

P.S.C. Miscellaneous Exam. - 2023

PAPER - II

BENGALI

Time Allowed: 1.5 Hours

Full Marks: 150

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

১। নীচের গদ্যাংশটির মূল বক্তব্য নিজের ভাষায় সংক্ষেপে লিখুন: [৪০]

একটা লোকশিক্ষার উপায়ের কথা বলি- সে দিনও ছিল- আজ আর নাই। কথকতার কথা বলিতেছি। গ্রামে গ্রামে, নগরে নগরে, বেদী পিঁড়ির উপর বসিয়া, ছেঁড়া তুলট, না দেখিবার মানসে সম্মুখে পাতিয়া, সুগন্ধি মল্লিকামালা শিরোপরে বেষ্টিত করিয়া, নাদুস্ নুদুস্ কালো কথক সীতার সতীত্ব, অর্জুনের বীরধর্ম, লক্ষ্মণের সত্যব্রত, ভীষ্মের ইন্দ্রিয়জয়, রাক্ষসীর প্রেমপ্রবাহ, দধীচির আত্মসমর্পণ বিষয়ক সুসংস্কৃতের সদ্ব্যখ্যা সুকণ্ঠে সদলঙ্কার সংযুক্ত করিয়া আপামর সাধারণ সমক্ষে বিবৃত করিতেন। যে লাঙ্গল চষে, যে তুলা পেঁজে, যে কানা কাটে, যে ভাত পায় না পায়, সেও শিখিত- শিখিত যে ধর্ম নিত্য, যে ধর্ম দৈব, যে আত্মাশ্বেষণ অশ্রদ্ধেয়, যে পরের জন্য জীবন, যে ঈশ্বর আছেন, বিশ্ব সৃজন করিতেছেন, বিশ্ব পালন করিতেছেন, বিশ্ব ধ্বংস করিতেছেন, যে পাপ পুণ্য আছে, যে পাপের দণ্ড পুণ্যের পুরস্কার, যে জন্ম আপনার জন্য নহে, পরের জন্য, যে অহিংসা পরম ধর্ম, যে লোকহিত পরম কার্য।

২। বাংলায় অনুবাদ করুন: [২০+২০=৪০]

(ক) My grandmother, who was very handsome, was the head of the house. She exacted and received the utmost deference from her daughters-in-law, who never dared to speak to their husbands in her presence. She had a warm corner in her heart for me. I was never afraid of her, although I used to wonder whether I should be like the other ladies when I grew up.

(খ) India has rich tradition of storytelling. Texts like Katha-saritasagar, Panchatantra and Jataka are a rich storehouse of tales which have been enjoyed by several generations of readers and listeners. These stories, full of humour and morals, are the ideal means to introduce the right values to young people. If we look outside our country, we find all kinds of folktales that have been told to generations of children in every corner of the world.

৩। 'বাংলা ভ্রমণ সাহিত্য' এই বিষয়কে অবলম্বন করে নিজস্ব ভাষায় একটি প্রতিবেদন রচনা করুন। [৪০]

অথবা,

'ক্রীড়া সাংবাদিকতা বনাম ক্রীড়া কেন্দ্রিক সাহিত্য' প্রসঙ্গে আপনার অভিমত একটি প্রতিবেদনের আকারে লিখুন।

(প্রয়োজন অনুসারে নামের পরিবর্তে ক, খ, গ ইত্যাদি লিখুন।)

৪। (ক) অশুদ্ধি সংশোধন করুন: [১০]

নিঃস্বাস, প্রতিযোগীতা, ব্যাবহার, পুরস্কার, মুহূর্ত

(খ) এক কথায় প্রকাশ করুন:

[১০]

স্বামীহীনা নারী, পাদচারী সৈনিক, হাতি রাখার জায়গা, অত্যন্ত বলবান, যে গাছ ফল পাকলে মরে।

(গ) নিম্নলিখিত প্রবাদ প্রবচনের সাহায্যে সার্থক বাক্য রচনা করুন:

[১০]

শাঁখের করাত, পটল তোলা, মিছরির ছুরি, রজ্জুতে সর্পভ্রম, টেকি স্বর্গে গেলেও ধান ভানে।

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PAPER - I
ENGLISH

Time Allowed: 1.5 Hours

Full Marks: 150

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Answer to the part questions must be written at a stretch.

1. Translate the following into English:

[20+20=40]

