**SEMESTER-II SUMMARIES**

**Unit - 5**

### THE FELLING OF THE BANYAN TREE

##### About the Poet:

Dilip Purushottam Chitre (1938-2009) was a teacher, a painter, and a magazine columnist. He was a bilingual writer who wrote in Marathi and English. His poems reflect an urban Sensibility and cosmopolitan views, and have an ironic tone running through them. *Traveling in a Cage* ( 1980) was his first and only book of English poems. He also translated from Marathi to English, the chief translations being *An Anthology of Marathi Poetry* (1945-65) and *Says Tuka.*

##### About the Poem:

The poem, Felling of the Banyan Tree, talks about the poet Dilip Chitre’s compassion and love for trees and nature. He is sad about trees being cut down from his house and compares it with the murder of humans. It is based on uprootedness, the idea of leaving behind a family home. It also highlights the ecosystems and the massive destruction that it is being subjected to, particularly the felling of trees for profit, under the garb of progress.

##### Summary

The Felling of the Banyan Tree" by Dilip Chitre is a poignant and introspective poem that reflects on the themes of displacement, loss, and the deep emotional connection humans have with nature. The poem revolves around the event of cutting down a banyan tree that has stood as a significant part of the poet's childhood and family history. Through vivid imagery and emotive language, Chitre captures the profound sense of loss and dislocation that accompanies this act.The poem begins with a detailed description of the banyan tree, emphasizing its grandeur and the deep roots it has established over several generations. The tree is portrayed not just as a natural entity, but as an integral part of the family's heritage and the landscape of their ancestral home. Chitre's meticulous attention to detail in describing the tree's physical presence serves to underscore its importance and the void its removal will create.As the narrative progresses, the felling of the banyan tree is depicted as a violent and unsettling event. The process of cutting down the tree is described in almost surgical terms, with the "fifty men with axes" hacking away at its extensive roots and branches. This imagery evokes a sense of brutality and destruction, highlighting the emotional and physical upheaval that accompanies such an act. The poet's use of language here conveys a deep sense of sorrow and disapproval, suggesting that the tree's removal is not just a physical loss but a symbolic one as well.Chitre uses the banyan tree as a metaphor for stability, continuity, and the deep-rooted connections to one's past and heritage. The tree's removal signifies a rupture in these connections, mirroring the poet's own feelings of displacement and alienation. The tree's felling marks the end of an era, a severing of ties with the past, and a forced transition into an uncertain future. This sense of dislocation is further emphasized by the poet's reflections on the broader changes occurring in society, where modernization and development often come at the cost of losing one's cultural and natural heritage.The poem also delves into the personal impact of this event on the poet's family, particularly his mother. Her emotional reaction to the felling of the banyan tree reflects the deep cultural and emotional ties that are being severed. Her response underscores the generational impact of such changes, as older generations often bear the brunt of the emotional toll when deeply rooted symbols of their past are destroyed.Chitre's poem is a powerful commentary on the consequences of progress and modernization. It raises important questions about what is lost in the pursuit of development and how these losses affect individuals and communities on a profound level. The banyan tree, in this context, becomes a symbol of resistance against the erasure of history and memory in the face of relentless change.In conclusion, "The Felling of the Banyan Tree" by Dilip Chitre is a deeply moving and reflective poem that captures the emotional and cultural impact of losing a significant natural and familial symbol. Through evocative imagery and thoughtful language, Chitre explores themes of displacement, loss, and the enduring connection between humans and nature. The poem serves as a poignant reminder of the value of preserving our natural and cultural heritage in an ever-changing world.

##### Conclusion:

In Conclusion, the poem moral of the poem is uprootedness, the idea of leaving a family home. It also talks of ecosystems and their destruction, specifically that of felling trees for profit, in the name of progress. In the poem the two are inextricably linked - the speaker moving home coincides with the tree being cut down. The two are fused together.

### THE BET

##### About the Author:

Anton Pavlovich Chekhov ( 1860-1904) was a brilliant Russian short-story writer and playwright who wrote about human loneliness and frustration, and about the stagnation of life in the Russia that he knew. He shows a sense of sympathy towards his characters and tries his best to present life in the raw, where people constantly face inner turmoil. His work has been widely translated and has had an immense influence on world literature.

