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Essay Writing

अंग्रेजी के प्रश्न-पत्र में निबन्ध (Essay) भी पूछा जाता है जिसके लिए कुल 12 अंक निर्धारित हैं। एक निबन्ध (Essay) लगभग 250 शब्दों का लिखा जाना चाहिए।

Essay (निबन्ध) लिखते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखना चाहिए—

1. निबन्ध लिखने के पूर्व उसकी रूपरेखा (Outline) बनाना अत्यन्त आवश्यक होता है—
 - (क) प्रारम्भ में विषय-प्रवेश सम्बन्धी प्रस्तावना (Introduction)
 - (ख) सम्बन्धित विषय का प्रस्तुतीकरण paragraphs में विभाजित हो।
 - (ग) अन्त में सम्पूर्ण विषय-सामग्री का निष्कर्ष अर्थात् Conclusion हो।
2. निबन्ध की भाषा शुद्ध, सरल एवं प्रभावपूर्ण होनी चाहिए।
3. विषय-वस्तु में क्रमबद्धता परम आवश्यक है।
4. लिखावट (Handwriting) सुन्दर होनी चाहिए।
5. निबन्ध लिखने के पश्चात् उसे पुनः पढ़ लेना चाहिए और जो अशुद्धियाँ हुई हों उन्हें दूर कर लेना चाहिए।

Essays

1. My First Day At School

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. School office and the Principal's office, 3. My test and Admission, 4. Classroom and class teacher, 5. Experience in the recess period, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—First day at school is an experience which I cannot forget. Its memory is still fresh in my mind. It was 1st July, 2006.

I got up early in the morning on this day. I got myself prepared. With my tutor, I started towards my new school.

2. School office and the Principal's office.—We entered the office where I found four men sitting behind the counter. My tutor got a form from one of them. He filled it. Then we entered the Principal's office. My tutor gave the form to him. He looked at the form and struck a bell. At once a peon came in. He ordered him to take us to the staff room.

3. My test and Admission—The peon led us to the room where I found the teachers round a long table. My tutor gave the form to one of them. The teacher put my knowledge to test in English. He found me fit. Another teacher gave me five sums to solve.

I solved them easily. Both the teachers wrote something on the form. Again my tutor entered the Principal's office. He ordered for my admission. My tutor deposited my dues in the office. I was sent to IX-B classroom with a chit.

4. Classroom and class teacher—I went into the classroom and took my seat in the last row. In front of me, there was a big blackboard on the wall. Near it, there was decent chair and a table for the teachers on a raised platform. After a few minutes a teacher entered the classroom. I gave the chit to him. He wrote my name in the register. The teacher was an interesting fellow. He passed a few funny remarks.

5. Experience in the recess period—At the recess bell, we rushed out of classroom. It was the leisure time. Some boys approached me. They cracked jokes. One of them said, "From which jungle are you coming?" I was silent. Fortunately, three boys ran for my help. They took me round the school building. They showed me reading room and library, I found the school hall well decorated with paintings. As the bell rang, we were again in the classroom. Four teachers attended their periods but none taught us.

6. Conclusion—At 12-30 the last bell went. The classes were over. When I reached home, I was quite glad. I told my mother about the new school. She was glad to hear the account of my first day.

Difficult Words : Experience = अनुभव, Memory = याद, Entered = प्रवेश किया, Knowledge = ज्ञान, Deposited = जमा किया, Approached = पहुँचे।

2. My Best Teacher Or An Ideal Teacher Or The Teacher Who Has Impressed Me Most

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Qualities as a man, 3. Qualities as a teacher, 4. An ideal teacher's impression.

1. Introduction—I have studied at the feet of many good teachers. I have liked and respected them. But the best teacher, I have yet come across is Mr. Nag. He is a teacher of English. I regard him as an ideal teacher. He possesses the sterling qualities of head and heart. The effect of his personality on his students is such that they would treasure his memory all their lives. Every student feels instinctively that the teacher is a loved and respected member of his family. He feels drawn towards him.

2. Qualities as a man—He believes in the principle of simple living and high thinking. He always looks at the bright side of things. He removes their difficulties. There is no room for despair in his life. He is content with what he has. Therefore, he always looks cheerful. He inspires his pupils with his ideal life.

3. Qualities as a teacher—He not only knows his subject well but also he has learnt or acquired the knowledge of making his teaching and the subject of his teaching interesting. He makes the students really interested in the subject. His exposition of the subject, the development of his arguments, apt illustrations, thought provoking questions and crystal clear language not only make the students learn the subject well but also help them to develop the art of thinking for themselves. His teaching is a tonic to the mind. His love for his subject, is directly conveyed. The teacher's passion for his subject is shared by his pupils. He activates the minds of his students.

4. An ideal teacher's impression—Man-making is the central function of an ideal teacher. He gives not only knowledge but also culture. He is an engineer to the soul. He enriches our minds and hearts with noble and loving thoughts. In fact, his teaching is through his personality. He is a real gardener of our life. We hope to bud and blossom because he has watered the seeds of our future with his love and care.

Difficult Words : Sterling = मूल्यवान, Despair = निराशा, Thought provoking = विचारेत्यादक, Passion = भावना।

3. My Best Friend

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Life and Parentage, 3. Studious, 4. Personal qualities, 5. Trustworthy, 6. Sharing of joys and sorrows, 7. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—It has been a common saying that 'A friend in need is a friend indeed.' I believe this is true. The test of true friends is their sincerity in good and bad days. In fact, the most proud possession of man is to have a friend, more so a good friend, a true friend. I am lucky to have a good friend.

2. Life and Parentage—I have many friends but I like Sanjay the most of all. He comes of a rich and respectable family but he is never boastful of his high parentage. He is sixteen years of age. His parents love him dearly but they never pamper him, nor do they overlook his faults. He is a true picture of the culture of his family. I am proud of having a friend like him.

3. Studious—He studies in the same class with me. He is good at Mathematics while I am strong in English. We often help each other in these subjects. We go to school together and play together. Sanjay is a fine sportsman. He is a good cricketer and is good at jumps. Nobody is able to beat him in high and long jumps. He has won many medals. He is a credit to his school, but at the same time, he is very modest. All teachers love him and the Principal is proud of him.

4. Personal qualities—Sanjay is good at conversation. He has a sense of wit and humour. He is cheerful and gay. So one relishes to move in his company. He is obedient and well-behaved. He never offends his teachers or his classmates. He is nice to all boys, specially his juniors. He is ever ready to help them. He never tries to dominate others. He never speaks ill of others. He is friendly towards all.

5. Trustworthy—I value him most for I can place full faith and confidence. He can be trusted to share my secrets. He gives me sincere advice, if ever I need that. He is my best friend.

6. Sharing of joys and sorrows—I can share with him my joys and sorrows. I can count on him in my difficulties. He is honest and unselfish. In short, he is a sincere friend. He is ready to make any sacrifice for me.

7. Conclusion—He is really a good friend. His friendship has shown the truth of the statement. "Change your pleasure but do not change your friends."

Difficult Words : Boastful = घमंड, Pamper = लाड़ प्यार करना, Dominate = दबाव डालना, Sacrifice = त्याग।

4. Independence Day Or Celebration Of 15 August

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Preparations for the day, 3. Programme in the town, 4. Programme in the School, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Our Independence day falls on the 15th August in every year. Our country got freedom on this day.

2. Preparations for the day—We celebrate this day with great zeal every year. This year, we made great preparations in our school. Everyone of us was eager to take part in the Independence Day Celebrations. The Vice-Principal drew up a programme. It was announced by the Principal on the 13th of August.

3. Programme in the town—Early in the morning of the 15th of August, we gathered in the *Ramleela ground* behind the bus stand near the water tank. Our teachers also joined us in a few minutes. We were divided into four parties. Each party was singing national songs and shouting '*Mahatma Gandhi Ki Jai*' '*Bharat Mata Ki Jai*'. Our younger companions were full of more enthusiasm. They were shouting the slogans at top of their voice. Thus, singing and shouting national slogans, we reached school at 7.30 a.m.

4. Programme in the School—In the school, we stood round the flag pole. The teachers asked us to stand classwise. In our *Khaki* uniform, we looked like soldiers ready to give our lives for the sake of Mother India. The teacher stood behind us. On our Principal's request, the founder of the school, who is a sacred saint, came forward. He performed the flag hoisting ceremony. He was in his happy mood. Exactly at 8 o'clock, the flag was hoisted. We stood in attention to salute the flag.

After the flag ceremony '*Jan Gan Man*' was sung. The scout band played the tune. The flag ceremony came to a close with a few speeches. The teachers and the founder delivered these speeches. All the speakers threw light on the importance of the day. Two teachers told us our duties towards the country.

5. Conclusion—The Principal asked us to assemble round the field to take part in the sports. The sports were held with great zeal. Those who stood first and second in the sports, got prizes by the holy hands of the founder.

Difficult Words : Centuries = शताब्दियों, Celebrate = मनाना, Zeal = उत्साह, Eager = उत्सुक, Announced = घोषित किया, Enthusiasm = उत्साह, Slogans = नारे, Uniform = पोशाक, Flag hoisting = ध्वजारोहण, Founder = संस्थापक।

5. Prize Distribution Function In Our School Or Prize Distribution Function in Your Institution

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Its need, 3. Our School prize distribution function, 4. Distribution of prizes, 5. President's Speech, 6. Thanks giving.

1. Introduction—Functions give colour to our life. They are necessary part of our social life. Prize distribution function is held in every school and every college.

2. Its need—Prize distribution function is a prize day for the students. It gives chance to them to show their worth. Some show themselves in games and others win prizes for getting distinction in academic field.

3. Our School prize distribution function—The prize distribution function of our school took place on February 20, 2007. The Inspector of Schools presided over it. The chief guest arrived on time. The function started with a welcome song. The N.C.C. and Red Cross boys gave a show of drill which everybody liked. The fancy dress made people laugh again and again. Tit-bits, stories, speeches and songs had a great effect on the audience.

The Principal then read out his annual report. The school had marched from strength to strength. The higher secondary results were brilliant. The school had won a name in the games also. He made a mention of the merit scholarship, won by a number of students in different classes. His speech was punctuated with cheers and applause.

4. Distribution of prizes—Then the President gave away the prizes to the boys who had got distinctions in studies and games and sports. The prize winners received their prizes and saluted the President in graceful manner.

5. President's Speech—After distribution of the prizes, the President stood up and gave a good short speech. He praised the school for its good work and great progress and promised to help it in every way in loud cheers.

6. Thanks giving—The Secretary then thanked the President and the guests for the trouble they had taken in coming to the school. A holiday was announced and the function came to an end. After this, distribution of sweets to the boys took place.

Difficult Words : Distribution = वितरण, Pride = गौरव, Distinction = विशिष्टता, Academic = शैक्षणिक, On time = समय पर, Tit-bits = चुटकुले, Audience = श्रोतागण, Graceful = सुन्दर, Stood up = खड़े हो गये, Progress = विकास, Announced = घोषणा हुई।

6. My Hobby-Gardening As A Hobby Or How I Spend My Leisure Or Your Favourite Hobby Or Pleasures of Gardening

Hints : 1. Meaning of hobby, 2. Various hobbies and tastes, 3. My hobby, 4. Details, 5. Pleasure, 6. Conclusion.

1. Meaning of hobby—A hobby is a pursuit or an occupation not directly connected with one's regular duties or business; but it is pursued generally in spare time, in leisure hours as a pleasant pastime for the sake of joy and pleasure which it provides rather than out of profit motive.

2. Various hobbies and tastes—There are many hobbies—collecting postage stamps, old coins, lives or autographs of eminent persons, photography, reading of books, painting, sketching, music, pen-friendship, book-keeping, gardening, boating, fishing, hunting sports and games etc. Different people have different tastes, temperaments and interest.

3. My hobby—My hobby is gardening. I have a small plot of land in the compound of my house. I grow vegetables for my kitchen and sometimes, I present these to my friends. In the beginning, I had

to face some difficulty because I knew nothing about vegetable farming. But by slow steps and patient work, I learnt how to do it.

4. Details—At first, I consulted a gardener about starting the work. I bought some tools, such as a spade, a hoe, a pair of dippers and a bucket. I also bought a book on vegetable gardening. I learnt what, how and when manures are to be put, how to sow, water and tend and plant.

5. Pleasure—Last year, I went to the exhibition. Show was organised in the city. I was charmed by the vast varieties of flowers arranged there. I felt inspired to grow flowers besides vegetables. After all usefulness is not all. Beauty has its own reward. I returned home with a determination to raise flowers. I planted various kinds of flowers. I feel thrilled to see a beautiful combination of vegetables and flowers in my little garden.

6. Conclusion—Gardening is no doubt a good hobby. It keeps me away from foul-aired cinema halls and dusty thoroughfares. I work in the rays of the sun, listen to the warbling birds and suck out cheerfulness from them. Nature is bountiful to her votaries.

Difficult Words : Eminent = प्रतिष्ठित, Manures = खाद, Determination = दृढ़ निश्चय, Thoroughfare = आम रास्ते, Tend = देखभाल करना, Warbling = चहचहाना, Votaries = उपासक।

7. My Mother Whom I Worship Or An Ideal Mother Or The Place of Mother in the House Or My Mother, My Best Teacher

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Embodiment of love, 3. Natural taste for songs, dance and fairy tales, 4. Respect by neighbours, 5. An ideal Company, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—My mother is the goddess to me. The goddess loves all her children in the world. She rushes to them for their help in distress. If the child goes astray, she does not rebuke and reprimand it. She gently admonishes it. She shows it the correct path and persuades it with love and affection to take the right path. So the goddess is worshipped by all her children.

2. Embodiment of love—My heart, too, goes out in worship to my mother. She is the embodiment of love and affection. She is an incarnation of love, sacrifice and self-denial. Her sweet kisses of love send vibrations of happiness to every fibre of my being. I remember still how she lulled me to sleep with her sweet lullabies and 'lories' and gentle pattings in my childhood, how she was happy in my happiness and how she shed tears when I was sick and ailing. She sacrifices her own personal comforts to keep me and my younger sister well-fed, well clothed and well-cleaned.

3. Natural taste for songs, dance and fairy tales—Whatever good things, I have learnt in my life, they are all due to my mother. My father finds little time to devote to his children. It is she who looks after us. She sings, dances and plays with us. She entertains us with her sweet and melodious voice. She recites 'bhajans' and prayers. My mother who has a natural taste for all these things has done a lot to enrich and refine our life with these things. She has shaped our character with these things. We all know, Jija Bai, mother of Shivaji, built up the character of Shivaji. My mother, too, has inspired us with noble and inspiring ideas.

4. Respect by neighbours—My mother is loved by all in the neighbourhood. She is sweet, loving and smiling to all the children in the neighbourhood without any difference. She is ever anxious for their well-being and progress. She is an ideal woman to all. She is looked with respect by all and worshipped by all the children in my neighbourhood.

5. An ideal Company—My mother is an ideal company to me. She is my friend, philosopher and guide. She is my real helper. I look upon her as my ideal. I feel that an ideal mother like her makes family life a real heaven on earth. How true are the words of Napoleon who Said "Give me good mother and I promise you good nation".

6. Conclusion—A sweet and loving home cannot be thought of without a sweet and loving mother. It is a sweet and loving home which forms a good background of learning. I am fortunate to have such a home and it is due to my mother. My mother has to perform multifarious duties at home. She has to do the cleaning, washing, cooking and sewing. And she does all this without any grouse.

Difficult Words : Go astray = भटक जाना, Distress = मुसीबत, Reprimand = डाँटना, फटकारना, Elevating = ऊपर उठाने वाला, Admonish = सलाह देना, Grouse = शिकायत।

8. My Favourite Book Or The Most Interesting Book I Have Read Or The Book That Has Impressed Me Most Or The Book That Inspired You Most

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. My favourite book, 3. Secret of the Ram Charit Manas, 4. Charm of human relationships, 5. Its noble effect.

