Day: Date:

# Feasible Working Conditions ~~for Laborers~~

The current industrial establishment is different from that of the previous century. The change stems from various factors like government policies, industrial oversight, and unions' effort for feasible working conditions, wages, and time. Although, the improvement materialized into productivity, the demand for favorable working time requires justification. The effort was not about viable conditions ~~strongly~~ but about the elimination of unsalutory conditions. ~~Prolonged leisure is not blame-worthy but sluggishness is~~ humans are reluctant to put maximum effort. ~~The effective working time is necessary than seeking extra time~~. Good working climate is indespensable for Laborers. Nonetheless, the evidence for better working conditions carry stronger weight. ~~The matter is not about its impact on productivity but~~ whether it is preferable to free time or not

words: 122

last sentence is unclear in meaning

main idea is picked and discussed
but there is no versatility in the content
be versatile in your writings
be precis and to the point
need improvement in sentence
structure and basic grammar
write total words too
7/20

in single file only one assignment is accepted
resubmit the rest

## 6. YEAR 1976

**1. Make a precis of the following extract.**

The present-day industrial establishment is a great distance removed from that of the last century or even of twenty-five years ago. This improvement has been the result of a variety of forces --- government standards and factory inspection: general technological and agricultural advance by substituting machine power for heavy or repetitive manual, labour, the need to compete for a labour force: and union intervention to improve working conditions in addition to wages and Hours.

However, except where the improvement contributed to increased productivity, the effort to make more pleasant has to do support a large burden of proof. It was permissible to seek the elimination of hazardous, unsanitary, unhealthful, or otherwise objectionable conditions of work. The speedup might be resisted to a point. But the test was not what was agreeable but what was unhealthful or at minimum, excessively fatiguing. The trend toward increased leisure is not reprehensible, but we resist vigorously that notion that a man should work less hard on the job. Here older attitudes are involved. We are gravely suspicious of any tendency to expand less than the maximum effort, for this has long been a prime economic virtue.

In strict logic there is as much to be said for making work pleasant and agreeable as for shortening Hours. On the whole it is probably as important for a wage-earner to have pleasant working conditions as a pleasant home. To a degree, he can escape the latter but not the former --- though not doubt the line between an agreeable tempo and what is flagrant feather-bedding is difficult to draw.

Moreover, it is a commonplace of the industrial scene that the dreariest and most burdensome tasks, require as they do a minimum of though and skill frequently have the largest number of takers. The solution to this problem lies, as we shall see presently, in driving up the supply of crude manpower at the bottom of the ladder. Nonetheless the basic paint remains, the case for more leisure is not stronger on purely prima facie grounds than the case for making labour-time itself more agreeable. The test, it is worth repeating, is not the effect on productivity -- It is not seriously argued that the shorter work week increases productivity --- that men produce more in fewer Hours than they would in more. Rather it is whether fewer Hours are always to be preferred to more but pleasant ones.

**2. (a) Write a comment on the major idea of the following poem in about 50 words.**

**(b) Also write a short note on the language the poet has used in the poem.**

Day: Date:

# (Precis)

# The Traits of a True Statesperson

The requirement for a statesman, according to the author, is knowing about what is possible. It is worthless to set unrealistic targets. The independent people possess parallellogram of forces. A great statesman navigates a balance between bourgeoise and working class with his judgement. He percieves that all organs of state are indespensable. He takes into account the public mood but posseses aptitude to influence it. A prudent politician judges the people thinking that they may show agitation in response to the failing policies but will always be led by a sincere man. A sagacious politician acts not speaks. Mediocre politicians embroil in words only. A true statesperson may speak flattery speed but national interest is always his priority. vanity and arrogance are roadblocks to a politician. A true leader prioritizes his nation at the cost of his principles.

## :: The imprudence of Man in Utilization of Natural Resources

Man's proficiency is in utilization of instruments but deafness in employing understandings about utilization. The first chemical process by man encompassed combustion - provident for myriad functions - ranging firstly from heating objectives to intimidating beasts, from food preservations to metal extraction, and later on for power generation. The past witnessed man's venture to exploit fire for making ammunitions and later for explosives. Man also lacks prudence in gas utilization. Due to his pernicious activities, he is troubled. which shows his impotence before natural calamities. In utilization of water resources, he is imprudently reckless. Deluges emasculate his management capacity. He deforestates trees and hunts animals to his own advantage neglecting fertility of soil and extinction consensus of animals. Cultivation of worthless crops and cattle grazing by him compromises the quality of soil. Inventions neglect the plight of unemployed individuals. It shows man's economic imprudence.

