



SHIVAJI UNIVERSITY, KOLHAPUR

CENTRE FOR DISTANCE EDUCATION

B. Com. Part I

**Ability Enhancement
Compulsory Course (CBCS)**

(Compulsory English)

English for Business Communication

(Academic Year 2019-20 onwards)

(Semester I and II)

Module 1

A) Developing Vocabulary

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1.0 Objectives

After studying and this unit students will be able to:

- recognize the major processes that are used in the formation of English words.
- understand word-classes and use them in a variety of contexts.
- to generate synonyms and antonyms and use them appropriately.
- identify and define commonly confused words and use them correctly.
- use dictionary properly and to expand vocabulary.

1.1 Introduction

English is one of the most dominating languages of the world which is having its impact on every field of work. It is the language of international business, education, literature, internet and social media. English is the language of translation. It is one of the most used languages in the world. All over the world it is used as a link language. English is an important language for all kinds of professional and personal goals. Language learners all over the world adapt English as per their general and scientific needs. An important part of learning English is becoming acquainted with the particular vocabulary of the language. Vocabulary represents one of the most important skills necessary for learning English. We can not convey anything without vocabulary. With the help of proper vocabulary we are able to express ourselves more clearly. Many words have several different meanings; one must study the meaning of the words and the class of the word, the words in context, etc.

There are two broad kinds of vocabulary: **Active vocabulary** and **Passive vocabulary**. Active vocabulary is working or functional vocabulary. It consists of words a person uses for speech or writing. Passive vocabulary consists of words which a person encounters in texts which he understands but does not use. There are many language learning techniques to develop vocabulary. In this unit we are going to focus on – I) Word Classes – open and closed II) Word Formation Processes – affixation (prefixation and suffixation) III) Synonyms and Antonyms IV) Problems Words V) Phrasal Verbs.

The most important means for developing vocabulary is, of course, dictionary. A good dictionary helps to know the pronunciation of a word with stress, the part of speech a word is, the meaning of the word in context (a poor man, poor in English) the prefixes and the suffixes a word can take and the changes they can bring about in the class or part of speech (e.g. beauty (n) beautiful (Aj) beautifully (Av) the plural, past form etc.) A good dictionary can give you a lot of information about the usage of words, patterns of construction etc.

1.2 Content

1.2.1 WORD CLASSES

Modern grammarians classify words into two classes a) open classes b) closed classes

OPAEN WORD CLASSES

Open Word Classes	Symbol	Examples
Noun	N	Krishna, tree, book, radio, mango etc.
Adjective	Aj	Important, joyous, shy, angry, clean etc.
Main Verb	M.V.	Play, read, climb, give, dance etc
Adverb	Av	Now, hard, quickly, soon, perfectly etc.

Noun, Adjective, Adverb and Main Verb are called open class words as they are indefinitely extendable. New items are constantly being created. They can be inflected. They are called as content words as they carry meaning.

Noun

Noun is a name of an objects, thing, person and place.

Example – I enjoy Hindi Films.

Salil is a great painter.

He loves Mumbai.

Nouns are classified into following kinds.

- 1) **Common Nouns** – Name given in common to every person or thing or place of the same class or kind.

Examples - dog, actor, city, girl, pen etc.

- 2) **Proper Noun** - Name of a particular person or place.

Examples - Rabindranath Tagore, New Delhi, Amitabh Bachchan, etc.

- 3) **Collective Noun** - Name of collection of things.

Examples - team, army, staff, library, etc.

4) **Concrete Noun** - Name of thing which we can see or touch.

Examples - stick, tree, boy, book, etc.

5) **Abstract Noun** - Name of an action, quality or state.

Examples - love, joy, intelligence, truth, etc.

6) **Countable Noun** - Noun that can be counted.

Examples - words, teacher, boy, pen, etc.

7) **Uncountable Noun** - A noun that can not be counted.

Examples - beauty, life, death, knowledge, etc.

8) **Material Noun** - Name of a material.

Examples - steel, gold, wood, glass, etc.

Adjective

Adjective is a word that gives more information about the noun and expresses quality, quantity and number.

Two types of Adjectives

1) **Attributive Adjectives** - Modify the noun and appear before the noun.

Example - The strong man.

2) **Predicative Adjective** - They are used after verb.

Example - The man is strong.

Other types of Adjectives are:

1) **Adjectives of Quality/Qualitative Adjectives** – beautiful, hardworking, etc.

2) **Adjectives of Quantity/Quantitative Adjectives** - enough, much, little, more, etc.

3) **Adjectives of number/Numeral Adjectives** - two, all, few, many, etc.

4) **Demonstrative Adjectives** - this that, these, those.

5) **Distributive Adjectives** – each, every, any, etc.

6) **Interrogative Adjectives** - what, whose, whom, which, etc.

7) **Possessive Adjectives** - My, our, his, etc.

8) **Proper Adjectives** – Indian, English etc.

Main Verb:

A verb is a word or phrase indicating an action, an event or a state.

Transitive Verb: A verb which has an object. Examples - I love chocolates.
She plays cricket.

Intransitive Verb: A verb which has no object. Examples - He ran quickly.
They dance gracefully.

Adverb:

A word which gives more information about a verb, an adjective or another verb.

Types

Adverb of manner - perfectly, slowly, luckily etc.

Adverb of place - near, here, there, above etc.

Adverb of time - after, then, soon, yesterday, etc.

Adverb of frequency - frequently, hardly, always, never etc.

Adverb of certainty - surely, definitely, perhaps etc.

Adverb of degree - very, quite, much, too etc.

Interrogative Adverbs - how, why, where, when etc.

CLOSED WORD CLASSES

	Closed word class	Symbol	Examples
i)	Determiner	d	a, an, the, some, any, all
ii)	Pronoun	pn	I, we, he, himself etc.
iii)	Preposition	p	at, on, of, towards, etc
iv)	Conjunction	c	but, though, so, etc
v)	Auxiliary verbs	aux	may, shall, do, are, etc
vi)	Interjection	ij	oh, hi, aha etc
vii)	Enumerator	e	one two, last, next, fifth etc.

Closed class words can not normally be extended but they are grammatically significant.

Determiners –

Determiners modify nouns. They are grouped as demonstrators (this, that, these, those) articles (a, an, the) and indefinite pronouns (all, some, many, any, both etc).

Pronoun –

A word which is used in place of a noun or noun phrase is called pronoun.

Personal pronoun – I, we, you, he, she, it, they

Reflexive pronoun – Myself, herself, itself, themselves etc.

Demonstrative pronoun – this, that, these, those etc.

Interrogative pronoun – what, which, whose, whom etc.

Distributive pronoun – each, either, neither, any etc.

Relative pronoun – that, which, where etc.

Conjunction –

A word that joins words, phrases or sentences is called as a conjunction.

Types –

- 1) **Co-ordinate conjunction** – and, or, but.
- 2) **Subordinate conjunction** – Though, still, because, so, that, even, if, etc.
- 3) **Co-relative conjunction** – either...or, neither....nor, not only...but also etc.

Preposition –

Words or group of words used before a noun or pronoun to show place or position.

Examples – at, for, which, by, on, over, towards, about, below, during, over etc.

Auxiliaries –

An auxiliary verb is a verb used with main verbs to show tense, mood and to form questions.

Primary Auxiliaries

To be – am, is, are, was, were

have – have, has, had

do – do, does, did

Modal Auxiliaries

will, would, shall, should, can, could, ought to, may, might, must, need, dare, used to

Enumerators – enumerators express number one, two, three.... next, first, second, third....last

Interjections – Interjections are words which express emotions like, surprise, pleasure, annoyance, sympathy

hi, oh, o my God, Hey, Hurray, ah, aha etc.

Self Check Exercises I

A] Identify the word classes of the underlined words in the following sentences.

- 1) He applied for the post of the manager in the bank.
- 2) Students came late because they missed the bus.
- 3) Hurray! India won the match.
- 4) You must study hard.
- 5) The beautiful daughter of the king married the poor man.
- 6) Mihir gave Sushant a bouquet of flowers.
- 7) They did their job sincerely.
- 8) Somebody is standing near the door.
- 9) I know your address.
- 10) This act is quite intelligent.

B] Classify the following words into open class words and close class words.

bench, as, troublesome, maintain, towards, ouch, all, last, were, luckily.

1.2.2 WORD FORMATION PROCESSES

Word formation is the main technique to develop vocabulary. Affixation and compounding are important word formation process.

In Affixation new words are formed by adding attachments. There are two types of affixation-prefixation and suffixation.

Prefixation - In this process an affix is attached to the root/base of the word and new word is formed. There are many prefixes in English. Study the following chart.

Prefix	Root/Base	New word
a	moral	amoral
fore	tell	foretell
mis	calculate	miscalculate
de	motivate	demotivate
un	happy	unhappy
co	pilot	co-pilot
dis	ease	disease
im	polite	impolite
re	appear	reappear
inter	national	international
pre	independence	preindependence
super	man	superman
pro	active	proactive
anti	slavery	antislavery
non	stop	nonstop
over	take	overtake

up	grade	upgrade
vice	president	vicepresident
en	slave	enslave
extra	ordinary	extraordinary
semi	final	semifinal
auto	biography	autobiography

Suffixation - In this process, an affix is attached after root/base of the word and new word is formed. There are many suffixes in English. Study the following chart.

Root/Base	Suffix	New Word
comfort	able	comfortable
orphan	age	orphanage
center	al	central
differ	ent	different
affection	ate	affectionate
captain	cy	captaincy
king	dom	kingdom
mountain	eer	mountaineer
green	ery	greenery
Japan	ese	Japanese
two	fold	twofold
child	hood	childhood
class	ic	classic
wed	ing	wedding
child	ish	childish

Root/Base	Suffix	New Word
truth	ful	truthful
civil	ize	civilize
love	ly	lovely
dry	ness	dryness
act	or	actor
mercy	less	merciless
employ	ee	employee

Self Check Exercise II :

A) Form new words by using following prefixes and suffixes.

im-, auto-, -ment, ir-, ster-, -ation vice-, -some, -ify, -ism, counter-, -er, in-

B) Find out the root words of the following.

authority, travelogue, underdeveloped, co-actor, icy, improperly, nonsense, pan-American, pre-historic, multinational

1.2.2 Synonyms and Antonyms

Synonyms :

Study the underlined words in the following sentences.

- The train came one hour late.
The train arrived one hour late.
- Pay the amount of the bill by cheque.
Remit the amount of the bill by cheque.
- Is that show-piece costly?
Is that show-piece expensive?
- He is quite polite.

He is quite courteous.

You can see that the sentences in each pair mean the same because the underlined words are synonyms. But they are not perfect synonyms. Words such as arrive, remit, expensive, courteous are used in formal and written language while came, pay, costly, polite are used in day today communication. So you have to pay attention to the context and situation in which they occur. But those words convey the same general idea.

For Example – smile, laugh, titter, grin, sneer, giggle, guffaw.

1. Madhuri Dixit is famous for her smile.
2. Laughing loudly is considered unmannerly.
3. There was nervous tittering in the studio.
4. Naresh appeared grinning cheerfully.
5. They sneered at his pretentions.
6. The children giggled all the way through the film.
7. She let out a loud guffaw when the boy fell down.

Here are certain examples of synonyms.

1. Sharp – acute
2. try – attempt
3. rule – govern
4. answer - reply
5. precise – exact
6. sorrow – grief
7. swift – quick – speedy
8. intelligent – bright – brilliant
9. lazy – idle
10. pacify – appease.

Antonyms

Compare the following statements.

1. He has a unique personality.

He is a common man.

unique and common man are antonyms.

Antonyms are words that have opposite meaning

Here is a list of antonyms.

right x wrong

awake x asleep

present x absent

dull x cheerful

native x foreign

stupid x wise

arrive x depart

cheap x expensive

freedom x slavery

knowledge x ignorance

Self Check Exercises III

A) Use the following synonyms in your own sentences.

i) bureau, branch, department, agency, office.

ii) apartment, room, flat, suite.

iii) wander, march, plod, stagger.

iv) see, observe, watch, stare.

B) Give synonyms of the following words.

accomplish, death, humble, to request, cultured

C) Use the following pairs of the antonyms in your own sentences.

appoint-dismiss, debit-credit, inward-outward, wise-foolish, major-minor,
strange-familiar, virtue-vice

D) Give antonyms of the following words.

forward, comedy, traditional, introvert, bloom

1.2.4 Problems words

Some words in English look alike or sound alike. These words create confusion and we avoid using them. To enrich vocabulary it is necessary to learn them and use them correctly.

Some words are given below.

1) Adapt – make suitable for

We adapted ourselves to the hot weather.

Adept – skilled

He is an adept in the art of stealing.

Adopt – take

Mr. Darade has adopted a girl child.

2) Alternate – one after the other

We are called an alternate day for football practice.

Alternative – choice

There is no alternative before us but to accept the condition.

3) Berth (a sleeping place)

They got five berths reserved for Mumbai.

Birth (being born)

The old man doesn't know his exact birth date.

4) Desert – to leave

They deserted the country for two years.

Dessert – sweet dish

They were served dessert after the dinner.

Self Check Exercise IV

Look at the following confusing or problem words, their meanings in the dictionary and use them in your own sentences.

Eligible – illegible, affect-effect, accept-except, principal-principle, historic-historical, maxim-maximum, course-coarse, jealous-zealous.

1.3 Key to Self Check Exercises

I} A] 1) Noun

2) Conjunction

3) Interjection

4) Auxiliary verb

5) Adjective

6) Noun

7) Adverb

8) Pronoun

9) Main Verb

10) Determiner

B] **Open class words** – bench, troublesome, mountain, luckily

Close class words – as, ouch, all, last, were

II] A) imperfect, impure, etc

automobile, auto start, etc.

appointment, management, etc

irresponsible, irrelevant, etc.

gangster.

examination, prefixation, etc.

Vice-principal, Vice president, etc.

troublesome, awesome, etc.

identify, classify, etc

Marxism, feminism, etc.

counterattack, counteract, etc

teacher, dealer, etc.

insane, intact, etc.

B) author, travel, develop, act,

ice, proper, sense, America, history, nation.

III] A) i) the case was given to the Central Bureau of Intelligence New Delhi.

There was a get-together of the 1995 branch of the school.

She joined the town's police department.

Meera started an advertising agency.

The manager had phoned the head office for more details.

ii) The apartment was situated near the blue sea.

He rents rooms to college students.

Sara lives with her friends in a small flat in London.

Manisha had booked a suite in fivestar Hotel.

iii) Having ample time, we wandered here and there.

The victorious army marched through the streets of the city.

Tired after a long trek, we plodded wearily to our hotel.

The drunker staggered through the streets.

iv) Have you seen my glasses?

He watches television every evening.

Please observe the reaction of these two chemicals.

The man stared at that lady.

B) Synonyms

accomplish - achieve death - demise humble - modest
to request - appeal cultured - civilized

C) 1) He was appointed as the superintendent of the office.

The clerk was dismissed without notice.

2) The bank accepts debit or credit cards.

3) They moved inward.

They showed no outward signs of fear.

4) Its dark, it is wise to stop.

His foolish activities make us to laugh.

5) Use of drugs by young people is a major problem today.

Don't get upset by minor things.

6) I faced a very strange experience.

He can see familiar faces in the hall.

7) Ripe the virtues and wipe the vices.

D) Antonyms

Forward x backward traditional x modern
comedy x tragedy introvert x extrovert
bloom x fade

IV] 1) Mr. Prakash Deshmukh was the most eligible candidate amongst all the candidates.

We can not read this letter. The handwriting is quite illegible.

2) Literature affects society.

The effect of mobile on children is a serious problem today.

3) The writer accepted the invitation.

Except Shantanu, all were present.

4) Principal Deshpande is a man of principles.

5) Winning the world cup was a historic incident.

'Shriman Yogi' is a historical novel.

6) He has a habit to use maxims while speaking.

You must score maximum 50% marks.

- 7) The course was quite interesting.

The film was coarse.

- 8) Mrs.Karkare is always jealous her neighbours.

Mrs.Pandhare takes part in every activity. She is zealous.

Exercises:

Identify the word classes of the underlined words in the following sentences

- 1) 1. He applied for the post of the teacher in the Government School.
2. Girls came late because they missed the train.
3. Hurray! We won the match.
4. The man stabbed himself.
5. Five Pandavas won hundred Kauravas.
6. Perhaps he is absent.
7. Wait for me
8. Mrs. Kulkarni is a kind lady.
9. He applied for the post of the teacher in the Government School.

- 2) **Form the new words by using prefixes and suffixes**

un-, auto-, dis-, -ism, -ment, -ful, -tion, -ee, -ish, -less, over-, -, some-, bi-, -er, micro-,

- 3) **Use the following synonyms and antonyms in your own sentences.**

implore-beg, eat-swallow, tell and express

- 4) **Use the following phrasal verbs in your own sentences. Meanings of them are given in the brackets.**

get by (manage), get over (recover), set off (start), pass away (die), call off (cancel)

B) On Smiles

A.G. Gardiner

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1.0 Objectives :

After reading this unit you will be able to:

- know about A.G.Gardiner as a British author.
- define the importance of smile in human life.
- differentiate between different types of smiles.
- know the miraculous effects of smile in different avenues of life.
- know how smile can be an impressive weapon of politicians.

1.1 Introduction:

Alfred George Gardiner - (1865–1946) was a British journalist and author. His essays, written under the pen-name **Alpha of the Plough**, are highly regarded. Gardiner was born in Chelmsford, the son of a cabinet-maker and alcoholic. As a boy he worked at the *Chelmsford Chronicle* and the *Bournemouth Directory*. In 1899, he was appointed editor of the *Blackburn Weekly Telegraph*. This choice soon proved a great success; under Gardiner's direction, it became one of the leading liberal journals. Gardiner resigned in 1919, over a disagreement with George Cadbury, owner of the *Daily News*. From 1915, he contributed to 'The Star' under the pseudonym **Alpha of the Plough**. His essays are uniformly elegant, graceful and humorous. His uniqueness lay in his ability to teach the basic truths of life in an easy and amusing manner. This essay is taken from his '**Many Furrows**' (1924).

1.2 Text: ON SMILES:

1.2.1 Section I

If I were to be born into this world again and had the choice of my endowments I should arrange very carefully about my smile. There is nothing so irresistible as the right sort of smile. It is better than the silver spoon in the mouth. It will carry you any- where and win you anything, including the silver spoon. It disarms your enemies and makes them forget that they have a grudge against you. "I have a great many reasons for disliking you/" said a well- known public man to a friend of mine the other day, "but when I am with you I can never remember what they are." It was the flash of sunshine that did for him. He could not preserve his hostility in the presence of the other's disarming smile and gay good humour. He just yielded up his sword and sunned himself in the pleasant weather that the other carried with him like an atmosphere.

At the Bar, of course, a pleasant address is worth a fortune. I suppose there has been no more successful figure in the law courts in our time than Rufus Isaacs, but I fancy he won as many of his victories by the debonair smile with which he irradiated the courts as by his law. You could see the judge on the bench and the jury in the box basking in the warmth that he shed around them. The weather might be as harsh as it liked outside; but here the sky was clear and the sun was shining genially. It was a fine day and the only blot on the landscape was the un- happy counsel for the other

side, who thumped the table and got red in the face as he saw his client's case melting away like snow before a south wind.

And among politicians it is notorious that a popular smile is the shortest cut to the great heart of democracy. In an estimate of the qualities that have contributed to Mr. Lloyd George's amazing success a high place would have to be given to the twinkling smile, so merry and mischievous, so engagingly frank and so essentially secret and calculating, with which, by the help of the photographer, he has irradiated his generation. If Mr. Asquith had learned how to smile for public consumption, the history of English politics, and even of the world, would have been vastly different; but Mr. Asquith's smile is private and intellectual and has no pictorial value, and I doubt whether anyone ever heard him laugh outright. He was born without the chief equipment of the politician in a democratic age. No one knew the value of that equipment more than Theodore Roosevelt. He was the most idolized public man America has produced for half a century, and he owed his popularity more to his enormous smile than to any other quality. It was like a baron of beef. You could cut and come again. There was no end to it. It seemed to stretch across the Continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and when it burst into laughter it shook the land like a merry earthquake. There was not much behind the smile, but it was the genuine article, the expression a companionable spirit and a healthy enjoyment of life, and it knocked the Americans "all of a heap." Woodrow Wilson's smile was almost as spacious as Roosevelt's, but it was less infectious, for it was thoughtful and reflective; came from the mind rather than the feelings, and never burst into laughter. It was the smile of the schoolmaster, while Roosevelt's was the smile of the uproarious schoolboy who was having no end of "a bully time."