1. Introduction—As a student, we are so much occupied with our text-books that at this period of our life, our general reading is necessarily limited. My reading, too, has so far been confined to a few books. During my childhood, I had read 'Alice in Wonderland'. It was really one of the most interesting books for me at that time. When I grew up, I found a collection of Prem Chand's stories, on excellent material for reading.

2. My favourite book—The serial of 'Ramayan' on T.V. every Sunday fascinated me so much that I was drawn towards reading the 'Ram Charit Manas' written by **Tulsidas**. I have found it the most interesting book that I have read. It has rightly been called the **Bible of mankind**.

3. Secret of the Ram Charit Manas—What is the secret of the Ram Charit Manas? First of all, there is the spontaneous ease and simplicity of the style. Tulsidas was a saint and his poetry has a nectared accent. The melody of the Ram Charit Manas takes ear and heart captive. The poem is life-like. What is more, it is also life giving. We feel, while reading the poem, that our life is being enriched.

4. Charm of human relationships—Tulsidas has great powers as a narrative poet. The story of the Ram Charit Manas is a fascinating one. Then, there is the charm of human relationships like the love of father, mother, son and brother, husband and wife appealingly described. There are animal characters, who are also human like Hanuman, Jamwant, Jatayu and Angada. Tulsidas is unrivalled in making the characters alive and real.

The demons or the Rakshas have also been vividly presented. Tulsidas succeeds remarkably well in creating the right atmosphere of the scenes presented by him in this great poem.

5. Its noble effect—The thoughts, the emotions and the inner character of men and women and of the poem are made real and convincing by the magic pen of Tulsidas. We not only read the poem, but also love the poem. So effective is the style. The poem is full of nobility of feeling and thought. It uplifts us. It humanises us and it has a touch of divinity. It has joy, moral power, pathos and the play of other human feelings and emotions. It is among the few greatest books of the world.

Difficult Words : Mankind = मानव जाति, Fascinating = आकर्षक, Effective = प्रभावशाली, Pathos = दुःख, Emotions = भावनायें।

9. Your Ambition In Life Or Your Aim Of Life Or Aim Of Life Or What I Wish To Become

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Ambition to be a lawyer, 3. Reason, 4. Short earnings, 5. Better use of talents, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Different persons have different aims of life. They have difficult ambitions in life. It is quite natural. No two persons are the same. They differ in their aptitude, taste, intelligence, capacity and circumstances of life. The aims of life are set, taking these factors into consideration. If it is not done so, they meet nothing but dissatisfaction in life.

2. Ambition to be a lawyer—Now-a-days, there is a craze to become a doctor or an engineer or to join Indian Administrative Services. But, I am good neither at science nor at Mathematics nor have an aptitude for service. I am interested in an independent profession. So, I wish to join legal profession and become a lawyer.

3. Reason—I possess the gift of the gab. I am good at debating and argumentative skill, I have won a number of prizes in school and college debates and elocution contests. The study of logic has given me the power to argue correctly and to detect the fallacies in the arguments of others. The study of the history of Freedom Movement in India in which the lawyers have played an outstanding role and have made the greatest contribution, has aroused in me an ambition to become a lawyer.

4. Short earnings—You may laugh in your sleeves to hear these tall claims for the legal profession. You may consider me foolish for you see that the lawyers, today, have fallen into disgrace in the society on account of their selfish ambition to squeeze their clients and fill their own coffers, on account of playing an antisocial role by taking up cases of criminals, smugglers and other guilty of heinous crime. I am not unaware of these. But for all these, it is the lawyers as individuals, who are at fault and not the legal profession. There is a common saying that it is the mind that makes hell of a heaven. So, it is upto the individual how he makes use of a thing.

5. Better use of talents—Thus taking into consideration all the pros and cons of legal profession, I have set the aim of becoming a lawyer. I feel that as a lawyer I shall be able to make use of my talents to shine not only in the profession but also play an effective role in the social and national life of the country. Life is not worth if it is used only for selfish ends.

6. Conclusion—The beauty of life lies in how, it is used to remove the ills which affect the society and the nation and human life at large and make them better and happier. I hope that as a lawyer, I shall be able to play my own role towards the larger goals of life.

Difficult Words : Factors = तत्त्व, Circumstances= परिस्थितियाँ, Dissatisfaction= असन्तोष, Administrative = प्रशासकीय, Arguments = तर्क, Gift of the gab = वाणी की शक्ति, Pros and cons = पक्ष-विक्ष।

10. My Favourite National Leader Or Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Or The First Prime Minister Of India Or The National Leader Whom You Like Most

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. His Birth and Parentage, 3. His Education, 4. Work in the Political field, 5. His work as the Prime Minister, 6. Character, 7. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—The first Prime Minister of India was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He was known and respected all over the world.

2. His Birth and Parentage—Shri Nehru was born at Allahabad in 1889 on 14th November. His father Motilal Nehru was a great lawyer. He brought up his son as a prince. Very efficient teachers taught him.

3. His Education—At the age of 15, he was sent to England for higher studies. There, he joined the Public School at Harrow. Then he went to the Cambridge University where he took his degree in 1910. Then he joined law. He was called to Bar in 1912. He came to India. He started his practice at Allahabad High Court. He was married at the age of 27.

4. Work in the Political field—In the young age of Nehruji, the British ruled over India. The English treated Indians badly. This pained the heart of Jawaharlal Nehru. He gave up practice. He joined the Non-Co-operation Movement started by Gandhiji. He went to jail several times. He bore punishments happily. But jail life could not crush his spirit. He struggled bravely. He acted as Congress President in four different years before India became free. When India became free, he was elected the first Prime Minister of India.

5. His work as the Prime Minister—Pt. Nehru was a successful Prime Minister. India made great progress under his guidance. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, our late President, once said, "The country is marching forward on the road of progress in the leadership of Panditji." He did a lot for the world. Had he lived some years more, the country would have become very strong. He solved some difficult problems of the country as well as the world.

6. Character—Nehruji was a great statesman. He was a good writer and speaker. He wrote famous books. He was a great friend of the poor. He was the servant of the people. He lived for the good of his country. He loved justice and truth. He could not bear opposition. He died on 27th May, 1964.

7. Conclusion—Nehruji was a true lover of peace. He laid down five principles called '**Punch Shila**'. May his soul find peace in paradise!

Difficult Words : Brought up = पालन-पोषण किया, Efficient = योग्य, Pained = कष्ट पहुँचाया, Gave up = त्याग दी, Non-Cooperation = असहयोग, Crush = कुचलना, Struggled = संघर्ष किया, Guidance = नेतृत्व, Told upon = बुरा प्रभाव डाला, Opposition = विरोध, Paradise = स्वर्ग।

11. Mobile Phones—Boon or Bane Or Effects of Mobile Phones on Our Youth Or Smart Phone and the Youth

Hints. 1. Introduction 2. Uses 3. Abuses 4. Role of Mobile Phones 5. Conclusion.

Introduction : The first mobile phone was invented by the American scientist, Martin Cooper, in 1973. Martin Cooper was an executive and researcher at Motorola who are today a major mobile phone producing company. The design of the first mobile phone was very different to the way the mobile phones of today look and operate. Mobile phones were introduced into society in the mid 1980's in part of Northern Europe. Countries such as Finland and Switzerland, Japan and the USA launched the first cellular networks which meant that any mobile phone connected to that network could communicate with each other.

Mobiles are no more a luxury or a life style product. Mobile phones, which were one of the beautiful possessions of anybody not until a decade ago, have now become a necessity to the common man. The entry of private service providers with CDMA, GSM and of course, 3G technologies has changed the Communication sector in India beyond imagination.

Uses : The immense benefit offered by a mobile has triggered this revolution. With a mobile phone in hand, one can be available round the clock, and can get the up-to-date information on anything. The availability of internet on mobile phones has increased its utility tremendously. It has made mobile phones, to an extent, an essential item for carrying out a business transaction. The facility of sending short messages or pictures enables a person to send the message across without actually bothering to disturb the other person.

For traders, it helps them get the price details of any products without even bringing the products to the market. The introduction of mobile banking helps people carry their bank in their mobile. Some people even carry their office in their mobile phones.

Abuses : However, mobile phones also have some demerits as they can be used to detonate bombs. Some instruments which have cameras in them can be used for taking unnecessary photographs.

Constant use of mobile phones may create health problems and increase risk of accidents on road. In spite of these demerits, mobile phones are becoming popular day-by-day as their advantages fairly outweigh the demerits.

Role of Mobile Phones : In fact, the mobile revolution has occurred very fast in India. This symbolizes the country's transformation from an inward looking tentative nature to a confident and resurgent global economic power. The mobile phone service providers have also increased manifold during the years. Some of the important market players are : Aircel, Airtel, BSNL, Idea Cellular, Tata Indicom, Tata DoCoMo, Reliance Communication, Virgin Mobile, Vodafone, Videocon Telecommunications, MTS India and Spice Telecom.

Even in rural India, mobile phone has brought a tremendous change to rural telephony, marginalizing the middlemen and empowering women, strengthened by the formation of self-help groups. It has vastly improved access to information and helped in the explosive growth in connectivity. Even at sea, fishermen in Kerala use the mobiles to keep track of rates for their catch in the market. The improvement in infrastructure and support from the Government has acted as a catalyst for mobiles to make tremendous inroads into rural India.

The role of mobile telephones are varied, in that, they help assess the market information, coordinate travel and transport, manage remote activities and increase the remunerative working days. As a result, the rural marketing scenario has also undergone a change. Today, the rural consumer is better informed and price conscious.

Conclusion : Gone are the days when people use to queue up before a Public Call Office (PCO) and wait their turn for an hour, only to end up without connectivity. Mobile phones have also removed the necessity to remember telephone numbers of other people. In-built phone books in the instruments enable a person to call the other person, without ever having to remember the other person's number.

Actually, mobile phones have become an all-in-one tool in the pocket, which has replaced even the old pocket diary. It is also slowly replacing purse, with the introduction of mobile transaction. No wonder, life without mobile phones have become unimaginable and unthinkable to many.

Difficult Words : invented = आविष्कार किया, executive = कार्यकारी, design = आकार, स्वरूप, luxury = विलासिता, decade = दशक, revolution = क्रान्ति, essential = जरूरी, facility = सुविधा, message = सन्देश, traders = व्यापारी, accidents = दुर्घटना, advantages = लाभ, demerits = अवगुण, global = वैश्विक, rural India = ग्रामीण भारत, fishermen = मछुआरे, information = सूचना, जानकारी।

12. Patriotism

Hints : 1. Introduction 2. A true patriot 3. Patriot's Reward 4. Conclusion.

Introduction : Patriotism means love of one's native land. Just as we love our father and mother, so we love land of our birth. This feeling is called patriotism. A person who strongly supports and is ready to defend his country is a patriot. The feelings and the qualities of a patriot are known as patriotism. Every country in the world has produced such persons. A patriot is loved and honoured by all.

Patriot is one who loves and serves his own country as a loyal citizen. He is called a true patriot who loves his country and is ready to sacrifice his all for her cause, and wholeheartedly works for the welfare of his motherland.

The land, on which one is born and brought up and lives, is naturally dear to him than any other land. This love for his birthplace grows into patriotism.

A True Patriot : A true patriot is he who sacrifice his life and all for his country. The future of the country depends on its leaders. If the leaders are true patriot, they think of the interests of the country and the people. They go on doing something for the good of the nation. A patriot keeps the nation's interest above his own.

If his motherland is attacked by the enemies, he does not hesitate to fight for the protection of freedom of his native land. He can do any thing to glorify his country. He feels proud of his country. This patriotic feeling can be found in many great heroes in history.

In India, we know many patriots who suffered in human distress at the hands of the foreign rulers, because they loved their country, and wanted to make her free from the shackles of the foreign rule.

They were imprisoned, publicly flogged and had undergone inhuman torture for their undying patriotism. Still they did not step down, even at the cost of their life. They carried on their struggle for freedom for many years. This is true patriotism.

A true patriot will go to the war with a smiling face to sacrifice his life, if needed. He will serve the poor and distressed people of his country out of compassion that arises from patriotism. He will devote himself to the work of development of his own people.

Patriot's Rewards : A true patriot lives and dies for his motherland. He is loved and respected in life and also after his death. Such a patriot is immortal.

Conclusion : A patriot has to think not only of the national interest but also of the international brotherhood. He has to rise above national feelings. He has to think of the good of the human race. He does not bother about his personal interests or gains, when he goes forward with his spirit of patriotism. A true patriot is worshipped by his countrymen. They shed tears when he dies, as if, he was one of their nearest relations.

Difficult Words : patriot = देशभक्त, strongly = दृढ़ता, country = देश, honoured = सम्मानित, loyal = जिम्मेदारी, citizen = नागरिक, sacrifice = बलिदान, nation = राष्ट्र, imprisoned = जेल होना, torture = प्रताड़ित करना, struggle = संघर्ष करना, rewards = इनाम।

13. A Flood Scene Or The Flood Problem in India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Heavy rains, 3. Scene of the flood, 4. The relief work, 5. Loss caused by the flood, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—I live near the Jamuna river in a small village. Forty families live there. Every year during the rainy season, our village is surrounded by Jamuna water. We have built our houses on the rocky ground. It is much above the level of the surrounding earth.

2. Heavy rains—Last year heavy rains caused flood. We had to vacate our village. We saw big sheet of water all round. I saw with great horror many houses surrounded by angry water. Ultimately, we had to vacate our houses and went to our farm where we were safe. The farm was situated at about fifteen kilometres away from our village in the interior.

3. Scene of the flood—I saw that many other villages were submerged in water. The people were carrying their luggage in boats. The Government had called the police. The police helped those whose houses were standing in the water of the flood.

4. The relief work—The Government Officers had made arrangement for a big camp. This was arranged for those who left their hearths and homes. Food was freely supplied to them. To save people from the possible attack of diseases, all the precautions were taken. The people in the camp were given medical aid. I remember that for two days, we also had to stay there. The condition of the people was very miserable. They had to stand like beggars in queues for food. The poorest people were given food first and then people like us had food in the last.

5. Loss caused by the flood—The floods in the river Jamuna caused great loss to the people of affected areas. It spoiled the crops completely. Our village specially suffered a great loss. Nearly all the mud houses were washed away by the swift current of water. Hundreds of cattle were drowned. When the water receded, the Government gave financial aid to the farmers. The poor people got money

to rebuild their mud houses and to purchase some necessary things such as cloth, sugar and food. We also got some loan from the Government for buying seeds and chemical fertilizers. Three hundred rupees were given by way of financial aid to us. Now new attempts are being made to check the floods. Government has started to construct embankment along the river banks.

6. Conclusion—When we returned, we found that many small houses had been completely washed away by the flood. People had built houses once again with the aid of the Government. But we had only to repair the walls of our houses.

Difficult Words : Surroundings = चारों तरफ की, Vacate = खाली करना, Were plying = चल रही थी, Horror = भय, Interior = अन्दर, Submerged = पानी में डूबे, Home and hearth = सब कुछ, Precautions = सावधानियाँ, Affected = प्रभावित, Receded = उतर गया, completely = पूर्णतया।

14. A Scene At The Railway Station

Hints : 1. Scene in front of the ticket window, 2. At the platform, 3. Scene at the arrival of the train, 4. Activities of the railway staff, 5. Scene after the departure fo the train.

1. Scene in front of the ticket window—In front of second class booking window, there was a long queue of passengers. They were waiting for their turns to get tickets. When the window opened, they pushed one another. Lo! the old man fell. At once, a policeman ran for his help. He saved him from being crushed. He purchased a ticket for him.

