

PART-II

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 120 words and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

It is in the temperate countries of northern Europe that the beneficial effects of cold are most manifest. A cold climate seems to stimulate energy by acting as an obstacle. In the face of an insuperable obstacle our energies are numbed by despair; the total absence of obstacles, on the other hand leaves no room for the exercise and training of energy; but a struggle against difficulties that we have a fair hope of over-coming, calls into active operation all our powers. In like manner, while intense cold numbs human energies, and a hot climate affords little motive for exertion, moderate cold seems to have a bracing effect on the human race. In a moderately cold climate man; is engaged in an arduous, but not hopeless struggles and with the inclemency of the weather. He has to build strong houses and procure thick clothes to keep himself warm. To supply fuel for his fires, he must hew down trees and dig coal out of the earth. In the open air, unless he moves quickly, he will suffer pain from the biting wind. Finally, in order to replenish the expenditure of bodily tissue caused by his necessary exertions, he has to procure for himself plenty of nourishing food.

Quite different is the lot of man in the tropics. In the neighbourhood of the equator there is little need of clothes or fire, and it is possible with perfect comfort and no danger to health, to pass the livelong day stretched out on the bare ground beneath the shade of a tree. A very little fruit or vegetable food is required to sustain life under such circumstances, and that little can be obtained without much exertion from the bounteous earth.

We may recognize must the same difference between ourselves at different seasons of the year, as there is between human nature in the tropics and in temperate climes. In hot

weather we are generally languid and inclined to take life easily; but when the cold season comes, we find that we are more inclined to vigorous exertion of our minds and bodies.

Q 2 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)

Poems

Titles: Temperate Countries are beneficial for Human Physiology

The temperate countries of northern Europe, in which effects of cold are beneficial for human health. In these countries struggle against the difficulties and enhance the human power. In more cold and too hot countries difficulties are more but in moderately cold climates have a bracing effect on human race. In moderately cold climate man has not huples, he is busy to make house and warm clothes. If he suffer from pain due to wind which cause damage of its tissue, he have a choice to take nourishing food. On the other ~~side~~ in warm countries, in which life is very easy, there is no need for warm clothes, No dangers, perfect comfort, due to this human become lazy and take the life easy

(Words: 121)

PART-II

Q.2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

(Nizar Hassan was born in 1960 and raised in the village of Mashhad, near Nazareth, where he has lived with his family. He studied anthropology at Haifa University and after graduating worked in TV. Starting in 1990, he turned to cinema. In 1994, he produced Independence, in which he pokes his Palestinian interlocutors about what they think of the bizarre Israeli notion of their "independence". They have stolen another people's homeland and call the act "independence"! Hassan dwells on that absurdity.)

(As the world's attention was captured by the news of Israel planning to "annex" yet a bit more of Palestine and add it to what they have already stolen, I received an email from Nizar Hassan, the pre-eminent Palestinian documentary filmmaker.) (He wrote to me about his latest film, My Grandfather's Path, and included a link to the director's cut. It was a blessing. They say choose your enemies carefully for you would end up like them. The same goes for those opposing Zionist settler colonialists. If you are too incensed and angered by their daily dose of claptrap, the vulgarity of their armed robbery of Palestine, you would soon become like them and forget yourself and what beautiful ideas, ideals, and aspirations once animated your highest dreams. Never fall into that trap. For decades, aspects of Palestinian and world cinema, art, poetry, fiction, and drama have done for me precisely that: saved me from that trap. They have constantly reminded me what all our politics are about — a moment of poetic salvation from it all.)

(Nizar Hassan's new documentary is one such work — in a moment of dejection over Israel's encroachment on Palestinian rights and the world's complicity, it has put Palestine in perspective.) (The film is mercifully long, beautifully paced and patient, a masterfully crafted work of art — a Palestinian's epic ode to his homeland.) (A shorter version of My Grandfather's Path has been broadcast on Al Jazeera Arabic in three parts, but it must be seen in its entirety, in one go. It is a pilgrimage that must not be interrupted!)

