

**PARLIAMENT OF INDIA**  
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

**EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF  
LEGISLATIVE/EXECUTIVE/COMMITTEE/ PROTOCOL ASSISTANT IN  
RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**1<sup>st</sup> APRIL, 2007**

**Paper II: Essay, Precis Writing & Comprehension**

**Time 3 hours**

**Marks: 150**

**1. Write an essay on any one of the following in about 500 words: (70 marks)**

- i) Modern Technology and Employment
- ii) Education System in India
- iii) Living is an art
- iv) Should youth indulge in politics
- v) Working women are better mothers

**II. Write a precis of the given passage in about one-third of its length and give it a suitable title: (50 marks)**

If education can lift the veil of ignorance and illiteracy from the lives of the people there is no reason why media (both print and electronics) cannot prove a meaningful message and messenger of the suppressed voices of India's masses who still find themselves at the receiving end even after so many years of independence. When the poor, helpless and hapless victims of deprivation and exploitation fail to get justice, despite the fact that they have run from pillar to post with no positive result or reward, it is the media that carries the voice of the voiceless millions to the corridors of power and gives a jolt to the powers-that-be to address and redress the grievances of the affected. Media enjoys the unique power and position of creating a forum of empathy, dialogue and understanding between the key constituents of society, including the ruling elite. The media offers a dynamic platform for India's suppressed voices to be heard, which otherwise would have remained both faceless and powerless.

Having lived with democracy for more than five decades now, it is time to shed our obsession with 'political politics' and talk of 'developmental politics' so that the voiceless masses are made to share the benefits of development that has been taking place over the years. Undoubtedly, media can play a robust role in this direction. It can reveal the gaping holes that continue to exist between promises and performances on the vast socio-economic and political fronts. The time has come for the media to shed its image of projecting 'Page - 3' culture that concerns only a few and does not contribute much to the well being of the majority. Instead, the media needs to closely follow trends in the developmental arena in the nation at the grassroots level and see that the really deserving are not left out either by default or design.



The growing hiatus of inequality needs to be checked. As the battles of the future of India multiply, as different stake-holders demand different ways of doing things, the way forward is becoming increasingly challenging and thorny. Unless material conditions change for the poor and the powerless, one cannot change the state of our nation. For this to happen, media has to carry the burden of exposing the chinks and chasms that exist between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'. (388 words)

**III. Read the passage given below and answer the questions given thereafter. (30 marks)**

If the rule of reason in the region of thought is the aim of science, the rule of equality in the region of behaviour is the aim of democracy. Democracy is not a political arrangement or a form of government. It is a pattern of life, an active conviction which informs and inspires every thought, word and deed. Our present constitution of society induces in its more fortunate members far too great readiness to accept privileges as though it were inherent in the social order, as though it were normal and even proper and just.

If we are sincere in our professions of democracy, we should not shut our eyes to the most obvious defects of the present social order. A system which does not offer security and decent employment to multitudes of trained youngmen suffers from fundamental vice. Society is in danger of splitting to pieces if the few who have the benefits of civilisation are not willing to share them with the rest. No state is stable unless it procures for all its members the essentials of a good life. We acknowledge that health is better than disease, sufficiency better than poverty, shelter better than cold and exposure, ease of mind better than racking anxiety. It is our duty to obtain these essentials of civilised life for the mass of the population, to work for basic economic justice for all, if necessary by the imposition of higher taxes on incomes, land, value and inheritance. Riches were created by the maker for being spent on social purpose. It was Blackstone, not Lenin, who wrote: "The law not only regards life and protects every man in enjoyment of it, but also furnishes him with everything necessary for its support. For there is no man so indecent or wretched but that he may demand a supply sufficient for all the necessities of life from the more opulent part of the community."

**Questions:**

- i) What is the fundamental tenet of democracy according to the author?
- ii) What is democracy essentially according to the author?
- iii) On what the present constitution of our society is based?
- iv) What according to the author is the fundamental vice of the present social order?
- v) What according to the author are the conditions of stability of a state?



