

Translation

ہر دور اپنے ساتھ بہت سے ایسے معاملات بھی لے کر آتا ہے جو کسی کی پسند
 کے نہیں ہوتے مگر انہیں قبول کرنا ہی پڑتا ہے۔ بعض اوقات ایسا بھی ہوتا
 ہے کہ قدرت شاید ہمیں آزمانے کی خاطر ایسا بہت کچھ ہمارے سامنے رکھتی
 ہے جو ہمارے مطلب کا نہیں ہوتا بلکہ اس سے ہمارا کوئی تعلق ہی نہیں ہوتا
 مگر پھر بھی اسے زندگی کا حصہ بناتے ہوئے چلنا پڑتا ہے۔ آج بھی ایسا ہی چل
 رہا ہے۔ ہر صدی اپنے ساتھ ایسی تبدیلیاں لاتی رہی ہے جو گزشتہ صدیوں
 کے مقابلے میں بالکل نئی تھیں۔ فطری علوم کی ترقی نے انسان کو ایسا بہت
 کچھ دیا ہے جسے علمی و معاشی عمل کا کچرا قرار دیا جاسکتا ہے۔ قدرت ہمیں
 پھل دیتی ہے تو ساتھ ہی ساتھ اس بات کا بھی پابند کرتی ہے کہ اس کے
 چھلکوں کو ڈھنگ سے ٹھکانے لگائیں۔ اگر ایسا نہ کیا جائے تو ماحول کی غلاظت
 بڑھتی ہے۔

Translation.

Every era brings with itself some situations which are not liked by many people but they have to accept them. Sometimes, nature tests us by bringing things in front of us which we have nothing to do with, but we have to make it them part of our lives and move on. Similarly, nowadays the same thing is happening. Every Century brings forth new development which has no relation with previous centuries. The development of natural sciences and arts has given man a lot, which can be termed as a waste of scientific and economic processes for instance, nature gave us fruit but also told us to dispose its peel. If not done properly, environmental pollution can be worsen.

4/10

Précis 8: CSS 2015

Q.2: Write a précis of the following passage and suggest a suitable title: (20)

In studying the breakdowns of civilizations, the writer has subscribed to the conclusion - no new discovery! - that war has proved to have been the proximate cause of the breakdown of every civilization which is known for certain to have broken down, in so far as it has been possible to analyze the nature of these breakdowns and to account for their occurrence. Like other evils, war has an insidious way of appearing not intolerable until it has secured such a stranglehold upon the lives of its addicts that they no longer have the power to escape from its grip when its deadliness has become manifest. In the early stages of a civilization's growth, the cost of wars in suffering and destruction might seem to be exceeded by the benefits accruing from the winning of wealth and power and the cultivation of the "military virtues"; and, in this phase of history, states have often found themselves able to indulge in war with one another with something like impunity even for the defeated party. War does not begin to reveal its malignity till the war-making society has begun to increase its economic ability to exploit physical nature and its political ability to organize manpower; but, as soon as this happens, the god of war to which the growing society has long since been dedicated proves himself a Moloch by devouring an ever larger share of the increasing fruits of man's industry and intelligence in the process of taking an ever larger toll of life and happiness; and, when the society's growth in efficiency reaches a point at which it becomes capable of mobilizing a lethal quantum of its energies and resources for military use, then war reveals itself as being a cancer which is bound to prove fatal to its victim unless he can cut it out and cast it from him, since its malignant tissues have now learnt to grow faster than the healthy tissues on which they feed.

In the past, when this danger-point in the history of the relations between war and civilization has been reached and recognized, serious efforts have sometimes been made to get rid of war in time to save society, and these endeavours have been apt to take one or other of two alternative directions. Salvation cannot, of course, be sought anywhere except in the working of the consciences of individual human beings; but individuals have a choice between trying to achieve their aims through direct action as private citizens and trying to achieve them through indirect action as citizens of states.

A personal refusal to lend himself in any way to any war waged by his state for any purpose and in any circumstances is a line of attack against the institution of war that is likely to appeal to an ardent and self-sacrificing nature; by comparison, the

alternative peace strategy of seeking to persuade and accustom governments to combine in jointly resisting aggression when it comes and in trying to remove its stimuli beforehand may seem a circuitous and unheroic line of attack on the problem. Yet experience up to date indicates unmistakably, in the present writer's opinion, that the second of these two hard roads are by far the more promising.

PRÉCIS:

FIRST DRAFT

48/ wads
-160'33

Topic : War : A Malevolent Evil

A historical study into the causes of breakdown of civilization reveals that wars have been proven to be the main cause behind the civilization breakdown. They have been fought in such a way that the victims can't escape its hold, they have become unlimited causing massive destruction to the losing party. Wars have also given great impunity to the winning parties. ~~More~~ Moreover, in modern days, wars have become more lethal, ^{and} expensive as states are heavily investing their money and intelligence to revolutionize weapons which are capable of devouring lives and happiness just like a cancer. In addition to this, humanity can be saved from this evil in 2 ways; either individuals refuse to take part in wars or the governments take collective actions. However, according to the author, the 2nd option of governments adopting pre-emptive collective pre-emptive peace-making strategies are more effective in addressing preventing the wars and also addressing the root cause of it.

Total preci words (original) = 481 words

$$\frac{1}{3} \text{ of } 481 = \underline{160.33}$$

Above Preci words: 161