

حقوق و فرائض کا چولی دامن کا ساتھ ہے۔ جب ایک فرد اپنے فرائض ادا نہیں کرتا دوسرے کے حقوق پامال ہوتے ہیں۔ اسلام نے حقوق و فرائض کی حدود متعین کر دی ہیں۔ مگر حقوق عموماً پامال ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ سرکاری افسران آرام طلب ہو چکے ہیں۔ وہ عوام کی فلاح کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دیتے۔ لہذا عوام کے مسائل حل ہونے کی بجائے آئے روز بڑھتے جاتے ہیں۔

Rights and duties are connected to each other. When a person does not perform his duties, rights of others are violated. Islam has determined the limits of rights and duties. But the rights are usually violated. Government officers seek comfort. They do not pay heed towards public welfare. Hence, public issues are increasing day by day instead to be resolved.

▪ **Practice Exercise** Religion & Games: Two different prospects / Concepts

There are still those devotees of sport who support the emphasis laid on school games and for whom sport is a kind of religion. To them the sporting spirit is the finest attitude with which to face life since its possessor is very conscious of his obligations to the community. Yet the truth about the religion of sport is that it does not deliver the goods; it fails to produce sportsmen. In actual fact, games have practically no effect on character; for a selfish man will play his games selfishly in spite of all that has been talked about the team-spirit while a chivalrous man will be chivalrous in his games. Games afford an opportunity for showing spirit within; they are a vehicle for virtue or for vice and it is for this that we should value them; not as some miraculous process for making a bad man good or a crooked man straight. If we support the system of compulsory games, let it be for the right reasons.

(170)

Some people put so much emphasis on games like a religious act. Although, by knowing that games do not help in moral character building. Sportman only focuses on his victory by any hook or crook. We should support games only for ^{true} reasons and not as a process of changing man from bad to good. (55)

Title: Religion and Games: Two different Concepts

1. There are times when the night sky glows with bands of colour. The bands may begin as cloud shapes and then spread into a great arc across the entire sky. They may fall in folds like a curtain drawn across the heavens. The lights usually grow brighter, then suddenly dim. During this time the sky glows with pale yellow, pink, green, violet, blue, and red. These lights are called the Aurora Borealis. Some people call them the Northern Lights. Scientists have been watching them for hundreds of years. They are not quite sure what causes them. In ancient times people were afraid of the Lights. They imagined that they saw fiery dragons in the sky. Some even concluded that the heavens were on fire.

The author depicts a scenario of night sky that beautiful bands of colour prevail which presents ^{an} enchanting view of paradise. Lights appear brighter and dim on the sky, exhibiting various colours. Some call them Aurora Borealis and some Northern lights - Scientists could ^{not} find the phenomenon behind it. Ancient people felt scary about them.

(55)

Title: Enchanting View of Night Sky

Q.3 Read the following passage and answer the question that follow. Use your own language.(20)

The civilization of China, as everyone knows, is based upon the teaching of Confucius, who flourished five hundred years before Christ. Like the Greeks and Romans, he did not think of human society as naturally progressive; on the contrary, he believed that in remote antiquity rulers had been wise, and the people had been happy to a degree which the degenerate present could admire but hardly achieve. This, of course, was a delusion. But the practical result was that Confucius, like other teachers of antiquity, aimed at creating a stable society, maintaining a certain level of excellence, but not always striving after new successes. In this he was more successful than any other men who ever lived. His personality has been stamped on Chinese civilization from his day to our own. During his lifetime the Chinese occupied only a small part of present-day China, and were divided into a number of warring states. During the next three hundred years they established themselves throughout what is now China proper, and founded an empire exceeding in territory and population any other that existed until the last fifty years. In spite of barbarian invasions, Mongol and Manchu dynasties, and occasional longer or shorter periods of chaos and civil war, the Confucian system survived, bringing with it art and literature and a civilized way of life. A system which has had this extraordinary power of survival must have great merits, and certainly deserves our respect and consideration. It is not a religion, as we understand the word, because it is not associated with the supernatural or with mystical beliefs. It is a purely ethical system, but its ethics, unlike those of Christianity, are not too exalted for ordinary men to practice. In essence, what Confucius teaches is something very like the old-fashioned ideal of a 'gentleman' as it existed in the

In essence, what Confucius teaches is something very like the old-fashioned ideal of a 'gentleman' as it existed in the eighteenth century. One of his sayings will illustrate this: 'The true gentleman is never contentious ... he courteously salutes his opponents before taking up his position ... so that even when competing he remains a true gentleman'.

Questions:

1. Why do you think the author calls Confucius' belief about the progress of human society as a delusion?
2. How did Confucius' thought affect China to develop into a stable and 'Proper' China?
3. Why does the author think that Confucian system deserves respect and admiration?
4. Why does the author call Confucian system a purely ethical system and not a religion?
5. Briefly argue whether you agree or disagree to Confucius' ideal of a gentleman?

Comprehension 2013

(1)

The author calls that Confucius did not believe in the natural progress of society as the ancient rulers had made life happy for people. In present it is difficult to achieve it and Confucius considered them delusion.

(2)

Confucius had thoughts of maintaining level of excellence, which should be learned from prior teachers of great time.

(3)

Confucius system had survived after many invasions, chaos and evil. According to other such a mighty system deserve respect and admirations for its survival in a civilized way of life.

(4)

According to Author religion is associated with super-natural powers and mystical beliefs but Confucius had nothing like that instead ethics. People were not bound to follow these ethics pertinently. So, Author calls Confucius system as ethical system.

(5)

I agree to the Confucius ideal gentleman who never thinks any wrong of others. Who is also lenient with his opponents. But in this era, such ideal gentleman of Confucius does not exist.