2. At the platform—At the platform, there was a large number of passengers. They were waiting for the train. Some were sitting on the benches. They were talking. The villagers were sitting on the floor or on their boxes or trunks. Some gentlemen were walking up and down the platform. Every now and then, they were looking in the direction of the train. When the distant signal became yellow, they felt happy. They knew that the train would shortly arrive. As soon as they caught sight of the engine, they got ready. All stood up. There was a movement on the platform. Some people put their bundles on their heads. Others held them under their pits. Some engaged coolies for their luggage. Ladies caught hold of the arms of their children.

3. Scene at the arrival of the train—When the train arrived, all got ready. All were anxious to get seats. The passengers who wished to get down opened the doors. The other people who were eager to get into the compartment, tried to get in. Lo! there was a great tussle between them. After a little discussion the in-going passengers made way for the out-going passengers. There were seats enough for only a few passengers and not for all. Those who got in, got seats or remained standing. Others were running up and down the platform to find room for themselves. When they failed to get room in the compartments, they caught hold of the handles outside some carriages. They stood on the foot boards.

4. Activities of the railway staff—Members of the station staff looked busy with their duties. The ticket collector was at the gate. He collected tickets from passengers. The waterman ran to the driver to supply him water to drink. The hawkers went up and down with their wares. All were busy. After a few minutes, the engine gave a long whistle and the train left the platform.

5. Scene after the departure of the train—When the train left, the crowd melted away. The hawkers went to some other platforms. They stopped their crying. The station staff retired to their rooms. The platform became dull.

Difficult Words : Queue = पंक्ति, Pits = बगलें, Engaged = किराये पर ले लिए, Tussle = संघर्ष, Discussion = वाद-विवाद, Handles = डंडे, Wares = सामान, वस्तुएँ, Dull = उदासीन।

15. A Railway Journey In Crowded Compartment Or My Experience in a Crowded Train

Hints : 1. Place and purpose of journey, 2. Scene at the station, 3. Scene at the platform, 4. Scene in the compartment, 5. Conclusion.

1. Place and purpose of journey—It was the hot summer month of June, when I received my call letter for interview in the office of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi. I received the letter on the 10th of June and the date of interview was June 12.

2. Scene at the Station—Collecting important books and a few of my good clothes, I hurried to the railway station. There was already a big jostling crowd before the booking window. There was no queue and might was right. Fighting all my way through the crowd, I could reach the booking window with much difficulty. However, it was heartening to know that the train was one hour late. I got the ticket comfortably and reached the railway platform. There was a big crowd there anxiously waiting for the train. There was noise all round. People were running about from one place to another. Hawkers were doing brisk business. Fans had gone off at the railway station, which added to the misery of the passengers. People were seen flocking round taps to drink or collect water.

3. Scene at the platform—At last, the train arrived. There was a big bustle everywhere. Passengers ran here and there in search of accommodation. The train was already over-crowded. There were clashes between the passengers who were coming out and those who were too eager to enter. No seat was available anywhere. At last, I succeeded in pushing my way through the crowd and entered the compartment, where there was hardly a standing space. I thanked God that, at long last, I was inside the compartment and that I would not miss the interview.

4. Scene in the compartment—There was some mental relief when the train started. With the moving of the train, there was a gentle breeze inside the compartment. More people were standing than those sitting. In a situation like this, where all were co-sufferers, it was difficult to expect pity from anybody.

There were quarrels among the passengers for no obvious reason. They were shouting at each other and abusing each other. A few good people would try to pacify them, but they were not effective. And so the train moved on with all the noise and din. There was hardly passage to go to the urinals. What a trying time, it must have been for the passengers, one can easily imagine.

5. Conclusion—What a sigh of relief, when I reached New Delhi ! I came out of the compartment completely exhausted and broken down. I shall remember this nightmare of a railway journey all my life.

Difficult Words : Interviews = साक्षात्कार, Sigh of relief = राहत की साँस, Din = शोर।

16. Peaceful Uses Of Atomic Energy

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Various uses of atomic energy—(i) For power generation, (ii) In the field of agriculture, (iii) In the field of industry, (iv) In the field of transport, (v) In the medical field, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—The discovery of atomic energy is an important achievement of the modern world. Atomic energy has put great power in the hands of man. It can be used for constructive as also for destructive purposes. It will prove a great boon if used for peaceful purposes.

2. Various uses of atomic energy—(i) For Power generation— Atomic energy is used for power generation and this power may be used for various purposes. England has used it for domestic use. America has used it as fuel in ships and submarines. Russia has also set up a number of atomic electric centres. There are such three stations in our country too.

(ii) In the field of agriculture—Atomic energy will bring about a great revolution in the field of agriculture. It can change deserts and mountains into fertile fields.

(iii) In the field of industry—The days are not far when atomic energy will bring about a change in the field of industry. It will help in producing electricity at cheaper rate. It will run our factories and mills. The use of atomic energy will reduce the cost of production.

(iv) In the field of transport—Atomic energy can be used in the field of transport. It will drive ships, aeroplanes, trains, buses and cars, It will be a substitute for petrol, coal and electricity. This will make transport cheaper, quicker and more comfortable.

(v) **In the medical field**—The use of atomic energy is a blessing in the medical field. It has greatly advanced the medical science. It has made possible to cure fatal diseases hitherto considered incurable. Today Radium rays are used for treating Cancer. In the same way, atomic rays will be used to relieve pain and suffering of the mankind.

3. Conclusion—The atomic energy should be used for bringing peace and prosperity for mankind. It can be a good servant, but it is a bad master. Its use for destructive purposes must be banned. The world knows how **Hiroshima** and **Nagasaki** were completely destroyed by two atom bombs in 1945. In short, the atomic energy, if used for peaceful work, will place marvellous power in the hands of man.

Difficult Words : Atomic energy = परमाणु ऊर्जा, Event = घटना, Constructive = रचनात्मक, Destructive purposes = विनाशकारी उद्देश्य, Far = दूर, Power generation = बिजली उत्पादन, Submarines = पनडुब्बियाँ, Revolution = क्रांति, Fertile = उपजाऊ, Production = उत्पादन, Substitute = स्थानापन्न।

17. Wonders Of Electricity Or Uses Of Electricity Or Part Played By Electricity In Our Daily Life

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Wonders of electricity—(a) Electric light and fans, (b) Telephone and Telegraphs, (c) Electric Tramways, railways and machines etc., (d) Medical Service, (e) Work in the amusement field, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Science has given many useful things to mankind. Electricity is one of them. It is a power source of energy produced by battery or a coil of wires or by dynamo machine.

2. Wonders of electricity—(a) Electric light and fans—The wonders of electricity can be seen on all sides, chief among them is electric light and fans. All comforts and luxuries of our life are owing to these two things. The use of electricity is growing day by day. Every house feels the absence of electricity. Electric light keeps our houses, shops, roads, streets and other places illuminated. Its use has added to the beauty of towns and cities. Electric fans help us in the fight against heat and cold. In summer, the work in the office is done with the help of electric fans.

(b) Telephone and Telegraphs—Electricity is a good means of communication. It sends messages easily between two countries. As a result of the telegraph, we have telegrams and cablegrams which are very useful to the modern world. Telegrams carry messages on land while cablegrams do the same work on seas. Telephone messages control serious riots and save the happening of accidents and disasters.

(c) Electric tramways, railways and machines etc. The third boon of electricity is the invention of electric tramways and railways. They are the quick means of travelling. Electric trains are far better than the trains driven by steam engine. In the field of industry, the service of electricity is indispensable. Mills and factories cannot work without the electricity. Our necessities of life like cloth, sugar, paper and thousand other things are the products of machines which are run by electricity.

(d) Medical Service—In the field of medicine and surgery, the value of electricity is very great. Many instruments of surgery such as X-rays and Ultra violet rays are worked by electricity. Dangerous diseases, incurable in the past are cured now by electricity. Electric shocks play an important part in surgery.

(e) Work in the amusement field—Electricity has given us many means of amusement. The radio and television are the gifts of electricity. They provide news, all kinds of programme of amusement, music and information. Television has become our constant companion which entertains us. Again, cinema has become the greatest means of public recreation.

3. Conclusion—We live in the age of electricity. So we cannot count all the benefits of electricity. It works in every walk of life.

Difficult Words : Coil = गोलाई में लपेटा हुआ तार, Has illuminated = प्रकाशित कर दिया है, Communication = संचार, Disaster = विनाश, Indispensable = अत्यन्त आवश्यक, Incurable = बिना इलाज के, Recreation = आमोद-प्रमोद।

**18. Wonders Of Science Or
Two Major Achievements Of Science In The Last Century Or
Science And Human Happiness/Prosperity Or
The Importance Of Science In Our Life Or
Miracles of Science**

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Wonders and blessings—(a) Field of transport and communication, (b) Field of agriculture and industry, (c) Field of medicine, (d) Field of recreation, 3. The conquest of space, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—We are living in an age of Science. Science, today, has completely revolutionized human life and conditioned human thinking and behaviour. From early morning to late in the night, science is at the disposal of man, making human life more comfortable and more prosperous than before.

2. Wonders and Blessings—It has been aptly remarked that science has given eyes to the blind, ears to the deaf and limbs to the cripple. Nature has been completely conquered and man has imbibed powers fit only for the gods.

So numerous are the blessings which science has conferred on us that it would be difficult to enumerate them.

(a) **Field of transport and communication**—The biggest achievement of science is to be seen in the field of transport and communication. Science has helped man to conquer time and space. Mightily distances have been conquered and the world has shrunk to such a small proportion that a man may have his morning breakfast in Delhi, lunch in London and evening meals in New York. Wildest oceans have been mastered and brought under control. With the help of the telephone, you can talk to your friend or relative, sitting at the other end of the world, in no time. The whole world has become a very small family.

(b) **Field of agriculture and industry**—No less important is the contribution of science in the field of agriculture and heavy industry. Today agriculture has been completely mechanised with the result that agricultural yield has increased considerably. Famines have become things of the past. There are single big countries that are capable of feeding the whole world with the help of scientific agriculture. Machines have increased the manufactures phenomenally. From the manufacture of a small pin to the manufacture of aeroplanes and rockets, there is a machine for every conceivable production.

(c) **Field of medicine**—The impact of science is clearly visible in the field of medicine. There is now a cure for almost all kinds of diseases. We have wonder drugs that can revive one who is almost dead. Heart or brain operations, which could not be conceived of a few years back, are being performed with utmost success today. Mortality rate has considerably declined and longevity of life has increased.

(d) **Field of recreation**—Science has made human life more comfortable and more worth living by providing various means of recreation. The cinema is a blessing of science. It relieves human tension and makes him more fit for the next day. The radio and the television have brought a wave of happiness in every home.

3. The conquest of space—The greatest wonder of science today is the conquest of space. It is perhaps the most outstanding miracle of science. Man has visited the moon. Other planets may also be conquered soon. Hundreds of artificial satellites are daily orbiting the earth. The fullest implications and effects of space conquest will be revealed in the coming future.

4. Conclusion—Some people think science has produced deadly weapons, It has caused horrible wars. It has been responsible for poverty and unemployment. But science is not responsible for these evils. Human beings have misused science and science is not at fault.

Difficult Words : Prosperous = समृद्ध, खुशहाल, Transport = यातायात, Communication = संचार, Phenomenally = अत्यधिक, Satellites = उपग्रह, Orbiting = चारों ओर परिक्रमा करना, Implications = निहित अर्थ, Beckon = संकेत करना।

**19. Is Science A Blessing Or A Curse! Or
Science Is A Good Servant But A Bad Master Or
Science Has Made Man Lazy and Dull Or
Science—At Boon or Bane Or
Science has made man its slave**

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Important blessings of science, 3. Curses of science, 4. Misuse of science, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—It is difficult to blame science for all the ills of the world. Similarly, it is childish to lavish praises on science like a slave of all the blessings it has given us. In itself, science is only a systematized body of knowledge which man has earned with his own endeavour. It is neither good nor bad by itself. It is a gift of knowledge possessed by man. Ultimately, it is the man, who is more important than his gift. It all depends on how he uses the gift of science, whether he uses science in the interest of human happiness and prosperity or whether he uses it to destroy humanity.

2. Important blessings of science—So, numerous are the blessings of science that it would be difficult to enumerate them. That science has made human life comfortable and prosperous, will be readily admitted by all. Time and space have been conquered and nature has been completely subjugated. Diseases have been controlled and the economic standard of man has been vastly increased. He has the finest means of recreation at home, while books, magazines and periodicals provide him with ample food for thought.

3. Curses of science—While, this is the gay side of life, its ugly side cannot be lost sight of. Science has made us grossly materialistic in our outlook. We have become selfish and greedy and are thinking in terms of our own advancement at the cost of others. Society has been divided between the 'haves' and 'have-nots' and a grim class conflict is staring us in the face. Science has placed terrible weapons of mass destruction in the hands of man, so that, he can destroy the whole world within minutes. The world is divided into powerful military blocks, intent on large scale mass massacre of humanity and complete extinction of human civilization.

4. Misuse of science—While all this is true, the question is, who is really responsible for all this calamity—science or man. Really, it is the man who is to be blamed for all his misfortunes. He has been constantly misusing science for his own selfish ends. The aeroplane, for example, as the swiftest means of communication, is certainly a big blessing of science, but man, in his madness, has been using it for dropping deadly bombs and devastating thickly populated cities. The atom bomb will destroy the world but the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes can turn this world into heaven. So, it is not science, but its use or misuse is a significant point. Science is neither a blessing nor a curse. It is for its user—the man—to decide whether he wants to use science as a blessing or misuse it as a curse.

5. Conclusion—Ultimately, man is the master of science and not science, the master of man. Science is meant for man and not man for science. Science is the servant of man and man should use science wisely and discretely.

Difficult Words : Enumerate = गिनती कराना, Gross = अत्यधिक, Deadly = खतरनाक, जानलेवा, Destiny = भाग्य।

**20. Visit To A Cinema Show Or
The Film I like Most Or
Indian Films based on Hindi/English Fiction Or
Cinema and Character Building**

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Crowd outside the hall, 3. The crowd in front of booking windows, 4. Description of Hall, 5. Story of the Film, 6. Criticism of the picture, 7. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—I am not fond of visiting pictures. I go to the cinema once a month. I generally see the religious pictures with my father.

2. Crowd outside the hall—Last Friday, we went to the 'Urvashi' cinema Hall to see 'Lov and Kush'. There was a big crowd outside the hall. People were roaming about. Some were talking of film. Some were looking at posters.

3. The crowd in front of booking windows—There was a great rush at the booking windows. It was very difficult to get at it. The people were pushing one another. With great difficulty, we got tickets.

4. Description of Hall—The hall was well-lighted. It was quite cool. Soon, the hall was fully crowded. In front of us was a big silver screen.

5. Story of the Film—Exactly at 6.30 p.m. all the lights in the hall went off. At first there were a few advertisements. The film recorder went on playing. Then, there were few news reels, then came the cast of show. The picture started.

It was a great picture. It started with the exile of Sita. The parting scene was very touching. Some people actually began to sob. 'Lov and Kush' were born at *Valmiki's ashram*. The Rishi gave them proper education in the use of arms. They become great warriors. They did not allow the sacrificial horse to pass through the forest. There was a great fight between Ram and his sons. 'Lov and Kush', both made use of swords and arrows. At last, a truce took place between them (Ram and his sons). The end of the story was peaceful because the father and sons were united. Neither Ram nor his sons knew each other. Thus, the union was happy and appealing.

6. Criticism of the picture—All the scenes of the film were real and catching. All the people liked them. Nobody could find fault with them. The music was very grand, sweet and appealing. It added to the beauty of the play. The acting of 'Lov and Kush' was praise-worthy. The wailing of Sita was heart-rending. The art of fight was nice. It was in accordance with the old times.

7. Conclusion—The show came to a close at 10 p.m. The crowd left the hall appreciating the picture very much. The film had a very great educative value. I liked the picture very much. The evening was spent very nicely.

