

گیلپ پاکستان اور ورلڈ وائیڈ انڈیپینڈینٹ نیٹ ورک آف مارکیٹ ریسرچ کے حالیہ سروے سے معلوم ہوا ہے کہ پاکستان کے عوام اپنے ملک سے محبت میں سب سے آگے ہیں۔ یہ سروے دنیا کے 24 ممالک میں ہوا جس 19 ہزار سے زائد افراد نے حصہ لیا۔ پاکستان میں یہ سروے 16 مارچ سے 23 مارچ 2022 اور 05 سے 08 اپریل 2022 کے درمیان کیا گیا جس میں 13 سو پاکستانیوں نے حصہ لیا۔ سروے نتائج کے مطابق پاکستان کے 90 فیصد عوام نہ صرف اپنی سرزمین سے بہت زیادہ جڑے ہونے کا کہتے ہیں بلکہ 96 فیصد ملکی دفاع کے لیے اپنی جان قربان کرنے کے لیے بھی تیار ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ 70 فیصد پاکستانی بیرون ملک اچھے مواقع ملنے کے باوجود بھی پاکستان چھوڑنا نہیں چاہتے

## (Translation 1)

In the recent survey of Gallup Pakistan and World Wide Independent Network of Market, it is revealed that Pakistani public is the most patriotic. The survey was conducted in twenty-four countries of world in which nineteen thousand people participated. In Pakistan, this survey was conducted between 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2022 to 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2022 and 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 to 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2022 in which thirteen hundred Pakistanis participated. According to the results of survey, ninety percent Pakistanis not only say they are willing to ~~see~~ connected to their land, but also



ninety six percent are willing to sacrifice their lives for the defence of the country. Apart from this, seventy percent Pakistanis don't want to leave Pakistan, even if they find good opportunities abroad.

تعلیم نسواں کی آج کے دور میں بہت اہمیت ہے۔ عام کہاوت ہے کہ مرد اور عورت ایک گاڑی کے دو پہیے ہیں، دونوں میں یکسانیت اور برابری لازمی ہے۔ اگر علم مرد کی عقل کو روشن کرتا ہے تو عورت کی عقل کو بھی علم سے جلا ملتی ہے۔ کوئی بھی معاشرہ اس وقت تک ترقی کی راہ پر گامزن نہیں ہوسکتا جب تک مردوں کے ساتھ ساتھ عورتوں کو بھی زیورِ تعلیم سے آراستہ نہ کیا جائے۔ فرانس کے مشہور بادشاہ نپولین نے کہا تھا: ”آپ مجھے اچھی مائیں دیں میں آپ کو بہترین قوم دوں گا۔“ عورت کی معاشرتی اہمیت سے انکار نہیں کیا جاسکتا۔ وہ معاشرے کی تعمیر و تشکیل میں اپنا ایک مقام رکھتی ہے اور زندگی کے ہر شعبے میں اہم کردار ادا کرتی ہے۔ دنیا کے تمام قدیم اور جدید معاشروں کی ترقی میں عورتیں بھی مردوں کے شانہ بشانہ شریک رہی ہیں۔



## (Translation 2)

In present era, women education is of great importance. According to a common proverb, both man and woman are the two wheels of one vehicle; unity and equality between the two is necessary. If knowledge provides wisdom to man then it opens up the mind of woman as well. No society can be successful until it provides education to women along with the men. The famous king of France, Napoleon, once said; "You provide me good mothers, I'll provide you a better nation." The social importance of woman can not be ignored. Woman has an important position in the formation of a society, and play an essential role in

every sphere of life. In the world's all ancient and modern societies, women have remained at equal footing with men.



Conflict at work comes in several forms. First, there are the people who pretend there's no problem when there's an obvious problem. They may say something like: "I don't see an issue here." When you try to explain, you're hit with: "You're being illogical." When things escalate, this becomes the ultimate insult: "You're too emotional." (Women, beware.) Turning the conflict around so it's about you is a tactic—a crazy-making tactic. No matter what you do, you're seen as unreasonable or you're labeled as the one picking a fight. In this scenario, they win and you lose.

Another common approach to conflict at work is outright aggression. People who habitually choose this approach are bullies. They are the hyper-competitive, anything-goes, take-no-prisoners, narcissists among us. These people prove their worth by dominating. They're especially dangerous because they often have vicious followers who do their bidding. When these bullies get mad, watch out.

Then there's my least favorite tactic of all—passive aggressiveness. Passive aggressive people seem to be supportive, logical, and even helpful—until you read between the lines. Their attacks don't seem like attacks because they are so good at hiding their word-weapons. Sometimes, you don't even know you've been hit until later. Fighting with these people is like shadow boxing.

Disagreements and even true conflict are inevitable at work, for some pretty good reasons: the constant flood of information means that we are always touching different parts of the elephant and constant change requires constant debate. In a perfect world, we follow the textbook advice, treat these sources of conflict logically, behave like adults, and get on with it.

The problem is, we're not working in a perfect world, and none of us is perfect. We each bring our own baggage to work each day. And, some of our issues rear their heads again and again. At the top of my list of sources of work conflict are: personal insecurity, the desire for power and control, and habitual victimhood.



