

## Precis

### Utilization of Purposive Education

There are three schools of thoughts related to freedom in children's education, and Rousseau focuses on third one, which states that freedom is necessary for children's growth rather than surveillance. A belief, education has not positive goals, yet it rarely give something that is effective for spontaneous development. However, the author dislike this school of thought. He believes in cooperation than individualistic doctrine, so children on their own cannot be virtuous. Arguably, Man does not just require impulsive institution in cooperation, but also need of benevolence, self-control, and trained intelligence in co-operation. Thus, according social attitude, education should be provide better opportunities for positive growth in mental and moral equipment which children utilize them effectively.

Precis words, 118

# Comprehension Passage

## Q.1

Happiness is important to most people who are facing a lot of challenges in their struggling life. They want spiritual peace. The difference between material wealth and happiness is happiness attaches to the basic needs of life.

## Q.2

The author characterizes the concept of this way that awareness about lessen the consumption of material things to diminish one's influence on the environment. It reflects one's free-will to make changes in his life to improve spirituality.

## Q.3

The impact of feared by the growing consumerism of modern society is advertisement pressure with intimidations. Their products are rejectable and unsuccessful. Thus they should be careful about restrictions.

Q.4

The influence that makes difficult for people to reduce their consumption patterns is an economic struggle while living with mental difficulties with poverty and social inferiority. Hence, one should ensure their future resources for utilization.

Q.5

The challenge of voluntary simplicity is they usually designed outdated goods with cheap things. Good quality is hard to find. Moreover, expensive things are good in use. The rewards are more resources for nature, better health, more surrounding space, and better life.



FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION  
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION – 2023  
FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17  
UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT  
**ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)**

Roll Number

TIME ALLOWED:	THREE HOURS	PART-I (MCQS)	MAXIMUM MARKS = 20
PART-I(MCQS):	MAXIMUM 30 MINUTES	PART-II	MAXIMUM MARKS = 80
<b>NOTE:</b> (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) Candidate must write Q. No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q. No. in the Q.Paper. (v) No Page/Space be left blank between the answers. All the blank pages of Answer Book must be crossed. (vi) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.			

**PART-II**

**Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)**

On the question of freedom in education there are at present three main schools of the thought, deriving partly from differences as to ends and partly from differences in psychological theory. There are those who say that children should be completely free. however bad they may be: there are those who say they should be completely subject to authority. however good they may be; and there are those who say they should be free. but in spite of freedom they should be always good. This last party is larger than it has any logical right to be; children. like adults. will not all be virtuous if they are all free. The belief that liberty will ensure moral perfection is a relic of Rousseauism. and would not survive a study of animals and babies. Those who hold this belief think that education should have no positive purpose, but should merely offer an environment suitable for spontaneous development. I cannot agree with this school. which seems to me too individualistic, and unduly indifferent to the importance of knowledge. We live in communities which require co-operation. and it would be utopian to expect all the necessary co-operation to result from spontaneous impulse. The existence of a large population on a limited area is only possible owing to source and technique; education must. therefore. hand on the necessary minimum of these. The educators who allow most freedom are men whose success depends upon a degree of benevolence. self-control, and trained intelligence which can hardly be generated where every impulse is left unchecked; their merits. therefore. are not likely to be perpetuated if their methods are undiluted. Education, viewed from a social standpoint, must be something more positive than a mere opportunity for growth. It must, of course. provide this, but it must also provide a mental and moral equipment which children cannot acquire entirely for themselves.

**Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)**

The majority of people have always lived simply, and most of humanity still struggles on a daily basis to eke out a meager existence under dire circumstances. Only in affluent industrialized countries do people have the luxury of more goods and services than they need to survive. On the basis of material wealth. North Americans and Europeans should be the happiest people on earth, but according to the 2012 Happy Planet Index (HPI). they are not. Surprisingly, what had begun as an experimental lifestyle evolved into a quiet revolution that spread the word through books such as Duane Elgin's best-selling Voluntary Simplicity: Toward a Way of Life that is Outwardly Simple. inwardly Rich (1981), as well as numerous magazines, alternative communities of the like-minded. and. later. Internet websites. Combined with a growing awareness of the environmental consequences of consumerism, the voluntary simplicity movement sought to reduce the consumption of goods and energy and to minimize one's personal impact on the environment. -Voluntary- denotes a free and conscious choice to make appropriate changes that will enrich life in a deeper, spiritual sense. -Simplicity- refers to the lack of clutter, that is, eliminating all those things, patterns. habits. and ideas that take control of our lives and distract us from our inner selves. However, this is not to be confused with poverty. which is involuntary, degrading. and debilitating. Neither does it mean that people must live on a farm or reject progress or technology. or do without what is necessary for their comfort and welfare. To practice voluntary simplicity. one must differentiate between what one wants (psychological desires) and what one needs (basic requirements of life). and seek a healthy balance that is compatible with both. In a consumer society where advertising bombards us with the message that without this. that. and the other product, we are unsuccessful, undesirable, and unimportant. being clear on what you really need and resisting what you don't can be an ongoing struggle. The beauty of voluntary simplicity is that it is a philosophy. and not a dogma. How one goes about it depends on individual character, cultural background. and climate. For this. three Rs (i.e., Reduce. Reuse & Recycle) represent the best way to get a handle on rampant consumerism. In economies driven by the quest for ever more, living with less is erroneously equated with poverty and social inferiority. By conserving energy, for instance, you are actually ensuring that more resources are available for future use. By making a frugal budget and sticking to it. you can eliminate unnecessary expenses. Recycling paper, metal, plastic, and glass and reusing building materials and old clothing keep materials in the loop and out of Landfills. Pooling skills and resources through barter

networks not only saves money. but sharing with others establishes bonds and fosters a sense of community. With the glut of cheap goods that are usually designed for obsolescence. quality Products that last are becoming progressively harder to find. In the long run. a more expensive but durable and repairable item or even an older used item that is still in good condition is a better investment than a brand new piece of junk that will only break down and end up in the trash. Thus, at the heart of voluntary simplicity is the conscious realization that less is really more. Less consumption means more resources for nature generations. Less activity that brings little satisfaction or reward is more time for yourself and your loved ones. Less stuff is more space to move around in. Less stress means more relaxation and better health. Less worry provides more enjoyment and more fulfillment in life.

- Questions:**
1. How important is happiness to most people, and what is the relationship between material wealth and happiness? (4)
  2. How does the author characterize the concept of “Voluntary Simplicity” as a movement and as a philosophy? (4)
  3. What impact is feared by the growing consumerism of modern society? (4)
  4. What influences make it difficult for people to reduce their consumption patterns? (4)
  5. What are the challenges and rewards of voluntary simplicity? (4)