Difficult Words : Description = वर्णन, Advertisement = विज्ञापन, Appreciating = पसन्द करते हुए, Heart rending = दिल हिलाने वाली।

21. Television : Its Educational and Cultural Values Or Television In India Or Television—A Boon or A Curse Or Television and its Future

Hints : 1. A Miracle of science, 2. History of T.V. in India, 3. Its popularity, 4. T.V. network all round, 5. Educational uses, 6. Suggestions for improvement.

1. A Miracle of science—The television is one of the most important blessings of the modern science. Infact, if the radio was a wonder, television is a miracle. The radio brought the voices of the world together within our common hearing.

2. History of T.V. in India—Television made history by bringing the current pictures of events and personalities on our T.V. sets in our drawing rooms. The radio was only auditory, the T.V. is audiovisual and it brings a feast of delight to both the eyes and the ears. It is, at present, the highest and the most popular source of family recreation.

3. Its popularity—The T.V. is very popular today. It has become a craze and a status symbol; old and young, men and women and even small children find their highest source of entertainment in the television. There are programmes that will cater to all types of tastes, so that, none feels neglected. There are film shows, dance and music, programmes, long entertaining serials, 'live' telecast of international

cricket matches and all important games and sports including the olympics. No wonder that T.V. has become so popular with all that sometimes students sit round the T.V. for hours together, neglecting their studies. We can see live telecast of parliamentary debates also. Even elders forget their domestic duties and sit round it to enjoy their evenings and nights.

4. T.V. network all round : Formerly T.V. was confined to cities only and urban population was only privileged of it. But with the growth of electronic technologies in India, its reach has been possible to every nook and corner of the country. This made the village people not only to enjoy it but has also opened new avenues of their awareness and knowledge.

5. Educational uses—T.V. has high educational potentialities. It is very entertaining medium of education. We can see and listen to the talks and lectures by eminent professors and other specialists of their fields. We find very educative group discussions on current topics, shared by distinguished scholars. Various science programmes and general knowledge or sports quiz programmes supply us with a fund of information that broadens our intellectual horizon. The educational programmes sponsored by the U.G.C. are sometimes of the highest order. The T.V. as a teacher has immense possibilities.

6. Suggestions for improvement—The T.V. is a family entertainer. Parents sit with their sons and daughters and daughters-in-law to enjoy the programmes of entertainment. Care should be taken to see that there is nothing ugly or obscene in the programme, so that, all could enjoy it together. The level of entertainments of obscenity and objectionable nature should not find place in T.V. programmes. The function of the T.V. is not only to entertain, but also to educate and exalt public taste.

Difficult Words : Status symbol = प्रतिष्ठा का प्रतीक, Eminent = विशेष, Obscene = अश्लील, Nook and corner = कोने कोने में।

22. A Visit To The Zoo

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. The Description.

1. Introduction—I was going to Faizabad with my father. I expressed my desire to see the zoo at Lucknow on the way. He agreed and we got down at Lucknow.

2. The Description—After taking our bath and heavy refreshment, we hired a tonga and reached the zoo. We bought our tickets and entered the zoo. As we entered the compound, we saw a small house surrounded by a wire net. Inside it, we saw a number of snakes of all sizes and colours. For the first time in my life, I saw a grey snake as thin as the small finger. There were snakes called **pythons**. They seemed to be two or three quintals heavy.

Then we saw a tank full of all kinds of coloured fish. They were leaping about and swimming beautifully in the clear water. In another tank, we saw small hills and rocks on which a crocodile was basking. It got down and disappeared in the water.

We also saw birds of many kinds and colours. The Ostrich was as large as the Camel. There was a large number of bright red little Robins. They were singing. It was all a beautiful scene. I saw many kinds of Monkeys also. They were black, white and red, big and small. The peacocks were dancing merrily.

Then I saw the Deer and Rhinoceros. The Rhinoceros was a big animal with a heavy thick skin. He was surrounded by the iron bars. In fact, all the animals, in a cage, were surrounded by a bar fence.

The most interesting thing was the wonderful sight of Tigers moving about freely in the open behind the enclosures. Their place was surrounded by a broad ditch of water. So we had nothing to fear. We also saw the King of the forest, the Lion. I had never seen a Lion before. So I was wondered and frightened. The Lion had a brown colour. His body was bare but he had long hair on his neck. His head was large and the eyes were bright and shining. Sometimes, he yawned and showed his large teeth and big mouth. I saw many other wild beasts like the panther, the leopard, and others whose names I could not know. I read the labels on every door and knew what animals they were.

We returned to the Dharamshala with a lasting impression on our mind.

Difficult Words : Python = अजगर, Crocodile = मगर, Bask = धूप खाना, Robin = लाल गोरैया, Enclosure = बाड़ा, Yawned = जम्हाई ली, Impression = स्थाई प्रभाव।

23. A Visit To The Taj Mahal Or A Visit To Historical Place

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. It's history, 3. Main Building, 4. Other Things, 5. Brief History, 6. A great work of art, 7. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Once the Taj Mahal was one of the seven wonders of the world. Still it is one of the most beautiful buildings of the world.

2. It's history—One day, with my uncle, I wished to see the building. We saw the view of the Taj Mahal from the train at a distance. It looked grand and impressive.

We went on a rickshaw. We saw the gate of the building. It was very high and beautiful. It is made of red stone.

We now saw the Taj from there. It was a building made of white marble. We went by paths made of marble slabs. Between these paths, there were cisterns and fountains. Fish of all colours leaped about in them. There we saw lawns and trees on both the sides, with high walls and buildings at the end.

3. Main Building—The Taj is built on a high terrace made of marble. We climbed a few steps and saw the big terrace in the centre of which stands the Taj. There are four high towers at the four corners. Now I saw the beauty of the Taj. I never thought that a monument could be so thought provoking. There are verses from Quran written in black mosaic at the three sides of the gate. It is really a great work of art. I was stunned to see its greatness and glory.

4. Other Things—Now we went in. There is a broad circular gallery all round the building. I was astonished to see the filigree work and carvings in the marble. In the centre, there were two tombs of Shahjahan and his dear queen, Mumtaz Mahal. But I came to know that they were not the real tombs. The real tombs were down stairs. We went there and found that they were exactly like the other tombs above. Verses of Quran were written on the tomb of the queen. The slab over emperor was bare. I wondered to see the mosaic work of art on all sides.

5. Brief History—It is said that thousands of labourers worked for twenty years to build grand monument of the love of Shahjahan for his queen. Crores of rupees were spent.

6. A great work of art—It is really a great work of art and India is proud of it. People come from all countries to see this wonder of wonders. Every part of the building looks very attractive in a moon lit night. The Jamuna flowing by adds to its charms.

7. Conclusion—The sight of the building has made a deep affect on us. It is really one of the seven wonders of the world.

Difficult Words : Zig-zag = टेढ़ा, Expert = चतुर, Cottage = झोपड़ी, Engaged = रख लिया।

24. A Visit To A Fair

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Name of the fair, 3. First view of the fair, 4. Description of the fair, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—India is a land of fairs. Almost every district has a fair. Some of them are religious fairs. Others are commercial fairs. Some of them are both.

2. Name of the fair—On the Kartik Purnima, it was a holiday. I went with some friends to see the Bateswar Fair. It is very famous and people come to see it from far and wide. We went there in the morning.

3. First view of the fair—When we reached the fair, we had to cross bridge over a part of the river. Then we reached the *Mela* ground. We saw a large number of donkeys, pigs, camels and horses in different parts of the fair ground. The donkeys were holding a braying competition. The pigs were grunting, the horses were neighing and camels were making a babbling sound. I liked the horse show best. The owners of the horses were riding and showing them to the buyers. Some of them were very costly.

4. Description of the fair—There was a great dust. Our clothes and hair became dusty with it. We looked like old men. We reached the shop market. Here, the ground was well sprinkled with water. There was no dust at all. At first, we took our refreshments in a fine sweet shop. Then we went round. The arrangement of shops was nice. The shops of one kind were at one place in rows. In the cloth market, I looked at attractive sarees and other clothes. We asked the price of many things though we did not want to buy them.

Then, we went to the Jamuna and took bath there. There was a great crowd and the water had become dirty. After bath, we went to the temple of Shiva and rang the hanging bell. Many worshippers were standing for their turns. Many people were worshipping Lord Shiva.

We saw a large number of Swings there. There was much squeaking and noise. The children liked them very much. They loved going up and down in them. There was a circus show also. We went in on payment of one rupee each. There were many lions, tigers, elephants and other animals. They showed their amusing tricks. There were theatres and drama companies also.

We took our food in a big shop. We had to pay much, though we did not like the food. It was after all a fair and everybody was making money. We went to see the shops again. This time, we bought many things of daily use.

5. Conclusion—Now the evening was drawing near and we were tired. So we returned home on a tonga. It was really a good fair.

Difficult Words : Commercial = व्यापारिक, Religious = धार्मिक, Grunting = डकारते हुए, Neighing = हिनहिनाते, Babbling = बिलबिलाते हुए, Squeaking = चुर-चुर करते हुए।

25. A Visit To An Exhibition

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Description, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Recently, an exhibition was held in our town. Though it was not so grand as the Manufacturers' exhibition which was held in our capital, yet it was remarkable in its own way. It was a very modest show; nevertheless, it was well represented and well attended.

2. Description—It was organised by the District Authorities to encourage the establishment of cottage industries in villages. The Deputy Commissioner and the local Congress leaders took a keen interest and put up quite a grand show. Never before had we realized that our villages possessed such vast potentialities for the development of cottage industries.

The exhibition was held in an open maidan near the railway station. A temporary fence was erected on all sides and temporary stalls were set up to accommodate exhibits of different sorts and types.

First, there were agricultural exhibits, which the farmers had sent. There were vegetables of all kinds and sizes. One farmer sent a peculiar turnip which was praised by everybody. I was surprised to see a plum which resembled a red apple. There were exhibited also specimens of cereals which attracted much attention. There were also remarkable specimens of carrots and radishes, sweet potatoes and tomatoes of different taste and colours.

But what attracted me most were artificial fruits and vegetables made by a certain family. We saw apples, oranges, tomatoes, almonds, raising and cardamom of such fine shapes and colours that we could hardly distinguish them from the real ones.

Lastly, there were hand-woven fabrics of beautiful designs and patterns. Their delicacy of texture and fineness of finish astonished us beyond measure. We saw piece of silk cloth which could beat in shimmer even the finest silk of Japan.

Besides these, a blacksmith had sent models of an aeroplane and an anti-aircraft gun which were highly appreciated. A carpenter had sent a beautiful radio set and a goldsmith had made a wonderful silver image of Mahatma Gandhi.

3. Conclusion—The need for organizing such exhibitions in our villages and towns is great at present. Local cottage industries can be given an impetus, if such exhibitions are organized from time to time. Local skill is not deficient and if properly tapped, can add greatly to the wealth of our country.

Difficult Words : Accommodate = व्यवस्थित करना, Peculiar = विचित्र, Delicacy = नाजुक, Texture = गठन, Cottage industries = लघु उद्योग, Patterns = ढंग, Appreciated = अच्छी लगी।

26. The Game I Like Most Or My Favourite Game

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. The points in favour of my choice, 3. Comparison with other games, 4. Economical and easy to learn, 5. How it is played, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—I am a good player hence, I take part in all the outdoor games. Each one has ones own choice. Some like hockey, others like football, while many others consider cricket to be their best game. The game which I like most is football.

2. The points in favour of my choice—Now you can ask me why I prefer football, to any other game. Well, it can be easily explained. The main object of all games is to give us some exercise. This is one reason why football is my favourite game. It helps our body to grow. It brings a sense of discipline and a habit of endurance in us. A good football player is sure to succeed in any walk of life. He can make himself a great soldier to defend his country. He can be a clever statesman to run the government.

3. Comparison with other games—But is there no other game which gives hard exercise? Surely, none other except hockey. But hockey carries many risks for the life of a player. It also makes the player quarrelsome. Sometimes, he uses sticks as his weapon.

4. Economical and easy to learn—Another reason of my choice is that it is very economical. It does not require costly equipment. A ball and a well levelled ground is all that is required to start our game. And then it is easy to pick up its rules. We do not require any special coach for it is learnt so easily by boys that they begin to play it in a very young age. They dare not to play hockey or cricket.

5. How it is played—Like hockey or cricket, football is played by two teams of eleven boys. A team consists of five forwards, three half backs, two full backs and one goalkeeper. The player kicks the ball with his foot. But he may touch it with any other part except with his hands. The goalkeeper, however, can use his hands as well. A player may be tempted to push an opponent to go far ahead of the ball near the opposite goal. So pushing and off side are regarded as a foul play. The penalty for a foul is a kick by a player of the opposite team. The fewer fouls you make, the more chances you have to win the game.

6. Conclusion—The game of football gives us good exercise. We have to keep ourselves vigilant and alert, It encourages team spirit.

Difficult Words : Endurance = सहनशीलता, Walk = क्षेत्र, Defend = रक्षा करना, Risks = जोखिम, Quarrelsome = झगड़ालू, Economical = मितव्ययी, Equipment = सामान, Tempted = ललचा कर, Opponent = विरोधी, Far ahead = बहुत आगे, Penalty = दण्ड।

27. Importance Of Games And Sports In Life

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Necessity, 3. Importance, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—It is fine saying that a sound body has a sound mind. Our body is like a machine. A machine cannot work without oiling. In the same way, our body cannot work properly without exercise, games and sports. They give us energy.

2. Necessity—We are students. It is our duty to study. But we cannot study all the time. There is a limit to our energy. Doing too much work of the same type makes a man disinterested. Without interest, efficiency declines. So, it is correct to say that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

3. Importance—For studies, we should be healthy. A weak and sick student cannot study properly. Good health makes us fit for work. They provide the best exercise to the body. The limbs move and blood circulates so the body functions better. Health is the basis of success. Without health, we have no charm in life. So it is correctly said, "If wealth is lost, nothing is lost; If health is lost, something is lost; If character is lost, everything is lost."

Games and sports make us disciplined. They keep the machine of life run smoothly. They teach us team spirit. We learn to adjust with others. They teach us co-operation. Every player thinks of the team. They develop the spirit of self-sacrifice.

4. Conclusion—We must take part in games and sports, but not at the cost of our studies. So, a balanced view is very necessary. Our rule of life should be—"Work while you work and play while you play."

Difficult Words : Efficiency = कुशलता, Declines = कम होती है, Circulation = संचार, Balanced = संतुलित।

28. Cricket Match Or An Interesting Cricket Match

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Team in the field, 3. Beginning, 4. The game and score of the other team, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Last year, we played a match which I will long remember. It was played at the invitation of famous Cantonment Cricket Eleven.

2. Team in the field—We reached the Cantonment club. George, the skipper of the other teams shook hands with captain. He led the party to the field. Our captain lost the toss. We then took our positions in the field. Near the stumps lay the red ball.

3. Beginning—The batting began. A stout long man came into bat. He played for a few minutes only and was then caught. One wicket was down with no run ! We were all so excited. Was the opposite team going to be defeated so easily? Presently the second batsman appeared. His very first stroke showed him a skilled player. His batting was firm and swift. He began piling up runs. We did not lose heart. We changed our bowlers, alternating fast ones with slow ones. At last our best bowler, Raj came forward. With his second ball he took the batsman by surprise. Before the batsman could strike the ball, it had clean struck one of the stumps.

The batting continued, but no other player of the opposite team played so well as the second. They played a good game but our bowlers proved too strong for them. The sixth batsman seemed to be in good form. He added considerably to the score. The Cantonment team were all out by lunch hour. The score stood to 373.

4. The game and score of the other team—Lunch being over, the referee gave a whistle. The players stood in the field again. Our first batsman made a poor start. After cutting a fast ball for two he seemed to lose his grip on the bat. He could not score many runs. Our two wickets fell in quick succession. Cricket is a game of chance. So, we thought it was too early to lose hope. As Ramesh, one of our best batsmen, went forward, we hoped he would recover the lost ground. He started well, brought the score to 50, but then a fast ball struck him on the face. He was carried away unconscious from the field.