Terms to Remember:

1. endowment (N) - ability.
2. irresistible (Aj) - convincing
3. disarm (V) - to take away the weapons of
4. hostility (N) - enmity
5. yield up the sword (ph.v) - to give up
6. debonair (Aj) - courteous
7. irradiate (V) - to light up

8. basking in the warmth (Ph.v) - relax
9. Genially (Av) - mildly
10. pictorial (Aj) - explained the pictures
11. idolized (Aj) - celebrity
12. companionable (Aj) - friendly
13. infectious (Aj) - transmitted from one person to another
14. uproarious (Aj) - very noisy.

Check you progress :

A] Complete the following sentences, choosing the correct alternative from the options given below it.

- 1) _____ won many of his victories by the debonair smile.
a) Lloyd George b) Asquith
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Rufus Isaacs
- 2) Among the politicians a popular _____ is the shortest cut to the great heart of democracy.
a) smile b) speech c) act d) trick
- 3) _____ smile has no pictorial value.
a) Mr.Lloyd Geroge's b) Mr.Asquith's
c) Mr.Roosevelt's d) Mr.Rufus Isaacs
- 4) _____ was the most idolized public man in America.
a) Theodore Roosvelt b) Lloyd George
c) Rufus Isaacs d) Asquith
- 5) Roosevelt's smile is compared with the smile of a _____
a) philosopher b) politician c) schoolboy d) actor

B] Vocabulary exercises.

1) **Give synonyms for the following.**

enemy, debonair, merry, popular, feelings

2) **Form new words by adding prefixes or suffixes to the following words.**

arrange, like, enjoy, heath, end.

1.2.2 Section II

Really first-rate smiles are rare. For the most part our smiles add little to our self-expression. If we are dull, they are dull. If we are sinister, they are only a little more sinister. If we are smug, they only emphasize our smugness. If, like the Lord High Everything Else, we were born sneering, our smile is apt to be a sneer, too. If we are terrible, like Swift, we shall have his "terrible smile." Only rarely do we light upon the smile that is a revelation. Harry Lauder's smile is like a national institution or a natural element. It is plentiful enough to fill the world. It is a continual and abundant feast that requires neither words nor chorus, and when he laughs you can no more help feeling happy than he can. Lord Balfour's smile is famous in another way. It has the untroubled sweetness of a child's, and there are few who can resist its charm; but it is elusive and seems too much like a mask that has little to do with the real man. You feel that he would send you to the scaffold with the same seraphic sweetness with which he would pass you the sugar. It is not an emanation of the man like that abundant smile, at once good-humored and sardonic, with which Mr. Birrell sets the company aglow.

The most memorable smiles are those which have the quality of the unexpected. A smile that is habitual rarely pleases, for it suggests policy, and the essence of a smile is its spontaneity and lack of deliberation. Archbishop Temple said he hated people who were always smiling, and then, looking across the luncheon table at the vicar who had been doing his best to ingratiate himself with the terrible prelate, added: "Look at the vicar there he's always smiling." It was a cruel affront, but the smile that has the quality of an artifice is hard to bear. It was so in the case of Mrs. Barbauld, of whom it was said that she wore such a habitual smile that it made your face ache to look at her. One would almost prefer the other melancholy extreme, illustrated by that gloomy fanatic, Philip II., who is said to have laughed only once in his life, and that on receiving the merry news of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

The smiles that dwell in the mind most are those that break suddenly like sunshine from unexpected places. That was the quality of the curiously wistful smile that played over the ascetic features of Lord Morley in conversation. You could forgive all his asperities when he smiled. But the most delightful example of the unexpected smile that I know is that of the pianist, Frederic Lamond. The intensity of his countenance forbids the suggestion of a smile, and at the piano he seems to descend into unfathomable depths of gravity and spiritual remoteness. But when the piece is over and the house breaks out into thunders of applause, he emerges from the depths with a smile that suggests that the Land of Beulah has broken on his sight. It is so sudden a transition that you almost seem to catch a glimpse of the Land of Beulah yourself.

But it is no use for those of us who have only hum-drum smiles to attempt to set up a smile that is an incantation. Smiles, like poets, are born, not made. If they are made, they are not smiles, but grimaces, and convict us on the spot. They are simply an attempt to circulate false news. There is no remedy for us of the negligible smile, but to be born again and to be born different, not outside but within, for the smile is only the publication of the inward spirit.

Terms to Remember :

1. sinister (Aj) - unlucky, ominous
2. smug (Aj) - self-satisfied
3. revelation (N) - realization
4. abundant (Aj) - a lot of
5. elusive (Aj) - difficult to find
6. scaffold (N) - platform used for criminal execution
7. seraphic (Aj) - pure and sublime
8. emanation (N) - That which flows or proceeds from any object as a source.
9. sardonic (Aj) - scornfully mocking
10. ingratiate (V) - to win favour by pleasing one.
11. prelate (N) - a clergy man of high rank.
12. affront (N) - to insult intentionally and openly

13. melancholy (Aj) - sad
14. fanatic (A) - extremist
15. massacre (N) - slaughter
16. wishful (A) - thoughtful
17. asperities (N) - rough, harsh
18. countenance (N) - facial expression
19. ascetic (Aj) - self-controlled
20. unfathomable (Aj) - impossible to understand
21. hum-dream (A) - dull
22. incantation (N) - spell and charm
23. grimaces (N) - made up face

Check your progress:

A] Answer the following questions in one word/phrase/sentence

- 1) What types of smiles are rare?
- 2) What is the essence of a smile?
- 3) Where do smiles dwell?
- 4) Whose smile reflects the untroubled sweetness of a child?
- 5) What is A.G.Gardiner's pseudonym?

B) Rewrite the sentences by choosing the correct alternatives from those given below.

- 1) Memorable smiles are_____
 - a) expected b) genuine c) unexpected d) none of these
- 2) _____ laughed only once his life.
 - a) Philip II b) Mrs. Barbauld c) Lord Morley d) Frederic Lamond
- 3) To Gardiner, smiles like poets, are _____ not made.
 - a) taught b) copied c) born d) expressed

- 4) The most delightful example of the unexpected smile is that of _____
a) Frederic Lamond b) Philip II
c) Archbishop Temple d) Lord Morely
- 5) Smile is the only publication of the _____
a) inward spirit b) Outward spirit
c) mind d) thought

D) Make new words by using prefixes and suffixes given below.

-ation, im-, -ify, -est, re-, -ed, semi-, -ly, -ing

E) Give antonyms of the following words.

careful, modest, pleasant, private, spontaneity

1.3 Summary:

According to A.G.Gardiner the right sort of smile is better than the silver spoon in the mouth. Smile disarms your enemy and can change your enemies into friends. Rufus Isaacs' debonair smile can help him to win many victories in law courts. In politics too, a popular smile is the shortest cut to the great heart of democracy. Mr.Lloyd George's amazing success is due to his merry and mischievous smile unlike Mr.Asquith whose smile was private and intellectual. A.G.Gardiner praises friendly, infectious and healthy smile of the idolized public Man of America, Theodore Roosevelt.

According to A.G.Gardiner first rate smiles are rare. Smiles add little to our self expression. If we are dull, they are dull. If we are sinister, they are sinister. If we are smug, they emphasize our smugness. Terrible smile or sneering smile reflects inner self. Harry lauder's smile has the ability of making everybody happy. Lord Balfour's smile expresses the untroubled sweetness of a child.

A.G.Gardiner asserts that the most memorable smiles are those which have the quality of the unexpected. The essence of a smile is its spontaneity and lack of deliberation. Artificial smile is the worst smile. Gardiner exemplifies that the most delightful unexpected smile is that of the pianist Frederic Lamond. Smiles, like poets are born not made. Smile is the only publication of the inward spirit.

1.4 Key to self check exercises

1.2.1 A) 1-d, 2-a, 3-b, 4-a, 5-c

- B) 1) enemy – foe, debonair – gracious, merry-happy, popular-famous,
feelings – emotions
- 2) arrange – rearrange, arrangement
like – unlike, likewise
enjoy – enjoyment
health – healthy, unhealthy
end – ending, unending

1.2.2 A) 1) First rate smiles are rare.

- 2) The essence of a smile is its spontaneity and lack of deliberation.
3) Smiles dwell in the mind.
4) Lord Balfour's smile expresses the untroubled sweetness of a child.
5) A.G.Gardiner's pseudonym is 'Alpha of the Plough'.

B) 1-c, 2-a, 3-c, 4-a, 5-a

C) ation-publication, examination

im-- - impure, imperfect

-ify - satisfy, pacify

-est - cheapest, tallest

re - rewrite, resend

-ed - locked, printed

semi - semifinal, semistich

-ly - bravely, lightly

-ing - feeling, daring

D) careful x careless, modest x arrogant, pleasant x unpleasant, private x
public, spontaneity x deliberation

1.5 Exercises:

A) Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentences each.

- 1) Why does Gardiner say that smile is better than a silver spoon in the mouth?
- 2) Comment on Gardiner's views about unexpected smiles.
- 3) When and how smiles become simply an attempt to circulate false news?

B) Write short notes on the following in 4 to 5 sentences each.

- 1) Debonair Smile
- 2) Gardiner's views on smile
- 3) Infectious Smile

C) Vocabulary Exercises:

Make new words by using the prefixes and the suffixes given below.

-ation, im- , -ify, - est, -ed, re-, semi-

D) Writing Activity:

Write a paragraph about - 'Smile is the publication of the mind.'



Module

A) Description

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2.0 Objectives:

After studying this unit you will be able to:

- understand: about familiar objects, people and places.
- explain: important traits of objects, people and places.
- find relationship between: objects, people and places.

2.1. Introduction:

In this unit we are going to learn how to describe a person, a place or a thing. To describe them you need to choose appropriate words and correct language. Normally places and things are described using Present Tense because places and things are still there for all to see. But you can use Past Tense when you think of them as a past experience. To describe a person you have to make use of Present Tense as well as different adjectives as people vary in terms of their physical appearance and personalities, and the words that are used to describe them are just as varied.

2.2. Presentation of Subject matter

2.2.1 Sub-content I

Describing persons:

Description of a person is very important in certain practical situation. Sometimes a missing person will have to be identified from a description given by the members of his/her family. If a recent photograph is not available, then the description will be the only means of identifying a person.

OR

When you describe a person, you have to state following things:

1. Whether a person is a man or woman, a boy or girl or a child
2. Whether he/she is young/old/middle aged/ baby/ infant.
3. You have to make use of different adjectives to describe the face, the eyes, the nose, the ears, the hair, the complexion and even the mood.

In short, you have to use appropriate vocabulary and it is important to have the vocabulary because you may, at some point in your life, face a situation that requires you to describe someone. Read the following descriptions:

Rekha has thick, curly hair fumbling down to her shoulders. Her face is round, and she has large dark eyes with prominent eyebrows. She has a small straight nose. She has a long neck and narrow shoulders.

John has a squarish face, with a high forehead and short straight hair. His eyes are small and eyebrows thin. He has a broad, curved nose and a small mouth. He has a pointed chin. His ears are prominent.

Now look at the use of adjectives in above description:

.....thick curly hair

..... has a broad curved nose.

..... a long neck and narrow shoulders

..... has a pointed chin.

Adjectives play very important roles in describing a person. See one more example:

This is a young woman with a round face. Her hair is thick black, long and parted in the middle. She has a long nose. Her lips are thin and she has a short chin. Her eyes are big with thin eyebrows. She must be around 30 years. She looks very happy.

Note the use of language in above description.

This is

She has

Her lips are.

Her hair is

You can say:

This is a young man with an oval face.

His eyes are big and eyebrows are thick.

He has a protruding nose.

He has put on a shirt.

He looks cheerful.

The old man has white hair at the fringes just above the years.

Prepositional phrases are used in above description to avoid repetition of ‘he has’ or ‘it is’

This is a young woman with a round face.

Her eyes are big with thin eyebrows.

As stated earlier, adjectives play vital role in describing a person. Here is a list of adjectives you need for describing different persons and their features.

Physical stature –tall, short, of medium height

Complexion- fair, wheat colored, brown and dark

Face- angular, oval, square, long, round, wrinkled, freckled, with a beauty spot or a mole, with a dimple in the chin, with a pointed beard and moustache

Nose- big, enormous, huge, large, nostrils, flat, curved, Roman, flat, beaky, hooked, crooked, snub, tip-tilted, narrow, straight, pointed, sharp, little, small, stubby, tiny, long, short, prominent, upturned

Eyes (shape) - large, small, round, squinty, hollow, tear-filled, big, heavy, hooded

Eyes- (color) - black, brown, hazel, green, blue

Hair – (style) – long, short, loosely cut, cropped, bunched at the back, parted in the middle, parted at the side, ponytail, slicked down, curly, wavy

Hair- (color) - black, brown, grey, white, grey, silver

Build- small, slim; thin, plump, stout, solid, muscular

Forehead- broad, narrow, furrowed, wrinkled, smooth, sloping, high, large, small

Appearance- attractive, unattractive, impressive, unimpressive, good-looking, pleasant-looking, beautiful, handsome, worried, cheerful, thoughtful

Now let us read the following description carefully:

The young girl stood at the entrance to the house. She appears to be sixteen years old. She has a small, oval face with a sharp, upturned nose and a wide mouth. Her hair is long, thick, plait thrown forward over her shoulder. Her eyes are small and black. She has wore a plain salwar kameez with a printed dupatta. She is looking towards distant fields.

Look at the construction used in above discussion:

She appears to be sixteen years old.

She has a small, oval face with a sharp, upturned nose and a wide mouth.

Her hair is long, thick, plait thrown forward over her shoulder.

She has wore a salwar kameez with a printed dupatta.

(Check your progress: I)

1. Write short descriptive passage about:

- a) Your favourite cricketer
- b) Your best Teacher

2.2.2. Sub-content II

Describing Places:

In describing building or place you need to give as many details as you can. You must be able to describe all that you see. While describing a place or a building you should mention following things.

- 1. Location
- 2. Size
- 3. Special features
- 4. Other interesting information connected with it.

Read the description below carefully:

This is Sharada's home. It is located in the East End of the city. The house is large and imposing with sparkling whitewashed walls and a sloping, red-tiled roof. There are long narrow windows facing the front, all shuttered against the mid-morning heat. Eight granite steps lead to a long verandah at the entrance to which stood thick pillars made of old polished woods. Facing the pillared entrance is a large wooden door with a solid metal latch on which hung old fashioned lock. There is nobody around but the sound of hurrying feet and light, happy chatter can be heard coming from the depths of the house.

Note the use of language in above description:

It is located.

The house is large and imposing with

Eight granite steps lead to

Facing the.

..... on which hung old fashioned lock.

Use the following words/phrases while describing building or place.

Location	Size	Special features
Seaside	Large	Domes gates
Riverside	Small	Towers balconies
On the top of a hill	Huge	Carvings statues
In a valley	Tiny	Arches
In the heart of the town	Imposing	windows

The Structures - It is., There is., My house is, My college is., It has., are very commonly used in description.

Following adjectives may be used in describing a building

Adjectives of size - big, small, broad, narrow, short, tall etc.

Adjectives of quality - beautiful, wonderful, calm, quiet, pleasing etc.

You may use following structures to describe part or features of a place.

It has two windows.

The temple has stone walls.

(Check your progress: II)

Describe the following places writing a paragraph on each on them.

1. A temple
2. Your favourite Hill Station

2.2.3 Sub-content III

Describing an Office:

Sometimes we visit any office for our personal work. Every office has a typical appearance. Read the following description of a typical office:

It is a modern office. It is located on the second floor of the building. To the right hand there is a posh counter. A lady sits there as a receptionist. There is a phone by her side and switch-board in front of her to contact the manager and other sections through intercom. To the left hand side, there are comfortable wooden chairs for visitors. The door at the left hand corner leads to the main office. In this office there is a large wooden table of the section officer. Opposite to this table, there are three tables with a filing cabinet. These tables are for three senior clerks. At the corner of the office, there is a table with a computer and printer. A computer operator sits at this table. On the table of the officer, there is a computer with a printer and a scanner, a pen stand, a tray to keep files etc. On every table, there is a computer with a printer, a pen stand and a tray to keep files. There is a small bulletin board on the wall with a calendar. At the other corner, there is a dust-bin. The office looks very decent as the floor is covered by the red carpet.

Note the important things used in this description:

1. A simple present tense is used.
2. The structures 'there is and 'there are' are frequently used.
3. Prepositional phrases, which indicate place or location, are commonly used.
to the right, to the left, in front of, at the corner, on the table, on the wall etc.
4. Look at the constructions used in the above description
To the right hand, there is a posh counter.
The door at the left corner leads to the main office.
On the table of the officer, there is a.

Here are some steps you follow when you describe an office:

1. Location of the office

2. Areas in the office
3. The work place
4. The equipment and stationary.

1. **Location of the office**- This explains where is an office located. This could include the name of the building and the floor.

2. **Areas in the office**- This explains the different areas or spaces within the office such as conference room, canteen, recreation room etc.

3. **Office equipment and Stationary**- This refers to the materials in the office. This include table, chair, laptop, printer, pens, paper, stapler, clips etc.

4. **The workplace**- This describes the exact spot in the office where daily tasks are done. The work place consists of the basic office equipment needed to do the job.

Here are some more examples of the structures:

The LIC office is on the second floor of the Tara Terrace.

The finance team sits near to the conference room.

There is a big, green leather chair by the desk of the boss.

The office had been recently remodeled, and its new furniture includes a huge bookcase, and a table with a computer and a printer.

The floor of the office is covered by a bright, red carpet that has a pattern of large white rings.

Below the table there is a cupboard where books are kept.

On the table there is an inkpot, blotting paper and a pen.

There is a sofa next to the main entrance.

(Check your progress: III)

1. Write a detailed description of your college office.

2.2.4 Sub-content IV

Describing Objects:

When you describe an object you have to describe three things.

1. Its category or class.
2. Its characteristics.
3. Its function or use.

See for example:

A pressure cooker is a vessel in which food is cooked. It consists of a very strong vessel made of aluminium alloy, with a lid that fits tightly on the top. The lid can be sealed on the vessel by a means of a rubber ring. At the centre of the lid there is a vent, or a whole through which steam can escape. There is a handle attached to the lid. There is also a handle attached to the vessel also. They are made of hard fiber.

Note the structures used in the above description:

1. A pressure cooker is a vessel.
2. It consists of.
3. There is a vent
4. There is a handle attached to.

Now study the following description of a Tractor:

A Tractor –

A tractor is a vehicle. It is used for farm work and carrying loads. There are two independent units. There is a tractor and a trolley. A tractor is divided into two parts. The first part consists of engine and the second part consists of its system for a

driver.

A tractor has its engine ahead of a driver. The engine also has a narrow shape with a bonnet on it. The engine is carried with the front two wheels which are a smaller size than the rear wheels. On the bonnet of the engine there is an exhaust pipe taken upwards so that the smoke may go up in the sky.

Adjoining the engine, there is a second part- the driver. There is a steering wheel between the driver and the engine. On the right side of the driver, there is a lever. At the left foot of the driver, there is a clutch. There is a pedal operating breaks at the right foot of the driver. The rear wheels of the tractor are bigger than the front wheels. There are side indicators on the mudguard of rear wheels. And, there are headlamps on the guard on the front side above the front wheels.

Look at the constructions used in the above description:

A tractor is a vehicle

It is used for.

There is an

On the right side of the driver, there is.

. at the right foot of the driver

(Check your progress: IV)

- 1) Now try to give description of the following things with the help of the points given above
 - a) A Fridge
 - b) A cell phone

2.3 Summary

The present unit presents short pieces of description of people, objects, offices and places showing structures useful for writing descriptions of familiar things, people and places. The unit introduces structures and vocabulary useful for writing descriptions of things familiar to students. The unit is interspersed with self-check exercises for the students to practice writing. Model answers of these self-check

exercises are provided for them to check their own answers and make corrections where necessary.

