

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005**

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS.....Maximum Marks: 100

Q1. Make a précis of the given passage and suggest a suitable heading (20 +5)

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one sided. In psychoses there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconscious. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviors. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become so dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behavior. All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behavior, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since form of behavior which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in other culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.

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Psychoses and neuroses are two forms of mental disorders in which one's ego gets out of control either becomes one-sided or collapsed. The psychotic patient is unable to switch ^{one} goal to another. Their psyche limits to animalistic form of behavior. Because in its peak one mental function from thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing dominates others. Therefore, persona becomes dominant and forms one-sided ego. In emotional disorders psyche is unable to maintain balance between life polarities.

Both psychoses and neuroses result from failure to attain self-actualization. Therefore, culture becomes non-significant as these disorders are products of deviation from self not from culture.

The sociological explanation for mental disorders is avoided because variations exist in different societies. According to Jung, the issue is not deviation from cultural norm or society but is the inability to balance personal polarities.

Title: Mental Disorders: Psychological not Social Problems

Total Words: 324

Words in Summary: 125