

**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.

# Freedom in Education

There are three fundamental concepts about freedom in education. The first concept favors absolute freedom of students. The second concept advocates for absolute authority over students. However, the third concept ensures that the absolute freedom of students will result in their ethical progression. The author argues with this concept, emphasizing that it ignores the role of education in imparting thinking abilities to children. This concept overlooks the function of knowledge in fostering cooperation in humans. The guiding principles of education system supervise students, as well as teachers, in analyzing their involuntary thoughts. Thus, maintaining a balance between authority and freedom in education is crucial.

## Word Count

Words in Original : 312  
Passage

Words in Precis : 105

well done  
basic grammar and sentence structure is fine  
main idea is picked and discussed  
simplify your expression a bit more  
write a bit more clearly  
res is fine and satisfactory  
9/20