2.4 Answers to Check your progress

Check your progress I : Answers:

a) Your favourite cricketer

My favourite cricketer is Virat Kohli. He is twenty eight years old. His Nickname is Cheeku. He is over 5 ft 9 in (1.75 m) tall and has a muscular physique. He is a very physical type of player. He likes to impose himself on the game, backs it up with his skill. He has dark black eyes and straight black hair. Kohli is superstitious. He wears black wristbands as a cricket superstition; earlier, he used to wear the same pair of gloves with which he had "been scoring". Apart from a religious black thread, he has also been wearing a kara on his right arm since 2012. Born and raised in Delhi, Kohli represented the city's cricket team at various age-group levels before making his first-class debut in 2006. He captained India Under-19s to victory at the 2008 Under-19 World Cup in Malaysia, and a few months later, made his ODI debut for India against Sri Lanka at the age of 19. Initially having played as a reserve batsman in the Indian team, he soon established himself as a regular in the ODI middle-order and was part of the squad that won the 2011 World Cup. He made his Test debut in 2011. A typical modern-day cricketer, Virat Kohli plays his game aggressively, bares his emotions loudly in public, yet retains the element of maturity that forms an integral part of every good and great player. Virat loves eating fresh home cooked food. Eating less to be in shape doesn't seem to be Virat's idea of staying fit. He is not shy of eating food but he is not a food junkie. He has a gym in his house where he works out with his personal trainer for three hours every day. The rest of the day is spent in practicing, driving and with friends. He has four cars including an open sports car and huge collection of dark glasses and designer watches.

b) Your Best Teacher

M. N. Kulkarni was my favourite teacher at school. He used to teach us English. He could make learning grammar also a very enjoyable class. He used to tell us interesting jokes while teaching. He was sympathetic and quite helpful when we made any mistake. M. N. Kulkarni was always dressed in a posh manner. He must be

about thirty-five years old. He was fat and about six feet tall. He had fair complexion, and he sported thin moustache. He used to smile quite a lot while teaching. I hardly remember him to be angry. He made us speak English, read aloud in the class and we were never afraid of answering questions in his class. M. N. Kulkarni used to play cricket very well. He was also good singer. In our annual gathering, he used to sing classical songs. He was really a best and ideal teacher in our school.

Check your progress II: Answers:

1. A Temple

Ours is a small village on the bank of the river Chikutra. The river Chikutra and the temple outside the village, on the bank of the river are our most attractive places in our village. The temple is very old. It is said that it was built about three hundred years ago. It is a stone temple and it has beautiful natural surroundings. It is the temple of Lord Shiva. There are massive stone pillars as we enter the temple. The floor is also of black stone and very cool. There are massive stone windows, which allow the rays of the sun to light the hall of the temple. There are steps to get down to the Shiva Lingam in the sanctorum. Inside, it is rather dark, but there is an oil lamp burning in it. There is a priest, who lives nearby, and looks after the temple. Every Monday, people of the village gather at the temple, performing Puja. On the day of Mahashivaratri, there is a huge gathering at the temple. People of the village, old and young, came to the temple every morning and evening. It is a favourite place for all.

2. Your favourite Hill Station

My favourite hill station is Mahabaleshwar. It is 1,372 meters above sea level, around Lake Venna, is the highest hill station in the Western Ghats of Maharashtra. It is one of the most spectacular and the largest of Maharashtra hill-stations. Mahabaleshwar in Sanskrit means **God of Great Power**. The Britishers built various mansions, cottages and bungalows around the town, lending it a charming, sophistication. There are 30 valley viewpoints with panoramic vistas scattered around the hill station and their access roads make for shady, pleasant walks and treks. Mahabaleshwar along with Panchgani makes the most popular hill resorts in the Maharashtra state of India. Far away from the madding crowds the hill resort makes an excellent holiday destination. The natural beauty of Mahabaleshwar attracts nature lovers, film directors, holidaymakers, peace seekers and adventurers

alike. The heat and the dust of the plains give way to the cool breezes and the gorgeous greens of Mahabaleshwar. The hill resort of Mahabaleshwar derives its name from the God "Mahabali". There is a temple dedicated to Lord Mahabali namely the old Mahabaleshwar Temple.

Check your progress III: Answers

1. Description of your college office.

My college name is ADACS College, Kolhapur. My college office is a modern office. It is located in the first floor of the building. To the left hand there is a posh counter. A boy sits there as a receptionist. There is a phone by his side and switch-board in front of him to contact the principal and other sections through intercom. To the right hand side, there are comfortable wooden chairs for visitors. The door at the left hand corner leads to the main office. In this office there is a large wooden cabin for O.S. Opposite to this table, there are four tables with a filing cabinet. These tables are for senior and junior clerks. At the corner of the office, there is a table with a computer and printer, scanner, a pen stand, a tray to keep files etc. There is a small bulletin board on the wall with a calendar. At the other corner, there is a dust-bin. The office looks very decent as the floor is covered by the brown carpet.

Check your progress IV: Answers

1. Fridge

A fridge is a very useful and necessary device in the kitchen. It is very useful to store fruits, vegetables, milk, ice-cream, pickles, jams, cold-drinks, etc. We can use it to keep some special medicines in it. There are four compartments inside the fridge, and a shelf inside its door. The uppermost compartment is the freezer in which we can keep a tray for ice-cubes, and in the space by its side, we can keep ice-cream cups, cadbury, etc. The last one is a bigger well, in which we can keep vegetables. We can use fridge for making ice-cream at home, putting the ice-cream maker in the freezer.

2. A cell-phone

A cell-phone is a very useful and necessary device for everyone in modern world. My cell-phone is the latest Samsung J7 model, which is not only a phone, but also a device for storing all essential information, a telephone directory, financial transaction, addresses, etc. I can use for it for sending and receiving messages. My

cell-phone provides immense entertainment to me. I have stored in it all my favourite songs and movies. It has a powerful camera in it, and a device to attach it to my laptop. I use my cell-phone to keep record of my financial transactions, bank account numbers, gas booking account, electricity bill account, and all essential information, such as my C. V. postal addresses, etc. my cell-phone is always with me, wherever I go. There many useful apps which provide information about train, weather, rain, health, etc.

2.5 Exercises:

1. Write a description of an old person you know. Try to include the following information: Is he or she tall or short, fat or thin? What is the shape of persons face-round, oval or square? Does the person have thick hair? Is the hair straight or curly? Is the forehead broad or narrow? Is the nose straight, or upturned or flat? How is he or she dressed? What impression do you get of his or her personality from the person's appearance and dress?
2. Write a description of your house with the help of following points.
 - a) Location
 - b) Its material
 - c) Its special features.
3. Write a description of a calculator.

2.6 Reference for further study

1. Read biographies of famous people and note how they describe their days at school.

B) The Unknown Citizen

W.H. Auden

Contents

- 2.0 Objectives
- 2.1 Introduction
- 2.2 The Poem
- 2.3 Terms to Remember
- 2.4 Check your progress
- 2.5 Answers to Check your progress
- 2.6 Summary
- 2.7 Exercises
- 2.8 Reference for further study

2.0 Objectives:

After studying this unit you will be able to:

- understand wit and irony in complaining about bureaucratic, semi-socialist Western societies.
- explain an ironical picture of a model citizen in a modern Urban-industrial society
- find relationship between modern man and society.

2.1 Introduction:

Wystan Hugh Auden (21 February 1907 – 29 September 1973) was an English poet, who later became an American citizen. He is best known for love poems such as "Funeral Blues," poems on political and social themes like "September 1, 1939" and "The Shield of Achilles," poems on cultural and psychological themes such as *The Age of Anxiety*, and poems on religious themes such as "For the Time Being" and "Horae Canonica."

The Unknown Citizen, a light satirical lyric, was first published in the Listener, August 1939, and was later included in Collected Shorter Poems, 1950. It presents an ironical picture of a model citizen in a modern Urban-industrial society.

1) The Poem:

To JS/07 M 378

This Marble Monument

Is Erected by the State)

He was found by the Bureau of Statistics to be
One against whom there was no official complaint,
And all the reports on his conduct agree
That, in the modern sense of an old-fashioned word, he was a saint,
For in everything he did he served the Greater Community.
Except for the War till the day he retired
He worked in a factory and never got fired,
But satisfied his employers, Fudge Motors Inc.
Yet he wasn't a scab or odd in his views,
For his Union reports that he paid his dues,
(Our report on his Union shows it was sound)
And our Social Psychology workers found
That he was popular with his mates and liked a drink.
The Press are convinced that he bought a paper every day
And that his reactions to advertisements were normal in every way.
Policies taken out in his name prove that he was fully insured,
And his Health-card shows he was once in hospital but left it cured.
Both Producers Research and High-Grade Living declare

He was fully sensible to the advantages of the Installment Plan
 And had everything necessary to the Modern Man,
 A phonograph, a radio, a car and a frigidaire.
 Our researchers into Public Opinion are content
 That he held the proper opinions for the time of year;
 When there was peace, he was for peace: when there was war, he went.
 He was married and added five children to the population,
 Which our Eugenist says was the right number for a parent of his generation.
 And our teachers report that he never interfered with their education.
 Was he free? Was he happy? The question is absurd:
 Had anything been wrong, we should certainly have heard.

2.3 Terms to Remember:

To JS/07 M 378 : The statistical records refer to a man by numbers. Auden is here ridiculing the practice by which man is reduced a mere number.

he was a saint : a perfect citizen who upheld the values of the society in which he lived.

the Greater Community: Society or the nation

got fired : dismissed from his post

Fudge, Motors, Inc : The name of the company in which he worked.

Scab : a mean, worthless fellow who does not even pay the membership fee of his trade union

mates : colleagues

odd (adj) : whimsical

Producers Research and High-Grade Living : names of the two firms

Phonograph : gramophone

Frigidaire : refrigerator

Our researchers

2.5 Answers to check your progress

A) The correct alternatives.

1. The present poem 'The Unknown Citizen' is written by **W.H. Auden**.
2. He worked in a factory and he was never **got fired**.
3. The health-card of the Unknown Citizen shows that he was **once** in hospital
4. According to Auden man is reduced to a mere **number**.
5. The Unknown Citizen added **five** to the population.

B) Answer the following questions in one sentence each:

- i) The poem is about wit and irony in complaining about bureaucratic, semi-socialist Western societies.
- ii) The Unknown Citizen works in a factory, Fudge Motors Inc.
- iii) Teachers report about him is that he never interfered with their education.
- iv) The poet calls him a saint because he was a perfect citizen who upheld the values of the society in which he lived.
- v) The things he possesses are a phonograph, a radio, a car and a frigidaire.

2.6 Summary

A marble monument marks the burial site of a citizen known only by his alphanumeric identity: JS/07 M 378. In words etched on the monument, the government praises the "Unknown Citizen" for supporting and conforming to the will of the state. For example, he always held government-approved opinions, never once advocating a controversial idea. If the government declared war, he did not question the decision. Instead, he put on his uniform and followed the crowd to the battlefield. If it declared peace, he accepted that decision too and returned to society. In short, he led a life of exemplary docility and submissiveness. Moreover, he was consistent, holding the same job for his entire life. Not one to arouse discontent on the job, he never said or did anything to anger company bosses or union representatives. When reading the paper, he avoided perusing stories about controversial or upsetting events and instead turned his attention to advertisements.

At home, he supported the national economy by having all the right things—a phonograph, a radio, a car, and a refrigerator. To his credit, the government eugenicist found, he had the right number of children. By being a good sheep and following the government shepherd, he without doubt led a happy, contented life.

2.7 Exercises

A) Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentences each.

1. How was the work performance of the Unknown Citizen in a factory?
2. What do Producers Research and High-grade living declare about the Unknown Citizen?
3. What is the opinion about the Unknown Citizen of the Researchers into Public Opinion?

B) Write Short notes on the following in 4 to 5 sentences each.

1. An ironical picture of a model citizen
2. The central idea of the poem
3. The depiction of the loss of individuality in the modern society

2.8 Writing Activity:

- 1) Write an essay on a model citizen in modern Indian society.



Module 3

A) Narration

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3.0 Objectives

After studying this unit you will be able to:

1. understand the skill of narration.
2. explain how to talk about past or present incidents, events and experiences.

3.1 Introduction

In the previous Module, you studied 'Description Skill' where you studied that in describing things, places or people what you need is the knowledge of the use of present tense. Likewise, in learning the skill of 'Narration' you need to know the use of or the knowledge of the use of past tense. This skill is important in your social as well as professional life.

3.2 Presentation of subject matter :

I) Narration is used for narrating past experiences. It is also used in news reports and storytelling, usually in some kind of chronological order. It also means any kind of explaining or telling something. We like to listen the stories, especially the scary ghost stories around a campfire. The narrator of a story may be a named character in the story or an outside observer. This narrator or a character or author's persona that tells a story-control everything you know about the characters and the events.

This Narrator can be a **FIRST PERSON narrator** where an "I" (occasionally a "we") **speaks from his/her subject position**. This kind of **narrator** is usually a character in the story interacting with other characters. We see those interactions through the **narrator's** eyes (point of view), and we can't know the things that the **narrator** doesn't know.

The other type of narration gives us a **THIRD PERSON point of view**. It is told by a narrator who is **not part of the story** and generally uses pronouns such as: he, she, it, they, them, their, him, her, it's, etc.

See for example:

Vijay was a natural motivator. If an employee was having a bad day, Vijay was there telling the employee how to look on the positive side of the situation.

This really made curious and so I went up to Vijay and asked him, "I don't get it! You can't be a positive person all the time. How do you do it?"

Vijay replied, "Each morning I wake up and tell myself that I have two choices today: I can choose to be in a good mood or I can choose to be in a bad mood.

And every day, I choose to be in a good mood. Each time something bad happens, I

choose to learn from it.”

“Yeah, right, it’s not that easy,” I replied.

OR

Avinash was a shy but mentally disabled boy. He had no close relative when his mother died. When he retired to an orphanage, a teenage boy named Dilip became his friend. It was only Dilip who used to talk to him, take care of him. He taught him first learning lessons and also taught him the skills of gardening. Meanwhile, Dilip started taking Avinash to a restaurant across the street and near a hardware store. When Avinash saw Manda, the tough manager of the hardware store, he falls in love with her. He began leaving flowers for her in front of the store at the early daybreak. Although Manda doesn’t find who is giving her flowers, the unexpected daily gift of beautiful flowers made her happy.

Let’s start with these interesting stories:

What is the difference between the narrations of these two stories?

- 1) In the first story, the narrator (using the first-person pronoun ‘I’) is a character in the story. We can hear and see only what the narrator hears and sees.
- 2) In the second story, the narrator is an outside observer and plays no part in the story but can tell us what all the characters are thinking and feeling. He indirectly tells us that Santosh is shy and mentally disabled.
- 3) Though the narrator of the second story is not a part of the story but he/she knows everything. He/she knows all the details about the character (Avinash) and reveals him to us. Interesting, isn’t it?

When you read newspapers you must see that many of the news items/news reports do tell something that has happened in the past especially happened on the last day. The reporter narrates it from his point of view.

You can also narrate some personal experiences or report some past happenings (as you find in news reports).

Read the following newsreport for example:

To spread awareness of the importance of wearing helmets among two-wheeler riders, yesterday police observed a road safety rally. It was held as part of the 'Road Safety Week' observed throughout the district.

Around 400 police personnel and 200 riding enthusiasts from different biker groups took part in the rally. It was jointly flagged off at the police headquarters by the police commissioner.

Over 1600 helmets and masks were distributed to the police personnel during the rally. Sensitizing locals on following traffic rules and regulations from a smooth and safe ride, the participants also appealed to the motorists and pillion riders to wear helmets, for their own safety.

Making an appeal to everyone to follow rules, commissioner said, "Following traffic rules is for our own security and the security of our loved ones."

This is narrated by a reporter making use of simple past tense. e.g.

Observed	was held
took part	was jointly flagged off
were distributed	appealed

In such kind of narrations, we find the use of **past tense**. You know that a construction turns into past tense either by using verb forms as **was/were** or is regularly formed in by attaching **-ed** to the main verb or by using the past participle of the main verb.

For example:

- i) The last train **reached** the Orange City in time. (to reach (v) – reached (simple past))
- ii) Shweta **received** a letter from the employment office a week ago. (to receive (v) – received (simple past))
- iii) Sachin **earned** ten thousand rupees in his first attempt of the negotiations. (to earn (v) – earned (simple past))

- iv) Yogita and Jay **visited** Mauritius in the month of December last year. (to visit (v) – visited (simple past))

It is not that only affixing –ed suffix makes past tense of the main verb.

There are also irregular past forms of the verbs also:

to speak	spoke	(not speaked)
to eat	ate	(not eated)
to understand	understood	(not understood)
to begin	began	(not begun)
to meet	met	(not meted)

There are also irregular past and pastparticiple forms of the verbs. Note that **some English verbs have the same forms for present, past and pastparticiple**, e.g. cut, split, hit, quit, set, spread, burst, put, etc.

the base, (infinitive)	simple past	past participle
buy	bought	bought
cut	cut	cut
eat	ate	eaten
know	knew	known
hit	hit	hit

These types of verbs are confusing for those who are learning English as a second or third language. So you need to study these types of verbs and try to make a list of them using a good dictionary and any grammar book from your library. Remember that a good narrative skill requires a sequence of past and past perfect tense.

The other distinction is of the use of past participle.

We **use** the verb **had** and the **past participle** for the **past perfect**:

The **past perfect** is **used** in the same way as the present perfect, but it refers to a time in the **past**, not the present.

See for example:

1. When we **reached** there, we found that he **had managed** to call his mother.
2. She didn't want to move. She **had lived** in that village all her life.
3. I was sorry when the factory closed. I **had worked** there **since** I left school.
4. My eighteenth birthday was the worst day **I had ever had.**
5. I couldn't get into the house. **I had lost** my keys.
6. I wish **I hadn't spent** so much money last month.

Here, the clause 'when we reached there' shows a point in the past and his action of calling mother was over. So we have a past perfect tense with a grammar equation.

had + past participle

See the following example of narration of a personal experience.

I first met Preetam on the day I turned thirteen. She was the new girl in school and, as luck or fate would have it, the only spare desk in the maths class that morning was the desk next to mine. Of course, it was difficult for me to speak to her. I could not look at her, even, except for a secret glance or two when she was preoccupied with the tedious quadratic equations the teacher was trying to explain on the board, but by the end of that first lesson I had already fallen in love with her.

It took another three weeks of silence and secret glances before I found out Preetam felt the same way about me. Her older sister's best friend - a big girl, in every dimension, and certainly not a girl to argue with - pulled me into the bike sheds one afternoon by my tie and told me Preetam thought I was cute and if I didn't do something about it soon I was dead. Within an hour, I had asked Preetam to the cinema next Saturday.

The other important thing that you should know while narrating experience is the use of time-markers. While referring your past experiences or memories what do you do? You try to relate your reflections using some timemarkers such as BEFORE, LATER, SOON, STILL, EVER SINCE, etc. These time-markers introduce a time clause (an adverb clause) marking time.

after so much time	after that	at first
before	beginning, ending	eventually
earlier	even when	ever since
following	from then on	from, to
in time	last	later
meanwhile	near, far	next
while, now	over	soon
still	the next day	then

See how these/such types of time-markers are used in the following passage:

The Prime Minister today announced the Commonwealth Games would be held smoothly, despite delays in the preparation of venues. He also made it clear that construction rubble would be cleared from roads by the end of this month. Meanwhile, the Sports Ministry has called for a high-level meeting on Monday to discuss the final touches to the Games. There would be three levels of activity, a spokesperson for the Ministry told today. Firstly, a team of top security experts would visit the venue to seal all entries. After that, international observers would inspect the facilities, and finally, the PM would himself visit the stadium before declaring the games venues ready. However, work of the venues would be halted next week, as it wanted the contractors to clear all venues and roads of the construction waste and heavy machinery that still blocked many of the streets of the city. In spite of the delay that might cause, the ministry believed that the games would begin on time. In short, everything would be done to make this commonwealth games the greatest sports event ever organised by a Third World Country.

The use of such kind of adverb clause relates the action of the main clause.

