

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: 12/11/2022

Probably the only protection for contemporary man is to discover how to use his intelligence in the service of love and kindness. The training of human intelligence must include the simultaneous development of the empathic capacity. Only in this way can intelligence be made an instrument of social morality and responsibility - and thereby increase the chances of survival. (20+5)

The need to produce human beings with trained morally sensitive intelligence is essentially a challenge to educators and educational institutions. Traditionally, the realm of social morality was left to religion and the churches as guardians or custodians. But their failure to fulfil this responsibility and their yielding to the seductive lures of the men of wealth and pomp and power are documented by history of the last two thousand years and have now resulted in the irrelevant "God Is Dead" theological rhetoric. The more pragmatic men of power have had no time or inclination to deal with the fundamental problems of social morality. For them simplistic Machiavellianism must remain the guiding principle of their decisions - power is morality, morality is power. This over-simplification increases the chances of nuclear devastation. We must therefore hope that educators and educational institutions have the capacity, the commitment and the time to in-still moral sensitivity as an integral part of the complex pattern of functional human intelligence. Some way must be

found in the training of human beings to give them the assurance to love, the security to
kind, and the integrity required for a functional empathy.

(CSS 197)

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 7

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest
title: (20+5)

"I was a firm believer in democracy, whereas he (D.H. Lawrence) had developed
whole philosophy of Fascism before the politicians had thought of it. "I don't believe",
wrote, "in democratic control. I think the working man is fit to elect governors or overseers
his immediate circumstances, but for no more. You must utterly revise the electorate.
working man shall elect superiors for the things that concern him immediately, nor men
From the other classes, as they rise, shall be elected the higher governors. The thing that
culminate in one real head, as every organic thing must—no foolish republics with no focus
presidents, but an elected king, something like Julius Caesar." He, of course, in
imagination, supposed that when a dictatorship was established, he would
Caesar. This was the part of the dream-like quality
jump into reality. He would

Title :

The use of Social Human Intelligence for Social Morality

The valid option for contemporary man is to use his intelligence for service love and kindness. Moreover, this intelligence becomes a source of social morality and further increases human survival. However, by attaining morally trained, intelligent human beings from educational institutions is a challenge. Because, traditionally, religious institutions were assigned to train humans morally, they fail this responsibility. The power trusted men have no time for problems of social morality. The author hopes the educational institutions have the capacity to work on human intelligence on empathy. It also ensures to serve humanity in kind way.

Total : 245
 sum up : 85

PRECIS EXERCISE 7

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

"I was a firm believer in democracy, whereas he (D.H. Lawrence) had developed the whole philosophy of Fascism before the politicians had thought of it. "I don't believe", he wrote, "in democratic control. I think the working man is fit to elect governors or overseers for his immediate circumstances, but for no more. You must utterly revise the electorate. The working man shall elect superiors for the things that concern him immediately, nor more. From the other classes, as they rise, shall be elected the higher governors. The thing must culminate in one real head, as every organic thing must— no foolish republics with no foolish presidents, but an elected king, something like Julius Caesar." He, of course, in his imagination, supposed that when a dictatorship was established, he would be the Julius Caesar. This was the part of the dream-like quality of all his thinking. He never let himself bump into reality. He would go into long tirades about how one must proclaim "the truth" to the multitude, and he seemed to have no doubt that multitude would listen. Would he put his political philosophy into a book? No in our corrupt society the written word is always a lie. Would he go in Hyde Park and proclaim "the Truth" from a soap box? No: that would be far too dangerous (odd streaks of prudence emerged in him from time to time). Well, I said, what would you do? At this point he would change the subject.

Gradually I discovered that he had no real wish to make the world better, but only to indulge in eloquent Soliloquy about how bad it was. If anybody heard the soliloquies so much the better, but they were designed at most to produce a little faithful band of disciples who could sit in the deserts of new Mexico and feel holy. All this was conveyed to me in the language of a Fascist dictator as what I must preach, the "must" having thirteen under linings."

(CSS 1978)

Title

A debate on democracy and Fascism

The author believed in democracy while his counterpart's philosophy based on Fascism. The author thinks a working man elects superiors, governors or overseers for his immediate concerns, not more than that. However, rising classes elect the richer governors wisely because they do not want foolish rulers. At same time, the author's counterpart stuck in his false imagination that a Julius Caesar like dictator is need of the hour. Although he did not accept the reality, the multitude would be listened. The author knows his corrupt society and author's ~~own~~ counterpart was ready to accept this harsh reality. Although author's realised, his counterpart was not interested in prosperity of the world. All the arguments of the counterpart happened to the author as Fascist's dictator language.

Total 308

Sum up 104

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 9

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100 words and suggest the title: (20+5)

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 architectural 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 had to 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 a minimum, excessively fatiguing. The trend toward increased leisure is not reprehensible, but we resist vigorously the 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 no 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, requiring as they do a minimum of thought 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 point 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. (CSS 1976)

PRÉCIS EXERCISE 10

Q: Write a précis of the following passage in about 100

202
Title :

Day: _____

Improvement in the condition of Labour Force

Nowadays, Industrial establishment has been removed from large extent. This happens because of developments in inner aspects of industries. Moreover these developments lead to improvement of labour's wages and curtail the working hours. With improvement in productivity, the labour force has increased and they also work in the unhealthy environment. The author suggests a man should involve in less labour but his accustomed attitude leads him to work more for economic stability. Furthermore, the author suggests a wage earner has some working conditions. Normally, in industries burdensome tasks always require less skill and large labour force. The essential point is labour must agree to limited hours work. Therefore, the fewer hours work would not increase the productivity but they must improve conditions of the labours.

Total Words : 388

Sum up : 116