

Q.No.2 Write a précis of the following passage and also suggest a suitable title:

(20)

One of the most ominous and discreditable symptoms of the want of candour in present-day sociology is the deliberate neglect of the population question. It is, or should be, transparently clear that, if the state is resolved on, humanitarian grounds to inhibit the operation of natural selection some rational regulation of population, both as regards quantity and quality is imperatively necessary. There is no self-acting adjustment, apart from starvation, of numbers to the means of subsistence. If all natural checks are removed, a population in advance of the optimum number will be produced, and maintained at the cost of a reduction in the standard of living. When this pressure begins to be felt, that section of the population which is capable of reflection and which has a standard of living that may be lost, will voluntarily restrict its numbers, even to the point of failing to replace deaths by an equivalent number of new births; while the underworld, which always exists in every civilized society – the failure and misfits and derelicts, moral and physical – will exercise no restraint, and will be a constantly increasing drain upon the national resources. The population will, thus, be recruited, in a very undue proportion, by those strata of society which do not possess the qualities of useful citizens. The importance of the problem would seem to be sufficiently obvious. But politicians know that the subject is unpopular. The unborn have no votes. Employers are like a surplus of labor, which can be drawn upon when trade is good. Militarists want as much food for power as they can get. Revolutionists instinctively oppose any real remedy for social evils; they know that every unwanted child is a potential insurgent. All three can appeal to a quasi-religious prejudice, resting apparently on the ancient theory of natural rights, which were supposed to include the right of unlimited procreation. This objection is now chiefly urged by celibate or childless priests; but it is held with such fanatical vehemence that the fear of losing the votes which they control is a welcome excuse for the baser sort of politicians to shelve the subject as inopportune. The

Socialist calculation is probably erroneous; for experience has shown that it is aspiration, not desperation that makes revolutions.

Q3. Read the following passage and answer the questions given at the end in your own words. (20)

The third great defect of our civilization is that it does not know what to do with its knowledge. Science has given us powers fit for the gods, yet we use them like small children. For example, we do not know how to manage our machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; yet he has grown so dependent on them that they are in a fair way to become his master. Alexander the Great

Over Population, Mindsets, and Society

Contemporarily, the neglected question of human quantity is obvious. It is imperative for states to be clear about regulation of population rationally. If there were no natural limitations, the drop in living standards would have been clearly seen. Although, voluntary control is done, as per the need, yet the irresponsible citizens recklessly consume national resources and compose improper society. Drawback is clear, ~~still~~ but state actors and their personal gains confine them not to popularize the subject. Their mindset ^{appeals} to another section of society that historically supports the idea of limitless children. Ironically, ^{it is} supported by one who does not follow it, and held credibly by those who fear the loss of their interests. The ~~Socialist~~ predictions of revolutions are wrong probably.

Mistakes identified.