For example:

1. Mother came out when she heard the cry of her baby.

2. **While** waiting for the food to arrive, we were happy to sit and chat in the relaxing surroundings.
3. **Later**, as they walked back to their bedroom, Sumit looked up at window.
4. **Before** I got out of bed, I spent a little time thinking about what I'll be doing **the rest of the day**.

Most of the times, these time expressions are needed to arrange sequence of actions in your narration. These expressions help you arrange your past experience in a specific chronological order.

For example:

1. **To begin with**, I made all necessary preparations for making a cup of tea.
2. **At first**, I took a teapot and put it on the gas-stove.
3. **Then**, I added sufficient amount of milk and water.
4. **Lateron**, I added a tablespoon of sugar and allowed it to boil.
5. **After some time**, I added a teaspoon of tea powder.
6. **In the end**, I allowed this mixture to boil for few more minutes.
7. **Finally**, I enjoyed my first recipe, my own cup of tea.

You can also narrate your tea-making experience in the following manner.

How I prepared my first cup of tea

Last evening some of my friends came to my house. My mother was not at home. So I myself had to make tea for my friends. I seated them in the drawing room. Then I went to the kitchen and lighted a stove. I put some water into the kettle and placed it on the stove. After some time the water began to boil. Now I put some tea-leaves and sugar into the boiling water. Again I let it boil for a few seconds. Then I added milk to it. The tea was ready to serve. It gave a very good flavour. I poured it into the tea-pot and covered the tea-pot with a lid. I arranged the tea-pot, cups and saucers in a tray and served to my friends. I was happy that they all liked it.

TASK 1

Check your progress

(a) Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate simple past and past perfect forms of the verbs given in the brackets:

1. I lost the key that he (give) to me.
2. He told me that he (watch) the film.
3. I went outside as I (hear) a noise.
4. When they came home, Anisa (cook) dinner.
5. We could not send you a postcard because we (lose) your address.
6. The storm (destroy) the house that they had built.
7. When they went out to play, she (finish) her homework.
8. She (eat) all of the food that we had made.
9. He (fail) to identify him in this meeting.

(b) Complete the following piece of incomplete narration with the help of appropriate time markers and linkers.

Manager of a firm advertised - night watchman - applicants presented - manager not satisfied - found something wrong with each man - there was Raju - an applicant - sat in a corner - patiently waiting - his turn came - manager found nothing wrong in his appearance - questioned about his health - got the reply - I suffering from sleeplessness - manager happy - appointed him

(c) Narrate your experience:

- i. Narrate the experience of your birthday celebration this year.
- ii. Narrate the experience of your participation in college NSS camp.
- iii. Narrate your college tour experience.
- iv. Do you remember your first kitchen experience? Narrate it in your own words.

II) Use of linking words and phrases :

When you narrate a past event or experience, you need to use time-linkers to link clauses and sentences in a paragraph. See, for example, the expressions underlined in the following examples:

Last Sunday, I went to the railway station to see off my uncle. The platform presented a colourful scene. There were a large number of passengers on the platform. Some of them were sitting on their luggage. Some were just standing and talking. The hawkers and vendors were selling their wares. Coolies were bringing in the luggage on their heads and shoulders. Some railway porters were moving about with their trolleys loaded with bundles and parcels. The train was a little late. Some passengers became impatient. They went to the edge of the platform again and again to see if the train was coming. At last the train came in. It was crowded. Passengers ran from one compartment to the other to find seats. There was a good deal of jostling. I elbowed my way in and was able to get a good seat for my uncle. After about ten minutes, the engine whistled and the guard waved his green flag. The train left the station, and now there was clam again.

In the same way, you need linkers or linking expressions which express reasons, purpose, contrast, consequence, comparison, or to make additions and to give examples, etc.

While narration, time markers, linking words and phrases can be helpful in presenting your views and opinions powerfully. These linkers are used for various purposes such as for supporting our opinions, giving emphasis, showing agreement or disagreement or other such common purposes. However, these words have different meanings, nuances, and connotations. Before using a particular linker, be sure of its meaning and usage. Some of the linking words and phrases are as follows:

Linking words used to show effect, result or consequences:

as a result, for, consequently, under those circumstances, thus, therefore, in that case, because, thereupon, for this reason, henceforth, hence, accordingly, hence, etc.

Linking words used for your agreement or showing similarity:

in the first place, again, moreover, not only ... but also, as well as, as a matter of fact, together with, in addition, likewise, comparatively, in the same fashion, similarly, furthermore, by the same way, etc.

Linking words used in supporting examples, emphasis or point of view

in other words, to put it differently, in fact, in particular, as an illustration, to be sure, in detail, in this case, for this reason, to put it another way, that is to say, with attention to, by all means, surely, certainly, etc.

Linking words used to suggest time/chronology:

at the present time, after, henceforth, from time to time, later, whenever, sooner or later, eventually, until, meanwhile, further, to begin with, since, during, in due time, as soon as, prior to, by the time, all of a sudden, immediately, formerly, suddenly, presently, finally, occasionally, etc

Linking words used to suggest space, location or place:

in the middle, here, further, to the left/right, beyond that, on this side, in the distance, here and there, in the background, in the centre of, opposite to, near, above, below, under, between, across, behind, alongside, etc.

Linking words used in showing opposition / limitation / contradiction:

although, although this may be true, but, in contrast, still instead, different from, unlike, whereas, of course ... but, despite, on the other hand, on the contrary, otherwise, at the same time, however, in spite of, besides, rather, above all, notwithstanding, after all, in reality, etc.

Linking words used in cause/ condition / purpose:

in the event that, in this case, then, provided that, as / so long as, unless, given that, on (the) condition (that), even if, with this intention, so as to, in the hope that, while, due to, in view of, because of, etc.

There are many more. It is necessary for you to learn the use of these link words to make your writing coherent.

For example:

- **As soon as** he earned his diploma, he got a good job.
- Could you ask her to respond my call **as soon as** possible?
- **While** she was doing some shopping, she met one of her friends.
- The girl kept playing with her mobile phone **during** the whole movie.
- **During** the holiday, I didn't read even a single book.
- **By the time** the waiter took our order, we had waited for an hour.
- **By the time** we found a shelter, we had already got wet.
- I studied **until** midnight last night.
- She had looked after the babies **until** I came back from a three-day holiday.

TASK 2

Check your progress

Use the following linking words or connecting/cohesive devices in your own sentences suggesting various purpose/s.

linking words/connecting/cohesive devices to...				
ADDITION	TIME	PLACE	COMPARISON	CONTRAST
furthermore	immediately	opposite to	in the same way	nevertheless
in addition	meantime	beyond	similarly	on the contrary
even more	simultaneously	nearby	in like manner	and yet
finally	until now	adjacent to	in similar fashion	on the other hand
besides	sometimes	below	likewise	at the same time

III) Some more examples of Narration :

Narration is not always narration of action or event. It may be narration of details of life of someone. There may not be single words or linking expressions as above, but there is a sequence of sentences according to birth, schooling, higher education, achievements in person's life. For example, see how the biographical details of a person are expanded into a small passage:

Prafulla Chandra Ray was born on 2 August, 1861 in the district of Jessore, now in Bangladesh, close to the birthplace of Madhusudan Dutt, widely regarded as the Milton of Bengal. It was the best of times and the worst... The British had by now perfected their role as masters and British values permeated the Indian upper classes to the very last detail like table manners. That of course, was not the worst of the British influence. What was far more demeaning to the educated Indians – and there were several – was the fact that senior government positions were closed to them. Being forfeited of one's right in one's land of birth would become the rallying point for the Indian intelligentsia in the years to come. Ray's father Harish Chandra Ray, a man of learning and taste, was closely associated with the cultural and intellectual leaders of the time and exerted great influence on his son. Ray had his early schooling in the village school founded by his father but soon his father shifted to Calcutta and at the age of nine, little Prafulla set eyes for the first time, on the bustling city that would be his home for many years to come. He was filled with wonder at the ever-changing sights and sounds – the city seemed to change moods ever so often! His formal schooling was interrupted due to illness but that did not affect his education.

See another example of the first-person narration where the narrator is telling of his childhood memories.

I was born in a middle-class Tamil family in the island town of Rameswaram in the Madras State. My father, Jainulabdeen, had neither much formal education nor much wealth; despite these disadvantages, he possessed great innate wisdom and a true generosity of spirit. He had an ideal helpmate in my mother, Ashiamma. I do not recall the exact number of people she fed every day, but I am quite certain that far more outsiders ate with us than all the members of our own family put together.

TASK 3

Check your progress

Now from the following details of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, write a small paragraph with a proper sequence of events and by making use of appropriate verbs and time-linkers / expressions.

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj	
1630	born at fort Shivneri
1647	conquered fort Torna and Rohida
1656	captured Jaoli from Yeshwantrao (Chandraraao) More
1659	killed Afzal Khan (Bijapur)
1660	escape from Siddhi Johar's siege (Fort Panhala), battle of <i>Pawan Khind</i>
1663	attacked Shahiste Khan at <i>Lal Mahal</i> , Pune
1664	looted Surat, the prosperous trade centre of Aurangzeb
1665	treaty of Purandar, Mirzaraja Jaysing
1666	visit to Agra and the escape
1674	crowned, the title of Maharaja Chhatrapati (Fort Raigad)
1676	Karnataka expedition
1680	died (Fort Raigad)

IV) Narrating from a different point of view:

You can narrate an event or a story as the third person. For example, a news item is a narration by a third person. The same story or an event can be narrated by the person involved in the event and number of changes will take place in such a narration.

Read the following incident:

My mother wanted to have some postage stamps and envelopes. She asked me to go to the Post-office and get them for her. I at once took my bicycle and rode on it to the

Post-office. There was a long queue at the counter. I placed my bicycle against the outer wall of the Post-office and joined the queue. Unluckily, I forgot to lock my bicycle. When I came back after getting the stamps and envelopes, there was a big shock for me. My bicycle was missing! I enquired from those around, but nobody knew who had taken it. With sad heart, I walked back home. I told mother about the loss of the bicycle. She was very angry with me. She rebuked me for my carelessness. I could only hang my head and listen!

This is a brief account of what happened with the narrator.

You have already seen how past tense and past continuous tense are used in narratives like this. This gives you a good example of the use of past tense. Note the following expressions:

My mother wanted to..., She asked me to..., I took my bicycle and rode..., There was a long queue..., I placed my bicycle..., I forgot to..., When I came back..., there was a big shock, bicycle was missing..., I enquired..., etc.

The narrator has given almost all details of the incident. But this is narrated from the first-person narrator's point of view. But you can invert it and you can change the narrator also. For example, you can rewrite this incident from the 'Mother's Point of View'.

How will the narrator's mother narrate it from her own point of view? What changes will be there in the narration if the same incident is being told by 'the mother'? Try your hand to rewrite it.

3.3 Summary

Narration is one of the most important skills of communication. It is used for talking about personal, social and professional life. Narration means talking about incidents, events and personal experiences of the past. It also means talking about incident and events of the present time. With the help of the skill of narration we tell stories, we make reports, we make news, we write a note on experiments, projects etc. While talking about incidents and events we go in a proper sequence, in a proper order. At first we talk about the beginning part of the incident, then we talk about the next parts of the incident one by one and lastly we talk about the end of the story or

incident. Thus, for narration of your experience you have to follow chronological order of the event. Only then the story, the report or the incident gives a clear information to the reader and naturally it creates its own everlasting impression on the mind of the reader. It is because of this we love and like to read stories incidents, news, reports etc. Isn't it?

3.4 Terms to remember

Narration - a skill for telling the story.

Professional - connected with a job that needs special training or skill.

Calamity - disaster, difficult circumstances.

Address - to give a call, to talk to someone.

Contribute - to have a share

Chronological - order of numbers like 1,2,3

Everlasting - permanent

3.5 Answers to check your progress

Task 1 : Check your progress

a) Rewrite the following sentences using appropriate simple past and past perfect forms of the verbs given in the sentences:

1. I lost the key that he had given to me.
2. He told me that he had watched the film.
3. I went outside as I heard a noise.
4. When they came home. Anisa had cooked dinner.
5. We couldnot send you a postcard because we had lost your address.
6. The storm destroyed the house that they had built.
7. When they went out to play, she had finished her homework.
8. She ate all of the food that we had made.
9. He failed to identify him in this meeting.

b) Complete the following piece of incomplete narration with the help of appropriate time markers and linkers:

Manager of a firm advertised for a night watchman. Some applicants presented themselves for interview. But the manager was not satisfied with their performance. He found smething wrong with each one. Among these applicants there was one applicant. His name was Raju. He was setting in a corner waiting patiently turn. When he faced interview the manager found nothing wrong in his appearance. When the manager questioned him about his health at that time he got the reply “Sir I’m suffering from sleeplessness”. Upon this the manager was very happy and immediately he appointed him.

c) Narrate your experience

I) My Birthday

I celebrated my birthday on 15th march 2019. On that occasion all my close friends were present. All my relatives were also present for my birthday. My parents had arranged decoration and attractive lighting with colourful balloons in the house. I cut off the cake and my sister fed me with a piece of cake. All my friends and relatives gave me good wishes. Really, it was a memorable birthday.

II) Our N.S.S. Special Camp

Our N.S.S. special camp took place in the first week of January. It was held at Rautwadi. Nearly fifty boy and girl students participated in the camp. During that week we undertook many activities. We constructed C.C.T’s on the top of the hill for storing water. We cleaned up the whole village one day. We also attended lectures on various subjects. Really it was a very good N.S.S camp.

III) Our College Tour

In the last month our college organized Konkan tour. Nearly fifty students participated in the tour. In addition to it, four teachers and one peon joined the tour. We hired a travel bus. It was a two day long tour. At first we visited to Sangameshwar. Thirdly, we saw Ratnagiri. Fourthly, we went to Sindhudurg fort. Lastly we visited to Vijaydurg. Really, it was a memorable trip.

In this passage, students, you will find a number of words of conjunction, adverbs/adverb phrases connecting one sentence with another and giving you one complete and meaningful idea of tour undertaken by the college students in the last

month. The adverbs like nearly, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, lastly, really etc. have connected one sentence with another. Next to this, even the prepositional phrases like in the last month, in addition to it, at first, have connected one sentence with another and clear information about the college tour is given. Thus, we have to keep in mind that the passages of narration include conjunctions, adverbs, adverb phrases, prepositional phrases etc. for connecting all sentences in that passage and they communicate one thought/one idea in that passage clearly to the reader.

IV) My First Kitchen Experience

On that day I was alone at home. My parents and brother had gone to a nearby village for marketing. I felt the need of having a cup of tea. I had no idea of making tea. But I decided to prepare tea. I lighted the gas stove. I took one pot and poured two cups of water into it. Then I added sugar and tea powder in to the water and boiled it. At last I poured half a cup of milk into it. I tasted my first cup of tea and liked it very much.

Task 2 : Check your progress.

Use the following linking words or connecting/cohesive devices in your own sentences suggesting various purposes.

- 1) Raju took the invitation card and furthermore he promised to remain present for the function.
- 2) In addition to good batting, he also bowled well.
- 3) At first he lost the match and what's even more is that he lost a lot of money.
- 4) Finally we reached there.
- 5) Beside the chief minister, other ministers also attended the ceremony.
- 6) When he saw me, immediately he called me in a loud voice.
- 7) It is too diffecult to study simultaneously two degree eourses.
- 8) Until now I have never met him.
- 9) Sometimes he will disclose the fact.
- 10) My house is opposite to Ram Bakery.
- 11) I wanted to go boyond the road.

- 12) He comes from one of the nearby villages.
- 13) Our college is adjacent to the post office.
- 14) See below and tell me what is written there.
- 15) I saluted her and she responded me in the same way.
- 16) He is too clever, similarly his brother is also too clever.
- 17) He welcomed me heartily and in like manner I also welcomed him.
- 18) Geeta raised her eyebrows after listening to the incident and in similar fashion vandana also raised her eyebrows.
- 19) She was ill nevertheless she remained present.
- 20) I had expected good behavior from quiet him. On the contrary he proved himself to be a fool.
- 21) Dolly broke the glass and yet mother kept quite.
- 22) On the other hand the teacher told me to cancel my admission.
- 23) He warned me not to chew tobacco. At the same time he suggested me to join yoga class.

Task 3 – Check your progress.

D) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was born at Shivneri fort in 1630. In 1647 Shivaji conquered Torna and Rohida forts. After that he captured Jaoli from Yashwantrao (Chandrarao) More in 1656. Then in 1659 Shivaji killed Afzalkhan. In 1660 he escaped from Siddhi Johar's siege. At Panhala fort. It is also known as battle of Pawankhind. Later on in 1663 he looted Surat the prosperous trade centre of Aurangzeb. Next to this The treaty of Purandar with Mirza Raje Jaysing took place in 1665. Immediately after that Shivaji visited to Agra and escaped from Agra in 1666. In 1674 the coronation of Shivaji took place. Then in 1676 he undertook Karnatak expedition. At last he passed away at Raigad fort in 1680.

3.6 Exercises:

1. Write a paragraph about a very good day or a very bad day in your life.

2. Rewrite the story of Jumman and Algu with the help of the story, *Panch Parameshvar* supposing Alguas the narrator of the story.
3. **Complete the following narratives by using your imagination.**
 - a) A rich farmer - lot of land - cattle and servants - two sons - happy life - After some years younger son unhappy - asked for his share of the property - wouldn't listen to father's advice - got his share - sold them all - went away to another country - fell into bad ways - soon all money gone - poor - no one to help him - understood his mistake.
 - b) Abdul - clever thief - robs the rich - gives all to the sick and the needy - other thieves jealous - plan to get rid of him - challenge Abdul to steal the King's pyjamas - Abdul accepts challenge - finds king sleeping - opens a bottle of red ants on the bed - King badly bitten - cries for help - servants rush in pretends to look for ants - Abdul removes King's pyjamas – escapes - other thieves dumbfounded - accept Abdul their leader.

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3.0 Objectives

In this unit you are going to learn:

- about Premchand as an Indian short story writer.
- the form of short story.
- the story of Panchayat in a village.
- the continuance of bond of friendship.

3.1 Introduction

Premchand (1880-1936) is a famous Indian writer in the 20th century. He is a well-known novelist and short story writer in Hindi language. In his novels and short stories he depicts reality in contemporary Indian society. Premchand wrote a dozen novels and plays. He depicts the problems faced by ordinary poor people, farmers, labourers in Indian society. Those problems are communalism, corruption, zamindari, poverty, colonialism etc. Premchand uses the dialect of the common people for discussing these problems. The real name of Munshi Premchand is Dhanpat Rai Srivastava. In the world of literature, he is known especially by his pen name Munshi Premchand. In Urdu he wrote under the pen name of Nawabrai.

As a short story writer Premchand wrote over 300 stories. His well-known stories include the stories such as Panch Parameshwar (The Holy Panchayat) Shatranj Ke Khiladi, Poos Ki Raat, Do Bailonki Katha, Kafan, Bade Ghar Ki Beti, Udhar Ki Ghadi, Idgah etc. He uses simple language for discussing the problems of the downtrodden and the problems in rural and urban India in the first quarter of the 20th century.

3.2 The subject matter of the story.

The story ‘Panch Parameshwar’ or ‘The Holy Panchayat’ is a very famous story written by Premchand. The story is set in a village. The two protagonists in this story Jumman Shaikh and Algu Chowdhry are close friends right from their childhood, Infact, they belong to two different religions. And they share nothing between them in case of food or religion. What has brought these two friends together is the only mental and emotional attachment between them. However, a point of rift comes in their friendship when Algu as a sarpanch has to take one decision about Jumman’s distant aunt with the help of the panchayat. The decision is very hard and bittersome on the part of Jumman as well as Algu. It is expected that it will naturally break up their friendship. Their friendship is broken for some time. However, it is again the same decision that restores the bond of friendship between Jumman and Algu.

3.3.1 Section I

Jumman Shiakh and Algu Chowdhry were very close friends. They were partners in farming. Some of their dealings were also done jointly. They trusted each other without any reservations. When Jumman had gone on Hajj he had left his house

under Algu's care. And whenever Algu went out he left his house to Jumman to look after. They neither inter-dined, nor were they co-religionists, yet there was a bond between them at certain concurrence of views. And such indeed is the basis of true friendship.

