

LMSID: 40519

Amjad Ali

1975 ENGLISH (Précis and Composition)

Make a Précis of the following passage in about 200 words: -What virtues must we require of a man to whom we entrust directing of our affairs?

Above all, a sense of what is possible. In politics it is useless to formulate great and noble projects if, due to the existing state of the country, they cannot be accomplished. The impulses of a free people are at all times a parallelogram of forces. The great statesman realizes precisely what these forces are and says to himself without ever being seriously mistaken: "I can go just so far and no farther." He does not allow himself to favour one class, foreseeing the inevitable reactions of the neglected groups. A prudent doctor does not cure his patient of a passing complaint with a remedy that produces a permanent disease of the liver, and a judicious statesman neither appeases the working class at the risk of angering the bourgeoisie, nor does he indulge the bourgeoisie at the expense of the working class. He endeavours to regard the nation as a great living body whose organs are interdependent. He takes the temperature of public opinion every day, and if the fever increases he sees to it that the country rests. Though he may fully appreciate the power of public opinion, a forceful and clever statesman realizes that he can influence it fairly easily. He has calculated the people's power to remain indifferent to his efforts, they have their moment of violence, and their angry protests are legitimate if the Government brings poverty on them, takes away their traditional liberty, or seriously interferes with their home life. But they will allow themselves to be led by a man who knows where he is going and who shows them clearly that he has the nation's interest at heart and that they may have confidence in him. The sense of what is possible is not only the ability to recognize that certain things are impossible — a negative virtue — but also to know that, a courageous man, things which appear to be very difficult are in fact possible. A great statesman does not say to himself: "This nation is weak", but "This nation is asleep: I shall wake it up. Laws and institutions are of the people's making, if necessary, I shall change them." But above all, the determination to do something must be followed by acts, not merely words. Mediocre politicians spend most of their time devising schemes and preaching doctrines. They talk of structural reforms, they invent faultless social systems and formulate plans for perpetual peace. In his public speeches the true statesman knows how, if necessary, to make polite bows to new theories and to pronounce ritualistic phrases for the benefit of those who guard temple gates, but he actually occupies himself by taking care of the real needs of the nation. He endeavours to accomplish definite and precise objectives in ways that seem best to him. If he finds obstacles in his path, he makes detours. Vanity, intellectual pride, and a feeling for system are serious handicaps to the politician. Some party leaders are ready to sacrifice the country for a theory or a set of principles. The true leader says: "Let the principles go but I must save the nation."

PSC 1975

Total words = 520
Precis = 158 words

Values of a Great Statesmen

Uncomplishable projects are pointless to articulate. In politics, people's desire varies and a great statesman keeps in mind that there is a limit to influence people's minds. He cannot incline towards formalism. Just like a doctor who impedes his patient's disease from further growth, a great statesman handles people's grievances without affecting any class. He knows public work as a body and their opinions need consideration. Although he values public opinions power but he is pretty sure he can influence it easily. ^{yet} He knows public anger is legitimate when government imposes poverty and subjugation upon them. But he also recognizes people like to be led by bold leader with clear vision. Impossible can be possible with him - mediocre politician emphasizes theories while actual statesmen mind real needs of people. For him, action speaks louder than words. True leader prioritizes ~~in~~ in areas principles. He tries to find ways that best meet their people's needs.

Subject verb disagreement found. Do not include illustrations in precis. Just write their essence.

You are allowed to submit only one question in
one pdf. The remaining questions may be
1976 ENGLISH (Précis and Composition)

Make a Précis of the following extracts: (20 marks)

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 work 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 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.

PSC 1976.

Total \Rightarrow 392 words

Precis \Rightarrow 114 words

Productive use of ~~time~~ working hours

Date

Owing to government standards, modern inspection techniques and variety of jobs, present industrial system has greatly improved. Making work pleasurable needs a lot. Safety hazards need to be eliminated. Although productivity pace may get compromised but public safety will be ensured. Men are expected to put their maximum effort at work. Logic ~~suppose~~ supports leisure along with pleasurable working hours.

However it is difficult to distinguish who is working or not. Especially when a ~~task~~ task needs many workers. Solution to this is to increase manpower at base levels. Making perfect use of labour time is more powerful than enjoying leisure time. And also fewer pleasant working hours are more preferred than long unpleasant ones.