Precis:

Title: Nizar Hassan, a true Contributor for Palestine

Nizar Hassan was born in village of Mashhad, after graduating in anthropology he joined the TV. He made a documentary "Independence" in this he poses Palestinian and try to get the concerns of Palestinian about Israel, who got another people country and call it out of independence. When the news was spread that Israel is annexing the more area of Palestine and adding it to the old one. Nizar Hassan a filmmaker made a film "My Grandfather's Path" is a long but excellent narrative that pays homage to the Palestinian struggle. The epic highlight the need for oppressed not to become dehumanized like their oppressors. A small part of "My Grandfather's Path" was also broadcast on Arab TV "Al Jazeera"

(Words: 119)

... in about 100 words and suggest the

(20+5)

(An important part of management is the making of rules. As a means of regulating the functioning of an organization so that most routine matters are resolved without referring each issue to the manager they are an essential contribution to efficiency.) The mere presence of carefully considered rules has the double-edged advantage of enabling workers to know how far they can go, what is expected of them and what channels of action to adopt on the one side and on the other, of preventing the management from behaving in a capricious manner. (The body of rules fixed by the company for itself acts as its constitution which is binding both on employees and employers, however, it must be remembered that rules are made for people, not people for rules. If conditions and needs change rules ought to change with them.) Nothing is sadder than the mindless application of rules which are outdated and irrelevant. An organization suffers from mediocrity if it is too rule-bound. People working in will do the minimum possible. It is called "working to rule" or just doing enough to ensure that rules are not broken. But this really represents the lowest level of the employer-employee relationship and an organization afflicted by this is in an unhappy condition indeed. Another important point in rule-making is to ensure that they are rules which can be followed. Some rules are so absurd that although everyone pays lip-service to them, no one really bothers to follow them. Often the management knows this but can do nothing about it. The danger of this is, if a level of disrespect for one rule is created this might lead to an attitude of disrespect for all rules. One should take it for granted that nobody likes rules, nobody wants to be restricted by them, and, given a chance, most people will try and break them. Rules which cannot be followed are not only pointless, they are actually damaging to the structure of the organization.

Procs

Title: Rules are Necessary for Functioning of an organization.

To regulate the functions of an organization, need to make the rules. Rules have double advantage, enable workers what should they need to do, and what kind of actions are expected from them. Company should to fix the rules for both employees and employer. If in condition there is need to change the rules, company need should to change it, because rules are made for people not people makes for rules. An organization with too rule bound represents lowest relationships between employer and employee. In rule making it is to ensure that rules should not be absurd because one absurd rule become a disaster for all rules.

(Words: 108)

Manto was a victim of some kind social ambivalence that converged on self-righteousness, hypocrisy, and mental obtuseness. His detractors branded him as a vulgar and obscene and implicated him into a long-drawn legal battle questioning the moral validity of his writings. Without being deterred by their negative tactics, he remained firm in his commitment to exploring the stark realities of life offensive to the conservative taste of some self-styled purists. In the line of Freud, he sought to unravel the mysteries of sex not in an abstract, non-earthly manner but in a palpable, fleshy permutation signifying his deep concern for the socially disabled and depressed classes of society, like petty wage-earners, pimps, and prostitutes.

For Manto, man is neither an angel nor a devil, but a mix of both. His middle and lower middle class characters think, feel and act like human beings. Without feigning virtuosity, he was able to strike a rapport with his readers on some of the most vital socio-moral issues concerning them. As a realist, he was fully conscious of the yawning gap between appearance and reality, in fact, nothing vexed him more than a demonstrable duality in human behaviour at different levels of the social hierarchy. He had an unjaundiced view of man's faults and follies. As a literary artist, he treated vulgarity discreetly — without ever sounding vulgar in the process. Like Joyce, Lawrence, and Caldwell, in Manto's work too, men and women of the age find their own restlessness accurately mirrored. And like them, Manto was also 'raised above his own self by his sombre enthusiasm'.