After brief interruption, the game was resumed, our side went on batting, raising the score. Shanti our eighth batsman proved the hero of the day. With great confidence he hit back every ball for full two hours. He scored a century and twenty runs. Our score had already exceeded that of the opposite team. Before the stumps were drawn our captain declared at 375. The last man was not out.

5. Conclusion—We thoroughly enjoyed the match. Though we won, we appreciated the game of the opposite team. Victory or defeat does not matter.

Difficult Words : Excited = उत्तेजित, Skilled = दक्ष, Pile = ढेर लगाना, Take by surprise = घबरा दिया, Grip = पकड़, Unconscious = अचेत।

29. The Changing Face Of Our Villages Or Rural Uplift Or Rural Development of India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Indian villages, 3. Poverty of villages, 4. Condition of villages, 5. Agriculture of villages, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—India is a land of villages. Most of her population lives in villages. It is said that India is Bharatmata and she lives in villages. The progress of our country depends on the progress of our villages.

2. Indian villages—Indian villages are the homes of purity and simplicity. They are known as the houses of god and goddesses. Hence, it is true that the quality of life is in our villages.

3. Poverty of villages—Previously our villages were considered as the centres of poverty. The people, who lived there, were uneducated in the economical, political and social point of view. But our villages were the centres of natural scenes. The villagers led the simple and pure life. Nowadays the life of villagers is also changing. Our villages have changed completely. The life of villages has also become hectic.

4. Condition of villages—Gandhiji said that the real India lives in villages, Before the improvement of the whole country, we should first consider our villages. The development and progress of the rural area is extremely important.

The condition of some of our villages has changed a lot. Some of the villages in our country have changed so much that it is difficult to imagine what they must have been like some years ago.

5. Agriculture of villages—Since, agriculture is the main occupation of villagers, they have made tremendous progress in the art of farming. Our villagers use improved variety of seeds and fertilizers. They have tubewells in their fields. They use improved means of agriculture techniques to increase the yield of their crops. Most of the schemes are now for the literates. They are aware of the rural development schemes of the government and take full advantage of these schemes.

6. Conclusion—After independence in our country, tremendous progress has taken place in our villages. The villages are still the backbone of our country.

Difficult Words : Goddesses = देवियाँ, Uneducated = अशिक्षित, Improvement = सुधार, Development = विकास, Extremely = अत्यधिक, Tremendous = विशाल।

30. National Integration Or The National Integrity of India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Obstacles created by British rulers in the foundation of integration in India, 3. What Constitution of India says, 4. What is National Integration, 5. Need of patriotism, 6. Communal riots are a blot on the name of this holy land, 7. A great need for a National language, 8. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Mahatma Gandhi once said "We have to produce a society of those people who profess different religions, but they live like brothers". In fact, this statement of Mahatma Gandhi has the essence of national integration in India, where people of different religions live together.

2. Obstacles created by British rulers in the foundation of integration in India—The British rulers sowed the seeds of hatred among the people of different religions in India, because they believed in the policy of "Divide and Rule". The British government in India encouraged Muslim League to demand Pakistan on the basis of separate religion and separate nation.

3. What Constitution of India says—But the Constitution of free India lays down that India is a secular state which means that people of different religions have full freedom of worship in this country and they live like brothers.

4. What is National Integration—National Integration means that we should have a true spirit of patriotism in our hearts. We should think that we are Indian first and members of a particular religion

afterwards. We should consider ourselves part and parcel of our country. We should always remember the following words of **Swami Ram Tirath** :

"The land of India is my own body. The Comorin is my feet and the Himalayas are my head . From my hair flows the Ganga and from my head comes the Brahmaputra. The Vindhya is girt round my loins."

5. Need of patriotism—We stand in the need of true patriotism. If all of us become true patriots, there will be no communal riots in this holy land of India. But alas, these riots have been rising their ugly head from time to time in free India. We were justified when we blamed the British rulers in India for encouraging communal riots in this country. But there is no justification for the communal riots even after getting our independence.

6. Communal riots are a blot on the name of this holy land—The recent communal riots in Assam, Gujarat, U.P., Delhi and Punjab are a blot on the fair name of our whole country. It is matter of shame and sorrow that even Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab, who till now had been living like brothers, have fallen a prey to communal riots after the tragic killing of Indira Gandhi. The need of the hour is that all Punjabis should consider one another as brothers and live peacefully as such.

7. A great need for a National language—India is a vast country, where many languages are spoken by people. This causes a great hinderance in the way of national integration. The people of a country remain united if there is a single national language spoken by all its people. Hindi can become such a national language but people of the South do not own it as their national language.

8. Conclusion—Any how, efforts should be made by the Government of India that all people in this country may own Hindi as their national language even if they use English as link language.

Difficult Words : Sowed = बो दिया, Part and parcel = अत्यंत आवश्यक अंग, Girt = लिपटा हुआ, Blot = धब्बा।

31. The Future Of Democracy In India Or

Corruption and the Future of Democracy in India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Democracy in India, 3. Obstacles in the success of democracy in India, 4. Future of Democracy in India, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Democracy is a form of Government. It has been described in different ways by different thinkers. Abraham Lincon, the former President of U.S.A., called **democracy, the government of the people, by the people and for the people**. According to Mahatma Gandhi that form of Government is democracy in which the weakest has the same opportunity as the strongest.

2. Democracy in India—Since India's new Constitution came into operation, we have held thirteen general elections and the fourteenth is expected to be held by the middle of this year . These elections are held on the basis of universal adult franchise. They show our peoples' faith in democracy.

3. Obstacles in the success of democracy in India—Indian democracy still suffers from many ills. They are likely to continue for some time before they are completely removed. The greatest ill of our democracy is that a large number of people in India are illiterate. They do not understand the functioning of democratic institutions. They are not aware of the great value of the vote. These illiterate people are easily deceived by cheap propoganda. Empty slogans and attractive promises mislead them. Cunning politicians misguide them by their talks. They exploit their ignorance for their selfish ends.

Among weaknesses of our new democracy, another is that people have not been able to overcome the feelings of casteism and communalism and religionalism. In the days of propogandas of elections, castes' considerations are put before illiterate people to get their votes. So communal feelings play very important role in the election and selection of candidates in different constituencies. Here, the leaders arouse communal feelings in ignorant people.

The third weakness of Indian democracy is the influence of money in the elections. Hence, in our country election have become very costly. All the political parties spend large sums of money on elections.

In every election, huge amount of money is spent like water on the different items of propaganda to influence the voters.

4. Future of Democracy in India—Recently, we have seen the downfall of democracy in the East and the West and also in our neighbourhood. These instances had created alarm and people thought that perhaps India was also going the same way.

5. Conclusion—In the light of our previous elections, we can conclude that the function of democratic institutions in our country has been satisfactory so far. There is a good scope for improvement.

Difficult Words : Opportunity = अवसर, Came into operation = कार्य करने लगा, Franchise = मताधिकार, Illiterate = बिना पढ़े लिखे, Aware = सचेत, Empty slogans = शोथे नारे, Mislead = पथ भ्रष्ट।

32. Horrors Of Terrorism Or Terrorism Or The Most Pressing Problems of Our Country Today Or Means of Checking Terrorism Or Combating Terrorism Or Terrorism is Menace to the Country

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Kinds of Terrorism, 3. Terrorism in India, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—The term " Terror" means to instil fear in a person by force or threatening, which allows that person to follow the whims of the other person reluctantly. It is not clear when terrorism took its roots, but during the World War II, the strategy taken by Adolf Hitler to liberate Germany of the Jews community, was an act of terrorism. So in the modern world, terrorism originated in Germany, when Hitler formed his own army by the name of "Gestapo", whose only work was to terrorise the Jews community to leave Germany or get massacred.

2. Kinds of Terrorism—Terrorism has many faces, forms and dimensions. It has become a world-wide phenomenon from developed countries to under-developed countries. The development of very fast means of transport, communication and very sophisticated weapons, have given terrorism new dimensions, depth and intensity. It is a cult of violence, killings, murders, arson and destruction to perpetrate fear and demoralisation among the masses. It is in its worst form when it is state-sponsored. The worst example being the Khmer Rouge, led by Pol Pot in Cambodia where millions of its citizens were killed by trigger happy men in uniform 1970 to 1975. Another example is that of China where in Tiananmen Square more than 5000 students were killed and double to that number were injured.

3. Terrorism in India—Terrorism in India is widespread and there seems to be no end to it. The "Naxal Movement" in Bengal was possibly the first terrorism act in India, which was brutally suppressed by the Congress Government at that time. Gradually it spread to Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. However, this movement unlike other terrorist movements, was for a real cause; to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor.

On the other hand, the militancy and terrorism in Punjab was sponsored by Pakistan and some self-styled leaders. The terrorism in Punjab had misled many youth in the name of religion and separate and an independent state of Khalistan. It took the life of the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Mr. Beant Singh. The strategies of the terrorists include killings, bomb explosion at public places, disruption of rail and road transport, looting of banks, desecration of religious places to the extent of raping women and even killing innocent children.

Terrorism in Jammu & Kashmir has been Pakistan sponsored. A number of terrorist outfits, active there, have been supported, trained, armed and smuggled into the state by Pakistan. The extremists have given a communal colour to the violence and militancy. Thousands of Kashmiri Hindus and Pandits have fled away from the state. Poverty, unemployment, deprivation and illiteracy have made the region a good

breeding ground for militancy. Similarly the Peoples War Group (P.W.G.) has been quite active for a long time in Andhra Pradesh and now exercises control on a big part of the Telengana region.

All terrorist groups are criminals including even those who start with good intentions and objectives because sooner or later they degenerate into corrupt criminal and anti-social groups. They are ruthless, rapacious, greedy and they do not spare even the children, women, old and weak people. They have no religion, ethics, fellow-feelings and code of conduct. They are simply mercenary and can go to any extent for the greed of money.

4. Conclusion—The means of terrorism needs to be tackled on many fronts. The cause of militancy and terrorism should be clearly and precisely identified and remedial steps taken. The government should come down heavily on the terrorists and answer with bullets as **Mr. K.P.S. Gill** had done in Punjab to end the terrorism. In the ultimate analysis, terrorism, achieves nothing and solves nothing. Terrorism and its sponsors commit a crime against humanity at large and should be dealt with accordingly. Only patriotic feelings coupled with efforts in reduction of poverty, illiteracy, regional imbalances and inequality among people can successfully face and fight the menace of terrorism.

Difficult Words : Threatening = धमकी, Explosion = विस्फोट, Illiteracy = निरक्षरता, Inequality = असमानता।

33. Problem of Pollution Or Pollution Or

Why and How the Earth should be Protected from Pollutants! Or Environmental Pollution

Hints : 1. Introduction. 2. Kinds of Pollution—(i) Air Pollution, (ii) Water Pollution, (iii) Noise Pollution, 3. How to check pollution, 4. Conclusion.

1, Introduction—The problem of pollution has become very serious today. Man has interfered too much with Nature. As a result, environment which includes air, water, soil etc. has been polluted. If environment is polluted all sorts of life—human, animal and vegetation is affected directly or indirectly. Step by step, the precious gifts of nature are being destroyed and human life is being shortened by the polluted air we breathe and unhealthy water we drink.

2. Kinds of Pollution—There are many kinds of pollution such as—(i) Air pollution, (ii) Water pollution, (iii) Noise pollution.

(i) Air Pollution—Air pollution is mostly caused by the smoke coming out of the chimneys of factories, mills, workshops etc. Mills producing chemicals and acids give out such a foul smell that it becomes difficult to breathe. Air pollution may cause lung diseases; Asthma, Eye flue, headaches etc.

(ii) Water Pollution—Water is the basis of life but greed of man to get more and more money pollutes it. The owners of industries dump waste material on the surface of the earth or in the rivers. So water is polluted. People use this polluted water and invite a number of diseases. Water pollution resulted in the outbreak of Cholera in a number of colonies of Delhi. The Hindus float the dead bodies of their saints in the holy rivers. The fish and tortoises eat these dead bodies and spoil the water.

(iii) Noise Pollution—Noise pollution is dangerous to life. It is said that noise more than **80 decibels** cause deafness and other diseases. In large cities the roar of vehicles is unbearable. If one stands at some busy centre, he finds cars, scooters, buses, trucks and other automobiles passing there within seconds. Their engines and horns create noise pollution which is harmful for people's physical and mental health.

3. How to check pollution—To check this pollution, there should be planned industrialisation. The debris of industries should not be dumped on the surface of the earth or in the rivers. It should be destroyed by the use of suitable chemicals. There should be no deforestation. People should not dump domestic waste on the streets. We should remain akin to Nature. Check on growth of population is also necessary to control the increasing pollution of the environment.

4. Conclusion—Keeping in mind the seriousness of the problem, the government of India has set up the Department of Environment to control pollution. The people of the country should also cooperate with the government.

Difficult Words : Pollution = प्रदूषण, Interfered = हस्तक्षेप किया, Environment = पर्यावरण, वातावरण, Sorts = प्रकार, Lung diseases = फेफड़े की बीमारियाँ, Asthma = श्वास, दमा, Basis= आधार, Owner = मालिक, Dump = इकट्ठा करना, Float = बहाना, Tortoise = कछुआ, Decibel = आवाज की तीव्रता को मापने की इकाई, Deafness = बहरापन, Debris = कचरा, Vehicles = वाहनों, Unbearable = असहनीय, Planned industrialisation = नियोजित औद्योगीकरण, Deforestation = अधिक मात्रा में वृक्षों का कटाव।

34. The Problem of Rising-Prices Or Price Rise and Its Impact on the Poor Or Soaring Prices Or

Necessity to Control the Soaring Prices of Essential Commodities The Most Pressing Problems of Our Country Or The Price Rise under the Present Government

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Causes of rising prices—(i) A developing Country, (ii) Hoarding Tendency, (iii) Population Explosion, (iv) Deficit Financing, (v) Useless plans, (vi) Increase in the prices in raw materials, (vii) Defective taxation policy, (viii) Investments, (ix) No Adjustment between Demand and Supply, (x) Fault with officials, 3. Remedy, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Problem of rising-prices is the burning problem at present. Prices of all things have been rising very rapidly. They have gone up twenty times.

2. Causes of rising prices—

- (i) **A developing Country**—India is a developing country. In a developing country, prices are bound to go up.
- (ii) **Hoarding Tendency**—There is no actual shortages of anything in the country. But there is shortage of honesty only. The businessman creates artificial shortage of food grains. So the prices go up day by day.
- (iii) **Population Explosion**—Our population is increasing very rapidly. Now our population is nearly 120 crores. Food grains have not increased in proportion of increase in population.
- (iv) **Deficit Financing**—The deficit financing in the plans is also responsible for the soaring prices.
- (v) **Useless plans**—Much money is spent on some plans which do not seem to be useful.
- (vi) **Increase in the prices in raw materials**—Producers say that there is a rise in the prices of raw materials. So there is an increase in the manufacturing cost.
- (vii) **Defective taxation policy**—Some people say that the taxation policy is defective and needs change to bring the prices down.
- (viii) **Investments**—The government is making investments in the industries which will show the benefits after a long time.
- (xi) **No Adjustment between Demand and Supply**—There is no proper adjustment between supply and demand.
- (x) **Fault with officials**—Some government officials are corrupt. They are quite indifferent towards the seriousness of the problem.

3. Remedy—The rising prices should be checked at once. The government should take drastic steps against hoarding and black-marketing. Production should be increased. Distribution of national wealth should be made fair and effective. The government must take over the trade of important food

grains such as wheat, rice and sugar. The circulation of black money must be controlled at all costs. The check on growing population should be brought under control. Deficit budgets should be discouraged. Sense of patriotism must be created by our leaders who should be far above corruption. Public should co-operate with the government. Our slogan must be "Down with Prices."

