1. ***Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow****.*

Education has always had two objects: on the one hand, to give skill; and on the other, to impart a vaguer thing which we may call wisdom. The role of skill has become very much larger than it used to be and is increasingly threatening to oust the role of wisdom. At the same time it must be admitted that wisdom in the our world is useless except for those who realize that great part played by skills, for it is increase of skill that is the distinctive feature of your world.

Although scientific skill is necessary, it is by no means sufficient. A dictatorship of men of science would very soon become horrible. Skill without wisdom may prove to be purely destructive. For this reason, if for no other, it is of great importance that those who receive a scientific education should not be merely scientific, but should have some understanding of that kind of wisdom which, if it can be imparted at all, can only be imparted by the cultural side of education. Science enables us to know the means to any chosen end, but it does not help us to decide upon what ends should be pursued. If you wish to exterminate the human race, it will show you how to do it. If you wish to make the human race so numerous that all are on the very verge of starvation, it will show you how to do that. If you wish to secure adequate prosperity for the whole human race, science will tell you what you must do. But it will not tell you whether one of these ends is more desirable than another. Nor will it give you that instinctive understanding of human beings that is necessary if your measures are not to arouse fierce opposition which only ferocious tyranny can quell. It can teach you patience, it cannot teach you sympathy, it cannot teach you a sense of human dignity. These things, insofar as they can be taught in formal education, are most likely to emerge from the learning of history and great literature.

**Bertrand Russell**

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**Questions**

* 1. What should, according to the writer, be the aim of education?
  2. Why is increase of skill a distinctive feature of our world?
  3. What danger does the writer see in the present emphasis on imparting skill?
  4. What knowledge does science impart to us?
  5. Why should we study history and great literature?
  6. What is the distinction between ‘knowledge’ and ‘wisdom’? Can the latter be imparted?
  7. Does the present system of Indian education take care of the viewpoints of Russell? Explain your view, giving two or three illustrative examples.