

ESSAY

OF TACT

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Abstract

Tact implies short cut. Elaboration is opposite to tact. It dilutes the tact. The more you speak the more you lie is a caution in case of negotiation. Ambiguity is a tool which can be interpreted to serve self-interest. As such a sly person uses ambiguous words tactfully.

Keywords: Tact; Ability, Handle; Difficult; Diplomacy; Care

INTRODUCTION

Creative writing is based more on manifestation rather than on expression. It does not inform, rather it reveals. So, it bears no reference. The best creative writing is critical, and the best critical writing is creative. This article is an outcome of thinking about creative writing meant for a general readership. As such, I have adopted a free style methodology so that everyone can enjoy the pleasure of reading. As you might know, Francis Bacon (1561-1626), the immortal essayist, wrote many essays namely 'Of Love', 'Of Friendship', 'Of Ambition', 'Of Studies', and so on. The multiple-minded genius correctly pointed out that all the words of the dictionary can be used as themes for essays. But little has been done since his death to continue or finish his monumental task. Bacon's unique individual style of presentation ignited my imagination and encouraged me to write creative essays as a method of relieving a wide range of emotions through catharsis.

ARTICLE

Tact is the ability to handle sensitive situations or difficult people with diplomacy and care, ensuring others are not hurt, offended, upset, or embarrassed. It involves a keen sense of what to say or do—and what not to say or do—to maintain positive relationships.

It is the ability to say or do the right thing without making anyone unhappy or angry. For example: He's never had much tact and people don't like his blunt manner.

It is sensitive mental or aesthetic perception e.g. converted the novel into a play with remarkable skill and tact.

Tact implies short cut. Elaboration is opposite to tact. It dilutes the tact. The more you speak the more you lie is a caution in case of negotiation. Ambiguity is a tool which can be interpreted to serve self-interest. As such a sly person uses ambiguous words tactfully.

To use tact expertise is required. As such tact is the business of wise seldom of a fool. Courage helps to face any serious situation. Confidence helps to finish it. It is the essence of tact. Both courage and confidence are complementary to each other. A fool does not know tact. As such it cannot finish anything.

Theory and practical are diagonally opposite. To implement any theoretical work man faces problems in each and every step. Here tact helps to materialize it.

A thief is very sly. It can steal and escape successfully. A fool is caught red-handed for lack in tact. Obviously, a novice thief cannot steal initially. In course of time, it becomes a perfect operator.

To do a crime needs courage. To confess it needs more courage. To forgive needs most courage. As such forgive is the greatest of all. In these three cases tact has great influence to control thereby operates the concerned person. Controlling power is unique which varies person to person that makes individual difference.

Man, experiences inner conflict between evil and good always. Someone is defeated by evil force. Then the person commits crime. If the person knows the tact to control evil then he will not do crime. Similarly, if a person catches his enemy and if he forgives him then it is crystal clear that he has managed his anger tactfully which others cannot do. Now if he punishes his enemy severely to take revenge then it is confirmed that the concerned person does not know the tact to control anger. It is a difficult task. For this, good culture is required and better companion confirms the desired outcome.

In mathematics necessary and sufficient are two conditions to satisfy an equation. Now, if good culture is necessary then better companion is sufficient condition. Either of the two cannot materialize the event. Both are required simultaneously and complementary to each other.

Sly is mundane. A sly person always is busy to serve his self-interest. He wants to realize his ambition by hook or by crook. Profit is his only single agenda. For this he adopts any and all possible means be they fair or foul it matters nothing. He knows the tact to deprive thereby deceives other. As such he leaves no stone unturned.

Innocence is divine. An innocent person cannot cheat other. He is free from the profit and loss account of life. He surrenders to Almighty who looks after him as is believed by the pious heart. He considers God as his care taker. As such care and security are the concern of the super power. Thus, he enjoys tension free life through complete surrender thereby enjoys intense heavenly delight. Surrender is beyond imagination of a mundane person who does not and cannot believe others. He is so cursed.

In chemistry oxidation and reduction are two phenomena. If any element is oxidized then it is confirmed that another element has undergone reduction simultaneously. Similarly, in commerce profit and loss are two vital factors. It determines the fate of any project. If a person earns profit other person faces loss. In any game win and defeat are two events. Someone wins implies defeat of the opponent. In all these three cases the person gains through tact.

