

PART V
General English
Composition

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1. Essay-Writing

1. Definition —

The word “Essay” wordly means to ‘weigh, to balance’. But the verb “Essay” means to attempt. It is a short, complete composition on any subject from the piece of chalk to God showing one as individuality. Hence the scope of Essay putting is as wide as the world. There is no subject from the stars to the dust heap and from the amoeba to the man which we not be deal with an essay. It indeed a happy blend of intellect and creativity. Thus the following three things clearly emerge in the essay—

- (1) It is a short literary composition.
- (2) It states the problem from a write's point of view.
- (3) It is pleasant in tone.

2. Three essentials of a Good Essay—

(1) **Unity** — It means that the writer must stick to the points. He must not wander from the principal theme. For example if the title of the essay is Education system in India one should not write as if it were Growth of Education”. But the writer should strictly avoid all irrelevant details, howsoever, arresting and attractive, which do not fall within the scope of the subject. But simultaneously the subject may be treated in a variety of with different points of view.

(2) **Coherence (Continuous connection)** : The different ideas expressed in the essay must be properly arranged, otherwise the essay will suffer from confusion of thoughts. For instance if the subject of the essay is “Main causes of unemployment in India”. One should start the different causes in reports, paragraph, devoting one paragraph on each cause. The essay should follow a certain order line of thought and came to a definite conclusion. Hence the necessity for thinking out a line of thought before attempting to write an essay.

3. Balance :—

The different parts of the whole must have proper proportion. The various ideas receive their proper share of

emphasis. The space devoted to the development of a particular idea should be in proportion to its importance. For instance, if you write an essay on Jawaharlal Nehru, you should not devote too much to the details of his birth.

In brief an essay should be limited and to the point as brevity is the soul of wit. The language and sentence construction of the essay should be simple, direct and natural. Moreover, an essay should reveal the personal touch of the writer and the same would be colourless if it devoids of individuality.

4. Art of Essay writing —

The problem of essay writing resolves itself into three parts of attempt as under—

Ideas :— Essay is purely narrative or description of theme a student can get hold of ideas on a particular subject in the way. It is a universal fact that every topic has two sides, good and bad, merits and demerits. Moreover essay subject may be looked at from different angles for example—Political view, Social Economic, Religious etc.

A student should think from the question in order to have idea on an unfamiliar subject . What can be said on the subject from the political point of view, both for and against it? The answer that occurs to his mind would constitute one paragraph or possibly two paragraphs one on the merits and the other on the demerits. Similarly one would suggest themselves to question bearing on each of the other points of view such or social, economic, religious etc and the subject may be developed, in the light of those answers. Thus he will be able to write something even on a unknown topic.

Arrangement —

Each essay is a complete structure; It has a beginning, middle and an end. It has a head, body and a tail, introduction, discussion and conclusion.

Introduction

There are no hard and fast rule regarding the instruction of an essay. It should have an arresting and attractive introduction.

The following general principle should be suggested regarding the introduction :—

- (1) In a general way explaining the meaning and scope of the subject matter which is relevant to the subject. A good beginning is highly in an essay.
- (2) With quote an apt. quotation from writer or poet.
- (3) With a story.
- (4) An a dramatic or poetic way.

If beginning an essay with a definition of the given subject is difficult and should not to attempt it unless the definition is known before hand. Moreover never begin by defining the subject unless the subject is of technical nature. For example, if you have to write on the “Educational value of the cinema” never begin your essay by defining never what is cinema is. In short it is not necessary to define a subject unless it is obscure or unintelligible . Moreover beginning with a quotation or with story, or in a document way is also not always possible in the tense atmosphere of an examination hall. In the case of an unfamiliar subject, the highway is to begin in a general way.

Discussion

The discussion part of an essay constitutes its body and the soul. In it are stated all the ideas except essay on purely narrative or descriptive subjects. Moreover even essay may be discussed from political, social, economic religious etc. points of view. Examples from history, biographic, autobiographic religious and literary books of international repute may be produced to make a point. Charming, effective and to increase the size of an essay.

Besides good and bad merit and demerit should generally be discussed first and then with special reference to the subject. For comparison and contract the point of view may be brought out. Since the essay comes from the pen of a young man and not from the pen of an octoganarian with spectacle at the tip of this nose, the healthy mind of the young must be reflected in the essay.

An moving from one idea to another or from one paragraph

to an other, case is to be taken to see that the ideas are arranged and developed logically and naturally. Logical development of the ideas is a great quality in composition.

Conclusion

There are several ways of ending an essay as are several ways of beginning the same. In ending the essay. You should see that the end is not clumsy, obvious or inartistic. Some of the common conclusions are as follows :—

- (1) You may sum up the arguments already discussed.
- (2) You may repeat the ideas suggested in the first paragraph.
- (3) You may end with some quotation.
- (4) You may end upon some incident or story relevant to it.
- (5) You may give on abrupt conclusion.
- (6) You may give a surprise ending which might contradict of the arguments you have mentioned in your essay.
- (7) You may ask a question and provide an answer yourself.
- (8) You may end your essay by giving a note of warning.

Expression

First and foremost necessity is correct English in expression. The sentences should be short. The longer a sentence is, the greater is the risk of mistakes creeping in. It is necessary to study a few essays of different types in order to learn how to express ideas correctly. A student should be careful in the use of the tenses, articles, preposition's etc.

There are several ways of expressing ideas in a strong and backful manner. This is done sometimes by putting the predicate before the subject and sometimes by the use of several alternative phrases or words. The pictonal element enhances the beauty of a composition.

The expression used should be simple. Ideas clothed in the language of Lord Macaulay cannot be expected from the pen of a young student. Any attempt to do that may give one the impression of cramming on the part of the student. Words should flow words in a natural and graceful manner; laboured style seldom makes pleasant reading.

Classification of Essays

1. Descriptive essays :—

A descriptive essay consists of description of some place or thing. For example—The Taj Mahal, Dog etc.

2. Narrative Essays :—

A narrative essay consists mainly of the narration of some event or series of events. For example — A street quarrel, A journey by Train etc.

3. Reflective Essays :—

A reflective essay consists reflections or thoughts on some topic is generally of an abstract nature. For example—Truthfulness, Education etc.

4. Imaginative Essays :—

Imaginative essays are based on purly imagination where the writer is expected to place himself in imagination in a position of which he has had no actual experience. For example — If I were the Prime Minister of India, The autography of a cow etc.

5. Expository essays —(Explanatory essays)

It consists of an exposition or explanation of some subject for example—The power of press, Importance of science in modern age etc.

5. Practical Hints on Essay writing—

- (1) Out of the subjects given for essay-writing, pickout the one you think when you can do proper justice to weigh in your mind each word of the title of the chosen essay. If you miss a word, you may miss the true import of the subject-matter.
- (2) Once the choice has been made do not change the subject, but concentrate your thoughts on it and try to

write as much as is possible within the time at your disposal, taking care to complete make the essay a complete whole. Never leave it half furnished.

- (3) It is always helpful to propose an outline before attempting an essay. The student will do well to arrange his thoughts under different heads and sub heads. This method will prevent him from wondering from the real theme; It will also help him in writing a well estimated and well planned essay.

(4) Moreover you should be ready to decide on the line of thought of the essay i.e. the logical order in which you can manage the points you have selected . The necessity of thus arranging your thoughts according to some ordinary plan cannot be too strongly insisted upon. Without it the essay will probably be badly arranged, rambling, disproportioned and full of repetitions and irrelevancies you will have a full outline, which is to be a guide to you in writing the essay. But this is not the essay, but only its well articulated skeleton. You must now clothes the skeleton with flesh and breathe into the breath of life, before you can call your production an essay.

The essay must express the personality of the writer, that is it should be written from individual point of view showing personal touch. you should give his own view on the subject and discuss every aspect of the subject in an original manner. Never use first person in your essay except in imaginative essays like. If I were a Prime Minister of India, Autography of a cow etc. But you may use the first person plural if you like. Thus you should conclude your essay. From all this we can conclude”..... or you should conclude in general way “From all this it can be concluded.....”

(5) If the subject is a controversial one, the student should give both sides of the picture. he should try to discuss first that aspect of the subject which he disapproves of and then should dwell upon those aspects of the subject which appeal to him. For instance if the subject is “Is the cinema a blessing or a curse” and you think that it is blessing you should first show in what respects it is or can be a curse and then you should point out in what respects

it is. After it you are expected to conclude your essay.

(6) If the subject is an unfamiliar one, find out its meaning and purpose, and state the same in the introductory portion of the essay in one or more paragraphs.

(7) Now let us come to the discussion part of the essay. Think in your mind what can be said for or against the subject from political, social, religious and economic points of view. One paragraph may be devoted to each of these points of view. Quotes from great writers, poets, history, biography may be added to make those points impressive and to obtain the size of the essay.

(8) Use short simple sentences. Keep an eye on the sequence of tenses. appropriate prepositions etc. the essay should neither be too brief nor too lengthy. If the student's command of English language is doubtful he should do well to write shorter essays. A lengthy essay tends to be boring, dull and very few examiners are prepared to appreciate a dull essay. Moreover you are likely to commit more mistakes in a lengthy essay than in a short one. On the whole nothing can be gained by writing a lengthy essay.

(9) Remember in an examination hall sometimes known things are forgotten in haste and sometimes unknown things suddenly flash across our mind. So there need be no occasion for nervousness. We cut a sorry figure in essay-writing not because we do not know anything about the subject-matter of the essay, but because we do not know how to put our ideas in the proper way. A little practice will reduce this defect.

(10) Lastly the essay should be divided into paragraphs. The beginning should be distinctly separated from the rest of the essay similarly the ending should be from a separate paragraph. The paragraphs in no case be numbered nor should they be provided with headings. The essay should possess unity it can be likened to the human body which has separate parts like head, torso, feet etc. In other words, the different parts of the essay should be systematically inter-related.

1. My Best Friend or My Bosom Friend or Intimate Friend or Close Friend

Or

The Man Who I Like Much

I have many friends. All friends cannot be termed as best friends. Most of them are selfish and opportunists.

My best friend is Mr. ABC. He is of my age. He reads in my class. He is my next door neighbor. We go to school together. We sit on the same bench. We also do our homework together.

He is a very intelligent boy. He always stands first in the class. He is among the best students of the class. He is also a good player of cricket. He takes a keen interest in co-curricular activities.

He also takes care of his health. He gets up early in the morning and goes out for a walk. He takes some exercise in park and comes back home with energy replenished. He is very healthy and wealthy. It is not only because of these things that I consider him a great human being and trust him. He has a high moral character. He never tells a lie. He is a boy of his word. He stands by me through thick and thin. He helps me whenever I'm in need of his help. He is a boy of sincerity and integrity.

He is also a brave boy. Only last month he saved a drowning child while putting his own life at risk. Last year, he saved a child who was inadvertently left in a burning house by his parents.

Once we were having a trekking expedition in the Himalayas. Suddenly, my foot slipped and I fell down. I got a fracture in my leg. It was he who took me to hospital and remained with me till I recovered. He incurred all my medical expenses from his own pocket and refused to accept when I offered him money. I, therefore, like him very much. Truly He is my best friend. May he live long!

2. My Hobbies

Hobby is a pursuit or occupation not directly connected with one's regular duties or business, but it is pursued generally in spare time, as a pleasant pastime for the sake of the joy and pleasure which provides rather than out of profit motive. It gives us mental and physical relaxation.

Different people have different tastes, temperaments and interests. That being so, no single hobby can suit every body. Each one picks up a hobby which makes a special appeal to him. Man cannot keep himself engaged in serious work all the time. That not only would prove boring but also impose a severe strain on his body and mind. He, therefore, needs relief from serious work. He needs diversion. A hobby provides all these. It also prevents a person from indulgence in sheer idleness in his spare hours. There in lies the utility and importance of a hobby.

I have many hobbies to remain busy and lead a happy-go-and-lucky. My hobby is to study good books particularly religions books like the Vedas, the Upanishadas, the Ramayanas, the Geeta, the Bible, the Quran etc. The study of these classics provide me great solace and satisfaction. Moreover writing books is also my hobby and to distribute them to the various institutions and literate persons without charging any cost from them. I am the opinion that most of the people do not study religious books and it is my burning desire that they should study the religious books so that they may be able to about their religion and culture. As Francis Bacon said—

Reading makth a full man, conference a ready man and writing an exactman.

Delivering discourses is also my happy hobby in the various Arya Samajs on Sunday and I never charge any amount for it. By doing so I want to remove the veil of darkness and ignorance from minds of the masses.

Buying lottery tickets now and then is also my happy hobby. That is why I have been buying lottery tickets from a long time. Actually I have not lust and lure of winning the lottery since I have

already sufficient money at my disposal to lead a happy-go-and-lucky-life. Moreover I am fully satisfied man. But I do it due to my hobby.

Walking is my happy. Actually walking is very essential for the maintenance of our health always proper health to wealth. As Mahatama Gandhi said in his book “Key to Health”—

A healthy pauper is better than an ailing king.

To get up early in the morning is also my hobby. I get up early morning at 4 A.M. daily. I do Asana and poranayama daily according to my capacity and capability which is very vital for physique As Franklin Said—

Early to bed early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

3. A Railway Journey

Or

A Journey By Train

Our school closed for summer vacation on May 25. My father decided to take us to Simla for a change. My uncle lives there. We packed our luggage, hired a taxi and reached the station in time. We hired a coolie. He purchased us the tickets and carried our luggage to the platform. The train was to start at 8 A.M.

There was a great rush in the compartment. Luckily we got a good seat near the window. At exact eight the guard blew the whistle. He waved the green flag and the train started. Soon it gathered speed. I amused myself by looking out of the window.

The scenery outside was charming. We were passing over the ponds, tanks and rivers. There were green fields on the way. Farmers were working in them. The cattle were grazing in the fields. All the houses, huts, trees and bushes seemed wheeling back.

At Ambala we took tea. When the train started a ticket checker entered our compartment. Two passengers were travelling without tickets. They were charged and fined.

After reaching Kalka we changed for Simla. The journey from Kalka to Simla was very pleasant. The train was passing through zigzag ways. It had to pass through many long tunnels. There were green hills all around. The weather was cool and pleasant. After two hours we reached Simla. Uncle had come to receive us. We hired a taxi and reached home. The memory of this journey is still fresh in my mind.

4. A Street Quarrel Or A Street Fight

Street quarrels are very common in every village and town. Their cause are small, but their results are very serious.

It was Sunday. I was deep in my studies. Suddenly I heard a noise in the street. I kept my books aside and went to the spot. I found two young men quarrelling with each other. Many were watching them and enjoying the fun.

One was a rickshawala and other was his passenger. They quarrel led over payment of fare. The rickshawala demanded ten rupees but the passenger wanted to pay him eight rupees. From hot words, they came blows. The rickshawala gave the other a blow on the ear. The passenger paid him back in the same coin. The crowd increased every moment. Some took the side of the passenger while others took the side of the rickshawala. But nobody parted them. Their shirts got torn. Their noses were bleeding. They were abusing each other loudly.

Soon an old man came there. He looked very wise. He parted them. He used sweet words. He pacified them. He advised them not to quarrel. Thus the quarrel ended.

5. A morning walk

A morning walk is very good for health. It is a light exercise. It is equally good for the young and the old. It refreshers our minds and makes us smart.

I take my morning walk regularly. I get up at 5 A.M. and go out for a walk. My friend Ram Lal also goes with me. We often go to the canal.

The time is very pleasant. We enjoy the beauties of Nature on the way. We have deep breaths in the cool air. It gives us a found of energy. We have a stroll on the grassy lawns. Dew drops on the green grass look like pearls. Flowers laugh and leaves dance. Birds fly high up in the sky. Their songs add to the beauty of Nature.

We walk along the canal for half an hour. We have a cold bath. The waves of the running water produce a sweet music. We feel happy and gay. By this time the sun appears in the sky. We then return home. We feel fresh for the rest of the day. I can miss my meal but I cannot miss my morning walk.

6. A visit to Zoo

Last sunday, I went to the zoo alongwith my friend. We bought the tickets at the main gate and enter inside. The first thing which pleased me most was the purity and freshness of air. The sight of beautiful green trees and plants was also quite exhilarating. (gladdening)

As we went a little further, we saw a big lake like tank. I was greatly amused when I saw ducks, swans and other water birds swimming in water. Some of them were sitting on the banks and preening their feathers. We proceeded further, I saw a huge crowd of children and adults at some distance. As I saw carefully, I noticed a large number of monkeys and apes jumping from branch to branch. They were gibbering and staring at the onlookers.

Some children were throwing peanuts and parched grams towards the monkeys. The latter picked up the grams and peanuts and the them leisurely. My friend had also brought those things with him. he gave me a handful of them. I also threw them towards the monkeys. As the naughty animals picked them up I felt very

happy. I also felt amused when I found some monkeys imitating the gestures of the grown-ups.

We moved forward. In a cage we saw a lion. It was roaring. Some children were teasing it. It was very bad on their part. Moreover, a worker in the zoo told us that it was dangerous to poke ones finger or hand inside a lion's cage. We also saw many other animals such as wolves, bears, hyenas, deer, foxes, jackals and sparrows of many colours. The birds that pleased me most were Ostrich. Penguin and Kiwi. In the end, i had an Elephant ride. It was the grand finale to our visit which I'll never forget.

7. Great Man I Admire Most

On the pages of world's history are recorded in letters of gold the glories achievements of many great men—great men whom we love, respect, admire and adore. But being an Indian I have a natural preference for an Indian hero, a hero in the political fields.

Of the giants of our times in the political arena—Mahatama Gandhi, Sri Nehru, Sh. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Subhash Chander Bose and other—I admire Gandhiji as the father of the nation. But, on his own admission, more than once he had committed Himalayan blunders. Nehruji is an intellectual giant. I adore him for his deep scholarship, his excellent eloquence and his profound knowledge of world history. He is, however, an idealistic statesman.

The political leader I admire most is Lal Bahadur Shastri who is the 2nd Prime Minister of India after the death of Sh. Jawahar Lal Nehru. A born leader of men, a revolutionary of the type of Sun-Yat-Sain, Lanin, Washington and Garibaldi, and endowed with borning patriotian, courage, mature judgement and mass popularity, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose stands before the world as a legendary hero in the later chapters of the colourful and exciting drama of India's struggle for independence.

He could serve as the Prime Minister of India only for a short period, about one and a half year to be precise, but during this period he established himself as one of the greatest and most lovable Prime Minister of India.

He belonged to a humble family, and his father Shanta Prasad was a poor man. he was born on October 2nd 1904 at Mughal Saria in Uttar Pradesh. He joined the Harish Chandra High School at Varanasi where his uncle lived. Even at school he was known for his intelligence, hard work, honesty and patriotic feelings, though physically he did not have much of an impressive personality since he was short statuted and thin.

He took an active part in the Non-Cooperation Movement and though he was arrested. He was not sent to jail, being teenaged. He got later education at Kashi Vidyapeeth. He was married to Lalita Devi when he was 24 year old. He did great social work at the instance of Gandhi under whose influence he had come. he later went to imprisonment several times for offering Satyagraha. He studied a number of authors during his prison time. He translated the biography of Madam curie there he was member of servant of the people society and used to devote 10% of his income to it.

He joined as Railway Minister in 1962 in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet. But taking moral responsibility for a railway accident, he resigned gracefully.

After Jawaharlal's death in 1964, he became the Prime Minister. He had to fight the war of 1965 with Pakistan. It was the time when his greatest sterling qualities of patriotism, courage and leadership came on the surface. He won the war and signed the Tashkent Agreement, but unfortunately he died of heart attack on 11th January, 1966 while he was still at Tashkent. He will always be remembered as one of the greatest Indian. To him I pay the salute of honour and the homage from my heart. He, as a matter of fact will ever shine like the moon among the policed stars.

8. Our Education System

Education is the root, culture is the flower, wisdom is the fruit. Education is not only the catalogue of facts, figures, dates and data, but it is life light and romance. It provides the light of knowledge in order to remove the veil of darkness and ignorance. It implies the versatile development of man-head, heart and hand all three must be trained by artistic, scientific and practical education. It should teach the students to love God and man. It should instruct the students be truthful, moral, fearless, humble and merciful. It actually is a training for life in which ethics has the most dominant role. Education without moral, discipline and of decorum is injurious to human development. If religion is cut off from education, man will die spiritually.