(Precis 1)

## Conflicts at workplace

Disputes occur at workplaces in several ways. One among these is because of those people who ~~tend to~~ neglect the problems at hand. When they are told by people about the seriousness of issue they label them as illogical beings. Another kind of conflict happens because of the short tempered bullies, who try to impose their value by subjugating others and usually get recognition from their followers. The most dangerous kind of conflict emerge because of passive aggressive people as they inflict harm to other ~~by~~ while sugar coating things. Disorders are unavoidable at workplaces as the constant flow of information results in people assuming situations differently based on their own experiences. Conflicts are also the result of ~~our~~ problems of people in their heads such as personal insecurities and greed for power.

Words of original passage : 310

Precis words : 130



The modern world looks to many like a dystopia – a version of “the darkest timeline”, to borrow a term from the American sitcom *Community*. Whose dystopia, though? Which writer best imagined this moment of turmoil and dysfunction? The greatest contributions to the tradition of dystopian fiction are two defining masterpieces from the 20th century, both of them bestsellers at the time and ever since: Aldous Huxley’s 1932 *Brave New World* and George Orwell’s 1949 *Nineteen Eighty-Four*. The two dystopias have many details in common. Both writers saw a future shaped by weapons of mass destruction – biological and chemical weapons in Huxley’s case, nuclear war in Orwell’s. They agreed about the danger of permanent social stratification, with humanity divided into categories determined by biological engineering and psychological conditioning (Huxley) or traditional class combined with totalitarian loyalty systems (Orwell). Both men imagined future societies completely obsessed with sex, though in diametrically opposite ways: state-enforced repression and celibacy in the case of Orwell; deliberate, narcotising promiscuity in the case of Huxley. Both men thought the future would be dominated by America.

Both men thought that future governments would spend a lot of effort permanently trying to incite economic consumption – not that either man thought of anything as wildly fantastical as quantitative easing. Both began their books with a short sentence designed to signal a world which was familiar but also disconcertingly futuristic: “A squat grey building of only thirty-four stories,” begins *Brave New World*. We are supposed to gasp with amazement at the “only”. *Nineteen Eighty-Four* begins: “It was a bright cold day in April, and the clocks were striking thirteen.” Thirteen! The horror! Both men were writing warnings: “the message of the book”, said Huxley, was, “This is possible: for heaven’s sake be careful about it.” In his vision, humanity was facing a future world tranquilised by pleasure and drugs and the voluntary distractions of “civilised infantilisation”. For Orwell, humanity was facing a permanent state of war and totalitarian mind-control, summed up by the image of “a boot stamping on a human face, for ever”. For all the overlap, though, they are usually seen as contradictory, conflicting versions of the future.

Title : Comparison between Huxley and Orwell's dystopias

Today's world is a dystopia for many people. This dystopia was imagined was the two writers in their remarkable works; Aldous Huxley's "Brave New World" and George Orwell's "Nineteen Eighty-Four." Both the writers have penned down a world where weapons of mass destructions, permanent division of societies into distinct classes, and societal obsession with sex is a reality. Both of them have predicted a future world that would be dominated by America. Also, according to the two writers future government would spend more money to create economic consumptions. Despite these similarities, they differed in their future prediction as Huxley envisioned a peaceful world dominated by "civilized infantilisation", whereas; Orwell's world would be marked by constant conflicts and totalitarian mind control.

Original passage words: 359  
Precis words: 121



"The best boss I ever had." That's a phrase most of us have said or heard at some point, but what does it mean? What sets the great boss apart from the average boss? The literature is rife with provocative writing about the qualities of managers and leaders and whether the two differ, but little has been said about what happens in the thousands of daily interactions and decisions that allows managers to get the best out of their people and win their devotion. What do great managers actually do?

In my research, beginning with a survey of 80,000 managers conducted by the Gallup Organization and continuing during the past two years with in-depth studies of a few top performers, I've found that while there are as many styles of management as there are managers, there is one quality that sets truly great managers apart from the rest: They discover what is unique about each person and then capitalize on it. Average managers play checkers, while great managers play chess. The difference? In checkers, all the pieces are uniform and move in the same way; they are interchangeable. You need to plan and coordinate their movements, certainly, but they all move at the same pace, on parallel paths. In chess, each type of piece moves in a different way, and you can't play if you don't know how each piece moves. More important, you won't win if you don't think carefully about how you move the pieces. Great managers know and value the unique abilities and even the eccentricities of their employees, and they learn how best to integrate them into a coordinated plan of attack.

This is the exact opposite of what great leaders do. Great leaders discover what is universal and capitalize on it. Their job is to rally people toward a better future. Leaders can succeed in this only when they can cut through differences of race, sex, age, nationality, and personality and, using stories and celebrating heroes, tap into those very few needs we all share. The job of a manager, meanwhile, is to turn one person's particular talent into performance. Managers will succeed only when they can identify and deploy the differences among people, challenging each employee to excel in his or her own way. This doesn't mean a leader can't be a manager or vice versa. But to excel at one or both, you must be aware of the very different skills each role requires.

## Title: Qualities of Great Managers and Leaders

According to author, many times people talk about the best bosses they had, but what makes a boss best is a question of great concern. There is a lot of work present on what are the qualities of great leaders and bosses, and if they both are different from each other. Whereas, little attention has been given to how managers perform their daily tasks to earn the respect<sup>of</sup> their staff. In a research conducted by the author, he observed that the quality which makes the manager best is that he takes into consideration the different potentials of each person and translates them into high yielding performance. On the other hand, great leaders are those who focus on commonalities among people and lead them towards better future. Realization of the skills required to perform each role is important.

Total words of

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Precis word count : 136