

"Fragmentation of Knowledge"

Despite the abundance of knowledge in the modern world, humanity finds itself unable to solve its fundamental problems. This is because excessive reliance on specialists has produced narrow perspectives, as experts view life only through the limits of their own disciplines. This leads to contradiction in viewpoint. Climate change, in this context, is a multi-dimensional problem that is addressed from separate perspective rather through a unified approach. As a result, knowledge has become scattered and has lost its coherence. Moreover, excessive dependence on expert opinion has complicated the situation in solving problems, making individuals passive despite possessing wisdom. The solution does not lie in rejecting specialist's opinions but in broader understanding of life. Educational institutions must therefore help to integrate

fragmented knowledge and promote holistic thinking.

Q#3

(i)

The fundamental error the author identifies in the popular understanding of tradition and progress is the belief that tradition represents the dead hand of the past that suppresses innovation, while progress signifies the dynamic energy for the future success, free from obsolete constraints. This misconception is dangerous because it creates a false opposition between the two and has poisoned intellectual discourse.

(ii)

The author uses historical examples to challenge the notion that progress requires abandoning the past. He explains that every significant advancement in human history has involved the appropriate use of past knowledge and wisdom. For instance, Scholars of European Renaissance drew on Classical antiquity to

Fuel their advancement.

(iii)

By describing tradition as a living conversation across generations rather than a static repository of dead customs, the writer means that the past contains wisdom that fuels modern advancements. For instance, scientific innovators and religious scholars often recover insights from past to guide their work.