

# MIZORAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

## TECHNICAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS FOR RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF INFORMATICS OFFICER UNDER INFORMATION & COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF MIZORAM. FEBRUARY, 2021

### GENERAL ENGLISH PAPER - I

Time Allowed : 3 hours

Full Marks : 100

*Marks for each question is indicated against it.*

*Attempt all questions.*

1. Write an essay on *any one* of the given topics in not less than 500 words: (25)

- Merits and demerits of social media
- Information technology and entrepreneurship
- Digital India

2. Rewrite the following passage into one-third of its length giving a suitable title: (15)

One has to be clear and definite about one's aim and object to be successful. The saying is that a rolling stone gathers no moss. Without a destination you can set out on a voyage and aimlessly wander around hoping for miracle. For such an aimless journey what preparations can one make with no idea to plan on? Hesitation and indecision are the biggest causes of failures. One can be resolute, firm and determinedly decisive when goal is clearly set. Once a person knows his goal, half the battle is won. This is very important for success.

One of the reasons that made us slaves of the British, was our indecisiveness born out of double standards. The ability of the British officers to take quick, spontaneous decisions overawed the Indians into submission. We began to believe that we were born only to carry out the orders of the whites who were superior by their power of decisiveness because only a decisive person could issue clear-cut orders. Indians were used to double talk, beating around the bush and confused decisions of the muddy minds of the elders. The decisiveness of British became their halo empowering them to rule Indians who were lost in the fog of indecisions.

Remember, that the step once taken can not be retraced without much loss of time, advantage and labour investment. So, decide well, giving the matter good thought, resolve and in time. Once you have decided on your aim of career or course of life, pursue it with great sincerity, care and relentless effort. The quality of your goal does not matter. It can be high or modest but what matters is that you cherish it. Put your energies, mind and heart into it and do not rest until the goal is achieved.

3. Write a letter to the Branch Manager of State Bank of India to transfer your saving Bank Account due to relocation from Lunglei to Aizawl. (15)

4. Make sentences with *any 7 (seven)* of the following Idioms and Phrases to bring out their meaning: (7×2=14)

- |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Dirt Cheap         | (b) Fall in a heap     |
| (c) Hand in glove      | (d) Nip in the bud     |
| (e) A shrinking violet | (f) To cut the crackle |
| (g) To miss the boat   | (h) Blue blood         |
| (i) Pillar to post     | (j) Child's play       |
| (k) To have cold feet  |                        |

5. Expand the idea contained in *any one* of the following: (15)
- (a) A great deal of talent is lost in the world for the want of a little courage
  - (b) Peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.
  - (c) Variety is the spice of life

6. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (8×2=16)

The development of nationalism in the third world countries, as is well known, followed a very different trajectory from that in the advanced capitalist countries. In the latter it was a part of the process of the emergence of the bourgeois order in opposition of feudalism, while in the former it was a part of the anti-colonial struggle. The impact of colonialism, though it differed across countries, had on the whole been in the direction of transcending localism and unifying supra-local economic structures through the introduction of market relations. The struggle against colonialism, consequently, took the form of a national struggle in each instance in which people belonging to different tribes or linguistic communities participated. And the colonial power in each instance attempted to break this emerging national unity by splitting people. The modus operandi of this splitting was not just through political manipulation as happened for instance in Angola, South Africa and a host of other countries; an important part of this modus operandi was through the nurturing of a historiography that just denied the existence of any overarching national consciousness. The national struggle, the national movement were given a tribal or religious character, they were portrayed as being no more than the movement of the dominant tribe or the dominant religious group for the achievement of narrow sectional ends. But the important point in this colonialism, while, on the one hand, it objectively created the condition for the coming into being of a national consciousness at a supra-tribal, supra-local and supra-religious level, on the other hand it sought deliberately to subvert this very consciousness by using the same forces which it has objectively undermined.

**Questions:**

- (a) Which of the following was the advantage of struggle against colonialism?
  - (i) Tribal groups held their separate identity throughout the struggle.
  - (ii) Communities got divided on the basis of religion and language.
  - (iii) Backwardness of tribals was eradicated.
  - (iv) Awareness beyond linguistic and religious identity was generated.
- (b) How did colonial power react to topple the anti-colonial structure?
  - (i) by splitting people on the basis of their financial positions
  - (ii) by using tempting economic strategies
  - (iii) by creating linguistic, tribal and religious divides
  - (iv) by instigating tribals against anti-communal forces.
- (c) The author has given the example of Angola, South Africa, etc in order to
  - (i) bring out the similarity of tactics used by the rulers of colonies to divide the natives.
  - (ii) emphasise how nationalism has become almost extinct and capitalism has borne roots.
  - (iii) support the argument that feudalism was opposed by people in underdeveloped countries also.
  - (iv) lay stress on the fact that tribals in those countries were divided on account of language
- (d) What was the role of an introduction of market relations in the process of economic integration?
  - (i) It had different impacts in all colonial exercises.
  - (ii) It overthrew the capitalistic approach in the third world countries.
  - (iii) It advocated importance of localism and restricted economic growth.
  - (iv) It broke the shackles of localism and helped unify the economic structures.

- (e) How did nationalism originate in the third world countries?
  - (i) as a struggle against feudalism
  - (ii) as vehement opposition to colonialism
  - (iii) to advocate capitalistic movement
  - (iv) to strengthen localism
- (f) What was the motive of colonial powers in writing a distorted history?
  - (i) to emphasise the existence of domination by one tribe over other weaker tribes.
  - (ii) to make people aware of and to integrate on the basis of their rich cultural heritage.
  - (iii) to make people aware of their glorious religion and widely used language
  - (iv) to give an impression to general people that there was no national consciousness and to prevent them from being united.
- (g) From the content of the passage, it appears that the author is
  - (i) a vehement critic of anti-feudalism
  - (ii) a staunch follower of capitalistic pattern
  - (iii) an impartial commentator of historical and political events
  - (iv) a person holding colonialism in high esteem
- (h) The colonial powers tried to camouflage national movement and to show it as only
  - (i) a historical fact having ancient roots.
  - (ii) skirmish led by a dominating tribe or a religious group with selfish motive.
  - (iii) dominance of narrow sectional ends over national goals.
  - (iv) survival of the fittest in the struggle against colonialism.

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