Their friendship began when they were boys, and Jumman's father, Jumraati, was their tutor. Algu had served his guru with great diligence, by cleaning many cups and plates for him. The tutor's hookah never came to rest even for a moment, for Algu would keep 'filling up' the chillum continually. Algu's father was old-fashioned in his views. He believed that serving the guru was more important than acquiring knowledge. He would say that you didn't acquire knowledge by reading books but through the guru's blessings. Therefore, if Jumraati Shaikh's blessings or his companionship did not yield any results, Algu would then rest content with the thought that he had tried his best to acquire knowledge but he did not succeed because it was not so destined.

However, Jumraati Shaikh himself did not subscribe to this view. He had greater faith in rod. And because of that rod, Jumman was respected in the villages around here. Not even the court clerk could raise any objection to the documents prepared by Jumman. The postman, the constable and the tehsil peon – all looked up to him. So as a result, while Algu was respected for his money, Jumman Shaikh was respected for his unique knowledge.

Jumman Shaikh had an old aunt who had some property but no other near relation than Jumman. Jumman had coaxed her into transferring this property in his name. Until the transfer deed had been registered, the aunt was pampered and indulged. She was treated to many tasty dishes. It was, as if, raining puddings, but this hospitality came to a stamping halt as soon as the transfer deed was stamped. Jumman's wife, Kariman, began to dish out, along with chapatis, hot and bitter curries of words. Jumman Shaikh also became cold. Now the poor aunt had to swallow bitter words every day:

“God knows how long would this old woman live! She has bought us by
just transferring a few bighas of land. And she must have her dal fried in ghee!
We
would have bought a whole village with the amount of money she has already

swallowed!

The aunt listened to all this for a few days, and when she could stand it no longer she complained to Jumman. Jumman didn't think it right to interfere in the house mistress's domain. And this state of affairs went on for some more time. At last, the aunt said to Jumman, 'Son, I can't carry on like this. You pay me a sum every month and I shall live by myself.'

Jumman retorted rudely, 'Do you think we grow money here?'

The aunt asked politely, 'Do I or do I not need a bare minimum?'

Jumman replied sternly, 'No one thought you had conquered death.'

The aunt was upset. She threatened to call the panchayat. Jumman laughed heartily like the hunter who laughs to himself as he watches the deer walking into his trap. He said, 'Why not, call the panchayat by all means. Let things be decided once for all. I don't like this constant bickering.'

Jumman had no doubt at all as to who would win at the panchayat. There was no one in the villages around who did not owe him a debt of gratitude; no one who would dare to antagonise him. God's angels won't come down to hold the panchayat.

After this, for many days, leaning on her stick, the old woman moved from village to village, with her back bent like a bow. Walking was painful but the issue had to be settled.

There was hardly a soul to whom she did not narrate her tale of woe. A few dismissed her story with just lip sympathy. Some decried the world in general. 'One may have one's foot in the grave, yet there is no end to greed! What does a person need? Eat your bread and remember Allah. Why bother about land and farming now? There were some who got an opportunity to poke fun at her. Bent back, toothless mouth, matted hair – so much to laugh at just, kind and compassionate people who would listen to this unfortunate woman's sad story and console her were few indeed. Finally, she came to Algu Chowdhry's door. She threw down her stick and sat down to rest. Then she said, 'You should also come to the panchayat meeting on my behalf.'

Algu said, 'What shall I do there? There will be enough people from the villages around.'

Algu said, ‘I shall come, but I won’t open my mouth.’

‘Why, son?’

‘It’s my sweet will. Jumman is my old friend. I can’t go against him.’

‘Son’ won’t you stand up for justice for fear of losing your friendship?’

A. Answer the following questions in one word/one phrase/one sentence.

- B. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives:**

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4. _____ transferred her property to Jumman

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| a) Jumraati | b) Algu |
| c) The old aunt | d) Sahu |

5. The old aunt met _____ people in the.

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| a) few | b) two |
| c) all | d) nobody. |

3.3.2 Section II

One evening the panchayat gathered under a tree, Shaikh Jumman had spread his sheet even before. He had made provision for paan, ilaichi, hookah and tobacco. And he himself was sitting with Algu Chowdhry at some distance. And he greeted with a discrete salaam everyone who came to attend the panchayat meeting. Soon after the sun set, when the chattering birds had settled in the tree, the meeting began. Every inch of the ground was filled up, but most of those who had gathered here were onlookers. Of the invitees only they, who had a grudge against Jumman, had come. A fire was lighted at one corner where the barber was filling up chillum after chillum non-stop. It was impossible to decide whether smoke rising from the burning cow dung cakes was thicker or that from the puffs exhaled by the hookah smokers. Boys were running all around, shouting, crying. It was a noisy scene. The village dogs in large packs too had descended upon the scene, hoping there would be a big feast here.

The members of the panchayat sat down and the old woman began her supplication.

‘Members of the panchayat, it’s three years now, since I willed all my property to my nephew Jumman. You must be knowing this. Jumman had promised to feed and clothe me till my death. But I neither get enough to eat nor to wear. I have put up with it for long, I can stand it no longer. I’m a helpless widow. I can’t go to court. Where else should I come with my miserable tale except to you? I shall accept whatever you decide. If I’m at fault punish me. If Jumman is wrong, admonish him. Why does he want to earn the curses of a helpless woman? I shall obey the panchayat’s order without question.’

Ramdhan Mishra, many of whose clients had been won over by Jumman, said, 'Jumman mian, choose your panchayat members. Decide just now. Afterwards, you will have to accept their judgement.'

Jumman saw that most of those present here were hostile to him for one reason or another. He said, 'The word of the panchayat is the word of Allah. Let my aunt choose whomsoever she wants. I have no objection.'

The old woman shouted. 'O man of Allah, why don't you name the members? I should also know something.'

Jumman retorted angrily, 'Don't force me to open my mouth. You have complained. Choose whomsoever you like.'

The aunt understood Jumman's taunt. She said, 'Son, fear God. What are you insinuating? The panches don't take sides. And if you can't trust anyone, let it go. Hope you trust Algu Chowdhry. Ok, I accept him as the sarpanch.'

Jumman was delighted, but hiding his feelings he said, 'Let it be Algu. For me, Ramdhan and Algu are the same.'

Algu didn't want to get involved in this. He said, 'Aunt, you know that Jumman is my close friend.'

Khaala said, 'Son, no one barter his imaan for friendship. God resides in the heart of a panch. Whatever the panch says is the word of God.'

Algu Chowdhry said, 'Shaikh Jumman, you and I are old friends. We have helped each other on many occasions. But at this moment you and khaala are equal in my eyes. You can put forward your case before the panchayat.'

Jumman was sure that he would win the case. Algu was saying all this for a public show. Therefore he spoke in a very composed manner. 'O members of the panchayat three years ago khaalajaan had transferred her property in my name. I had agreed to provide her with food and clothing till her death. God is witness, I have never ill-treated her. I regard her as my mother and it is my duty to serve her. But what can I do if my wife and she don't always see eye to eye? Khaalajaan is demanding a monthly allowance from me separately. All of you know the value of the property. It is not so profitable that I can provide a monthly allowance to her out of it. Moreover, there is no mention of a monthly expense in the agreement. That's all I have to say. It is now for the panches to give their judgement.'

Algu Chowdhry needed to go to the court regularly for some or other of his business. This had made him a completely legal minded person. He began to cross-examine Jumman. Every word he said was like a hammer stroke on Jumman's chest. Ramdhan Mishra was enjoying it all. Jumman was taken aback at Algu's conduct. Only just now he was talking to him like a friend, and now he seemed bent upon digging his grave. Was he trying to settle some old score? Will his long friendship be of no help?

While Jumman Shaikh was lost in mental tussle, Algu announced the judgement.

'Shaikh Jumman, the panchayat has considered this matter. To us, it looks fair and just that KhaalaJaan be given a monthly allowance. We are of the view that the property is valuable enough to provide khaalajaan a monthly allowance. This is our decision. And if this is not acceptable to you, then the agreement for transfer of property would stand annulled.'

Jumman was stunned to hear this decision. Your own friend stabbing you in the back! What else would you call it expect the trickery of fate? The very person on whom you had all the faith betrayed you when you needed him most. Such are the times when friendship is tested. So that is what friendship is in the Kalyug. It is human crookedness that has brought so many calamities upon the country. The epidemics like cholera and plague were the result of such misdeeds.

On the other hand, Ramdhan Mishra and other members of the panchayat were praising Algu Chowdhry's sense of justice. They said, 'This is what a panchayat is. He has separated the grain from the chaff. Friendship has its own place but to follow the dharma is the most important thing. The earth has stayed where it is because of such truthful people or it would have sunk into the underworld by now.'

This judgement shook the very basis of Algu and Jumman's friendship. The old intimacy was gone. Such a long friendship could not stand just one single jolt of truth. Surely it had been erected on a very shaky foundation.

Now their relationship turned very formal, limited to mere courtesies. They met but just as a sword meets a shield.

Algu's treachery troubled Jumman constantly and he was always thinking of avenging this humiliation.

A. Answer the following questions in one word/one phrase/one sentence.

- B. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives:**

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3.3.3 Section III

The success in doing a good deed takes a long time to come, but not so in the case of bad deeds. And the opportunity to take revenge came to Jumman very soon. A year ago Algu Chowdhry had purchased a handsome pair of oxen from Batesar. The oxen were of the Pachchain breed, with beautiful long horns. For months people from the neighbouring villages came to cast their admiring glances at the pair. Out of pure chance, one of the oxen died just a month after Jumman's panchayat. Jumman said to his friends that Algu had been punished for treachery. One may rest content but God from above keeps watch on our good and bad deeds. Algu on the other hand began to suspect that Jumman had poisoned the ox. His wife too threw the blame on Jumman. She said Jumman had done some mischief. And one day a war of words broke out between Algu's wife and Kariman. Words flowed in great streams from both sides, and all the similes and metaphors, sarcasms and hyperboles were exhausted. Jumman somehow pacified them. He rebuked his wife into silence and made her quit the battlefield. On the other side Algu used a stick to silence his wife.

Now, what use was a single ox? Algu tried to find a matching one but without success. At last, he decided to sell it off. There was a trader named Samjhu Sahu who drove a cart. He carried gur and ghee from the village to the market and returned with oil and salt, which he sold in the village. He thought of buying this ox. If he had this ox he would be able to make three trips easily. These days it was difficult to make even one. He looked at the ox, yoked it to his cart to test, got the hair on its body examined to know whether it was a propitious animal to buy, bargained the price and finally bought it. He promised to pay the price within one month. Algu Chowdhry agreed, unmindful of any loss.

As soon as Samjhu had the ox he began to drive it hard. He made three to four trips every day, without caring to feed the animal properly. All he cared was to drive him. When he took him to the market he fed it with some dry fodder. And before he could breathe easy he was yoked again. When he was at Algu Chowdhry's home the ox had a very peaceful existence. He was yoked to a chariot-like cart once in a while and then he would go racing for miles without care. At Algu's house, his diet consisted of clean water, ground arhar dal, fodder mixed with oil cake; and not only this, on occasions he would have the pleasure of tasting ghee too. From morning till evening a servant looked after him, brushed his hair, cleaned and patted his body.

That life of peace and enjoyment, and this twenty-four hour struggle! He became emaciated just in one month. The moment he saw the yoke his mouth dried up. Moving even a step had become difficult. Bones had become visible. But he was self-respecting and didn't like to be beaten or whipped.

One day on his fourth trip, Samjhu put a double load on him. Exhausted after the day's work he was unable to lift his feet, but Samjhu kept on whipping him. He ran with all his strength, and after a short distance slowed down to gain his breath. But Sahuji, in a hurry to reach home, kept on lashing at him with his whip. He once again tried to pick up pace but his strength failed. He collapsed and did not rise again. Sahuji whipped him mercilessly, pulled his legs, pushed a stick into his nostrils, but how would a dead animal rise on his feet? When Sahuji suspected the worst he cast an intent look at the ox, then unyoked him, wondering how to drive the cart home. He shouted but the country pathways close like the eyes of children at sunset. He could not see anyone. There was no village close by. In anger, he delivered a few more lashes to the dead animal shouting that he should have died after reaching home. Who would pull the cart now? Sahuji was burning with anger. He had sold many sacks of gur and many tins of ghee and was carrying about 250 rupees with him. In addition, there were a few sacks of salt and tins of oil on the cart. He just couldn't leave them here. Helpless he decided to spend the night in the cart. He smoked a chillum, sang a song and in this way he kept awake till midnight. He thought he had kept awake throughout, but when he opened his eyes at the break of day and touched his waist he found the pouch containing the money missing. A few tins of oil were also missing. In anguish, the poor man beat his head and fell flat on the ground. He reached home wailing and weeping. When Sahuji's wife heard the story, first she cried and then started cursing AlguChowdhry for having sold them an unpropitious ox that had caused them such a huge loss.

Many months passed. Whenever Algu went to their house to ask for the price of the ox both husband and wife would fall upon him like a dog and start abusing him. 'Look. We have lost our life's earnings and have been ruined and you are asking for the price of the ox. You had given us a near dead ox and now you want its price. You have deceived us, forcing us to buy a ruinous animal. Do you think we are fools? We too are banias, we can't be fooled like children. First, go and wash your face in a ditch and then ask for the price of the ox. If you don't accept this, take our two oxen and use them for two months. What else do you want?'

Chowdhry had plenty of ill-wishers. On this occasion, they came together in support of Sahuji. But it was not easy for Algu to give up his claim for one hundred and fifty rupees. He lost his cool one day. Sahuji went home to look for a lathi, and his wife took his place in front of Algu. Arguments led to fighting. Sahuji's wife ran home and shut the doors. The villagers gathered there on hearing the hullabaloo. They tried to pacify both the parties. But this didn't work. They asked for a panchayat to be called to settle the issue. Sahuji agreed. Algu too agreed.

Preparations for the panchayat began. Both the sides began to look for their supporters. On the third day, the panchayat sat under the same tree. This was the time in the evening when the crows were holding their own panchayat. They were contending whether or not they had any rights over the peanut pods; and until this question was settled they were to continue protesting against the watchman. A flock of parrots sitting in the tree wondering whether human beings had any right to call them shameless when they themselves had no qualms about deceiving their own friends.

The panchayat began its meeting. Ramdhan Mishra said, 'Why waste time. Let us elect the five members. Come Chowdhry, whom do you elect?

Algu said in a humble voice, 'Let Samjhu Sahu choose.'

Samjhu stood up and said sharply, 'I choose Jumman Shaikh.'

The moment Algu heard Jumman's name his heart began to beat fast as if some had slapped him. Ramdhan was Algu's friend. He could sense the problem. He said, 'come, Chowdhry, do you have any objection?'

Chowdhry said in a thin voice, 'No, why should I object?'

A newspaper editor, ensconced in his comfortable seat, attacks a ministry recklessly and brazenly with his aggressive writing: but there are times when he himself joins the ministry. And then his writing becomes so penetrating, so thoughtful and so just. This is the result of the responsibility that falls upon him. A young man's wild behavior always keeps his parents worried. They fear that he would bring a bad name to the family. But the moment the burden of family falls upon him, the undisciplined and wayward young man becomes a persevering and sober person, all because of the responsibility thrust upon him.

Jumman Shaikh also became conscious of such a responsibility, the moment he was given the high office of the Sarpanch. He realised that at this moment he was seated on the highest throne of justice and righteousness. Whatever he uttered now would be the word of God, and any prejudice of his mind must not contaminate that voice. He must not deviate even a bit from truth.

The panches began to interrogate both the parties. All were agreed that Samjhu Sahu must pay the price of the ox. But two members were of the view that he should be given some relief for the loss of the ox. Against this, two members wanted Samjhu to be punished further, in addition to this, so that no one would in the future dare to behave with such barbarity towards an animal. In the end, Jumman announce the judgement.

‘Algu Chowdhry and SamjhuSahu, the panchayat has carefully deliberated on your dispute. It is proper that Samjhu should pay the price of the ox. The ox was not suffering from any disease when he bought it. If the price had been paid then, Samjhu would not have been able to raise this question. The ox died because he was forced to work to hard and was not properly fed.’

Ramdhan said, ‘Samjhu is responsible for killing the ox and he should be punished for this.’

Jumman said, ‘That is another issue. We have nothing to do with it.’

JhagduSahu said, ‘SamjhuSahu should be given some relief.’

Jumman said, ‘This is up to Algu Chowdhry. If he agrees, it will be an act of goodness.’

Algu Chowdhry was overjoyed. He stood up and shouted, ‘Victory to panch parmashwar!

This was echoed from all sides, ‘Victory to panch parmashwar.’

Everyone admired Jumman’s judgement. ‘This is justice. This is not the work of man. God himself resides in the panch parmashwar. It is His doing. Who can prove the wrong as righty before the panches!

At the end, Jumman came to Algu and, embracing him, said, ‘Ever since you had given the judgement against me I had become your sworn enemy. But today I have realized that while sitting on that seat of judgement you are no one’s friend or

foe. You cannot think of anything except justice. Today I am convinced that God himself speaks through the voice of a panch.’

Algu began to cry. His tears washed off the bitterness that had rankled their hearts. The withered plant of friendship had become green again.

Check your progress.

A. Answer the following questions in one word/one phrase/one sentence.

- 1) Does bad deed/or good deed take a long time to come to success?
- 2) Who got opportunity of taking revenge of Algu?
- 3) What happened to Algu’s ox after the panchayat?
- 4) Who did purchas Algu’s second ox?
- 5) What did Sahu carry from the market?
- 6) Who was the sarpanch for Algu’s panchayat?
- 7) What decision did Jumman give?

B. Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct alternatives:

- 1) Sahu purchased Algu’s ox for _____ rupees.
 - a) Fifty
 - b) Hundred
 - c) One hundred fifty
 - d) Two hundred
- 2) Under Sahu’s care the ox because _____.
 - a) tall
 - b) strong
 - c) weak
 - d) happy
- 3) _____ understood his responsibility as a sarpanch.
 - a) Algu
 - b) The old aunt
 - c) Jumman
 - d) None of these
- 4) Jumman declared that Algu should pay the price of _____ to Algu.
 - a) cat
 - b) dog
 - c) ox
 - d) deer

5) _____ resides in the Panch Parmeshwar.

- | | |
|----------|--------|
| a) Devil | b) Man |
| c) Woman | d) God |

3.4 Summary:

The story 'Panch Parmeshwar' is about the holy panchayat system in a village. In a village the holy panchayat system brings justice to anybody irrespective of his caste, religion, region, age, relationship etc. Law is after all law and it gives justice to everybody. If one is guilty, the holy panchayat will punish him. The holy panchayat is but a village system of judiciary. Its decision is binding upon both parties.

Jumman Shaikh and Algu Chowdhry were two close friends in a village. They were partners in farming. They would also do some works together. They were really good friends and had deep trust upon each other. When Jumman had some work outside, he would make Algu to care for his house. Similarly when Algu had some work outside he would make Jumman to look after his house. Infact, they belonged to different religions but they had developed good bond of friendship between each other.

Jumman and Algu were close friends since their childhood. They took lessons of life from the father of Jumman, Jumraati. Jumraati gave them knowledge. He taught them good lessons of life. Jumraati was a strict tutor. He was respected all around the village. Although Algu was respected for his money, Jumman was respected for his knowledge.

Jumman Shaikh had an old aunt. She had some property. Jumman was the only close relative of that old woman. He pretends that he is her true caretaker. The old aunt looks upon him as a true caretaker and transfers all her property to Jumman. As soon as the stamp papers are made, Jumman and his wife start to give bad treatment to the old aunt. The old aunt repents for her transfer of property. She gets bad quality food. She has to eat stale food. She feels very sorry for her negligence by Jumman. One day she talks to Jumman about her bad treatment from him and his wife. But Jumman doesn't listen to her difficulties. On the other hand he threatens her to go to anybody and complain against him. He knows that all villagers respect him and nobody has any guts to complain against him. So he tells his aunt to go anywhere and

complain against him. Upon this the old aunt meets all villagers in the village and tries to seek support for her. She thinks that some villagers will support her and advise her nephew to give her good treatment. However, all in vain! Nobody helps her. Even Some villagers poke fun at her, they blame her that even at such an old age the old woman is hungry for money and property. They laugh at her sarcastically.