##### About the Lesson:

Through this, Chekov exposes the true nature of humanity, in all its contempt and greed. He plays with philosophical questions in his text that would not be possible in real life, ultimately demonstrating that human life is more valuable than money.The story depicts the formation of a bet between a cynical banker and an idealistic young lawyer concerning the morality of the death penalty. The banker asserts that a quick execution is more merciful than prolonged imprisonment, whereas the lawyer claims that life in prison would be preferable.

##### Summary:

"The Bet" by Anton Chekhov is a profound short story that delves into the themes of human nature, the value of life, and the corrupting power of greed and materialism. Set against the backdrop of a heated debate, the narrative revolves around a banker and a young lawyer who enter into a high-stakes wager about the merits of capital punishment versus life imprisonment.

The story begins at a party hosted by the banker, where guests engage in a fervent discussion about the morality and humanity of the death penalty. The banker vehemently argues that capital punishment is more humane than life imprisonment, which he deems a slow death. In contrast, the young lawyer contends that life, even in imprisonment, is better than death. To prove his point, the banker rashly proposes a bet: if the lawyer can endure fifteen years of voluntary solitary confinement, he will receive two million rubles.

The lawyer accepts the challenge, and the terms of the confinement are meticulously outlined. He is to be isolated in a lodge within the banker's garden, deprived of human contact but permitted books, musical instruments, wine, and tobacco. The initial years of confinement see the lawyer indulging in various pleasures, reading voraciously, playing music, and drinking. Over time, however, his interests shift dramatically.

As the years pass, the lawyer's reading becomes more philosophical and introspective. He delves into languages, theology, and literature, undergoing a profound transformation. This intellectual and spiritual journey leads him to a deeper understanding of life, knowledge, and the human condition. In stark contrast, the banker experiences a decline in fortune. Poor financial decisions and a series of bad investments leave him nearly bankrupt, making the prospect of paying the wager an existential threat to his remaining wealth.

On the eve of the fifteen-year deadline, the banker, driven by desperation and fear of ruin, contemplates murdering the lawyer to avoid paying the bet. He sneaks into the lodge, intending to carry out his plan, but finds a note left by the lawyer. In the letter, the lawyer renounces the two million rubles, expressing his disdain for material wealth and his enlightenment about the true values of life. He declares that he will leave his confinement five hours before the bet is concluded, thus forfeiting the money.

The story concludes with the banker reading the letter, overwhelmed with a mixture of relief, shame, and admiration for the lawyer’s renunciation of worldly goods. The lawyer’s voluntary departure from the lodge underscores his transcendence over the materialism that initially drove the bet. The banker hides the letter in his safe to avoid public scrutiny and potential scandal.

"The Bet" serves as a compelling exploration of human nature, contrasting the lawyer's spiritual growth with the banker's moral decline. Chekhov critiques the superficiality of material wealth and the hollow pursuit of self-interest, illustrating how the bet transforms both men in profound and unexpected ways. The narrative ultimately suggests that true freedom and fulfillment are found not in material possessions but in intellectual and spiritual enlightenment. Through the characters' experiences, Chekhov delivers a timeless commentary on the human condition, the quest for meaning, and the intrinsic value of life beyond wealth and social status.

##### Conclusion:

To Sum up, the main moral of the "The Bet" concerns the shallowness of material wealth, as one who is internally rich is not wishing for anything. A secondary theme is about the death penalty. Life imprisonment is portrayed as the better option to death, as the person has the time to develop character. However, the story also suggests that this idea maybe should not be readily accepted.

**About The Poet:**

**Unit - 6**

**A WALK BY MOONLIGHT**

Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809 – 1831) was one of the first Indian Educators to promote Western Learning in India. He also led a group called “Young Bengal” which championed social reform. At the age of 17, he was appointed teacher of Literature and history at Hindu College, Kolkata. Derozio held progressive views on women’s emancipation, and encouraged free debate among students and teachers. He died of Cholera at the age of 22.

##### About The Poem:

In the poem, ‘A Walk by Moonlight’, Derozio not only recounts an experience but also vividly describes the effect of such an experience on his mind and heart. The effect is profound and the experience radically changes his perception. He relates about his walk back home on a moonlit night with his friends whom he ‘loved’ and esteemed and who were like-minded.