## Sustainable Future Achieveable throug
## Science And Ethos

The Science, according to the author, has ability to ensure sustainab
leeway from penury. The older notion. Malthus, holds prefering
populace growth over production. The ones repudiating this perceptio
encounter difficulties to provide necessities to burgeoning populace
but believe in production. The current generation is disparate from the
first in this perspective. This transformation of epiphany in
majority is come from science and technology. The sustainable future
holds faith in both science and morality. It is hoped, Individuals will
experience transformation on this front too with rapid development of
critical thinking, particularly youth. The question lingers around whether
it is achieveable or not. But, humans will resolve this issue too.
The God has holed destiny for man to acquire through efforts. Individuals
having scientific faith share identical faith in religion. If tenable,
humans must look towards Spiritual individuals for society's betterment.
This impression may find in next society.

# EXAMINATION 1973

As a kind of foot-note I should comment that there are those who doubt whether it is 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 Maithus, 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 sere marks as an effort to see in iruer 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 Maithus, 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. Jam 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

## EXAMINATION 1974

Man is pie-eminently an animal good a gadgets. However, there is reason for doubting his good judgment in their utilization. Perhaps the first chemical process which man employed for his own service was combustion. First utilized to warm naked and chilled bodies, it was then discovered to be effective for scaring off nocturnal beasts of prey and an admirable agent for the preparation and preservation of food. Much later came the discovery that fire could be used in extracting and working metals and last of all that it could be employed to generate power. En ancient times man began to use fire as a weapon, beginning with incendiary torches and arrow and proceeding to explosives, which have been developed principally for the destruction of human beings and their works. In the control and utilization of gases, the achievements of our species have not been commendable. One might begin with air, which man breathes in common with other terrestrial vertebrates. He differs from other animals in that he seems incapable of selecting the right kind of air for breathing. Man is for ever doing things which foul the air and poisoning himself by his own stupidity. He pens himself up in a limited air space and suffocates, he manufactures noxious gases which accidentally or intentionally displace the air and remove him from the ranks of the living, he has been completely unable to filter the air of the disease germs, which he breathes to his detriment, he and all his works are powerless to prevent a hurricane or to withstand its force. Man has indeed been able to utilize the power of moving air currents to a limited extent and to imitate the flight of birds, with the certainty of eventually breaking his neck if he tries it.

Man uses water much in the same way as other animals, ho has to drink it constantly, washes in it frequently, and drowns it occasionally — probably oftener than other terrestrial vertebrates. Without water, he dies as miserably as any other beast and with too much of it, as in floods, he is equally unable to cope. However, he excels other animals in that he has learned to utilize water power. But it is rather man’s lack of judgment in the exercise of control of natural resources which would disgust critics of higher intelligence, although it would not surprise the apes. Man observes that the wood of trees is serviceable for constructing habitation and other buildings. He straightaway and recklessly denudes the earth of

# EXAMINATION 1975

What virtues must we require of a man to whom we entrust directing of our affairs? Above all, a sense of what is possible. In politics it is useless to formulate great and noble projects if, due to the existing state of the country, they cannot be accomplished. The impulses of a free people are at all times a parallelogram of forces. The great statesman realizes precisely what these forces are and says to himself without ever being seriously mistaken: "I can go just so far and no farther." He does not allow himself to favour one class, foreseeing the inevitable reactions of the neglected groups. A prudent doctor does not cure his patient of a passing complaint with a remedy that produces a permanent disease of the liver, and a judicious statesman neither appeases the working class at the risk of angering the bourgeoisie, nor does he indulge the bourgeoisie at the expense of the working class. He endeavours to regard the nation as a great living body whose organs are interdependent. He takes the temperature of public opinion every day, and if the fever increases he sees to it that the country rests.

Though he may fully appreciate the power of public opinion, a forceful and clever statesman realizes that he can influence it fairly easily. He has calculated the people's power to remain indifferent to his efforts, they have their moment of violence, and their angry protests are legitimate if the Government brings poverty on them, takes away their traditional liberty, or seriously interferes with their home life. But they will allow themselves to be led by a man who knows where he is going and who shows them clearly that he has the nation's interest at heart and that they may have confidence in him.

The sense of what is possible is not only the ability to recognize that certain things are impossible — a negative virtue — but also to know that, a- courageous man, things which appear to be very difficult are in fact possible. A great statesman does not say to himself: "This nation is weak", but "This nation is asleep: I shall wake it up. Laws and institutions are of the people's making, if necessary, I shall -change