At last the old aunt meets Algu. She requests Algu to attend Panchayat's meeting for solving her problem, Algu says that he will attend the meeting but he will not talk anything in the meeting. He further says that Jumman is his close friend and it is not good on his part to go against Jumman. However, the old woman admonishes him to take the side of justice and for justice's sake not to think of friendship.

One day the panchayat gathers under one tree in the village. In that panchayat Algu is the sarpanch or head of the panchayat. The old woman tells Algu that he should take the side of justice. He should not think of friendship while coming to a decision. Jumman thinks that Algu is his close friend and definitely he will give decision from his side. The old woman tells that she has transferred her property three years back to Jumman. Jumman has promised her to provide food and clothes till her death However, now he doesn't provide her enough food and clothes. Now she is but a helpless widow at such an old age. She even can't knock the door of the court of law. She further talks to the panchayat to punish her if she is in the wrong or punish her nephew if he is in the wrong. She is ready to follow the decision of the court. She advises Jumman to select his men as members of panchayat. But Jumman refuses to do so. Upon this the aunt argues that she wants Algu as a sarpanch even if he is Jumman's friend. Everebody is a friend of Jumman. Algu has to take the side of law. The case is discussed in the panchayat under the leadership of Algu. Jumman was quite sure that he would win the case. He argues that he has always given good treatment to his aunt. He also says that the value of the property is very low and hence he is unable to provide monthly allowance to his aunt. As a sarpanch, Algu announces that Jumman must pay monthly allowance to the aunt. If he doesn't pay then the land will be returned to the aunt. Jumman is shocked to listen to this judgement from the mouth of Algu. He can't believe that we close friend will take the side of justice at the cost of friendship. Here only one see the break up between Algu and Jumman's friendship. Truth takes the side of justice and the aunt gets justice and Jumman is in a trouble now.

Jumman thinks that Algu has proved himself to be disloyal and treacherous as a friend. He feels to be humiliated, In return to this insult, he wants to take revenge of Algu.

By coincidence, Jumman gets a chance to take revenge of Algu. Algu had two well-grown up, sturdy and strong oxen. Unfortunately one day Algu's one ox dies. After that Algu decides to sell the other ox. The trader, Samjhu Sahu purchases the ox. He makes the ox to carry heavy luggage. He provides him little food and fodder and makes him to work hard. Slowly and steadily the ox becomes weak. One day while carrying luggage the ox dies on the way. Sahu thinks that Algu has cheated him by selling an ill ox. When Algu asks for the price of the ox Sahu blames Algu that he has sold a sick ox to him and deceived him. He will not pay to him any price of the ox. Algu requests the villages to call a panchayat. The meeting is called. Sahu selects Jumman as a sarpanch of this meeting. Algu's another friend Misra knows that Algu will now face trouble because Jumman is the sarpanch now and he will take revenge for Algu's judgement over old aunt's property and punishment to Jumman.

At the end of the story we learn that Panch is God. He is a parameshwar. The word of panch is but the word of God. His judgement is God's judgement. He doesn't take the side of any person but believes in justice. Jumman earlier decides to punish his friend, Algu but when he is given the responsibility as a sarpanch, his attitude gets totally changed. Like God he believes in truth and justice. As a responsible sarpanch he declares that Sahu is at fault and he must pay the price of ox to Algu. Only because Sahu has made the ox to work hard and beyond his capacity he is responsible for the death of the ox. And hence he must pay to Algu. Here Jumman says that for sarpanch nobody is a friend or a foe but for him proper decision is more important. After all what counts more is justice and not friendship or enmity.

3.5 Terms to remember

dealings : work or business related to farming

Hajj : the Hajj, an Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, the most holy city of the Muslims

to look after : to take care of someone or something

concurrence : the fact of two or more events or circumstances happening or existing at the same time

diligence : careful and persistent work or effort

acquiring : to get, buy or obtain (an asset or object) for oneself

yield : give way to arguments, demands, or pressure

destined : bound for a certain destination

coaxed : persuade (someone) gradually or gently to do something

pampered : to give someone special treatment, making that person as comfortable as possible

indulged : allow oneself to follow one's will

interfere : to come into opposition

bickering : argue about petty and trivial matters

antagonize : to make hostile or unfriendly

grudge : a strong feeling of anger and dislike for a person who you feel has treated you badly

supplication : the action of asking or begging for something earnestly or humbly

admonish : to caution, advise, or counsel against something

insinuating : suggest or hint (something bad) in an indirect and unpleasant way

designated : appointed to a specified office or post

hostile : showing or feeling opposition or dislike; unfriendly

allowance : the amount of something that is permitted, especially within a set of regulations or for a specified purpose

mental tussle : a vigorous struggle or scuffle, typically in order to obtain or achieve something

annul : declare invalid

crookedness : the inclination or practice of misleading others through lies or trickery

calamities : an event causing great and often sudden damage or distress; a disaster

intimacy : close familiarity or friendship

avenging : to take vengeance or exact satisfaction for

Pachchain breed : stock of animals having a distinctive appearance, typically developed

rebuke : express sharp disapproval or criticism of (someone) because of their behaviour or actions

propitious : giving or indicating a good chance of success; favourable

fodder : 1. Food, especially dried hay or straw, for cattle and other livestock

emancipate : to free from restraint, control, or the power of another

wailing : feel deep sorrow for; lament

hullabaloo : a very noisy and confused situation

pacify : to bring or restore to a state of peace or tranquility, quiet; calm

qualms : an uneasy feeling of doubt, worry, or fear, especially about one's own conduct; a misgiving

ensconced : establish or settle (someone) in a comfortable, safe place

brazenly : acting or done in a very open and shocking way without shame or embarrassment

penetrating : to pierce or pass into or through

prejudice : preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience

contaminate : make (something) impure by exposure to or addition of a poisonous or polluting substance

rankled : to continue to cause keen irritation or bitter resentment within the mind; be painful

3.6 Answers to check your progress.

Section – I (3.3.1)

A.

- 1) Jumman and Algu were partners in farming and they trusted each other.
- 2) The name of Jumman's father is Jumraati.
- 3) Jumman got property from the old aunt.
- 4) The old aunt decided to call panchayat.
- 5) Nobody listened to the problem of the old aunt.
- 6) Finally the old aunt met Algu.
- 7) Algu told that he was unable to give justice to the old aunt because he was a good friend of Jumman.

B.

- 1) Hajj
- 2) Jumman
- 3) Jumraati
- 4) The old aunt
- 5) all

Section – II (3.3.2)

A.

- 1) The panchayat was held under a tree.
- 2) Jumman had promised to provide give food and clothes to the old aunt till her death.
- 3) The old aunt complains that Jumman doesn't give her enough food and clothes.
- 4) The old aunt accepts Algu Chowdhry as a sarpanch.
- 5) Yes, Algu worked as a sarpanch.

B.

- 1) a monthly allowance
- 2) Alau
- 3) Jumman and Algu
- 4) Algu
- 5) Jumman

Section – III (3.3.3)

A.

- 1) Good deed takes a long time to come to success.
- 2) Jumman got opportunity of taking revenge of Algu.
- 3) After the panchayat Algu's ox died.
- 4) The trader Samjhu Sahu purchased Algu's second ox.
- 5) Sahu carried oil and salt from the market.
- 6) Jumman was the sarpanch for Algu's panchayat.
- 7) Jumman told Sahu, the trader to pay the price of ox to Algu.

B.

- 1) one hundred fifty
- 2) weak
- 3) Jumman
- 4) ox
- 5) God

3.7 Exercise

A) Answer the following questions in 3 to 4 sentences each:

1) How Algu and Jumman were good friends?

Ans. Algu and Jumman were very close friends. They were partners in farming. Some of their dealings were also done jointly. They trusted each other. When Jumman had gone to Hajj tour at that time, he had left his house under Algu's care and when Algu would go out he used to leave his house under Jumman's care.

2) What was the complaint of the old aunt against Jumman?

Ans. Jumman Shaikh had an old aunt. She had no other relative except Jumman. She had transferred her property to Jumman. In the beginning Jumman's wife took good care of the old aunt. However later on she started to neglect her. And hence the aunt decided to complain against Jumman for providing her some money so that she will be able to maintain her livelihood.

3) How did Samjhu Sahu treat his new ox?

Ans. Samjhu Sahu, the trader, bought Algu's ox. He made the ox to work hard. Everyday Sahu would make three to four trips with the help of this ox. However he would not care to give food and water to the ox properly. He would provide dry fodder to it. As a result very soon the ox got emaciated.

4) What was Jumman's reaction to Algu's judgement?

Ans. As a panch Algu gives his judgement in the old aunt. Jumman case Algu tells that Jumman must give a monthly allowance to his old aunt otherwise he should give back the old aunt's property. Jumman was shocked to listen to this judgement. He thought that his own friend had stabbed him in the back. He thought that Algu had betrayed his friendship so he decided to take revenge of Algu at a proper time.

5) What was the complaint of Sahu against Algu after the death of ox?

Ans. Algu had sold his ox to Sahu. Sahu didnot take care of the ox. He made the ox to work hard. As a result the ox died. When Algu asked for the payment of ox Sahu and his wife would abuse Algu. Sahu would say that Algu had sold his weak ox and deceived him.

6) What decision did Jumman give in the Algu-Sahu case?

Ans. As a panch in Algu. Sahu case Jumman announces his judgement. He advises Sahu to pay the price of the ox. He further tells that when the ox was bought by Sahu, it was in a good condition. The ox died only because Sahu forced the ox to work hard and he did not feed it properly. So he must pay the price of the ox.

7) Why does the writer call sarpanch as a parameshwar?

Ans. The writer says that panch is but God or parameshwar. The panch doesn't consider friendship or material relationship while giving judgement. He gives justice without any prejudice. And hence the panch is no more different than God.

B) Write short notes on the following in 7 to 8 sentences each:

- 1) The friendship between Jumman and Algu.
- 2) Jumraati – the father of Jumman
- 3) The decision of panchayat in Khalajaan (the old aunt) case.
- 4) Jumman's judgement in Samjhu Sahu and Algu case.



Module 4

A) Kabuliwala

Rabindranath Tagore

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Presentation of subject matter

4.2.1 Section I

4.2.2 Section II

4.2.3 Section III

4.3 Terms to remember

4.4 Summary

4.5 Key to self assessment questions

4.6 Exercise

4.7 Writing Activity

4.8 Reference for further study

4.0 Objectives:

After studying this unit the students will understand :

- the human values through the text
- about the village and child life.
- the importance of family life among the students

4.1 Introduction:

Rabindranath Tagore was one of the most celebrated Indian poets of the 20th century. He has eight novels, four novellas, 100 short stories, and collection of poems, essays, travelogues, dramas and thousands of songs to his credit. His works are frequently noted for their rhythmic optimistic and lyrical nature. He was the first Indian poet to win The Nobel Prize for literature in 1913. He, who travelled more than thirty countries, opposed Imperialism and supported Indian Nationalist. He started his career as a short story writer in 1877. Though he was not recognised for years as a short story writer, he became the first Bengali writer who elevated the short story to a serious art form. Some of his stories received strong criticism. Contemporary life in rural and urban Bengali and deceptively simple subjects of commoners are reflected in his short stories. His notable short stories include *Kabuliwala*, *Hungry Stone*, *The Wife's Letter*, *Woman Unknown* and *The Runaway*. They receive high regard in the literary world.

The present story deals with the relationship between a father and a daughter and a mother and a daughter. The main characters are the narrator, his daughter Mini, Mini's mother and Kabuliwala. It also searches the bonds of friendship, affection and parting which transcends the borders of race, religion and language. The end of the story is very touching and moves the hearts of the many readers.

4.2 Presentation of the Subject Matter:

4.2.1 Section-I:

The Text:

My five years' old daughter Mini can't live without chattering. I really believe that in all her life she has not wasted a minute in silence. Her mother is often vexed at this, and would stop her prattle, but I would not. To see Mini quiet is unnatural, and I can't bear it long. And so my own talk with her is always lively.

One morning for instance, when I was in the midst of the seventeenth chapter of my new novel, my little Mine stole into the room, and putting her hand into mine, said, "Father! Ramdayal the doorkeeper calls a crow a krow! He doesn't know anything, does he?"

Before I could explain to her the differences of language in this world, she was embarked on the full tide of another subject. "What do you think, Father? Bhola says there is an elephant in the clouds, blowing water out of his trunk, and that is why it rains!"

And then, darting off a new, while I sat still making ready some reply to this last saying, "Father! What relation is Mother to you?"

"My dear little sister in the law!" I murmured involuntarily to myself, but a grave face contrived to answer. "Go and play with Bhola, Mini! I am busy!"

The window of my room overlooks the road. The child had seated herself at my feet near my table, and was playing softly, drumming on her knees. I was hard at work on my seventeenth chapter, where Protrap Singh, the hero, had just caught Kanchanlata, the heroine, in his arms, and was about to escape with her by the third story window of the castle, when all of a sudden Mini left her play, and ran to the window, crying, "A Kabuliwala ! a Kabuliwala !" Sure enough in the street below was a Kabuliwala, passing slowly along. He wore the loose soiled clothing of his people, with a tall turban, there was a bag on his back, and he carried boxes of grapes in his hand.

I can't tell what were my daughter's feelings at the sight of this man, but she began to call him loudly. "Ah!" I thought, "he will come in, and my seventeenth chapter will never be finished!" At which exact moment the Kabuliwallah turned, and looked up at the child. When she saw this, overcome by terror, she fled to her mother's protection, and disappeared. She had a blind belief that inside the bag, which the big man carried, there were perhaps two or three other children like herself. The pedlar meanwhile entered my doorway, and greeted me with a smiling face.

So precarious was the position of my hero and my heroine that my first impulse was to stop and buy something, since the man had been called. I made some small purchases, and a conversation began about Abdurrahman the Russians, the English, and the Frontier Policy.

As he was about to leave, he asked, "And where is the little girl, sir?"

And I, thinking that Mini must get rid of her false fear, had her brought out.

She stood by my chair, and looked at the Kabuliwala and his bag. He offered her nuts and raisins, but she would not be tempted, and only clung the closer to me, with all her doubts increased. This was their first meeting.

One morning, however, not many days later, as I was leaving the house, I was startled to find Mini, seated on a bench near the door, laughing and talking, with the great Kabuliwala at her feet. In all her life, it appeared; my small daughter had never found so patient a listener, save her father. And already the corner of her little sari was stuffed with almonds and raisins, the gift of her visitor, "Why did you give her those?" I said, and taking out an eight anna bit, I handed it to him. The man accepted the money without demur, and slipped it into his pocket.

Skimming and Scanning questions 4.2.1

Q.I Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentences.

1. What is the age of the Mini?
2. What is the name of the doorkeeper?
3. Who does blow water out of trunk?
4. What is the relation of narrator with Mini?
5. Who did come outside the house?
6. Which chapter was writer writing of his new novel?
7. Who is the hero of narrator's novel?
8. Who is the heroine of narrator's novel?

4.2.2 Section-II :

The Text :

Alas , on my return an hour later, I found the unfortunate coin had made twice its own worth of trouble! For the Kabuliwala had given it to Mini, and her mother catching sight of the bright round object, had pounced on the child with: "where did you get that eight-anna bit?"

"The Kabuliwala gave it to me ," said Mini cheerfully.

"The Kabuliwala gave it to you!" cried her mother much shocked. "Oh, Mini! How could you take it from him?"

I entering at the moment, saved her from impending disaster, and proceeded to make my own inquiries.

It was not the first or second time, I found, that the two had met. The Kabuliwallah had overcome the child's first terror by a judicious bribery of nuts and almonds, and the two were now great friends.

They had many quaint jokes, which afforded them much amusement. Seated in front of him, looking down on his gigantic frame in all her tiny dignity, Mini would ripple her face with laughter and begin: O Kabuliwallah, Kabuliwallah, what have you got in your bag?"

And he would reply, in the nasal accents of the mountaineer: "An elephant!" Not much cause for merriment, perhaps; but how they both enjoyed the witticism! And for me, this child's talk with a grown-up man had always in it something strangely fascinating.

Then Kabuliwallah, not to be behindhand, would take his turn: "Well, little one, and when are you going to the father-in-law's house?"

Now most small Bengali maidens have heard long ago about the father-in-law's house; but we, being a little new fangled, had kept these things from our child, and Mini at this question must have been a trifle bewildered. But she would not show it, and ready tact replied: "Are you going there?"

Amongst men of the Kabuliwallh's class, however, it is well known that the words father in law's house have a double meaning. It is a euphemism for jail, the place where we are well cared for, at no expense to ourselves. In this sense would the sturdy pedlar take my daughter's question? "Ah," he would say, shaking his fist at an invisible policeman, "I will thrash my father-in-law's!" Hearing this, and picturing the poor discomfited relative, Mini would go off into peals of laughter, in which her formidable friend would join.

These were autumn mornings, the very time of year when kings of old went forth to conquest; and I, never steering from little corner in Calcutta, would let my mind wander over the whole world. At the very name of another country, my heart would go out to it, and at the sight of a foreigner in the streets, I would fall to weaving network of dreams, -- the mountains, the glens, and the forests of his distant

home, with his cottage in its setting, and the free and independent life of far away wilds.

Perhaps the scenes of travel conjure themselves up before me, and pass and repass in my imagination all more vividly, because I lead such a vegetable existence, that a call to travel would fall upon me like a thunderbolt.

In the presence of this Kabuliwallah, I was immediately transported to the foot of arid mountain peaks, with narrow little defiles twisting in and out amongst their towering heights. I could see the string of camels bearing the merchandise, and the company of turbaned merchants, carrying some of their queer old firearms, and some of their spears, journeying downward towards the plains. I could see –but at some such point Mini’s mother would intervene, imploring me to “beware of that man.”

Skimming and Scanning questions 4.2.2

Q.I Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentences.

1. What did Kabuliwala give to Mini?
2. Who is the friend of Kabuliwala?
3. What does Mini wants to know?
4. What does the father-in-law’s house mean?
5. What is the advice of Mini’s father?

4.2.3 Section-III :

The Text :

Mini’s mother is unfortunately a very timid lady. Whatever she hears a noise in the street, or sees people coming towards the house, she always jumps to the conclusion that they are either thieves, or drunkards, or snakes, or tigers, or malaria or cockroaches, or caterpillars, or an English sailor. Even after all these years of experience, she is not able to overcome her terror. So she was full of doubts about the Kabuliwallah, and used to beg me to keep a watchful eye on him.

I tried to laugh her fear gently away, but she would turn around on me seriously, and ask me solemn questions.

Were children never kidnapped?

Was it, then, not true that there was slavery in Kabul?

Was it so very absurd this big man should be able to carry off a tiny child?

I urged that, though not impossible, it was highly improbable. But this was not enough, and her dread persisted. As it was impossible, however, it did not seem right to forbid the man the house, and the intimacy went on unchecked.

Once a year in the middle of January Rahmun, the Kabuliwallah, was in the habit of returning to his country, and as the time approached he would be very busy, going from house to house collecting his debts. This year, however, he could always find time to come and see Mini. It would have seemed to an outsider that there was some conspiracy between the two, for when he could not come in the morning, he would appear in the evening.

Even to me it was a little startling now and then, in the corner of a dark room, suddenly to surprise this tall, loose-garmented, much be bagged man; but when Mini would run in smiling, with her, "O! Kabuliwallah! Kabuliwallah!" and the two friends, so far apart in age would subside into their laughter and their old jokes, I felt reassured.

One morning, a few days before he had made up his mind to go, I was correcting my proof sheets in my study. It was chilly weather. Through the window the rays of the sun touched my feet, and the slight warmth was very welcome. It was almost eight o'clock, and the early pedestrians were returning home, with their heads covered. All at once, I heard an uproar in the street, and, looking out, saw Rahmun being led away bound between two policemen, and behind them a crowd of curious boys. There were blood-stains on the clothes of the Kabuliwallah, and one of the policemen carried a knife.

Hurrying out, I stopped them, and enquired what it all meant. Partly from one, partly from another, I gathered that a certain neighbour had owed the peddler something for a Rampuri shawl, but had falsely denied having bought it, and that in the course of the quarrel, Rehmun had struck him. Now in the heat of his excitement, the prisoner began calling him enemy all sorts of names, when suddenly in a verandah of my house appeared my little Mini, with her usual exclamation: "O Kabuliwallah! Kabuliwallah!" Rahmun's face lighted up as he turned to her. He had no bag under his arm today, so she could not discuss the elephant with him. She at once therefore proceeded to the next question: "Are you going to the father-in-law's

house?" Rahmun laughed and said: " Just where I am going, little one !" Then seeing that the reply did not amuse the child, he held up his fettered hands. "Ali" he said, " I would have thrashed that old father-in-law, but my hands are bound!"

