

To cure these psychologies
man that happiness is both desirable and

Title: Psychological Causes, Impacts and Remedies of Unhappiness

CSS 2010

Q2. Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest a suitable title. (20+5)

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Of all the characteristics of ordinary human nature envy is the most unfortunate; not only does the envious person wish to inflict misfortune and do so whenever he can with impunity, but he is also himself rendered unhappy by envy. Instead of deriving pleasure from what he has, he derives pain from what others have. If he can, he deprives others of their advantages, which to him is as desirable as it would be to secure the same advantages himself. If this passion is allowed to run riot it becomes fatal to all excellence, and even to the most useful exercise of exceptional skill. Why should a medical man go to see his patients in a car when the labourer has to walk to his work? Why should the scientific investigator be allowed to spend his time in a warm room when others have to face the inclemency of the elements? Why should a man who possesses some rare talent of great importance to the world be saved from the drudgery of his own housework? To such questions envy finds no

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352 word

117 = 35 2/3

22
118

132
224 / 352

answer. Fortunately, however, there is in human nature a compensating passion, namely that of admiration. Whoever wishes to increase human happiness must wish to increase admiration and to diminish envy.

What cure is there for envy? For the saint there is the cure of selflessness, though even in the case of saints envy of other saints is by no means impossible. But, leaving saints out of account, the only cure for envy in the case of ordinary men and women is happiness, and the difficulty is that envy is itself a terrible obstacle to happiness.

But the envious man may say: 'What is the good of telling me that the cure for envy is happiness? I cannot find happiness while I continue to feel envy, and you tell me that I cannot cease to be envious until I find happiness.' But real life is never so logical as this. Merely to realize the causes of one's own envious feeling is to take a long step towards curing them.

... only dangerous

precis-

Envy is **the** unluckiest feature of humans. **An** Envious person not only destroys his happiness but also becomes **unthankful** for what he has. If he is **allowed** to cause disturbance, he will prove **fatal** to all things greatness. Due to this behavior, he **does** not find happiness for those he has - **!** instead he first desires pain for what others have. **That is** why **a lot** of questions **arise** in his mind, for which he has no answer. The first step to cure the reasons of **unhappiness** is to find **the** diagnose the feeling envy. The feeling of envy can only be removed by appreciation. Selflessness is another cure suggested by saints. One can get rid of envy which is difficult but not **impossible**. **End** leads improvement. Multiple mistakes. Avoid cutting. Use your own vocabulary as much as possible, without borrowing phrases from the original **passage**.

- Title: -
- ① Envy is **the** lethal of excellence
 - ② Envy - a source of unhappiness
 - ③ Envy makes a make unthankful
 - ④ Happiness and admiration can overcome envy

Practicing Comprehension

Socrates had many disciples, and the greatest of these was Plato. Plato wrote many books which have come down to us, and it is from these books that we know a great deal of his master, Socrates. Evidently governments do not like people who are always trying to find out things; they do not like the search for truth. The Athenian Government – this was just after time of Pericles – did not like the method of Socrates, and they held a trial and condemned him to death. They told him that if he promised to give up his discussion with people and changed his ways; they would let him off. But he refused to do so, and preferred the cup of poison, which brought death, to giving up what he considered his duty. When on the point of death, he addressed his accusers and judges and said:

“If you propose to acquit me on condition that I abandon my search for truth, I will say: “I thank you, O Athenians, but I will obey God, who, as I believe, set me this task, rather than you; and as long as I have breath and strength I will never cease from my occupation with philosophy. I will continue the practice of accosting whomever I meet and saying to him. ‘Are you not ashamed of setting your heart on wealth and honors while you have no care for wisdom and truth and making your soul better?’ I know not what death is – it may be a good thing, and I am not afraid of it. But I do know what it is a bad thing to desert one’s post, and I prefer what may be good to what I know to be bad.”

Questions

1. Why was Socrates condemned to death by his government?
2. On what condition was the government willing to let him go?
3. What was Socrates’ reaction to that offer?
4. What did Socrates consider his duty to the people?



Questions

- You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.
- ① Socrates was condemned to death by the government of Athens because the Athenian Government of that time do like the people who try to search the truth and Socrates was doing that.
 - ② Government was willing to let Socrates go on the condition if he promised to stop his discussion with the people and changed his ways.
 - ③ Socrates refused that offer and took the cup of poison. Before death in his address he said it is his duty that is assigned by God, and he will never quit his occupation of philosophy until last breath.
 - ④ He considers it is his duty to find the truth, accost the people and then save their lives by telling them truth and providing them wisdom.

