# HIMACHAL PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION SAS (HPSEB) (PART-II)-EXAMINATION –JULY,2015.

#### PAPER-V: Precis, Drafting & Constitution of India

Time Allowed: Three hours

Maximum Marks:150

NOTE:

No books or notes allowed within the Examination Hall.

#### \*PART-A Precis, Drafting etc.

Q.No. I (a) Find enclosed two passages. Attempt a précis of any one of the two.

(45 Marks)

(b) Provide eye-catching headings; not more than five.

(5 Marks)

(c) Place appropriate sub-headings at suitable places.

(5 Marks)

Q.No. II-(a) A man-power study has concluded additional requirement of one accountant, one assistant accountant and one data operator in the office of the chief Engineer (Transmission). Write a letter to the Secretary HPSEB requesting for creation of the above posts initially on temporary basis. The proposal inter-alia should show why the alleged additional work load cannot possibly be shared by the existing staff. The financial implication too be stated in detailed form.

(10 Marks)

(b) As it happens you are transferred to the Head Office and the above PUC lands on your desk. Process and write a comprehensive office note.

(10 Marks)

#### PART-B Constitution of India

Q.No. III (a) Discuss at length the concept of 'Equality before Law' adumbrated in Article 14 of the Constitution.

( 07 Marks)

(b) Artical 19 of the Constitution guarantees to the citizens of India certain fundamental rights. Name these rights and show that none of them is absolute and uncontrolled. (08 Marks)

(15 Marks)

Q.No.IV (a) The Supreme Court has been assigned by the Constitution a special role as 'the protector and guarantor of fundamental rights' Explain this role of the Apex Court.

(07 Marks)

(Please turn Over)



(b) Compare the Directive Principles with Fundamental Rights in order to bring out the conflict between the two provisions.

(08 Marks)

(15 marks)

Q.No.V (a) A petitioner seeks to move the Supreme Court for the issue of mandamus directing the State to ban the slaughter of cows and calves invoking the mandate of the Constitution contained in Art 48. Express your opinion as to whether or not he is likely to succeed.

(07 Marks)

(b) Write a brief note on the negative aspect of the Directive Principles of State policy (08 Marks)

(15 Marks)

Q.No. VI (a) Write a short note on the borrowing powers of the Union and the States and the limitations within which the powers can be exercised.

(07 Marks)

(b) In Art 311 are contained certain safeguards for Civil Servants. Discuss.

(08 Marks)

(15 Marks)

Q.No.VII Write short notes on:-

- i) Consolidated Fund of India.
- ii) Public accounts of the States.
- iii) Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States.
- iv) Contingency Fund of India.
- v) Appropriation Bill.

(15 Marks)

\*\*\*\*\*

### PASSAGE

There is little dispute over the broad origins of yoga; however it's interesting to examine when yoga, as we know it today, re-entered Indian lives. Or whether the word yoga is a western standardization (Ramdev prefers the Hindi 'yog'). Going by Wendy Doniger's analogy of 'available light' on the history of Hindus, it is difficult to say whether the Indo-European tribe that started from the Caucusus and finally settled on the plains of Punjab, to be known as the Vedic people, had found some form of yoga to be already existing here. Since the BJP and the rest of the parivar wants to reinvigorate the Hindu fire in us, let us assume it was the Vedic people who brought yogic philosophy with them, because it's unlikely that this pure race would have allowed a native philosophy to be adopted into the fold!

Patanjali Yogasutra, the source from which all yoga masters of the mid -20th century drew upon, is ambiguous on its authorship. There is also no unanimity on the many versions of Patanjali that exist, or on what exactly the sutras specifically dealt in. For instance, the Patanjali of 400 AD talks about Mahabhasya- the rules of Sanskrit grammar. Whereas the Pathanjali of 600 years later, Raja Bhoj's era, advocates 'the eight-limb yoga' Ashtanga and Karma (action) yoga. It is likely that the 11th century Pathanjali authorship, considered the most comprehensive of all Pathaniali versions, combined previous works on yoga; like wise the 400 AD version may have just borrowed from Buddhist jhannas-a religion in the ascendant in that period. In yet another version, Patanjali sutra treats the mind through yoga and body through medicines. In the Bhagavad Gita (the final version of which is put between 300 BC to 300 AD), Krishna describes yoga to Arjuna as any form of union through knowledge, love, action etc, since these are also means of liberation and thus instruments of realization. Though the word yog or yuj, which means to link, appears many times in the Gita, never once does Krishna advocate an asana to Arjuna.

The eight-limb aspect of yoga-the physical aspect-can be found in the temple sculptures of gods and goddesses from the medieval period onwards. Many of the yoga postures were an extension of actual physical movements (like the warrior pose is how an archer should stand). Shiva, by some account the originator of Hatha yoga, in the Nataraja mudra (as conceived by the Pallavas between 7-9 AD) depicts the cosmic dancer in a yogic mudra of beauty and grace after having preformed the divine dance to annihilate a wretched universe for Brahma, the creator, to start the process again.

