

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.

Precis:

Freedom In Education

There are three main views on ^e Educational freedom, shaped by goals and ^p Psychological beliefs. First ~~is~~, Children should have ^{complete} completely freedom, no matter how they behave. Second ~~is~~ Children follow strict authority, regardless of their behavior. Third ~~is~~ Children should be free but must ~~be~~ always act well. This last view is most popular but not logical, in which supporters think education should just allow natural growth without shaping behavior. In community, we need cooperation on which we ^{cannot} ~~can't~~ rely on just spontaneous actions. Education is much ~~be~~ more than allowing growth. It should also teach mental and moral skills.

Indent the paragraph.

Do not use informal words, such as can't, don't etc.

PART-II

(20)

2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:

Manto was a victim of some kind of social ambivalence that converged on self-righteousness, hypocrisy, and mental obtuseness. His detractors branded him as vulgar and obscene and implicated him into a long-drawn legal battle questioning the moral validity of his writings. Without being deterred by their negative tactics, he remained firm in his commitment to exploring the stark realities of life offensive to the conservative taste of some self-styled purists. In the line of Freud, he sought to unravel the mysteries of sex not in an abstract, non-earthly manner but in a palpable, fleshy permutation signifying his deep concern for the socially disabled and depressed classes of society, like petty wage-earners, pimps, and prostitutes.

For Manto, man is neither an angel nor a devil, but a mix of both. His middle and lower middle class characters think, feel and act like human beings. Without feigning virtuosity, he was able to strike a rapport with his readers on some of the most vital socio-moral issues concerning them. As a realist, he was fully conscious of the yawning gap between appearance and reality; in fact, nothing vexed him more than a demonstrable duality in human behaviour at different levels of the social hierarchy. He had an uniaudiced view of man's faults and follies. As a literary artist, he treated vulgarity discreetly --- without ever sounding vulgar in the process. Like Joyce, Lawrence, and Caldwell, in Manto's work too, men and women of the age find their own restlessness accurately mirrored. And like them, Manto was also 'raised above his own self by his sombre enthusiasm'.

3. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

You are allowed to submit only one question in one pdf. The remaining questions may be submitted in separate pdfs.

Precis

Struggle of Manto

People of Society criticised Manto on his work. ~~Some~~ They thought he was immoral and shameless. Despite this, Manto stayed committed to writing about the harsh truths of life. He explored the topic sex in very real, human way, focusing on struggle of workers, rather than idealize way. Manto believed that humans are mixture of both good and evil. He ~~unstand~~ understood the gap between how people appear and who they truly are, and ~~he was disturbed by the way people acted~~ he believed that people behave according to their social status. Like other writers, his work reflected the restlessness of people of his time.

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

(20)

Globalization is viewed by its proponents as a process of cementing economic, cultural and political bonds between peoples of different countries of the world. One may regard it as a process by which they are welded into a single world society, to be termed as global society. It means internationalization of production and labour leading to integration of economies of developing and developed countries into global economy. To quote Rosabeth M.Kanter, "The world is becoming a global shopping mall in which ideas and products are available everywhere at the same time."

Globalization is a natural outcome of computer networking and electronic mass communication. Information technology has made it possible for nations of the world to contact one another beyond their national borders. Besides, globalization is also promoted through the growth and proliferation of multinational companies and corporations that operate as transporter networks. Anyhow, the flow of capital technology and labour across the borders of countries has accentuated the process of globalization.

Deregulation, liberalism and privatization being assiduously pursued in the developing countries are some other manifestations of globalization. These countries are opening their economies to follow these trends. The size of the public sector is shrinking and the private sector to assume an increasingly important role in the economic development of the Third World countries. The downsizing of the public sector is in line with the spirit of market economy. This is suggested as a measure to cover up their fiscal deficit.

Questions:

(4 marks each)

1. Define globalization.
2. What is electronic mass communication?
3. What does the term Third World denote?
4. What is privatization?
5. Explain 'liberalism' in the above context.

Comprehension Question

(1)

Globalization is a process of integrating the economic, cultural, and political systems of different countries, leading to creating of global society. It involves internationalizing of production and ~~del~~ labour result in the integration of both developing and developed countries into the global economy.

(2)

Electronic mass communication refers to digital devices such mobile, internet and other modern technologies helps to connect people across the nation, making it possible to share ideas instantaneously.

(3)

The term "Third world" refers to the group of developing countries, often characterized by lower economic development, lower standards of living and limited industrialization.

(4)

Privatization is the process of transferring ownership or control of industries, businesses, or services from the public sector to the private sector. This is often done to improve efficiency and reduce the fiscal burden on government.

In the context, liberalism refers to the economic policies that encourage free market, competition, and minimal government intervention in the economy. It promote open markets, deregulation, and the reduction of state control.

Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given at the end.