Poets

Title: Manto Rational approach towards human nature and Sexism

Manto was a victim of social uncertainty. His opponents marked him as a vulgar and obscene, but without their negative hitting, he remain strong and exploring the realities of life.

In this way he found mysteries of sex. This permutation signify his concern on socially depressed classes i-e are petty, wage earners and prostitutes. Manto consider middle class ~~as~~^{have} a capability to think and act like human beings. Without cheating he start relation with his readers. As like Joyce, Lawrence and Caldwell, Manto work also enable human to find accurately in their settlements.

(Words: 90)

Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end. (20)

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, pursue common interests and, occasionally, try to influence public opinion or public policy. In many respects, civil society is where people spend their time when they are not at work or at home. For example, a group of people gather at a local park every Thursday afternoon for a game of football. Most of them arrive well before the game begins and stay for some time after it ends. Some of them go out for dinner or a drink after the game. In the course of their meetings they talk about a wide range of topics, including football but also extending to include issues such as work, family, relationships, community events, racial issues and politics. This kind of solidarity can be found in a variety of other places in civil society — such as sports clubs, bowling leagues, reading groups and social movements — where individuals get together to associate on the basis of some shared interest fostering more effective forms of citizenship. Even though people may come together on the basis of an interest they all share in common, they eventually have to develop productive strategies for dealing with conflicts and differences that emerge within the association. (Team mates in a bowling league discover, on certain issues, significant differences of opinion. And yet, because they value the association and look forward to participating in its activities, they do not respond to these differences by exiting the scene. Instead, they search for the ways of interacting that will not threaten the solidarity of the group. In the process, they learn to appreciate and to tolerate social differences, a valuable skill to have in an increasingly multicultural nation. They also develop a general sense of social trust and mutual obligation, which makes society function more efficiently (this is what political scientists and sociologists are talking about when they refer to the importance of social capital). Gathering together in an association, people begin to think about their shared private interest as a collective public interest, and they try to make sure that this public interest is safe and secured. For example, the group that gets together for a weekly football game begins to talk about the park as an important community resource; if they feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, they will organize a 'save the park' campaign to try to influence their local politicians and the other residents of the community.) Recently, there has been growing concern that civil society is weaker than it used to be, because people are losing interest in joining associations. As citizens become increasingly disconnected from voluntary associations, they will experience less trust and less social connection, and as a result political institutions will function less efficiently. However, some scholars opine that many people are simply choosing to participate in different kinds of associations with fewer face-to-face meetings but supplemented with 'virtual' interactions facilitated by resources.

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?
2. Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?
3. What do you understand by the term 'Social Capital' used in this passage?
4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stakeholder?
5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

at only FIVE of the following:

Q: How does the author characterize the concept of Civil Society?

Ans: The author characterizes the concept of Civil Society, the Civil Society means all the places where citizens gather together to have conversation, pursue common interest, try to influence public policy, Civil Society is a when people spend time outside rather than home (or) at work.

Q: Why does Civil Society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?

Ans: Civil Society strives towards better socialization because better socialization achieve only through tolerance. In society when people sit together, listen each other with focus and do cooperate with each other by tolerance. Then in this type of societies solidarity is remain always. Therefore Civil Society strive towards better socialization.

Q: What do you understand by the term Social Capital used in this passage?

Ans: The term Social Capital means, when in any society conflicts, difference and certain issues emerge, then here people in the shape of team mate discover opinions regarding issues and

try to solve the issues. Because they value the associations in the society they search for the ways of interventions which make society function more efficiently.

Q: Why does a Civil Society assume the role of a Public stakeholder?

Ans: Civil Society assume the role of a Public stakeholder because in Civil society when people comes together they make policy. Civil Society have authority that can influence the policies on to ~~the~~ people. That way Civil Society assume the role of Public stakeholder.

Q: What impact is feared by the weakening state of Civil Society?

Ans: The impacts ~~is~~ ^{are} feared by the weakening state of Civil Society is that recently people are losing their interest in joining associations because of lack of less social connection and less efficiency of the institutions. According to some scholars now people are choosing ~~to~~ to participate in different kinds of association where they have interaction only few people.