

with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Lesbians, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

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 feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, 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.

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ENGLISH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Questions:

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 stake holder?
5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

(4 marks each)

Comprehension Passage

Questions - Answers

Q1: How does the author characterize the concept of Civil Society?

Answer:

Civil society is a place where people interact and communicate with each other, spend free time in sports and political, social gossip. Civil society has common interests and solved common conflict of society. They develop effective strategic to deal with social issues.

Question 02: Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?

Answer:

A society moves forward to better socialization without differentiation by tolerance. They take effective strategies to solve issues of discrimination with tolerance. There will be equal opportunities for everyone in society. They will learn skills from each other and lead to an effective measures for civil society prosperity.

Question 03: What do you understand by the term "Social Capital" used in this passage?

Answer:

Social capital in a civil society represents to valuable skills passage in society for persons to help earn capital leads to a more stable condition. Capital society is more cooperative and stable society without huge ~~capital~~ conflicts in society.

Question 04:

Why does a civil society assume the role of public stage holder?

Answer:

A public stage holder interacts and shares private issues with public and considered as a public issue. For example a public park in society then they will adopt effective strategies to protect park from damaging. Every public stage holder play a role in civil society for a better society.

Question 05:

What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Answer: Civil society is weakening due to less interest of people in interaction, lose trust and lack of communication. Weak society leads to enormous issues as communication gap, lost of trust and disconnection which leads to more unstable society. As

society institutions will function less effectively
as political, social and other institutions

Industrial Development and Labors Rights

Today industry sector is well developed, result of Government and Industries teams policies as Modern machinery is ~~are~~ used as alternative manpowers for herculean tasks. Unions are working for the workers rights as duty time, health protection and compensation. Modern machineries increased the productivity and less dependency on man power for ~~on~~ heavy tasks with better environment for workers. Unions main tasks to protect the labors rights as good compensation, less duty hours and safety of health. For heavy tasks need a lot of numbers of workers but modern machineries are used which decrease the manpowers, increase the production and save the time ~~and~~ more for herculean tasks needed more skills and repetition to complete the tasks, so more workers provide at the bottom to complete the work with good quality. For better productivity working hours should decrease for 'good' results because workers perform well in the limited hours as compare to long duty hours.

Total words: 424
Required words: 141
Precis words: 148

1. Make a Précis of the following extracts: (20 marks)

The present-day industrial establishment is a great distance removed from that of the - last century or even of twenty-five years ago. This improvement has been the result of a variety of forces-government standards and factory inspection: general technological and architectural advance by substituting machine power for heavy or repetitive manual, labour, the need to compete for a labour force: and union intervention to improve working conditions in addition to wages and hours. However, except where the improvement contributed to increased productivity, the effort to make work more pleasant has had to support a large burden of proof. It was permissible to seek the elimination of hazardous, unsanitary, unhealthful, or otherwise objectionable conditions of work. The speedup might be resisted to a point. But the test was not what was agreeable but what was unhealthful or, at a minimum, excessively fatiguing. The trend toward increased leisure is not reprehensible, but we resist vigorously the notion that a man should work less hard on the job. Here older attitudes are involved. We are gravely suspicious of any tendency to expand less than the maximum effort, for this has long been a prime economic virtue. In strict logic there is as much to be said for making work pleasant agreeable as for shortening hours. On the whole it is probably as important for a wage-earner to have pleasant working conditions as a pleasant home. To a degree, he can escape the latter but not the former — though no doubt the line between an agreeable tempo and what is flagrant feather-bedding is difficult to draw. Moreover it is a commonplace of the industrial scene that the dreariest and most burdensome tasks, requiring as they do a minimum of thought and skill frequently have the largest number of takers. The solution to this problem lies, as we shall see presently, in driving up the supply of crude manpower at the bottom of the ladder. Nonetheless the basic point remains, the case for more leisure is not stronger on purely prima facie grounds than the case for making labour-time itself more agreeable. The test, it is worth repeating, is not the effect on productivity. it is not seriously argued that the shorter work week increases productivity that men produce more in fewer hours than they would in more. Rather it is whether fewer hours are always to be preferred to more but pleasant ones.

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