

HITTING DOWRY FOR A SIX.....KALPANA SHARMA

QUE:-1.How is Nisha Sharma's case different from that of satyarani Chaddha?
Give at least three differences.

ANS:-1.Both Nisha Sharma and Satyarani Chaddha raised the banner against the evils system of dowry but there are differences between the two cases. Firstly Satyarani Chaddha is not a victim herself as Nisha is. In Satyarani's case it was her daughter who lost her life to his system. Secondly in Nisha's case the diaster is adverted in turn due to Nisha's courage and her parents support. In Satyarani's case however, her daughter loses her life as she is tortured and killed by her in laws. Thirdly, one major difference between the two cases is that while Nisha's parents stand by her and support her in her stand against such a marriage, Satyarani, being a parent, has yet gone along with dowry demands and acts only after she loses her daughter. nisha's case teaches us to act in time.

QUE:-2.What do protests like those by Nisha and satyarani teach us?

ANS:-2.Protests like those by Nisha and Satyarani teach us that an individual's actions can have far reaching repurcussions. we should never think that because we are alone something that we believe in we should act on our belifs and the rest will follow.

QUE:-3.The writer says that we need to ask some 'hard questions' with regard to Nisha's case. What are these questions?

ANS:-3.The hard questions point at the fault that lie within all those people who go along with dowry demands. Though Nisha recieves parental support when she decides that the cash demand had become too much, yet till that time both she and her parents had gone along with unreasonable demands. This leads to further questions whether any demands can be reasonable and why should there be any demand at all.

QUE:-4.What is the central issue?

ANS:-4.The central issue is the social mind set that considers a woman to be a

burden first in her parental home and then in her marital home. The belief that dowry is given and accepted so that a woman is not considered a burden in her marital home results from this mentality. We need to change this mentality or else individuals efforts like those of Nisha and Satyarani will be forgotten very soon.

QUE:-5. According to the author what is the biggest advantage girls have in their fight against dowry?

ANS:-5. The girl's biggest advantage in their fight against dowry is that they have the numbers on their side. There are less number of girls than boys in our country. So it is the girls who should be playing hard to get. They should not give in so easily.

QUE:-6. Bend it like Beckham was an English film about a British-Indian girl who wanted to play professional football while her family was completely against it. In the sentence of this essay the metaphor from another sport. Which sport? Explain the metaphor.

ANS:-6. The other metaphor has been taken from the world of cricket. In cricket if a ball is hit for a six (meaning six runs with one shot) then the ball goes flying out of the boundary without once hitting the ground. The same is being used in the metaphorical sense by the writer here. The field is our society and the boundary is that of our social customs. The ball is being used to represent dowry and is being hit for a six and is being sent out flying from our social system. The writer says that if girls have confidence in themselves and if they receive parental support they can certainly hit dowry for a six

A Gandhian in Garhwal

1. Why did the shepherd boy shout 'H.N. Bahuguna' as the author's taxi passed him?

He was showing his dislike for the rich people coming from the plains

2. Why did the followers of DGSS hug the tress?

It was an act of resistance against the commercial exploitation of forest.

3. Why did the boy who Bhatt met on the way to Rudraath break off a plant with his mouth?

Because if he broke it off like this the deity would not be offended

4. What is Chandi Prasad Bhatt against?

He is against the construction of large dams

B. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each

1. Why did H.N. Bahuguna come back to Garhwal after decades of self-imposed exile?

It was to fight a by-election against his former party, the Congress, that H.N. Bahuguna returned to Garhwal after decades of self-imposed exile.

2. How was Chandi Prasad Bhatt related to the temple of Rudranath?

He was born into a family of priests who tended the Temple of Rudranath.

3. How did Chandi Prasad Bhatt support his mother?

It was by teaching art to children and then by joining the Garhwal Motor Owners Union as a booking clerk that Chandi Prasad Bhatt supported his mother.

4. Who were the leaders that inspired Chandi Prasad Bhatt?

The Sarvodaya leaders Jayapraksh Narayan, Vinoba Bhave and Man Singh Rawat.

5. How did Chandi Prasad Bhatt respond to J.P.'s call for more volunteers?

Chandi Prasad Bhatt dedicated himself to the Sarvodaya movement as a response to J.P.'s call for more volunteers. It was a considerable sacrifice because he was now married and had a child.

6. What was the mother organization of the Chiko Mnt?

The Dashauli Swarajya mother organization of the Chipko Movement.