During the British period, the System of education was devised by the rulers as per their own convenience. After Independence, it was realized that this education system must be overhauled for the benefit of the masses of this country. Several Education Commissions and Committees were established and several experiments in the field of education were made. Now 10+2+3 system of education was accepted as a model system. It has been put to trial almost all over the country and it seems to have stood the test of time.

According to this system, there is high school teaching upto class X. It covers ten years. After the 10th class, there is two year teaching (+2) in a school. After this there is teaching for three years in a university for the student to get a degree. The first ten years school teaching and thereafter 2 year teaching are controlled by a Senior Secondary School Education Board. According to this system, the student studies a number of arts and science subjects at school which are compulsory for all students. Thereafter, he studies some subjects of his choice arts/science/commerce etc. Thereafter, the student may join some professional or vocational course according to his aptitude and calibre. The brilliant ones interested in higher studies may join a university for three years to do graduation. The system seems to have worked well, but deserves some improvement.

Our education system is very defective. It has become mechanical and materialistic. It has encouraged creaming, the students are lacking in culture, in self-expression and in general knowledge. There should be equilibrium between materialism and spiritualism in our education system for the versatile development of the students.

It was founded by the British for their own convenience. Lord Macaulay was the father and founder of this system. He wanted it to produce clerks to help the British in running their administration. Today the English have gone but the same old system of education still continues. We are free but we are still slavishly following the system evolved by the British. This system of education has many defects. It must be changed and overhauled.

The greatest defect in our present system of education is that it is too theoretical. An educated man has only bookish knowledge. He knows nothing about practical things. He finds that his education has not made him fit to do any useful work for his society. It does not teach us the dignity of labour. A student is not trained to do things with his hands. Mental or physical labour finds no place in education. Educated young men are fit only to be clerks in offices. They look down upon manual labour. They consider that Vocational education is the need of the hour. We need more and more technicians, engineers and doctors. But the number of vocational institutions—Engineering, Medical Colleges, Polytechnics are limited. A large number of students who can do well as technicians, are deprived of technical or vocational knowledge.

It gives too much importance to English. At many places, it is the medium of instruction. English may be an international language. It may have rich treasures of literature. But it can never be our national language. Education must be imparted in the mother tongue. This will save much talent of the country. Students find it purposeless. They, therefore, take no interest in their studies because they know that after finishing their education, they will only join the army of the unemployed.

There is an urgent need that it should be overhauled. A great

bone of the modern examination system is that we have too many examinations. Indeed, we have examinations and tests at every step. Even to get admission in the nursery or pre-nursery class the child has to take a test not only the child but also its parents have to appear for an interview. Then throughout the career of the poor child, there are tests and examinations galore such as dialy. Weekly, monthly, termanally, semester related annual etc.

We have a pertinent saying : “Excess of everything is bad.” This should and does equally apply to the examinations. The examinations always keep the students on tenterhooks. They are often a worried lot. It is hard to find a ray of cheerfulness on the faces of most of the students. Then in this world of hard competition and pressing demands on the students from their parents and teachers, many students fall a prey to such unethical practices as copying. Gone are the days when students like Gandhiji refused to copy spelling of a word from another student’s exercise book even when he was urged by his teacher to do so. Now, not only the students themselves but also many times even their parents and the so-called all well-wishers try to exhort the student to indulge in the unhealthy practice of copying. The pity is that sometimes even the teachers play a nfarious role in this obnoxious game. Even more deplorable is the fact regarding the pressure of members of managements and/or politicians and bureaucrats on the teachers to help their wards in cheating in the examinations.

All this must be stopped in the overall national interest. If today we have students who come off with flying colours in examinations through the art of copying tomorrow we shall have these very students risen to high posts again through unfair means and thus the whole moral structure of the society and our national character will get infected. This actually is happening to a great extent at this very moment.

Another great menance, perhaps the greatest of all other menances, is the menance of leakage of papers of various examinations. There have been reports about the leakage of PMT papers right from the beginning. Similarly leak of papers of many

other examinations has sporadically taken place in the past.

Liberal education is necessary for the growth of mind. It broadens the outlook, enlightens the mind, sharpens the intellect and imparts the general knowledge. But besides it, we need technical education as well. It makes a person mentally alert and physically active. It makes him dexterious and practical. We need now scientific and practical professional education such as engineering and applied chemistry. It implies that education is to be given from the utiliterian point of view.

Modern examination is also defective. It is a device to test the knowledge and proficiency of a students in certain subjects, within a certain time limit. It is the intelligence and ability of a student or of a candidate for a post. There are three kinds of examination i.e. written, oral and practical. The main defect in the modern examination system is that it is not a scientific method that ensures an accurate test of a candidate's knowledge or intelligence. Through the grace of this system, a mediocre student may come out with flying colours while a brilliant student may cut a very sorry figure. Einstin, one of the greatest scientists, once failed in mathematics. Luck or chance plays a dominating role in the examination. For example, in U.K. some distinguished educationists once drew attention to the curious result obtained at examinations. Not to speak of different examiners, even the same examiner marked and valued the same paper differently at different times and the margin of difference was, in some cases, as great as between 25 and 55 out of 100. Thus it shows that examination is not true test of one's ability and capacity since it is a technique that is why christ siad :—

O! to be examinee is a curse, O God! put me not a test.

Moreover, another defect in the modern Education system is that the courses are too lengthy to cover within the limited period. Not to speak of revision of the same, even the teachers cannot finish it well within time before the examination. We see daily that even the children have to carry heavy bag to the school on account of lengthy courses of the various subjects which really beyond their capacity. It should not be lengthy and should be

simple and crystal clear so that an average student may be able to follow the same. There are teachers and teaches in the Modern education system but ideal teachers are vary rare. To an ideal teacher, teaching is pains, preparation, perspiration and pleasure unlike modern teacher. An ideal teacher should be the master of his subject that he teaches. His knowledge should be deep, his information upto-date, his expression rich and fluent. He cast a spell on the students whom he teaches. He should learn by heart Tagore's motto—

A teacher can never teach unless he is still learning.

As a candle cannot burn unless it is still burning.

But sorry to point out that our modern education lacks ideal teachers. Most of the teachers are money minded and their main aim have become earning more and more money by tuitions and not to secrify the services for the welfare of nation. This is the main drawback in this system and teachers should become National builders like ideal teachers in order to remove this defect and improve the standard of education. There is no discipline and decorem in the modern educational institution which is very essential for the improvement of the same. As a matter of fact, modern education system has made man merely money minting machine. But it should be make man making machine.

Most of the students are square pegs in round holes to lack of proper guidance. Parents/teachers should see the aptitude, calibre and financial position of their children and them impart them education according to their talents, tests and temperaments to remove the defect.

Suffice it to say that education is absolutely necessary to enable us to fight the battle of life. Knowledge is power. Everybody must aim himself with the knowledge that education imparts in order to serve a better way of life and to make life fuller, happier and richer.

We now want that the Indian Universities should be regarded as National institutions. The object of education should be to make each person self-supporting to develop in each man his power of self culture to strengthen mental development and to

encourage co-operation. Let the system of education be completely overhauled and we shall be achieving the fruits of true independence.

9. An Ideal Teacher

OR

My Favourite Teacher

Or

Teacher Whom I Like Most

There are men and men, but every stone is not a gem.

Teachers are everywhere, but like Mr. A,B,C, is very rare.

There are teachers and teachers everywhere. But ideal teachers are very rare. The teacher should be a man inspired by an inner call for the vocation of teaching, true torch-bearer of knowledge, man of sterling character who will serve as a living and excellent example to his pupils. An ideal teacher is not heavenly born, he is earthly born, but he acquires heavenly qualities of all the professions open to man; the profession of a teacher is the most difficult and delicate. It is a noble profession but it needs some redeeming qualities which everybody is not gifted with.

An ideal teacher moulds the character and shapes the destiny of his students who to be the statesmen, scholars, soldiers, saints and scientists of tomorrow. A very heavy but sacred responsibility rests on his shoulders. He, therefore, himself should be a man of spotless character and vast knowledge. He should have the spirit of sacrifice and social service.

He should be the master of the subject that he teaches. His knowledge should be deep, his information to-date, his expression rich and fluent. He should cast a spell on the students whom he teaches. He is a man of discipline and decorum and controls his students not with rod but with love. His high ideals should inspire confidence among the students. He may be strict in

the largest interests of the students but at heart, he is a friend, guide and philosopher for them.

He may gather from the tree of life the fragrant flower of fame and the golden fruit of greatness. He looks upon teaching not as a profession like a modern teacher, but a mission. He works with a missionary zeal. He is an embodiment of sympathy and nationality. He is always polite, courteous and sweet-natured with his students. He is a student throughout his life. He is wedded to books. He prepares his lesson thoroughly before he teaches in an effective manner. To him, teaching means pains, preparation and perspiration. He opines that Mother India expects every son and daughter to serve her with heart, head and soul. He should learn by heart Tagore's motto :—

A teacher can never teach unless he is still learning as a candle cannot burn other candle, unless it is still burning.

He inspires his students with new idea and ideas. His duty is not to give bookish knowledge only, but to widen the knowledge of his students and explain to them the problems of life. He is really the pride, hope and wealth of the institution where he teaches. He is an indispensable asset to the institution. He is punctual to a second and is always out to lend a helping hand to his students. He dedicates his whole life to the sacred cause of education.

He does not hanker after money. He works with a missionary spirit. He is the pride of the whole society. He is an asset to the nation and he is held high esteem. He is respected for his moral and intellectual qualities. He is a source of inspiration for his pupils and also is loving and sympathetic towards them. He serves as a light house of his students.

He has an attractive and lovable personality. So much so that the students feel at home in his company. He wins their confidence and tries to remove their problems. He actually is a touch for his pupils. He keeps the torch of knowledge burning every moment. It is through his efforts that a nation can become really great. Degrees and diplomas do not make an ideal teacher.

But he possesses him in the synthesis of all the good and noble qualities.

It is not a child's play to be an ideal teacher. A university degree, does not make a teacher ideal. He should infuse ideal qualities of head and heart. He moulds minds of his students with new ideas and with aspirations. He burns a flame that gives both heat and light. He must be intellectually alive in the classroom. Enthusiasm must be characteristics and noble qualities of his teaching. He loves teaching as a painter loves painting and as a singer loves singing.

10. Choice of Books Or Pleasures of Reading

It is acknowledged on all hands that books are our never failing friends. They stand by us through thick and thin. Even our best friends may desert us in time of adversity, but books never give up our company.

So, the books have the quality of making man immortal. They provide an unfailing endless immortal company. It is because great books are written by great men and women who have become immortal through books. There was a time when books were worshipped as being the embodiment of goddess Saraswati. Gone are those days, Now, not to speak of youngsters, even teachers don't read any books apart from those prescribed for courses.

Man is ever hungry ever thirsty and greedy for knowledge. Bread and Butter may satisfy his physical hunger, but to satisfy his intellectual hungry he acquires knowledge embodied in books. But the choice of books have become himalayas problem these days owing to advancement of knowledge. We are now getting drowned in the daluge of books in day and night from our presses and it is the problem of too many books which has brought into prominence of the question of choice of books. Readers of

mediocre intelligence do not know which book to read and which to avoid. Modern age is the age of specialization and therefore, a careful choice of books has become necessary mainly for two reasons :—

Firstly, human life is too short to make it possible for one to read even a small fraction of the books in the world. Secondly, not all books are worth reading. So much so that there are books which are worse than useless. These are books which should be shunned like poison since they paint passion in lurid colours and thereby undermine the moral tone of the readers. It is essential, therefore, to separate the wheat from the chaff.

Now the question arises how to make the choice. Some people opine that every one should be allowed to study whatever he likes, even bad books. The notion is that by this method of trial and error he will eventually find his way to good books. But there is some risk inherent in this experiment. For one thing it necessarily a waste of much valuable time and unhealthy influence on the minds and morals of immature readers.

These are days of democracy and individualism. Everyone should, therefore, have freedom even on the choice of books. But till a person has attained some degree of maturity of judgement, this freedom of choice may lead him astray. The safest course at the initial stage for a reader is to obtain the advice of those who can help him in making the choice to his best advantage. Such advice is bound to be in favour of choice of only such books as come under the category of good and useful books. By good and useful books are meant books which reveal to us the world as rich treasure house of knowledge to educate the mind and gave us pleasure and profit. Books which serve as a beaconlight to us in our voyage through life which will give us strength in our weakness and strength in our sorrow. There is now no dearth of such books in any civilized country.

The highest place must obviously be given to the classes amongst good and useful books, since they have stood the test of time and established their claim to be the best. They contain

pearls of wisdom and thoughts. They are of more value than a king's treasure. That is why Francis Bacon aptly said in his essay "of Studies"—

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few to be chewed and digested.

Among books as among men, there is a perpetual struggle for existence and the law of survival of the fittest applies to both. It has been said that there is a recommendation for four things namely old friends, old wood, old wine and old books. As a matter of fact there are two kinds of books, first books for a permanent time. For example all the Shakespear's as Drama. The Bible, the Quran, The Ramayana etc. are books for permanent time. Similarly, all newspapers, Magazines are books for hour. The books for us are like bulbs in the ocean of time. But classics and books for permanent time have approved their worth by the test of time. Dr. Radha Krishnan has aptly said—

A Study of Classics gives a sense of serenity, a knowledge of the tradition which have taken centuries to build on the restless rush of modern life it is wise for us to renew our acquaintance with the great creation of the human mind and spirit. Our classics provide us merit.

Our next choice should be books on subjects in which we may have a special interest and taste and also those which are of practical value in the particular profession followed by us or in building up our country. Francis Bacon has said regarding the selection of good books —

Reading maketh a full man; conference a readyman, and writing an exactman.

Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. Exercise keeps us physically fit. Reading makes us mentally wise, deep and sharp. Books are our true friends. A good book is the best of friends, the same today and forever. Books stand by us through thick and thin. They amuse us in hours of loneliness. They make us forget the worries of life. Like true friends they light our way in life.

We can get instruction as well as entertainment from them. We can enjoy the company of great writers by reading their works. Good books contain the wisdom of ages. They give us an endless store of knowledge. We can learn much from them. They provide us mental food.

Reading books is the best of all hobbies. They are a perennial source of joy. The hobby of reading books does not cost us much. We can borrow books from our friends. We can also get them from libraries. We can enjoy reading books at any period of our life. There are books to suit every age and every taste. They prove our best companions during long journeys. We should keep away from such books. We should develop a taste for reading good and useful books only.

There are books on different subjects. They are a storhouse of knowledge and information. By reading them we can derive diverse pleasures. By reading them, we can sharpen our faculty of thinking. They stimulate our imagination. We can then have a better understanding of the world. We rise from the superficial level and develop mature and deep thinking. Thus they make us better human beings. The pleasure of reading books is of course, unique. It is not a mundane pleasure of the body. It is a pleasure of the mind and of the soul. Literature is mirror of society. When we read writings of great authors like Shakespeare, G.B. Shaul Tolstoy, Tagore, etc. we forget ourselves and our familiar surroundings. We move with the characters. We feel, think act and suffer with them but in todays fast paced life, reading is not possible for every person. Lack of time, expansion of IT and growing TV culture have changed the inerests and hobbies of people. But for a cultured person books remain always a source of great pleasure. Reading scriptures and sacred books make us broad minded, tolerant and patient.

The French revolution of 1789 owed inspirated to the writings of Roussean and Voltaire. Karl Marxil Das capital inspired Lenin the leader of the Russian Revolution of 1917. The communist manifesto of Fried, rich Engels and Karl Marx in 1898 formed the basis of modern international communism.

Hence books are the most faithful friends. Our friends may change or die, but our books are always patiently waiting to us. They never cross preevish or unwilling to converse, friends sometimes. No wonder a reader become a “book-lover.” Actually book-lover is the possessor of wealth more precious than Gold since Ruskin Calls books—“Kings Treasures”. But on the contrary poor indeed is the man who does not read and empty is his life.

In conclusion, it is said that the best plan is to select some master minds of the world on a particular subject and than to study and digest some of these masterpieces since life is short and art is long. That way lies wisdom not in a haphazard selection of books and half hearted study of them.

11. Choice of Profession
Or
My Philosophy Of Life
OR
My Aim (ambition) In Life

Aim is a strong desire to achieve something. It is desire to be successful, famous, rich etc. A person without aim in life is like a boat without a ridder (a vertical piece of wood). He has no destination. He does not have any urge to make a start. He reaches no where. Everyone, therefore, should have an aim in life. An ideal person always tries to achieve his aim. Aspiring for great things in life is human tendency. The youth of today wants to climb the great heights of success. If we dream for the stars we will at least reach this moon.

The choice of profession is a universal problem. All youngmen are, perplexed by it. As a matter of fact, choosing a profession is not an easy task, a problem of life and death as it is. Profession these days are becoming really professional. Professions there are and many are great and attraction for youngmen. For instance, there is the legal profession, there is a medical profession, there is engineering profession etc. But

everyone cannot shine in every profession. Hence there is no escape from the choice of a profession.

The choice of a profession is a difficult task since the whole of the future, happiness and prosperity of an individual depends on it. A youngman should excise utmost in the choice of a profession. There are several professions open to an intelligent coupled with deligence young man. Without handwork and intelligence the success is not possible in any profession.

Life is not aimless. Life without aim is a ship without a rudder. Everyone in this world rich or poor should have a definite aim in life. Many people seem to have no definite aim in life. Such persons are washed about by the eble and flow of tides—They are tossed to and from by circumstances. They complain of hard times and blame their fate. No wonder that they cut a sorry figure in the battle of life.

Francis Becon in his essay “of Ambition” aptly remarked :—

Ambition is life choler which is an humour that maketh men active earnest full of alacrity and stirring.

Different people have different aims in life. Aims differ as names differ. The nature of aim varies for person to person. It depends upon ones family background, upbringing, social status, economic condition and vent of mind. Some aim at wealth, some aims at power, some aim at fame, some at scholarship at the profession of knowledge. On the other hand there are persons who are singularly devoid of any ambition who repeat after the point :—

My mind to me a kingdom is (Milton)

Wealth, power and fame are different magnets which attract every human heart. But these are selfish ideals.

Man does not live for himself alone. He lives for the good of the others as well as of himself. A selfish life of self enjoyment is a worthless life of dogs and crows. I worship neither wealth nor fame. It is necessary that one aim in life should be lofty and noble education is necessary for the same.

There are many factors which should determine this choice.

The first and foremost is a young man's taste and aptitude. One who is made to follow a profession for which he has no taste or liking is likely to find himself a misfit therein. He will be a square peg in a round hole as the expression goes. One who has a taste for music is likely to shape well as a musician rather than a lawyer. Aptitude, therefore, is an important factor in the choice of a profession.

Another determining factor is talent. A monitorious youngman may go in for the learned profession. But there again a careful choice has to be made. For instance, if he has an argumentative brain and the gift of gab but no head for mathematics, he is more likely to make a successful lawyer than an engineer.

A third consideration is the sufficiency or otherwise of the financial resources of youngman's family. He may have the aptitude for a particular profession; he may have the talent for it; but if his father or guardian cannot afford to pay education or training in that line. It is no use of his thinking of joining that profession.

Service to humanity is the humble and honest ambition of my life. I have no lust and lure of money, no attraction for politics, law and army and no brain for business. If I am given a chance to choose my own aim or profession I shall give my vote to the teacher profession. A teacher is a nation builder. An ideal teacher is a king of himself but master of mankind. His motto is—

Dedication to truth & toil is respect, progress and prosperity. (Swami Vivekanand)

I would look up teaching not as a profession but as a mission. I would, of course, like to be a village school master. It is the poor, illiterate villagers who needs some guiding star to lead them to proper path of progress. India today is a free democracy, sovereign, independent, secular and republic. All adults whether rich or poor, literate or illiterate have been giving the right of voting. For the success of democratic education is so essential.

I will, therefore, carry the torch of light and learning to every heart and home. I shall advise the villagers to avoid litigation,

drinking, false beliefs, narrow ideals, petrotic feeling,, spirit of co-operation, sense of duty, discipline and decorum. Real India lives in here villages—villagers are the backbone of our society. I, therefore, will spare no pains to dispel ignorance and superstitions and all other social evils which are eating into the vitals of our society. I know that financially I will be a loser but blessing of my people shall be my best regard more precious than handful of silver, gold or pearls. He who lives and dies for others never dies. Service to one's fellowman and country ones is certainly the loftiest and noblest ideal as swami Vivekanand said —

Service of suffering humanity is true working of God.

