

Competitive English Précis & Composition

3- پیرا گراف

پاکستان جیسے ملک میں آبادی کے ایک بڑے حصے کے بے روزگار ہونے کی بہت سی وجوہات ہیں۔ ان میں سے کچھ عوامل آبادی میں اضافہ، اقتصادی شعبے کی سست ترقی، اور کاٹنج انڈسٹری میں زوال ہیں۔ مزید یہ کہ یہ پاکستان میں بے روزگاری کی بڑی وجہ ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ حالات اس قدر گھمبیر ہو چکے ہیں کہ اعلیٰ تعلیم یافتہ لوگ جھاڑ دینے والے کی نوکری کرنے کو تیار ہیں۔ اس کے علاوہ حکومت اپنا کام سنجیدگی سے نہیں کر رہی ہے۔ ان سب کے علاوہ آبادی کا ایک بڑا حصہ زرعی شعبے سے وابستہ ہے اور یہ شعبہ صرف فصل کی کٹائی یا پودے لگانے (فصلیں اگانے) کے وقت ہی روزگار فراہم کرتا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ پاکستان میں بے روزگاری کی سب سے بڑی وجہ اس کی وسیع آبادی ہے جو ہر سال بڑی تعداد میں ملازمتیں مانگتی ہے جسے حکومت اور حکام فراہم کرنے سے قاصر ہیں

There are many reasons of unemployment of a large part of population in the country like Pakistan. Some of them are: population increment, slow growth of economic department, and decline in cottage industry. Moreover, these are big reasons of unemployment in Pakistan. Besides that, circumstances have become so complex that highly educated people are ready to ~~sweep~~ as job. do Sweeping-job. Apart from that, government is not doing his job seriously. Other than that, a big part of population is connected with agricultural profession and this profession only provides employment at the time of cutting of crop or plantation planting of trees (crop sowing). Besides that, the biggest reason of unemployment in Pakistan is its large population: which demands jobs in a high number every year and government and officials cannot provide them these jobs.

From Plato to Tolstoi art has been accused of exciting our emotions and thus of disturbing the order and harmony of our moral life." Poetical imagination, according to Plato, waters our experience of lust and anger, of desire and pain, and makes them grow when they ought to starve with drought. "Tolstoi sees in art a source of infection. " not only in infection," he says, "a sign of art , but the degree of infectiousness is also the sole measure of excellence in art." But the flaw in this theory is obvious.Tolstoi suppresses a fundamental moment of art, the moment of form. The aesthetic experience – the experience of contemplation- is a different state of mind from the coolness of our theoretical and the sobriety of our moral judgment. It is filled with the liveliest energies of passion, but passion itself is here transformed both in its nature and in its meaning. Wordsworth defines poetry as " emotion recollected in tranquility'. But the tranquility we feel in great poetry is not that of recollection. The emotions aroused by the poet do not belong to a remote past. They are " here"- alive and immediate. We are aware of their full strength, but this strength tends in a new direction. It is rather seen than immediately felt. Our passions are no longer dark and impenetrable powers; they become, as it were, transparent. Shakespear never gives us an aesthetic theory. He does not speculate about the nature of art. Yet in the only passage in which he speaks of the character and functions of dramatic art the whole stress is laid upon this point. " The purpose of playing," as Halmet explains, " both at the first and now, was and is, to hold, as, twere, the mirror up to nature; to show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure." But the image of the passion is not the passion itself. The poet who represents a passion doest not infect us with this passion. At a Sheakspeare play we are not infected with the ambition of Macbeth, with the cruelty of Richard III or with the jealousy of Othallo. We are not at the mercy of these emotions; we look through them; we seem to penetrate into their very nature and essence. In this respect Sheakspeare's theory of dramatic art, if he had such a theory, is in complete agreement with the conception of the fine arts of the great painters and sculptors.

Art: The Virtual Reality

Philosophers have always been blamed art for excitation of emotions and thus causing disturbance of the human's moral life. Plato believed that art nourishes emotions. Tolstoy said that measure of excellence in art is directly proportional to the degree of ~~extent~~ infectiousness in it. He has, however, ignored the experience of contemplation. The peace we feel in great poetry is due to the fact that emotions aroused by poet are alive. That is why they are felt immediately. According to Shakespeare, art does not provoke emotions rather humans see through it. Thus, Shakespeare is in complete agreement with the idea of fine arts of the great artists.