Tact is mundane. Straight bat is divine. It lasts in the long run. Such a person is very confident. Where tact ends straight bat begins. As such the latter is superior to the former one.

Tact is not cheating. But it befools the opponent through intelligence. It saves a person from danger and sometimes from imminent death even. A lay person becomes nervous when he faces problem. A tactful person keeps his brain cool. He controls his emotion. He remains free from fear. All these are the outcome of tact. An intelligent person encashes tact which a fool cannot.

Tact should not use to solve the present problem. It is wise not to use as a tool. Rather it is a means to find out the solution so that the problem does not appear further. The proverb goes, "Prevention is better than cure". Similar is the tact. It implies guide line to solve the problems of life as are faced with.

Tact implies permanent solution. It is to find out the solution without hurting others involved. If the solution is permanent then tact is successful, if not, then it is not tact at all. Then it is more danger. As such the whole matter should be crystal clear to all concerned without any doubt or

ambiguity. Otherwise, the problem will recur in future like fever that recurs. Thus, it will be a permanent headache than desired solution.

In any negotiation convincing is a crucial factor. As such in such a deal a wise is engaged to manage the opponent tactfully. A fool cannot convince. He lacks in that quality. Now if a fool or less experienced person is deputed for negotiation then he cannot convince at all, instead he is convinced by the opponent tactfully and loses the battle entirely. In such events not tact rather persons are the factor. Now, whether tact controls the person or the person controls the tact is a million-dollar question!

They say if a culture is not popular then it is not culture at all. An expert artist can present the culture tactfully so that it becomes popular. If the ingredients of that culture are not removed or replaced then the culture remains virgin. It is the essence of tact.

A wise contends that statistics is not mathematics it is merely a technique. Technique implies tact. For example: Summation of 5, 6 and 7 is 18. A mathematician will sum three digits to get the solution as 18 i.e. $5 + 6 + 7 = 18$. But a statistician will multiply 6 with 3 i.e., $6 \times 3 = 18$. Firstly, he will try to find any relation. He discovers the common difference as 1 and equal and number of digits is 3.

Treaty is an agreement. An experienced politician argues that treaty is not agreement at all. Rather it is a means of delay and killing of time thus to take preparation and attack the opponent in his careless moment thereby wins the battle at ease. It is applied far-sightedness. It is a greater tact.

Tact renders a person smart. He may have presence of mind. An educated person may not know tact. He may not have presence of mind. In contrast a less educated person may have both tact and presence of mind as well. As such he wins instant which an educated person may not do. Obviously, the educated person wins at last for his vast knowledge which is not possible to earn through tact. Tact is a short cut avenue. A fool does not know it. If he tries to adopt short cut means then it may cut short his life for lacking intact.

What to say is a tact. What not to say is a greater tact. One has to learn it. Someone gets it by birth. As such he is always ahead than others.

A good orator knows what to say. A great orator knows what not to say. He knows when to speak, where to speak, how to speak and whom to speak. He knows better when and where to remain in silent mode. They say where goodness ends greatness begins.

Someone speaks less, hears more and bears most. In contrast someone speaks most, hears none and bears never. He does not know, "Speech is silver, silence is golden". He has the foolish notion that he has convinced all and everybody through his innovative lecture. He considers it as his classical success. Unfortunately, he does not know that none laughs for him rather everybody laughs at him. He talks rubbish. He is ill-famed as talkative person. He finds glory being eloquent. He does not know the tact of keeping mum. The proverb goes, "Silence is more eloquent than speaking anything". He does not know it. It is his artistic failure.

If a person can finish any work timely and successfully without creating any trouble then the methodology is a tact and it can be accepted since it has passed the acid test. In contrast if any tact creates trouble instead of removing it fully then it is not tact at all.

CONCLUSION

In any negotiation the contesting parties may raise many past events. As a consequence, it loses the focus. As such the intelligent mediator firstly frames guideline tactfully which all the parties must obey. This strategy helps to settle the unsettled peace timely. Here if all the persons involved are not hurt but agreed mutually then the mediator gets recognition. This success adds a feather in his cap quite tactfully.

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