12. Achievements of Science In Modern Age

OR

Science and Religion

OR

Value of Science

Great and marvellous are the achievements of science in the modern age. Wherever we cast our eyes, we see the achievements and attainments. From the pen I hold and the paper I write on everything proclaim the glories and the triumphs of science. The advent of science has altered the life of man. With his intellect, man has proved his superiority over the other beings in Nature. Man ventured out at sea and discovered new lands. He also discovered that the earth is round and it revolves round the sun. The laws of gravitation were discovered. That is why pandit Nehru has aptly said—

Life today is governed and conditioned by the offshoots of science and it is very difficult to image existence without them.

Science has increased the speed and velocity of our life. It has bestowed upon us power equal to those of the gods. It has revolutionized our life. Miracles performed by saints and prophets have been forgotten. It has not only changed our outlook. Our

mental make-up, our thoughts and ideas but our hopes and dreams as well.

Science is a systematic study of facts and figures. It tries to reduce observations into a system. In order that the fact may be valid for science; it must be perceptible sense (sensing is false knowledge, initiation is right knowledge). Science has removed the darkness of ignorance and superstitions and spread the light of knowledge in our minds.

It has removed the boundaries of time as well as distance by inventing the means of transport and communications. The days of bullock-carts and horse-driven carriages are over now. cars, buses, trains and aeroploanes made journey faster and easier.

We can take our breakfast at Delhi, lunch at Bombay and dinner at Calcutta. The telephones, the mobiles, E-mail, Internet etc. the wireless direct talks with people across continents and oceans. The science has eliminated the barriers of time and distance.

It has provided for us numerous means of recreations like Television, Cinema DVD, Audio cassette, Video cassette etc. Whenever we become bored with our routine work, Newspaper gives us news, views and reviews. We can listen to sweet songs and see pictures on television. So much so that we can see even everything happening in any corner of the globe on television. Thus science has made the world a small room.

It has provided man many articles of daily use. These articles have made our life easy and comfortable. As fridges, cookers, gas stoves, heaters, washing machines etc. made the job of a house wife easier and comfortable.

There was a time when people used to be addicted to just opium LSD bhang, charas, heroin smack etc. Now even more than that, many of them particularly the young ones are getting addicted to the used mobile phones. Previously it was said "No life without a wife". Now it may be said "no life without a mobile." The craze for mobile phones can be guaged from the simple happening when at one place two on three classmates of a young

school students murdered him just to possess his mobile phone.

Science has invented Penicillin, X-ray, Penicillin is great blessing for us since it cures many diseases which were fatal in the past. X-ray are another miracle of science by which we can see the internal structure of human body. Extraction of tooth has now become painless. It has also enabled the deaf to hear with use of healthy taste and the lame to move about. All these are the gifts of science to the medical profession. Thus it has given eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf, legs to the lame. It has brought back many people from the noose of death. Thus it has surpasses the old miracles of mythology and has made possible the impossible things of past. Bertrand Russell apply remarked—

Science is the noblest gift of God.

Now human being is not a puppet in the hands of Nature but proved master of three World-Air, Water and sand. With the help of science we can swim in water like a fish and fly in the air like a bird. Though science man has controlled Nature to some extent. He has invented scientific instruments by which he can bring rainfall to any part on the earth. It has invented Rockets, Jet plane, Satellite etc. Man has reached the moon. So much so that many people have booked their seats for the journey of the Mars and are trying to fly to other planets, all with the aid of scientific technology.

Discovery of electricity is an another contribution of science. We can cook our food, but our milk and tea warm our room in winter season and press our clothes with the unique gift of electricity. It has removed the darkness of our homes. Science has created industries on large scale. It has increased the quantity of produce. Now machine, computer etc. can work hundreds and thousands of persons. Science is enabling now the deaf to hear, blind to read and the crippled to walk.

Science is not an enemy of religion. But science angle does not believe superstitions. Both science and religion are engaged into the search or truth. The divorce of science from religion is the cause of confusion and conflict. They are the twin brothers. They

should help mutually and harmoniously to search the truth and live the life of truth. If one ends one's life in the laboratory alone, one cannot enjoy the eternal blessings of the soul and salvation. Thus the man of science follows the path of experience and the man of religion that of experience. There is an important saying :—

Science without religion is lame and religion without science is blind.

As a matter of fact, science is a blessing in disguise, but if the scientific knowledge is misused it makes hell of it. Thus it is very good servant but very bad master for man. He should, therefore, not use it for destruction of humanity, but welfare of humanity.

While science has been a boon to mankind it has also proved to be a bane. It is because man does not use his foresight. He grows nature, tamper with it and causes immensurable damage to it. In discriminates industrialization and unbanisation have resulted in alarming levels of pollution. Man chokes the rivers with sewage. Industrial wastes and filth the modes of transport have contributed to further deterioration of the planet and they now pose threat to the very existance of the flora and fouria (vegetation and wild life). Many among us may argue that science has dehumanised man. It has made him materialistic. However the fact remains that science has provided all the means to be more civilized less brutal and crude.

Science may not be able to change the basic nature of man. Man always has inspired for pelf and power. Science can not be held responsible for this. It has helped the spread of knowledge. The print and electronic media have helped man to disseminate (spread) knowledge. How he makes use of it is up to him. It has made him aware of all developments all over the world. It has definitely provided him the tools. Whether he uses for to eat in a hygienic way or hurts his tongue with it is a his choice. But it has definitely led man on the path of civilization.

Thus we are compelled to say if a man of eighteenth century were to come to life in the world of today, he would fail to recognise

the world in which he will find himself-say-he would perhaps die of bewilderment in no time.

There are thinkers who cry halt to the march of science. They opine that it is the root cause of most of the ailments of the world. It has made life complex and crooked and it has created artificial wants. It has raised problems unknown and unheard before. Problem which delay the ingenuity of man to solve. They, therefore, support the pure and simple life. They raise the slogan "Back to the Nature". Every time our wants are becoming more and more destructive and dangerous. If they resolve never to employ science for destroying the mankind. Science would become the greatest benefactor of human race.

Thanks, thanks, thanks to the achievements of science in the modern age. It has influenced every walk of our life. The past record of science raises hope that the incredible is going to happen in the near future. We, as a matter of fact, are born, grow, move, live, and die in the lap of science.

13. Computer

The computer is one of the most brilliant gifts of science. It is an electronic device for storing and analysing information fed into it, for calculating or for controlling machinery automatically. Charles Babbage developed this device first in 1812 followed by George Boole in 1854. Howard and Aitten in 1937. Dr. John Nouchly and J.P. Eckert in 1946. These computers were named the first generation equipment. Today, with the Artificial Intelligence technology, we are using fifth generation computers. Each new generation of computers has been smaller, lighter, speedier and more powerful than the earlier ones. Now not-book sized computers like laptop are fairly common. Computers have been dominating computers like laptop are fairly common. Computers have been dominating technology since 1970 and have now entered almost all walks of life.

Writing a programme is essential for running a computer. This job is done by a software engineer. A computer programme is a complete list of instructions which the computer accepts in order to solve a problem. There are many different languages that can be used to programme a computer. BASIC, COBOL, FORTRAN, C, C++, JAVA and Visual Basic are some of them.

Speed, accuracy, reliability and integrity are some of the characteristics of a computer. It can execute over a million instructions per second without committing any mistake. It can carry out calculations in just a few minutes that would require days if carried out manually. It helps us in solving many difficult problems of multiple calculations. The computer has a huge memory. It can hold large amount of data. The software technology has seen a part of development and firms like Microsoft and Infosys have established themselves as marked leaders, pioneering the IT revolution world over. The computer has provided us with efficiency and accuracy in our work. Software acts as the medium through which communication and dissemination (diffusion) of information are carried out.

In less than 50 years, computers have influenced practically every field of activity. Many of the routine activities today are being performed by computers. Use of computers has reduced the paperwork. Now most of the work is done directly on computers. The traffic in large cities is controlled by computers. Automation in banks and railway stations has provided relief to the public and staff alike. Ticketing and reservation have become more efficient and convenient. Various types of games like chess and cards can also be played on computers. In medical diagnosis, computers are being used to locate and investigate accurately and precisely abnormalities and diseases. Business transactions and high volume of associated data are easily managed by using computers. Computer is the backbone of information technology whose major application lies in the Internet. The Internet has very useful applications in our day to day life.

One can get railway and air tickets booked online. This saves one from the trouble of standing in a queue for long hours. One can also apply for a job or admission in a school or a college by filling the application form online. This saves time and energy. One can also see results of any examination on the Internet. Tax returns can also be filed on the Internet. Income Tax form can be downloaded from the Income Tax website.

The interconnection of computers worldwide, i.e. the Internet, is revolutionizing the concept and the conduct of business. Visual and audio access to offices worldwide through the network has given rise in virtual offices. One can have easy access to information via the Internet. It is an ocean of knowledge for the students. It is a huge library. The Internet helps the students to study for the examinations. Students pursuing courses through distance education mode can study the subject online. The Internet is the fastest and cheapest way to take admission in a foreign institution, collect geographical information of any region, chat with anybody in any corner of the world or search for life partner of one's choice.

The importance of the Internet as an all-pervasive medium of the future has been well recognised in India. A very important indicator is the number of businessmen jumping on to the Internet related business. E-commerce is gaining popularity in India as it allows trade at low cost and offers enterprises a chance to enter the global market at the right time. E-commerce helps in various aspects of the business including identifying the customer, promoting sales and advertising, handling orders, taxes, shipping, payment processing, etc.

The State Governments and the Central Government have put special emphasis on computer education in India. Computer application is also being extended to legal arena. The Supreme Court of India has become the first court in the country to provide e-filing of cases.

Computerisation has created a lot of jobs for DTP operators, programmers, hardware and software professionals. It provides tremendous openings for new kinds of entrepreneurs.

The computer gives us many benefits. They can be used as typewriters. When equipped with telephone modems, with the help of computer we can chat across the world. Teleconferencing and video conferencing are also possible. The Internet helps us to keep in touch with our family and friends. One can get information about every subject known to man, ranging from government, law and services, trade fairs, conferences, market information, education and society to politics.

The computer has proved itself as a friend and servant to science, technology and industry. The computer through the Internet expands business opportunities. Computerization has been done in business, banking, electronic publishing, engineering, creative designing, fashion designing, etc. It is used in railways, airlines, defence services, research establishments, postal and communication departments, meteorology, medical science, stock-broking, etc. In defence, they help radars, missile and rocket launching. They have opened new avenues of shopping and entertainment. Telecommunication and satellite imagery are computer-based. Computerisation can play an important role in rural areas in seed research, crop disease management and software development for rural industries.

The computer also has its negative side. The technology is being misused for financial frauds, backing, threats through e-mail, vulgar messages, anit-national activities, software piracy, discloure of confidential information etc. The rise of cyber crimes, the use of chat rooms for indecent discussion, certain websites which deal in pornographic material etc. have been noticed. To check all such crimes the police have established a separate network of IT experts and developed specialised software to keep track of new breed of educated criminals. But the advantages and importance of computers out weigh the disadvantages. Through computerisation, the world has become a global village today.

14. Television

Television, a miracle of science, was invented by J.L. Bained, It was introduced in India on an experiment basis in Delhi on 15-9-1959. This was made into regular service in 1965. On 1-4-1976 Doordarshan was delinked from All India Radio to from an independent Directorate. There have been persistant demands for All India Radio and Doordarshan to be made independent and unliased bodies. The Prasor Bharati Act is a step in that direction. With its help one can see live telecast of various events on the screen while sitting in one's own house.

Television is one of the great wonders of the modern age. It is one of the most effective means of communication to millions of people all over the world. Television has an edge over the radio as it has a visual effect besides its sound conveyability. Now, thanks to the satellite facilities, television has occupied its place in the houses of even the commonest people in all parts of our country.

Now, there are numerous TV channels such as News Channel, Religious Channel. Besides the Doordarshan, we have other TV companies such as Zee TV, Star TV, Jain TV etc. The cable system have come handy to the T.V. viewers. Now DTH is all poised tro invade many houses.

We get news, views and entertainment over the T.V. A large number of series and films are telecast over the T.v. Care should be taken that only healthy programmes are telecast. It is a good means of commercial advertisement. Only good asdvertisements should be allowed to be telecast over the T.V.

Television is one of the most important invention of the present age. It has brought about a revolution in the field of entertainment and information. It has brought the world very close together. Sitting in our drawing room, we can watch life happenings in all parts of the world. We can sit at our dining table, enjoy the dishes and watch a match or movie at the same time. There are some very educative programmes also for the young people.

In fact, television is the most powerful medium for educating, instructing and entertaining all categories of people.

Programmes can be designed to suit different sections of society. For example, Krishi Darshan programmes are playing an important role in educating the rural folk. Special national integration and focus people's attention on the prevailing social evils.

But like all inventions of science, the television is also not an unmixed blessing. It has some grave disadvantages also. It is playing havoc with the younger generation. They have become addicted to T.V. They neglect their studies and spend most of their time watching the television. The idiot box (television) is turning the young people into idiots. It kills all their imagination and turns them into dullards. Cable TV is another nuisance. Parents don't know what to do with this new evil. If things continue like this, we will soon have a generation of blockheads. Certain programmes on some T.V. channels don't conform to our moral standards. There is too much vulgarity (uncivilization) and violence shown in them. Their obscenity is shocking. It has a very unhealthy effect on the young minds. They are not yet mature enough to decide what is a good and what is bad. They try to ape all that they watch on the T.V. Thus, the youth are led astray and start indulging in immoral activities. They are getting attracted more and more towards western culture. They are forgetting their own moral and cultural values. For example, instead of celebrating the birthday of their own saints and gurus, they have gone crazy about Valentine's Day.

Television has become an obsession with many young men. They neglect their studies and remain glued to the TV all day. Then their studies suffer and their eyes are also affected. They become lazy and lose all interest in work. But we can't blame the T.v., just as we can't blame science if man use it for destructive purposes. It is in our own hands how we use a thing—for a good or a bad purpose. Excess of anything is bad. We ought to persuade our children to make a judicious use of the T.V. Television has come to stay. We can't do without it. It has a number of advantages and we must use it for those advantages only.

15. Discipline

Discipline is the process of training oneself in obedience, self-control, skill etc. The controlled, ordered behaviour results from such training. Discipline is the basis of the whole universe. The solar system is governed by certain laws to maintain perfect harmony and beauty. Without this order, there would be utter chaos. Discipline is a basic requirement of a civilised society. Citizens of a disciplined nation work with a spirit of cooperation and unity. Aristotle has rightly said,

Discipline is obedience to rules formed by the society for the good of all.

Buddha Said—

To enjoy good health, to bring true happiness to one's family, to bring peace to all, one must first control his mind, he can find the way to enlightenment and all wisdom and virtue will naturally come to him.

Discipline is said to be broadly of two types one is physical discipline and other is moral discipline. Physical discipline may be observed by anybody by just being bold in the face of danger. But moral discipline demands the controlling of emotion and giving up many things like a hashment, ego, greed, anger, desire etc. That is a more difficult task particularly for a worldly man only a stoic (Hermit) can observe it is letter and spirit. Discipline should be inculcated (infroced) from a very young age. Talent and genius alone are not enough to achieve success. Discipline has an equally important role to play. Talents blossom in a disciplined person.

Freedom is highly cherished and much valued privilege in our society. But absolute freedom is not possible. Discipline puts some restrictions on us, which are necessary in the interest of society. Discipline is not only desirable but also indispensable (absolutely necessary). Wherever discipline and regulation of human conduct are absent, moral and material deterioration sets

in. Absence of discipline means decay. To prevent decay, discipline has to be imposed in the common interest and for the common good.

The importance of discipline in educational institutions is well-recognised. There should be a proper balance between discipline and the freedom of students. Educational institutions should have a peaceful and calm atmosphere to enable the students to acquire knowledge. There is a growing discontentment among the students. Because of this discontentment, we notice that discipline in our schools and colleges has considerably declined. Students are disrespectful to their teachers. They misbehave in the classrooms. They organise strikes and take the law into their hands. The government as well as the educational authorities should take necessary steps to improve the atmosphere in the educational institutions.

Discipline in schools may reduce the violence and vandalism (wilful destruction) and help the students to focus better on their studies and career. Discipline is important even in the family. Parents must raise their children in a pleasant and disciplined atmosphere. They should teach them the right values. They should themselves lead an orderly life so that their children can learn from their example. Children growing in disciplined and happy homes become responsible adults. But the children of divorced parents and from broken homes feel insecure and the generally indisciplined.

The strength of a nation lies in discipline. Discipline is regarded as the backbone of the national unity. Citizens of disciplined nations can work more smoothly and are filled with the spirit of unity, brotherhood and co-operation. Discipline helps the nation to make progress, fight external invasions and maintain unity. The Government makes laws to maintain law and order in the country. The laws are enforced to discipline the citizens and to maintain peace and harmony in the country. History has shown that dictators are firmly opposed to the grant of basic rights and liberties to the people. They want blind, unflinching obedience.

That was Hitler's technique in Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Italy. They thought that discipline was very necessary for the nation to develop. But discipline does not mean the withdrawal of personal liberty. It provides one the guidelines to use one's freedom in a right manner. This is possible only if the citizens do not take law into their own hands.

Discipline is the lifeline of the military departments. The armed forces follow a certain code of conduct. It demands loyalty to the country and to superior officers. It demands a spirit of fellowship and readiness to cope with an emergency. It is the duty of a soldier to obey the orders of his commander. No army can put up a brave front against the enemy if it lacks discipline. Discipline is also important in games and sports. A player follows the rules laid down for a particular game. he cannot play against the set of rules. The players in a team should act as a single unit and obey their captain.

Discipline is very important in the social and political life of a nation. In many government offices, one can see that work is done in an irresponsible manner. Things will improve if the employees do their duty with dedication. Thus will happen if they impose self-discipline. People create chaos in public places by their indisciplined behavior. They show lack of order and manners while boarding buses and trains. Eve-teasing is another example of irresponsible behavior on the part of our youth. The rising crime graph in the country is due to the lack of discipline.

Members of political parties should follow a certain code of ethics. They should always act in a disciplined manner. In the past leaders fought for freedom and now our leaders have the freedom to fight among themselves. The direct telecast of Parliamentary Session on Doordarshan gives us a picture of the unruly behaviour of our respected Parliamentarians inside the Parliament. The common man has started losing faith in political parties and the system.

Without discipline there can be no scientific advances, no industrial or technological progress, no settled system of law, no exploration and no development. Discipline is essential for

personal growth and national prosperity. Absence of it can lead to failure, defeat and backwardness. All citizens should follow the rules and regulations laid by law. Discipline means full realisation of the sense of responsibility. This will bring progress and prosperity in the society and the nation. A proper and reasonable balance has to be struck between liberty and discipline. The restraints of discipline must of course be designed for the social good and it is obvious that excessive restraints will inevitably lead to the erosion (Act of eating away) of human liberties.

Those who describe law as restraints on liberty and hostile to individual freedom apparently fail to understand the true concept of liberty and discipline. It is the State which acts through laws that ensure justice and equality of opportunity to all. So it is true to say that discipline ensures justice and fair play. Discipline is the utmost importance on the road one must run vehicle in the proper level and always keep to the left normally. A careless pedestrian can get crushed under the wheels of a vehicle.

16. Good Manners

Manners refer to a person's way of behaving towards others. Manners separate man from animals. A person without manners can hardly deserve to be called a human being. Good manners imply polite social behavior. They play an important role in one's life. Good manners are the means for developing social relations. They help a person in making good friends. They build one's reputation as one grows up. The social standing of a person is judged by his manners. Polished and polite manners create a healthy impact on society.

Learning good manners should be done early in life. Good manners come from parents. It is essential that parents should themselves be well-mannered. They should teach manners to their children. Some parents go on meeting the demands of their children. They do not care to teach them good manners. Such children grow up as spoilt (corrupted) individuals lacking

manners. Later on, the parents repent. It is generally seen that parents advise their children to speak and to behave politely but they themselves talk in impolite manner with each other before children. This adversely affects the children and they also start behaving like that. So, it should be avoided by parents. Therefore, it is necessary that parents guide their children at the right time. Good manners need to be cultivated. Children with good manners are liked by all. Ill-mannered children bring disgrace to the family.

Children also learn good manners from their teachers, elders, good friends and others. All-round development of a child is possible only if he is groomed in good manners. Good schools lay great emphasis on the cultivation of good manners in their students. Children can learn a lot from good schools and good companions. Good manners are the backbone of the society. They are essential for social life and individual peace and comfort. Well-mannered people are respected and appreciated everywhere. If a person is dressed well, it does not mean that he must be possessing good manners as well. A man without manners remains a savage. It, therefore, is very necessary to have good manners.

