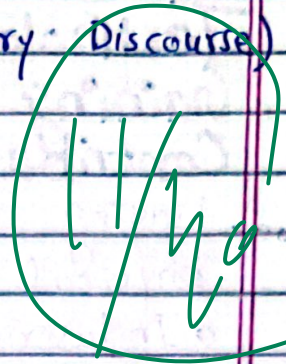


Role of Intellectuals in Society

(Expository Discourse)

Outline:



1- INTRODUCTION

Intellectuals have always played unmatched role in the society. They have influenced all arena of society, including political, economic, technological, religious, philosophical and literary, along with directly influencing society - With their positive contributions, society has always gained something.

2- Intellectuals Influencing political sphere of Society

- (i) Philosophizing the scientific study of politics: Plato's Ideal State
- (ii) Empirical study of states beginning the establishment of political sciences: Political empiricism of Aristotle
- (iii) Shaping modern political science practices by introducing realism: Machiavelli

3- Economic Arena of Society Getting Influenced by Intellectuals

- (i) Developing and explaining modern Economics: Adam Smith theories on Economy

- (ii) Challenging ^{Economic} inequalities = Karl Marx's Communism

4- Technological Aspect of Society Gaining Mass by Intellectual's Contribution

- (i) Laying the basis of classical physics that made possible the Industrial Revolution = Newton's work on Mechanics
- (ii) Answering the existential questions of humanity = Einstein's Theory of Relativity
- (iii) Revolutionizing the existing technology = Tesla's invention of Electricity

5 Religious Matters of Society Getting Sorted by Intellectuals

- (i) Laying the foundations of rational religion = Muhammad and arrival of Islam in Dark Ages
- (ii) Establishing peace and avoiding harm by religion = Philosophy of Buddhism by Gautam Buddha

~~6- Contributing~~

6- Intellectuals Influencing Philosophy, Literature, and Arts

- (i) Laying the foundation of modern philosophy = Descartes Rationalism
- (ii) Establishing the importance of emotions in humans = Rousseau's Romanticism
- (iii) Giving birth to an era of abstract art = Vincent Van Gogh's "Starry nights" and its influence

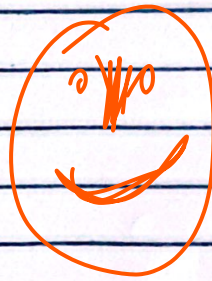
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7- Intellectuals Affecting Society as a whole

- (i) Establishment of the ^{social} phenomena as a real science = Max Weber's origination of sociology
- (ii) Maintaining the structure of society = Structural Functionalism

8- CONCLUSION

good
✓ one



but
info needs
focus

06/
26

The place was Greece - The time was four hundred years prior to Christianity. The bowl of poison was ready. There were people flooding that place. Socrates, the first ever intellectual of recorded history was about to die. He was about to sacrifice his life for wisdom and intellect. And then it happened. Socrates died but his death gave birth to ~~not~~ not only an era of knowledge but also a history of intellect. From Socrates to Stephen Hawking and from Aristotle to Machiavelli, history has witnessed plenty of intellectuals contributing something to society. They shaped politics with empiricism and realism; they defined economy by capitalism; ~~and~~ it has shaped human thoughts and emotions by rationalism and romanticism. Be it Muhammad's Islam or Buddha's Gautama's Buddhism, be it Newton's Classics or Einstein's innovations, intellectuals have always contributed to society positively and strongly. This defines how intellectuals have always played unmatched role in all aspects of society. With their contribution, society has always gained something.

Need coherence

English Essay

≡ Rewards and punishment are the only effective regulators of human conduct
(Argumentative Discourse)

Essay Outline

1- INTRODUCTION

Rewards and punishment are the only effective regulators of human conduct because of their strong presence in political, economic, social, and philosophical lives of ~~the~~ man. ~~and others~~ The other school of thought believes in the contrary; however, their stance does not seem much convincing.

2- THIS IS HOW REWARDS AND PUNISHMENT ARE THE ONLY EFFECTIVE REGULATORS OF HUMAN CONDUCT ~~IN THE LIVES OF MAN~~

- (a) Rewards and Punishment Affecting the Political Lives of Man
 - (i) Driving force behind ^{formation of} men's political alliances
 - (ii) Inducing rule-following in man
- (b) Economic Arena of Man's Life Getting Affected by Rewards and Punishment
 - (i) By being the backbone of economic philosophy
 - (ii) By urging man to get involved in Capitalism

- (c) Social Lives of Man Getting impacted by Rewards and Punishment System
- (i) Being the core reason behind the formation of societies
 - (ii) Inducing dopamine desires of being liked by society in man
- (d) Philosophy of Man's life getting its contours from Reward and Punishment
- (i) Philosophizing Utilitarianism: Man only acts according to his desire of pleasures or fears of punishment
 - (ii) The existence of religion: The concept of heaven and hell

3- REWARDS AND PUNISHMENT ARE NOT THE ONLY EFFECTIVE REGULATORS OF HUMAN CONDUCT : AN OPPOSING YET UNCONVINCING STANCE

- (i) Reason as the opposing conduct of reward and punishment; however, reason, ultimately is driven by rewards and punishment
- (ii) International Relations between friendly Nations; however, International Relations are driven by National Interest
- (iii) Humanity getting together to fight climate change and help poor

nations; however, movements ^{to} ~~against~~ fight
Climate Change are the collective
utilitarianism of humanity-

4- CONCLUSION

1st one was
good enough

It was
The place was
Greece - The time was four
hundred years prior to
Christianity - The bowl of poison
was ready - There were people
flooding that place - Socrates, the
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intellect. From Socrates to
Stephen Hawking and from Aristotle
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of intellectuals contributing something
to society - They shaped politics
with empiricism and realism;
they defined economy by capitalism;
and it has shaped human thoughts
and emotions by rationalism and
romanticism - Be it Muhammad's
Islam or ~~Buddha's~~ Gautama's Buddhism
be it Newton's classics or Einstein's
innovations, intellectuals have always
contributed to society positively and
strongly - This defines how intellectuals
have always played unmatched
role in all aspects of society -
With their contribution, society has
always gained something.

have
you
only
one
story!

drives is the principle of pain avoidance and pleasure seeking, ultimately - henceforth, rewards and punishment are the only effective regulations of human conduct because of their influence in ~~at~~ nearly all described ambits of a man's life in such a positive and strong way that cannot be antethesized -

OS