4. Conclusion—If these suggested steps are taken, the prices will surely go down. Of what use are our plans if the life of the common people is full of misery? Our government must realise this truth and check the ever rising prices.

Difficult Words : Shortage = अभाव, Hoarding = संग्रह करना, In proportion = अनुपात में, Deficit = घाटे का।

35. The Problem of Unemployment in India

Hints : 1. Magnitude of the problem, 2. Causes of unemployment—(a) Over-population, (b) Wrong education policy, (c) Wrong economic policies, 3. Solution (a) Population control, (b) Vocational and Technical education, (c) Encouragement to agriculture and cottage industries, 4. Conclusion.

1. **Magnitude of the problem**—The problem of unemployment has assumed staggering dimensions in our country. The number of unemployed persons is estimated to be roughly between 50 to 60 millions in the country today. To add to this, about 20% of the population is under-employment. Not that the people are not willing to work, but really there is no work for them. So, the problem of unemployment is largely one of joblessness. The problem has assumed such an acute form that it requires urgent solution. It is said that an idle mind is the devil's workshop. Frustrated youths can be a menace to our social and political structure. Besides, as a welfare state, it is duty of all-governments, voluntary agencies, industrial magnates, economists and financial experts to put their heads together in the interests of solving this problems as satisfactorily as possible.
2. **Causes of unemployment**—
 - (a) **Over-Population**—Various are the causes of unemployment. The biggest cause is our population explosion. We are adding lakhs of people daily in our country. If the population goes on increasing so speedily, it is clear that the problem can never be solved. No one can guarantee food and employment to teeming millions that we are adding up to the country's populations every year.
 - (b) **Wrong education policies**—Our faulty educational policy has also been responsible for this problem. Our present education is not related to life and its needs. It is largely bookish and theoretical and does not help us to earn a livelihood. There is unemployment even among the technical persons such as engineers, doctors and scientists.
 - (c) **Wrong economic policies**— Our present economic system has much to do with the problem of unemployment. From the very beginning, we neglected agriculture and the village industries. In our mad rush for industrialization, we set up heavy factories and industries with mighty machines and other labour-saving devices, which resulted in more and more unemployment. Cottage industries were crippled because, they could not stand in competition with heavy industries.
3. **Solution**—
 - (a) **Population Control**—We can solve the problems of unemployment, if we tackle the above root causes successfully. First of all, the population explosion must be fought on a war-footing. Our rising population must be checked and controlled at all costs. Family planning must be taken up as a religious duty. The maximum target should be only two children in a family.
 - (b) **Vocational and Technical education**—The present system of aimless education must stop immediately. Education is meaningless if it cannot provide livelihood to the student after completing his studies. Education must be job-oriented.
 - (c) **Encouragement to agriculture and cottage industries**—Likewise, fullest encouragement should be given to agriculture and small-scale industries.

4. **Conclusion**—The problem of unemployment is so serious that it must be tackled seriously on a war-footing by the government and others concerned. It can brook no further delay, since delay would be suicidal.

Difficult Words : Satisfactorily = सन्तोषजनक, Increasing = बढ़ता हुआ, Neglected = उपेक्षित, Immediately = शीघ्रता से, Suicidal = आत्मघाती।

36. Population Problem of India Or Population Control : The Curse of Our Population

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. An estimate of the present situation, 3. Effects, 4. Urgent needs, 5. Efforts by the government, 6. Conclusion.

1. **Introduction**—There are so many problems before us. The problem of over-population is one of them. It is the most pressing problems before us. It is a challenge to our prosperity. It needs to be tackled.

2. **As estimate of the present situation**—India's population is increasing day by day. In this respect, we are only second to China. It is hoped that in the 21st century, we will leave China behind as after every fifteen seconds a new offspring is born.

3. **Effects**—The effects of over-population are felt everywhere. The buses and trains are overcrowded. The number of the unemployed persons is increasing daily. Forests are disappearing. The housing problem is very acute. 'No vacancy' has become the fashion of the day. Schools and colleges are overcrowded. Unemployed youngmen have no charm in their lives. Parents are worried to see their children unemployed.

4. **Urgent needs**—So, there is an urgent need to check the growth of population. Family planning is the only way. Planned families are the need of the day. For it, people and the government should co-operate. Without it, the problem cannot be solved.

5. **Efforts by the government**—In this respect, our government is very serious. Family Planning Centres have been established throughout the country. Birth control appliances are given free to the people. A government servant is not allowed to have more than one wife at a time. The marriage-age for boys and girls has been raised.

6. **Conclusion**—People believe that the children are the gifts of the God. They say, "He who was given birth must give food." If we succeed to teach the people about the utility of family planning, the place of our progress will be faster. We shall stand on our feet then.

Difficult Words : Disappearing = गायब होना, Unemployed = बेरोजगार।

37. Duties of Students in Free India Or Our Duty Towards Bharat Mata

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Duties of the students—(a) Devotion to studies, (b) Building robust health, (c) Discipline, (d) Character building, (e) Social service, 3. Conclusion.

1. **Introduction**—It has been wisely said that the destiny of a nation is shaped in its class-rooms. Another oft-quoted saying is, "**The Battle of Trafalgar was won on the playgrounds of Etna.**" Both the sayings point out towards the vital role that students play in moulding the destiny of the country. The students of today are the citizens of tomorrow.

2. **Duties of students—**

(a) **Devotion to studies**—Accordingly, the first duty of every student is that he should devote himself to his studies and take the maximum benefit of a good education. He should try to acquire perfection in the sphere of his study, whichever vocation he joins in future—a doctor,

an engineer, a scientist, a lawyer, an administrator—he should be able to distinguish himself as the worthy son of his country.

- (b) **Building robust health**—The country needs strong men and women, who can rise up for the defence of the country, if the needs arises. To keep themselves physically fit and robust, the students must undertake physical exercise regularly. They should join the N.C.C. in large numbers, so that they get military training in advance. They should take active part in games and sports. India needs soldiers as well as good athletes.
- (c) **Discipline**—No progress can be made if the nation is not disciplined. Students should be disciplined in thought and action. They should know that they have their own elected governments in the country now. Political agitations are, therefore, out of place in schools, colleges and universities. While, they have every right to have their own political opinions, they should not take active part in politics, during their student life. Nor should they fall victims to, the traps laid down by the professional politicians, whose work is the exploitation of students. There will be enough time for active politics, when they are grown-up and matured.
- (d) **Character-Building**—The students should imbibe the moral qualities of truth, love, non-violence, co-operation and sacrifice. They should be self-reliant and bold in taking initiatives. All these qualities will stand them in good stead when they grow up to be citizens of the country.
- (e) **Social Service**—Students can do a lot of social service during the vacations. It should be their duty to visit the nearby villages periodically and look after the sanitation, the education or the undertaking of some constructive work in the villages. In cities, they can help in creating a strong public opinion against corruption, black marketing, dowry system etc. They should offer voluntary co-operation to the government in various development projects.
3. **Conclusion**—In short, the students have themselves to prepare to be ideal citizens of tomorrow. They should be able to fulfil the democratic aspirations of the nation and make it healthy, happy and prosperous. The country's future depends on its students.

Difficult Words : Mould = निर्मित करना, गढ़ना, Cardinal = मुख्य, Self-reliant = आत्मनिर्भर, Voluntary = स्वेच्छा से, Constructive = रचनात्मक।

38. The Role Of Youth In Modern India Or The Role of Youth Today Or Role of Youngmen in Free India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. What can the youngmen do for the country, 3. How the youth can prepare themselves to play their role in free India, 4. Role of educational institutions and teachers, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—A country's name or fame rests on its youth. If the power of youngmen of the country is put to use for constructive purpose, the whole nation gains in many ways. But the question arises how to make the youngmen useful to the country.

2. What can the youngmen do for the country—India is a developing country. The youngmen may do a lot in the development work. They may go to the villages for adult education, for doing social service to the poor villagers, for teaching new technology in farming and other such vocations. The trained and learned youngmen may bring about 'Green Revolution' in the country. They may preach ideas of secularism in the country. By leading an ideal simple life they may lead others to simple living. They may make the illiterate people literate. In emergencies, they may do a lot in controlling floods etc. We can mobilize student power to be used at every moment whenever nation needs their services.

3. How the youth can prepare themselves to play their role in free India—To do their role properly in modern India, we should teach the youth of our country to make themselves disciplined.

They should not be led away by the anti-national forces. They should not go astray in their schools and colleges. In all, the teachers and professors may fill the student's hearts with idealism. The youngmen should learn lessons of hard work, high morality, character, discipline, selfless services and love for such good books as may create such ideals. Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru lived simple life. They fought and brought freedom to the country. They believed in ideal life of a true patriot. Let us (the students should) learn lessons of patriotism and sacrifices from the life of **Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri** and **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai**. The students should live for the nation and follow the road paved by our beloved Nation Builder Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.

4. Role of educational institutions and teachers—The educational institutions should frame courses and syllabic conforming to these ideals. Mere preaching and teaching is incomplete and insufficient. The teaching must have some objective. The teaching should make the students able to shoulder the responsibility of national reconstruction. By inspiring high ideals among the masses, the students can make the nation great.

5. Conclusion—Students are future rulers and leaders of our country. They can be called the backbone of the country. They are the reserve forces of our country.

Difficult Words : Technology = यांत्रिक विज्ञान, Vocations = पेशे, Secularism = धर्म निरपेक्षता, Mobilise = संगठित करना।

39. The Dowry System—Its Evils

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. The Dowry system past and present, 3. Evils of the Dowry System—(a) Parents in perpetual debt, (b) Many girls going without marriage, (c) Suicides, torture and bride burning, 4. Solution—(a) Legal and social, (b) Educating the girls, (c) Economic independence, 5. Conclusion.

1. **Introduction**—The dowry system has assumed an importance all of a sudden during the last forty years or so. Not a day passes when we do not read in the daily newspaper causes of suicides or bride burning in the various parts of the country. The whole thing is so shameful, but is very much a reality today. Man, in his lust for ill-gotten wealth, has become a beast and has lost all moral scruples. It is difficult to call ourselves civilized if we do not eradicate this system root and branch.
2. **The Dowry system past and present**—It is difficult to find out when and how the dowry system originated. Since hoary past, parents have been giving garments, ornaments and other gifts not only to their daughter but also to the bride-groom and in laws. But these offerings were only gifts and were purely voluntary. Of late, the picture has become totally different. Now, dowry is demanded and extorted as a matter of right. It is not only in kind but also in cash.
3. **Evils of the Dowry System**—
 - (a) **Parents in perpetual debt**—The dowry system has brought with it a lot of evils. Poor parents of girls, who are unable to offer huge dowries themselves constantly borrow money from others, which they are not in a position to pay back easily. They have to live in perpetual debt all their lives with related miseries and humiliation. If the father has more daughters than sons the entire family is doomed for ever.
 - (b) **Many girls going without marriage**—In many cases, some of the girls have to go without marriage all their lives. Sometimes, they are married to most unworthy husbands because they have no dowry for better husbands. The result is a whole life of miseries and abnormalities.
 - (c) **Suicides, tortures and bride burning**—The worst aspect of the dowry system is the never-dying craze on the part of the husband and the in-laws to extort more and more from the brides parents even after marriage. Since, the brides father cannot go on supplying money indefinitely the bride has to suffer for the same. She is constantly rebuked, humiliated and tortured by the husband and the in-laws. Cases of suicide by brides in desperation and bride murder or bride-burning have become common recently.

4. **Solution—**

- (a) **Legal and Social**—The dowry menace should be solved quickly. No doubt, the government have enacted stringent antidowry laws, but they are not being implemented in right earnest. Strict enforcement of law is very necessary, so that, it may have a deterrant effect on dowry mongers.
- (b) **Educating the girls**—The educated class in general and leaders of society in particular have an important part to play in curbing the dowry system. They must educate the young people and create proper social atmosphere against the dowry system.
- (c) **Economic independence**—It is the duty of the parents to educate their daughters liberally, so that, they become economically self-dependent.
5. **Conclusion**—The dowry system is a slur on humanity. It is a blot on the fair name of the Hindu society. Every effort must be made by all concerned to eradicate the evil as early as possible.

Difficult Words : Scruples = झिझक संकोच, Torture = उत्पीड़न, Slur = कलंक ।

**40. The Position Of Women In The Indian Society Or
Women in New India Or
Role of Women in the Development of Their Country Or
Place of Women in Society Or
Position of Women in India Today Or
The Position of Women in India Or
Safety of Women in India**

Hints : 1. Position of women in Ancient India, 2. During the Medieval period, 3. During the British rule, 4. The Present Position, 5. Handicaps and Evil practices, 6. Conclusion.

1. Position of women in Ancient India—There was a time during the hoary past, when women were respected and honoured in society. They enjoyed equal rights with men. They were educated and entitled to study Vedas and Upanishads. They even entered into 'Shastartha' with men. Heroines of the past like Sita, Savitri, Draupadi, Gargi, Maitri, Saraswati and many others are venerated even today.

2. During the Medieval period—The position suffered a sharp decline during the Muslim rule in India. Now women were confined to the four walls of their houses and were cut off from all educational and social activities. They were given place of inferiority in society. They were ruled by men in all spheres of life, so their lives were no better than those of the dumb, driven cattle.

3. During the British Rule—The position persisted even during the British days. However, some social reformers like **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** dedicated their lives for the cause of women's emancipation. Raja Ram Mohan Roy succeeded in getting the 'Sati' system banned under law and saved thousands of women from the funeral pyre. Swami Vivekananda was another great pioneer, who created a stir among women and made them conscious of their place in the society. However, the greatest work was done by Mahatma Gandhi, who associated women with all social, educational and political activities of the country. Women in millions came out in the open to join the freedom movement. The names of Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamla Nehru and Mrs. Vijai Lakshmi Pandit are memorable in this respect.

4. The Present Position—Soon the position of women changed overnight. With the dawn of independence, their prospects increased in all spheres of activity. The Indian constitution guarantees them full and equal rights with men. Their personal rights have been secured under the Hindu Law and they secured the right to the property of their parents under the 'Hindu Succession Act'. They are not only entitled to fullest education but also to fullest career under the law.

Today, there are outstanding women as M.P.'s and Ministers, teachers, professors doctors, engineers and lawyers. Some of the women have distinguished themselves in the police and defence services as well. In

music, dance and films, we have some very outstanding women today. P.T. Usha has established her name in the Asian Olympics recently. There is a reservation of 30 percent for women in the Panchayati Raj System.

5. Handicaps and Evil practices—Though the condition of women has changed phenomenally after independence, yet a vast majority of women is still illiterate, backward and superstitious. Even today, the birth of a female child is not liked in the family. Women are still in bondage. On account of poverty, they have to work in the fields and in houses of others as domestic servants, where they receive very small salary and are generally ill-treated. They have to suffer not only humiliation in their jobs at every step, but are also not treated well in the family. The dowry menace is looming large over all poor virgins and brides.

6. Conclusion—A strong social movement for the emancipation of women is very urgently needed in the country today. It is clear as crystal that the country cannot be called progressive in the real sense of term unless all women, in cities and villages are given full equality and freedom to develop in the right way.

Difficult Words : Emancipation = मुक्ति, Conscious = सजग, Rare = दुर्लभ, Prospects = घटित होने के सम्भावना, Eulogize = प्रशंसा करना, Venerated = आदरणीय, सम्मानीय।

41. Values Of Newspapers Or Importance Of Newspapers Or The Media And Modern Life

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Advantages of Newspapers—(a) Suppliers of different datas, (b) Good medium of expression, 3. Important means of Communication, 4. They develop Trade and Commerce, 5. They are best means of Entertainment and Education, 6. Effect of its misuse, 7. Conclusion.