Courtesy and politeness are the key to good manners. Words and phrases like 'I am sorry', 'Please', 'Kindly', 'Thank you', 'Sir', 'Madam', 'I beg your pardon' etc. should be used often. They create a healthy impact and a sense of respect in the minds of others. If they are spoken at the right moment in a soft and sweet voice, they work wonders. Even if something negative has to be said, it should be said in such a way that it does not hurt the feelings of the other person. One should also respond positively to a negative situation.

One should be tolerant about the opinions of others. One should not raise one's voice in anger or disgust. One should learn to disagree gracefully. Good manners demand respect for the feelings and opinions of other people. One should not be criticised for having a different view on a particular subject. Discussions on

controversial or sensitive issues lead to nowhere. One should avoid getting involved in such discussions.

Today we find that good manners are in danger of imminent extinction (suppression). People are rude, rough and impolite. They do not show any courtesy to the other person. There are some people who cannot bear to be parted from their cell phones, no matter where they go. They always attend to their phone-calls, ignoring the place and people around them.

The new propensity (A strong natural tendency) for addressing everyone by their first name, irrespective of age and status is also not regarded as good manners. People have become insensitive to the feelings and needs of others. Sometimes our co-passengers in train or bus bother little for the comforts of others. We must maintain some minimum level of courtesy. Rude inconsiderate behaviour is also very common, when people use public gymnasium, library, cyber cafe, food outlets etc. People do not even bother about the inconvenience caused to other people.

One should be considerate to elders, ladies, the sick and the handicapped. One should always offer them a seat while travelling in a bus or a train. An old or a blind person should always be helped to cross the road safely. While riding a vehicle, one should not blow the horn unnecessarily. One should not ridicule the blind and the lame or other handicapped people.

If one talks, one should listen too. It is a sign of bad manners if one goes on talking and does not listen to what others have to say. One should not interrupt the others while they are speaking. One should avoid using slang language. Garbage should be thrown only in the dust bin. One should not spit where one is sitting or standing. One should also develop good civic sense. The mouth should be covered with a handkerchief while coughing or sneezing. Good manners enrich the personality of an individual. A well-mannered person is liked by everyone. Good manners enhance his value and make him a precious human being. Good manners cannot be borrowed, but have to be cultivated over a long period.

Hence manners make a man. Good manners are admired by all. They make a person even more important than the laws of the state. If we are in a company we should talkless and listen more. Whenever somebody does us a favour, we should use the words “thanks”.

17. Population Problem
Or
Population Explosion
Or
Family Planning

In population, India is the second largest country of the world. The population of our country is above 136 crore. The population of our country is increasing at an alarming rate. It is estimated that about 50 new are born every minute. Thus we have reached a stage of population explosion.

There are various factors behind this sorry state of affairs. Most important among them is illiteracy. The government has fixed the minimum marriageable age for a boy as 21 years and a girl as 18 years. But in states like Bihar, orissa, Rajasthan, etc. people never bother about this. hence, child marriages are still common. Child marriage is a great factor for the rapid growth of population in india. The illiterate people think that by adding more members to their families they will get more earning hands. Being too poor many people have not still got the approach to T.V. etc. for entertainment and instructive purpose. So, these poor people find recreation only in sexual indulgence. this also leads to increase in population.

Another factor is the reduction in the death rate. The progress in medical science has also reduced the death rate. It is supposed that in the coming days, death rate will be reduced further due to the eradication of epidemics like plague, malaria, cholera etc. As a result, the problems of food, clothing, shelter, medicines, education etc. will aggravate (provoke) still further.

The other main factor, which is responsible for the increase in population is ignorance and superstitions of the people, in particular of those who live in villages and in poor states. They do not believe in applying the family planning methods and think that the children are the gifts from God.

To our great surprise, India is an important producer of milk, vegetables, fruit, wheat, and rice but we are unable to export on a large scale these items that they could earn a lot of foreign exchange for our country. It is because we are too many in number to spare these items.

Hence population is one of the most horrible problems in India. The Government has taken a number of steps in this direction to tackle this problem. The family planning devices are given free of cost in the government hospitals. The government is trying its best to give at least the primary education to all, so that every citizen can understand his responsibilities and rights towards the country.

There is no denying the fact that although millions of births have been averted in India through the family planning programme, yet the programme has gone away and we have not been able to achieve the desired results. To achieve the desired result, the poor uneducated people should be awakened on large scale through spread of education. Government make law that no couple can not produce more than two children as prevalent in China for prosperity and welfare of the nation.

18. Rising Prices

India is a developing economy. Rise in prices is inevitable in a developing economy. The programmes of economic development generate larger employment and income. These increase the demand for consumer goods and services. There has been a sharp increase in prices of essential commodities in the past few years. This has been really a matter of great concern.

Inflation is a rise in prices and wages caused by an increase in the money supply and demand for goods, and resulting in a fall in the value of money. Limited inflation contributes to economic growth. But for some time now, the level of inflation has gone far beyond acceptable limits. This has caused harassment to the common man. The standard of living of the common people is closely linked to the nation's economic situation.

Black marketing and scarcity of essential commodities are both causes and effects of rising prices. Corrupt traders try to earn money by indulging in these practices. Corruption, in all its forms, fuels price rise. The alarming rise of population is another factor for the rise in prices. India is the second most populated country in the world with a population of more than 136 crore. In spite of the considerable developments in all sectors since Independence conditions of scarcity still prevail due to overpopulation.

The majority of the people of India belong to the poorer sections. The Government should take measures to tackle the menace (danger) of price rise at the earliest. The consumers should be guided about their rights and privileges. They should be made aware of the corrupt practices. The public distribution system should be strengthened. Corrupt officials should be brought to book. Effective steps should be taken to increase production in all sectors. To reduce the demand and pressure on our limited resources, the rise in population should be checked.

Rise in prices gives rise to economic disparities. It widens the gap between the rich and the poor. Due to soaring prices, even food is getting beyond the reach of the poor. A democracy cannot flourish in such a condition. However some steps taken by the central government has given some relief to the common people. Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is one of them.

There is a testimony (evidence) to the fact how rise in prices leave a great impact on the common man's mind. In 1990s, the

sudden and steep increase in the price of onions brought about the downfall of one State Government. A similar rise in the price of sugar brought down another. Continuous price hike may lead to anarchy—a complete failure of all government and official systems. Effective steps must be taken to solve the problem of price-hike. The government's mounting administrative expenditure should be curtailed.

Rising prices spare neither the rich nor the poor. Rising prices have given rise to widespread distress among the fixed income groups, viz., wage earners and the salaried classes. The Central and State Governments often blame each other for the rise in prices. The drop in agriculture production during the last couple of years has resulted in the shortage and availability of food items, which hit the economically weaker sections of the society the most.

Food prices are cyclical in nature. A sharp increase in food prices during the year 2009-10 period has been a cause of concern. A significant part of this inflation is due to supply-side bottlenecks in some of the essential commodities, precipitated by the delayed monsoon and drought conditions in some part of the country. India cannot be immune (secure against attack) to global price situations especially when a significant proportion of the country's requirement of oil is met through imports.

For food prices to stabilise or to be brought down, agriculture production would have to be given top priority. Incentives for the farmer, subsidies for fertiliser and seeds (it may be reviewed on year to year, crop to crop basis) and remunerative rates for farm produce may help to increase the yield. Availability of easy loans to help mechanise the farming may also help to increase food production.

The middle man, who makes hay, while the farmer suffers, may either be removed or his role minimised. Prices of food items multiply many a time, when they leave the field and reach the

common consumer through the street hawkers. Severe action against hoarders, who pile stocks, while the common man suffers must also be taken. Forward trading in food items must be banned. If these steps are taken sincerely by the Central and State Governments, the common man may be spared the pangs of rising prices.

19. Pollution

The word 'pollution' has been derived from the Latin word 'pollutionem'. which means to make dirty. Pollution is the process of making the environment, i.e. land, water and air dirty by adding harmful substances to it. Pollution causes imbalance in the environment. This imbalance has threatened the very survival of all forms of life. It is a threat to the whole world.

Environmental pollution is a serious problem of the industrialized societies. The industrial development and the Green Revolution have adversely affected the environment. People have converted the life-supporting systems of the entire living world into their own resources and have vastly disturbed the natural ecological balance. Serious degradation and depletion (reducing greatly the quantity) have been caused through overuse, misuse and in its management of resources to meet the human greed.

Environmental pollution is defined as the unfavourable alteration of our surroundings. It is a by product of man's activities which directly or indirectly are responsible for the changes in environment. These changes could be in the physical, chemical or biological characteristics of land, air or water that harm human life and other living things. Population explosion, rapid industrialisation, deforestation, unplanned urbanisation, scientific and technological advancement etc. are the major causes of environmental pollution. Nearly 35 per cent of India's total land area is subjected to serious environmental pollution. Three fourths

of the earth consists of water, yet there is scarcity of potable (fit for drinking) water for drinking. In India, all the sources of water like rivers, lakes, ponds and wells have been (polluted) and are unfit for drinking. As a result of the increased use of fertilizers, the rivers, seas and oceans have become contaminated (polluted) with harmful pollutants. It is estimated that more than 500 tons of mercury enters the ocean every year. Oil slicks, pollution caused by the flow of industrial waste, sewage and fertilizers have also threatened the aquatic (living in water) life.

Industrialization has led to urbanisation. The migration of rural population to the cities in search of work has created an unhealthy environment. It has led to overcrowding and establishment of slum areas. Towns and cities are full of smoke, fumes, dirt, dust, rubbish, gases, foul smell and noise.

Air pollution is the most is the most dangerous form of pollution. It results from gaseous emission from industry, thermal power stations, domestic combustion, etc. Due to air pollution, the composition of air is changing all over the world. Most of the gases and air pollutants are produced by burning fuels. Burning of coal produces carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, etc. which are responsible for acid rain. Chlorofluoro carbons are widely used as propellants and as refrigerants which cause ozone depletion. (Art of exhaughting)

Nuclear explosions and nuclear tests also pollute the air. The spread of radioactive materials into the air has increased. This radioactive pollution may cause cancers, abnormal births and mutations (changes) in men.

The Taj Mahal in Agra is affected by the fumes emitted by the Mathura refinery. Reports estimate that the monument would get defaced within a span of twenty years because of the harmful effluents (Liquid waste matter) of the emission from the refinery.

Water pollution adversely changes the quality of water. It disturbs the balance of the ecosystem and causes health hazards.

Water becomes polluted by the presence or addition of inorganic and organic or biological substances. Industrial effluents which are dumped into the rivers further add to the water pollution levels. Noise is also one of the major pollutants. The general noise level in the mega cities is rising alarmingly. Noise is mainly caused by loudspeakers, air-crafts and other vehicles, processions and rallies. Soil pollution usually results from the disposal of solid and semi-solid wastes from agricultural practices and from insanitary habits. The soil gets heavily polluted by hazardous materials and micro-organisms, which enter the food chain or water and create numerous health problems.

The emission (act of issuing) of greenhouse gases has led to climatic changes. The increase in pollution has resulted in global warming. Global warming is an average increase in the Earth's temperature due to greenhouse effect as a result of both natural and human activity. The term climate is often used interchangeably with the term global warming. The term climate is often used interchangeably with the term global warming. The ice-caps in the polar regions have begun to melt fast. This has resulted in the rise of the water level of the seas and oceans. Grass sprouting in Antarctica and snowfall in the desert of the United Arab Emirates are all the warming signals of global warming. These are caused by the Greenhouse Effect. India is a tropical country. Destruction of forests has led to climatic changes. It has also led to the extinction. No longer in existence of many rare species of wildlife.

Pollution causes different types of diseases. Air pollution causes allergies, asthma, lung cancer and bronchitis. Radioactive pollutants cause respiratory problems, paralysis, cancer and other diseases. Excessive noise pollution can lead to deafness, anxiety, stress, increase in the rate of heart-beat and other health problems. The depletion of the ozone layer can also result in skin diseases.

In order to fight this menace of pollution, vigorous efforts should be made. The anti-pollution law should be strictly implemented. In order to check water pollution, sewage and the factory waste should be properly treated and cleaned before discharging. Trees should be planted everywhere and vehicles should be made eco-friendly.

Public education and awareness of the relationship between climate change and human health is a key to deal with these problems more effectively. General awareness is must to save our planet from destruction. All the nations of the world should work unitedly to control environmental pollution.

20. Problem of Unemployment In India

Unemployment is one of the major socio-economic problems being faced by India. It is a state when people are willing to work but are unable to find a suitable job. It is the state of being out of work. Today, both educated and uneducated persons are facing the problem of unemployment. India is a developing economy. Unemployment in India is of various types, viz., structural disguised, seasonal, rural and urban unemployment etc.

People desire to work, but there is no work for them. They do not have the right skills, or proper opportunities do not exist. This is called structural unemployment. When more than required people are employed, for the same job. It is called disguised unemployment, If a part of labour force is withdrawn, the total output remains unchanged.

In the rural parts of India, cultivation is not done throughout the year. Farmers remain unemployed for a few months. In industries like cold drinks, crackers, sugarcane industries, people get employment for a particular season only. This is seasonal unemployment. Unemployment or underemployment levels for

women are higher than for men. The problem of unemployment is more acute among the educated people. The employment is more acute among the educated people. The employment situation for the youth is truly depressing.

The socio-economic consequences of unemployment are very dangerous. It is a waste of manpower. It leads to poverty and slow rate of economic growth. It also leads to frustration among the educated youth. It threatens peace and stability of the country. The youth get engaged in anti-social activities like smuggling, drug etc. Unemployed person is forced to give up all moral values, and norms of society.

There are many causes for this serious problem. The root cause of unemployment is over population. India is an agriculture-based economy. About 70 per cent of the total population is dependent on agriculture. Labourers find employment mainly during the sowing and harvesting season. For the rest of the year, they remain without work. Another cause is illiteracy and the system of education in India. About 35 per cent of our population is still illiterate. But even the educated are unemployed today. The system of education should be such that students are given practical training to work in the future. Vocational training should be provided to them.

Unemployment is a great evil. It means starvation and misery; it pollutes society; it turns good men into bad; it turns an honest worker into a criminal. It encourages dishonesty and corruption, glorifies falsehood, brings out the dark side of human character and makes one blind to its bright side. It is difficult to expect truth, nobility, honesty from a man who cannot have two square meals a day, and cannot provide food and clothing for his family.

Unemployment is a danger to a State. It creates discontent; discontent generates disaffection; disaffection breeds sedition, and sedition may result in a revolution. The unemployed become violent critics of the Government and hold it responsible for

anything and everything that happens in the country, and thus become potential enemies of the State.

Some idea of the magnitude (importance) of the problem can be had from the figures of unemployment published from time to time by the Employment Exchanges in the country. These figures disclose an alarming state of things, even though they do not tell the whole story. The Government of India survey, sometime ago, placed the number of the unemployed in the whole country at over four crore. This shows what a colossal waste of manpower, capable of producing wealth, is taking place in India. The fact that more than one crore new entrants appear in the employment market every year due to the growth of our population threatens to create political and economic chaos in the country.

The educated ones run after white collared jobs which are hard to seek because of fewer jobs, reservations, glut of the qualified people, corruption, nepotism, favouritism and so many other factors. Our universities are turning out graduates like nuts and bolts in factories. There is a glut of not only arts graduates, but also commerce, engineering, medical and other graduates in several technical, technological and managerial fields and disciplines.

However, there are emerging on the horizon, thanks to globalisation and Information Technology revolution, several new diplomas and courses which can help the young people to become proficient in them and get alternative jobs. But all the people cannot avail themselves of and get alternative jobs. But all the people cannot avail themselves of this opportunity. It is because they lack awareness, will, means, resources, guidance, etc.

The problem of unemployment can be solved only if our government and the society are both seriously interested in doing so. The upper class, to which the bureaucrats, politicians and industrialists of our country belong, is getting a whopping chunk of the exchequer in the form of pay, profits and other facilities. The

bureacrats pay scales may be cut down and with the amount saved the unemployed can feed their families.

At present, whereas unemployment in general is a serious problem, higher posts are manned by either rich and powerful families, or person from reserved categories. those who are economically weaker and do not fit in any reserved category have been left high and dry.

The problem of unemployment can be solved by bringing about a comprehensive planning system for many years may be, two decades or so, keeping in view the likely rise in population and expected changes in the social set-up and scientific and other spheres. The best way is to start new courses which are relevant to the times. New development schemes both in urban and rural areas should be started. The youth should be employed there.

Some self-financing schemes should also be started. The youths should be given liberal loans on easy terms to start their own enterprises on small-scale. Such youths should be provided free training and guidance and supervision in starting and running their plants at suitable places. It is in the fitness of things that the government have already started some useful Rozgar Yojna. But in India there is still much scope for development. In rural areas in certain states, conditions are pretty bad. In slum areas almost everywhere, they are far from satisfactory.

Young people should be sent to work in slum areas, health resorts, rural development works, illiteracy, poverty, disease eradication programmes. for this, they must be paid adequately. Some means should be adopted for their absorption of rehabilitation in one or the other field, as the case may be, keeping in view their qualifications, experience, aptitude, family circumstances, etc.

Of the various remedies available for tackling in problem, the most potent seems to be rapid industrialisation of the country.

This implies development of both large-scale and cottage industries. Besides their larger employment, potential cottage industries has certain strong points in their favour, namely, that they do not require a large capital, no delicate machinery, technical knowledge of a high order. They will shall provide a secondary occupation to agriculturists during the period of their enforced idleness. Expansion of trade and commerce is another means of reducing unemployment.

A radical change in the prevailing system of purely literary education is also called for. This is being effected by our government by the establishment of a large number of vocational and technical training centers all over the country and arrangements are also being made to convert many of the existing schools into basic and multipurpose schools. The unemployment problem must be tackled with utmost care. The future of the country lies in the hands of the youth. Their betterment would mean the betterment of the country as a whole.

2. Letter-Writing

Everyone of us is required to write letters to parents, relatives, friends or others. It is, therefore, important that we acquire the art of letter writing. Letter may be divided in many classes as under :—

1. Social Letters
2. Business Letters
3. Official Letters
4. Letter to Newspapers
5. Application for Employment etc.

Parts of Letter

1. Heading : It consists of the writer's address and the date on which the letter is written. These are written at the top left hand comes of the first page of the letter. The number of the residence and the name of the street or bazaar are written in the first line. The name of the town is written in the second line. The date is written below the address.

Note : The date may be written in either of the following ways :

July 1st, 2018

1st August, 2018

2. Salutation : It is the normal way of beginning a letter. It depends upon the intimacy of the writer with the person addressed to. It is written a little below the date and on the left hand side of the letter. Its first and the last word begin with a capital letter.

3. Body of the letter : It contains the message of the letter. Write in simple, clear and correct language. Write in a natural style thinking all the while as if you were speaking to the addressee. If the message is long. Divide it into paragraphs.

4. Subscription : It follows immediately the body of the letter and is written on the left hand side of the letter. It begins with a capital letter.

5. Name of the Writer : It is written just below the subscription.

6. Address on the envelope or the postcard : It should be complete and neatly written. The Pin Code should be mentioned.

Point to Remember

While writing letters, bear in mind the following points :—

1. Do not start writing a letter at once. Think of what you are going to write in it. Just down your ideas and arrange them properly.
2. Be brief and to the point. A letter should not contain any unnecessary matter.
3. Divide a letter into paragraphs if it is long.
4. Be natural in writing a letter. Imagine as if the addressee were sitting beside you and you were speaking to him.
5. Write neatly and legibly clearly.
6. Be courteous in writings.
7. Close a personal letter with some expression of regards or affection :
With kind regards.
With kindest regards.
With best wishes.
With love and best wishes
With love to everyone at home.
8. Do not use an apostrophe (') before (s) in letters.

9. Revise your letter and correct any mistakes that you might have made.
10. Use short forms e.g. don't, won't, etc. in personal letters. But not in business letters.

1. Write an application to the Deputy Commissioner of your District applying for the post of a Steno Typist.

Place

Date

To

The Deputy Commissioner,
Panchkula.

Subject : **Application for the post of Steno Typist**

Sir,

With reference of your advertisement No. _____ dated _____ in the Newspaper. I like to offer my services for the post of Steno Typist under your kind control. My particulars as required are given below :—

I qualified B.A. from Panjab University in 2017. I qualified the course of Steno Typist from I.T.I. in 2018. My speed of short hand as well as of typewriting in 100 and 60 words per minute respectively. I have a special attitude and taste for the same.

