

2. Reward and punishment are the only effective regulators of human conduct

Outline

INTRODUCTION

Thesis statement:

Undoubtedly, reward and punishment regulate human conduct effectively. The reward acts as a source of motivation, while, punishment creates fear for doing certain action prohibited by law.

Supporting arguments

- ① Reward pushes students to work hard
- ② While, punishment makes them punctual in class
- ③ Reward motivates public servants to perform duties well
- ④ Contrarily, fear of punishment refrain them from taking bribes
- ⑤ Reward in business compels businessmen to take more economic ventures

⑥ In contrast, loss discourages them from taking more ventures

⑦ Similarly, severe punishment prohibits an individual from committing crimes in a society

There is no denying the fact that reward and punishment greatly affect human behaviour. They are forced to decide what to do and what not to do. A student only gets prize when he comes first in a class. Therefore, he has to work hard to achieve that feat. When it comes to how to ensure attendance of students in a class, only punishment can serve that purpose. Similarly, performance of public servants is also directly linked with reward and punishment. Those who seek promotion do not take bribes and work diligently. While, those who are involved in mal-practices are suspended. Reward and punishment also play their role in economic affairs. The businessmen who have taken benefit in any venture

are naturally forced to take
more such venture. However,
loss discourages them to do
so.

b- Implications of climate change for children in developing countries

Outline

Introduction

Thesis statement:

Climate change adversely affects developing countries' children as the developing countries are worst affected by it.

How climate change has Implications for children in developing countries

- ① climate change leads them to mal-nutrition as agriculture gets affected
- ② They are caught up by climate change induced diseases
- ③ Their mortality rate can also increase because of lack of healthcare facilities in developing countries
- ④ Literacy rate of children can also reduce due to upsurge in poverty
- ⑤ Rise in poverty results in child-labour

Climate change has negative impacts on children of developing countries. It leads to their mal-nutrition due to food shortage as agriculture of developing countries is adversely affected. Climate change tends to increase their mortality rate on account of lack of healthcare facilities in these countries. Resultantly, they die because of several climate change induced diseases. The impact of climate change is not confined to healthcare. It can also affect their education. Poor families stop sending their children to school as they do not afford educational expenses. Rather, they send them to work in order to earn money. This results in increase in the rate of child labour in developing countries.