##### Summary:

##### "A Walk by Moonlight" by Henry Derozio is a reflective and lyrical poem that explores the themes of nature, introspection, and the human experience. The poem is a vivid account of the poet's nocturnal stroll with friends, during which the beauty and tranquility of the moonlit night stir deep philosophical thoughts and emotions.The poem begins with a serene and picturesque description of the evening. Derozio and his companions embark on a casual walk after a convivial gathering. As they step out into the night, the poet is immediately struck by the enchanting beauty of the moonlight. The moon casts a gentle, silvery glow over the landscape, creating an ethereal and almost magical atmosphere. This natural splendor prompts the poet to contemplate the sublime and the majestic qualities of nature.As the group wanders through the night, Derozio's reflections become more profound. He observes how the moonlight transforms the mundane surroundings into something extraordinary. The fields, trees, and streams take on a new, almost mystical appearance, emphasizing nature's ability to evoke wonder and introspection. The poet's language is rich with imagery, capturing the serene and otherworldly quality of the moonlit night.In this tranquil setting, Derozio's thoughts turn inward. He reflects on the fleeting nature of life and the passage of time. The calm and peaceful environment contrasts with the often chaotic and turbulent human existence. The moonlit night serves as a reminder of the larger universe and the eternal cycles of nature, which continue unaffected by human concerns and struggles.Derozio also ponders the impact of nature on the human spirit. He considers how the beauty of the natural world can inspire and elevate the soul. The moonlight, in particular, seems to awaken a sense of awe and reverence in him. This introspection leads the poet to a deeper understanding of himself and his place in the world. He acknowledges the transient nature of human life and the importance of finding moments of peace and clarity amidst the chaos.Throughout the poem, Derozio's language is lyrical and evocative. His descriptions of the moonlit night are vivid and detailed, allowing readers to visualize the scene and feel the same sense of wonder and tranquility that he experiences. The poem's rhythm and flow mirror the gentle, soothing quality of the night, enhancing the overall mood of calm reflection."A Walk by Moonlight" ultimately serves as a meditation on the relationship between humans and nature. Derozio suggests that nature has the power to evoke deep emotions and thoughts, providing a sense of perspective and clarity. The moonlit walk becomes a metaphor for the journey of life, with its moments of beauty, introspection, and revelation. The poem encourages readers to appreciate the simple, often overlooked moments of beauty in the world and to find solace and inspiration in nature's timeless and enduring presence.In conclusion, "A Walk by Moonlight" is a beautifully crafted poem that captures the essence of a serene night walk and the profound reflections it inspires. Through his vivid descriptions and introspective musings, Derozio invites readers to experience the tranquility and wonder of the moonlit night and to contemplate the deeper meanings of life and existence. The poem is a testament to the power of nature to inspire and uplift the human spirit, reminding us of the enduring beauty and mystery of the world around us.

##### Conclusion:

This poem depicts the idea of awakening of our conscience. In ‘A Walk by Moonlight’ Derozio illustrates how, on a casual walk, he is “allied to all the [bliss](https://www.123helpme.com/topics/bliss), which other worlds we’re told afford”. The walk and observation makes him question life and introspect as well. The poem is philosophical and spiritual in nature and goes beyond mortal beings.

# HOW THE CORONAVIRUS SPARKED A WAVE OF INNOVATION IN INDIA

##### About the Author:

Sreevas Sahasranamam studies entrepreneurs and innovators who tackle big challenges especially in emerging markets as well as the institutional factors that affect their work. He leads the doctoral training center in socially progressive innovation and entrepreneurship at the University of Strathclyde (Glassglow Scotland) and is a part of the global entrepreneurship monitor (GEM) UK team. At the Strathclyde business school in addition to teaching, he supervises work and the commercialization of technologies. The essay has been written in April 2020.

##### About the Text

The text ponders on the innovations that have emerged during the pandemic. It highlights how the people of India swiftly responded to the challenges that were posed to us during COVID 19 and also describes about the many technical innovations which have emerged that helped people tackle the virus. It fostered a frugal mindset which made them find hacks to problems with limited resources.

