

Title: Social Morality: Responsibility of Education Sector.

The human mind should be trained to be compassionate. Through this, a sense of social morality and answerability can be developed. Contemporarily, it is difficult for educational institutions to produce compassionate individuals. ~~As~~ generally, it was the responsibility of religion and churches but, due to the influence of power and wealth they failed. Similarly realistic men don't indulge in the problems of social morality. For them, whatever means of gaining power is acceptable. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the education sector to morally train people in a way which infuses ideals of social morality.

Precis Words: 96

Passage words: 266

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

Probably the only protection for contemporary man is to discover how to use his intelligence in the service of love and kindness. (The training of human intelligence must

include the simultaneous development of the empathic capacity) Only in this way can intelligence be made an instrument of social morality and responsibility - and thereby increase the chances of survival.

(The need to produce human beings with trained morally sensitive intelligence is essentially a challenge to educators and educational institutions.) Traditionally, the realm of social morality was left to religion and the churches as guardians or custodians. But their failure to fulfil this responsibility and their yielding to the seductive lures of the men of wealth and pomp and power are documented by history of the last two thousand years and have now resulted in the irrelevant "God Is Dead" theological rhetoric. The more pragmatic men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with the fundamental problems of social morality. (For them simplistic Machiavellianism must remain the guiding principle of their decisions - power is morality, morality is power. This over-simplification increases the chances of nuclear devastation. We must therefore hope that educators and educational institutions have the capacity, the commitment and the time to in-still moral sensitivity as an integral part of the complex pattern of functional human intelligence.) Some way must be found in the training of human beings to give them the assurance to love, the security to be kind, and the integrity required for a functional empathy.

Précis:

First Draft

Q3. Read the following passage and answers the questions that follow: (20)

And still it moves. The words of Galileo, murmured when the tortures of the Inquisition had driven him to recant the Truth he knew, apply in a new way to our world today. Sometimes, in the knowledge of all that has been discovered, all that has been done to make life on the planet happier and more worthy, we may be tempted to settle down to enjoy our heritage. That would, indeed, be the betrayal of our trust.

These men and women of the past have given everything — comfort, time, treasure, peace of mind and body, life itself — that we might live as we do. The challenge to each one of us is to carry on their work for the sake of future generations.

The adventurous human mind must not falter. Still must we question the old truths and work for the new ones. Still must we risk scorn, cynicism, neglect, loneliness, poverty, persecution, if need be. We must shut our ears to the easy voice which tells us that 'human nature will never alter' as an excuse for doing nothing to make life more worthy.

Thus will the course of the history of mankind go onward, and the world we know move into a new splendour for those who are yet to be.

Questions:

1. What made Galileo recant the Truth he knew?
2. What is the heritage being alluded to in the first paragraph?
3. What does the 'betrayal of our trust' imply?
4. Why do we need to question the old truths and work for the new ones?

Ans 4) We need to question the old truths and work for the new ones because our mind should not lose momentum to make new discoveries. Similarly, we should make new discoveries to make life move better and worthy.

Ans 1) The thing that made Galileo recant the truth he knew was the period of prolonged and intensive questioning he went through.

Ans 2) The heritage that has been mentioned in the first paragraph refers to all the discoveries that has been made by our ancestors to live a happy life.

Ans 3) The 'betrayal of our trust' means that, if we intent to settle down and enjoy our heritage, we will not make any new discoveries to improve life more and that would be the betrayal of trust that is on us by our ancestors.