At present I am working as a Steno Typist to Prof. M.L. Kapoor of the Government College, Panchkula. If you refer to him he would correctly speak highly of my ability and work. I am applying for this post with his permission. I am attaching a testimonial from my present employer testimony to my moral character and qualification.

My age is twenty and I enjoy rebust health. If you select me, I am confident I shall give you every satisfaction. Moreover, I

assure you that I shall leave no stone unturned in coming up to your expectations.

Thanking that my application will receive a favourable consideration at your hand.

Yours faithfully,
ABC
Address

2. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him for his brilliant success in the Secondary School Examination.

Place _____
Date _____

Dear Friend,

Hope this letter of mine will really reach you with perfumes of regards and happiness. Very many thanks for your kind and sweetsmiling letter. My joy knew no bounds to know that you had been crowned with success in the Secondary School Examination.

Accept my cordial congratulations on your brilliant performance in the examination. Really, it is splendid success. you have won a name for your family and school. Your success is an outcome of your intelligence coupled with diligence. Please convey my congratulations to your parents as well.

I wish you to join college and take science group. When are you going to call me for a feast. Please do not forget to keep my share. May you progress in life by leaps and bounds.

More when we meet.

Yours truly friend
XYZ
Address

3. Write a letter of sympathy to your friend owing to his failure in the Secondary School Examination.

Place _____
Date _____

Dear Friend

I am very sorry to know that you had to cut a sorry figure in the Secondary School Examination. I was puzzled to see your Roll No. missing in the paper. You were a brilliant student of your class. I could never expect you to fail. I think you lost presence of mind and self confidence in the examination. Let me know it is the real cause of your failure.

You, however, need not be disappointed since failures are nothing but stepping stones to success. Now you should determine to win a first position in the Secondary School Examination. I am sure that you will win.

With deepest sympathy.

Yours truly friend
XYZ
Address

4. Write a letter to the editor of a Newspaper or President of Corporation/Municipality/NAC/Estate Officer, HUDA pointing out the insanitary condition of your street/City/Sector.

From

Name _____
Address _____
Date _____

To

The President
Municipal Committee,
XYZ

Subject: **Complaint against insanitary condition of the Village _____ Teh. _____ Distt. _____**

Sir,

I wish to draw your attention to the most insanitary condition of our village. Heaps of refuse and rubbish lie in the bazaar. They give out such a foul smell that it is very difficult to stand there. They are breeding ground for flies and mosquitoes. Some farmers bring their carts to the bazaar. As a result there is cow-dung here, there and everywhere neither the farmers nor the sweepers care to remove it.

In the rainy season the market is full of mud. As there is no proper drainage system, the rain water collects on the streets. No body cannot walk a few steps without getting our shoes and clothes spoiled.

The sweeper of street is very careless, irregular and negligent. Whenever he sweeps he does not do so properly. We have drawn the attention of the sanitary inspector to this matter several times. But it is regretted that he has paid no heed to our complaints.

I would request the authority concerned to improve the sanitary condition of the village _____. I hope that competent authority would take up the repairing of village street and construction of drainage.

I, therefore, request you to pay a visit to our locality to see things for yourself and to take remedial steps.

Yours faithfully
XYZ
Address

5. Write a letter to the Superintendent of Police about the large number of thefts in his areas.

Place/Address
Date _____

To

The Superintendent of Police
Panchkula.

Subject : **Report against thefts.**

Sir

A large number of thefts were committed in our locality last two months. Most of these thefts took place at night when the people were sleeping comfortably. The victims of these thefts have suffered heavy losses. The increasing number of thefts have made the people panicky. Some immediate steps must be taken to check the incident of thefts.

There should be regular patrolling by the police from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. The number of policemen on duty should also be increased so that they are able to cover the entire area. The police should also be provided with the means to chase the culprits.

I request you to take necessary steps to check the incidence of thefts immediately so that citizens have a sigh of relief.

Yours faithfully

XYZ

Address

6. Write a letter to your school Principal requesting him for a testimonial.

To

The Principal

Senior Secondary School, Panchkula

Dated _____

Subject : **Request for a testimonial.**

Sir

I have to state that I am an old student of your school. I wish to apply for the post of Clerk in the Education Department. I, therefore, need a certificate of character and ability from you.

As regards my particulars, I have to state that I passed the Secondary School Examination in 2017 and was placed in the first division. I was a good player of Cricket and got the second prize in 2018.

Throughout the six years of my stay in your institution, my

teachers had a high opinion of my work and conduct.

I shall feel extremely grateful if you kindly send me a testimonial at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

XVZ

Address

7. Write a letter to your father requesting him to allow you to accompany a party of students going on an educational tour.

Place

Date _____

My dear father,

This is to inform you that our school is organising an educational tour to some of the historical places in Rajasthan—the home of Rajput chivalry. The party will also visit Jaipur, the pink city, Udaipur and its fine lake and Chittorgarh, where the famous Maha Rana Pratap fought with the Mughals. Our Principal and a senior teacher of history will accompany the party. The party will proceed on tour on the 25th instant and return on the 31st.

The total expenses for the tour have been estimated to be Rs. 1000/- per head. The school will contribute half of this amount. I shall, therefore, have to pay only Rs. 500/- for the tour including my private expenses.

This tour will be of great educational value, So I am to request you to allow me to join the party and also remit to me Rs. 700/- to cover the expenses of the tour by online.

I am sure, you will not turn down my request.

With regards.

Your loving son

XVZ

Address

8. Write a letter to your friend condoling him on his mother's death.

Place _____
Date _____

My dear friend,

I was much shocked and grieved to hear the sad news of your mother's untimely death. When I called at your house a week ago, she looked well and cheerful. I could never think then that she would pass away so soon. I deeply condole with you in your bereavement.

The death of your dear mother is, indeed, an irreparable loss to you but you should not take her death to heart. You are the eldest in the family. Try, therefore, to console your younger brothers and sisters. They will need your personal care and love.

The passing away of your mother is a personal loss for me. She was so kind and gentle whenever I visited you. She treated me as her own son and looked to my comforts as only a mother would do.

Words are only poor comforters and I can only condole with you and pray to God might grant peace to her departed soul and give you the strength to bear this loss manfully.

With deepest sympathy,

Your sincerely,
XVZ
Address

9. Write a letter to your friend apologising to him for your behaviors the previous day.

Place _____
Date _____

My dear friend,

I am so sorry I spoke some harsh words to you the other day in disgust over what I had been informed. This upset you so much that you left the place and I now learn from a common friend that you had ceased to be on friendly terms with me.

I have thought over the matter. I feel, I was to blame and I should not have done what I did. I might tell you that Satish, that rouge of a friend poisoned my ears against you and, in the heat of the moment, I uttered something what does not behave a gentleman.

I am sincerely sorry for it and apologise to you. I am sure, you will forgive me and kindly write to me a line to show that you have forgiven me.

With regards.

Your sincerely,
XVZ
Address

10. Write a formal letter declining to accept the invitation.

Place

Date _____

My dear friend,

I have to thank you for letter _____ dated _____ inviting me to address your Literary Society on any date and time convenient to me. Indeed, it would have given me an opportunity to be among you and to relate my experiences as a writer but for the assignment to which I have already given my acceptance. I am leaving for Europe in the next week to attend such meetings which may prolong my stay from nine to ten weeks. As such I would not be able to participate in your proposed forum. I hope, you would not mind it and carry on your activities. I wish you success for the same.

With regards.

Your sincerely,
XVZ
Address

11. Write a courteous letter to your neighbour whose Television disturbs you.

Place

Date _____

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry to inform you that I am being consistently disturbed in my studies by your Television which is kept working at a loud pitch at all hours.

You know that I am taking the Senior Certificate Examination this year and, therefore, need concentration in my work. Need I tell you that I can hardly study when I hear the sound of the television and the sweet melodies that fall in my ears.

May I request you, therefore, to keep your television at a lowerpitch. I hope you won't mind this little inconvenience.

Thanking you,

Your sincerely,

XVZ

Address

3. Precis-Writing

Precis is a french word which means abstract or summary. Precis-writing, therefore, means summarising. It is a gist of a passage expressed in a few words as possible. It should be concise, clear and full (i.e. including all essential points) so that anyone on studying the same may be able to grasp the main points and general effect of the passage summarised.

The following points while summarising the given passage:—

1. Reading :—

1. First read the passage carefully, clearly, slowly to get a general idea of its meaning. If one reading is not sufficient to give you this carely, read it again and again unless it is full understood. The more you read it, the more it will be clearer to you. You should try to understand the gist of the given passage.

2. Generally, you are asked to give the suitable heading or suitable title or key-sentence of the precis. It is generally found in the very first sentence or last sentence of the passage. But you will not always find such convenient suitable heading in the passage you have to summarise. In this case, you must get a clear idea of the subject from the passage as a whole and then sum it up in a suitable title.

3. Read it now sentence by sentence and word for word. If the meaning of any words are not clear, look up in a dictionary. Detailed study of this kind is necessary since a sentence, a phrase or even a single word may be of prime important and the misunderstanding of it may cause you to miss the main point of the passage.

4. You should now be in a position to decide what parts of the passage are essential and what parts are comparatively not significant and the can be omitted without any loss. Remember that it is not so easy as some people think. Beginners often select in a haphazard manner. It requires a lot of practice to do so. The best guide of cause, is the subject or the main theme of the given

passage. If you have clear and correct idea of that you will soon see what is important and what is not important. It would be better to underline important sentences and phrases in the passage.

2. Writing :—

1. Now, you should prepare the rough draft of your precis which should normally be 1/3rd of the given passage. You may use fewer words than the number prescribed but in no case may you exceed the limit.

2. The precis should be all in your own words. It must not be a patchwork made up of phrases and sentences quoted from the original.

3. It must be a connected whole. It may be divided into sections or paragraphs, according to changes in the subject matter. but these must not appear as separate notes but must be joined together in such a way as to read continuously. Add nothing make no comment. Correct no facts.

4. It must be complete and self contained. It should convey its meaning clearly without requiring any reference to the given passage.

5. It should be in simple, direct gramatical English.

6. It is only the gist (theme, pith of the given passage).

There is no room in a precis for colloquial expressions, circum/locations, peri phrases. All sense of expressions, such as examples repetitions, similar, metaphrase, reproduction of the main theme is the first essential of a precis.

7. So much so that you can change figures of speech into expression. Compares word-sentences and alter phases to words, Examples —

1. **His courage in battle might without exaggeration be called lion-like.**

2. **He was hard for money and was being pressed by his creditor.**

3. **He was in financial difficulties.**

Aprecis should be written in indirect speech.

3. Revision : —

After preparing the final draft of the summary carefully revise the same before writing the fair copy. Be sure that its length is within the limits prescribed.

Compare it with the original to see that you have not omitted any important point. See whether it reads well as a connected whole and correct any mistakes in spelling, punctuation, grammar, idiom etc. After doing so, write out the fair copy neatly, prefixing the title you have chosen.

Other Features of Good Precis

- (1) It should have the same tense throughout.
(Generally the Past Tense and the Third Person)
- (2) It should be written in the Indirect Speech and the Active Voice.
- (3) The order of the ideas should remain the same.
- (4) Give a suitable title even if it is not asked.

Passage 1

Success in life depends largely on good health. Keep your body fit and by cleanliness, fresh air, regular habits and suitable recreation¹, make yourself strong to play the game, and to do it in every sense of the word. Avoid anything that will sap² your strength, smoking in your youth stunts³ the body and clouds the brain. Be temperate⁴ in all things and beware of drinks. It is the deadly enemy of health and efficiency⁵.

Above all, remember that your character is a priceless possession⁶, therefore, keep it untarnished⁷. Be truthful in all things, courteous⁸ and considerate⁹ to everybody, fair to your considerate rivals¹⁰, kind and helpful to all who are weak and suffering and do not be afraid to have the courage to stand what is good, pure and noble. Avoid gambling in any form ; it is mean game, trying to get something for nothing at other people's expense.

Make provision¹¹ for hard times. In your leisure hours, avoid

mere¹² idling. Fill such hours with interesting hobbies, good book and companion ships and associations¹³ calculated¹⁴ to exercise over you an influence for good. To a large extent you will be known by the company you keep.

Difficult Words : 1. उचित मनोरंजन, 2. नष्ट करना, 3. बढ़ने न देना, 4. संयमी, 5. कार्यक्षमता, 6. अमूल्य सम्पत्ति, 7. निर्मल, निष्कलंक, 8. विनम्र, 9. विचारवान, दूरदर्शी, 10. विरोधी, 11. तैयारी, 12 केवल, 13. सभा, 14. विचार करते हुए।

Main points :

1. Good health is essential for success in life.
2. One should avoid everything which affects health and efficiency adversely.
3. One should be truthful, humble, considerate, fair, kind and co-operative.
4. One should have upright character and moral courage.
5. One should cultivate some interesting hobbies to fill one's vacant hours.
6. One should seek the company of good people.

Secrets of Success

Precis I

Good health is essential for success in life. A man should keep his body fit; and avoid everything which has bad effect on health and efficiency. He should have upright character. He should be truthful, humble considerate, fair, kind and co-operative. He should have moral courage. He should cultivate interesting hobbies to spend his leisure. Above all, he should seek the company of good people.

(No of Words : 63)

Passage II

The student should devote the whole of their vacation¹ to village service². To this end, instead of taking their walks along beaten paths they should walk to the villages within easy reach of their institutions³ and study the condition of the village folk⁴ and

befriend them. This habit will bring them in contact⁵ with the villagers, Who when the students actually go to stay in their midst, will be reason of the previous occasional⁶ contact, receive them as strangers to be looked with suspicion⁷. During the long vacation, the students will stay the villages, and offer to conduct classes for adults, and to teach the rules of sanitation⁸ to the villagers and attend the ordinary cases of illness. They will introduce⁹ the spinning wheel¹⁰ amongst them, and teach them use of every spare minute. In order that this may be done, students and teachers will have to revise their ideas of the use of vacation. Often do thoughtless¹¹ teachers prescribe¹² lessons to be done during the vocation. This, in my opinion, is in any case a vicious¹³ habit. Vocation is just the period when student's minds should be free from the routine work and left free for self help and original development¹⁴. The village work, I have mentioned, is easily the best form of recreation¹⁵ and light instruction¹⁶.

Difficult Words : 1. छुट्टियाँ, 2. सामान्य रास्ते, 3. संस्थाएं, 4. लोग, 5. संबंध स्थापित करना, मिलना, 6. प्रासंगिक, 7. सन्देह, अविश्वास, 8. स्वास्थ्य विद्या शास्त्र, 9. प्रचार करना, 10. चरखा, 11. विवेकहीन मूढ़, 12 व्यवस्था करना, 13. बुरा, 14. मौलिक उत्थान, 15. मनोरंजन, 16. उपदेश।

Main Points :

The students should devote their vacation to village service. They should study their conditions of living and befriend them—They should be hold adult classes and teach them the rules of sanitation—They teach them the use of spinning wheel to make use of their spare time. They should not be given one task. They should be left free for self help and original development—It is the best source of recreation and light instruction.

Precis : II

Students and Vacation

The students should devote their vacation in the village. They should understand their problem and befriend them. They should be hold adult classes to teach them the rules of sanitation and the use of the spinning wheel. They should not be given home task. They should be left free for self-development. The village service will be a source of recreation and light instruction.

(No. of words : 63)

Exercise for Practice (Solved)

3. The great advantage¹ of early rising is the good start it gives in our day's work. The early riser finishes a large amount of work before other men have got out of bed. In the early morning the mind is fresh. There are few sounds or other distractions² so that the work done at time is generally³ well done. In many cases the early riser also finds to take some exercise in the fresh morning air and this exercise supplies him with a fund of energy⁴ that will last until the evening. By beginning so early the early riser knows that he has plenty of time to do work and is not, therefore, tempted⁵ to do anything in hurry. He goes sleep several hours before mid-night at the time when sleep is most refreshing⁶ and after a night's sound rest rise early next morning in good health.

Difficult Words : 1. लाभ, 2. रुकावटें, 3. प्रायः, 4. शक्ति, 5. प्रलोभित, 6. आनन्ददायक।

4. In this world of human affairs¹ there is no worse nuisance² than the boy at the age of fourteen. He is neither ornamental³ nor useful. It is impossible to shower affection⁴ on him. If he talks with a childish lisp⁵, he is called baby, and if he answers in a grown-up way, he is called impertinent⁶. In fact any talk from him is resented⁷. Then he is at the unattractive⁸ growing age. His voice grows hoarse⁹ and breaks and quiver¹⁰ his face grows suddenly angular¹¹ and unsightly¹². It hard to tolerate¹³ even unavoidable¹⁴ lapses¹⁵ in a boy of fourteen. The lad himself becomes painfully self conscious¹⁶. Yet it is at this age young lad most craves¹⁷ for recognition¹⁸ and love. But none dare openly love him for that would be regarded as undue indulgence¹⁹ so, with scolding²⁰ and chiding²¹, he becomes very much like a stray²² dog that has lost its master.

Difficult Words : 1. मामले, 2. क्लेशकारकं, 3. शोभाकरं, 4. स्नेह, 5. तुतलाहट, 6. अशिष्ट, 7. क्रोध दिलाने वाली, 8. अनाकर्षक, 9. कर्कश, 10. कांपना, 11. कालिका, 12. कुरूप, भद्दा, 13. सहन करना, 14. अत्यावश्यक, 15. चूक, 16. सचेत, 17. याचना करना, 18. स्वीकृति पहचान, 19. अनुचित अनुग्रह, 20. झिझकी, 21. डांट फटकार, 22. आवारा।

5. Ashoka was at first disposed¹ to follow the example of his father and grandfather and to complete the conquest² of the

Indian Peninsula³. He invaded⁴ Kalinga (225 B..C.) a country on the east coasts of Madras he was successful in his military operations and alone among conquerers⁵ —he was so disgusted⁶ by the cruelty⁷ and horror⁸ of war that he renounced⁹. He would have no more of it. He adopted the peaceful doctrines¹⁰ of Buddhism and declared that henceforth the conquests should be the conquests of religion. His reign for eight and twenty years was one of the brightest interludes¹¹ in the troubled history of mankind. He organised a large of digging of wells in India and planning of trees for shade. He founded hospitals and public gardens for the growing of medicinal herb¹². He created a ministry for the care of the aborgines¹³ and subject races of India. He made provision¹⁴ for the education of women. He made vast benefications¹⁵ to the Buddhiest teaching orders and tried to stimulate¹⁶ them to a better and more energetic¹⁷ criticism¹⁸ of their own accumulated literature¹⁹. For corruptions²⁰ and superstitions²¹ accretions²² accumulated very speedily upon the pure and simple teaching of the great. Indian master. Missionaries went from Ashoka to Kashmir to Persia, to Cylon and to Alexandria.

Difficult Words : 1. मजबूर, 2. विजय, 3. प्रायः द्वीपं, 4. आक्रमण किया, 5. विजेता, 6. ऊब गया, 7. क्रूरता, निर्दयता, 8. भय, 9. त्याग दिया, 10. शिक्षायें, 11. अवकाश, 12. जड़ी बूटियां, 13. आदि निवासी, 14. नियम, 15. दान दक्षिणा, 16. उत्तेजित करना, 17. प्रबल, 18. समालोचना, 19. इकट्ठा किया, 20. भ्रष्टाचार, 21. अन्धविश्वास, 22. अनेक वस्तुओं की एक साथ वृद्धि ।

Solution

1. The Advantages of Early rising

3. The early riser begins to work when others are in bed. There is nothing to distract his attention. He finds time to do his work thoroughly as well as to take exercise in the fresh morning air. He enjoys a sound sleep for several hours and get up next morning in good spirits.

(No. of words 53)

2. A Boy of Fourteen

4. A boy of fourteen is the worst unisance. He can neither be loved child nor treated like a grown-up man. Growth makes his looks ugly. He is disliked and rebuked by all. In spite of it; he wants to beloved particularly by women. He is like a stray dog with no master.

(No. of words 55)

3. Ashoka the Buddhist

5. Following the foot prints of his ancestors; Ashoka, in order to conquer Indian Peninsula, invaded Kalinga. He won the battle. But it has heart melted to see the blood-shed. Hence-forth he embraced Buddhism did many things of public utility. In order to spread Buddhism he sent his missionaries to all parts of the world. In fact, his reign was one of the brightest periods in the troubled history of mankind.

