

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

MAIN EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF SECURITY ASSISTANT GRADE-II IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

8th APRIL, 2013

PAPER-I: GENERAL STUDIES

INSTRUCTIONS : All answers must be written in only one stream i.e. English or Hindi.

Time : 2 hours

Marks : 100

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- I. Answer any two of the following questions in about 250 words each. Each question carries 20 marks.
- (1) Discuss the Constitution of India as an instrument of social and economic transformation.
 - (2) Examine the role of Parliament of India.
 - (3) Discuss the political ideas of Sri Aurobindo.
 - (4) Analyse the concept of secularism as the soul of India.
- II. Answer any four of the following questions in about 200 words each. Each question carries 12 marks.
- (1) Write a note on JP's concept of Total Revolution.
 - (2) Describe Gandhi's idea of Hind Swaraj.
 - (3) Discuss Jawaharlal Nehru's views on Democracy and Internationalism.
 - (4) Evaluate India's contribution towards peace and security in South Asia.
 - (5) Discuss Justice Verma Committee Report on the crimes against women.
 - (6) What is your views on development of an effective educational system in India.
 - (7) Critically analyse the role of communalism in Indian politics.
 - (8) Discuss Dr. Ambedkar's views on democracy.
- III. Write short notes on any two of the following in about 100 words each. Each question carries 6 marks.
- (1) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - (2) Dalit Movements in India
 - (3) Terrorism
 - (4) BRICS Summit

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PAPER-II : ENGLISH ESSAY, PRECIS AND GRAMMER

Time : 2 hours

Marks : 100

I. Write an essay on any one of the following topics :

(50 marks)

- (a) Ethics and Politics
- (b) Corruption in Indian Society
- (c) Globalization and its Impact on Indian Culture
- (d) Violence Against Women : A Social Malady

II. Do the precis of the following passage in about one third of its length and provide a suitable title.

(35 marks)

The human race is spread all over the world, from the polar regions to the tropics. The people of which it is made up, eat different kinds of food, partly according to the climate in which they live, and partly according to the kind of food which their country produces. Thus, in India, the people live chiefly on different kinds of grain, eggs, milk, or sometimes fish and meat. In Europe the people eat more flesh and less grain. In the Arctic regions, where no grain and fruits are produced, the Eskimo and other races live almost entirely on flesh, especially fat. The men of one race are able to eat the food of another race, if they are brought into the country inhabited by the latter; but as a rule they still prefer their own food, at least for a time - owing to custom. In hot climates, flesh and fat are not much needed; but in the Arctic regions they seem to very necessary for keeping up the heat of the body.

The kind of food eaten also depends very often on custom or habit, and sometimes upon religion. Brahmins will not touch meat; Mohammedans and Jews will not touch the flesh of pigs. Most races would refuse to eat the flesh of many unclean animals, although, quite possibly, such flesh may really be quite wholesome. All races of mankind have their own different ideas on this matter. Thus the English used to laugh at the French because the latter ate frogs' legs and some kind of snails; the Australians dislike rabbits although the English eat them; and the Burmese eat the flesh of crocodiles and elephants. Nevertheless there are many reasons for these likes and dislikes. Thus, swine in eastern countries are very dirty feeders, whereas in Europe they are kept on clean food. The result is that their flesh is eaten in Europe but not in India. Men dislike eating the flesh of all draught animals. Hence the Englishman will not eat horse-flesh, and the Hindu will not touch the flesh of cattle. Lastly, certain savage peoples used to be cannibals - that is to say, they ate human flesh - though this custom has now fortunately almost ceased throughout the whole world. There is another reason for disliking certain kinds of flesh, and a very good reason too. It is because these kinds are apt to contain dangerous kinds of contents. Swine, for example, are dangerous as food, as their flesh contains a parasite in the form of a little worm. (419 words)

III. Answer the following:

(15 marks)

A. Fill in the blanks with correct prepositions:

- (i) The train is runningfull speed.
- (ii)Bina and Diya, who is a better student?
- (iii)whom were you sharing the book?
- (iv) He packed his lunch and set outthe river.
- (v) The boys house stood.....the hill opposite a mountain.

B. Fill in the blanks with correct article:

- (i) few words to the wise ^{are} sufficient.
- (ii) Man thou artwonderful animal.
- (iii) Get a pound of sugar fromnearest grocer.
- (iv) Where did you buy.....umbrella?
- (v) The brave soldier lost.....arm in the battle.

C. Use the correct form of the verb given in the bracket:

- (i) He seems to.....his stay at Jaipur. (enjoy)
- (ii) Richa.....the work on her own everyday. (do)
- (iii) We.....in the pool right now. (swim)
- (iv) Manya.....her dinner already. (eat)
- (v) The doctor.....my grandfather tomorrow evening. (examine)