On a charge of murderous assault, Rahmun was sentenced to some year's imprisonment.

Time passed away, and he was not remembered. The accustomed work in the accustomed place was ours, and the thought of the once free mountaineer spending his years in prison seldom or never occurred to us. Even my light-hearted Mini, I am ashamed to say, forgot her old friend. New companions filled her life. As she grew older, she spent more of her time with girls. So much time indeed did she spend with them that she came no more, as she used to do, to her father's room. I was scarcely on speaking terms with her.

Years had passed away. It was once more autumn and we had made arrangements for our Mini's marriage. It was to take place during the Puja Holidays. With Durga returning to Kailas, the light of our home also was to depart to her husband's house, and leave her father's in the shadow.

The morning was bright. After the rains, there was a sense of ablution in the air, and the sun rays looked like pure gold. So bright were they that they gave a beautiful radiance even to the sordid brick walls of our Calcutta lanes. Since early dawn to day the wedding-pipes had been sounding, and at each beat my own heart throbbed. The wail of the tune, Bhairavi, seemed to intensify my pain at approaching separation. My Mini was to be married to-night.

From early morning noise and bustle had pervaded the house. In the courtyard the canopy had to slung on its bamboo poles; the chandeliers with their tinkling sound must be hung in each room and verandah. There was no end of hurry and excitement. I was sitting in my study, looking through the accounts, when some one entered, saluting respectfully, and stood before me. It was Rahmun the Kabuliwallah. At first I did not recognize him. He had no bag, nor the long hair, nor the same vigour that he used to have. But he smiled, and I knew him again.

"when did you come, Rahmun?" I asked him.

"Last evening," he said, " I was released from jail."

The words struck harsh upon my ears. I had never before talked with one who had wounded his fellow, and my heart shrank within itself, when I realized this, for I felt that the day would have been better- omened had he not turned up.

“There are ceremonies going on,” I said, “ and I am busy. Could you perhaps come another day?”

Skimming and Scanning questions 4.2.3

Q.I Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentences.

1. What was in Kabul according to Mini’s mother?
2. What is the name of Kabuliwala?
3. What was the charge on Rahmun?
4. When was Mini’s marriage is fixed?
5. Which tune is being played?
6. What did Mini’s father ask Rahmun?

4.2.4 Section-IV :

The Text :

At once he turned to go; but as he reached the door he hesitated, and said: “May I not see the little one, sir, for a moment?” It was his belief that Mini was still the same. He had pictured her running to him as she used, calling “O Kabuliwallah! Kabuliwallah!” He had imagined too that they would laugh and talk together, just as of old. In fact, in memory of former days he had brought, carefully wrapped up in paper, a few almonds and raisins and grapes, obtained somehow from a countryman, for his own little fund was dispersed.

I said again: "There is a ceremony in the house, and you will not be able to see any one to today"

The man’s face fell. He looked wistfully at me for a moment, said “ Good morning,” and went out. I felt a little sorry, and would have called him back, but I found he was returning of his own accord. He came close up to me holding out his offering and said: “I brought these few things, sir, for the little one. Will you give them to her?”

I took them and was going to pay him, but he caught my hand and said: “You are very kind, sir! Keep me in your recollection. Do not offer me money!—you have a little girl, I too have one like her in my own home. I think of her, and bring fruits to your child, not to make a profit for myself.”

Saying this, he put his hand inside his big loose robe, and brought out a small and dirty piece of paper. With great care he unfolded this, and smoothed it out with both hands on my table. It bore the impression of a little band. Not a photograph. Not drawing. The impression of an ink-smeared hand laid flat on the paper. This touch of his own little daughter had been always on his heart, as he had come year after year to Calcutta, to sell his wares in the streets.

Tears came to my eyes. I forgot that he was a poor Kabuli fruit-seller, while I was—but no, what was I more than he? He also was a father. That impression of the hand of his little Parbati in her distant mountain home reminded me of my own little Mini.

I sent for Mini immediately from the inner apartment. Many difficulties were raised, but I would not listen. Clad in the red silk of her wedding-day, with sandal paste on her forehead, and adorned as a young bride, Mini came, and stood bashfully before me.

The Kabuliwallah looked a little staggered at the apparition. He could not revive their old friendship. At last he smiled and said: “Little one, are you going to your father-in-law’s house?”

But Mini now understood the meaning of the word “father-in-law,” and she could not reply to him as of old. She flushed up at the question, and stood before him with her bride-like face turned down.

I remembered the day when the Kabuliwallah and my Mini had first met, and I felt sad. When she had gone, Rahmun heaved a deep sigh, and sat down on the floor. The idea had suddenly come to him that his daughter too must have grown in this long time, and that he would have to make friends with her anew. Assuredly he would not find her, as he used to know her. And besides, what might not have happened to her in these eight years?

The marriage-pipes sounded, and the mild autumn sun steamed round us. But Rahmun sat in the little Calcutta lane, and saw before him the barren mountains of Afghanistan.

I took out a bank-note, and gave it to him, saying: "Go back to your own daughter, Rahmun, in your country, and may the happiness of your meeting bring good fortune to my child!"

Having made this present, I had curtail some of the festivities. I could not have the electric lights I had intended, nor the military band, and the ladies of the house were despondent at it. But to me the wedding feast was all the brighter for the thought that in a distant land a long-lost father met again with his only child.

Skimming and Scanning questions 4.2.4

A) Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentences.

1. What is the wish of Rahmun?
2. What did Rahmun bring in the paper?
3. What is the profession of Rahmun?
4. What is the name of Rahmun's daughter?
5. How many years did Rahmun live in the jail?

B) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct alternative from those given with them and complete the sentences.

1. The word father-in-law has other meaning for the Kabuliwala. It was.....
 - a. the wife's home in Afganistan
 - b. the prison officer
 - c. the distant, harsh relative
 - d. the father-in-law of Mini
2. The crumpled paper in the pocket of the Kabuliwala contained.....
 - a. a photograph of his daughter
 - b. the photograph of Mini

- c. a scene from Afganistan
d. the handprint of his little daughter
3. The father of Mini was a considerate man but her mother was..... .
a. a hot-headed woman b. afraid of many things
c. traditional minded d. skillful cook
4. The narrator gave Kabuliwala a bank note. As a result..... .
a. he had to cancel the marriage of Mini
b. he had to cancel some of the marriage festivities
c. he had to take loan from the bank
d. he had to postpone the publication of his novel
5. On seeing Mini in her marriage costume the Kabuliwala was..... .
a. stunned b. frightened
c. worried d. displeased
6. The theme of "Kabuliwala" is.....
a. marriage of Mini b. humanity of common men
c. fear of Mini's mother d. height of the mountains

C) Vocabulary Exercises:

A. Complete the following table supplying correct forms of words where possible.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	adverb
--	To know	Knowledgeable	Knowledgeably
difference	differ	--	Differently
conversation	--	Conversational	Conversationally
protection	protect	protective	--
--	explain	Explaining/explainable	Explainably

4.3 Terms to Remember :

Chatter (v)	: talk rapidly and continuously
Contrive (v)	: to scheme
Precarious (adj).	: uncertain
Raisins (n)	: dried grapes
Demur (n)	: objection
Judicious (adj)	: wise
Quaint (adj)	: attractive, unusual
Dignity (n)	: nobility
Ripple (n)	: movement
Merriment (n)	: enjoyment
Witticism (n)	: amusement
Behindhand (adj)	: late
Euphemism (n)	: mild term
Thrash (v)	: hit repeatedly
Discomfit (v)	: make uneasy
Glens (n)	: deep, narrow valley
Vividly (adv)	: clearly
Defile (v)	: make dirty
Fetter (v)	: restrain with chain
Merchandise (n)	: goods for
Implore (v)	: to ask something with great emotion
Persist (v.)	: continue firmly
Subside (v.)	: make less loud
Curious (adj.)	: inquisitive
Bustle (n)	: noisy activity

Pervade (v)	: spread through
Ablution (n)	: purification, showering
Slung (n)	: device for throwing stone
Chandeliers (n).	: branched support, hanging from the ceiling
Tinkle (v)	: to make light ringing sound
Shrink (v)	: become smaller
Wistfully (adv)	: showing sadness
Recollection (n)	: remembrance
Ware (n)	: goods for sale
Adorn (v)	: make beautiful
Apparition (n)	: image
Revive (v)	: to make strong, bring to life
Despondent (adj)	: having lost hope

4.4 Summary:

The story the ‘Kabuliwala’ is narrated by the father of a five-year-old Mini. The talkative and innocent Mini and Rahamat, a hawker of dry fruits from Kabul, are the central characters of the story.

One morning Mini saw a Kabuliwala through her window and called out to him. He was a tall, untidily dressed man with a turban on his head and a bag slung over his shoulder. As soon as the Kabuliwala drew close the house, Mini ran and vanished inside. Her father bought some dry fruits and chatted with him and came to know of him and his family at Kabul. Then he called Mini and introduced her to Rahamat, the Kabuliwala so that she would shed her fear of the Kabuliwala. Rahamat gave Mini some dry fruits from his bag.

Later Mini’s father found that his daughter and Kabuliwala had struck up a happy relationship, and the two of them met practically every day. The Kabuliwala

was a patient listener to Mini's tittle-tattle and also gave her loads of nuts and raisins. The Kabuliwala entertained Mini with stories of his motherland.

Mini's mother, Rama, was against the growing companionship between her daughter and the Kabuliwala and feared he would kidnap Mini one day and sell her off as a slave.

All of a sudden disaster struck the Kabuliwala. He was arrested and sentenced to several years of incarceration for stabbing one of his customers who owed him money. After his release from the jail, the Kabuliwala went to Mini's house to meet her. However, He found that Mini had grown up, and it was her wedding day.

Mini's father was not happy to see the Kabuliwala on that day and considered it inauspicious to let him see Mini. He persuaded the Kabuliwala to go away. Before going away, the Kabuliwala left a few grapes and raisins for Mini. He then showed Mini's father a tatty piece of paper with a charcoal print of a tiny hand. It was his daughter's. Filled with pity for the Kabuliwala, Mini's father called Mini. When the Kabuliwala saw Mini in her bridal dress, he was surprised to find a young woman he could not recognise. Mini was embarrassed when she thought of their long-forgotten companionship and shied away. The Kabuliwala found it extremely difficult to reconcile with the reality. Seeing the predicament of the Kabuliwala, Mini's father offered him enough money to return to Kabul to join up with his daughter. Even though he had to cut down some of the wedding celebrations, he was contented with his humanistic gesture to a distressed fat.

4.5 Key to self assessment questions :

4.2.1 - Section-I :

1. 5
2. Ramdayal
3. Elephant
4. Father
5. Kabuliwala
6. 17
7. Protrap Singh Kanchanlata

8. Kanchanlata

4.2.2 - Section II :

1. A coin of eight anna
2. Mini
3. She wants to know what is in the bag of Kabuliwala
4. The jail
5. Beware of that man

4.2.3 Section III :

1. Slave
2. Rahmun
3. Charge of murder
4. During Puja holidays
5. Bhairavi
6. To come another day

4.2.4 Section IV :

1. To see Mini's face
2. a few almonds and raisins and grapes
3. Fruit seller
4. Parbati
5. Eight

- B)**
1. b. the prison officer
 2. d. the handprint of his little daughter
 3. b. afraid of many things
 4. b. he had to cancel some of the marriage festivities
 5. a. stunned
 6. b. humanity of common men

C) Knowledge

Different

Converse

Protectively

Explanation

4.6 Exercise:

Q. I. Answer the following questions in 3 or 4 sentences.

1. When did Mini overcome her fear of the Kabuliwala?

Ans.: Mini shouted "Kabuliwala! Kabuliwala!" and when he looked in her direction she darted to her mother in fear, because she believed that the man carries 2-3 children in his big bag. But soon things changed. The writer does not tell how it happened, but one day he saw Mini laughing and talking to the Kabuliwala and enjoying the time with him. Surely she had overcome her fear and the dry fruits and raisins that he gave her did the trick.

2. Why was Mimi's mother full of suspicion about the Kabuliwala?

Ans. : Mini's mother was a very timid woman who imagines that thieves, tigers, elephants, snakes and drunkards would trouble them any moment. In her eyes the Kabuliwala was a danger to her daughter because she like Mini, had heard stories about such people carrying away the children. She felt that the Kabuliwala would do the same with Mini and one day would steal away her daughter. In short, she believed that he was not a good man to put faith in and one of these days he would kidnap her girl and take her to Kabul to be sold as a slave.

3. Why did Mini's mother not like the act of her daughter accepting gifts from the Kabuliwala?

Ans.: Mini and the Kabuliwala were friends, intimate friends and out of friendly feelings he gave her dry fruits and raisins. He gave her these gifts because he remembered his own Parbati on looking at Mini, but he had never- said so. Naturally Mini's mother felt that if Mini accepts, gifts from him, he would steal away from them, as the stories were in the air. No wonder, the eight-anna coin created a row between Mini and her mother and she shouted at Mini for accepting the coin.

4. Why did the Kabuliwala stab the customer?

Ans. : The Kabuliwala was a pedlar selling various items brought from Kabul. One of the neighbours of the narrator had purchased a Rampur shawl from him, promising to pay later, but then declined the very fact that he purchased the thing from him. This, naturally, started a quarrel between the customer and the Kabuliwala. The quarrel led to scuffle and in the scuffle, hot-headed Kabuliwala stabbed him with his knife, injuring him seriously.

5. Why could the narrator not recognize the Kabuliwala at first?

Ans.: The Kabuliwala was arrested by the police for the assault on his customer and was sent to prison for some years. Naturally his visits to the house of the narrator stopped and he slowly forgot the man totally. Even Mini forgot him, he tells us, as she grew into womanhood and spent much of her time with girls of her age. When he returned to the house of the narrator completing the punishment, the narrator did not recognize him, because he had gone out of his mind. He did recognize him when he smiled, but not before that.

6. Why was the narrator annoyed with the Kabuliwala?

Ans. : The Kabuliwala came to the house of the narrator to meet Mini, but the day was auspicious for Mini because she was going to get married that day. The narrator felt that the Kabuliwala, coming on such an auspicious day, is an ill men. So he asked the Kabuliwala to go away and come on some other day. He turned to go but again returned with the request to see Mini and this annoyed the narrator. The annoyance, however, did not last long and he called her out, against the wishes of the ladies.

7. How was Rahmun hurt by the narrator?

Ans. : The Kabuliwala came to the house of the narrator to meet Mini, but the day was auspicious for Mini because she was going to get married that day. The narrator felt that the Kabuliwala coming on such an auspicious day is an ill men. So he asked the Kabuliwala to go away and come on some other day. The poor fellow had come to see Mini and his daughter in little Mini. Naturally, he felt hurt by the curt reply of the narrator but could not say so and tolerated it meekly.

8. Which event became the turning point in the Kabuliwala's life?

Ans. : The Kabuliwala was doing business quite smoothly for years, it seems, from the description given in the story. He sold a number of things and there were people who bought things from him on promise to pay later. But the quarrel with one customer, who flatly denied having bought a Rampuri shawl, gave a turn to his life. He stabbed the customer in anger and had to pay for it by spending many years in jail. When he came out and came to see Mini, he became aware that like Mini his daughter too had grown to womanhood and the very thought shocked him. Had he not stabbed the man things might have gone on as they were before it.

9. Why was the Kabuliwala shocked when he saw Mini in her wedding robes?

Ans. : The Kabuliwala came to see Mini after he was released from the jail. Many years had passed and still he was under the impression that Mini was still a little one. When he actually saw Mini in her wedding costume, ready to go to her son-in-law's house, he became acutely aware of the fact that even his daughter Parbati must have been grown up like Mini. That was a great shock for the poor man. He sat down on the floor thinking of his daughter, whom he had no contact for years.

Q.II. Write notes on the following in 7 to 8 sentences.

1. Kabuliwala :

Ans. : The Kabuliwala was a Pathan from Afghanistan, doing business as a pedlar in Kolkata. He sold dry fruits, raisins and other items like shawls to people and earned his living. Every year he went to his land in January to meet the members of his family. He had a daughter of the same age as Mini and that was what attracted him to her. He made friends with her and spend some time in her company nearly every day. He was a tall, big man wearing loose garments and a big turban on his head. He carried a big bag on his back in which he kept his selling things. From what we read about him, he did not seem to be one of those who steal little children as Mini's mother believed. On the contrary, he was attached to Mini because she reminded him of his daughter, whose hand impression he always carried in his pocket, close to his heart. That proves that he loved his daughter and even Mini who was of her age.

2. Mini :

Ans. : We meet Mini in two different roles : the little, bold, chatterbox who forms intimate friendship with the Kabuliwala and the shy, grown up girl of marriageable age. She called the Kabuliwala and when he looked up she fled to her mother's

protection because she believed, thanks to her mother and other women, that the Kabuliwala always carried a couple of little children in his bag. But soon she overcame this fear. The dry fruits and raisins did the trick and she talked frankly and freely with the Kabuliwala. As the narrator tells us, the jokes they made were stale and of ten repeated. But the two enjoyed them, one such joke being related to the word father-in-law.

Before she met the Kabuliwala the narrator tells us that she never could keep quiet and asked question after question and she had good rapport with her father. But that rapport came to an end when she grew and began to spend most of her time-with girlfriends. The grown up Mini that the Kabuliwala saw was quite a different person from the one he knew. But it was this grown up girl that made him aware of the fact that even his daughter must have grown up like Mini. Thus, Mini's role in the story bares significance in both her aspects.

3. The theme of love in "Kabuliwala"

Ans. : "Kabuliwala" is a story of the intimate relationship between a little girl named Mini and an aging Pathan, the Kabuliwala. The most symbolic aspect is 'love'. The narrator loved his daughter and gave her full freedom to talk to him. Mini's mother, the traditional minded person that she was, was obviously worried about her relationship with the Kabuliwala and that was out of love. But the love that existed between the little girl and a stranger, the Kabuliwala is the core of the story.

4.7 Writing Activity:

1. Write a note on the relationship between you and your parents.
2. Interview your mother about the family relationship.
3. Write a note on urban and rural family that you have experienced.

4.8 Reference for further Study:

1. Tagore, Rabindranath. *Collected Stories*. New Delhi: G. B. D. Books. 2012. Print.
2. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Rabindranath-Tagore>
3. <https://www.culturalindia.net/indian-art/painters/rabindranath-tagore.html>

B. Offering in the Temple

Desika Vinayakam Pillai

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Poem

4.3 Terms to Remember

4.4 Summary

4.5 Skimming and scanning questions

4.6 Key to Self-assessment questions

4.7 Exercises

4.0 Objectives :

After studying this unit students will understand:

- Importance of human values.
- He relation of man and God.

4.1 Introduction :

Desika Vinayakam Pillai (1876-1954. was born in the Southern district of Tamil Nadu in a village called Theroor. He adopted simple living and high thinking as his guiding principal. He was a great follower of Gandhi and wore khadi and used to spin the charkha. He was deeply concerned with the uplift of the downtrodden. He was honoured with Kavimani and was commemorated on an Indian Postage stamp. He wrote many songs for children and his poems are lessons for them who learn Tamil in schools around the world. His masterpieces include Asiya Jothi, Nanji Nattu, Manmiyam and the translation of the work ‘Omar Khayyam’. He occupies a special place in Tamil literature.

In the present poem, the poet states firmly that the existence of God one can feel within one’s heart and not in the world outside. And if one can find Him within oneself, His appearance can be seen everywhere.

4.2 Poem :

I saw the entire temple:
I climbed up the spires as well.
My friends! Despite my search
I saw the Lord nowhere.

I saw the holy tank; the street
Where the chariot moves.
Me poor! I did not see the treasure
Of one's hard times.

There were sculpted figures;
Painting wrought beautifully.
My friend! Yet I found nowhere
The Lord wonderful.

Gold was there; jewels too.
Scented garlands many.
But my father, my Lord,
Him I saw nowhere.