7. What was the response of J.P. and his wife to the work of Bhatt and his followers?

J.P. and his wife Prabhavati were impressed by the work of Bhatt and his followers at

Gopeshwar. They said they were reminded of the sacrificial heroism that marked Gandhi's own

movement.

8. What action of the forest department provoked the DGSS to make an open protest?

In 1973, the Forest Department refused to allot the Dashauli Swarajya Seva Sangh a batch of

hornbeam trees from which to make agricultural implements but auctioned off the same to a

sports company in distant Allahabad. This provoked the DGSS to make an open protest.

9. What was special about the protest at Reni in 1974?

The protest at Reni in 1974 was carried out exclusively by women. It was a sign of women empowerment and their ecological consciousness.

10. How did Bahuguna describe the Chipko Andolan?

According to Bahuguna, the Chipko Andolan was an economic movement that would subside

once its demands were met. On the contrary, its main aim was the fostering of love towards trees

in the hearts of humans and safeguarding the hill forests was only the first step towards

transforming the relationship between humans and nature.

11. How does the journalist Ramesh Pahari describe Chandi Prasad Bhatt?

Ramesh Pahari describes Chandi Prasad Bhatt as simple and modest but firm and determined

in ideas. He has fought bigger battles for the removal of social inequalities than for environmental protection.

12. Who was Murari Lal? How was he related to Chandi Prasad Bhatt?

The onetime construction worker Murali Lal was a dalit member the DGSM committee and an

inseparable associate of Chandi Prasad Bhatt for thirty-five years. It was in Lal's village that the

first tree-plantation program was offered.

Answer the following questions in about 100 words each

1. Write a short note on the Chipko Movement.

The Dashauli Swarajya Seva Sangh, started by Chandi Prasad Bhatt, was the mother organization of the Chipko Movement. In 1973, the Forest Department refused to allot the DGSS hornbeam trees to make agricultural implements from, but auctioned them off to a sports company. This made the organization protest. At Bhatt's suggestion, the villagers threatened to hug the trees rather than to allow the loggers in. It was not an economic movement that would subside once its demands were met. On the contrary, its main aim was to reconstruct environment and to foster love towards trees in the hearts of humans. Safe guarding the hill forests was only the first step towards transforming the relationship between humans and nature.

2. Describe the author's journey to Garhwal.

From Dehradun, he boarded a morning bus to Rishikesh and then another to

Gopeshwar. The route was redolent with mythology and history, and the landscape diverse. The bus stayed on the left bank of the

Ganga until Devprayag, after which they crossed the divided river to follow the Alakananda.

Around noon they reached Srinagar and he had lunch in a bazaar. But then it was discovered that the radiator of the bus had

burst and the passengers had to take care of themselves. The author with some others got

into a white taxi. They passed a series of hamlets sited on the union of sundry lesser

rivers with the mighty Alakananda.

3. Give an account of the work of reconstruction done by the DGSS.

The Dashauli Swarajya Seva Sangh emphasized local employment generation through the promotion of weaving, bee-keeping, herb collection and cottage industries that would sustainably use forest products. It was the mother organization of the Chipko Movement. In 1973, the Forest Department refused to allot the organization hornbeam trees to make agricultural implements from but auctioned them off to a distant sports company. This made the DGSS protest. At Bhatt's suggestion, the villagers threatened to hug the trees rather than to allow the loggers in. It was not an economic movement that would subside once its demands were met. On the contrary, its main aim was to reconstruct environment and to foster love towards trees in the hearts of humans. Safe guarding the hill forests was only the first step towards transforming the relationship between humans and nature.

4. How does Ramesh Pahari summarize the work of Bhatt and DGSM?

The work of Bhatt and DGSM has been lovingly described in a booklet written by the journalist Ramesh Pahari. From his acquaintance with Bhatt for three decades, Pahari writes of his simplicity and modesty, but also his firmness of ideas and decisions. He quotes a Dalit member of the DGSM committee, Murari Lal, to the effect that Bhatt has fought bigger battles for removal of social inequities than for environmental protection. It was in Murari Lal's village that the first tree-plantation program was organized. This one-time construction worker has been an inseparable associate of Bhatt for 35 years.

5. Describe the local traditions of ecology that Chandi Prasad Bhatt came to know on his way to Rudranath.

As a boy, Chandi Prasad Bhatt often visited the family shrine at Rudranath. When he walked through the alpine pasture, he had to take off his

shoes, so as not to harm the flowers. In one stretch, there was a ban on spitting and coughing and on anything that might pollute of the river

below. There were taboos on plucking plants before the festival of Nandasthmi: after which the restraint was removed, so that the plucking of the

now ripened flowers also released their seeds. Once he met a shepherd burning the flowers of the sacred brahmakamal. On being questioned,

the shepherd answered that he was making antidote for stomach ache and added that he broke off the plant with his mouth, like a sheep, so that the

deity would think that it was nature's natural order, rather than the hand of man at work. These events sensitized Bhatt to the local traditions of

folk ecology.

