

Unit 3: Essay

1. On Libraries summary and exercise
2. Marriage as a social institution summary and exercise
3. Knowledge and Wisdom summary and exercise
4. Humility summary and exercise
5. Human Rights and the Age of Inequality summary and exercise



On Libraries - Oliver Sacks

"On Libraries" is written in praise of intellectual freedom, community work, and the ecstasy of serendipitous discovery. Among the titans of mind and spirit shaped and saved by libraries, Oliver Sacks was the great neurologist, author, and voracious reader. This essay is a personal essay about Oliver Sacks, who was a bookworm and fond of reading books in libraries. While growing up, Oliver Sacks lived in an oak paneled library left to him by his father, a Hebrew scholar and admirer of Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906). Books by Henrik Ibsen, poetry by his father's generation, and adventure and history books owned by his siblings filled.

In the library, there was a separate cabinet reserved by his parents, where medical related books were kept. His mother also possessed a large collection of literature, including works by American poet Emily Dickinson, English novelist Anthony Trollope, Irish playwright George Bernard Shaw, British author Rudyard Kipling, and poets William Shakespeare and John Milton, as well as poetry volumes she'd won in school contests. His mother, like him, loved literature. Since he was three or four years old, the library and books had been a fond memory for him. The library was stunning, but he also had a small lab where he could lose himself in literature and forget about food for hours at a time.

He continued to visit libraries, sitting at a table surrounded by mountains of books. During the 1990s, he discovered that students were ignoring bookshelves in favour of accessing material on their computers. Because the majority of students were not using the books, the college decided to get rid of them. That happened in the AECOM Library and other libraries throughout the

world. The majority of the books had been discarded. To him, this was a murder or a crime. It was the destruction of centuries of wisdom. He was upset by the loss of books, but the important books had been digitalized. Digital literature may neither inspire nor delight in the same way. Some books are priceless. In the 1960s, most libraries had special spaces for old books. The book that prompted him to start writing was *Megrim* (1873) by Edward Living.

On Libraries: Word Meanings

fantasies (n.): imagination, not real

morocco (n.): a fine soft material used for making covers for books

curl up (v.): to form or make sth form into a curl or curls

absorbed (adv.): with one's attention fully held

astronomy (n.): the scientific study of the Sun, moon, stars, planets, etc.

hungered for (v.): to have a strong desire for sb/sth

devoured (v.): to eat sth completely and quickly, especially because of hunger

stumbled upon (v.): to find sth/sb

unexpectedly or by chance

improvisation (n.): music, a part in a play

incunabula (n.): an early printed book,

Important Questions

1. What did he feel about at the library?
2. A proverb says, "Nothing is pleasanter than exploring a library." Does this proverb apply in the essay? Explain.
3. Write an essay on Libraries and its uses for students. (VVI)

" Libraries and its uses "

A library is a place where books and sources of information are stored. They make it easier for people to get access to them for various purposes. Libraries are very helpful and economical too. They include books, magazines, newspapers, DVDs, manuscripts and more. In other words, they are an all-encompassing source of information. Libraries play a vital role in providing people with

reliable content. They encourage and promote the process of learning and grasping knowledge. The book worms can get loads of books to read from and enhance their knowledge. Moreover, the variety is so wide-ranging that one mostly gets what they are looking for.

Furthermore, they help the people to get their hands on great educational material which they might not find otherwise in the market. When we read more, our social skills and academic performance improves.

Most importantly, libraries are a great platform for making progress. When we get homework in class, the libraries help us with the reference material. This, in turn, progresses our learning capabilities and knowledge. It is also helpful in our overall development.

" Marriage as a social institution "

– Steven L. Nock (March 11, 1950 – January 26, 2008)

Marriage is the union of two spouses who are bound by legal, moral, and traditional obligations and have a variety of deep personal bonds and social links. It is a structured framework that integrates with other institutions such as family, education, economy, law, and politics. In many ways, the connection between couples is governed by rules, and they exist inside soft borders to follow the patterns. Marriage is **distinguished** from all other types of partnerships by its soft **boundaries** or **permitted** bounds of behaviour. The institution of marriage distinguishes married couples from other partners. They form part of a large system of well-understood concepts that assist in the organization and maintenance of lives after marriage. Western culture

For males, marriage is extremely important since it gives their lives structure and arranges their goals. Dr Stephen backs this argument with a quote from Emile Durkheim, a French sociologist. Emile believes that marriage **preventssuicide** by **legitimizing** demands for happiness, **comfort**, luxury, and **prestige**. Suicide rates are lower among married persons than among unmarried ones. Men become better citizens as a result of marriage, and it aids them in discovering their life's purpose. Unbounded longings and desires are controlled by marriage. Marriage binds a man to the same woman for the rest of his life to satisfy his needs for love and moral equilibrium. He **neglects** other pleasures, performs his duties, limits his **desires**, and finds **contentment** in his own family as a result of marriage.

