

**COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS**  
**ENGLISH TYPEWRITING**  
**PROFICIENCY GRADE – I PAPER ( Speed )**

**June, 2016**

{ Time : 15 minutes  
 { Max. Marks : 100

*Instructions to the Candidates :*

1. Typewrite accurately and neatly the following passage in DOUBLE LINE spacing on ONE side of the paper fixing the marginal stops at 10 and 75 degrees.
2. The figures on the right hand margin should not be typed.
3. Type only upto the “]”. If typed beyond the mark, the passage will be valued only for nothing the speed in the Certificate.

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When the constitution of the newly Independent India was being	67
framed, firmly convinced that it should be such as would ensure the	135
territorial integrity of the country. They realised that if the centre became	213
weak the country would fall apart. The lessons of our past history	280
corroborated this realization. Under the federal form of Government,	351
they therefore set about ensuring that the centre’s authority in the	419
ultimate should be overriding.	449

The present Constitution is applicable to the whole of India and has	522
been described as quasi-federal and quasi-unitary. Let us examine some	593
constitutional aspects of the Centre-states relationship. Laws passed by	665
the State Units are subject to advice of State Governors. There is only	737
one single citizenship. The Centre has exclusive jurisdiction in the Union	812
List of subject and its laws prevail over those of the State Units in the	886

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Concurrent List. The centre can assume to itself the legislative and 955  
executive powers of the state units in an emergency. Also, there is only 1028  
one single judicial hierarchy and not two — federal and states — as in the 1098  
American Federation. The constitution can be amended only by the 1163  
centre, times even without reference to the Units. Its superior power is 1236  
unfettered by the State Units. It was never the intention that the State 1309  
Units should be sovereign. In fact, every care was taken to emphasize 1379  
that they were not so. But, to what extent the Centre was to exercise its 1453  
superior powers was question to be decided in the light of the situation 1525  
obtaining at the time. It was however always to be within the four 1592  
corners of the Constitution. 1620

It should be borne in mind that the frame of Constitution was 1688  
designed to counteract any divisive forces that might jeopardize the 1756  
solidarity of the nation. In the light of that consideration three legislative 1835  
lists were provided. These lists have a rational basis. The union if 1905  
Federal list comprised subjects of wide and general interest such as 1973  
defence, currency, taxation, communications, foreign affairs and the like, 2047  
subjects which are necessary for the preservation of the integrity of the 2120  
country from external as well as internal pressures and to give a 2182  
predominant voice to the Centre in matters of all-India interest. The 2252  
State list related to subjects of local importance, such as education, 2322  
health, developmental activities, law and order, industry etc. In matters 2395  
contained in that list, the States have the fullest measure of autonomy. 2468  
The third list, Concurrent List, was intended to cover matters which were 2611  
country-wide in character, of interest of uniformity of action, central 2641  
direction or even legislation was desirable. Between these three lists was 2687  
found the entire gamut of legislative activity in the country. But the basic 2764

fact underlying it all was the necessity for a strong Central Government, 2837  
 without any intention to smother the States' power, initiative or progress, 2912  
 provided the units functioned within the frame-work of the constitution. 2985  
 It is important to realise here that this third list, viz., the Concurrent List, 3067  
 was intended to emphasize the need for co-operation, adjustment and 3135  
 accommodation as between the Centre and the States and States and 3200  
 States. Upon this co-operation, adjustment and accommodation alone 3267  
 depend the successful carrying out of the functions and obligations under 3340  
 the Constitution, not only in ensuring economic and social justice to the 3413  
 people of the land but also in preserving internal amity and maintaining 3485  
 external security. 3503

The framers of the Constitution realised that there might be the 3572  
 possibility of the functioning of Governments of different political 3640  
 complexions in different States, and the consequent probability of 3707  
 differences of opinion. It was for this very reason that careful provision 3782  
 was made for the settlement of such differences. Article 13 of the 3850  
 Constitution and the entire part of the Constitution consisting Article 3921  
 236 to 236 are relevant in this connection. The core of the Centre-States 3995  
 relationship is, however, co-operation. In fact, the Indian Constitution 4067  
 may well be described as Co-operative Federalism. The States would 4133  
 ensure absolute compliance with the laws of Parliament and avoidance of 4204  
 any activity aimed at obstructing the executive power of the Centre. 4272  
 Article 257 even authorizes the Union to issue directions to State 4338  
 Governments in this and in some other matters. In its turn, the Centre 4409  
 would guarantee protection to every State against internal disorder and 4480  
 external aggression and would arm itself with the necessary powers 4546  
 ensure this. Here experience has shown that with law and order being 4616

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exclusively State subject, the Centre has some difficulty in discharging	4688
its obligations in regard to internal disorder. Some sort of readjustment	4762
between the Centre and States in regard to this matter appears to be	4830
called for. The constitution has also made] provision for the Centre to	4902
entrust to the State Governments functions in respect of certain matters to	4977
which the former's executive power extended. Correspondingly, Art.	5043
258 authorises the States with the consent of the Union Government, to	5112
entrust functions to the Union. Article 261 ensures that full faith and	5184
credit shall be given throughout the country to public Acts, records and	5255
judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State and that the final	5328
judgements or orders delivered or passed by Civil Courts in any part of	5399
the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within the	5471
territory. The President has powers for adjudication of disputes relating	5545
to river waters and for setting up of a Council to enquire into, investigate	5620
and advise upon disputed matters between States and between the Union	5689
and the states. Save in matters like safeguarding the security of the	5760
country, internal disorder, and preserving balance as between region and	5832
region in respect of finance, communications and the like, the State	5901
enjoy a considerable measure of autonomy and there is no reason why	5967
mutual consultations should not be helpful in solving any problems that	6038
arise in regard to any particular State or region either between the Centre	6113
and the States or between States and States.	6158