

**MIZORAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY**  
**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR DIRECT RECRUITMENT FOR**  
**THE POST OF TRANSLATOR - MAY, 2023**

**PAPER - I**  
**(GENERAL ENGLISH)**

Time : 3 hours  
Full Marks : 100

*The figure in the margin indicates full mark for the questions.*

1. Write an essay on any one of the following in about 500 words. (20)
- (a) Social media as a selfish medium.
  - (b) Pollution crisis in urban areas.
  - (c) Water crisis - our responsibility.

2. Write a precis of the following passage and add a suitable title. (15)

Recently, the National Health Authority (NHA) and the All India Transporters Welfare Association (AITWA) have announced a partnership through a memorandum of understanding (MoU). This partnership aims to provide healthcare services to around 10 million truck drivers under the Ayushman Bharat (AB)- Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY). The NHA and the AITWA will work together in order to identify truck drivers and employees of transport companies who are eligible for the scheme. The Common Service Centres (CSCs), which comes under the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, will work toward facilitating the verification of drivers using the NHA's Beneficiary Identification System. This collaboration will help thousands of eligible families access in-patient care for serious illnesses at a nationwide network of 19,002 government and private hospitals empanelled under the PM-JAY. After the verification, the eligible drivers can get their AB PM-JAY e-cards at the nearest AITWA Highway Hero Centres. In the first phase, a pilot project will be conducted at key locations under the AITWA and the AB PM-JAY. This will be expanded to other towns across the country. Eligible drivers and employees of different transport companies will be able to avail themselves of the benefits after getting the PM-JAY cards. NHA officials will work closely with the teams of the AITWA and the CSCs to conduct the drive to identify beneficiaries.

3. Write a letter to the internet company to complain against erratic service. (15)
4. Change the voice. (10)
- (a) He was running away from the police.
  - (b) The earth orbits around the sun.
  - (c) The cat has been found near a pond.
  - (d) They will be begging for mercy.
  - (e) Freedom is considered a luxury by many.

*contd...2/-*

5. Make sentences from the following. (10)
- (a) Cumulative (b) Transcendent (c) Adjourn  
(d) Enact (e) Veto
6. Change the speech. (10)
- (a) The judge said to the man, "Why are you laughing?"  
(b) Ruth said, "Alas! I missed my flight".  
(c) The teacher congratulated the class on the excellent examination results.  
(d) The man cried, "What did I do to deserve this?"  
(e) She says that the store will be open in a few minutes.
7. Define the following words or phrases. (10)
- (a) Wet one's whistle  
(b) Dog eat dog  
(c) Lose your marbles  
(d) Play devil's advocate  
(e) The whole nine yards
8. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : (10)
1. For many years now the Governments have been promising the eradication of child labour in hazardous industries in India. But the truth is that despite all the rhetoric no Government so far has succeeded in eradicating this evil, nor has any been able to ensure compulsory primary education for every Indian child. Between 60 and 100 million children are still at work instead of going to school, and around 10 million are working in hazardous industries. India has the biggest child population of 380 million in the world; plus the largest number of children who are forced to earn a living.
2. We have many laws that ban child labour in hazardous industries. According to the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986, the employment of children below the age of 14 in hazardous occupations has been strictly banned. But each state has different rules regarding the minimum age of employment. This makes the implementation of these laws difficult.
3. Also, there is no ban on child labour in nonhazardous occupations. The act applies to the organised or factory sector and not the unorganised or informal sector where most children find employment as cleaners, servants, porters, waiters, among other forms of unskilled work. Thus, child labour continues because the implementation of the existing law is lax.
4. There are industries, which have a special demand for child labour because of their nimble fingers, high level of concentration and capacity to work hard at abysmally low wages. The carpet industry in U.P. and Kashmir employs children to make hand-knotted carpets. There are 80,000 child workers in Jammu & Kashmir alone. In Kashmir because of the political unrest, children are forced to work while many schools are shut. Industries like gem cutting and polishing, pottery and glass want to remain competitive by employing children.
5. The truth is that it is poverty which is pushing children into the brutish labour market. We have 260 million people below the poverty line in India, a large
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number of them are women. Poor and especially woman-headed families have no option but to push their little ones in this hard life in hostile conditions, with no human or labour rights.

6. There is a lobby which argues that there is nothing wrong with children working as long as the environment for work is conducive to learning new skills but studies have shown that the children are made to do boring, repetitive and tedious jobs and are not taught new skills as they grow older. In these hellholes like the sweet shops of the old, there is no hope.

7. Children working in hazardous industries are prone to debilitating diseases which can cripple them for life. By sitting in cramped, damp and unhygienic spaces, their limbs become deformed for life. Inside matchstick, fireworks and glass industries they are victims of bronchial diseases and T.B. Their mental and physical development is permanently impaired by long hours of work. Once trapped, they can't get out of this vicious circle of poverty. They remain uneducated and powerless. Finally, in later years, they too are compelled to send their own children to work. Child labour perpetuates its own nightmare.

8. If at all the Government was serious about granting children their rights, an intensive effort ought to have been made to implement the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 which laid down punitive action against employers of child labour. Only compulsory primary education can eliminate child labour.

- (i) On which two counts has the Government not succeeded so far in respect of children?
- (ii) What makes the implementation of child labour law difficult?
- (iii) Why do industries prefer child labour?
- (iv) What are the adverse effects of hazardous industries on children? Given any two.
- (v) What does the Supreme Court's Directive of 1997 provide?

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