

Basically, psychoses and neuroses represent man's inability to maintain a balanced or equated polarity in conducting his life. The ego becomes exclusively or decidedly one sided. In psychoses there is a complete collapse of the ego back into the inner recesses of the personal and collective unconsciouses. When he is repressed toward fulfilling some life goal and where he is further unable to sublimate himself toward another goal, man regresses into goal structures not actually acceptable to himself or to the society. Strong emotional sickness of the psychotic type is like having the shadow run wild. The entire psyche regresses to archaic, animal forms of behaviors. In less severe forms of emotional sickness there may be an accentuated and overpowering use of one of the four mental functions at the expense of the other three. Either thinking, feeling, intuiting or seeing may assume such a superior role as to render the other three inoperative. The persona may become so dominant as to create a totally one-sided ego, as in some forms of neurotic behavior. All in all, whatever the type of severity of the emotional disorder, it can be taken as a failure of the psyche to maintain a proper balance between the polarities of life. Essentially, psychoses and neuroses are an alienation of the self from its true goal of self actualization. In this sense the culture is of no consequence. Emotional disorder is not a question of being out of tune with one's culture so much as it is of being out of tune with one's self. Consequently, neurosis is more than bizarre behavior, especially as it may be interpreted by contemporaries in the culture. This interpretation avoids the sociological question of what is a mental disorder, since form of behavior which is acceptable in one culture may be considered neurotic in other culture. To Jung, the deviation from cultural norms is not the point. The inability to balance out personal polarities is.

Man and his Imbalanced Life

Psychoses and neuroses show that man is unable to maintain balance between the polarities of life. When a man is pushed towards a goal, he ignores other important tasks of his life.

So his ego creates a form of neurotic behaviour which prevents him to maintain a balance between the polarities of life.

So, psychoses and neuroses show that a man is unaware of its true goal which is self-actualization.

Emotional disorder does not show from being out one's cultural values but being out of tune with one's self.

So it does not show the deviation of cultural values; it only shows the man's inability to balance the polarity polarities of life.

. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions below: (20)

Experience has quite definitely shown that some reasons for holding a belief are much more likely to be justified by the event than others. It might naturally be supposed, for instance, that the best of all reasons for a belief was a strong conviction of certainty accompanying the belief. Experience, however, shows that this is not so, and that as a matter of fact, conviction by itself is more likely to mislead than it is to guarantee truth. On the other hand, lack of assurance and persistent hesitation to come to any belief whatever are an equally poor guarantee that the few beliefs which are arrived at are sound. Experience also shows that assertion, however long continued, although it is unfortunately with many people an effective enough means of inducing belief, is not in any way a ground for holding it. The method which has proved effective, as a matter of actual fact, in providing a firm foundation for belief wherever it has been capable of application, is what is usually called the scientific method. I firmly believe that the scientific method, although slow and never claiming to lead to complete truth, is the only method which in the long run will give satisfactory foundations for beliefs. It consists in demanding facts as the only basis for conclusions, and in consistently and continuously testing any conclusions which may have been reached, against the test of new facts and, wherever possible, by the crucial test of experiment. It consists also in full publication of the evidence on which conclusions are reached, so that other workers may be assisted in new researches, or enabled to develop their own interpretations and arrive at possibly very different conclusions. There are, however, all sorts of occasions on which the scientific method is not applicable. That method involves slow testing, frequent suspension of judgment, restricted conclusions. The exigencies of everyday life, on the other hand, often make it necessary to act on a hasty balancing of admittedly incomplete evidence, to take immediate action, and to draw conclusions in advance of the evidence. It is also true that such action will always be necessary, and necessary in respect of ever larger issues; and this in spite of the fact that one of the most important trends of civilization is to remove sphere after sphere of life out of the domain of such intuitive judgment into the domain of rigid calculation based on science. It is here that belief plays its most important role. When we cannot be certain, we must proceed in part by faith—faith not only in the validity of our own capacity of making judgments, but also in the existence of certain other realities, pre-eminently moral and spiritual realities. It has been said that faith consists in acting always on the nobler hypothesis; and though this definition is a trifle rhetorical, it embodies a seed of real truth. Answer briefly in your own words the following questions:

1. Give the meaning of the underlined phrases as they are used in the passage. (04)
2. What justification does the author claim for his belief in the scientific method? (04)
3. Do you gather from the passage that conclusions reached by the scientific method should be considered final? Give reasons for your answer. (04)
4. In what circumstances, according to the author, is it necessary to abandon the scientific method? (04)
5. How does the basis of “intuitive judgment” differ from that of scientific decision? (04)

Answer Question No: 02

The author claims for his belief in the scientific method by giving justification that this method never claimed to complete truth, it only provide facts. These facts set a strong foundation for belief.

Question No: 03

I gather from the passage that conclusions reached by scientific method should not be considered final because this method only provides facts which set a strong foundation for conclusion. So, different persons draw different conclusions from the facts, according to their understanding of that facts.

Question No: 04

According to author, it is necessary to abandon the scientific method if there is need to draw conclusion quickly but there is absence of complete evidence. So, it should be abandoned in

daily life activities.

Answer Question No: 05

The basis of intuitive judgment differ from that of scientific scientific decision because the basis of intuitive judgment are set by belief which is based on nobber hypothesis. On the other hand scientific method provides facts which set ~~the~~ basis for strong-belief.

Question No: 1

Phrases

Meanings

i) justified by the event

proof the truthness or validity of ~~an event~~ statement by an event.

ii) an effective enough means of including belief

Strong facts which can be used to draw conclusion and strongly ~~believe~~ believe on that conclusion.

iii) Trends of civilization

Those events or fact which attracts the attention

of that people who ~~live~~ lived
in that civilization

iv) The nobber
hypothesis

To draw conclusion from
the event or fact without
any evidence

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