

Time: 2 ½ hours

Total marks: 75

36815

NB (1) All questions are compulsory
(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks

1(A) Explain the following concepts (any 5)

(15)

1. **Citizens Charter-** The main objective of the exercise to issue the Citizen's Charter of an organisation is to improve the quality of public services. This is done by letting people know the mandate of the concerned Ministry/ Department or Organisation, how one can get in touch with its officials, what to expect by way of services and how to seek a remedy if something goes wrong. The Citizen's Charter does not by itself create new legal rights, but it surely helps in enforcing existing rights.
2. **Right to information-** Act that aims to promote transparency in government institutions in India. The Act came into existence in 2005, after sustained efforts of anti-corruption activists. It opens government organisations up for scrutiny. Equipped with knowledge about RTI, a common man can demand any government agency to furnish information. The organisation is bound to provide the information, that too within 30 days.
3. **Eco-centrism** It is a worldview that recognizes intrinsic value in ecosystems and the biological and physical elements that they comprise, as well as in the ecological processes that spatially and temporally connect them. So when human wants clash with the health of the Earth as a whole or any of its ecosystems, the former should, practically and ethically speaking, give way to the latter: human needs, like the needs of other species, are secondary to those of the Earth as the sum of its ecosystems
4. **Human Right Principle of environment-** "Human beings are at the centre of concerns for sustainable development and that they are entitled to a healthy and productive life in harmony with nature". The right to a clean and safe environment, The right to act to protect the environment and The right to information, to access to justice, and to participate in environmental decision-making.
5. **Cyber Crime-** a crime in which a computer is the object of the crime (hacking, phishing, spamming) or is used as a tool to commit an offense. Cybercriminals may use computer technology to access personal information, business trade secrets or use the internet for exploitive or malicious purposes. Criminals can also use computers for communication and document or data storage.
6. **GPS-** is a space-based satellite navigation system that provides location and time information in all weather conditions, anywhere on or near the Earth where there is an unobstructed line of sight to four or more GPS satellites. The system provides critical capabilities to military, civil and commercial users around the world.
7. **Time Management-** the act of planning the amount of time you spend on which activities to increase worker productivity and to focus on the best ways for jobs to be performed to maximize the work completed in a given amount of time.
8. **Soft Skills-** Soft skills are today's power skills. They are a blend of interpersonal, communication and social intelligence skills that are in high demand across all industries and jobs. A strong foundation of communication skills, planning, leadership, teamwork, attention to detail, and critical thinking are critical to success in the workplace. Together, these skills will help build relationships and improve productivity with internal and external clients.

OR

(B) Write a comprehensive note on the Foundation Course (Semester IV) Project submitted by you.

Answer: As is submitted

2.a) Discuss the need of Public Interest Litigation and the procedure to file PIL. (15)

- PIL as use of litigation, or legal action, which seeks to advance the cause of a minority or disadvantaged groups or individuals, or which raises issues of broad public concern. It is a way of using the law strategically to effect social change. It aims at giving common people an access to the judiciary to obtain legal redress for a greater cause.
- Procedure in detail as applied.

OR

2.b) Highlight the important provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

- Provisions as given in the Act.

3. a) Describe the main aspects of Polluter Pays Principle of Environment. (15)

- PPP is the commonly accepted practice that those who produce pollution should bear the costs of managing it to prevent damage to human health or the environment.
- For instance, a factory that produces a potentially poisonous substance as a byproduct of its activities is usually held responsible for its safe disposal.
- This principle underpins most of the regulation of pollution affecting land, water and air. Elaborate the aspects.

OR

3.b) Define the term Eco-feminism and explain the arguments in favour of Eco-feminism.

- Answer: The branch of feminism that examines the connections between women and nature. Its name was coined by French feminist Françoise d'Eaubonne in 1974.
- Ecofeminism uses the basic feminist tenets of equality between genders, a revaluing of non-patriarchal or nonlinear structures, and a view of the world that respects organic processes, holistic connections, and the merits of intuition and collaboration.
- To these notions ecofeminism adds both a commitment to the environment and an awareness of the associations made between women and nature.
- Specifically, this philosophy emphasizes the ways both nature and women are treated by patriarchal (or male-centred) society.
- Ecofeminists examine the effect of gender categories in order to demonstrate the ways in which social norms exert unjust dominance over women and nature.

4.a) Explain the concept of Laser. State the applications of Laser Technology. (15)

- A laser is a device that emits a beam of coherent light through an optical amplification process.
- There are many types of lasers including gas lasers, fiber lasers, solid state lasers, dye lasers, diode lasers and excimer lasers.
- All of these laser types share a basic set of components.
- Uses in various areas as medicine, physics, engineering, entertainment etc

OR

4.b) Explain how technology can be misused. Give examples.

Answer:

- Introduction to technology
- Issues Relating to control over Technology
- Need for control
- Form of control
- Examples

5.a) Define the term Lateral Thinking. State how different it is from critical thinking. (15)

Defination, LT as the mental process of generating ideas and solving problems by looking at a situation or problem from a unique perspective. It is the ability to think creatively or "outside the box." It involves breaking away from traditional modes of thinking and discarding established patterns and preconceived notions.

OR

5. b) Discuss examinations – GRE, CAT and GMAT- conducted for entry into Professional courses. (15)

- As is given for the conduct of the exams