to strike. (subject to law & order)

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।

Right to Information as given in Art 2 of act -
 $\rightarrow$ Right to inspect - $\rightarrow$ Right to observe.

4.5(Four½)

(Q. Unit-III-B-7)

0.5(Zero½)

(Q. Unit-III-A-1)



- Right to take notes → Right to get data.
- Right to inspect & get specimen
- Right to get soft/hard copy.

0.5(Zero½)
(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 प्रतितोष) अधिनियम, 2013 के अंतर्गत 'उल्लिखित "लैंगिक उत्पीड़न" का अर्थ लिखिए।

"Sexual harassment" as given in Art-2 of act.

- ~~sexual~~ physical advancement of sexual nature, lewd signals, threat to harm, interfere in work, touching, following and creating hostile atmosphere. comes under the ambit of sexual harassment.

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-III-A-3)

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।

Term Relative as defined in Art-2 of act.

- Any person who has got the property rights over the property of elderly and who can also be a blood relative with same property rights.

0.25(Zero¼)
(Q. Unit-III-A-4)

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

Government land which is situated in the residential area of the city. Government is the owner of it.

1(One)
(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।

- ① Ownership record; Mutation, boundary maps.
- ② Right to way.
- ③ Right to have irrigation facility.
- ④ Right over fruits & flowers of trees.
- ⑤ Right over minor forest produce.

1(One)
(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।

Sexual Assault:- (POCSO Act, 2012)

Insertion of penis, finger or any object or manipulation the child to do this to his mouth, Anus, Vagining is called sexual assault.

Aggravated sexual assault $\Rightarrow$ sexual assault by a person of authority, result in pregnancy or death.

Punishment $\Rightarrow$ min 10 year to life imprisonment
min 20 year to All life [if child < 16yr]

1.5(One½)
(Q. Unit-III-B-7)

Karmveer Singh Rank 15

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