(No. of words 70)

6. To my mind the only sensible reason for reading anything is because we enjoy it or hope to enjoy it. Of course, pleasure covers a whole variety of feeling and shades of feelings. But it is my strongest belief about reading that one should read only what one likes, and because one likes it. I am talking, of course, of our private reading. When we are studying special subjects or working for examination, we obviously have to read a great deal that we would not choose to read in other circumstances. It may seem odd to have to insist that one should only read because one likes it, but people read for such a queer variety of reasons. There are people who read a book, not because they enjoy the book, but because they want to be able to say that they have read it. They want to be in the swim. Ten to one, when they read a book for these reasons, they only skim through it, because all they really want to do is to be able to talk as if they had read it. There are people who set themselves down to read a book because they think it will do them good. They make a duty of it, a kind of penance. Sometimes they go so far as to set themselves so many pages at a time. If it is some

kind of a technical book, which they are reading in order to improve their knowledge, well and good. But if it is a novel, or a poem, or any part of what we call 'English Literature', then the person who is reading it in this way is wasting his or her time.

(Words : 285)

Difficult Words : 1. sensible—उचित, बुद्धिमत्तापूर्ण, 2. variety—भिन्नता, 3. shades—रूप, 4. obviously—स्पष्टतः, 5. odd—अजीब, 6. insist—बल देना, आग्रह करना, 7. queer—अजीब, 8. to be in the swim—किसी चीज के बारे में पता होना, 9. skim through—बिना गहन ध्यान दिए जल्दी-जल्दी पढ़ना, 10. set themselves down—अपने लिए निर्धारित कर लेते हैं, 11. penance—तपस्या।

Heading—Reading for Pleasure

Precis :

Except when one is studying special subjects or working for an examination, the only purpose of reading should be to get pleasure. Some people read for very odd reasons. They read a book to be able to say they have read it. Some set themselves to read particular number of pages at a time. They make reading a penance. This is all right in the case of technical books, but reading literary works in this way is simply a waste of time.

(Word : 82)

7. It has been argued that the child owes most to the mother, and there is much to be said in favour of this view. "Men will always be," said Rousseau, "what women make them." "Napoleon Bonaparte was of the opinion that "the future good or bad conduct of a child depends entirely on the mother." Once in the course of a conversation with Madame Campan on the subject of public education, he remarked. "The old system of instruction seems to be worthless, what, do you think, is yet wanting for the better instruction of the people?" Mothers, "immediately replied Madame Campan. Her reply struck the emperor. "Yes", he said, "here you have a system in a word—mothers trained to properly instruct the children. "Napoleon used to attribute the training of his character to his mother. She was a woman distinguished for her strength and vigorous understanding. The greatness of character

is, however, personal to the individual in a great measure, as shown from the fact that out of a numerous family, Napoleon was the only one who achieved greatness, the others having had "greatness thrust upon them". Joseph, the eldest son, had the same mother as Napoleon. Yet the emperor was constantly complaining of Joseph's blundering incompetence.

(Words : 202)

Difficult Words : 1. owes—ऋणी होना, 2. struck—चकित कर दिया, 3. attribute—श्रेय देना, 4. distinguished—प्रसिद्ध, श्रेष्ठ; 5. vigorous—प्रबल, 6. understanding—बुद्धि, 7. in a grteat measure—काफी हद तक, 8. numerous family—भिन्न-भिन्न सदस्यों वाला विशाल परिवार, 9. greatness thrust upon them—वास्तव में वे महान् नहीं थे, केवल उन पर महानता लाद दी गई थी, 10. blundering incompetence—बार-बार गलतियां करने वाला अयोग्य व्यक्ति, 11. generous—उदार।

Heading—Mother's Role in Character-building

Precis :

There is no denying the fact that the child owes most to the mother. Indeed, mothers can play a major role in the education and instruction of the child. Great men like Rousseau and Napoleon also admitted the importance of the mother's role in the character formation of a child. However the greatness of character is in a great measure personal to the individual. This is borne out by the fact that the same mother has children of diametrically opposite characters.

(Words : 81)

8. Education is a device for helping a man to grow to his full stature. It enables him to realise his nature both mentally and spiritually and in that realization to become all that he has it in him to be. It is to the child what perfect gardening is to the tree, a help to grow and develop its own personality. A good gardener helps each plant to put forth the essential quality of its own that differentiates it from all other plants and makes it a thing of use and beauty in the world. The good educator performs similar office for the human being. But most of us cannot afford the service know, good educator with the result that we go through life with faculties undeveloped and potentiati, unrealised, merely because the

community has been too mean to give us the necessary opportunities for mental growth. And so, to most of us the world seems trite and our habitation is a prison house whose walls are brute facts from which the spirit lacks the wings of knowledge to escape. For to the man of trained faculties and developed tastes the world becomes literally a large place, large and more exciting. He is able to see in it more beauty, more variety, more scope for his sympathy and understanding than he saw before.

(Words : 228)

Difficult Words : 1. device—तरीका, 2. stature—ऊंचाई, 3. realise—समझना, 4. put forth—अंकुरित होना, 5. differentiates—अलग करना, भेद करना, 6. office—काम, 7. faculties—मन की शक्तियाँ, 8. undeveloped—अविकसित, 9. potentialities—संभावनाएं, शक्तियाँ, 10. unrealised—बिना पूरी हुए, 11. trite—जीर्ण, पुरानी, 12. habitation—निवास-स्थान, घर, 13. brute—निर्दय, कठोर, 14. literally—सचमुच।

Heading—Role of Education in Man's Development

Precis :

Education enables man to develop his potentialities to the full and in this education the importance of the teacher's role can't be gainsaid. Good education plays the same role as does a gardener for a plant. But sadly most people can't afford to have good education. Consequently they go through life with their oppressive potentialities unrealised. Life becomes charmless and for them. Only a rightly educated person can enjoy the beauties of life.

(Words : 75)

9. It is no doubt true that we cannot go through life without sorrow. There can be no sunshine without shade. We must not complain that roses have thorns, but rather be grateful that thorns have flowers. Our existence here is so complex that we must expect much sorrow and suffering. Many people distress and torment themselves about the mystery of existence. But although a good man may at times be angry with the world, it is certain that no man was ever so discontented with the world who did his duty in it. the world is like a looking glass ; if you smile, it smiles ; if you frown, it frowns back. If you look at it through a red glass, all seems

red and rosy; if through a blue, all blue; if through a smoked one, all dull and dingy. Always try then to look at the bright side of things as almost everything in the world has a bright side. There are some persons whose smile, the sound of whose voice, whose very presence seems like a ray of sunshine and brightens a whole room. Greet everybody with a bright smile, kind words and a pleasant welcome. It is not enough to love those who are near and dear to us. We must also show that we do so. While, however, we should be grateful, and enjoy to the full the innumerable blessings of life, we cannot expect to have no sorrows or anxieties.

(Words : 243)

Difficult Words : 1. grateful—कृतज्ञ, 2. existence—अस्तित्व, जीवन, 3. complex—जटिल, पेचीदा, 4. distress—दुःखी होना, 5. torment—पीड़ित होना, 6. mystery—रहस्य, 7. frown—त्योरी चढ़ाना, 8. dingy—धुंधला, काला, 9. innumerable—असंख्य, 10. blessing—दैवी खुशियां, 11. anxieties—चिन्ताएं।

Heading —The Mirror of Life

Precis :

We cannot go through life without sorrow and suffering since they are an inseparable part of life. No man can be discontented with the world who does his duty. The world is like a looking glass and reflects our inner self. A man must be optimistic so that the world appears to him to be full of hope. He should radiate happiness all around him. Life is neither all sorrow nor all joy. It is a mixture of light and shade and has to be accepted as such.

(Words : 81)

10. What do we see in the world today? An advance of science such as could not have been dreamt of fifty years ago. Science has taught us to generate tremendous power. The modern methods of communication have so shrunk the world that at least physically the unity of the world has been emphasized as never before. Every possible means has been devised for the comfort of man so that if he so wills it, he can live a happy, contented life. And yet, by a strange contradiction, never before in the history of the world have nations been so much apart, was

there more tension and conflict and the danger of total annihilation so great. Why is this so? We are not a savage people. We have a great heritage of philosophy and the spiritual messages preached by different religions. We know, at least I hope we do, the difference between right and wrong. We understand the sanctity of life. We believe in the dignity of man. We recognize that in the ultimate analysis politics must work for happiness of man and yet we seem to be pursuing policies which bring every minute nearer not only the destruction of millions of men but the grim possibility of this planet becoming once more what it was before man created through his sweat, through his blood and through his tears, the magnificent evidence of his creativeness and of his fervour which we see everywhere.

(Words : 243)

Difficult Words : 1. generate—पैदा करना, 2. tremendous—अत्यधिक भयंकर, 3. communication—संदेश (बातचीत) पत्र-व्यवहार, संचार, 4. shrunk—सिकोड़ दिया है, 5. emphasized—दृढ़तापूर्वक स्पष्ट हो गई, 6. devised—बनाया गया है, 7. contradiction—खंडन, प्रतिवाद, 8. apart—एक दूसरे से दूर, 9. tension—तनाव, 10. conflict—झगड़ा, 11. annihilation—पूर्ण विनाश, 12. heritage—विरासत, 13. sanctity—पवित्रता, 14. dignity—महत्त्व, प्रतिष्ठा, 15. ultimate—अन्तिम, 16. pursuing—अनुसरण करना, 17. magnificent evidence—शानदार प्रमाण, 18. creativeness—रचनात्मकता, 19. fervour—उत्साह, जोश।

Heading —The Danger of Total Annihilation

Precis :

Science has placed every possible comfort and luxury at man's disposal. Today man can lead as happy a life as he chooses. But paradoxically man was never so tense as he is today. Science has brought the world closer only physically, emotionally men and nations are so apart as never before. The modern man has a rich heritage of great knowledge and wisdom. But all this knowledge and wisdom is only theoretical. Practically man is leading the world towards total annihilation.

(Words : 81)

4. Paragraph-Writing

A paragraph consists sentences grouped together relating to one topic, or a group of related topic. Sentences develop a single point. But there is no hard and fast rule to the length of paragraphs. They have to be short or long according to the necessity of the subject. A paragraph may consist of a single sentence, or of many sentences.

Essentials of a good paragraph

1. Unity

It means that the sentences grouped together should all relate to one subject. Just as a sentence contains one idea or a number of clearly connected ideas, similarly a paragraph should contain one main thought or a number of closely connected thoughts. Thus paragraph and every part of it must be the expression of one theme or topic or subject and the same is very expressed in one sentence of the paragraph, generally the first. It is known as a key or typical sentence of the paragraph.

You will be guilty of breach of unity —

1. If you try to give in one paragraph the matter which should be given in two or three paragraphs.
2. If you split into two or three paragraphs the matter that should be given in one paragraph.
3. If you introduce any irrelevant idea in the paragraph.
4. You should use only such words as are well within the range of your knowledge. Never try to look more intelligent and duly diligent than you really are. The examiner will always find out the real depth of your knowledge.
5. The first sentence of your paragraph should be the topic sentence. It should immediately introduce the main idea of your paragraph, similarly the last sentence should state your conclusion on the topic.
6. Never write very long and complex sentences. Your language should be simple but correct. Bombastic and difficult words are never made a good piece of

composition.

7. Your paragraph should be brief, meaningful and to the point. Never exceed the prescribed length. The right hand corner below your paragraph should give the actual number of words you have used for your composition.

2. Coherence (Sequence order) :

It means that one idea should lead to the other in paragraph. A paragraph should not be a catalogue of disjointed sentences. The various sentences should be arranged in a their sequence of thought or development of the subject. Events must be related in order of their occurrence and all ideas should be connected with the leading idea and arranged according to their importance or old. For example if events are being discussed you should observe sequence—

Example :—

- I He conquered the Deccan in 1805 AD ascended the throne in 1758AD and he was born in 1728AD
- C He was born in 1728 AD, ascended the throne in 1758 AD and conquered the Deccan in 1805AD.

Similarly when there is a case of cause and effect the cause should be mentioned first and the effect afterwards.

Example :—

- I Extravagance led to poverty. Flattery of friends made him extravagant. He was driven to commit a theft. He has no money.
- C Flattery of friends made him extravagant. Extravagance led to poverty. He had no money. He was driven to commit a theft.

Inter relation of sentences :—

The principle of coherence also requires that different sentences should be related to one another as clearly as possible. Each sentence should either add something to the previous one or account for the argument stated in it or contradict

it in a suitable manner. There are three ways in which the relation of one sentence to the other can be shown :—

1. By using proper conjunction such as and but again, therefore, however on the other hand on the contrary etc.

Example :—

He will never help you. On the contrary he will try to place obstacles in your way. He might plot with your enemies. Again he might deceive you etc.

2. By repeating an idea that has been suggested before :—

Example :—

He was a great patriot. As I have already said he devoted his whole life to the service of his motherland. His services as stated above, are too well known to be repeated here.

3. By arranging words in an inverted order.

Example :—

It is clear he had been embezzling money from the very day he joined the service of the Bank. This charge can be conclusively proved against him if we examine the accounts of the bank carefully.

3. Emphasis :—

It means that the space devoted to various sentences should be in proportion to their importance and other words important statement should appear as principal, unimportant as subordinate. There are various methods to secure emphasis in a paragraph.

Example :—

1. You may repeat at the end the outstanding idea in the paragraph.
2. You may make several consecutive sentences afterward to express the same theme.
3. You may lead the whole discussion to a climax.

Example :—

An example is given below. You secure emphasis by

repeating the important statement in the end :—

Speech is silvery-silence is golden. The man who talks too much generally talks nonsense. He bores some people by his talk, he offends other by interrupting them and he annoys still others by his omniscience. The man who speaks little or seldom enjoys the reputation of being a thinker or a philosopher. Hence I say that speech is silvery : Silence is golden.

Writing a single paragraph :

You are generally asked to write a single paragraph on a given subject. This amounts to writing an essay on a small scale. However you will do well to confine yourself to a single aspect of the given subject and develop that about fifteen to twenty lines. You should state the important aspect discuss in the first sentence and illustrate with examples or other statements. For instance if you are required to write a paragraph on “Gentleman”. You should proceed in the following way :—

Newman has admirably defined “gentleman or a person who never inflicts pain. This definition of a gentleman is both appropriate and exact. A gentleman believes in the golden rule : do to others as you would like to be done by. He, therefore, never hurts the feeling of his friends. For from husting their feelings, he is always anxious to make them happy. He never points out faults and failings in his friends in a way or to suggest that he is holding them up to ridicule. His criticism is always friendly and helpful. He deliberately reforms from dragging anyone in a controversy and while discussing a subject he is prepared to appreciate the point of view of his adversary. A gentleman seldom or never loses his temper. He is kind to his servants and subordinates. Courteous to his equals and obliging to his superiors. He invariably prefers a smile to a frown, forgiveness to revenge.

In the example given above, we have dealt with one aspect of the subject. We have discussed only one characteristic of a gentleman namely his habit of never inflicting pain on anybody. We have not dealt with other aspects of the subject, namely the numerous other virtues of a gentleman.

Take another example. Suppose you are asked to write a paragraph on Rainy Days You should proceed in the following manner :—

Rainy days are always welcome in a hot country like India. The scorching heat of plains makes life unbearable in the months of June and July. As majority, of people are poor and cannot afforded to go to hills. They anxiously look forward to the reaching of monsoon. Rainy days provide the much needed relief to people formented by excessive heat. Everybody enjoy a brisk shower, especially the children. The latter run about in the streets shouting happy slogons and obviously in high spirit. The joy of present knows no bounds, or rain helps them in showing their crops. Women folks indulge in all sorts of frivolities (sillies) they sing songs dance and enjoy swings in the garden a short, a rainday provides a happy interlude to everyone.

In the above paragraph, you have again confined yourself to one aspect of the subject namely the joy that rainy days bring to people. By doing so you have been able to observe the principles of unity coherence and emphasis.

1. Knowledge is Power

It has rightly been said that knowledge is power. Physical power or the power of muscles is short-lived. It remains confined to the person who has it. It can't be passed on from man to man or generation to generation. We can call it animal power or horse-power. It is not by this power that man has mastered the world. The real power lies in knowledge. It is this power that places man above the beast. Even kings have to dance to the tune of their ministers who are men of knowledge. The real power of the state lies in the hands of men of knowledge. It won't be an exaggeration to say that power of all kinds emanates (originates) from knowledge. In the present age of science and technology Real

power undoubtedly lies in knowledge. Gone are the days when muscular strength was considered to be the real power and gone are the days when only the brave deserved the fair. The situation has altogether changed now. Brain has outdone brawn (dusky colour). Muscle power has no place in a civilized society. Pen has become mightier than the sword. Therefore, what we (colour) need today is not muscular power but intellectual power. We need engineers, economists, scientists, statesmen, writers, thinkers etc. It is these persons who can lend us power to overcome all sorts of problems. Knowledge is, no doubt, power but this power must be used for peaceful purposes.

2. Failures are the Pillars of Success

Life is a struggle. In this struggle, failures and successes go together. Everybody wants to achieve success. Nobody likes to fail. Failure is painful. It is thought to be humiliating. But failure can serve as a great teacher if we have the right attitude. Our failure should not discourage us. It should serve as an eye-opener. We should analyse the causes of our failure. We should try to remove those drawbacks that caused our failure. We should derive strength and new zeal. It is only the weak who curse their stars when they fail. Such people can never make their mark in life. They give up their attempts when they fail. They don't try again and again. Success always comes to those who regard their failures as the stepping stones to success. Failures are the pillars of success. King Bruce was defeated by the English many times. He thought that now he could not free his country from the British. But he got inspiration from a spider that reached its web after many unsuccessful attempts. King Bruce collected his army and made another attempt. This time he was able to drive the English out of his country. Had King Bruce given way to despair, he would never have been able to free his country. We should learn a lesson from him. We should try again and again till we succeed.

3. The aim of Education

The real aim of education is to train us as better human beings. It should make our life meaningful and useful. Education should remove the darkness of ignorance. It should enlighten the people about higher values of life. It is only education that can make us good human beings. Without education man is no better than an animal. It is only through education that we can develop our mind. It is the development of mind which distinguishes man from animals. Obviously, education should aim at cultivating our mind by taming (spiritless) the animal instincts in us. We should evolve a system of education by which we can produce not half-baked literates but truly refined and cultured people who can make this world a better place to live in. A truly educated person should serve as a torch-bearer for the less privileged, uneducated people. He should use his education not to exploit them but to ameliorate (improves) their condition. He should not forget that he owes his education to society and that it is his bounden duty to use it in its service.

4. Life is Action, not Contemplation

This proverb brings out the importance of work in man's life. It means that life is not mere contemplation. It is both action and contemplation. Thought and action must go together. Contemplation without action is mere abortion. Life is neither pure action nor pure contemplation. It is both action and contemplation. Action is more important since it is the end of life. Contemplation is one of the means to this end. Of what use are our plans, if they are not carried out practically? Those who merely build castles in the air are sure to fall to the ground. A man who lives in the world of thoughts only proves a misfit in the world. He can't face the realities of the world. All great men of the world were men of action, but their actions were well contemplated. So, we can say that action and contemplation are both important to make our life a success.

5. Work is Worship

The best form of worship is doing one's duty honestly and sincerely. Work is worship is a very apt saying. It holds good in all religions of the world. There is no true religion that places formal worship above work. The best service to God is to make His world a better place to live in. It is possible only if all men perform their allotted work honestly. All great men of the world have underlined the importance of work in life. Rest is rust. God helps those who help themselves. Hard work is the key to success. We live in deeds, not in years. All these proverbs express the same idea. All work, however, is honorable. Work gives dignity to life. Life without work is like a body without soul. God does not live in temples. Nor can He be pleased by chanting hymns and telling beads. God lives in any place where the workers work and He can be pleased if we join hands with such workers.

6. We Live In Deeds, Not in Years

The proverb, "We live in deeds, not in years" means that the greatness of a man is judged not by the number of years he lives, but by the number of good and noble deeds he performs in his life. Longevity has no correlation with greatness. A centenarian has nothing to boast of if his life has been like an oak tree. Such a person dies unwept and unsung. On the other hand, a man who leads a noble and virtuous life is remembered even after his death. Take the case of an oak tree. It lives for more three hundred years. But it bears neither fruit nor flowers. It is a useless tree. So nobody cares for it. On the other hand, a lily lives for a day only. It blooms in the morning and fades away in the evening. Yet it is a darling flower. Its beauty and fragrance are a source of joy to all. Similarly there have been men who died very young but they are still remembered for their great and noble deeds.