Assignment nos- 2

Bushra ^{Amee}

16B-OB-47

Paragraph one- Economic turnaround due to COVID-19

Pakistan's staggering economy has been severely affected by coronavirus-19. Our country has to face a sharp ~~turn~~ turnaround in economy due to pandemic COVID-19.

Pandemics are always a challenge for any country. Lockdown during COVID-19 had exacerbated the economic disruption and left ~~negative impact on economy~~ negative impact on economy. Every sector of Pakistan economy from manufacturing to production was affected badly from this pandemic and its damages considerable affect has been observed in production sector particularly large scale manufacturing. According to **Pakistan Bureau of Statistics**, large scale manufacturing which accounts for nearly **80%** of total manufacturing and **11%** of GDP had shown a negative **3%** growth in the first seven months of FY20. COVID left negative impacts on economy globally. According to **Statista Research**

development, world's collective GDP fell by 3.4%. So, these statistics clearly representing downturn of economy due to COVID

ref:- (Provisional Quantum Index Numbers of Large scale manufacturing Industries, Pakistan Bureau of Statistics, Feb 2020) (~~126~~ words)
→ 10 words

(Statista research department, Jan 2023)

Ans 2 The writer deals with history, classics, English and philosophy.

Ans 2

Writer favours such education that changes the man's nature and personality. He discards the education that makes the man a profit making machine.

Ans 3

Writer expresses most bitterly his feelings about the neglect of classes because he feels that industrialist want to get benefits from all sorts of education just for the sake of money. And classics has no value for them.

Ans 4

In the last sentence ~~the~~ the writer expresses the feelings of sorrow for the present world situation where man's spiritual requirements are ignored. Earlier the Greek and Latin were considered to be the soul of civilization. But now as industrialist has materialized everything so, the writer laments on such development that makes the man away from history philosophy and languages.

②

side

Menacing industrial related to Industry
useless Education Education without any benefit

Hy

patently useful materially beneficial

ine

adolescent artisans growing skilled workman
in industry or trade
prospective clerks would be clerks

Limited field within certain limits

hybrid means mixed names

gibberish non-sense or meaningless thing

Precis [CS-1989]

Greek was the great and civilized people to whom great Persians could not harm. Greek were succumbed to Persian because when their spiritual strength decline Athenians were free people whereas Egypt, Babylon, Abyssinia and Persia were slaves. Greek defeated the Persians at Marathon and Salamis. Greek were possessed the spirit of freedom that liberate the man from all clutches and subjugation.

title :- * Spirit of freedom in Greek civilization
* Spirit of freedom - a spiritual strength

Précis:

Maharaja was terribly afraid of congress. He approached Jinnah who gave him a blank paper for his conditions of accession. Before the Maharaja could consider Jinnah's offer, V.P. Menon managed to have his meeting with Viceroy Mountbatten. Menon had already briefed Mountbatten about the Maharaja's intentions. Mount Batten assured him that accession to India would not mean to end to his pleasures and warned him that his accession to Pakistan would mean disaster to his state. He forced Maharaja to sign a provisional agreement with India.

Title: Connivance of Mountbatten In Forcible Accession of Jodhpur to India.

شکریہ، شکر ہونا
 تم توڑ دیا،
 CSS 1989
 و حیا، غیر منہ زب

Q.1 Write a Précis of the following and suggest a suitable title: (20+5=25)

"THE GREATEST civilization before ours was the Greek. They, too, lived in a dangerous world. They were a little civilized people, surrounded by barbarous and always threatened by the greatest Asian power Persia. In the end they succumbed, but the reason they did was not the enemies outside were too strong, but that their spiritual strength had given way. While they had it, they kept Greece unconquered. Basic to all Greek achievements was freedom. The Athenians were the only free people in the world. In the great empires of antiquity, Egypt, Babylon, Abyssinia and Persia splendid though they were with riches and immense power, freedom was unknown. The idea it was born in Greece and with it Greece was able to prevail against all the manpower and wealth arrayed against her. At Marathon and at Salamis overwhelming numbers of Persians were defeated by small Greek forces. It was proved there that one free man was superior to many submissively obedient subjects of a tyrant. And Athens, where freedom was the dearest possession, was the leader in those amazing victories."

