

Along with the new revelations of science and psychology, there have also occurred distortions of what is being discovered. Most of the scientists and psychologists have accepted Darwin's theory of evolution and his observations on "Survival of the fittest" as a final word. While enunciating his postulate on the concept of the fittest, Darwin primarily projected physical force as the main criterion and remained unmindful of the culture of mind. The psychologist, on the other hand, in his exclusive involvement with the psyche, has overlooked the potential of man's physical self and the world outside him. No synthesis has been attempted between the two; with the obvious result of the one being sacrificed at alter of the other. This has given birth to a civilization which is wholly based on economic considerations, transforming man into a mere "economic being" and limiting his pleasure and sorrows to sensuous cravings.

With the force of his craft and guns, this man of the modern world gave birth to two cannibalistic philosophies, the cunning capitalism and the callous communism. They joined hands to block the evolution of man as a cultural entity, denuding him of the feelings of love, sympathy and humanness. Technologically, man is immensely powerful; culturally he is the creature of Stone Age, as lustful as ever and equally ignorant of his destiny. The two world wars and the resultant attitudes display harrowing distortion of the purposes of life and power. In this agonizing situation, the scientist is harnessing forces of nature, placing them at the feet of his country's leaders to be used against people in other parts of the world. This state of his servility makes the functions of the scientist appear merely to push humanity to a state of perpetual fear, and lead man to the inevitable destruction as species, with his own inventions and achievements.

This irrational situation raises many questions. They concern the role of a scientist, the function of religion, the conduct of politician who is directing the course of history, and the future role of man as a species. There is an obvious mutilation of the purpose of creation, and the relationship between Cosmos, Life, and Man is hidden from eyes; they have not been viewed collectively.

# Science : Future of a Man.

Indent the paragraph

A distortion in Psychology, what is discovered by Science. Both ~~are~~ agreed on the concept of Darwin. Physical force is the main factor in human evolution, but he missed the idea of human mind. Man's ~~psyche~~ <sup>psyche</sup> groomed and became <sup>psyche became an economic being?</sup> an economic being. <sup>Development of</sup> The <sup>economics</sup> ~~thrive~~ technology and economic made a man ~~stronger~~ stronger. The Scientists innovated technology and put it on the feet of their leaders to use the force against the people in the world. In this irrational situation, the future of a man is <sup>under</sup> in a threat <sup>role of</sup> of destruction. Therefore, The Scientists, politicians and Clerics needs to be rebuilt.

(100 words)

Connectivity lacking. Structure mistakes found.

Public speaking is not primarily concerned with the search for truth, but rather, with setting forth of facts or principles, assumed to be true in such a way as best to appeal to the hearers. One of the two methods of appeal may be adopted, the appeal to the intellect and appeal to the emotions. By the first method, the orator seeks to convince the reason; by the second to stir the hearts of the audience; and since people are more readily moved to action through their feelings than through their understanding, the second method is usually the more successful and, therefore, the one more generally adopted.

Shakespeare has illustrated these two methods of appeal in speeches of Brutus and Mark Antony on the dead body of Julius Caesar. While Brutus's appeal to reason leaves the audience cold and indifferent, Antony's appeal to their emotions rouses them to fury and goads them on to revenge.

The ancients who held the art of oratory in high esteem classified the different kinds of discourses under three headings: the demonstrative or laudatory, the deliberative and the forensic. All speeches that are mainly concerned with setting forth the excellence of some principles or person come under the first category of demonstrative or laudatory speeches. Milton's *Areopagitica*, Pliny's panegyric of Trajan and the speeches of Demosthenes are well known examples of this class of speech. Those that deal chiefly with the consideration of various conflicting courses of action, or with criticizing the methods or doings of others, come under the second heading of deliberative speeches. Such are Edmund Burk's famous speeches on the treatment of American colonies. The forensic oratory comprises pleadings before a court of law, and was, among the Romans, held to be the most important branch of oratory, which attained perfection in orations of Cicero. Muhammad Ali Jinnah scrupulously shunned all appeal to emotions in his speeches and considered it an unfair and dishonest weapon. He exclusively built on reason and his speeches proved effective because of their sincerity and convincing power.

The importance of oratory has gradually diminished since the invention of printing press and the spread of education to all classes of society. But the written word can never make quite the same appeal to the hearts of men as the spoken word, and it is a great loss to mankind that the serious study of the art of public speaking should have fallen into neglect.

(408 words)

# Title: Speech is an Art

Speech is an art of public speaking.

It has two types. The Intellectual Speech and Emotional Speech. Emotional Speech is considered as a successful speech and generally adopted. Muhammad Ali Jinnah considered it as a dishonest weapon. He was a honest leader. He has had ability to convince people. He adopted the Intellectual Speech. Ancients'

artists of speech divided it into three headings. First, associated with the excellency of a person. Secondly, speech regarding criticizing others. Lastly, speech based on facts like pleading in courts.

Innovation of printing press and ~~spread~~ education has spread in all classes of society, it has affected the importance of ~~oratory~~ oratory. But spoken words have more effects than written words.

Humans neglected the study of art of public speaking. It is a great loss of humans.

I think modern educational theorists are inclined to attach too much importance to the negative virtue of not interfering with children, and too little to the positive merit of enjoying their company. If you have the sort of liking for children that many people have for horses or dogs, they will be apt to respond to your suggestions, and to accept prohibitions, perhaps with some good-humoured grumbling, but without resentment. It is no use to have the sort of liking that consists in regarding them as a field for valuable social endeavour, or what amounts to the same thing as an outlet for power-impulses. No child will be grateful for an interest in him that springs from the thought that he will have a vote to be secured for your party or a body to be sacrificed to king and country. The desirable sort of interest is that which consists in spontaneous pleasure in the presence of children, without any ulterior purpose. Teachers who have this quality will seldom need to interfere with children's freedom, but will be able to do so, when necessary, without causing psychological damage.

Unfortunately, it is utterly impossible for over-worked teachers to preserve an instinctive liking for children; they are bound to come to feel towards them as the proverbial confectioner's apprentice does towards macaroons. I do not think that education ought to be anyone's whole profession: it should be undertaken for at most two hours a day by people whose remaining hours are spent away from children. The society of the young is fatiguing, especially when strict discipline is avoided. Fatigue, in the end, produces irritation, which is likely to express itself somehow, whatever theories the harassed teacher may have taught himself or herself to believe. The necessary friendliness cannot be preserved by self-control alone. But where it exists, it should be unnecessary to have rules in advance as to how "naughty" children are to be treated, since impulse is likely to lead to the right decision, and almost any decision will be right if the child feels that you like him. No rules, however wise, are a substitute for affection and tact.

(360 words)

Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Title. Children need Affection.

According to the ~~Modern~~ Modern Education theorists  
Children should be treated with  
strict rules. Some have idea to enjoy  
the company of children. Children need  
affection. When a child believes that  
he/she loved him, a child will response  
positively to his orders, just like  
horses and dogs. The desirable  
sort of interest is that to feel a  
spontaneous pleasure in presence of a child.  
Best teacher used strict rules, rarely,  
when he deemed it necessary, but  
without causing psychological damage. It  
is impossible for overworked teachers: because  
the society of young is intriguing. Naughty  
children can only be controlled by  
love. However, No strict rules can  
replaced the affection.