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PAPER III: CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Time : 3 hours

Marks: 100

Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Enumerate salient features of the Anti Defection Law as contained in the Tenth Schedule of our Constitution. Do you feel that this law has been able to curb the menace of political defections or floor crossing in India?
2. Write a note on the role and position of Indian Parliament in our scheme of governance. How far the Institution of Parliament has been successful in meeting the hopes and aspirations of the people?
3. Write short notes on any two of the following:
  - (i) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
  - (ii) Parliament's power to amend the Constitution
  - (iii) Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG)
  - (iv) Difference(s) between Money Bills and Financial Bills
4. Bring out the Federal features of the Indian Constitution. What is the yardstick for creation or admission of new States into the Indian Union?
5. Discuss in nutshell, the powers and privileges available to the members of Parliament, its two Houses and the Committees thereof under Article 105 of our Constitution? Also give your reasons in support or otherwise of the codification of the privileges?
6. Which of the two constitutional functionaries in India – the President or the Prime Minister wields real authority under our scheme of governance as enumerated in our Constitution? Discuss in detail.
7. Discuss as to how far the preamble to our Constitution serves as its key.
8. Describe the concept of Judicial Review as enshrined in our Constitution. In your opinion what is the extent to which the Apex Court - the Supreme Court of India - has been successful in playing its designated role in the dispensation of justice to the people?

**भारत की संसद  
(संयुक्त भर्ती प्रकोष्ठ)**

राज्य समा सचिवालय में विधायी/कार्यकारी/समिति/नयाचार सहायकों की भर्ती हेतु।

01 अप्रैल, 2007

पेपर-III : भारत का संविधान

अंक : 100

समय : 3 घंटे

अनुदेश : किन्हीं पांच प्रश्नों के उत्तर दें। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।

- हमारे संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची में अन्तर्विष्ट दल-बदल विरोधी कानून की विशेषताओं के बारे में विस्तार से बताएं। आपकी राय में क्या यह कानून राजनैतिक दल-बदल या सत्ता पक्ष से विरोधी दल अथवा विरोधी दल से सत्ता पक्ष में जाने जैसी बुराइयों को रोकने में सफल रहा है?
- हमारी शासन प्रणाली में भारतीय संसद की भूमिका और स्थिति के बारे में टिप्पणी लिखें। एक संस्था के रूप में संसद जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में किस हद तक सफल रही है?
- निम्नलिखित में से किन्हीं दो पर संक्षिप्त टिप्पण लिखें।
  - संघ लोक सेवा आयोग।
  - संविधान में संशोधन के लिये संसद की शक्ति।
  - भारत का नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक।
  - धन विधेयक और वित्त विधेयक में अंतर।
- भारतीय संविधान के संघीय स्वरूप के बारे में बताएं। भारतीय संघ के अन्तर्गत नये राज्यों का गठन किए जाने और सम्मिलित किये जाने के लिये क्या मापदण्ड हैं?
- हमारे संविधान के अनुच्छेद 105 के अन्तर्गत संसद के दोनों सदनों की तथा उनके सदस्यों और समितियों की शक्तियां और विशेषाधिकार के बारे में संक्षेप में चर्चा करें? विशेषाधिकारों को संहिताबद्ध किये जाने के पक्ष या विपक्ष में कारण भी बताएं।
- संविधान में किये गये उपबंध के अनुरूप शासन प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत भारत के दो संवैधानिक कृत्यकारी अधिकारी-राष्ट्रपति या प्रधानमंत्री में से कौन वास्तव में प्राधिकारों का प्रयोग करता है? विस्तार से चर्चा करें।
- "संविधान की उद्देशिका उसकी कुंजी है" चर्चा करें।
- हमारे संविधान में किये गए उपबंधों के अनुरूप न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन की अवधारणा क्या है, स्पष्ट करें। शीर्षस्थ न्यायालय अर्थात् भारत का उच्चतम न्यायालय आम जनता को न्याय दिलाने में अपनी अभिहित भूमिका का निर्वाह करने में कहां तक सफल हुआ है, अपने विचार बताएं।