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**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'.

read the passage carefully  
you have changed the context  
be precis and to the point and convey a complete meaning  
dont make self made additions in precis  
need improvement not satisfactory 5/20

2020  
~~Precise~~

## Realistic ~~vs~~ Societal Views of Manto:

~~Manto~~ was morally ~~arrogant~~, dual literary thinker which makes him uncertain person. Criticizers questioned his immoral and vulgar writings and called him indecent.

But without noticing, he continued to expose harsh truths of Perfectionists.

His motive was to uncover the vulgar realities of lower marginalized Society of ~~size~~ work. Good and ~~bad~~ ~~coherent~~ attributes of human is based on thinking. Manto ~~excell-~~ently ~~unrevealed~~ bitter concerning societal issue to readers. Growing societal gaps and human hypocrisy are his main concerns. Manto's writings are unbiased

about human reality and decent in nature. Unlike Manto, other writers have similar thinkings as both genders. Know their impotent nature.

Total words: 104

## ▪ Practice Exercise

An important part of management is the making of rules. As a means of regulating the functioning of an organization so that most routine matters are resolved without referring each issue to the manager they are an essential contribution to efficiency. The mere presence of carefully considered rules has the double-edged advantage of enabling workers to know how far they can go, what is expected of them and what channels of action to adopt on the one side, and, on the other, of preventing the management from behaving in a capricious manner. The body of rules fixed by the company for itself acts as its constitution, which is binding both on employees and employers, however, it must be remembered that rules are made for people, not people for rules. If conditions and needs change rules ought to change with them. Nothing is sadder than the mindless application of rules which are out-date and irrelevant. An organization suffers from mediocrity if it is too rule-bound. People working in will do the minimum possible. It is called "working to rule or just doing enough to ensure that rules are not broken. But this really represents the lowest level of the employer/employee relationship and an organization afflicted by this is in an unhappy condition indeed. Another important point in rule-making is to ensure that they are rules which can be followed. Some rules are so absurd that although everyone pays lip-service to them, no one really bothers to follow them. Often the management knows this but can do nothing about it. The danger of this is, if a level of disrespect for one rule is created this might lead to an attitude of disrespect for all rules. One should take it for granted that nobody likes rules, nobody wants to be restricted by them, and, given a chance, riots people will try and break them. Rules which cannot be followed are not only pointless, they are actually damaging to the structure of the

Topic:

## Importance of Efficient Rules:

Making of ~~an~~ affective guidelines ~~are~~ necessary part of organizational ~~better~~ management and smooth working.

Benefits of Productive Policies can create limitations for workers and controlling the impulsive administrative behaviour. The set of rules would be applicable on ~~over~~ all personnel and not for specific ones.

So these principles ~~can~~ be changeable with situational ~~context~~ to ease ~~employ~~ the staff. Also the over dependency on unrelated old ~~rules~~ difficulties in organizational working efficiency. Because workers try to meet demands of rules and neglect the efficient contributions, which create unstable environment. While at time of making guidelines, relevancy must be followed ~~or~~ considered to avoid illogicalness and mismanagement. Furthermore, no one likes unnecessary limitations ~~and~~ whenever possible, people try to violate them. Baseless rules can harm the organizational running.

Total words: 129

## PART-II

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

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.

max 2 qs are accepted in single assignment  
resubmit the rest

2019 : Preci

## Modernity Weakening the Educational Structure

Author argues that liberal education system pays less attention towards positive interaction with children. He believes children learn and respond positively under positive and polite environment.

According to author, childrens meant to be loved purposelessly without any social interests. Instead they need freedom under careful attention to make them feel happy and secure.

So the teachers with positive attitudes make childrens sense relaxation and safety. Author highlighted problem of modern society.

Scolding system where they failed to express affection for childrens. In modern stressful

society, author believes, away from professional life one should spare time for young ones. But unfortunately, they are becoming annoyingly stressful due to avoidance.

So author suggesting that friendly environment is important under which young minds feel comfortable. Avoid strictness and prioritize fondfulness to make them feel easy.

Total words: 131