1. **Introduction**—Newspapers in the modern society have great social and educative values. They are common media of expressing views. Their principal aim is to supply news, information with different views through comments, articles and editorials.
2. **Advantages of Newspapers**—
 - (a) **Suppliers of different datas**—The news columns of a newspaper supply its readers the datas. Newspapers in the present times make us familiar with the current news of our nation, international news, the opinions of general public through articles, readers columns, suggestions and criticism. They are of great educative value in all the fields of life.
 - (b) **Good medium of expression**—Through newspapers, people can express their grievances and get them redressed. Social progress and education of the masses are helped by the newspapers. The ideals of liberty and equality are expressed and impressed on the masses through the medium of newspapers. They also criticise the working and conduct of government and suggest amendments.
3. **Important means of Communication**—Newspapers serve as very important means of communication between the government and people. They write about the ties, affinity and concord between the opposition parties and the ruling party. Government places its policies and programmes only through newspapers and thus seeks public opinion and reaction in a democratic way.
4. **They develop Trade and Commerce**—It is through newspapers that development of trade and commerce is achieved. They are the best means of advertisement. The 'wants column' helps people to secure jobs and 'matrimonial columns' in securing life partner.
5. **They are best means of Entertainment and Education**—Newspapers are the best means of entertainment and education. Short stories, narrations of historical events, religious doctrines, political speeches, legal opinions and sports news are published almost daily in newspapers. These are the good means of entertainment and education.
6. **Effect of its misuse**—From above, it is clear that the newspapers serves the society in many ways. They also help in shaping the destiny of a nation. But their misuse may cause great harm to the society.

So some caution is necessary in the selection of the proper newspaper for regular reading. Some newspapers cater to low tastes. They do great harm by creating communal feelings and dissatisfaction between the government and people. Unity of the country is endangered by such newspapers.

7. **Conclusion**—Let us develop the habit of reading newspapers because newspaper are a very useful instrument. A good newspaper is a watch dog of democracy.

Difficult Words : Media = माध्यम, Comment = टिप्पणी, Editorials = सम्पादकीय लेख, Suggestion = सुझाव, Grievance = शिकायतें।

42. Importance Of Computer Today Or Computer in India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Forms and Function, 3. Importance, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—Socrates once said, "Handsome is he who handsome does." In the same way, I say, "Wonderful is he who does wonders." Science has given us wonderful gifts which have made our lives easier, happier and more developed than before. Its latest gift is the invention of the computer.

2. Forms and Function—When we see a computer, we are surprised to note that such a small instrument can do even difficult calculations within a very short time. It is the elder brother of a calculator. It is a machine like a television set with a screen. It has a keyboard just like a typewriter. A computer operator does the calculations with the help of this keyboard.

3. Importance—The importance of a computer cannot be denied. It is rightly called scientific wisdom. It has replaced human mind in many ways. It has relieved us from the dull work of calculations.

A medical computer diagnoses the disease and suggests its treatment. A mathematical computer does the work of addition, subtraction, multiplication and division. In factories also, computers have been proved very useful keeping records up to date. Our government is using them at railway stations for the reservation of seats.

The use of computers in banks increases efficiency, accuracy and rapidity. It is also very useful in the field of education. The subject-matter is stuffed in it and it teaches the students. By the questionnaire method it tests the students knowledge. It gives correct information whether they have followed the subject or not.

4. Conclusion—Its future is very bright in India. The increasing use of it will help us a lot to make progress in every field of life. It was invented to lessen the burden of human mind. But, the day is not far away when we will have to depend totally on it.

Difficult Words : Invention = खोज, Surprised = आश्चर्य हुआ, Calculations = गणना, Addition = जोड़ना, Subtraction = घटाना, Multiplication = गुणा, Division = भाग, Information = सूचना।

43. An Early Morning Scene

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Light of the dawn, 3. Music of the birds, 4. The glorious scene, 5. Worship at temples and mosques, 6. Activity everywhere, 7. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—If night is the death of the universe, morning is its rebirth, if night is the sleep of the universe, morning is the waking up of the universe. If it were always day or night, nature and life would lose their charm.

2. Light of the dawn—When we wake up in the morning, the soft and tender light of the break of dawn greets our eyes and we feel that dawn has broken, not only outside our life but also in our soul. The morning temperature is welcome to the earth, to the vegetable kingdom and to all living creatures.

3. Music of the birds—With the break of dawn, birds life also awakes and the air begins to sing an echo with the music of birds. The birds are seen flying about, chirping and twittering. The gentle breeze of the morning caressing our bodies, has a refreshing effect.

4. The glorious scene—The trees, the fields, the streams all seem to be newly created out of darkness. The sky and the land all seem to wear a tinge of red. The sun is seen peeping, half hidden behind the clump of trees or a mound on the outskirts of the village. The rising sun is a delight to see. The dew on the grass gives the impression of liquid pearls having been scattered with the lavish hands of bounteous nature. The earth seems to breathe a new. We drink in the early morning air and our lungs are refreshed.

5. Worship at temples and mosques—We feel the dawn in our soul too. We are drawn upwards to become one with God. The temples and the mosques are resounding with Ram, Krishna and 'Allah is great'. Prayers are offered. Some are seen meditating upon God.

6. Activity everywhere—Everyone is stirred to activity. Farmers in the villages leave with their plough and bullocks for their fields. The village maidens gather on the village well with their earthen pots. Morning walkers go for their morning walks. Bathers go to the river for bath. Housewives are seen, cleaning their houses. Students get devoted to their studies.

7. Conclusion—Thus, every morning brings new energy. It is soothing and refreshing in uplifting and elevating.

Difficult Words : Dawn = उषाकाल, Caressing = स्पर्श करना, Pearls = मोती, Meditating = ध्यान, साधना, Energy = स्फूर्ति।

44. India in the 21st Century Or India of Your Dreams Or Your Vision of India In 2030

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Political field, 3. Industry, 4. Computer technology, 5. Social field, 6. Education, 7. Agriculture, 8. Space Exploration, 9. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—We have recently crossed the threshold of the 21st century. It is difficult to guess about the future. But on the basis of the progress which India is making in various fields, we can make a mental picture of the shape of India in the 21st century. We have an optimistic picture of the country before us.

2. Political field—In the political field India will be one of the most powerful nations of the world. The policy of non-alignment will bear fruit. India will not join any power block. She will fight a war against terrorism and injustice.

3. Industry—India will make a great progress in the field of industry. She will feed and clothe the needy nations. Her goods will have great demand in the world market. If such industrial growth continues, she will come in line with many advanced nations of the world.

4. Computer technology—In the 21st century, India will make great progress in computer technology. The computer will modernise our country. It will make our work easier in all fields. It will control rail and road transport of our country. It will impart education even in primary schools of India. It will be very useful in commerce and industry at the grass-root level.

5. Social field—In the 21st century, India would be happier socially and economically. Social evils as drugs, gambling, child marriages, unequal matches, dowry deaths, untouchability and begging would be a thing of the past. In 21st century India there is remarkable change in women's position. In every walk of life their contribution is being recognised. They have proved their efficiency and capability of maintaining a balance between family and job. Number of working women is increasing very fast. They are getting better upbringing, education and career.

6. Education—The new policy of Education will take the country on the path of progress and prosperity. In the 21st century we shall have an India which will have cent percent literacy like other advanced nations of the world. There will be communal harmony in the country. Anti-national and anti-social activities will not be allowed to persist.

7. Agriculture—In near future India will make progress in agriculture. It will be completely modernized. Scientific farming will make the country self-sufficient and prosperous and she will be in a position to export food grains.

8. Space Exploration—In the 21st century India will go further with her space programme and launch her satellite. She will make great progress in space exploration. Late Kalpana Chawla, the first Indian woman astronaut in NASA, was the pride of India. She created history by becoming the first Indian woman to rocket into space on a NASA Fact Finding Mission on microgravity. She died in the Columbia space shuttle disaster in 2003.

9. Conclusion—It is hoped that in the 21st century, India may become one of the happiest nations of the world. But we have to work very hard to enter into 21st century.

Difficult Words : Various = अनेक, Basis = आधार, Optimistic = आशाप्रद, Non-alignment = तटस्थता, Terrorism = आतंकवाद, Advanced = विकसित, प्रगतिशील, Modernize = आधुनिकीकरण, Impart = प्रदान करना, Unequal matches = बेमेल विवाह, Untouchability = छुआछूत, Prosperity = सम्पन्नता, Literacy = शिक्षा, Communal harmony = साम्प्रदायिक सद्भाव, Anti-national = राष्ट्र विरोधी, Space exploration = अन्तरिक्ष खोज।

45. Career For Educated Girls in India Or Importance of Women's Education

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Career options especially for girls, 3. Options liked by girls, 4. Importance of career for girls, 5. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—In the past for some time women were kept boxed up in their houses in India. Before independence though the women were very learned but they were not conscious of their career. They were supposed just to perform domestic work. Gradually their condition changed. In free India especially in the last two decades of the 20th century, women became aware of their education and career. Since then there is rapid change in our social outlook.

2. Career options especially for girls—In free India men and women are equal. Women have proved their worth. Women have proved that they can maintain a good balance between their family life as well as their professional life. Today a girl can take up any career she likes. In families they are allowed to study the subjects of their choice.

Because of changes in our social scenario there are girls in every department. Even they are working in the departments which are generally considered more manly; they are pilots, politicians and police officers. No one can forget the name of IPS officer Kiran Bedi who is an inspiration for many girls. But there are some careers in which girls are preferred. The careers of nurses, telephone operators, typists, anchors, media persons, secretaries, receptionists, teachers in schools and air hostesses are nearly reserved for girls. These are softer careers and girls are sweeter and more affectionate.

3. Options liked by girls—Every career is open for girls. The first career that educated girls prefer is that of teaching. They are considered better teachers. Girls from richer and more advanced families prefer to be air hostesses, doctors and engineers. These careers pay more money and higher status. Some girls like to take up more challenging career like pilots and scientists. Late Kalpana Chawla, a woman astronaut, of Indian origin is the source of inspiration and zeal to those who want to be scientists. She was on NASA mission when she lost her life in an ill fated Columbia shuttle disaster on February 1, 2003. Careers of doctor, engineer, air hostess are supposed very prestigious careers. This makes woman a special person. Now girls have begun to like careers that require courage and stamina. Some are managing big business of their own. They are giving their contribution both on national and international levels. In politics too they have proved that they are better politicians than men.

4. Importance of career for girls—Career makes a girl financially self-dependent. Financially self-dependent girl can support family income so the living standard can be maintained easily. A self-

dependent girl becomes able to take self decision. She can make her own identity in society. A career improves personality and thinking of a girl.

5. Conclusion—Today more and more girls are taking up career. There is not a single department in which women don't work. Education is the first step to a career. It is not the time for girls to sit within the four walls of the houses. A career oriented girl thinks positively and can help to develop positive environment in family and the society.

Difficult Words : Options = विकल्प, Boxed up = बन्द रहना, Learned = पढ़ी-लिखी, Conscious = जागरूक, Gradually = धीरे-धीरे, Decade = दशक, Rapid = तेज, Social scenario = सामाजिक परिप्रेक्ष्य, Challenge = चुनौती, Space = अंतरिक्ष, Zeal = उत्साह, उमंग, Ill-fated दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण, Identity = पहचान, Four walls = चहारदीवारी।

46. Preservation of Wild Life

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Cause of disappearance, 3. Beauty of wild life, 4. Effort to preserve wild life, 5. Importance of wild life, 6. Conclusion.

1. Introduction—The term 'Wild Life' means the untamed and undomesticated animals like tiger, lions, leopards etc., living a free life in forests, valleys or hills. In other words it forms a part of animal wealth of a country.

2. Cause of disappearance—Man has hunted wild animals for food, for adventure and for greed of money. This has resulted in disappearance of many species of wild life. He kills tigers, lions, crocodiles and deer for their skins and elephants for their tusks. The greed has increased so much that many species are almost extinct. Deforestation is also a cause of disappearance of wild animals.

3. Beauty of wild life—Wild animals and birds attract us with their beauty. They give us immense entertainment in circus and in zoo. They are a source of great joy to children. Poets and writers have been inspired by them. They have written poems and articles on them. They sometimes become menace when they cause loss to human life.

4. Effort to preserve wild life—Efforts were made to preserve wild life. Central Wild Life Act was passed in 1972. It provides protection to the species of animals which are facing the danger of disappearance. Some voluntary organisations like the Bombay Natural History Society and the World Wild Life Fund India are also doing praiseworthy work in this field.

5. Importance of wild life—It is with the aim of preserving wild life *i.e.* animal wealth of Nature that 207 sanctuaries have been established in India. Kanha National Park in M.P., Corbett National Park and Dudhwa National Park in U.P., Gir National Park in Gujarat, Bird Sanctuary at Kewale Deo at Bharatpur in Rajasthan known as Ghana, are some of these examples.

Wild life must be preserved because some wild animals work as natural scavengers. They keep the environment free from pollution. Some of these animals are the source of drugs like insulin and anti-venom. India is famous for her Gir lions all over the world. The sanctuaries are the source of great income because tourists from within and outside the country are instinctively attracted to them.

6. Conclusion—Wild animals and birds are highly useful to mankind. Their disappearance will create a void in Nature. The government has introduced a number of measures to protect wild life. A national scheme called the "Project Tiger" was launched to protect the tiger population. Wild Life Week is celebrated every year in the first week of October. In short, we should save the wild life, the glory of our country, from extinction.

Difficult Words : Preservation = रक्षा, बचाव, Undomesticated = जंगली, Leopard = तेंदुआ, Tusk = हाथी के दाँत, Disappearance = लुप्त होना, Species = नस्ल, Entertainment = मनोरंजन, Menace = खतरा, Protection = सुरक्षा, Voluntary = स्वेच्छा से, Praiseworthy = प्रशंसनीय, Sanctuary = शरण स्थल, Void = शून्य, Measures = उपाय, साधन, Scavenger = सफाई करने वाला, Anti-venom = विष निरोधक, Extinction = विलोप, Pollution = प्रदूषण।

47. India and Her Relations with Neighbours

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. India and her Neighbours : (a) India and Sri Lanka, (b) India and Pakistan, (c) India and Bangladesh, (d) India and Nepal, (e) India and Bhutan, (f) India and Maldives, (g) India and Burma, (h) India and China, (i) India and Afghanistan, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction : India is a vast country. She occupies a very strategic position in the South East Asia. With a long history of cultural advancement, India has maintained good and friendly relations with all her neighbours. India has always believed in peace, freedom and mutual co-operation among the nations. Her foreign policy is based on the principles of Panchsheela, non-alignment and disarmament.

2. India and Her Neighbours : India's immediate neighbours are Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives, Burma, China and Afghanistan.

(a) India and Sri Lanka : With Sri Lanka India has a traditionally good relations. A large number of Tamil of Indian origin lived in Sri Lanka. This created ethnic problem in Sri Lanka. Although the problem of the people of Indian origin settled in Sri Lanka was solved by P.M. Lal Bahadur Shastri in an amicable manner, but the killings of the Tamil in large numbers in that country embittered the relations between the two countries. With the signing of Indo-Sri Lanka accord in 1987 relations improved. The Indian Peace-keeping Forces have returned to India after having performed their job. Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE activities put the relations between the two countries in doldrums.

(b) India and Pakistan : Pakistan has been hostile to India all along. India has always tried to improve and stabilize relations with Pakistan. Pakistan has been acquiring arms and equipments from the USA. India feels that it would create tension in the region. Pakistan is assisting and training terrorists in Punjab and Kashmir. Pakistan has been raising the Kashmir issue on various international forums. India has conveyed her concern to Pakistan over all these issues. India has assured Pakistan that she would never attack Pakistan, but the activities of Pakistan are contrary to the principles of bilateralism enshrined in the Simla Agreement. Thus the relations between India and Pakistan are far from satisfactory.