Greece rose to the very height, not because she was big, she was very small, not because she was rich, she was very poor, not even because she was wonderfully gifted. So doubtless were others in the great empires of the ancient world who have gone their leaving little for us. She rose because there was in the Greeks the greatest spirit that moves in humanity, the spirit that sets men free."

CSS 2007

Q2. Read the following passage and answered the questions that follow:

Strong section of industrials who still imagine that men can be mere machines and are at their best as machines if they are mere machines are already menacing what they call

(20)

"useless" education. They deride the classics, and they are mildly contemptuous of history, philosophy, and English. They want our educational institutions, from the oldest universities to the youngest elementary schools, to concentrate on business or the things that are patently useful in business. Technical instruction is to be provided for adolescent artisans; book keeping and shorthand for prospective clerks; and the cleverest we are to set to "business methods", to modern languages (which can be used in correspondence with foreign firms), and to science (which can be applied to industry). French and German are the languages, not of Montaigne and Goethe, but of Schmidt Brothers, of Elberfeld and DuPont et Cie., of Lyons. Chemistry and Physics are not explorations into the physical constitution of the universe, but sources of new dyes, new electric light filaments, new means of making things which can be sold cheap and fast to the Nigerian and the Chinese. For Latin there is a limited field so long as the druggists insist on retaining it in their prescriptions. Greek has no apparent use at all, unless it be as a source of syllables for the hybrid names of patent medicines and metal polishes. The soul of man, the spiritual basis of civilization- what gibberish is that?

non sense

Questions:

1. What kind of education does the writer deal with?
2. What kind of education does the writer favour? How do you know?
3. Where does the writer express most bitterly his feelings about the neglect of the classics?
4. Explain as carefully as you can the full significance of the last sentence.
5. Explain the underlined words and phrases in the passage.

CSS 2013

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

Culture, in human societies, has two main aspects; an external, formal aspect and an inner, ideological aspect. The external forms of culture, social or artistic, are merely an organized expression of its inner ideological aspect, and both are an inherent component of a given social structure. They are changed or modified when this structure is changed or modified and because of this organic link they also help and influence such changes in their parent organism. Cultural Problems, therefore, cannot be studied or understood or solved in isolation from social problems, i.e. problems of political and economic relationships. The cultural problems of the underdeveloped countries, therefore, have to be understood and solved in the light of the larger perspective, in the context of underlying social problems. Very broadly speaking, these problems are primarily the problems of arrested growth; they originate primarily from long years of imperialist - Colonialist domination and the remnants of a backward outmoded social structure. This should not require much elaboration European Imperialism caught up with the countries of Asia, Africa or Latin America between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries. Some of them were fairly developed feudal societies with ancient traditions of advanced feudal culture. Others had yet to progress beyond primitive pastoral tribalism. Social and cultural development of them all was frozen at the point of their political subjugation and remained frozen until the coming of political independence. The culture of these ancient feudal societies, in spite of much technical and intellectual excellence, was restricted to a small privileged class and rarely intermingled with the parallel unsophisticated folk culture of the general masses. Primitive tribal culture, in spite of its childlike beauty, had little intellectual content. Both feudal and tribal societies living contagiously in the same homelands were constantly engaged in tribal, racial, and religious or other feuds with their tribal and feudal rivals. Colonialist - imperialist domination accentuated this dual fragmentation, the vertical division among different tribal and national groups, the horizontal division among different classes within the same tribal or national group. This is the basic ground structure, social and cultural, bequeathed to the newly liberated countries by their former over lords.

feudal → فئودالية

(12)

CSS - 19 2013

Precis:

Culture of a society has two aspects: outer (practical) and inner (ideological). The former is the rough & result of the latter, and ~~both~~ depends ~~upon~~ ~~th~~ on the social structure. Both are connected and depends on social structure. Countries that are not developed are having outdated social structures. Since ages, countries have ~~both~~ either feudal or tribal culture but now ~~both~~ exists - vertically in terms of division among tribal & national groups whereas ^{same} horizontally among tribes or national group. This is the fundamental structure socio-culture structure

left behind by colonisers to new countries.

Title:- Social structure and problems
of socio-cultural