##### Summary

The coronavirus pandemic, with its unprecedented challenges, sparked a significant wave of innovation in India. Sreevas Sahasranamam's article "How the Coronavirus Sparked a Wave of Innovation in India" details how the crisis drove the country to adapt and innovate across various sectors, emphasizing the pivotal role of necessity in driving creative solutions.Healthcare InnovationsThe healthcare sector saw a rapid deployment of technologies and solutions to address the urgent need for medical supplies, testing, and treatment. Indian startups and established companies alike pivoted their focus to develop products such as affordable ventilators, PPE kits, and rapid testing kits. For example, the Marico Innovation Foundation's Innovate2BeatCOVID challenge accelerated the development of cost-effective ventilators, which became crucial during peak infection periods.Telemedicine platforms flourished, enabling remote consultations and reducing the burden on hospitals. The Aarogya Setu app, developed by the government, became a crucial tool for contact tracing and disseminating information about the virus, showcasing the integration of technology in public health efforts.Education and Remote LearningWith schools and universities closed, the education sector had to innovate to continue the learning process. Edtech platforms like BYJU'S and Unacademy experienced exponential growth, offering online courses, interactive learning modules, and virtual classrooms. These platforms leveraged artificial intelligence and machine learning to personalize learning experiences, making education more accessible and engaging for students across the country.Business and Economic AdaptationsThe economic impact of the pandemic forced businesses to rethink their operations. Digital transformation became a necessity, with many companies adopting digital payment systems, e-commerce platforms, and remote working tools. The rise of digital payments was significant, with platforms like Paytm and Google Pay seeing increased usage as people shifted to cashless transactions to minimize contact.Additionally, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) adapted by moving their businesses online. E-commerce giants like Amazon and Flipkart supported this transition by onboarding local sellers and providing them with the necessary infrastructure to reach a broader customer base.Manufacturing and Supply Chain InnovationsThe pandemic disrupted global supply chains, prompting India to boost its domestic manufacturing capabilities. The government launched the Atmanirbhar Bharat (Self-Reliant India) initiative to encourage local production and reduce dependency on imports. This initiative spurred innovations in manufacturing processes and supply chain management, leading to increased production of essential goods and medical supplies.Agricultural SectorThe agricultural sector also saw technological advancements to cope with the pandemic's challenges. Digital platforms and mobile apps facilitated direct connections between farmers and consumers, bypassing traditional supply chains that were disrupted by lockdowns. Innovations in agri-tech, such as precision farming tools and drone technology, helped improve productivity and efficiency in the sector.Social InnovationsCommunity-driven initiatives emerged to address various social challenges posed by the pandemic. For instance, grassroots organizations and volunteers mobilized to provide food and essential supplies to the needy. Innovations in logistics and distribution ensured that aid reached remote and underserved areas efficiently.ConclusionSreevas Sahasranamam's article highlights how the coronavirus pandemic acted as a catalyst for innovation across multiple sectors in India. The crisis pushed the country to leverage technology and creativity to address pressing challenges, leading to lasting changes in healthcare, education, business, manufacturing, agriculture, and social welfare. This wave of innovation not only helped India navigate the immediate impacts of the pandemic but also laid the foundation for a more resilient and self-reliant future. The collaborative efforts between the government, private sector, and civil society were crucial in driving these innovations, demonstrating the power of collective action in times of crisis.

##### Conclusion

The country witnessed an extreme outburst in the field of technology. It gave birth to an entrepreneurial mindset that created a wave of innovations which needs to be sustained and enhanced. The pandemic proved the saying called ‘necessity is the mother of innovation’.

**About the Poet:**

**Unit - 7**

**A DIFFERENT HISTORY**

Sujata Bhatt (born 1956) is an award-winning poet. She spent most of her childhood in Inida before emigrating with her family to America. Her poems have appeared in literary journals across the world, and have been widely anthologised. Her poetry captures the rhythms of natural speech and often reflects the emotions associated with navigating multi-cultural, multi-lingual contexts. Bhatt is also known for her translations of Gujarati and German literature into English.

##### About the Poem:

‘A Different History’ by Sujata Bhatt is a poem that deals with identity, especially one’s cultural identity, in a post-colonial setting, specifically, India. There is also a strong link made between power and language in the poem, and how an oppressor’s language is imposed upon the suppressed.The poem depicts the poet’s plight about the loss of her cultural identity, and portrays how language is closely connected to power, as has been explored in the poem.

##### Summary:

The poet Sujata Bhatt, while writing this poem has given importance to the culture and various religions in India. She writes about Indian traditions, lost identities, importance of language, cultural difference to create different moods and themes. In the first part of the poem, she concentrates on respect for education and learning. She claims that in Indian [religion](https://www.academicdestressor.com/tag/religion/) every object is sacred. There is God in trees. You should treat your books as the goddess of knowledge. You should be gentle when turning the pages of the book that you read for knowledge of religion.

