

EXERCISE 18

What are the good parts of our civilization? First and foremost there are order and safety. If today I have a quarrel with another man, I do not get beaten merely because I am physically weaker and he can knock me down. I go to law, and the law will decide as fairly as it can between the two of us. Thus in disputes between man and man right has taken the place of might. Moreover, the law protects me from robbery and violence. Nobody may come and break into my house, steal my goods or run off with my children. Of course there are burglars but they are very rare, and the law punishes them whenever it catches them.

It is difficult for us to realise how much this safety means. Without safety those higher activities of mankind which make up civilization could not go on. The inventor could not invent, nor the scientist find out or the artist make beautiful things. Hence order and safety although they are not themselves civilization are things without which civilization would be impossible. They

are as necessary to our civilization as the air we breathe is to us; and we have grown so used to them that we do not notice them any more than we notice the air.

Another great achievement of our civilization is that today civilized men are largely free from the fear of pain. They still feel ill, but illness is no longer the terrible thing it used to be. And people are ill much less often. To be healthy is not to be civilized—savages are often healthy, although not so often as is usually supposed—but unless you have good health you cannot enjoy anything nor achieve anything. There have, it is true, been great men who have been invalids, but their work was done in spite of their ill health and good as it was, it would have been better had they been well. Not only do men and women enjoy better health; they live longer than they ever did before and they have a much better chance of growing up.

Thirdly our civilization is more secure than any that have gone before it. This is because it is much more widely spread. Most of the previous civilizations known to history came to an end because vigorous but uncivilized peoples broke in upon them and destroyed them. This was the fate of Babylon and Assyria; it happened over and over again in India and China; it brought about the end of Greece and the fall of Rome.

Now, whatever the dangers which threaten our civilization, and they are many, it seems likely to escape this one. Previous civilizations were specialised and limited, they were like oasis in a surrounding desert of savagery. Sooner or later the desert closed in and the oasis was no more. But today it is the oasis which is spreading over the Europe, America and Australia and great parts of Asia and Africa. Practically no part of the world is untouched by it. And owing to the powers of destruction with which science has armed it, it is exceedingly unlikely that such savages or uncivilized peoples as are left in the world could attack it. (561 words)

Civilization

The civilization has different great parts. Firstly, the law which protect weak people from strong, powerful people. Nobody can hurt other because law will punished him or disputed between them. In the society robberies are less due to strict law. ~~is so~~ The law protect our lives and property. Law is a integral part of ~~our~~ civilization. If there are no laws then people will understand the meaning of safety and security. One more great thing of civilization is less fear of death. Nobody can enjoy the happiness of life without good health. A person cannot get the aims of life with bad health. Now the people are more surviving than before due to civilized health system. ~~Thirdly~~ Presently, the civilization are more secure. In the past the civilizations were attacked from foreign people which were cause of destruction as Babylon and Assyria. It also happened with the civilization of India and China.

Because of this, Rome and Greece civilization fell. Now a day, civilization are facing severe issues of destruction. In past, civilization were limited and specialised. Today, one of reason is science and connection with other civilizations. (190 words)