7. A Little Knowledge is a Dangerous Thing

A little knowledge is, indeed, a dangerous thing. Persons with imperfect and insufficient knowledge can do much harm to others. For example, a doctor with an insufficient knowledge can endanger the life of his patients. A teacher with a poor knowledge can mar the career of his students. A commander who is not efficient in the art of war can endanger the safety of the country. Persons with shallow knowledge are generally very boastful. They don't own their faults or drawbacks. They are like empty vessels that make much noise. They brag (boast) about their achievements and accomplishments. Innocent persons often take such a person at his big advice and come to grief later. The imperfect knowledge of a person is dangerous not only for others but also for himself.

8. Live and Let Live

The present day world is torn by strife and hatred. There are power-blocs in the world. One bloc is trying to overpower the other. One nation is at war with the other nation. Even within a nation there is no peace. There are class-struggles and communal fights. It is a pity that while man has developed intellectually, he has degenerated spiritually and emotionally. He is full of jealousy and hatred for his fellow-beings. He has become beastly in his behaviour. This emotional degeneration has brought mankind to the brink of destruction. Man will have to change his way of thinking if he wants to save mankind from extinction (suppression). He should look on his fellow mortals as creations of the same God. He should believe in universal brotherhood. "Live and let live" should be the motto for each one of us. Others will let us live only if we let them live. We can't hope to live in peace if we disturb the peace of others.

9. God Helps Those Who Helps Themselves

This proverb brings out the importance of self-help. It means that self-help is the best help. Fortune smiles only on those who

are hardworking. It never comes to the aid of idlers. A person who does nothing himself loses claim to God's blessing. We should ask for God's blessing on our work. We should not ask Him to do the work for us. We can't please God by chanting hymns or telling beads. We can please Him only by doing our work with our own hands. God loves those who do their duty honestly. He comes to help those who help themselves. All great men of the world have underlined the importance of self-help. There has been no great man of the world who banked upon God's help only. It is only by self-help, industry and courage that a man can rise in life. It is true of nations also. A nation whose people are not hard-working can never become self-sufficient.

10. Where There is a Will, There is a Way

'Where there is a will, there is way' is a maximum that is universally true. It holds good in the case of every individual. This proverb means that if a man is determined to do a thing he will certainly find a way to do it. All difficulties fade away before him. All dangers slink away from him. He marches on to his goal without any fear of obstacles and hardships. Success always comes to those who persevere. It comes to those who never take their eye off their goal. It comes to those who have the determination to act single mindedly. All great men of the world who found their way to success were men of strong will-power. They rose in life through the force of their strong determination. To sum up, it can be said that if one has the will to achieve a goal, he will find his path lit up before him. Nothing is impossible for a man of strong will.

11. Prevention Is Better Than Cure

It has rightly been said that prevention is better than cure. It is a universal truth. It applies to all walks of life. No problem, malady or disease should be allowed to grow. It should be our first attempt to nip the evil in the bud. A stitch in time saves nine. For

example, a man can save himself from disease by practising prevention. He has simply to avoid the cause that bring disease. It does not cost him anything. But if he is careless and does not practise prevention, he can contract an illness. Then he will have to go to some doctor. He will have to spend money on medicine. He will lose his health also. It will take some time before he is cured completely. His work will also suffer for that much time. So prevention is always better than cure. This applies not merely to bodily disease but also to all kinds of ills. Parents should not overlook the bad actions of their children. They should not allow such actions to develop into habits. Carelessness can prove ruinous both for the parents and the children. The prevention for any evil is far easier than its cure. So the wise thing for a man is to practise prevention rather than find the means of cure after being struck.

12. Exploitation of Women

This world has always been a man dominated world. Man has treated woman not as an equal partner in life but as a mere slave. Woman is for him the weaker vessel. He has given her many beautiful names. A man calls his wife, his better-half. Women are known as the fair-sex. We call them devis. But all these are mere sugar coated words. Man uses such words as a bait (worry) to beguile (deceive) this beautiful creation of God. He perpetuates all kinds of atrocities on her. He abuses her physically, sexually, morally, economically and also politically. He uses her merely as a plaything, as a tool to satisfy his animal desires. This is because man is physically stronger than woman. He knows that woman can't win him in the battle of muscles. That is why he has kept her in a state of perpetual slavery throughout the ages. But times are beginning to change now. Women are becoming alive to their rights. Education has gone a long way to improve their lot. But still much remains to be desired.

13. The Art of Conversation

Conversation is an art. But it is not difficult to learn this art. We have simply to avoid some of the common faults of conversation. Some people talk too much. They monopolise the conversation. They allow no opportunity to others to express their views. Such talkers are big bores. They are never liked. There are some people who always talk of themselves. They run over the whole history of their lives with minute details. Now nobody is interested in our purely personal problems. So we should talk on those topics only which are of interest to the whole company. If we have wit, we should not use it to the embarrassment of any single individual in the feelings for anybody. If we are learned, we should never try to make a show of it in our conversation. We should not interrupt others in talk. We should also avoid telling the same stories or jokes over and over again. We can learn the art of conversation if we avoid these common faults. And everybody must learn this art to make life pleasant around us.

14. Value of Discipline in life

Discipline is necessary in all walks of life. Any house without discipline will surely go to the dogs. A teacher can't teach if his students don't keep discipline in the class. The head of a family won't be able to run his family if its members don't maintain discipline. The members of an assembly must observe discipline if they are to do any good job. No office can function without discipline. Even in a playground the players have to obey the rules of the game. They have to play under discipline. In fact discipline is necessary in every field of our society. Otherwise, there is bound to be confusion, disorder and chaos. No work or progress is possible without discipline. It is discipline which enables a nation to march on the way to progress. It must be kept in mind that discipline which enables a nation to march on the way to progress. It must be kept in mind that discipline can't be enforced by law alone. It is training of the mind. It has to come from within.

15. Environmental Pollution

Environmental pollution is the biggest problem facing the modern man. All advancement becomes useless if man does not get the very basic necessary of life, i.e. fresh and pure air. And only trees can do this service to man. Unluckily man, in his ignorance, has so far been destroying his very benefactors. There was a time when 50% of Indian soil was covered with forests. But man, in his greed, has reduced it to a mere 8% now. Only recently our government became aware of the gravity of this problem. Various steps have been taken to keep the environment free from pollution. More attention is being paid to afforestation. The unauthorised felling of trees is being checked. Scientists are developing methods to minimise the effect of smoke let out by our autos and chimneys. In fact, environmental awareness is a social necessity. It is not only the duty of the government, but also a social responsibility of each and every individual to help in keeping the environment free from pollution. It is a service not only to oneself but also to the entire humanity.

5. Unseen -Passage -Writing

OR

Comprehension-Writing

An unseen-passage-writing consists of a passage upon which questions are set to test your ability to understand the content of the given text and to infer information and meanings from it.

Art of Writing Unseen Passage

1. Read the passage fairly quickly to get the general idea.
2. Read it again, a little slowly so as to know the details so that you may be able to understand its gist.
3. Study the questions thoroughly. Now take every question turn by turn underline the words in the passage whether answer of the questions is possible and also allot them question Nos. Turn to the relevant portions of the passage, read again and then rewrite then in you own words neatly and precisely.
4. Use complete sentences.
5. If you are asked to give the meaning of any words or phrases. You should express the idea by as clearly as possible in your own words. Certain words require the kind definition that is given in a dictionary. Take care to frame the definition in confirmity with the part of speech.
6. Answer to the questions should be given in the sentence in which questions are set.
7. Never begin your answer with the words because.

Passage 1

Read the following passages given below and answer the questions that follow :—

One of the most widely spread of bad habits is the use of Tobacco which is now smoked or chewed by men, women and even by child almost all over the world. It was brought to Europe

from America by Sir Walter Raleigh, four centuries ago ; and its use spread everywhere. It is doubtful whether there is any good in this habit, even when he is not used in excess ; and it is extremely difficult to get of this once it has been formed.

But this notion has been exploded by the determined acts of men who gave up smoking suddenly. A study made by the present in the campus recently generated a new confidence and faith. A group of students together made up their minds not to smoke. It was on one solemn occasion. And they have not smoked since. It is true there was some restlessness. With determination, they got over this feeling. Things went on quite normally afterwards. It was happy and welcome sign.

Questions :

- (1) What bad habit is mentioned here?
- (2) From where was tobacco brought to Europe?
- (3) Who was responsible for this evil in Europe?
- (4) In what form is tobacco used generally?
- (5) What is the popular notion about the habit of smoking?
- (6) Who exploded this popular notion and how did they do it?
- (7) What new faith has been generated by the young men?
- (8) What difficulty did the group of students experience when stopped smoking? How did they get over it?
- (9) Pick out two idioms used in the above passage.

Model Answers :

- (1) The bad habit mentioned here is the use of tobacco.
- (2) Tobacco was brought to Europe from America.
- (3) Sir Walter Raleigh was responsible for this evil in Europe.
- (4) Tobacco is smoked or chewed.
- (5) The popular notion about the habit of smoking is that extremely difficult to get rid of this habit once it has formed.

- (6) This popular notion has been exploded by the determined acts of young men who gave up smoking suddenly.
- (7) The young men have generated a new faith that smoking can be given up.
- (8) The group of students felt restlessness in the beginning when they stopped smoking. They got over it by determination.
- (9) (a) to get rid of, (b) made up their minds.

Passage 2

People talk of memorials in statues of bronze or marble- as to what tribute shall we pay to him that he would have appreciated? He has shown us the way to live and the way to die and if we have not stood that lesson, it would be better that we raised no memorial to him. Only fit memorial is to follow in the path he showed us and to do our only duty.

He was a Hindu and an Indian and he was proud of being a Hindu Indian. To him India was dear because he represents certain everlasting truths. But though he was intensely religious and came to be the Father of the Nation yet no narrow religious or national bonds confined his spirit. And so he became a great internationalist, believing in the essential unity of man, the underlying unity of all religions, and of the need humanity.

What was his great power over the mind and heart of man due to ? We know that his main passion in life was truth. That truth led him unless publicity whenever he thought he made a mistake. That truth led him to fight evil and untruth wherever he found them. That truth made the service of the poor and the needy a major concern of his life for where there is inequality, there is injustice and untruth.

Questions :—

- (1) What is the usually done to keep the memory of a great man live for long?

- (2) About which great man is the above passage? What is he known for?
- (3) What would be the best way to keep his memory alive?
- (4) Why is he considered to be great internationalist?
- (5) What was the main passion of his life? How did this passion make him fight for the poor?
- (6) What is the difference between being a Hindu and being an Indian?
- (7) Write suitable words which mean the opposite of :
(1) evil, (2) major
- (8) Citizens of India are called Indians. What are the citizens of the following countries called :
(1) Japan, (2) England, (3) Switzerland, (4) France.

Model Answers :—

- (1) People raise statues of bronze or marble to keep the memory of a great man live for long.
- (2) The passage is about Mahatma Gandhi. He is known as a Father of the nation.
- (3) The best way to keep his memory alive is to follow in the path he showed us and to do our duty.
- (4) He considered to be a great internationalist because no name religious or national bonds confined his spirit.
- (5) The main passion of his life was truth. That truth led him fight evil and for the rights of the poor.
- (6) Being a Hindu means to belong Hindu community. Being a Indian means to be a citizen of India.
- (7) (1) Opposite of 'evil' is good.
(2) Opposite of 'major' is minor.
- (8) (1) The citizen of Japan is called Japanese.
(2) The citizen of England is called English.
(3) The citizen of Switzerland is called Swiss.
(4) The citizen of France is called French.

Passage 3

For a long time people thought that Indian history began with the Aryans. These Aryans were sheperds and cowherds at first lived in villages in the forest and much later and they built cities and kings ruled over them. But in 1922 digger's spade uncovered cities where men lived long before the Aryans. There were such cities at Mohanjo-daro is Sind and at Harappa in South Punjab.

In the valley of Indus, people lived in cities five thousand years ago. These cities were clean and comfortable. The people lived in houses red brick. There had no windows but there was a courtyard in the middle and rooms were round it. Some middle houses had two floors or even more. The children played in the courtyard and the women cooked there. They ground spices for curry. We can still see their grinding stones. The spun (twisted) cotton on spindles (slendor things). They had big jars of clay and wooden chests to keep things in. They had beds, chairs and stools.

Questions :—

- (1) What did people think about the beginning of Indian history before 1922?
- (2) How did this view change?
- (3) Of the early Aryans and the people who lived in India before them were the wandering people and who lived in cities.
- (4) How do we know that the people of Mohanjo-daro and Harappa had developed the art of cooking?
- (5) What articles of furniture and other household goods did the people have?
- (6) Which words in the passage mean
 - (1) wandering people
 - (2) double storeyed house.
- (7) Give a suitable title to the passage.
- (8) Describe briefly the house in an ancient city in the Valley of the Indus.

Answers : —

- (1) Before 1922 the people thought that Indian History began with the Aryans.
- (2) This view changed when in 1922 two cities whose men who lived long before the Aryans were discovered.
- (3) The early Aryans were wandering people. The people who lived in India before the Aryan came, lived in cities.
- (4) Grinding stones show that the people of Mohenjodaro and Harappa had developed the art of cooking.
- (5) (1) Articles of furniture : Beds, chairs and stools.
(2) Other household goods : big jars of clay and wooden chests.
- (6) (1) Shepherds and cowherds mean wandering people.
(2) Some houses had two floors mean double storeyed houses.
- (7) Indus Valley Civilization.
- (8) These houses were made of red brick. They had no windows. In the middle of the houses there was a courtyard where the children played. Some houses had two floors or even more.

Passage 4

If someone offered me a month's holiday, I would visit India, which is a country that has always interested me. I will explain why I would like to go to India. I first got interested in India when I read a very interesting novel which described life in an Indian city. Later at the university I came to know several Indian students whom I liked, I learnt from these friends that India has a completely different way of life from that of any European country. I am sure it would be very interesting to visit the country which is very unlike my own. If I went there, I would try find out how the

people live and what they think. I believe one can understand one's own way of life better when one compares it with ways other of life. My Indian friends also explained that India faces a number of difficult problems such as storage of food, increase in population and the need for industrialisation. These are problems which face most countries. If these problems could be solved in India, which has the second largest population in world, they could be solved in other countries. If I go to India, I could see how the Indians are dealing with these the problems. But my main reason for going there would be that I would enjoy myself because India has many usual and beautiful places.

Questions :

- (1) When did the author first get interested in India?
- (2) Where did he meet some Indian students?
- (3) What did he come to know from them?
- (4) Why does he feel that a visit to India would be interesting?
- (5) What would he wish to learn in India, in general?
- (6) Which problems are found in most countries?
- (7) How would the author's visit be useful in solving these problems in other countries?
- (8) How does he intend to make his stay in India enjoyable?
- (9) Do you think that the author is an Indian?
- (10) What do you think, he is by profession?
- (11) Write words opposite in meaning to the following :
interesting, liked, increased, unusual
- (12) Use any two of the following in sentences of your own :
different, compare, shortage.

Model Answers

- (1) The author first got interested in India when he read a very interesting novel which described life in an Indian city.
- (2) He met some Indian students at the University.

- (3) He came to know from them that India has a completely different way of life from that of any European country.
- (4) He felt that a visit to India would be interesting because India was very unlike his own country.
- (5) In general, he would like to learn in India how the people live there and what they think.
- (6) Shortage of food, increase in population and the need for industrialisation are the problems which are found in modern countries.
- (7) The author would see how India, which has the second largest population in the world, is trying to solve these problems. In this way, his visit would be useful in solving these problems in other countries.
- (8) He intends to make his stay in India enjoyable by visiting usual and beautiful places.
- (9) No, the author is not an Indian.
- (10) I think he is a teacher at the University.
- (11) Uninteresting, disliked, decrease, usual.
- (12) Different : She is wearing a different dress everytime I see her.
Compare : Poets have compared sheep to death.
Shortage : There is no longer shortage of food in India.

Passage 5

Gandhi does not reject machinery as such. He observes :
“How can I be against all machinery when I know that even this body is a most delicate piece of machinery? The spinning-wheel is a machine ; a little tooth what is a machine. What I object to is the craze for machinery not machine, as such. The craze is for what they call labour saving machinery. Men go on labour till thousands are without work and thrown on the open street to die of starvation. I want to save time and labour not for a fraction of mankind but for all. I want the connection of wealth not in the hands of a few but in

the hands of Today machinery merely helps a few to ride on the backs of millions. The impetus (moving force) behind it all is not the desire to save labour but greed. It is against this system that I am fighting with all my might. The machine should not cut off the limbs of man..... Factories run by power driven machinery should be nationalised and controlled by the state. The supreme consideration is man.

—M.K. Gandhi

Questions :—

- (1) What reason and what example does Gandhiji quote to show that he accepts machinery as such?
- (2) What does Gandhiji mean by “craze for machinery not machine?”
- (3) What are the evil effects on employees of this craze?
- (4) In whose hands is wealth concentrated by the use of machinery? What is their attitude towards employees?
- (5) Give your own reason how machinery saves time and labour and benefits all?
- (6) How, according to Gandhiji, can the evils of factories run by machinery be avoided?
- (7) Pick out the sentence wherein Gandhiji says that the human being is most important and not machines.
- (8) Explain the following phrases :
 - (1) not the desire to save labour but greed.
 - (2) with all my might.
- (9) Use the following words in your own sentences :
 - (1) delicate
 - (2) craze
- (10) Give a suitable title to the passage.

Answers :—

- (1) Gandhiji accepts machinery as such, because he knows that even this body is a piece of machinery. He

- gives the example of the spinning wheel which is a machine.
- (2) By “craze for machinery not machine” Gandhiji means enthusiastic interest in machinery not machinery itself.
 - (3) This craze for machinery throws many employees out of job and they have to die of starvation.
 - (4) By the use of machinery wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few people who exploit their employees.
 - (5) Machine work faster and need fewer hands. Thus they save time and labour. They benefit the employer by doing more work and the employee by reducing his hours of work.
 - (6) According to Gandhiji, the evils of factories run by machinery can be avoided if these factories are nationalised and controlled by the state.
 - (7) The machine should not cut off the limbs of man.
 - (8) (1) It means the greed of the employers, not their genuine desire to save the labour of their employees.” They want to get maximum work by employing minimum men.
 (2) It means, with all my strength. This shows Gandhiji’s strong opposition of machinery.
 - (9) (a) **Delicate** : The international situation is very delicate at present.
 (b) **Craze** : We Indian have craze for foreign goods.
 - (10) Gandhiji’s opposition of machinery.

Passage 6

Guru Gobind Singh, the last of the ten Sikh Gurus, was a great son of India. He led India to sublime¹ heights of glory. He brought about moral resurgence² and created order out of disorderly social condition. He was a multifaceted³ personality. He was a poet, soldier, statesman, leader and a true socialist—all

in one. He put life into the dying social order by giving it a wholly new outlook. He was a practical socialist who founded a social order based on equality, fraternity⁴ and love. He welded⁵ the weak and divided mass of our countrymen into a brave and self-reliant people. In him were combined the spiritual vision, unmatched organising capacity and a gift of poetic intuition⁶ and insight⁷. Such a rare combination of qualities would inspire the most downtrodden people to look forward to an optimistic⁸ future.

Word-meanings : 1. sublime— उत्कृष्ट ; 2. resurgence— फिर से उठाना ; 3. multifaceted— बहुत सारी विशेषताओं वाला ; 4. fraternity— भाईचारा ; 5- welded — जोड़ा ; 6. intuition — अन्तर्ज्ञान ; 7. insight — अन्तर्दृष्टि ; 8. optimistic — आशावादी ।

Questions—

- (1) What change did Guru Gobind Singh bring about in the people of his country?
- (2) How did he transform the poor and downtrodden into optimistic ones?
- (3) Find the passage words that mean :
 - (i) restarting an activity that has stopped
 - (ii) treated very badly by those who are in power.
- (4) Transform the following sentences into interrogative :
 - (i) He was a multifaceted personality.
 - (ii) He welded the weak and divided mass of our countrymen.

Answers—

- (1) He transformed them into a brave and self-reliant people.
- (2) He transformed them by the rare combination of his qualities.
- (3) (i) resurgence
(ii) downtrodden.
- (4) (i) Wasn't he a multifaceted personality?
(ii) Didn't he weld the weak and divided mass of our countrymen?

