



National Officers Academy

Mock-8 for CSS-2024

January 2024

ENGLISH (PRECIS AND COMPOSITION)

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS): MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
NOTE:		
i. Part-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book .		
ii. Attempt ALL questions from PART-II .		
iii. All the parts (if any) of each Question must be attempted at one place instead of at different places.		
iv. Write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q. Paper.		

PART-II

Q. 2 Make a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title.

(15+5=20)

Just as the most important norms governing the behaviour of individuals are embodied in domestic, or as the lawyers call it 'municipal' law, so some norms governing the behaviour of states are embodied in international law. Even so, the identity of name does not indicate an identity of nature. International law operates in quite a different social context, without the foundations of an overwhelming social consensus and of a central authority which endows its rules with sanction. States differ from individuals in that they are not subject to law; international law is not a law above states but one between them. This is a situation so anomalous for a legal system that some professional lawyers altogether deny the legal character of international law, claiming that it lacks the distinctive characteristic of effective sanctions. Sovereign states and an international legal system of the same type as domestic legal systems are logically incompatible. Either the states are truly sovereign and recognize no superior, in which case there can be no legal rules binding them; or, if such rules exist, then states are not truly sovereign. The contradiction is resolved by the theory of consent which claims that the binding character of international legal norms is founded upon their acceptance by states, explicit or implied. Thus being bound by international law becomes a form of exercising sovereignty. In the classical definition of sovereignty in the Wimbledon case, the World Court emphatically declined '...to see in the conclusion of any Treaty by which a State undertakes to perform or refrain from performing a particular act an abandonment of sovereignty'.

Since international law is based upon such an uneasy compromise, it is not surprising that the evaluation of its significance ranges so widely. Some regard it a sham, while others claim that, if only given a chance by politicians, lawyers would draft a comprehensive code which would ensure peace upon earth. Neither view does full justice to the true nature of international law which tries to reconcile sovereign states and international order and is the expression both of state-sovereignty and of its limitations.

Q. 3 Read the following passage and write a précis of it. (15+5=20)

Precis Writing

Paper: Mock 2024 (NOA)

Fundamental State Institutions

Judiciary is one of the fundamental state institutions. Judiciary act as the guardian of justice, interpreting laws, safeguarding the rights of citizens and ensures a fair legal system. Similarly, the legislative branch represents the people choice. Respecting elected leaders and parliament is necessary for a vibrant democracy. Like wise, the executive branch is responsible for implementing laws and policies. The state institutions while working together can improve governance and leads to sustainable growth and development. The respect of state institutions is

necessary for every citizen.
Upholding the rule of law,
independent Judiciary and
Culture of accountability
can contribute to a
strong nation.

Passage Count: 320

Precls Count: 100