

(2 1/2 hours)

Total marks: 75

- N. B. (1) All questions are compulsory
- (2) All questions have internal choice
- (3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1) A. Explain the following concepts: (any five)

(15)

1. Product liability- the liability of manufacturers, wholesalers, distributors, and vendors for injury to a person or property caused by dangerous or defective products. The goal of product liability laws is to help protect consumers from dangerous or defective products, while holding manufacturers, distributors, and retailers responsible for putting into the market place products that they knew or should have known were dangerous or defective.

2. Locus Standi means "A place of standing; standing in court. A right of appearance in a court of justice. It is the ability of a party to demonstrate to the court sufficient connection to and harm from the law or action challenged to support that party's participation in the case. *Locus standi* is one of the most essential and fundamental ingredients or pre-requisite that has to be fulfilled before the court hears the matter. It is relaxed in PIL matters to ensure justice to those who can't seek it.

3. Polluter Pays Principle 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.

4. Remote sensing It is the science of obtaining information without physically being there. It is the process of detecting and monitoring the physical characteristics of an area by measuring its reflected and emitted radiation at a distance from the targeted area. Special cameras collect remotely sensed images of the Earth, which help researchers "sense" things about the Earth. E.g. cameras on satellite and airplanes, sonar images.

5. Lateral thinking is 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.

6. Verbal Ability Verbal Ability is defined as the capability of a person in expressing ideas using words in a clearly understandable manner. Verbal Ability is a very important component of competitive examinations. For aspirants who want to get good scores in Verbal Ability, a good vocabulary and sentence-forming skills are vital.

7. Synthetic food Synthetic and artificial food products usually imitate natural food products in appearance, taste, and odor. Synthetic food products are derived from chemically synthesized food substances. In principle, modern synthetic organic chemistry permits the synthesis of any food substance from chemical elements.

8. 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

OR

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

*Answer: As is submitted*

**2) A. Explain in detail, the various features of Consumer Protection Act, 1986. (15)**

1. This Act is applicable on both goods and services.
2. Defines consumer and the rights of the consumer
3. Consumer Redressal Forum-
4. Three tier redressal system
5. Time bound
6. There is no fee for lodging a complaint. Even poor people can get justice.
7. Defines Unfair Trade Practice
8. Restricted trade practices.
9. Covers all public, private and cooperative sector.
10. Applies to all the goods and services until and unless Union government exempts it.
11. Provisions of the Consumer Protection Act are compensatory in nature.

OR

**B. Discuss the features of the RTI Act, 2005.**

1. It casts an obligation on Public Authorities to grant access to information and to publish certain categories of information within 120 days of the enactment.
2. The Act lays down the machinery for the grant of access to information.
3. Provision has been made for transfer of a request by a public authority to another public authority wherein the subject matter/information is held by the latter.
4. A time limit of 30 days has been prescribed for compliance with requests for information under the Act, which, can be extended to 40 days
5. The Act also incorporates the principle of severability.
6. Envisages creation of an independent non-judicial machinery,
7. The Act also provides a two-tier Appellate Forum.
  
8. Intelligence and security agencies specified in Schedule-II to the Act have been exempted from being covered within the ambit of the Act.
9. Monitoring and reporting-Act makes a provision to produce statistics to assess its implementation so that improvements could be effected. V
10. Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions to monitor the implementation

**3) A. Comment on the various approaches to understanding ecology. (15)**

Answer: Five approaches to understand ecology are:

- Anthropocentrism
- Biocentrism
- Eco-centrism
- Eco-feminism
- Deep ecology

OR

**B. Discuss the various goals of sustainable development as adopted in the UN Sustainable Development Summit, 2015.**

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (in line with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change)
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

**4) A. Comment on the various applications of biotechnology in agriculture. (15)**

1. Vaccines
2. Antibiotics
3. Flowers: transfer techniques to improve the color, smell, size and other features of flowers.
4. Biofuels: The agricultural industry plays a big role in the biofuels industry, as long as the feedstock's for fermentation and cleansing of bio-oil, bio-diesel and bio-ethanol.
5. Plant and Animal Reproduction: Enhancing plant and animal behavior by traditional methods like cross-pollination, grafting, and cross-breeding is time-consuming.
6. Pesticide-Resistant Crops These plants are broadminded of pesticides, allow farmers to selectively kill nearby weeds with no harming their crop.
7. Nutritional supplement

OR

**B. Discuss India's achievements in the field of satellite technology.**

1. In 1975, Aryabhata was launched by India. It was India's first satellite into space.
2. On 15th February 2017, ISRO managed to create a world record of launching 104 satellites by using the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle in a single mission!
3. In 1983, ISRO launched Indian National Satellite System which helped them in the field of telecommunications, meteorology, broadcasting along with the rescue operations.
4. India is the first country to be able to reach Mars in the very first attempt made.

- (4)
5. In 2014, GSLV-MK3 was launched by ISRO in December which carried three astronauts to space.
  6. 22nd October 2008 marked the launch of a lunar mission. Chandrayaan even managed to hoist the Indian flag on the moon.
  7. In 2015, ISRO launched 1440 kg of the load which marked the heaviest commercial mission.
  8. Built at a low cost of 95 crores, the Reusable Launch Vehicle by ISRO was meant to reduce the cost of satellites by reusing the space shuttles.
  9. Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System consisted of a group of seven satellite which aimed to build India's own navigation system.

**5) A. Discuss the format of any three competitive exams conducted for entry into jobs. (15)**

*Answer: Any three exams*

OR

**B. Discuss any three different theories of motivation.**

1. Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory
2. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
3. Hawthorne Effect
4. Expectancy Theory
5. Three-Dimensional Theory of Attribution

\*\*\*\*\*