

PART-II

Q. 2. Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title: (20)

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 unjaundiced 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'.

June 2018

Week 25

Unapologetically Realist Author: Manto

8.30

Manto was a victim of society's hypocritical standards. He was accused of promoting vulgarity. But, despite all criticism, he was committed to portray (present) the real picture of society, particularly highlighting the plight of marginalized classes. 35

9.30

11.30 Following the Freudian approach, he uncovered the mysteries of sex in a concrete manner. He was also a realist, who captured the true essence of human nature in his writings. He crafted inherently human characters, who were neither angelic nor devilish people. Along with socio-moral issues, his works explored the psychological struggles of characters as well. 2.30

12.30

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Passage count: 264

Precis: 93

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JULY'18						
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Comprehension 1: CSS 2022

Q: Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow: (20)

Civil society refers to all of the places where individuals gather together to have conversations, peruse 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 works, 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.

(4 Marks Each)

Questions:

1. How does the author characterize the concepts of civil society?
2. Why does civil society strive towards better socialization drives 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?

Comprehension 2022

8.30

Q#1. How does the author characterizes the concept of civil society?

8.30

A civil society refers to all the places where people interact with one another, discuss various topics of mutual interest, impact public opinion and shape public policy. For example, a football club, a library or parks etc. are considered such spaces where people engage in conversations and joint activities.

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Q#2 - Why does civil society strive towards better civilization driven by tolerance?

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Civil society strive towards better socialization driven by tolerance because people gathering together on the basis of shared common interests develop the ability to overcome differences, solve issues through mutual efforts and accepting contrasting viewpoints of others. Hence, they focus on communicating in such a way that will strengthen the unity in the group, instead of causing disagreement.

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Q#3. What do you understand by the term "social capital" used in the passage?

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The term "social capital" refers to a sense of responsibility and trust that is developed in a society when people learn to empathize with each other and tolerate socially divergent

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JULY'18

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June 2018 perspectives. This social trust, in turn, leads to the efficient functioning of society.

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Q#4. Why does a civil society assume the role of a public stake holder?

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Civil society assumes the role of a public stake holder to voice citizen's concerns, resolve their issues and work for collective security and benefits. As individuals gather and associate, they begin to consider personal interests as shared public interest. Therefore, they strive to ensure the safety of this mutual interest.

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Q#5. What impact is feared by the weakening state of civil society?

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It is feared that the weakening state of civil society will impact the smooth and efficient working of political institutions. The reason is diminishing public interest in voluntary efforts and group activities. Resultantly, this decreased engagement leads to a decline in trust, cohesion and social working capacity of a society.

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JUNE '18						
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(10)

Q.7. Translate the following into English, keeping in view the idiomatic/figurative expression.

جب ٹائٹینک ڈوبا تو اس میں کروڑ پتی جان جیکب ایسٹر چہارم سوار تھے۔ اس کے بینک اکاؤنٹ میں موجود رقم 30 ٹائٹینکس بنانے کے لیے کافی تھی۔ تاہم، جان لیوا خطرے کا سامنا کرتے ہوئے، اس نے وہی انتخاب کیا جسے وہ اخلاقی طور پر درست سمجھتا تھا اور دو خوفزدہ بچوں کو بچانے کے لیے لائف بوٹ میں اپنی جگہ چھوڑ دی۔

ڈپارٹمنٹل سٹورز کی سب سے بڑی امریکی چین کے شریک مالک ایسٹور اسٹراس، "میسیز" جو ٹائی ٹینک پر بھی تھے، نے کہا: "میں دوسرے مردوں سے پہلے کبھی بھی لائف بوٹ میں داخل نہیں ہوں گا۔"

اس کی اہلیہ، ایڈا اسٹراس نے بھی لائف بوٹ پر سوار ہونے سے انکار کر دیا، اور اس کی جگہ اپنی نوکرانی ایلن برڈ کو دے دی۔ اس نے زندگی کے آخری لمحات اپنے شوہر کے ساتھ گزارنے کا فیصلہ کیا۔ ان دولت مند افراد نے اپنے اخلاقی اصولوں پر سمجھوتہ کرنے کے بجائے اپنی دولت اور یہاں تک کہ اپنی جانوں سے بھی الگ ہونے کو ترجیح دی۔ اخلاقی اقدار کے حق میں ان کا انتخاب انسانی تہذیب اور انسانی فطرت کی شان کو اجاگر کرتا ہے۔

2.30

Translation

3.30

When the Titanic sank, millionaire John Jacob Astor IV was also on board. (His bank balance)^x

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He had a bank balance sufficient to build thirty titanics. However, when faced with a deadly challenge, he did what he considered morally right and gave up his seat to save two frightened children in a lifeboat.

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Esdras Astras, the co-owner of the largest depo chain of American departmental stores "Macy's", was also on Titanic, said: "I will not board the lifeboat before other men"

✉

His wife, Eda Astras, also refused to board the lifeboat and gave her seat to her maid Ellen

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Notes

Bird. She chose to spend her last moments with her husband.

8.30

These rich people, rather than compromising on their ethical principles, preferred to give up their wealth, even their lives too.

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Their decisions in favour of ethical values highlight the dignity of human nature and morality.

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