(c) India and Bangladesh : Bangladesh and India share a common heritage. They are friendly and trying to solve the problem of waters of Ganga at Farakka and Tin Bigha corridor in a spirit of give and take. India has helped Bangladesh in the rehabilitation of cyclone victims in 1985. Broadly speaking the relations between the two countries continue to be cordial. The only issue to be settled is that of about 145,000 Chakma refugees who crossed over to India.

(d) India and Nepal : The relations between India and Nepal are based on centuries old cultural ties. India has helped Nepal in her development projects. The trade and transit treaty issue created some differences between the two neighbours. But the issue has since been sorted out. Fortunately there has always been good understanding between the two countries.

(e) India and Bhutan : Traditionally close and friendly relations between India and Bhutan have further strengthened. Co-operation in economic field between the two countries has benefitted them. India has helped Bhutan in the field of industry, telecommunications, hydel survey, education and forestry.

(f) India and Maldives : India's relations with Maldives continue to be friendly and cordial. Indian troops landed in Maley in November, 1988 and rescued Maldivian hostages who had been seized in a coup. Maldives has been assured by India of her full support and assistance in the economic development.

(g) India and Burma : Burma is a close neighbour with whom India shares a long and sensitive border. Relations between the two countries have been cordial. When serious unrest erupted in Burma in 1988, India expressed sympathy for the democratic aspirations of the people in that country. Further India allowed Burmese citizens to stay in camps in Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh.

(h) India and China : China is India's immediate neighbour with whom India had traditionally close and friendly relation. In 1962 China invaded India and occupied large areas. Since then the relations between the two countries continue to be strained. India has been trying to improve relation with China. She wants a just and fair solution of the boundary question. China, unlike India, wants to postpone

solution to the border issue. With regard to the boundary dispute India's stand is very clear. In 1988. P.M. Rajiv Gandhi said that any solution to Indo-China boundary issue must be equitable not only to the two government but also to the people of the two countries. Rajiv Gandhi's visit to China in December, 1988 marked a new beginning in the relations between the two countries. It was felt that a favourable climate and condition should be created for fair solution to the question. Visit of Chinese P.M. Li Peng to India in December, 1991 helped in creating an atmosphere of understanding. Ail-though co-operation and exchange of delegations in areas like culture, sports and trade has been resumed, but the boundary question remained to be sorted out.

(i) India and Afghanistan : India's relations with Afghanistan have been marked by increasingly friendly co-operation in economic, technical and cultural fields. India welcomed the UN-sponsored Geneva Agreement on Afghanistan in 1988. She reiterated its stand for a sovereign, non-aligned and independent Afghanistan. She further felt that the Afghans themselves should be allowed to decide upon their future without external pressure. India provided ₹ 10 crore assistance for relief and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees. India is also assisting Afghanistan in public health, small-scale industries, education *etc.*

3. Conclusion : India is anxious to have peaceful and friendly relations with all her neighbours. If Pakistan and China see reason and behave as a good neighbour, peace can be restored in this sub-continent.

Difficult Words : **vast** = विशाल, **strategic** = रणनीति, **freedom** = आजादी, **neighbour** = पड़ोसी, **peace** = शान्ति, **mutual co-operation** = आपसी सहयोग, **non-alignment** = निर्गुट आन्दोलन, **disarmament** = निःशस्त्रीकरण, **sub-continent** = उपमहाद्वीप।

48. Health Is Wealth Or The Value of Health In Life

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. How to preserve health :

(a) Importance of Light, Air and Water, (b) Food, (c) Physical Exercise and Sports, (d) Some Rules of Hygiene, (e) Good Thoughts, 3. Conclusion.

1. Introduction : We all know the popular saying "Health is Wealth". By health we do not mean the absence of physical troubles only. But it is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being. The loss of health is a loss of all happiness. Mahatma Gandhi also says, "It is health which is real wealth, and not pieces of gold and silver."

2. How to Preserve Health : Following things are necessary to preserve health.

(a) Importance of Light, Air and Water : Good health depends on several things. Fresh air and sunlight are very important for our health. Fresh air helps us to improve our immune system and overall health. So a morning walk is very useful for health.

Sunlight helps our body to produce vitamin-D. A dirty and damp atmosphere causes lots of diseases. Fresh and pure drinking water is also necessary for good health. Impure drinking-water is the cause of several diseases. So, we must take care of these things.

(b) Food : Food is another necessary thing for the body. Nutritious foods help us to maintain good health. Consumption of healthy foods helps us to minimize and health related problems. We all should know, how, when and what to eat.

We should always include a portion of green vegetables, fruits or salads in our meal. Green vegetables are sources of vital nutrients. Our digestive system plays a key role in our overall health. Fiber rich foods such as whole grain wheat, bran rice, *etc.* help us improve our digestive system.

A balanced and nutritious diet helps the proper growth of the body. But we must remember that we eat to live and not that we live to eat. In India, over-eating causes a large number of deaths. If we eat less, we may live more.

(c) **Physical Exercise and Sports** : We know the proverb, “A sound mind in a sound body”. In order to keep the body healthy, we need to keep the mind sound. Physical exercise keep us fit. There are different kinds of physical exercises. We may walk a kilometer or two every day. We may take some yogic exercises. At the same, games and sports are very useful for health.

(d) **Some Rules of Hygiene** : We must know some simple rules of hygiene. Our house must be airy and sunny. Apart from all this, we must form good habits. We should keep ourselves free from cares and anxieties. Early rising is equally necessary for good health. So we must try to keep fit. Health is the real wealth.

(e) **Good Thoughts** : Good thoughts are the secret of health, wealth and power. Good ideas are health living. James Allen said, “keep away from evil ideas. Do not envy others. Never be hopeless. Do good and be good.

Conclusion : If you follow the above important rules of health, you will never be unhealthy, you will always happy and good healthy.

Difficult Words : health = स्वास्थ्य, wealth = धन, वैभव, physical troubles = शारीरिक परेशानी, fresh air = ताजी हवा, dirty = गन्दा, disease = बीमारियाँ, physical exercise = शारीरिक व्यायाम, hygiene = स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान।

49. The Curse of Casteism Or Caste System In India

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Evils of casteism, 3. How to remove the evil? 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction : The cast system is curse for modern society, but it is very old system. It was based on the division of work some historian, praised it very wise. In it he saw the wisdom of the Aryans. As time passed, casteism proved to be a curse.

2. Evils of casteism : In the present time casteism has become an social evil. It has no good. Caste divides the people into different parts. It creates envy among the people. Each caste is divided further into different parts. People of the higher castes hate the people belonging to the lower castes. It is based on inequality. So it is out of the time. It is a great danger for our country. The reason is that our Constitution is based on the principle of equality and liberty. The defect of casteism is seen clearly at the time of elections. Parties select their candidates on the basis of their castes. Candidates demand vote on the basis of their castes. Voters vote for the candidates belonging to their castes. They discard an educated, wise, noble and devoted candidate and devote for the candidate of their caste, though he may be corrupt, foolish and illiterate. Is is not a farce? How can Indian democray flourish when voters do not care for the qualities of the candidates?

3. How to abolish the evil? It is almost impossible to abolish casteism. However, we should try to minimise its evil effects. For this, true education and wise judgement are necessary. People should care for the country and not for caste, creed, community and states. They should remember “Who stands if India falls” This is the only criteria for India’s progress and peace.

4. Conclusion : In the voter lists, school or college admission forms, caste of a person should not be mentioned. In services recruitment should only be made on the basis of merit. For development and progress of India, caste system must abolish from Indian society.

Difficult Words : caste system= जाति व्यवस्था, liberty = स्वतन्त्रता, casteism = जातिवाद, envy = ईर्ष्या; inequality = असमानता; farce = मजाक; criteria = कसौटी; recruitment = भर्ती; merit = योग्यता; society = समाज।

50. Need of Discipline in Life

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. Importance of the Discipline, 3. Necessity of Discipline, 4. Conclusion.

1. Introduction : 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 civilized society. Citizens of a disciplined nation work with a spirit of co-operation and unity. Aristotle has rightly said, “Discipline is obedience to rules formed by the society for the good of all.

Discipline should be inculcated 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.

Liberty is highly cherished and much valued privilege in our society. But absolute liberty is not possible. Discipline involves a restraint on liberty, which is necessary for the interest of society. Discipline has been found necessary for both individual and social welfare. Discipline and restraint were deemed essential in prehistoric time also and as society has become more and more complex, the urgency and importance of discipline has been felt all the more.

Discipline is not only desirable but indispensable. Wherever discipline and regulation of human conduct are absent, moral and material deterioration has set in. Absence of discipline means decay. To prevent decay, discipline has to be imposed in the common interest and for the common good.

2. Importance of the Discipline—The importance of discipline in educational institutions is well recognized. There should be a proper balance between discipline and the freedom of the students. The educational institutions should have a peaceful and calm atmosphere to enable the students to acquire knowledge. There is 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 organize strikes and take the law into their hands. The government as well as the educational authorities should undertake necessary steps to improve the atmosphere in the educational institutions.

Discipline in schools may reduce the violence and vandalism 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.

The strength of a nation lies in discipline. 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 technique in Italy. They thought that discipline was very necessary for nation to develop.

Discipline is the lifeline of the military departments. That 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 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. This will happen if impose self-discipline.

People create chaos in public places by their undisciplined behaviour. They show lack of order and manners while boarding buses and trains. Eve-teasing is another example of irresponsible behaviour 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 in doordarshan gives us the 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. Steps should be taken to improve its image.

3. Necessity of Discipline : Without discipline there can be no scientific advances, no industrial or technological achievement, 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. Respect of parents, teachers and elders should be given importance. Honesty and integrity and doing a duty with devotion and dedication should be stressed. There should be a spirit of harmony, co-operation and mutual respect co-existent among fellow human beings. All should follow the rules and regulations laid by law. Discipline means full realization 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 or discipline must course be designed for the social good and it is obvious that excessive restraints will inevitably lead to the erosion of human liberties.

4. Conclusion : 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 ensures justice and equality of opportunity to all. So it is true to say that discipline ensures justice and fair play.

Difficult Words : discipline = अनुशासन, process = प्रक्रिया, behaviour = व्यवहार, harmony = एकता, सद्भाव, unity = एकता, military = सेना, justice = न्याय, equality = समानता, opportunity = अवसर, scientific = वैज्ञानिक, growth = वृद्धि, prosperity = समृद्धि, honesty = ईमानदारी, co-operation = सहयोग, society = समाज, parliament = संसद, image = छवि।

51. Saving the Ganga Or Clean Ganga Mission

Hints : 1. Introduction, 2. History of project to clean Ganga, 3. Facts on the River Ganga and its pollution.

1. Introduction :—Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I was initiated in the year 1985 and was completed in March, 2000, Phase-II of the programme was approved in stages from 1993 onwards and is under implementation. Pollution abatement works taken up under the Plan include interception, diversion and treatment of sewage; low cost sanitation works; electric/improved wood crematoria, etc. An expenditure of ₹ 1045 crore has been incurred towards implementation of various pollution abatement works in towns along river Ganga and sewage treatment capacity of 1091 million litres per day has been created so far under the Plan.

2. History of Projects to Clean Ganga : The Ganga Action Plan (GAP)—Way back in 1986, the then Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi launched ₹ 462-crore project to clean the Ganga in Varanasi. Under this plan sewage treatment plants were set up, raw sewage was cut off and diverted, electric and wood crematoria was set up and low-cost sanitation facilities were provided. The Ganga Action Plan was not successful so refuted on 31st March 2000 but phase II of the programme got approval. Till Feb. 2014 Rs. 939 crore had been spent on the Ganga Action Plan including 524 different schemes.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority (NRBA)—Former Prime Minister Manmohan Singh was the head of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NRBA), a regulatory body formed in February 2009 with an objective to reduce pollution and to conserve the Ganga. But he along with two more members resigned from the post because of lack of accountability and commitment. NRBA had been granted fund of ₹ 3,031 to operate 56 schemes in 44 towns. As per available data ₹ 785 crore had already been spent till September, 2013. NRBA was supported by the National Ganga River Basin Project.

Supreme Court of India—Closure and relocation of industrial plants along the Ganges is tackled by the Supreme Court of India. Stretch of the river between Gaumukh and Uttarkashi has been termed as 'eco-sensitive zone' in 2010.

Save Ganga Movement—Gandhian non-violent movement with saints and social science activist as its supporters. National Women's Organisation (NWO) and many other such organization also take interest in this cause.

Namami Ganga Programme, 2014 : With the Government accorded top priority for cleansing river Ganga, Union Water Resources Ministry Uma Bharti exuded confidence that the ‘Namami Gange’ programme would take off by this October, 2015

She told the Lok Sabha that the 2,037 ₹ crore budgetary allocation towards the Namami Ganga project would be used up in the current year itself.

Replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha on demands for grants relating to her ministry, Bharati assured the members that as Prime Minister’s choice to head the new ministry of water resources, river development and Ganga rejuvenation, she was under instructions to work expeditiously. Seeking to dispel apprehensions expressed by some MPs about whether the funds allocated towards the Namami Gange project would be channelized properly, Bharati said, “Let me assure you that the allocation will be utilized for sure...we will use it up within this year.”

Prime Minister Narendra Modi came to Varanasi and showed a hope to clean the holy River Ganga during his election campaign. Cleaning of Ganga has also been mentioned in the manifesto of the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) under the cultural heritage sections. They made certain changes in the administration to perform the task. The Ganga Action Plan which was part of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has now been shifted under Water Resources Minister Uma Bharti.

It is imperative to keep natural resources pure as these sustain life and maintain ecological balance. Increased inflow of industrial waste, untreated sewage and reduced natural flow of the river are the major factors leading to water pollution. As per experts it is essential to bring back the ecological flow of the Ganga which is joined by 115 small rivers. Out of these seven small rivers have been restored and work has to be done on the remaining 108 to revive the ecological flow.

3. Facts on the River Ganga and its Pollution : Total distance covered by the river is 400,000 square miles. The River covers 29 cities having a population of more than 100,000, flows through 23 cities having population between 50,000 and 100,000 and near about 48 towns.

The Ganga is considered as the holiest river in India with massive spiritual, religious and ritual significance. Near about 40% of Indian population survive on Ganga by using its water. The Ganges tolerate domestic waste such as defecation, untreated industrial waste, and pollution during religious events. Every day 1.7 billion litres of such waste run into the river. Near about 89 million liters of sewage is disposed off in the river daily. The Ganges is one of the most polluted rivers in India in which level of pollutants is more than 3000 times than the permissible limit defined by the WHO as ‘safe’. As per studies carried out by the Uttarakhand Environment Conservation and Pollution Control Board, the Ganges water near Haridwar has Coliform bacteria at 5,500 level which is 100 times more than the permissible limit. Directly pouring human feces, urine and sewage into river is the major reason of this rise. Coliform bacteria is found human colons but become highly hazardous when found in water or food. Half-burned or unburned human dead bodies as well as animal carcasses are thrown into the river. Harmful pesticides and fertilizers in agriculture run-offs pollute the water. The water of this holy river has become unfit for drinking, bathing and not even safe for agriculture purposes.

Mercury has also been found in the Ganga River water in the study conducted by the Environmental Biology Laboratory, Department of Zoology, Patna University. Though mercury contamination has not reached to an alarming level but its presence is still worrisome. In spite of all the plants, actions, schemes and funds, the River Ganga is still polluted.

Difficult Words : Initiated = शुरुआत हुई, programme = कार्यक्रम, pollution = प्रदूषण, capacity = क्षमता, holy = पवित्र, resources = साधन, ecological balance = पारिस्थितिक सन्तुलन, harmful = नुकसानदायक, pesticides = कीटनाशक, fertilizers = उर्वरक, agriculture = कृषि, zoology = प्राणि विज्ञान, schemes = योजनायें।