

EXERCISE 2

بھارت نے چھ ستمبر ۱۹۶۵ء کی ایک تاریک رات بغیر کسی تنبیہ (۱) کے پاکستان پر دھاوا بول دیا۔ یہ ایک بزدلانہ (۲) حرکت تھی۔ تنازعہ (۳) کی اصل وجہ بھارت کا کشمیر پر غاصبانہ (۴) قبضہ ہے۔ کشمیریوں نے بھارت کی اس ہٹ دھری (۵) سے تنگ آ کر غم بغاوت (۶) بلند کر دیا۔ بھارت نے واضح الفاظ میں اقوام متحدہ کے ۱۹۴۸ء کے خصوصی اجلاس میں وعدہ کیا تھا کہ وہ دیمانداری سے کس اقوام متحدہ کی قرارداد کشمیر پر عمل پیرا ہو گا اور کشمیریوں کو حق خود ارادیت (۷) سے محروم نہیں رکھا جائے گا۔ لیکن وقت کے گزرنے کے ساتھ ساتھ بھارت ایک نہ ایک بہانے (۸) کی آڑ لے کر اپنے وعدے سے منحرف (۹) ہو گیا۔ جب قبائلی علاقہ کے بھٹانوں نے کشمیری بھائیوں کا ساتھ دیا اور بھارت کو پے درپے شکست فاش کا سامنا کرنا پڑا تو وہ بوکھلا (۱۰) گیا اور پاکستان کو اس بغاوت کا ذمہ دار ٹھہرایا۔ اسے سخت غلط فہمی تھی کہ وہ راتوں رات اس نہر کو جو پاکستان اور بھارت کے درمیان واقع ہے عبور کر کے لاہور پر حملہ آور ہو سکے گا۔ لیکن اسے منہ کی کھانی (۱۱) پڑی۔ پاکستانی سپاہیوں نے بہادری اور شجاعت کے وہ جوہر دکھائے جو تاریخ میں سنہری حروف میں لکھے جائیں گے اور بھارتی فوج تا دیر یاد رکھے گی۔ یہ جنگ سترہ دن جاری رہی بھارت کو اپنے مذموم عزائم (۱۲) میں سخت مایوس ہونا پڑا۔

(Translation No 2)

Bharat launched an attack on Pakistan on the night of 6th September 1965 without any warning. This was a cowardly act. The basic reason for dispute was the usurpation of Kashmir by Bharat. The Kashmiris, getting tired of this stubborn aggression, raised a revolt. Bharat promised in a special session of the UNO in 1948 that it would honestly observe the Kashmir resolution of UNO and the Kashmiris would no more be kept deprived of their right of self determination.



But with the passage of time, under one pretext or the other backed out of its promise. When the pathan of the tribal areas helped their Kashmiri brothers and Bharat had to face crushing defeats, it felt flabbergasted and started blaming Pakistan for this revolt. It was under a serious misunderstanding that it would cross the canal which connects Bharat and Pakistan and invade Lahore, but it had to suffer a crushing defeat. Pakistani soldiers showed immense bravery and chivalry as would be recorded in history and the army of Bharat would remember it for a long time to come. This war continued for seven been days and Bharat had to face bitter disappointment in its evil design.

Solutions of Comprehension Questions Asked in Previous CSS Papers (2015-1986)

CSS 2015

Q3. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below: (20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it.

The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are based, so that other workers may be assisted in new researches, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions.

There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth.

Questions:

- a. Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage?
- b. What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method?
- c. Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer?
- d. In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method?
- e. How does the basis of "intuitive judgment" differ from that of scientific decision?

Comprehension (2015)

Q2) The justification that the author claims for his belief in the scientific method is that the scientific method never leads claims to lead to the complete truth and draws its conclusion solely based on facts.

Q3) The conclusions reached by the scientific method should not be considered final, as it is based on facts which keep on changing. Similarly, full publication of the evidence is done so that new researchers develop their own interpretations and draw different conclusions, and this shows that any conclusion drawn is not final.

Q4) The circumstances in which scientific method is not applicable is where there is urgent need to draw up conclusions, as conclusions drawn out

by scientific methods take a lot of time and in this fast moving environment this is not applicable.

Q5) The "intuitive judgement" differs from scientific decision in such a way that scientific decisions are based on facts and rigid calculation, whereas intuitive judgement is based on faith and an individual's own capacity of making judgements keeping in mind with spiritual and moral realities of life.