

PART-II

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

On the question of freedom in education there are at present three main schools of thought, deriving partly from differences as to ends and partly from differences in psychological theory. There are those who say that children should be completely free, however bad they may be; there are those who say they should be completely subject to authority however good they may be; and there are those who say they should be free, but in spite of freedom they should be always good. This last party is larger than it has any logical right to be; children, like adults, will not all be virtuous if they are all free. The belief that liberty will ensure moral perfection is a relic of Rousseauism, and would not survive a study of animals and babies. Those who hold this belief think that education should have no positive purpose, but should merely offer an environment suitable for spontaneous development. I cannot agree with this school, which seems to me too individualistic, and unduly indifferent to the importance of knowledge. We live in communities which require co-operation, and it would be utopian to expect all the necessary co-operation to result from spontaneous impulse. The existence of a large population on a limited area is only possible owing to science and technique; education must, therefore, hand on the necessary minimum of these. The educators who allow most freedom are men whose success depends upon a degree of benevolence, self-control, and trained intelligence which can hardly be generated where every impulse is left unchecked; their merits, therefore, are not likely to be perpetuated if their methods are undiluted. Education, viewed from a social standpoint, must be something more positive than a mere opportunity for growth. It must, of course, provide this, but it must also provide a mental and moral equipment which children cannot acquire entirely for themselves.

Q.3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end. (20)

The majority of people have always lived simply, and most of humanity still struggles on daily basis to eke out a meagre existence under dire circumstances. Only in affluent

Title: Freedom in Education

There are three main schools who has different thought, psychological theory and perspectives about freedom in Education. First party says that "children should be completely free" second says that they must obey laws and third says that children must be free in every mode of life. But there are very dangerous consequences of freedom, they will not be modest. Some believe that education has no positive response; they must provide better environment for development. The author disagree due to selfishness. As the population increases day by day, people live happily only by acceptance of science & technology. Who allow freedom in education are usually men ~~and~~ ^{by} their success dependance of self-control & trained intelligence. If their merits are low, they system will be destroyed. Education is not for growth but also for the mental & moral development.