

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA
(JOINT RECRUITMENT CELL)

**MAIN EXAMINATION FOR THE POST OF EXECUTIVE/LEGISLATIVE/COMMITTEE/PROTOCOL ASSISTANT
IN LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

08.04.2018

Paper-I: English Essay, Precis, Comprehension and Grammar

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 150

I. Write an essay on any one of the following topics in 500 words.

(60 marks)

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| (a) Water scarcity would lead to Third World War | (b) GST Reforms and impact on Indian Economy |
| (c) Corruption is the root cause of economic slowdown in India | (d) Cyber Security in Indian IT |
| (e) Responses to terrorism and counter-terrorism global policy | (f) Participation of students in politics |
| (g) The issue of increasing old-age homes in India | |

II. Write a precis of the following passage in about one-third of its length and give it a suitable title. (40 marks)

India has emerged as one of the world's largest economies. But despite its wealth, 33 million children from ages 5 to 18 are working — and almost one third of this group are under 15 according to Save the Children India, making India home to one of the highest concentrations of child workers in the world. Economic Theory suggests that child labour can be eradicated by growth and development. But after some successful efforts to increase the number of children in school and to rehabilitate former child workers, the national effort to eliminate the practice is losing momentum and child labour in major cities has increased significantly, according to interviews with more than a dozen child rights groups, academics and international organizations.

In 2014, India has implemented ambitious reforms aimed at deregulating and growing its economy. But the nation's development has been segmented, and much of it has not impacted the areas of the economy where children tend to work. Conversely, most child labour is concentrated away from the skilled economy, in the informal sector that makes up about 90 percent of India's workforce and half of its GDP, according to Credit Suisse estimates. Here, children are not subject to government inspections, legal protections or minimum wage requirements. Such industries include agriculture, small factories for carpets and clothing, brick kilns and domestic staffing.

The Indian government says that there has been a decline of 45 percent between 2005 and 2010. But most child rights groups give a more conservative estimate, as government figures do not include all children or all parts of the informal economy. Some suggest that child labour rates have plateaued in the years since the last census, but with no new national count and the definition of child labour constantly changing, the exact number is unknown. It is a challenge to generate precise figures because of the covert nature of the practice; many children are kept in hidden workplaces, such as employers' homes and small-scale factories.

Experts say that child labour has been redistributed as children have migrated to large cities like Mumbai and Delhi in search of work. Some government data show a 60 percent increase in the number of children working in Mumbai in the decade leading up to the most recent census in 2011. Mumbai is not the only case of children moving to cities for work. Across the country as a whole during this period, there was a 54 percent increase in urban areas in children aged 5 to 14 who are working, UNICEF figures show. (There was also a 27 percent decrease in rural areas, where most underage work is concentrated.)

Since the 1930s, numerous laws have been introduced banning child work and encouraging education in the country. A 2009 Act requiring all children between the ages of 6 and 14 to attend school is one example. In July, the Indian Parliament passed an amendment to existing child labour legislation that imposed a widespread ban on children under 14 working and increased penalties for employers. It also contained a measure allowing children to work in family businesses which, critics say, *de facto* legalizes much of the child labour across India's villages.

But such legislative restrictions have little impact in the informal economy, and a culture of impunity makes prosecutions difficult, even where children are treated violently. Only 14.3 percent of the child trafficking cases sent to trial in 2015 resulted in convictions, for example, according to India's National Crime Records Bureau. Many development economists think that eradicating child labour boosts long-term growth, by increasing wages (children tend to be paid less, which depresses average wages) and by creating a more skilled economy.

(609 words)

III. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow:

(25 marks)

Human trafficking is blight on our civilization. The figures are horrible. Almost 6,00,000 to 8,00,000 women and children are annually trafficked across national borders. This does not account for the numbers that are trafficked within their own countries. If we take into account the developing nations, particularly, South East Asian countries, human trafficking is acting almost like an epidemic. New data released by the Indian government shows reports of human trafficking rose by almost 20 percent in 2016 against 2015, but campaigners said on Monday the figures failed to reflect the true magnitude of the crime. The National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) said there were 8,132 human trafficking cases in 2016 against 6,877 in 2015, with the highest number of cases reported in West Bengal, followed by Rajasthan in the west.

Activists attributed the rise in cases to greater public awareness and increased police training, resulting in better enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws. The figures, however, remained a gross under-estimate as many cases went unreported, they said, with many people still unaware of the crime or lacking confidence to seek police help. Many victims are from poor rural areas and lured by traffickers with promises of good jobs, only to find themselves or their children forced to work in fields or brick kilns, enslaved in homes as domestic workers, or sold to brothels. The NCRB data released on Nov. 30, 2017 showed just over 60 percent of the 23,117 victims rescued were children. Women and girls accounted for 55 percent.