Answer the following question in about 300 words

1. Write an essay on the life and career of Chandi Prasad Bhatt.

Chandi Prasad Bhatt was born in a family of priests. As a boy, he often visited the family shrine at Rudranath. When he walked through the alpine pasture, he had to take off his shoes, so as not to harm the flowers. In one stretch, there was a ban on spitting and coughing and on anything that might pollute of the river below. There were taboos on plucking plants before the festival of Nandasthmi: after which the restraint was removed, so that the plucking of the now ripened flowers also released their seeds. Once he met a shepherd burning the flowers of the sacred brahmakamal. On being questioned, the shepherd answered that he was making antidote for stomach ache and he added that he broke off the plant with his mouth, like a sheep, so that the deity would think that it was nature's natural order, rather than the hand of man at work. These events sensitized Bhatt to the local traditions of folk ecology. In 1964, Bhatt founded the Dashauli Swarajya Seva Sangh. It emphasized local employment generation through weaving, bee-keeping, herb collection and cottage industries. It was the mother organization of the Chipko Movement. In 1973, the Forest Department refused to allot the organization hornbeam trees to make agricultural implements from but auctioned them off to a distant sports company. This made the DGSS protest. At Bhatt's suggestion, the villagers threatened to hug the trees rather than to allow the loggers in. It was not an economic movement that would subside once its demands were met. On the

contrary, its aim was to reconstruct environment and to foster love towards trees in the hearts of humans. Safeguarding the hill forests was only the first step towards transforming the relationship between humans and nature. As an environmentalist, Bhatt critiqued large dams and called for a synthesis between the practical knowledge of peasants and latest scientific innovations. He demonstrated that women and tribal people had a greater stake in the responsible management of nature than city dwellers.

To Mother S. Usha

Summary:

In the poem “To Mother” written by S. Usha, a daughter can be seen pleading to her mother to set her free and not to force the same code of conduct on her which the daughter’s grandmother’s forced on her mother. The poem is quite interesting as the common situations of the real world can be easily compared to the events in the poem. The only two characters shown in the poem are the daughter and the mother, and the difference between their ideologies is what we are going to discuss:

Here the daughter is telling the restrictions which her mother has imposed on her i.e. – to not to show off her clothes in public. Not to make direct contact with passersby and because the daughter is 17, she should also understand that she shouldn’t act like a boy and should be more feminine. The daughter can be clearly seen revolting against her mother and is telling her to not play the same tune (rules), that her mother and grandmother played (forced) into the ears of young teenage girls like her. The daughter tells her mother that she is just in her growing years and will apply her strength to anyone who comes in her way of freedom. The daughter says that all the traditions which are forced upon a girl in a society like worshipping the holy plant (Tulsi), making rangolis, etc. to visit heaven after death

instead of dying in the dark, the daughter cannot follow them at all. She wants to break the damn which her mother has built on her, break the rules that her mother has enforced on her and live freely like a raging thunderstorm. In the last lines, the daughter pleads again to her mother to let her live a very different life from the mother's and to let her go and enjoy freedom.

Question and Answers

Q: What does the word “Sunlight” Stand for in the poem and why the daughter is telling her mother to not to spread her saree?

A: In the poem “To Mother” written by Kannada poet S. Usha and published in Oxford Anthology of Modern Indian Poetry, the word “Sunlight” refers to the daughter's freedom which her mother is snatching away from her by spreading her saree across the sky. The metaphor “*Don't cut off the sunlight with your saree spread across the sky*” have been used with the metaphor “green leaves” which have been used to refer to the mother's cutting off the daughter's freedom. That is why the daughter is telling her mother to not to spread her saree across the sky.

Q: What's the attitude of the daughter towards her mother?

A: In the poem “To Mother” written by Kannada poet S. Usha, the conversation between a mother and daughter can be clearly portrayed in which the most of the behaviour of the daughter is revolting against her mother. The mother has tried to force every rule that was imposed on her by her mother on the daughter whereas the daughter wants to be set free and live her life comfortably according to her own rules. From the events described in the poem, we can say that the daughter is brave, revolting, and knows about the wrong traditions present in the society.

Q: Do you think the mother is purposely being unfair towards her daughter and the daughter by using the words, “Let go, make way.” trying to address her mother? If yes, then tell why.

