



PRÉCIS

Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1972

Passage.

(Up to a point the Second German War resembled the first) Each began with a German bid for power which almost succeeded in spite of the opposition of France and Great Britain. In each the United States came to the rescue after year of neutrality. Each ended with a German defeat. But the differences were easier to see than the resemblances. The powers were differently grouped: Italy and Japan were on the German side, Russia was neutral until the Germans attacked across what had been, to begin with, Poland and Baltic States. The second war lasted even longer than the other. It pressed harder on the civilian population. After a period of restraint, perhaps, intended to conciliate American opinion, both sides dropped bombs from the air, without respect for the nature of the targets, wherever the officers concerned expected to cause the greatest effect. In Great Britain 60,000 civilians were killed. Though the Island was not invaded, the population was more directly involved than it was in any former war. Children and others were evacuated from towns into the country. Food supplies ran so short that, at the worst, even potatoes were rationed. Of all the states opposed to Germany, Great Britain was the only one which fought throughout the war. The resources of the nation were concentrated in the war effort more completely than those of any other nation on either side. Labour for women as well as men, became compulsory. Nevertheless, once the war reached its full severity in the west, eight months after it was declared, there was less disunion between classes and interests than in any other five years within living memory. Fighting spread all over the world. The Pacific was as vital a theatre as Europe. Scientists, especially Physicists, made revolutionary discoveries during the war, not only in the fields of weapons and defense against them, but in supply, transport, and control in action. Strange to say the fight services suffered fewer casualties than in 1914-18: 300,000 of the armed forces and 35,000 of the navy were killed. There was nothing like the trench warfare of former war, though there was almost every other sort of warfare, from mechanized war of movement in the North African desert to hand to hand jungle fighting in Burma. Both sides experimented and built up stocks for gas warfare and biological warfare, but neither side used them. (George Clark: English History: a survey)

~~Second world~~

German War: } Devastating impacts

German Second war resembled the  
1st war. It started with an attempt  
to seize control, but ended with German

defeat. Duration of Second world war is

larger and created harmful impacts on  
civilian population. With American

Reconciliation, attacks on Great Britain  
Britain increased caused huge destruction.

Britain fought through out the war.

In the war period, scientists made  
wonderful discoveries in the different fields.

There was mechanized warfare to  
hand-to-hand fighting but none  
of North Africa and Burma used  
gas and Biological warfare.

Words = 85

basic grammar issues  
be precise and to the point  
why are using capital letters ??  
need improvement 5/20

## PRÉCIS

## Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1973

**Passage.**

As a kind of foot-note I should comment that there are those who doubt whether it is <sup>possible to</sup> ~~within~~ the power of science to ensure over a prolonged period freedom from destitution and famine for mankind. The argument - is the old one of Malthus that in the race between increasing population and increasing production, population must eventually win. Those of us who decline to accept this pessimistic view recognize the difficulty of the practical problem of meeting the needs of an ever-expanding population. We have, however, greater faith in human resourcefulness. We note that it is not only in the technology of production and medicine that the present generation differs so greatly from the one before. A similar rapid change is likewise occurring the thinking of masses of people. This change is brought about partly by experience with technology by more widespread education. Here lies a new realm in which dramatic advance is being made. The hope for the longer future lies in a growing understanding of the conditions for the good life of man in a world of science and technology, and the acceptance of a morality that is consistent with these conditions. With the widespread thought now being given to such problems by persons whose thinking is schooled to rely on reason and tested fact. It is evident that advance from this angle will also appear. Youth may, for example, consider the remarks as an effort to see in truer perspective the type of ideals that are appropriate to the age of science. Many are those who are now sharing to this exploration of human values. The great question is whether such understanding of human goals and the corresponding development of morals can be achieved before the forces seen by Malthus, and emphasized so forcefully by recent writers; overwhelm the efforts of the pioneers in this new and critical field. I do not believe that this is inevitable. I am confident of man's ability to meet and solve this ethical problem that is so vital to the success of his effort to achieve physical and spiritual freedom. It is relevant that as I analyse the reasons for my faith in man's eventual ability to meet this critical problem. I find that prominent in my mind is the confidence that God who made us holds for us an increasing density, to be achieved through our own efforts in the world setting that he supplies. This observation is significant in the present setting because it is my strong impression that most of those who have the firm faith in man's advancement likewise have a religious basis for their faith. If this impression is valid its consequence is clear. It means that it is men and women of religious faith on whom we must primarily rely to work strongly toward achieving a favourable world society. It means also that those of religious faith because of their faith have a better chance of survival, a fact that has a bearing on the attitude that may be expected in the society of the future.

## Man's Reliability on Technology

simplify this sentence

According to Author, people who doubt the power of science to overcome destitute, not always win. In the race between population and production, the former always win. Rapid increase in science and technology changes the mindset of people. John's perspective is related to human values. According to him, man's ability to solve critical problems is essential to meet his physical achievements. Author is of opinion that man's firm faith in advancement have religious basis. Those who have firm faith in religion have better chances of prosper and survival in this society.

Total words = 90

better than previous one

6/20

but there is alot of room for improvement



**Passage.**

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 deprived of its more enterprising elements, as rural areas developed the character of a 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 expansion of physical and social infrastructure on the village scene. These included rural roads, 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 a path 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.

electricity supply, water supply system  
and slums are problems experienced  
by people who prefer to migrate to urban  
areas.  
These problems should be resolved  
and rural people are facilitated

Rural Development is the main focus of any developmental strategy. Average rural income is less than urban income and rural population exceeds the urban population by seventy percent. Due to poverty, which includes unemployment, poor infrastructure in villages and lack of basic health facilities, people are migrating toward urban areas in search of better living standard. In the past development in the agriculture sector has been observed. Apart from this sector, other amenities should be provided to rural society for their better livelihood.

Title:

Rural Development: Strategies to

overcome problems

title is written at the top not the end and word count is missing in this precise write total words too 7/20

In main

1. Main
2. Main
3. Writt
4. Cohe
5. Spell
6. Need
7. Is le

In Title

1. Titl
2. Lar
3. Ler

Main Pré

Remarks