(20)

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, pursue common interests and, occasionally, try to influence public opinion or public policy. In many respects, civil society is where people spend their time when they are not at work or at home. For example, a group of people gather at a local park every Thursday afternoon for a game of football. Most of them arrive well before the game begins and stay for some time after it ends. Some of them go out for dinner or a drink after the game. In the course of their meetings they talk about a wide range of topics, including football but also extending to include issues such as work, family, relationships, community events, racial issues and politics. This kind of solidarity can be found in a variety of other places in civil society – such as sports clubs, bowling leagues, reading groups and social movements – where individuals get together to associate on the basis of some shared interest fostering more effective forms of citizenship. Even though people may come together on the basis of an interest they all share in common, they eventually have to develop productive strategies for dealing with conflicts and differences that emerge within the association. Team mates in a bowling league discover, on certain issues, significant differences of opinion. And yet, because they value the association and look forward to participating in its activities, they do not respond to these differences by exiting the scene. Instead, they search for the ways of interacting that will not threaten the solidarity of the group. In the process, they learn to appreciate and to tolerate social differences, a valuable skill to have in an increasingly multicultural nation. They also develop a general sense of social trust and mutual obligation, which makes society function more efficiently (this is what political scientists and sociologists are talking about when they refer to the importance of social capital). Gathering together in an association, people begin to think about their shared private interest as a collective public interest, and they try to make sure that this public interest is safe and secured. For example, the group that gets together for a weekly football game begins to talk about the park as an important community resource; if feel that the park is being mistreated or mismanaged, will organize a 'save the park' campaign to try to influence their local politicians and the other residents of the community. Recently, there has been growing concern that civil society is weaker than it used to be, because people are losing interest in joining associations. As citizens become increasingly disconnected from voluntary associations, they will experience less trust and less social connection, and as a result political institutions will function less efficiently. However, some scholars opine that many people are simply choosing to participate in different kinds of associations with fewer face-to-face meetings but supplemented with 'virtual' interactions facilitated by resources.

SH (PRECIS & COMPOSITION)

Questions:

(4 marks)

1. How does the author characterize the concept of civil society?
2. Why does civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance?
3. What do you understand by the term 'Social Capital' used in this passage?
4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?
5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

Correct only FIVE of the following

Q. 1 How does the author characterize the concept of Civil Society?

Ans. Civil Society is the place where people gather, communicate and spend time to discuss issues such as work, family, relationship, community event, racial issues and political in their leisure time. For example every Thursday afternoon for game of football. Some other places like sport clubs, bowling league, reading groups and social movements.

(2)

When people gather on the basis of common interest help to develop productive strategies for dealing with conflicts and leads to effective forms of citizenship. For example Team mates in bowling league have significant differences in opinion to discover on certain issues because they value the association and look forward to participating in its activities.

(3)

When people interact with others they begin to think about their shared private interest as a collective public interest that are safe and secured.

For example the group that meet for a weekly football game begin to talk about importance of community park; if that park is mismanaged launch a campaign to save the park by influencing local politicians and other residents.

(4)

Some scholars say that many people are simply choosing to participate in different kinds of associations.

For example like online interactions which need resources to facilitate. Another reason is those people who gather in parks for discussion should try to launch

Campaign and influence local politicians
for betterment of community Parks.

(5)

There has been growing concern that Civil Society is weaker, because people are losing interest in joining associations. As citizens become increasingly disconnected they will experience less trust and less social connection. As a result political institutions will function less efficiently.

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following and suggest a suitable title:

(20)

The fear of human beings when faced with the mysteries of life and their weakness by comparison with the vastness of nature created in them a need to communicate with the divine, with the superior powers which they believed regulated the universe and determined their own fates. Knowledge of wishes of the gods was always a sure guide for human behavior. In ancient Greece, the precise nature of these wishes was 'decoded' by the art of giving oracles, practiced by soothsayers who had the gift of understanding the signs or signals sent by the gods.

The soothsayers uttered their oracles by interpreting flashes of lightning, rolls of thunder or the flights of certain birds of prey (omens); alternatively, they might observe the direction in which the fire burned when a sacrifice was made, examine the entrails of animals which had just been sacrificed, or base judgments on the sacrificial beast's willingness to approach the altar. The interpretation of dreams was popular too, and so was palmistry. The most notable soothsayers of ancient Greece were Tiresias, Calchas, Helenus, Amphiaraus and Cassandra.

However, there were abundant instances in which the gods did not manifest themselves to the faithful in the forms of signs but spoke directly to an intermediate who for a short time was overcome by a 'divine mania' and transcended his own human essence. Here the prophet- or more usually the prophetess- entered a state of ecstasy in which he or she delivered the message from the gods to the suppliants.

These practices for foreseeing the future were the basis on which the ancient Greek oracles operated. Each oracle was located within a properly-organized sanctuary and was directly associated with one or other of the gods. Apollo was the archetypal soothsayer for the Greeks, the god who was responsible for conveying to mortals the decisions pronounced by Zeus. The most important of all the oracles, that at the Delphi, delivered the messages with the intervention of Apollo, while the oldest that of Dodona, functioned with the assistance of Zeus.

Precis:

Divine Communication of Prophet

Life Challenges made People feel small and Powerless. So they looked for Connection with God who have Power and control over their work and lives. In ancient Greece, the future ~~predictor~~ explained the sign or message from God. They give message by interpreting sign and give guidance to the people. Sometime God directly spoke^{to} a person usually prophet who deliver the message of Gods Apollo and zeus in the places of Greek oracles.