

SIDDHANT SINGH

Contact no: +918957122941

Email ID: siddhantsingh261096@gmail.com**OBJECTIVE:**

To work with an organization where my workability improves with challenging job and set personal benchmark of quality for higher level of responsibility within the company, also to work hard to achieving targets set by the organization and thereby to become an asset to this industry.

CORE COMPETENCE:

- Strong sense of responsibility.
- Possess strong communication and inter personal skills
- Proven analytical and rational problem solving abilities.

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:

Class	Year	Board	Percentage
10 th	2013	CBSE	55
12 th	2016	UP Board	84
Graduation	2019	Lucknow university	50
Post graduation	Pursuing currently	IGNOU	--

WORK EXPERIENCE:

- Worked as freelancer for 6 month
- Worked with IAS baba as content writer for 1 year
- worked with IAS topper Gujarat based coaching (WFH)2 month

COMPUTER PROFICIENCY:

- English Typing
- Computer Fundamentals

PERSONAL DETAILS:

Father's Name	Girja shankar singh
---------------	---------------------

Date of Birth	27/10/1996
Marital Status	Single
Gender	Male
Language	English, Hindi.
Address	581/681 Swaroop Nagar Kharika Telibagh Lucknow
Nationality	Indian

DECLARATION:

I hereby declare that the above-mentioned information is correct up to my knowledge. Date:

Place : Lucknow
 (Siddhant Singh)

Some demo work I like to add

MCQ on the topics (Harappan /Indus Valley Civilisation)

Q1)which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the agricultural practices of the Indus Valley Civilisation ?

1. Iron tools were used to plough fields and as sickles to harvest the crops.
2. The Indus people harvested both wheat and rice.
3. Traces of canals discovered at all Indus Valley civilization sites indicate that extensive canal irrigation was Practised.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1,2 and 3

Ans:B

Exp:statement 1 is incorrect:The Indus Valley Civilization was a Bronze Age Civilisation,which means they did not have access to iron tools.Iron usage became prominent much later,during the Iron Age,which began around 1200BCE,well after the decline of the Indus Valley civilization.The Indus people primarily used tools made from bronze and copper.These metals were common during the Bronze Age and were utilized for various purposes,including agricultural activities.However,In the Indus valley civilization,the furrows or plough marks have been observed in a field at kalibangan.These indicate plough cultivation.A terracotta Plough (and not the iron plough)has also been reported from Banawali in hissar district of Haryana.

Statement 2 is correct: The Indus Valley Civilization cultivated a diverse range of crops including wheat,barley,lentils,chickpeas and sesame. Millets are found at sites in Gujarats.At Lothal and Rangpur,earliest south Asian evidence of rice Cultivation, in the Later Harappan period has been Found.

Statement 3 is incorrect:The Indus Valley Civilization,located in semi-arid regions,did not exhibit extensive canal irrigation systems across its major sites like Mohenjo-Daro and Harappa in Punjab and Sindh.While peripheral sites like shortughai in Afghanistan show traces of canals, core regions lack substantial evidence of large-scale canal networks.It is more likely that any ancient canals in these core areas have silted up over time,making their archaeological identification challenging today.Instead, **The Civilisation relied on decentralised water management methods, primarily utilising wells for groundwater and constructing reservoirs like those found at Dholavira in Gujarat for rainwater storage.**Therefore,the claim of extensive canal irrigation across all major Indus Valley sites is not supported by archaeological finding.

Q-)Discuss the challenges faced by the Indian federal system.How can cooperative federalism address these challenges?(10 marks/150 words)

Introduction

Define the Indian federal system and its unique characteristics (quasi-federal).

Mention the challenges it faces due to socio-political diversity and competing interests.

Example:India' s federal system, characterized as "quasi-federal," balances central authority and state autonomy.

