

Q #02

Population Control - A Thorn in the Side

Population control is wilfully shelved owing to multiple reasons. If a state is determined to resist natural selection, it must do so based on rational regulation of population. There is otherwise no natural self-regulating mechanism. Before famine sets in, bulging population will draw down standard of living. At this juncture, well-off segments of society will voluntarily reduce number of new births. However, the downtrodden of society, unconcerned by erosion of ~~standa~~ living standard, will continue to multiply and deplete state resources. Such a society will be numerous in numbers but very uncivilized in traits. Nonetheless, this dilemma remains unaddressed. Besides concerns of ~~can~~ impartiality for modern-day sociology, such composition of society makes it ~~so~~ easily exploitable. Thus, the powers that be do not feel the urgency for rational transformation. Indeed, willingness makes for revolutions - not deprivation.

(word count)

Passage: 381

precis: 127

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION



COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2012

Roll Number

ENGLISH (Précis & Composition)

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I MCQs)	30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 20
THREE HOURS	(PART-II)	2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS: 80
NOTE:(i) Candidate must write Q.No. in the Answer Book in accordance with Q.No. in the Question Paper. (ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.			

PART-II

NOTE:(i) PART-II is to be attempted on separate Answer Book.
(ii) Attempt all questions from PART-II.
(iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title. (20+5=25)

One of the most ominous and discreditable symptoms of the want of candour in present-day sociology is the deliberate neglect of the population question. It is, or should be, transparently clear that, if the state is resolved, on humanitarian grounds, to inhibit the operation of natural selection, some rational regulation of population, both as regards quality and quantity, is imperatively necessary. There is no self-acting adjustment, apart from starvation, of numbers to the means of subsistence. If all natural checks are removed, a population in advance of the optimum number will be produced and maintained at the cost of a reduction in the standard of living. When this pressure begins to be felt, that section of the population which is capable of reflection and which has a standard of living which may be lost will voluntarily restrict its numbers, even to the point of failing to replace death by an equivalent number of new births; while the underworld, which always exists in every civilized society ____ The failure and misfits and derelicts, moral and physical ____ will exercise no restraint and will be a constantly increasing drain upon the national resources. The population will thus be recruited in a very undue proportion by those strata of society which do not possess the qualities of useful citizens.

The importance of the problem would seem to be sufficiently obvious. But politicians know that the subject is unpopular. The urban have no votes. Employers are like a surplus of labour, which can be drawn upon when trade is good. Militarists want as much food for powder as they can get. Revolutionists instinctively oppose any real remedy for social evils; they know that every unwanted child is a potential insurgent. All three can appeal to a Quasi-Religious prejudice, resting apparently on the ancient theory of natural rights which were supposed to include the right of unlimited procreation. This objection is now chiefly urged by celibate or childless priests; but it is held with such fanatical vehemence that the fear of losing the votes which they control is a welcome excuse for the baser sort of politicians to shelve the subject as inopportune. The socialist calculation is probably erroneous; for experience has shown that it is aspiration, not desperation, that makes revolutions.

Q.3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. Use your own language. (5x4 = 20)

Human Beings feel afraid of death just as children feel afraid of darkness; and just as children's fear of darkness is increased by the stories which they have heard about ghosts and thieves, human beings' fear of death is increased by the stories which they have heard about the agony of the dying man. If a human being regards death as a kind of punishment for the sins he has committed and if he looks upon death as a means of making an entry into another world, he is certainly taking a religious and sacred view of death. But if a human being looks upon death as a law of nature and then feels afraid of it, his attitude is one of cowardice. However, even in religious meditation about death there is something a mixture of folly and superstition. Monks have written books in which they have described the painful experience which they underwent by inflicting physical tortures upon themselves as a form of self-purification. Such books may lead one to think that, if the pain of even a finger being squeezed or pressed is unbearable, the pains of death must be indescribably agonizing. Such books thus increase a Man's fear of death.