She has written this poem describing the British colonization days when the British oppressed the Indians. They force them to learn the English language though in India various languages were spoken. She is angry at this attitude of the British. She also explains how British tried to change the identities of the [people](https://www.academicdestressor.com/tag/people/) of India with a scythe. She claims that the future generation will love this strange language like they love their mother tongue. According to her language had been used as a weapon to target its victims in a figurative sense.

The poem is full of culture of a different country. In the initial stage it is descriptive and then changes to interrogative. The cultural background of Sujata is reflected in the first part of the poem. She has referred to God and books to talk about Indian culture. She is of the opinion that when you learn a new language, its start dominating you especially when it is the linga Franca of a particular country. It is just like the British forced upon India to adapt to the English language. She also suggest in her line ‘languages kills’, she is against this forced learning. But she claims that after a few years, they all speak the language which they are forced to, sacrificing their culture. In this way the children grow up forgetting their mother tongue and learn a foreign language and even adapt to their culture.

There are some readers who feel that ‘A Different History’ is a poem that tells us about a different language. It also tells how a change of culture affects the people of a country. This is when a foreign rule forces you to adapt to their life style, learn their language and inculcate their culture in you. She makes references to Indian gods and goddesses. This makes the poem appealing as the reader wants to gain knowledge and learn about Indian culture. But as you read further it is about learning a new language. She claims that she found it very hard and had to go through great difficulties in learning the Indian traditional language and the English language. She calls this language as a strange language because at that time she was very young. She refers to this foreign language as an oppressor language. It affects not only the mother tongue of the people but also changes their culture, way of living and many adapt to new religion.

In most of her works she depicts repercussions of this divided heritage. She explains the complex status of English. She has the art to convey ironically the beauties of English and colonial implications in her poem in a different history.

##### Conclusion:

In conclusion Sujata Bhatt expresses to the generation of today by giving example of the British rule in India. How many Indians had to give up their culture, their mother tongue and forced to do everything English. Of course today such type of an oppressive rule is impossible. You cannot force someone to change his religion or culture and learn a foreign language under duress. The British not only brought about a change in India but also in all its colonies spread over the world. Today English has become an international language. But if you ask anyone who is not a British how he feels about the language, most of them will be proud to tell you like the poetess herself that they have been educated in English. And this is the language in which they freely converse and they are comfortable with.

# Nobel Lecture, 7 December 1993 (extract)

##### About the Author:

The novels of Toni Morrison (1931-2019) are considered landmarks in the history of American fiction. She was born into a Black working-class family. Her work is crucial in understanding issues of racism and race relations in the United States. Morrison’s writing mostly focus on experiences of Black Women characters, contextualising them against the backdrop of American history. The extract below is from the speech she delivered as the winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993.

##### About the Lesson:

In Toni Morrison’s “Nobel Lecture”, which is a speech she delivered at the Nobel Prize Award Ceremony in 1993, reveals her opinion about the role of language among the human society. She uses a simple fable to carry her speech from beginning to end, with various discussion towards the value of language. Her speech is elegant and profound, which skillfully presents the ineffability of language. Throughout her speech, even though she does not make a clear thesis statement, she has done a great job in triggering people to discover their own language.

##### Summary:

Toni Morrison's Nobel Lecture, delivered on December 7, 1993, is a profound meditation on language, storytelling, and the responsibilities of writers. Here is a summary of the lecture, focusing on its key themes and insights:

The Parable of the Blind Woman and the Bird:

Morrison begins her lecture with a parable about a blind woman renowned for her wisdom. Some young people approach her with a bird, testing her wisdom by asking whether the bird is alive or dead. The woman responds that the bird's fate is in their hands, a metaphor for the power and responsibility of language.

Language as a Tool of Oppression and Liberation:

Morrison explores how language can be used to oppress and liberate. She argues that oppressive language does more than represent violence; it is violence. It is a tool for exclusion and dehumanization, perpetuating stereotypes and reinforcing power structures. Conversely, language can also be a force for good, capable of fostering understanding, compassion, and connection.

The Role of the Writer:

Writers, according to Morrison, have a critical role in resisting oppressive uses of language. They must challenge the status quo and use language to illuminate truth and promote empathy. Writers should not be seduced by superficial language or jargon that obfuscates meaning and truth. Instead, they should strive for clarity, precision, and depth, aiming to reveal and not to conceal.

