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# **JKPSC ROS**

**Previous Year Paper  
(General English)  
Dec, 2020**



0000213

Total No. of Printed Pages: 4]

Roll No: \_\_\_\_\_

2(ROS)0  
GENERAL ENGLISH  
COMPULSORY

Time Allowed - 3 Hours

Maximum Marks - 100

INSTRUCTIONS

*Please read each of the following Instructions carefully before attempting the paper.*

- i) *The answer must be written in English.*
- ii) *The number of marks carried by each question is indicated at the end of the question.*
- iii) *The answer to each question or part of should begin on a fresh page.*
- iv) *The part/parts of the same question must be answered together and should not be interposed between answers of other questions.*
- v) *Your answer should be precise and coherent.*
- vi) *Candidates should attempt all questions*
- vii) *If you encounter any typographical error, please read it as it appears in the text book.*
- viii) *Candidates are in their own interest advised to go through the general instructions on the back side of the title page of the answer script for strict adherence.*
- ix) *No continuation sheet shall be provided to any candidate under any circumstances.*
- x) *Candidates shall put a cross (×) on blank pages of the answer script.*
- xi) *No blank page be left in between answers to various questions.*
- xii) *No programmable calculator is allowed.*
- xiii) *No stencil (with markings) is allowed.*

2(ROS)0-GE/2020

(1)

[Turn Over

1. Write an essay in about 300 words on any one of the following topics: (30)

- a) Eco-friendly living and sustainable development
- b) Role of youth in self-reliant India
- c) Cyber security
- d) Global terrorism
- e) Farmer suicides in India: Reasons and solutions

2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:(25)

The Constitution of India had conferred on women equal rights and opportunities political, social, educational and of employment with men. Because of oppressive traditions, superstitions, exploitation and corruption, a majority of women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities, bestowed on them. One of the major reasons for this state of affairs is the lack of literacy and awareness among women. Education is the main instrument through which we can narrow down the prevailing inequality and accelerate the process of economic and political change in the status of women.

The role of women in a society is very important. Women's education is the key to a better life in the future. A recent World Bank study says that educating girls is not a charity, it is good economics and if developing nations are to eradicate poverty, they must educate the girls. Society would progress only if the status of women is respected and the presence of an educated woman in the family would ensure education of the family itself. Education and empowerment of women are closely related. But women's education has not received due care and attention from the planners and policymakers. Even after 50 years of independence, women continue to be treated as the single largest group of backward citizens of India. Even when we are at the threshold of the 21st century, our society still discriminates against women in matters of their rights and privileges and prevents them from participating in the process of national and societal progress.

The prevailing cultural norms of gender behaviour and the perceived domestic and reproductive roles of women tend to affect the education of girls. Negative attitude towards sending girls to schools, restrictions on their mobility, early marriage, poverty and illiteracy of parents affect the girl's participation in education. The educational system is the only institution which can counteract the deep foundations of inequality of sexes. Education is the most important instrument of human resource development. Educational system should be used to revolutionize the traditional attitudes and introduce new values of equality.

2. A) i) Why women are not allowed to enjoy the rights and opportunities?  
ii) How would the society progress?  
iii) Which factors adversely affect the education of girls?  
iv) By what process can we remove the sense of inequality of sexes from the minds of the people?  
v) Which instrument is important for human resource development?

(4 Marks for each question)

2. B) Give the meanings of following words:

- i) Opportunity  
ii) Exploitation  
iii) Traditional  
iv) Inequality  
v) Awareness

(1 Mark for each question)

3. Read the following passage carefully and write a precis in about one-third of its length with a suitable title: (30)

Recently, the United Nations released the secretary-general's policy brief on the impact of Covid-19 on the world's education system. The policy brief points to the fact that the closure of schools and other learning spaces have impacted 94% of the world's student population (up to 99% in low and lower-middle income countries). It suggests that despite the delivery of lessons by radio, TV and online, and efforts of teachers and parents, many students still do not have access to education. It highlights how learners with disabilities, those from marginalized communities, displaced and refugee students, and those in remote areas are at the highest risk of being left behind. And it warns that the knock-on effects on child nutrition, child marriage and gender equality could be enormous, The cumulative impact of all these on children may lead to a "generational catastrophe" that could waste human potential, undermine decades of progress. And exacerbate entrenched inequalities. This is not good news for any nation, more so for those in the low and lower-middle income segments such as India. According to UNESCO, nearly 321 million Indian children have been at home since March-end. There is no clarity on when schools will reopen. In the last few decades, especially since the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, India has seen a surge in school enrolments and infrastructure development in the primary and secondary segments. But the learning outcomes have not kept pace. The pandemic has now

exacerbated this existing challenge. In addition, the extended period of closure means students don't have access to midday meals; and with parental incomes under strain there could be a spike in drop-out rates, especially among girls. While the focus must be now on ensuring the safety of students, teachers and staff, and putting in place protocols for school reopening, there has to be an extensive assessment of the learning loss and well thought-out plans to bridge the learning gap, and schemes to retain students. This entails tweaking the syllabus and changing pedagogy. This forced break must also be used to align the sector to the very recently released National Education Policy, especially to its foundational learning goals. Last but not least, governments will have to arrange for funds required for the sector. This will be a challenge post-Covid-19, but starving the education sector of finances will be irresponsible, for it is crucial to meeting India's development goals and creating an inclusive society.

(409 Words)

4. **Make sentences of each of the following pair of words to bring out the difference in meaning.** (5)
- (i) Altar-Alter
  - (ii) Right-Right
  - (iii) Bat-Bat
  - (iv) Park-Park
  - (v) Cell-Sell
5. **Change the voice of the following sentences.** (5)
- (i) Who broke the glass?
  - (ii) We are going to watch movie tonight.
  - (iii) Does she make candles?
  - (iv) May God bless you with happiness!
  - (v) He has been invited to their party.
6. **Fill in the blanks with appropriate articles.** (5)
- (i) Yesterday \_\_\_\_\_ European called at my office.
  - (ii) I first met him \_\_\_\_\_ year ago.
  - (iii) Which is \_\_\_\_\_ longest river in India.
  - (iv) He is \_\_\_\_\_ Sachin Tendulkar of our locality.
  - (v) Twelve inches make \_\_\_\_\_ foot.