Forty-five percent of victims were trafficked for the purposes of forced labour, and 33 percent for sexual exploitation such as prostitution and child pornography. Victims were also trafficked for domestic servitude, forced marriage, begging, drug peddling and the removal of their organs, the NCRB figures showed. Anti-trafficking campaigners said the data reinforced their own findings that young girls were most at risk, especially from sexual slavery.

Campaigners say although the government response to human trafficking has improved in recent years, justice and support still eludes many victims, especially children. The government has introduced an online platform to find missing children, signed bilateral anti-human trafficking pacts with nations such as Bangladesh and Bahrain and authorities are now working with charities to train law enforcement officers.

Human trafficking is a multi-faceted threat. It robs people of their right of freedom. It is inhuman. The victims end devastated, demoralized and defeated. Those that suffer physical and emotional abuse and rape may never be able to live normal lives again. Those that are threatened live in constant fear and end being psychologically compromised.

- a. Why is human trafficking often associated with poverty and exploitation?
- b. What are the commercial motives behind human trafficking?
- c. What kind of psychological impact does trafficking leave on the victim?
- d. What measures should be taken by the government and the society to check human trafficking?
- e. Summarize in your own words the thought behind the passage.

IV. Grammar: Answer the following questions as per the instructions given against each:

(25 marks)

1. Rewrite in direct speech: I told him that he was not working hard.
2. Rewrite in direct speech: She said that her brother was getting married.
3. Rewrite in direct speech: His father ordered him to go to his room and study.
4. Rewrite in indirect speech: Siya said, "I am sick and tired of working for this institution."
5. Rewrite in indirect speech: "Are you alone, my child?" asked a soft voice close behind me.
6. Rewrite in indirect speech: She said to her friend, "I know where is everyone"
7. Rewrite in passive voice: Who is creating this mess?
8. Rewrite in passive voice: Darjeeling grows tea.
9. Rewrite in passive voice: You should open the bottle about three hours before you use it.
10. Rewrite in active voice: This mischief could not have been done by a child.
11. Rewrite in active voice: The official on duty was spoken to by her
12. Rewrite in active voice: The patient was advised by the doctor not to eat rice.
13. Fill in the blank with an article if necessary: He sent _____ word to me that he would be coming late.
14. Fill in the blank with an article if necessary: Here was _____ opportunity she had been waiting for.
15. Fill in the blank with correct preposition: You have to pay _____ the tickets on the day you order them.
16. Fill in the blank with correct preposition: Passengers are not allowed to use cell phones _____ airplanes.
17. Fill in the blank with appropriate modal verb: I _____ take a holiday after working tirelessly on this project.
18. Fill in the blank with appropriate modal verb: Although John is an obedient child, he _____ rebellious at times.
19. Join the sentences using appropriate conjunction: God made small things. God made great things.
20. Join the sentences using appropriate conjunction: They gave her the best treatment. They could not save her.
21. Use the correct form of verb given in the brackets: His courage _____ him. (forsake)
22. Use the correct form of verb given in the brackets: It is not worth _____ so much money for this movie. (pay)
23. Rewrite using the adjective form of the word underlined: One of the soldiers was a man of great strength.
24. Rewrite using the adjective form of the word underlined: The king did not have the courage to write to his estranged daughter.
25. Rewrite correcting the errors: Our hero has the guts to rise from the situation and come out successfully.

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Paper-II: CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- Instructions:** (i) Attempt any five questions.
(ii) Answers can be written either in English or in Hindi. All questions should be attempted in the same language.
(iii) All questions carry equal marks.

Time: 3 hours

Marks: 100

1. "The Fundamental Rights guarantee to each citizen basic substantive and procedural protections against the State." Comment.
2. The Prime Minister of India is described as "the linchpin of government." Discuss.
3. What are the powers and functions of the Governor? Why is s/he seen as an 'agent of the Centre'?
4. Explain the legislative procedure in the Parliament relating to the passage of an ordinary Bill.
5. What are the different asymmetries in the federal structure of the Indian Constitution?
6. What are the procedures of amending the Indian Constitution? Illustrate with examples.
7. How does the Indian Constitution ensure the independence of the judiciary? What major challenges to its independence does the judiciary face today?
8. Short notes:
 - a) Fundamental Duties
 - b) Financial Emergency
 - c) Parliamentary Privileges
 - d) No-Confidence Motion