

Q2

Topic: Begging: A social evil ✓

A large no of people beg in India as it's profession especially at tourist spots. Neither

Counting them nor causes and conditions of their existence is important. Their effect on society is and

modes of living are our concern. Among many

reasons behind the huge no of begger, religious

ideology is of great importance. As according

to religious books, charity give people relief

in other world. For many, this profession is

hereditary and donation help them to thrive.

Many people change their get-ups, wander to beg

door to door. The superstitious people feared

from their curse, give money and make

them rich. Social Conciousness has encouraged

the modern educated people to find solution

of this problem. It's depressing to find that

west and other countries have solved this

problem through strict laws and we didn't.

Social Conciousness, related to consequences

of misplaced charity, among people is

a great need of time. Wrong faiths are

paralyzing the society. ~~Social Scientist~~ S strict check
on count of beggars and strict laws by the
state in diff cities can eradicate this evil of beggary
Begger in various outlooks - modern
& honourable - Should be stopped to
the same outlook of life.

there are basic grammar issues
be precise and to the point
main idea is picked and discussed

6/20

need improvement in content

Para word: 600
Total word: 1000



National Officers Academy
Final Mock Exams for Special CSS & Mock-6 for CSS-2024
September 2023
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)

In India begging has become a profession and the beggars continue to increase in numbers. So, vast indeed is the fraternity of these beggars that foreigners visiting India, especially, cities like Varanasi, our cities of pilgrimage, have been led to call our cities the cities of beggars and of dust! There are no statistics available for estimating their number, but that is not needed for our present purpose. Of course, any practical reform in this matter does not require a close investigation into the causes and conditions of the existence of beggars, but we are here concerned with the question of seeing how these beggars live and what, in particular, is the effect on society of their existence. As already suggested, the vastness of the number of the Indian beggars is evident to any visitor from a foreign country. The causes of the increase in the number of beggars are many, but of these we may just consider only a few. For good or evil, Indians have been very religious in their outlook on life, and also very generous and hospitable towards those who go to them for begging. Our Puranas and Shastras point out that giving charity to beggars ensures Moksha in the next world. The social conscience developed from such an article of faith has been the main cause of the increase in the number of beggars. They are always sure of finding people anxious to go to heaven by offering doles and donations to the needy and so they are thriving. There are many beggars whose profession has been hereditary—a strange perversion of human nature, which, as we are told, ought to eat out of the sweat of its brow. The most amusing spectacle from the point of view of reason, is to see able-bodied persons, dressed in abundance of rags and many coloured clothes wandering about the streets and going from house to house regularly at certain hours for no more serious a purpose than that of begging! This might be seen at almost any village and town in our country. For ages uncounted this thing has been going on. The ignorant masses have a fear of the curse supposed to emanate from the mouths of angered beggars, and thus the beggars get more than they need. In fact, strange as it might seem, a considerable number of these beggars are richer. Than their poor patrons! With the percolation of social consciousness among the modern educated Indians, the problem of beggars is today being seriously thought about and ways and means are being seriously mooted on how to solve this problem. When we read how in the West, for example, begging has become a crime coming under the vagrancy acts of Parliaments and when we know that in some countries people are warned that “Those who do not work, neither shall they eat” we begin to think how depressing is the situation in India. Poverty, no doubt, is one of the major causes of begging, and unemployment and increase in population have also been responsible for the same, but the disease-of begging has deeper roots in the social consciousness of us all, and it is to this that any reformer has to turn. We must make it clear to the masses that there is no special glory of Punya in giving charity to the able-bodied persons, and that such misplaced charity is only increasing idleness and chronic poverty. If the masses are educated in social science, its elementary principles at any rate, there will be a gradual lessening of the number of beggars in our country. The State, too, has to devise laws for checking the growth of beggars. Some strict laws against vagrants must be put into practice in every city and village in India. It is more important to introduce them in holy cities where the beggars are leading the most unholy life. Finally, it is for the development of saner outlook on life that we must agitate if we are to root out this evil of beggary. In one form or another, begging has become the most widespread thing today. Some are honourable, modernised beggars in pants and boots and ties and they have subtler ways of exploiting their patron victims.