(a) আমার গিন্নির খুড়তুত ভাই এক সদাগরি অফিসের বড়বাবু। আগে সেও কবিতা লিখত, কিন্তু অফিসে তাই নিয়ে হাসাহাসি হওয়ায়, এবং বড়সাহেব তাকে একদিন চোখ পাকিয়ে "হোয়াটস দিস আয়াম হিয়ারিং অ্যাবাউট যু" বলায়, কবিতা লেখা ছেড়ে দিয়ে সে এখন গোয়েন্দা-গল্পের ভক্ত হয়েছে। তার কাছে সে দিন একটা ইংরেজি বই দেখলুম। বইয়ের নাম 'বুচার বেকার মার্ভার মেকার'। অর্থ অতি পরিষ্কার। যে-কেউ খুন করতে পারে। কসাইও পারে, আবার নিরীহ রুটিওয়ালারও পারে। খুন করবার জন্য যে একটা আলাদা রকমের লোক হওয়া চাই, তা নয়। তুলনাটা হয়তো একটু অস্বস্তিকর হয়ে যাচ্ছে, তবু বলি, কবিতার ব্যাপারেও তা-ই। কবিতা লিখবার জন্য আলাদা রকমের মানুষ হবার দরকার নেই। রাম শ্যাম যদু মধু প্রত্যেকেই (ইচ্ছে করলে, এবং কায়দাগুলোকে একটু খেটেখুটে রপ্ত করে নিলে) ছন্দ ঠিক রেখে, লাইনের পর লাইন মিলিয়ে সবাইকে তাক লাগিয়ে দিতে পারে।

(b) আমার শেষ কথা এই যে, যে-দেশকে আমি অন্তরের সহিত ভালবাসি, সে বর্তমান বাঙলা নয়, অতীত বাঙলাও নয়, - ভবিষ্যৎ বাঙলা, অর্থাৎ যে বাঙলা আমাদের হাতে ও মনে গড়ে উঠছে। সুতরাং আমার বাঙালী পেট্রিইয়টিজম বর্তমান ভারতবর্ষীয় পেট্রিইয়টিজমের বিরোধী নয়। আর এক কথা, যে-ন্যাশনালিজম বিদ্বৈষবুদ্ধির উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত, সে ন্যাশনালিজমের ফলে শুধু পরের নয়, নিজেরও যে সর্বনাশ হয়, গত ইউরোপীয় যুদ্ধ এই, সত্য, যার চোখ আছে তারই সুমুখে ধরে দিয়েছে।

2. Give a Précis of the following passage and add a suitable title:

[40]

These are two considerations which deserve at least a word in any discussion of the future of the Indian theatre. The first is the rapid development of the cinema as a competitive for prophesied favour. At first, in the early flush of cinematic triumph people-some of whom might have been expected to, know better-prophesies the extinction of the theatre. It is now clear that though here and there, temporarily, the theatre may be affected, the cinema cannot hope to replace the stage and elbow it out of existence. Experience in the West has shown that the stage will always be required as a federal studio. For the technique is different and great stage actors have, always, to their disgust, discovered that film acting is at least only second best to them; it cannot mean to them what the stage means. Something is lacking in the human touch. In the theatre heart responds to heart and mind acts on mind in a way unknown to the cinema. Thus, there is no danger of extinction to the theatre. On the other hand, the rivalry of the screen ought to and will put theatre to a new test and give it a new stimulus that may well lead to still higher planes of artistic achievement. Finally, a word about a national language spoken, written and thought might do for the theatre in India. With the new awakening in social life the need of a common tongue is being increasingly felt. Much work is being done to bring out a common linguistic medium. The day when, it is accepted will be a great day for the Indian theatre, as it will be for all art in the country. But the theatre, because its life blood is spoken word, will gain most. With a

common tongue, with a live national consciousness, the theatre will become to its own as definite instrument of national unity reflecting the national mind, interpreting the national heart and dreaming national dreams for the future.

3. Write a report in not more than 200 words on "Travel is necessary for the development of the human mind". Use the following points: **[40]**

Reasons: The mind needs to see varieties to grow. Travel is the best way of obtaining variety.

Ways: A person can travel alone or with companions. Travel can be through different modes of transport. Each mode and each destination will acquaint the traveller with many corners of life.

Consequences: Staying in one place gives rise to complacency and misconceptions. Seeing the others often opens a person's eyes and shows many possibilities. Learning on site is best.

[Write XYZ in lieu of your name and address etc. if necessary]

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the correct alternative from options within brackets: **[2x5=10]**

- (a) Perfection is not _____ but if we chase perfection we can catch excellence. (acceptable/attainable/amiable)
- (b) Too many of us are not living our _____ because we are living our fears (fulfillment/dream/rights)
- (c) The most difficult thing is the decision to act, the rest is _____. (tenacity/practice/tenement)
- (d) You can't use up creativity. The more you _____ have. (save/use/break)
- (e) Everything has beauty, but not all can _____. (see/feel/catch)

5. Correct any five of the following sentences: **[2x5=10]**

- (a) There are good many reasons why Maqbool became a cult success.
- (b) A person has never made a mistake has never tried anything new.
- (c) Strive to be a success, but to be of value.
- (d) Always let your conscience be guide.
- (e) Being ignorant is not so much a shame as unwilling to learn.
- (f) Believe those who are seeking the truth, doubt those who finding it.
- (g) The trouble with the rat race is that even if you win, you still a rat.
- (h) An inventor is simply a fellow who do not take his education too seriously.

