

## PASSAGE 2

Rural development lies at the heart of any meaningful development strategy. This is the only mechanism to carry the message to the majority of the people and to obtain their involvement in measures designed to improve productivity levels. Rural population exceeds 70 percent of the total population of the country, despite a rapid rate of urbanization. Average rural income is 34 percent less than per capita urban income. A large part of under employment is still concealed in various rural activities particularly in the less developed parts of the country. For centuries, the true magnitude of poverty has been concealed from view by pushing a large part of it to the rural areas. This set in motion a self-perpetuating mechanism, the more enterprising and talented in the rural society migrated to the cities in search of dreams which were seldom realized. Such migrants added to urban squalor. The relatively more prosperous in the rural society opted for urban residence for different reasons. The rural society itself has in this way systematically been denuded to its more enterprising elements, as rural areas developed the character of huge and sprawling slum. Development in the past has touched rural scene mainly via agricultural development programmes. These are essential and would have to be intensified. Much more important is a large scale rural water supply and village electrification as a part of the change in the physical environment and primary education and primary health care as the agents of social change. The task is to provide modern amenities as an aid for bringing into motion the internal dynamics of the rural society on the patch leading to increase in productivity and self-help, changing the overall surrounding, while preserving coherence, integrated structure and the rich cultural heritage of the rural society.

(296 words)

## Title: Development of rural areas

Rural development is crucial for a country, since it is a bigger part of the country, development of rural society is <sup>the</sup> only way to reach out to the majority of society. However/on contrary, rural areas are left out. Income is low, poverty and unemployment is high. Not much has been done to address these issues. However in order to bring about change, basic facilities need to be provided. This includes water, electricity, basic education and health. This will not only alter social and physical conditions, but will also preserve its unique culture. (94 words)

## PASSAGE 1

That science has become one of the most powerful factors in modern life is a generally accepted and indeed an obvious fact. The proper role of the scientist himself is, however, a point on which there is no general agreement. On the one hand are those die-hards who, ignoring the changed circumstances of the outside world, contend that, outside the laboratory personal influence of the scientist should be no more than that of an ordinary citizen. On the other hand, there are extremists who advocate a stage verging on a technocracy, in which scientists would have special privileges and a large measure of control. Those who tend towards the later view are much vociferous than their more conservative and much more numerous colleagues with the unfortunate result that there is a wide-spread impression that scientists generally share these views and wish to claim a far larger share in the control of world affairs than they possess at present. It is, therefore, timely attempt to make an assessment of the proper status of the scientists in modern society.

(179 words)

## Title: Role of scientists

A United on a fact that science is crucial in modern world, world is divide on the role ~~scient~~ scientists should play. Traditionalists believe that role of scientists should be limited to lab only. Others, being loud and popular, stress also rather on the managerial role of the scientists. Scientists are <sup>wrongly</sup> presumed to be demanding more influence, therefore it is need of the time to redefine a scientist's role. (68)

## PASSAGE 2

Along with the new revelations of science and psychology, there have also occurred distortions of what is being discovered. Most of the scientists and psychologists have accepted Darwin's theory of evolution and his observations on "Survival of the fittest" as a final word. While enunciating his postulate on the concept of the fittest, Darwin primarily projected physical force as the main criterion and remained unmindful of the culture of mind. The psychologist, on the other hand, in his exclusive involvement with the psyche, has overlooked the potential of man's physical self and the world outside him. No synthesis has been attempted between the two; with the obvious result of the one being sacrificed at alter of the other. This has given birth to a civilization which is wholly based on economic considerations, transforming man into a mere "economic being" and limiting his pleasure and sorrows to sensuous cravings.

With the force of his craft and guns, this man of the modern world gave birth to two cannibalistic philosophies, the cunning capitalism and the callous communism. They joined hands to block the evolution of man as a cultural entity, denuding him of the feelings of love, sympathy and humanness. Technologically, man is immensely powerful; culturally he is the creature of Stone Age, as lustful as ever and equally ignorant of his destiny. The two world wars and the resultant attitudes display harrowing distortion of the purposes of life and power. In this agonizing situation, the scientist is harnessing forces of nature, placing them at the feet of his country's leaders to be used against people in other parts of the world. This state of his servility makes the functions of the scientist appear merely to push humanity to a state of perpetual fear, and lead man to the inevitable destruction as species, with his own inventions and achievements.

This irrational situation raises many questions. They concern the role of a scientist, the function of religion, the conduct of politician who is directing the course of history, and the future role of man as a species. There is an obvious mutilation of the purpose of creation, and the relationship between Cosmos, Life, and Man is hidden from eyes; they have not been viewed collectively.

(372 words)

## Science; A savior or tool of destruction

Science, with all benefits to mankind, gave birth to concepts and inventions that caused human destruction. The concept of the survival of the fittest gave rise to idea of power, making people want more of it. With the emergence of two greed-full and tough ideologies, men had to give up emotions and work for gains. Later on, ~~two~~ great wars used all kinds of scientific advancement for the destruction of mankind. Science was merely used as a tool for fear and destruction, in ~~this~~ the hands decision makers/leaders. It is, therefore, need of the time assess the past and future roles of scientists, in order to reconnect man to the purpose of creation. (113)