They burnt joss sticks;
Lights were then waved.
My friend! I did not see there
The helper in times of need.

I saw the city of Tillai;
And the dance hall famous.
But my eyes did not gain
Him who can melt even stone.

My friend! It is no use
Worshipping lovely things
While you allow the mind

To roam as it will.

He is within the heart!

Understand this for sure.

If you could see him within

You would meet him in the temple too.

Kovil Valipadu, 1938 Translated by Prema Nandakumar

4.3 Terms to Remember

Entire (adj) : whole

Spire(n) : structure on the top of the temple

Chariot (n) : stately, triumphal carriage

Sculpted(adj) : carved

Wrought (v) : made fashioned, beaten out shaped by hammering

Joss sticks(n) : incense stick

Wave (adj) : moving from side to side

Helper(n) : a person who gives assistance

Gain (n) : obtain, secure

Roam(v) : travel aimlessly, unsystematically

Worship(v) : show reverence and adoration for

4.4 Summary

The poem "Offering in the Temple" highlights the fact that God is present but we cannot see Him even if we search the temples, the spires, the prayers, the streets over which the chariots move, sculptures and paintings. Such search is futile unless one sees God within one's heart. The poet tells how he failed to find; God even after his long and tenacious search. He failed because he did not find it in his heart. That is the abode of God, he states. The theme of the poem can be stated as: The dwelling

place of God is the heart of man and He lives in every man's heart. Unless one finds God in one's heart, he will not be able to see Him anywhere else, however one tries.

The question whether God exists or not is being discussed for ages and still it is undecided. Various ways and means have-been applied to find God or at least to seek His presence. The poet gives a long list of the places he looked for the Divine presence. Some of them are the temple, the spires, the prayers, the streets. over which the chariot moved and sculptures and paintings. But wherever he searched, he failed to find God/ the Divine. Is it the fact then that the God does not exist? The poet gives the answer to the question in the last part of the poem. He points out that God is present in everybody's heart. If one can see Him in the heart one can find God even in temples.

4.5 Skimming and Scanning questions:

A) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct alternative from those given with them and complete the sentences.

1. The poem is titled "Offering in the Temple" because.....
 - a. that is our civilization
 - b. that is our tradition
 - c. that is not the right way of worshiping God
 - d. that is not very popular form of worshiping God
2. You will find God in temple, says the poet, if.....
 - a. you look carefully for it
 - b. you can see God in your heart
 - c. you are a true devotee of God
 - d. you are conscious of 'God's existence
3. Though the poet searched God everywhere, he could find Him-----
 - a. in the temple
 - b. nowhere
 - c. on the spires
 - d. in the street
4. The poet found many scented-----

- a. garlands
 - b. jewels
 - c. gold
 - d. sculpted figures
5. People burnt -----to worship God.
- a. joss sticks
 - b. scented papers
 - c. camphor
 - d. lamps
6. -----can melt even stone.
- a. Friend
 - b. Tillai
 - c. God
 - d. The eyes of the poet
7. According to the poet worshipping lovely things is -----
- a. fruitful
 - b. useful
 - c. useless
 - d. gainful
8. God is within our-----
- a. reach
 - b. heart
 - c. temples
 - d. lovely things

B) Answer the following question in one sentence each.

1. Did the poet find God in the temple?
2. What is the poet searching for?
3. Where did the poet not find treasure?
4. How was the painting?
5. How is the Lord?
6. What did the poet not see in times of need?
7. Where is the famous dance hall?
8. What is useless according to the poet?
9. Where is the God according to the poet?
10. When can one see God in the temple according to the poet?
11. Why did the poet call himself poor?

C) Vocabulary Exercises:

A. Give synonyms of the following :

1. entire
2. search
3. famous
4. roam
5. meet
6. gain
7. treasure

4.6 Key to self assessment questions

A) 1. c. that is not the right way of worshiping God

2. b. you can see God in your heart
3. b. nowhere
4. a. garlands
5. a. joss sticks
6. c. God
7. c. useless
8. b. heart

B) 1. The poet did not find God in the temple.

2. The poet is searching for God.
3. In sculptures and paintings.
4. The painting was beautifully wrought.
5. The Lord is wonderful.
6. The poet did not see the helper in times of need.
7. The famous dance hall is in the city named Tillai.

8. According to the poet, it is useless to worship the lovely things.
9. According to the poet, the God is within the hearts of human beings.
10. One can see God in the temple only when he sees God within him.
11. The poet called himself poor because he did not see the treasure of one's hand.

C)

1. full, total
2. hunt, look
3. reputed, popular
4. stray, wander
5. encounter
6. increase, addition
7. value, prize, wealth

4.7 Exercises:

1. Answer the following questions in 3 or 4 sentences.

1. How is it possible to see God within us and inside the temple?

Ans: The poet Desika Pillai, firmly states that the existence of God one can feel within one's heart and not in the world outside. It is not possible to find the existence of God inside the temple.

2. Where did the poet try to find God? Did he succeed in it?

Ans: The poet tried to find God in various ways. He searched at the entire temple, holy tank, the street, sculpted figure, a city Tillai etc. He did not become succeed in finding the God.

3. Why could the poet not find God?

Ans: The poet could not find the God wherever he went in search of Him. There were painted sculpted figures, joss sticks, lights and worshipping of lovely things but it was no use. According to the poet, God is within the heart of human being.

4. How is it possible to see God within us and inside the temple?

Ans. : The poem "Offering in the Temple" by Desika Pillai speaks about the existence of God. The poet believes that God exists, but cannot be seen in outward display of devotion like sculptures, paintings, incense burning, singing prayers and such things. But one can see God within one's own heart and if he/she is able to find God within, he/she will see it even in temple, because God is everywhere, omnipotent (all powerful. and omnipresent)

5. Where did the poet try to find God? With what success?

Ans. : The poet was looking for God in various places. He went through the temple and its spires, the holy tank, the roads through which the chariot moved, the sculptures, paintings, gold, jewels, scented garlands, incense sticks and sacred lights but God was nowhere to be seen. Even in the famous dance hall in Tillai the God was not found.

6. Why could the, poet not find-God?.

Ans.: The poet looked for God in various places including the temple, the spires, the prayers, the streets over which the chariot moved and sculptures and paintings. But wherever he searched, he failed to find God, because unless one finds God in one's heart one is not going to find it at any other places, he concludes. That is the theme of the poem "Offering in the Temple".

2. Write notes on the following in 7 to 9 sentences.

1. The Presence of the Divine

Ans.: The question whether God exists or not is being discussed for ages and still it is undecided. Various ways and means have been applied to find God or at least to seek His presence. The poet gives a long list of the places he looked for the Divine presence. Some of them are the temple, the spires, the prayers, the streets. over which the chariot moved and sculptures and paintings. But wherever he searched, he failed to find God/ the Divine. Is it the fact then that the God does not exist? The poet gives the answer to the question in the last part of the poem. He points out that God is present in everybody's heart. If one can see Him in the heart one can find God even in temples.

2. The theme of the poem “Offering in the Temple”

Ans.: The poem "Offering in the Temple" highlights the fact that God is present but we cannot see Him even if we search the temples, the spires, the prayers, the streets over which the chariots move, sculptures and paintings. Such search is futile unless one sees God within one's heart. The poet tells how he failed to find; God even after his long and tenacious search. He failed because he did not find it in his heart. That is the abode of God, he states. The theme of the poem can be stated as: The dwelling place of God is the heart of man and He lives in every man's heart. Unless one finds God in one's heart, he will not be able to see Him anywhere else, however one tries.

3. Explain “God is within us”

Ans.: The theme of the poem “Offering in the Temple” is the presence of God in this universe. If you look for God around you, you will not find Him, till you find Him in your own heart, says the poet. It in this respect the statement “God is within-us” comes. A person's heart or mind is the; dwelling place, the abode of God, the poet states. We will not be able to see God anywhere else unless we find Him in our hearts. And this is not going to happen by giving offerings in the temple. All you need is faith, belief in the presence of God within you, he states. The God resides within us, but unfortunately we look for Him outside, he regrets.

4. The title “Offering in the Temple”

Ans. : The title “Offering in the Temple”, we think is a bit confusing at the outset, because the poet, during the entire poem, makes no offering to any god in any temple. The poem is simple; and presents no problems for the readers and yet the title baffles us. The poem talks about the various places the poet visited in search of God and his failure to find him. Well, actually a person searches God most of the times when he/she has to appeal, demand or seek something from the God. And that probably is the thing that the title suggests. The person looking for god was hoping to win His favours by offering him something. Even the incense burned and the joss sticks and lights waved are a part of that offering and it is in this sense that the title can be seen.

C) The Felling of the Banyan Tree

Dilip Chitre

4.0 Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Poem

4.3 Terms to Remember

4.4 Summary

4.5 Skimming and scanning questions

4.6 Key to Self-assessment questions

4.7 Exercises

4.0 Objectives

Student will understand

- the importance of environment
- relation of man and nature

4.1 Introduction:

Dilip Chitre was born in Baroda. He wrote poems in Marathi and English. He is one of the major post modern poets in Marathi literature. He depicted the village and cultural life of Marathi people through his poems that left a great impact of the development of Marathi literature in particular and Indian literature in general.

His literary works are celebrated with national and international awards like Sahitya Akadamy for his Marathi Poetry. His translation works of Saint Tukaram's Abhangs is known as his greatest literary works.

To learn his poems becomes a journey to culture and traditions through his images. The present poem The Felling of the Banyan Tree is published in his work *Travelling in a Cage* in 1980.

4.2 Poem:

My father told the tenants to leave
Who lived on the houses surrounding our house on the hill
One by one the structures were demolished
Only our own house remained and the trees
Trees are sacred my grandmother used to say
Felling them is a crime but he massacred them all
The sheoga, the oudumber, the neem were all cut down
But the huge banyan tree stood like a problem
Whose roots lay deeper than all our lives
My father ordered it to be removed
The banyan tree was three times as tall as our house
Its trunk had a circumference of fifty feet
Its scraggy aerial roots fell to the ground
From thirty feet or more so first they cut the branches
Sawing them off for seven days and the heap was huge
Insects and birds began to leave the tree
And then they came to its massive trunk
Fifty men with axes chopped and chopped
The great tree revealed its rings of two hundred years
We watched in terror and fascination this slaughter
As a raw mythology revealed to us its age
Soon afterwards we left Baroda for Bombay
Where there are no trees except the one
Which grows and seethes in one's dreams, its aerial roots
Looking for the ground to strike.

4.3 Terms to Remember:

Tenants : people who live on rent
Sacred : holy

Felling	: cutting
Massacred	: cut down
Scraggly	: thin
Aerial roots	: roots growing in the air
Seethes	: extremely excited

4.4 Summary:

Through his poem, 'The Felling of the Banyan Tree,' Dilip Chitre has expressed his concern over ecology and his grave concern for nature. The poem, "The Felling of Banyan Tree" is a silent protest against the disregard for moral values on which our traditions were built upon and which are now considered as 'age old values'.

Chitre has expressed his resentment through the poem in which he speaks of his father's decision to ask the tenants living in the surroundings of his house, to evacuate and the structures to be demolished just keeping their house intact, and of course the trees though temporarily. Though the poet's grandmother said that 'trees are sacred and felling them is a crime,' the poet's father paid no heed to the religious sentiments of the poet's grandmother and brought down all the trees. The legends that surround these trees are, these trees are considered extremely relevant and holy in Hinduism. Cutting trees is considered a sinful act as they are worshipped according to the Holy Scriptures. Even now also in our society, the 'raw mythology' stands excessively relevant. Thus the poet tries to emphasize on the religious sentiments of the old folks like his grandmother.

The aerial roots of the trees drooping from above in an effort to touch the ground proves the existence of the tree through decades and years. The poet witnessed the massacre of the tree which he calls 'slaughter' with great horror, and then leaving for Bombay soon which was quite different from Baroda in respect of the growth of trees. There are no trees in Bombay except the one which is carried by him from Baroda in his faded dreams. The memory of the Banyan tree in his own garden flashes in his mind and he personifies the tree by saying that this is the tree that grows in one's dreams (i.e in poet's dreams) and says that it boils (seethes) in anguish as it has been cut down.

The poet lays utmost stresses on the age old customs, and expresses his concern, anguish and resentment for mistreating and disregarding the moral values of our traditions through his verses in his poem, “The Felling of Banyan Tree”.

4.5 Skimming and Scanning questions :

A) Rewrite the following sentences choosing the correct alternative from those given with them and complete the sentences.

1. The tenants were asked to leave because..... .
 - a. they did not give their rent regularly
 - b. they were reluctant to increase the rent
 - c. the father wanted to destroy the buildings
 - d. the buildings were to be renovated
2. The grandmother used to say that..... .
 - a. trees are sacred and felling them is a crime .
 - b. trees are green and felling them is a crime
 - c. trees are sacred though felling them is simple
 - d. trees are sacred and felling them is a cruel act
3. The huge banyan tree was a problem because..... .
 - a. it had entered the speaker's building
 - b. it was huge and. wide
 - c. it was partly in other's property
 - d. it posed the danger to the roof if it feel on it
4. people were working on the tree for several days.
 - a. Fifteen b. Fifty c. Fifty-five d. Fifty plus
5. The age of the banyan trees was..... .
 - a. less than two hundred years b. exactly two hundred years
 - c. more than two hundred years d. around two hundred years

6. In Bombay, the speaker says, there are trees..... .
- in man's dreams
 - big gardens
 - selected places
 - on both sides of the roads

B) Answer the following questions in a word, a phrase or a sentence.

- Who lived in the houses surrounding the speaker's house on the hill?
- What were demolished one by one?
- Who used to say "Trees are sacred"?
- Why did the poet's father ask the tenants to leave?
- How many days did they take to cut its branches?
- How was Bombay different from Baroda?
- What was the circumference of the trunk of the banyan tree?
- What is the speciality of a banyan tree?
- What was the height of the banyan tree?
- How many people chopped the massive trunk?
- Who said that feeling trees is a crime?
- Which of the following is not word used in the poem to describe the cutting of the Bunyan tree: kill, massacre, chop, demolish, fell, saw off, cut.
- Why does the poet use verbs like massacre and chop?
- What tells us the age of a tree?

C) Vocabulary Exercises.

Complete the following table filling in the gaps where possible.

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
--	to ring	ringing	ringingly
scrag	scrag	scraggy	--
fascination	fascinate	--	fascinatingly

4.6 Key to self assessment questions:

Section I:

- A)**
1. c. the father wanted to destroy the buildings
 2. a. trees are sacred and felling them is a crime .
 3. b. it was huge and. wide
 4. b. Fifty
 5. b. exactly two hundred years
 6. a. in man's dreams

B)

1. Tenants.
2. Structures.
3. Grandmother
4. He wished to demolish the houses.
5. Seven.
6. There were no trees in Bombay; they were only in dreams.
7. Fifty feet.
8. Its scraggy aerial roots.
9. Thirty plus feet.
10. Fifty.
11. Grandmother.
12. Demolish.
13. To suggest that felling a tree is as serious a crime as murder.
14. The rings on the trunk.

C) Vocabulary Exercises.

ring

scraggly

fascinating

4.7 Exercise:

Q .1. Answer the following questions in 3 or 4 sentences.

1. What was a crime according to the poet's grandmother?

Ans.: The poet's grandmother seems to be a god-fearing woman. ; She often used to say that trees like sheoga, oudumbar, and neem; were sacred and so it was a crime to cut them down. Her approach to trees is thus religious and she thought in terms of sin and virtue: However, her objection went a begging and her son, the poet's father cut down all of them including the Banyan tree, thus grieving his mother.

2. Why did the Banyan tree stand like a problem?

Ans.: The Banyan tree was very huge in size and height. As the poet tells us it stood three times taller than their house. Its roots, he says, had gone deep in the soil. The main stem, that is,; the trunk of the tree had a circumference of fifty feet and its scraggly aerial roots fell to the ground from thirty feet or more. From all this description the poet highlights the fact that killing this particular tree was a pains taking and long lasting job. The poem is about this job.

3. Describe in brief the cutting of the Banyan tree.

Ans. : The father of the poet gave orders to cut down the Banyan tree. Fifty people with axes were engaged for this work. First they cut off the aerial roots and the branches. This took them seven days. Then they attacked the stem/trunk. They chopped and chopped the massive trunk for days and finally the tree was on the ; ground. A huge pile of wood was made on the ground. The poet: says that even then the work was not over, because the roots had to be uprooted and then only, the work would be over.

4. What was done before the felling of the Banyan tree?

Ans: The poet's father lived in Baroda. There he had a big area where there were many houses. He lived in one of them and the other houses were given on rent. One day he asked the tenants to vacate their houses near the house of the poet's father where he lived with his family. All these houses were on a hill. Then all these structures were demolished one by one before the operation of felling trees began. The Banyan tree was the last to be cut down and the poem is mainly about that tree.

5. How does the poem "The Felling of a Banyan Tree" comment on the modern man's search for roots?

Ans. : The Banyan tree in the poem "The Felling of a Banyan Tree" symbolizes the loss of ecological relationship between man and nature. People living in cities like Baroda and Mumbai have become cruelly practical. Now we rarely find big trees in big cities as the land is occupied by concrete buildings and asphalt roads. Why the father of the poet gave orders to cut all the trees around the house and demolish the houses is anybody's guess. But that speaks of the selfishness and recklessness of man and his destruction of nature, of the ecological balance.

6. How did the felling of the Banyan tree affect the life on it?

Ans. : The father of the poet gave orders to cut down all the trees including the huge Banyan tree. This was bound to affect the life that depended on these trees. For example there were nests of birds on the tree. There might be eggs laid in them. But as the branches were cut off, the birds became shelterless and had to leave their habitation and go in search of other shelter. What was true about the birds was also true about other creatures and animals like insects and monkeys. They lost their shelter and had to go away in search of a new one.

7. What is Dilip Chitre's approach to the felling of trees?

Ans. : The poem "The Felling of the Banyan Tree" tells how his father took the decision to demolish the houses and cut down all trees in his plot. The poet especially describes the process of cutting down the Banyan tree. The way he describes makes us aware that he did not like the act and looked at it as a sin. He believed, like his grandmother, that trees are sacred and felling them is a crime, a crime that is taking place every day around us. He is opposed to this and that is why he uses words like massacre, chop to underline his opposition. The last couplet brings to our mind his feeling more powerfully.

Q.II. Write notes on the following in 7 to 8 sentences.

1. The Banyan tree :

Ans.: The poet Dilip Chitre has given a detailed description of the Banyan tree. It was a huge tree with its deep roots. The tree was three times taller than the house he lived in. The scraggy aerial roots fell to the ground. It means they were on the way to turn the stem of the tree. The circumference of the trunk is fifty feet

and the branches has spread so wide that the choppers took seven days to cut them off. Fifty men were chopping the massive trunk we are told. The tree revealed its age through the rings in the trunk and it was more than 200 years.

2. Reactions of different characters to the Felling of the Banyan tree:

Ans. : Dilip Chitre records the reactions of the people in the house to the decision of cutting down the trees, especially the Banyan tree. The father decided to demolish the structures and fell all trees in his plot. He took the decision because he wanted to sell it and cleaning it would bring better price, he felt. The grandmother was opposed to it, though her opposition made no impact. She said that trees are sacred and felling them is a massacre and a crime against God. The poet too did not like the felling, though he could not oppose his father, because he was too small. But from the last couplet one can see that the fact always remained in his mind and troubled him.

3. The message of the poem “The Felling of the Banyan Tree”: Chitre's feelings about felling trees :

Ans.: Chitre's poem “The Felling of the Banyan Tree” is an eye opener for the readers. When we read it, we become immediately aware of his opposition to the felling of trees. The words like ‘kill’ and ‘massacre’ indicate that he looks at it as a crime- as serious a crime as murdering a human being. Murdering a man is easy, but murdering a tree is not easy. It takes long time and hard work. The poet echoes the view of his grandmother who said that trees are sacred and we don’t kill sacred things. He agrees with her that felling a tree is a crime. The message of the poem is crystal clear: “Save trees. Don’t kill them. Don’t commit that crime.”

4.8 Reference for further Study:

- 1) *An Anthology of Marathi Poetry* (1945–1965) (Editor), Nirmala-Sadanand, Mumbai, 1968