Without necessarily digging deep into yoga's history, If we go just a couple of generations back, our grandparents weren't joining laughing clubs at the neighbourhood park nor were they fashionably slinging a yoga mat on the way to a studio. Much of their lifestyle was in a way yogic, yet making no big fuss about it.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Passage(अनुच्छेद)

जिंदगी में उल्लास की ऊंचाई को दर्शन की गहराई से जोड़ने वाले लोग इस तन को माटी का एक पुतला मानते रहे हैं । थोडा और आगे जाएं , तो सबको एक न एक दिन मिट्टी में मिल जाना है। जिंदगी के बाद माटी का साथ अगर सच हैं ,तो जिंदगी के साथ माटी से इतनी दूरियां क्यों ? पर्यावरण बचाने की शपथ लेते दुनिया भर के करोड़ों लोगों को पानी, हवा और हरियाली की तो याद आती है , मिट्टी को अक्सर भूल जाते हैं।

21वीं सदीं के इन भागते सालों में आप अपनी मिट्टी से कितना दूर हो गए हैं ,सोचा है कभी ? गली छूटी ,गांव छूटा , शहर छूटा , वतन छूटा और अब हर वो चीज छूटी , जो माटी से बनी है। घर में गमले रखने की जगह हम भले निकाल लें ,माटी के लिए जगह नहीं । अब सिर्फ सजावटी समानों के साथ दिखती हैं मिट्टी । टेराकोटा के वॉल हैंगिंग ... खिलौने ..... आशीष देते गणेश भगवान ......क्या यही रिश्ता नहीं रह गया है मिट्टी से। हड्प्पा से लेकर महाभारत के हस्तिनापुर तक बार-बार मिट्टी का ज्रिक आता है । सभ्य बनने की अंतहीन दौड में आज कहीं नहीं है माटी हमारे साथ । बरतन बदलने की कहानी पुरानी हो गई । सुराही फैशन में आ गई । घड़े कविताओं में बिम्ब बन गए । माटी से लाइलाज रोंगों का उपचार 'हैसियत बढाने की दवा' हो गई । 'जद अंबरां बरसाया पानी ,मिट्टी दी खुशबू आनी ' ...... आयुष्मान खुराना का यह गीत जगह-जगह बजता तो है ,लेकिन इसके मायने की फ़िक किसे है ? सावन की पहली बारिश की बूंदें जब घर के कच्चे आंगन में पडती थीं, तो सौंधी खुशबू कमरे से बाहर खींच लाती थी । धरती की प्यास को तूप्त होते देख घंटो गुजर जाया करते थे । लेकिन आज वो कच्चे आंगन नजर नहीं आते हैं । जिस मिट्टी में गिरकर , खेलकर बचपन बीता हो, वो मिट्टी आज उसी इंसान से अपना अस्तिव की भीख मांग रही है । चिंता इस बात की भी होने लगी है कि आने वाली पीढ़ियों को मिट्टी

से रुबरु होने का मौका मिलेगा भी या नहीं ! पर्यावरणविद् डॉ॰ अनिल जोशी कहते हैं, " बीमार मिट्टी के लिए हम कोई दवा नहीं कर रहे , इसका परिणाम कुछ सालों में भयानक रुप में सामने आएगा । सबसे ज्यादा बेपरवाह हम मिट्टी को लेकर ही हैं । " डॉ॰ जोशी की बातों की सच्चाई आपको तब झलकेगी , जब आप अपने आस -पास की मिट्टी पर नजर डालें । माटी को प्रदूषित करने में हमने कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ी हैं । कैमिक्लस ,प्लास्टिक और पॉलीथीन को मिट्टी में डालकर हमने मिट्टी को बीमार कर दिया है। अस्पतालों का बायोमेडिकल वेस्ट भी मिट्टी में दबा दिया जाता है। इसमें शामिल एंटीबॉयोटिक्स, दवाइयां, ग्लूकोज की बोतलों का प्लास्टिक, इंजेक्शन और कई तरह के खतरनाक बैक्टीरिया मिट्टी की उर्वरा शक्ति को कम कर देते हैं। कम्प्यूटर ,मोबाइल, पुराने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण और खराब बैटरी की रिसाइकलिंग के बजाय खुले में फेंक देने से मिट्टी को नुकसान होता है। शायद हम भूल चुके हैं कि इसी मिट्टी में पैंदा हुए अनाज से ही दो वक्त की रोटी मिलती है। और इस भूल जाने के पीछे की सबसे बडी वजह है जिंदगी से मिट्टी की बढ़ती दूरी।

\*\*\*\*\*