6. Make complete and meaningful sentences with any five of the following phrases/idiomatic expressions: **[2x5=10]**

- (a) Call it a day
- (b) No pain no gain
- (c) Last straw
- (d) Kick the bucket
- (e) Under the weather
- (f) Bite the bullet
- (g) Make hay
- (h) Hang in there

PAPER - III

GENERAL STUDIES AND ARITHMETIC

Time Allowed: 2 Hours 30 Minutes

Full Marks: 150

Group A: 100 Marks | Group B: 50 Marks

Separate Answer Books to be used for Group A and Group B.

(In case a candidate writes answer to questions on Group B in the answer book meant for Group A and vice-versa, such answers will not be evaluated.)

If the questions attempted are in excess of the prescribed number, only the questions attempted first up to the prescribed number shall be valued and the remaining ones ignored.

The figures in the margin indicate marks for each question.

Group: A **(General Studies)**

Answers may be written in English or in Bengali or in Nepali but all the answers must be in one and the same language.

Part-I

Answer Question No. 1 and any two from the rest.

1. Explain the challenges posed to Government of India for revamping economic sector through sustaining MSMEs and promotion of export trading. [20]
2. Give your opinion on how to mitigate the condition of migrant labours and their further resettlement. [15]
3. Identify the potential areas where 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' or 'Self-reliant India' can be implemented immediately. [15]
4. Explain the areas of success on Digital India movement. What are the drawbacks which must be redressed with immediate effect? [15]
5. Give your opinion on the recent success achieved by India for gaining collective supports in international forum on issues of border disputes and confrontation in Ladakh. [15]

Part-II

Answer all the questions.

6. Write down the full form of the following abbreviations: [2x5=10]

- (a) MOOC
- (b) NABARD
- (c) PMGSY
- (d) UNFCCC
- (e) SEBI

7. Mention the year in which the following schemes / programmes was launched: [2x5=10]

- (a) UJALA
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM)
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana
- (e) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana

8. Answer the following: [2x5=10]

- (a) On which river is the Paithan (Jayakwadi) Hydro-electric project located?
- (b) Mention the name of the pass located at the southern end of the Nilgiri Hills in south India.
- (c) How many biodiversity hotspots are found in India?
- (d) To which king belongs the Lion Capital at Sarnath?
- (e) Which type of farming is done with slash and burn method on the jungles of north-eastern part of India?

9. Answer the following: [2x5=10]

- (a) Which Indian missile has got the approval from cabinet for export?
- (b) Who signed MoU with NABARD for sustainable agriculture?
- (c) Which Indian climate activist becomes a member of Antonio Guterres's new Youth Advisory Group on Climate Change?
- (d) Who issues the Special Drawing Rights (SDR)?
- (e) By whom the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected?

10. Answer the following: [2x5=10]

- (a) Which part of plant evaporates water?
- (b) In which year the name of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi islands was changed to Lakshadweep by an Act of Parliament?
- (c) In which year was Pulitzer Prize established?
- (d) On which year was Panama Canal opened?
- (e) Which is the oldest scientific department of Government of India?

Group: B
(Arithmetic)

Answers may be written in English or in Bengali but all the answers must be in one and the same language.

Answer any ten questions.

1. The simple interest on Rs. 400 for 4 years together with that on Rs. 500 for 5 years came to Rs. 196. The rate of interest per annum on Rs. 400 was $1\frac{1}{2}$ times of the rate of interest on Rs. 500. Find the two rates of interest.
2. Mr. X bought a machine for Rs. 30,000 on credit. The rate of interest for the first year is 5%, the second year is 10% and of the third year is 15%. How much will it cost him if he pays the amount after 3 years?
3. Cost price of a car at present is Rs. 4,00,000. If the price depreciates to Rs. 2,91,600 after 3 years, find the rate of depreciation.
4. A, B and C start a partnership. The capitals of A, B and C are in the ratio 10 : 9 : 6 and the time period of A and B is in the ratio 2 : 3. B gets Rs. 10,800 as his share out of a total profit of Rs. 26,000. If A's capital was in the business for 8 months, for how many months was C's capital in the business?
5. A invests Rs. 8,000 and B invests Rs. 11,000 at the same rate of interest per annum. If at the end of 3 years, B gets Rs. 720 more interest than A, find the rate of interest.
6. Find the amount and compound interest on Rs. 20,000 for 3 years at 8% per annum.
7. In the year 1987, the population of a country was 6.7×10^8 . After $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, the population rose to 7.128×10^8 . Find the $\frac{1}{2}$ yearly rate of growth of the population.
8. A started a business with a capital of Rs. 8,000. After 6 months, B joined him by investing some money. If at the end of the year, each of them gets equal amount as profit, what was B's investment?
9. A sum of money lent on simple interest becomes $\frac{7}{5}$ of itself in 4 years. Find the rate of interest per annum.
10. Find the rate of compound interest on Rs. 4,000 so that it amounts to Rs. 4,410 in 2 years.
11. An element decays at a constant rate in such a way that it reduces to 50% in 5555 years. If a sample of this element has only 12.5% of the original left at present, how much old is the element?
12. A, B, C started a business by investing Rs. 12,000, Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 22,000 respectively. After 6 months, C withdrew the full amount while A and B invested Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 8,000 more respectively. What is C's portion of profit if the total profit at the end of the year is Rs. 42,940?

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