Storytelling and Human Experience:

Morrison reflects on the importance of storytelling in human experience. Stories shape our understanding of ourselves and our world, serving as vessels of culture, history, and identity. They connect generations, preserving collective memory and wisdom. Through storytelling, writers can offer alternative perspectives and challenge dominant narratives.

The Future of Language:

Morrison emphasizes the importance of nurturing language and protecting it from degradation. She warns against the dangers of complacency and urges a commitment to preserving the integrity of language. This involves a conscious effort to use language responsibly and thoughtfully, recognizing its power to shape reality and influence human behavior.

The Ethical Dimension of Writing:

For Morrison, writing is not just an artistic endeavor but also an ethical one. Writers bear the responsibility of their words and the impact they have on readers and society. They must be vigilant against the misuse of language and strive to uphold its potential for truth, beauty, and justice.

##### Conclusion

Morison elevates the usage of language to a degree where it is no longer just a means of communication but also a tool that evokes the emotions of violence, prejudice, hatred etc. She urges the readers to use language wisely and for the purpose of creating communal harmony and shape one’s mind.

Toni Morrison's Nobel Lecture is a powerful call to recognize the profound impact of language on our lives and the world. It is a reminder of the responsibilities that come with the power of words and the vital role of writers in shaping a more just and humane society. Morrison challenges us to use language thoughtfully and purposefully, to resist its use as a tool of oppression, and to embrace its potential to foster understanding, empathy, and liberation.

In essence, Morrison’s lecture underscores the dual nature of language as both a weapon of control and a beacon of hope. It serves as a timeless reminder of the power of words to either uphold or dismantle structures of oppression, and the crucial role of writers and storytellers in navigating this dichotomy. Through her eloquence, Morrison not only celebrates the beauty and power of language but also issues a profound ethical mandate to all who wield it.

**Unit - 8**

**LADY MACBETH’S SPEECH FROM MACBETH ACT 1, SCENE 5**

##### About the Dramatist:

Willian Shakespeare (1564-1616) is perhaps the most famous dramatist in the English Language. His plays and poetry are read, studied and performed the world over. Shakespeare’s world span many genres and have a universal appeal, having been translated into every major language, and adapted for stage, screen and other media more frequently than that of any other writer. Some of his most famous plays are *Hamlet, King Lear, Macbeth, A Midsummer Night’s Dream, The Merchant of Venice* and *The Tempest.*

##### About the Text:

Macbeth is a play that is based on greed, ambition, wealth and power. The play opens with three witches telling Macbeth, the Scottish general and Thane of Glamis, about the fortune that is awaiting him. They prophesied that he would become the king of Scotland. Macbeth was a very ambitious person and so was his evil wife.

##### Summary:

Lady Macbeth's speech in Act 1, Scene 5 of William Shakespeare's "Macbeth" is a pivotal moment in the play, where Lady Macbeth reveals her ambition and willingness to manipulate her husband in pursuit of power. Here's a detailed summary of her speech:SummarySetting the Scene: Lady Macbeth receives a letter from her husband, Macbeth, informing her of the witches' prophecy that he will become king. Excited by the prospect of power, Lady Macbeth eagerly awaits her husband's return home.Ambition and Desire: In her soliloquy, Lady Macbeth reveals her burning ambition and desire for power. She acknowledges Macbeth's noble nature but fears that he lacks the ruthlessness necessary to seize the throne. She longs for the strength to overcome any obstacles in their path to power.Manipulation and Persuasion: Lady Macbeth formulates a plan to manipulate her husband into committing regicide. She invokes dark spirits to "unsex" her, stripping her of her femininity and nurturing qualities. She desires to be filled with cruelty and resolve, willing to do whatever it takes to achieve her goals. She urges the spirits to "stop up th' access and passage to remorse," indicating her willingness to suppress any feelings of guilt or remorse that may arise from their actions.Deception and Cunning: Lady Macbeth resolves to deceive King Duncan when he arrives at their castle. She plans to welcome him warmly while hiding her true intentions. She instructs Macbeth to appear innocent and to leave the rest to her. Lady Macbeth is confident in her ability to manipulate her husband and orchestrate the murder of Duncan without hesitation.Macbeth's Arrival: As Lady Macbeth concludes her soliloquy, Macbeth enters, and she greets him with affection. She informs him of her desire to see him crowned king and assures him that they will succeed in their ambitious endeavor. Lady Macbeth's persuasive tactics begin to take effect as she plants the seeds of ambition and ruthlessness in Macbeth's mind.Conclusion: Lady Macbeth's speech in Act 1, Scene 5 of "Macbeth" reveals her as a cunning and ambitious woman who will stop at nothing to achieve her goals. She is willing to manipulate her husband and deceive others to seize power, demonstrating her cunning and determination. The speech sets the stage for the tragic events that follow, as Lady Macbeth's ambition and desire for power ultimately lead to her downfall.In essence, Lady Macbeth's soliloquy in Act 1, Scene 5 is a window into her character's psyche, revealing her ambition, cunning, and willingness to manipulate her husband to achieve her goals. It marks a turning point in the play, as Lady Macbeth sets in motion the chain of events that will lead to the tragedy of Macbeth's rise and fall from power.