Challenges in Indian Federalism and Role of Cooperative Federalism

Aspect

Explanation

Challenges in Indian Federalism

1. Fiscal imbalance

Central dominance in revenue generation and reliance on conditional grants.

2. Jurisdictional disputes Overlapping subjects in the Concurrent List create legislative and executive conflicts.

3. Centralization

tendencies

Excessive use of Articles 356 (President's Rule) and 200 (Governor's reservation) undermines state autonomy.

4. Inter-state disputes

Conflicts over shared resources, such as river water (e.g., Cauvery dispute).

5. Unequal development Regional disparities lead to friction in resource allocation and policymaking.

1. NITI Aayog initiatives Facilitates joint development programs and ensures participatory decision-making.

2. GST Council

Encourages consensus-driven taxation policies, reducing fiscal friction.

3. Zonal Councils

Provides a platform for dialogue to resolve inter-state disputes amicably.

4. Special grants

Helps address regional imbalances through targeted financial assistance.

Conclusion

Assert that cooperative federalism fosters trust, collaboration, and balanced development, strengthening the federal structure. Example: Cooperative federalism addresses federal challenges through dialogue and shared goals, ensuring harmonious Centre-state relations and inclusive development in India.

Answer: The Indian federal system is characterized by a division of powers between the central and state governments, as outlined in the Constitution. It features a strong central government, a single citizenship, and a unified judiciary, which are unique compared to other federal systems.

Challenges Faced by Indian Federal System

1. Excessive Control of Centre on States: The central government often exercises significant control over states through mechanisms like the President's Rule and centrally sponsored schemes, which can undermine state autonomy.

2. Lack of Fiscal Autonomy: States have limited revenue-generating powers and rely heavily on central transfers, which can lead to financial dependency and restrict their ability to implement state-specific policies.

3. Centralization of Politics: Political centralization is evident in the dominance of national parties, which can marginalize regional interests and lead to conflicts between different levels of government.

4. Different Party in Power at Centre and State: Political differences between the central and state governments can result in policy paralysis and hinder effective governance.

Ways in Which Cooperative Federalism Can Address These Challenges

1) **Joint Planning and Implementation of Schemes:** By involving states in the planning and execution of national schemes, both levels of government can ensure that policies are tailored to local needs, enhancing effectiveness and ownership.

2) **Shared Taxes:** Implementing a more equitable tax-sharing mechanism, like the Goods and Services Tax (GST), can provide states with greater fiscal autonomy and reduce dependency on central transfers.

3) **Inter-Governmental Councils:** Establishing bodies like the Inter-State Council can facilitate dialogue and resolve disputes, promoting a more harmonious relationship between the centre and states.

Cooperative federalism is crucial for the harmonious development of India, as it fosters collaboration and mutual respect between different levels of government. Moving forward, initiatives such as setting up more inter-governmental bodies and enhancing the role of the NITI Aayog can further promote cooperative federalism, ensuring balanced regional development and strengthening the federal structure.

Examine the significance of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian constitution. How do they complement the fundamental rights? (10 marks / 150 words)

Answer:

Introduction:

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in the Indian Constitution, found in Part IV, are non-justiciable guidelines aimed at ensuring social and economic justice. On the other hand, Fundamental Rights (FR) in Part III are justiciable rights safeguarding individual freedoms and equality.

Significance of Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. **Socio-economic justice:** DPSPs aim to promote welfare state ideals focusing on education, health, and resource distribution.
2. **Policy direction:** They guide the state in governance and law-making processes.
3. **Developmental goals:** DPSPs align with global aspirations such as sustainable development and equality.

Complementarity with Fundamental Rights:

1. **Interdependence:** While FRs provide enforceable rights, DPSPs guide policies to make these rights meaningful.
2. **Balancing rights and duties:** DPSPs ensure that FRs benefit marginalized sections through positive state action.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the synergy between DPSPs and FRs forms the cornerstone of constitutional governance in India, fostering inclusive growth and realizing aspirations of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.