Unmarried Cohabitation widely known as Living Together is becoming more common by the day. Unmarried cohabitation is a situation in which two people live together but are not married. It is on the rise because the partners can live a joyful and happy life free of the **restrictions** of marriage, without having to abide by established and **approved** bounds, with **incredible freedom** of choice, and without being constrained by a wide variety of conventions and laws. Their relationship, however, is not widely accepted or legal since they do not adhere to traditional norms, such as behavioural restrictions, no commitment to each other, no identity, and no institutional relationship. As husband and wife, a married couple follows patterns, customs, and rules and receives acceptance from everyone. They happily announce one other as husband and wife. Laws, religion, and conventions all safeguard their relationship.

Important questions

1. How the writer put their arguments in this essay? Write about your religious marriage institution of your locality.
2. What the mean idea we claim from these essay?
3. All human beings are happy from their marriage write your opinion .
4. Write about social marriage in your own language.

Knowledge and Wisdom

Summary

In this essay, “knowledge and wisdom”, the writer defines **knowledge** and explained the different ways of acquiring it. Russell distinguishes between knowledge and wisdom in this essay. Wisdom and knowledge are not the same things. He defines knowledge as the **gathering** of data and information, whereas **wisdom** is the practical application and use of knowledge to produce value. Not simply memory, but also study and actual experience, leads to wisdom.

Russell defines wisdom by describing things that contribute to wisdom. He feels that knowledge without wisdom can be **harmful**. It should be combined with the total needs of mankind. Men who have knowledge but no feeling can lack wisdom. We need wisdom both in public and private life. We need wisdom to decide goal of our life.

Knowledge without wisdom can be harmful. Even complete knowledge is not enough. Knowledge can be taught as the goal of education. Knowledge should be linked with humanity’s overall requirements. Even comprehensive knowledge is insufficient. It should be associated with a specific understanding of life’s purpose.

Wisdom comes when we start giving importance to those things which do not give importance to us immediately. Wisdom comes when we start loving others. Russell believes that understanding is the only way out and not hatred. In short Russell convince us not to hate anyone.

Similarly, wisdom is required in personal life to **avoidhatred** for one another. Russell believes that knowledge and values can be blended into an educational plan. People should be educated to see things in context with other aspects of the world. They should be encouraged to consider themselves global citizens.

In conclusion, the author lists five factors that lead to wisdom. They are as follows:

- comprehensiveness,
- proportionality,
- awareness of human needs and understanding.

As our knowledge grows, so does our ability to do evil. We would need more and more wisdom to make appropriate use of our knowledge. To make excellent use of our growing knowledge, we need more wisdom. Only then can we realize our life's purpose and fulfil our goals.

QUESTIONS

1. why is wisdom necessary in education? Explain.

Wisdom allows us to see the world in a more expansive and objective way. The intimacy of our thoughts and emotions diminishes as we get older. So that we may properly use what we've learned. It enables us to put our knowledge to good use for the greater good of humanity. In the presence of knowledge, we are able to love even our adversaries, to entirely shed our ego and to be free of every bias. Education/knowledge is a component in a person's life, but so is wisdom. In order to achieve perfection, one must be able to handle both of these aspects. In addition to teaching information, education aims to cultivate decent people. People who lack wisdom, which does not come to them naturally but must be taught, may abuse the newfound information they've gathered. As an educational aim, it should be taught in schools. When it's first planted, it has to be nurtured by real-world examples.

2. Why is wisdom necessary in public ways but in private life equally?

When it comes to wisdom, it may be applied in both public and personal life at the same time. It's essential for making decisions about goals and objectives, as well as for letting go of one's own biases. Without wisdom, we may not be able to choose our life's purpose or have the patience to persuade others about it.

4. What message does the writer try to convey with the examples of technicians?
5. What are the main ideas we get from these essay (knowledge and wisdom)
6. Does the writer is satisfied with human knowledge without wisdom?

Humility

Summary

Yuval Noah Harari, a well-known essayist from Jerusalem, wrote the essay Humility. In this essay, he displays humility by debunking humanity's illusions of superiority and mastery. Morality, art, spirituality, and creativity, he says, are universal human talents encoded in our DNA (Deoxyribonucleic acid). The author displays the virtue of humility in this essay, which may be characterised as "a recognition of the real limits of our techno-social knowledge and ability," by debunking humanity's illusions of superiority and mastery. According to Harari, humility is a trait that most societies lack. Most individuals feel that they are at the centre of the universe and that their culture is the foundation of human history.

In the essay, Humility, Yuval Noah Harari exemplifies the virtue of humility in that he debunks humanity's illusions of superiority and mastery. **He claims morality, art, spirituality and creativity are universal human abilities embedded in our DNA.**

Yuval Yuval Noah Harari, a well-known Jerusalem writer, is the author of the essay Humility. According to him, we are born with the ability to be **moral, artistic, intellectual**, and **creative**. He

demonstrates the virtue of humility by demolishing human illusions of supremacy and dominance over the natural world

As a general rule, most individuals feel that they are the centre of the universe and that their culture is the foundation of human evolution. Most people don't have the ability to be humble, says Harari, and that's something we should work on. Humbleness is shown in this article by the author's criticism of humanity's false sense of superiority and control over its technological and social environment.