##### Conclusion:

Finally, Macbeth on listening to his wife kills the king and then becomes king himself and kills more and more people out of insanity. Later the civil war evokes, where Macbeth is dethroned and killed. The Lesson emphasises that to be a moral person, one must not let their desires control them. Macbeth's ambitions influence him to attain his desire for power. This ambition drives him to become reckless for the sake of reaching his goals

# How I Became a Public Speaker (abridged)

##### About the Author:

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950) was one of the most famous dramatists and orators of the twentieth century. His prolific literary output included novels, plays, essays, and reviews. A man of many causes, he advocated for socialism, the abolition of private property, fundamental changes in the voting system, equality of income, women’s rights, and the reform of the English alphabe. In 1925 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature.He was one of the co-founders of the London School of Economics. His plays *Arms and the Man, Caesar and Cleopatra, Mrs Warren’s Professor,* and *Pygmalion* and Classics.

##### About the Text:

This chapter is about G.B Shaw’s struggle in becoming a public speaker. It is an autobiographical essay where, Shaw gives us a humorous account of how he trained himself to become a good speaker. He recalls how he became a successful public speaker. Before taking his public speaking career, he knew nothing about public oration and meetings. When he spoke for the first time, he became nervous and failed in that endeavor. After many efforts he won success in the art of oration.

##### Summary:

##### "How to Become a Public Speaker" by George Bernard Shaw is a comprehensive guide on developing the skills necessary to excel in public speaking. The essay, while written in the early 20th century, offers timeless advice that is still relevant today.Shaw begins by emphasizing the importance of understanding one's audience. He suggests that a speaker must tailor their message to resonate with their listeners, considering their interests, values, and level of understanding. This requires research and preparation to craft a compelling message that will capture the audience's attention.Next, Shaw emphasizes the significance of confidence and self-assurance. A speaker must exude confidence to command the attention of the audience and convey credibility. This confidence can be cultivated through practice and preparation, as well as by adopting a positive mindset.Shaw also stresses the importance of clarity and simplicity in communication. A speaker should strive to convey their message concisely and clearly, avoiding jargon or complex language that may confuse the audience. This requires careful planning and rehearsal to ensure that each point is articulated effectively.Additionally, Shaw highlights the value of passion and enthusiasm in public speaking. A speaker who is genuinely passionate about their topic will naturally captivate their audience and inspire them to listen attentively. This enthusiasm can be conveyed through vocal inflection, gestures, and body language.Furthermore, Shaw discusses the importance of authenticity and sincerity. A speaker must be genuine in their delivery, expressing their true thoughts and emotions rather than adopting a facade. This authenticity fosters trust and rapport with the audience, allowing the speaker to connect on a deeper level.Shaw also touches on the role of humor in public speaking. A well-placed joke or humorous anecdote can lighten the mood and engage the audience, making the message more memorable. However, Shaw cautions against relying too heavily on humor, as it may detract from the seriousness of the topic.Moreover, Shaw emphasizes the value of practice and perseverance in honing one's public speaking skills. Becoming an effective speaker requires dedication and commitment, with ample opportunities for practice and refinement. Through continuous effort and feedback, a speaker can improve their abilities and overcome any obstacles.In conclusion, Shaw's essay provides valuable insights into the art of public speaking. By understanding the audience, cultivating confidence, clarity, and authenticity, and embracing passion and humor, individuals can become effective communicators capable of captivating and inspiring others. With dedication and practice, anyone can master the skills necessary to excel in public speaking.

##### Conclusion

GB Shaw says that practice only cured his nervousness but there is more to the art of public speaking. He advises the public speakers to also practice elocution and undergo phonetic speech training. Shaw ends the chapter by telling us that he retired at the age of 85.