Passage 7

Why is this enormous¹ increase in population taking place? It is really due to the spread of knowledge and the practice² of what is coming to be called Death control. You have heard of Birth control. Death control is something rather different. Death control recognizes³ the work of the doctors and the nurses and the hospitals and the health services in keeping alive people who, a few years ago, would have died of some of the incredibly⁴ serious killing diseases, as they used to be. Squalid⁵ conditions, which we can remedy by an improved standard of living, caused a lot of disease and dirt. Medical examinations at school catch diseases early and ensure healthier schoolchildren. Medical care helps to keep people alive longer. We used to think that seventy was a good age; now eighty, ninety, it may be hundred, are coming to be recognised as a normal age for human beings. People are living longer because of this Death control and fewer children are dying, so the population of the world is shooting up.

Word-meanings : 1. enormous — विशाल ; 2. practice—प्रथा, रिवाज ; 3. recognise—मान्यता प्रदान करना ; 4. incredibly—अविश्वसनीय रूप से ; 5. squalid—गन्दी, दरिद्रतापूर्ण ।

Questions—

- (1) How is Death control different from Birth control?
- (2) What harm can squalid conditions of living do?
- (3) What does medical care ensure?
- (4) Use in sentences of your own :
(i) squalid, (ii) shoot up.

Answers—

- (1) Birth control means controlling the rate of birth while Death control means making people live longer.
- (2) They can cause a number of diseases.
- (3) It ensures longer and healthier life of people.
- (4) (i) Many poor people have to live in squalid conditions.
(ii) Land prices are shooting up day by day.

Passage 8

There was a time when man took life easy and had enough leisure¹. Life was simple and wants were few and these could be easily satisfied. In those days, man believed that whatever was worth doing should be done thoroughly². But gone is that time., With the industrial revolution, with the progress of scientific discoveries and inventions and with ever-growing demand for machinery, our demands have increased and life has become complex³. Nowadays, we want to do many things and enjoy too many benefits. Consequently⁴, we are always pressed for⁵ time, because it is the fashion of the age. Our complaint about want of time may be true or false. But the fact is that we want short-cuts⁶. Hence in the age of hurry, there is a persistent⁷ demand for shorthand⁸, summaries, abridgements⁹ and press, A busy politician or a merchant has got so many things to do and so many important decisions to take that he has no spare time for each. Yet he must know what is going on in the political or business world. So he asks his secretary or some other man to make a precis or summary of what is being said, done and thought about the thing which he is vitally¹⁰ interested in. This is the use of precis.

Word-meanings : 1. leisure — विश्राम, खाली समय ; 2. thoroughly — अच्छी तरह से, गहन रूप से ; 3. complex — उलझन भरी ; 4. consequently — परिणाम स्वरूप; 5. be pressed for— कमी होना, पर्याप्त न होना; 5. be pressed for — कमी होना, पर्याप्त न होना ; 6. short cuts — छोटे और आसान रास्ते ; 7. persistent— लगातार, स्थाई ; 8. shorthand — संक्षिप्त लिपि ; 9. abridgements — संक्षेप, निचोड़ ; 10. vitally — मुख्य रूप से ।

Questions—

- (1) Why has life become so complex these days?
- (2) Why are we always pressed for time these days?
- (3) What is the use of a precis?
- (4) Use in meaningful sentences :
 - (i) persistent (ii) abridgement.

Answers—

- (1) It is the result of industrial revolution, scientific inventions and discoveries which have multiplied human wants.
- (2) It is because we want to do too many things and enjoy too many benefits.
- (3) It saves us the time and labour of having to go through the whole of a writing.
- (4) (i) She married the most persistent of her admirers.
(ii) This book is an abridgement of Shakespeare's 'Julius Caesar'.

Passage 9

We in India have our own special problems. No one can deny¹ that some of them are of a serious nature and must be tackled with vigour and determination². Our objectives have been defined clearly and unambiguously. We aim that every citizen should be provided with the basic necessities of life and should have complete freedom to lead the life of his or her own choice. We aim at a democratic society, strong and free, in which every citizen, irrespective of his religious belief, will occupy an equal and honoured place, and will be given full and equal opportunities³ for growth and service. We aim at the removal of untouchability and doing away with the prevailing serious inequalities⁴ in status and wealth in a few hands. These objectives are by no means easy to achieve in their entirety. We have met with only a limited degree of success so far, but we have to persevere⁵ until the goal is achieved.

Word-meanings : 1. deny—इन्कार करना ; 2. determination—दृढ़ निश्चय ; 3. opportunities — मौके ; 4. inequalities — असमानताएं ; 5. persevere— धैर्य रखना, जुटे रहना ।

Questions—

- (1) How should serious problems be solved?

- (2) What do we want to remove?
- (3) Have we met with any success so far?
- (4) Give in simple English the meanings of the following words :
 - (i) untouchability
 - (ii) honoured.

Answers—

- (1) Serious problems can be solved with vigour and determination.
- (2) We want to remove untouchability and the prevailing social and economic inequalities.
- (3) We have met with only a limited degree of success so far.
- (4) (i) The practice of not touching those considered to be of the lowest class.
(ii) Respected.

Passage 10

Teachers have a great responsibility at this time when our society is undergoing transformation¹. The failure of the teaching profession in India will depend on the decision which the teachers take on vital² questions relating to social change. In normal times when society is comparatively more stable, the teacher's primary task is transmitting culture. But in a period of transition like the one we are passing through, they have sometimes to set aside the culture in which they live, make a proper appraisal³ of it, pick out its salient features and re-interpret⁴ them for the new generation. The oncoming generations can rise to a high level of wisdom and cultivation only when teachers guide them carefully during this period of change.

Word-meanings : 1. transformation — बदलाव ; 2. vital — महत्वपूर्ण ; 3. appraisal — समीक्षा ; 4. re-interpret — पुनः विवेचना करना ।

Questions—

- (1) What is a teacher's role during normal times?
- (2) What type of modern times are?
- (3) What should a teacher do during a period of transformation?
- (4) Give the meanings of :
 - (i) profession
 - (ii) transformation.

Answers—

- (1) In normal times the teacher's primary role is in transmitting culture.
 - (2) Modern times are the times of great transformation.
 - (3) A teacher should re-interpret the cultural values for the new generation.
 - (4)
 - (i) a paid occupation
 - (ii) charge.
-

6. Story-Writing

कहानी की कला तो ईश्वरीय देन है परन्तु सतत् अभ्यास से भी यह कला सीखी जा सकती है। एक छोटी कहानी के मुख्य तीन भाग होते हैं-- शीर्षक, मध्य और शिक्षा।

एक अच्छी कहानी लिखने के लिए लेखक को कथावस्तु का स्पष्ट ज्ञान अनिवार्य रूप से होना चाहिए ताकि वह महत्त्वपूर्ण घटनाओं को सुचारू रूप से क्रमबद्ध कर सके। माध्यमिक विद्यालयों के विद्यार्थियों को दिए गए संकेतों से एक अधूरी कहानी को पूरा करके दी गई नैतिक शिक्षा को उजागर करने वाली कहानी लिखने के लिए कहा जा सकता है। स्थिति कुछ भी क्यों न हो विद्यार्थी को कहानी लिखने के लिए निम्नलिखित बिन्दुओं की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिये--

1. कथावस्तु को समझने के लिए outlines को बार-बार पढ़ें।
2. मुख्य घटनाओं का क्रम दिये गए क्रम के अनुसार रखें।
3. कहानी को सदा भूतकाल में लिखें चाहे outlines वर्तमान काल में ही क्यों न हो।
4. कहानी को प्रभावशाली बनाने के लिए वार्तालाप का ढंग अपनायें।
5. कथा में कल्पनाशक्ति का प्रयोग करें।
6. कहानी का उचित शीर्षक लिखें।
7. अंत में शिक्षा देना न भूलें चाहे परीक्षा में पूछा हो अथवा नहीं।
8. कहानी को पूरा करने के बाद इसे फिर दोहराओ ताकि अशुद्धियों को दूर किया जा सके।

1. Thirsty Crow

OR

WHERE THERE IS A WILL, THERE IS WAY

Outline : Once summer very hot water dried up a crow..... very thirsty..... in search of water..... a jug with water..... crow tried to drinklevel to low..... put pebbleslevel rose little, by little..... hard work and success etc. Moral.

Story — It was the month of June. It was very hot. A crow felt very thirsty. She flew from place to place in search of water but she found no water.

As she was flying over a house, she saw a jug of water. She was very happy. She flew to it. She tried to drink the water. But the water in the jug was very low. Her beak could not reach the water. She became sad.

She was a clever crow. She thought of a plan. She saw so pebbles lying here and there on the roof. She put them one by one in the jug. The water rose up. She felt happy. She drank the water and flew away. Her hard work and patience led her to success.

Moral :— Where there is a will, there is a way.

Word Notes — Thirsty— प्यासा ; in search of — की खोज में ; low — नीचे ; beak — चोंच ; pebbles — कंकड़ ; patience — संतोष ।

2. The Fox and the grapes

OR

THE GRAPES ARE SOUR

Outline : A fox very hungry..... goes to search of food reach a garden..... sees grapes very high.....jumps.....cannot reach them.....go away. Moral

Story — One day a fox was hungry. He had nothing to eat. He went here and there in search of food. He wandered about the whole day long, but could get nothing to eat. At last he came to a garden. There he saw grapes hanging from a vine. The grapes were ripe and nice. His mouth watered to see the grapes. He wanted to eat them.

The grapes were high up. He jumped again and again to get at the grapes but in vain. They were too high for him. At last he was tired. He gave up trying. He went away saying. “These grapes are sour. If I eat them, I shall fall ill.”

Moral :— Those who cannot get a thing, often say that they do not want it.

Word Notes — in search of — की खोज में ; wandered about— घूमता रहा ; bunches— गुच्छे ; vine — बेल ।

3. The hidden treasure

Outlines : An old farmer near death.....sons lazy..... farmer worried about their welfare..... a plan..... tells them, there is a treasure hidden in the fields the farmer dies..... the song dig no treasure..... but the soil improved..... rich crop.....understand father's plan.....thankful.

Story : There lived an old farmer. He had four sons. They were very lazy. He wanted to teach them the value of hard work. But the lazy sons did not care for his advice.

One day the farmer fell ill. He was on death bed. He called his sons and said, "I have buried a treasure in my field. But I do not remember the exact place. Dig it out after my death.

After the death of their father, they went to the field. They dug it from end to end. But they found no treasure. They became sad.

In the meantime, an old man passed that way. He knew what their father meant. He advised them to sow seeds. They acted upon his advice. They reaped a rich harvest. They became rich. Thus they learnt the value of hardwork.

Moral : No pains no gains.

Word Notes — Death bed— मृत्यु शैया ; have buried — दबा रखा है ; treasure — खजाना ; exact — सही; seeds — बीज ; reaped— काटी ; harvest — फसल ।

4. The lion and the mouse

OR

DO GOOD AND HAVE GOOD

Outlines : A lion asleep a little mouse sits on his body.....lion wakes up catches the mouse..... the mouse pray for mercy..... the lion forgives it..... lion caught in a rope net..... the mouse helps the lion.....lion freed..... both happy. Moral.

Story : It was hot summer day. A lion was taking rest under a shady tree. A mouse lived in a hole nearby. It came out to play. By

chance it jumped upon the body of the lion. The lion woke up. He caught the mouse in his paw. He was about to kill it.

The mouse cried for mercy. It said, "O King of the forest, have pity on me spare my life. I may help you in adversity." The lion laughed. However, he let it go.

Many days passed. The lion was caught in a rope-net. He tried to free himself but in vain. He began to roar. The same little mouse heard the roar of the lion. It soon came there. It gnawed the ropes with its sharp teeth. The lion became free. He thanked his little friend.

Moral : — Do good and find good. OR

One good turn deserves another.

Word Notes — Shady— छायादार ; paw — पंजा ; mercy — दया ; spare — छोड़ना; in adversity — मुसीबत में ; roar— दहाड़ना ; gnawed — कुतर डाले ।

5. The old farmer and his sons

OR

UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL

Outlines : An old farmer.....had four sons..... always quarrelling farmer ill.....sends for them.....give them a bundle of sticks.....son's unable to break the bundle of sticksunties the bundle..... each son break stick one by one..... Moral.

Story : Once there lived an old farmer in a village. He had four sons. They always quarrelled among themselves. The father often advised them to mend their ways. But they did not listen to him.

One day, he fell seriously ill. He was on death bed. He called his sons to his bed-side. He wanted to teach them a lesson before his death. He asked them to bring a bundle of sticks. The bundle was brought. He asked them to break the bundle. Each of them tries his best. But no one could break the bundle.

The wise father now untied the bundle. He asked them to break one stick each. Now each of them broke his stick easily. The father said to them, "If you are united, nobody can harm you. If you quarrel, you will suffer." These words work magic. They promised to live in peace.

Moral : — Union is strength. OR
United we stand divided we fall.

Word Notes — Quarrelled— झगड़ते; mendone's ways— आदतें सुधारना ; fell serious ill — बहुत बीमार ; untied — खोल दिया ; worked magic— जादू का काम ; live in peace — शान्ति में रहना ।

6. The sun and the wind

Outlines : A dispute between the sun and the wind each claims to be stronger..... a traveller on the road challenge to make him take off his coat..... the wind blows hard fails the sun shines the traveller takes off his coat Moral.

Story : Once there arose a quarrel between the sun and the wind. Each of them claimed to be the stronger than the other. They saw a traveller going along the road. He was wearing a coat. They decided that one who could make the traveller take off his coat, would be the stronger.

The wind tried first. It began to blow. By and by it gained speed. The traveler felt cold. The traveler said, "How cold it! Let me tighten up my coat." Thus the wind foiled.

Now it was the turn of the sun. It began to shine brightly. It grew hot. The traveler said, "What change!" He perspired from head to foot. He took off his coat. Thus the sun was the winner.

Moral : Gentleness is better than force.

Word Notes — Quarrell — झगड़ा ; take off — उतारना ; by and by — धीरे-धीरे; tighten up — कसना ; perspired — पसीना-पसीना हो गया ।

7. THREE GREEDY FRIENDS

Outlines : Three friends go on a journey find a bag of gold coinsone goes to buy food..... eats his own foodmixes poison the other two plan to kill him eat food and die. Moral.

Story : Once there lived three friends in a village. They were out of work. One day they went to a town to find work. Their way lay through a forest. On the way, they found a bag of gold coins.

They were very happy to find the bag. They agreed to divide equally. They were feeling hungry. So one of them went to bring some food. In his absence, the other two decided to kill him.

The third ate his share and mixed poison in the rest. On his return they fell upon him and killed him. Then they sat to eat food. So the poison showed its effect and they also lay dead. None could get the money.

Moral : Greed is a curse.

Word Notes — Their way lay through a forest — उनका रास्ता जंगल से पड़ता था ; coins — सिक्के ; absence — अनुपस्थिति ; decided — निश्चय किया ; mixed poison— विष मिला दिया ; the rest — शेष ; fell upon — टूट पड़ा ; effect — प्रभाव ; lay dead — मर गए ।

8. Bad Company

Outlines : A boy falls in bad company father brings apples, puts them in the cup board places a rotten apple among them day all apples rotten teaches a lesson. Moral.

Story : Once a boy fell into bad company. He mixed with boys and wasted his time. It pained his father. He tried his best to set him right but to no use.

One day the father thought of a plan. He bought some fresh apples from the bazar. He brought one rotten apple also. He said to his son, “put these apples in the almirah”. The boy did so.

Next day, the father asked him to bring the apples. The boy was sad to see the apples. They were all rotten. The father said. "One rotten apple has spoiled all the good ones. Bad friends are like bad apples. They will spoil you." These words worked magic. The boy gave up bad company and became as good as before.

Moral : Better alone than in a bad company.

Word Notes — Pain — दुःख हुआ; rotten — सड़ा हुआ (खराब); almirah — अलमारी; has spoiled — खराब कर दिया है ; worked magic— जादू का काम किया ।

9. Two Friends and The Bear

OR

A Friend in Need is a Friend Indeed

Outlines : Two friends on on a journeypass through forest..... meet a bear..... one climbs up a tree..... the other does not know how to climb..... he lies on the ground holds breath.....bear sniffs hisleaves. Moral.

Story : Once there lived two friends in a village. They were Ram and Krishan. They set out on a journey. Their way lay through forest. They promised to help each other.

On the way they saw a bear. He was coming towards them. They were frightened. Ram was selfish. He climbed up a tree. He hid himself there. But Krishan did not know how to climb. He knew that bear does not eat a dead body. He lay down on the ground. He held his breath to look dead.

The bear came there. He smelt him all over. He took him for dead. He went away. Ram came down. He said to Krishan, "Why did the bear say in your ear?" Krishan said, "The bear advised me beware of selfish friends."

Moral : A friend in need is a friend indeed.

Word Notes — Were frightened — भयभीत हो गये; selfish — स्वार्थी; lay down — लेट गया; held his breath — अपनी सांस रोक ली ;

Smelt— सूंघा; took him for a dead— मृतक समझा; beware of selfish friends — स्वार्थी मित्रों से सावधान रहो ।

10. The Hare and The Tortoise

or

Slow and Steady Wins the Race

Outlines : A hare proud of his speed laughs at the tortoise.....challenges to have a race..... race begins..... here runs fast tortoise left here sleeps under a tree..... loses the race. Moral.

Story : A hare and a tortoise were fast friends. The hare was proud of his speed. One day, he laughed at the tortoise for his slowness. He said “Dear friend, let us have a race.” The tortoise said, “Don’t be vain dear. I accept a challenge.”

Next morning, the race began. A winning post was fixed. The hare ran very fast. He was soon out of sight. The tortoise was left far behind. He decided to take rest for a while. He lay down under a shady tree. He soon fell fast asleep.

The tortoise went on slowly and steadily. He saw the hare sleeping, but he did not wake him. He reached the winning post. At sunset the hare woke up and ran fast. The tortoise was already there. The hare had lost the race. He felt ashamed and went away.

Moral : Pride hath a fall.

Word Notes — Hare — खरगोश; tortoise — कछुआ; slowness— धीमापन; Challenge — चुनौती; winning post — जीतने का स्थान ; out of sight— आंखों से ओझल ; steadily — धैर्य से ; felt ashamed— लज्जित होना ।

लेखक द्वारा प्रकाशित एवं निःशुल्क वितरित पुस्तकों की सूची :-

1. रामचरितमानससार
2. गीतासार
3. उपनिषद्सार
4. सत्यार्थप्रकाशसार
5. भक्ति
6. सुखीजीवन
7. आत्मबोध
8. वेदवाणी
9. वैदिकसाहित्य
10. अमृतवाणी
11. महर्षि दयानंद
12. स्वामी विवेकानंद
13. शरणागति
14. वैदिक रामायण
15. क्या आप जानते हैं ?
16. शेर-ओ-शायरी
17. ओ३म्

लेखक द्वारा अप्रकाशित पुस्तकों की सूची :-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. वैदिक मनुस्मृति | 19. संस्कार |
| 2. वैदिक उपनिषद्वाणी | 20. गीतांजलि |
| 3. वैदिक दर्शनवाणी | 21. आर्यसमाज |
| 4. वैदिक महाभारत | 22. गायत्रीरहस्य |
| 5. वैदिक गीता | 23. ज्ञानामृत |
| 6. अमर धर्मग्रंथ | 24. यज्ञ |
| 7. अमर नीतिग्रंथ | 25. संत |
| 8. पुराणपरिचय | 26. संतवाणी |
| 9. ईश्वरसिद्धि | 27. आत्मकथा |
| 10. राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी | 28. भृतृहरिशतक |
| 11. मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम श्रीराम | 29. ब्रह्मचर्य |
| 12. महावीर हनुमान | 30. गृहस्थ |
| 13. योगिराज श्रीकृष्ण | 31. सामान्य हिन्दी (भाग I-II) |
| 14. आदिशंकराचार्य | (सब कक्षाओं के लिये) |
| 15. आचार्य चाणक्य | 32. Great Thoughts |
| 16. दस गुरु | 33. General English |
| 17. आर्यसमाज के महामानव | (Part I to V) |
| 18. स्वामी रामतीर्थ | (For All Classes) |

कृपया पाठकगण इस ओर भी ध्यान दें कि इनकी निम्नलिखित पुस्तकों को इनकी वैब साईट www.dpkapoorbooks.co.in पर भी देखा जा सकता है ।

1. अमृतवाणी
2. आर्यसमाज
3. आर्यसमाज के महामानव
4. आदिशंकराचार्य
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