There is a strong belief among Chinese patriots that many outstanding ideas were born in China. There are some Indians who think that aircraft and nuclear weapons were developed long before Confucius or Plato. It is widely held in Greece that the beginning of history was marked by the writings of Homer, Euripides, Aristotle, and Plato. In the eyes of Jews, monotheism belongs to them and they are one of the world's most important religious groups. In the eyes of the Jewish people, the gentiles (non-jewish people) are inferior to them since they don't consider themselves to be part of God's chosen peoples. The fact that there are only 15 million Jews doesn't make them more significant than the Hindu faith, which has many more adherents.

Similarly, the religion of Islam now regards all history previous to Mohammed to be unimportant. Each group considers itself to be the centre of the universe, as well as the originator of the most significant ideas and innovations. No group is truly unique. Before them, there was at least one group that had the same ideas and beliefs as them. The religions that have lasted are the ones that were the most violent. They were able to get the most people to believe in them. One should not feel proud of inventing monotheism since it has led to the destruction of the planet.

Religious tolerance has been advocated by certain wise men and women, but the general tendency has always been to condemn individuals with differing religious views. Ironically, most faiths warn against this kind of selfishness.

Questions

1. The author has dealt with a controversial debate on human history. Why do you think history has been a major contested issue in the present world?

I believe that egoism has made history a problematic topic in modern society. Only because people are selfish, history has become a big problem in the world today. Most people think they are the centre of the universe and that their culture is better than everyone else's. They think their history is the oldest and that everything comes from or comes from their way of life. It is the author's goal to make humanity feel less like a superior and more like an equal.

2. What, according to the essay, are the universal human abilities?

According to the essay, morality, creativity, religion, and inventiveness are universal human abilities.

1. What is the main ideas we get from these essay?
2. If all the human beings have ability to change the world can the writer are use their sentences with possible things?
3. Does the writer testified with the ability of human beings ?

Human Rights and the Age of Inequality

Summary

In “Human Rights and the Age of Inequality,” Samuel Moyn deals with the drastic mismatch between the egalitarian crisis and the human rights remedy that demands not a substitute but a supplement. He points out that the human rights regime and movement are simply not equipped to challenge global inequalities.

Moyn tells a story about Croesus, the last Lydian king, who was rich and thought he was the happiest person on Earth. To him, his people should be happy and free of any pain, but he didn't want to spend his money on them. After he lost, the Persian King Cyrus the Great and his troops took over his money.

The author compares this situation to today's world, where there is a lot of inequality and not enough money and resources for everyone. There hasn't been any progress toward equal rights and property for rich and poor people around the world. In order to solve all of these problems, you need to make sure everyone gets the same amount of money. He finds it hard to do this in real life. To connect the history of human rights with the history of economics, he says that there are two main steps to do:

The first was the heroic era of national welfare states after World War II.

Second, in the 1940s, politics and economics took over the country.

But three important things were left out of Franklin Roosevelt's famous State of the Union call for a second Bill of Rights that included protections for the poor and the middle class: Provincial America's entry into the North Atlantic consensus, which promises and imagines a world without hunger. During the years after 1940, favoritism caused the world to split into two camps: one led by the United States and one led by the Soviet Union. This caused a lot of damage to human rights. Also, post-World War II decolonization did not provide the intended prosperity and human rights because these governments put "national well-being" above "equal rights."

Samuel Moyn asks whether or not there should be another human rights movement. He then uses Herodotus' example of truth and reality, which was about the need for social and economic justice to be transferred from the rich to the poor around the world. They say that everyone has the same amount of freedom and right, but this isn't true in real life. Until and unless this economic and political framework is still in place, humans won't be able to have true freedom and rights. The government must make and enforce laws that make sure that everyone has the same amount of money, and huge and radical movements are important for an egalitarian society

In the end, our shared fate is to live in the world like Croesus. In this world, the rich have a lot of fun, freedom, and everything, while the poor live in the realm of illusion, where they have floating equality and freedom.

Questions

1. What is the goal of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

The goal of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is to provide a list of the most basic entitlements or key values like fairness, dignity, equality and respect that humans deserve thanks to being human itself. Furthermore, its aim is to assert the "foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world."

2. Why is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights important to you?

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is important to me as it works in favour of all human beings for their rights, justice, equality, equity by removing partiality, injustice, inequality, discrimination, and so on from society.

3. Is another human rights movement necessary? Why?

Yes, another human rights movement is necessary as the essayist finds Human Rights is functioning under political suppression constrained in human affairs. He wishes to see another Human rights movement in the coming days due to following reasons:

- People who are in powerful positions found violating the laws.
- Inequality has been contained in human affairs.
- Nepotism and favouritism is still in practice.
- Law is to be given top priority.
- Political and social hegemony is still prevalent in the world.
- Laws and rights are only documented rather it is not in practice.
- There is need of rights and justice for all human beings whether they are rich or poor, belong to upper class or lower class.

- 4) What are the challenges in maintaining human rights in Nepal?
- 5) how the writer compare the story of king at present moment of world?
- 6) what are the main ideas of this essay (human rights and age inequality?)
- 7) does the writer used to era for describe the human life compare with the nowadays human lack of rights ?