A: In S. Usha's poem “To Mother,” a daughter can be seen pleading to her mother to not control her life. The mother is not purposely being unfair to her daughter to wants to enjoy freedom but is naturally playing the same tune, telling her the same rules that the mother's mother abide on her. She does not want her daughter to

flash clothes in the public or to talk to a male directly, these were the features of traditional Indian society which were forced on the mother and she was unknowingly forcing on her daughter.

Yes, by using the words "Let go, make way" the daughter is trying to address her mother and to warn her to let her live freely according to her own rules. This can be proved by taking the example of the warning that the daughter gives to her mother by saying that she is just spreading her hood and will stop anybody who comes in her way of freedom.

Lost and Found : Benegal's Bose by Mihir Bose Summary

Lost and Found : Benegal's Bose " is a film review done by Mihir Bose. It is the review of the film that came out in 2004. The film is all about the son of India Subhash Chandra Bose. Since it is a review, let's discuss what review means. Review means to let on the shortcomings and the merits of a product whether it is a film, a book or an item. Mihir Bose the writer of the biography named " The lost hero " begins this review by remembering the day he asked Satyajit Ray why he had not ever made any film on a national hero or a historical figure , but the latter didn't reply. It made Mihir Bose think that he was trying to avoid the question because he didn't want to be trapped in any kind of controversy. Comparing Satyajit Ray's attitude to the question of making film to that of Shyam Benegal, Mihir Bose felt how difficult it would have been for the latter to make film on Subhash Chandra Bose.

Mihir Bose appreciates Shyam Benegal's courage for making this film. As a critic, he let's us know the shortcomings as well as the films. First we discuss the shortcomings of the film.

1. The first thing that Might Bose doesn't like in the film is about the title of the film " The Forgotten Hero " Now let s discuss why he says that the title of the film has ambiguity. He says so because it suggests that the people of India have forgotten the son of India, Subhash Chandra Bose. As far as the title of the

biography based Subhash Chandra Bose by Mihir Bose suggests that he is lost somewhere as we know very little about him. It is so because we have not been told much about him .

2. To Mihir Bose, the story has been fictionalized, which makes this film unreal. Shyam Benegal should not have given this film fictional treatment.

3. Shyam Benegal has used freedom excessively to glorify the personality of Subash Chandra Bose as well as the Indian National Academy (INA) To glorify Subash Chandra Bose personality, he showed that he was lecturing Hitler in the film but the reality was not something else. Subash Chandra Bose had to wait for more than one year and he called Hitler a great revolutionary.

4 The facts have been twisted in the film. Subash Chandra married Emily in 1937 when he was on his Europe tour but in the film it has been shown he got married to her in 1941.

Reasons why Shyam Benegal has been appreciated

1. Mihir Bose appreciates Shyam Benegal for his courage that he showed by making a film on Subhash Chandra Bose as before he made this film, no other Indian film maker had made any film on national hero.

2. He likes the presentations of the scenes specifically those scenes - in which Subash Chandra goes to Berlin from Kolkata via Afganistan and other scene that he likes is when he goes to Japan from Germany. He also likes the humour created in the film. The scene in which Hasan is making khichdi while joking with Germans makes Subash Chandra say ' wow '.

questions and answers

Q.1 What shortcomings does Mihir Bose find in the film ?

Ans. Mihir Bose appreciates Shyam Benegal's courage for making this film. As a critic, he let's us know the shortcomings as well as the films. First we discuss the shortcomings of the film.

1. The first thing that Might Bose doesn't like in the film is about the title of the film " The Forgotten Hero " Now let s discuss why he says that the title of the film has ambiguity. He says so because it suggests that the people of India have forgotten the son of India, Subhash Chandra Bose. As far as the title of the biography based Subhash Chandra Bose by Mihir Bose suggests that he is lost somewhere as we know very little about him. It is so because we have not been told much about him .

2. Mihir Bose, the story has been fictionalized, which makes this film unreal. Shyam Benegal should not have given this film fictional treatment.

3. Shyam Benegal has used poetic licence , that is a kind of freedom to be given to writers, excessively to glorify the personality of Subash Chandra Bose as well as the Indian National Academy (INA) To glorify Subjash Chandra Bose personality, he showed that he was lecturing Hitler in the film but the reality was not something else. Subash Chandra Bose had to wait for more than one year and he called Hitler a great revolutionary.

4.The facts have been twisted in the film. Subash Chandra married Emily in 1937 when he was on his Europe tour but in the film it has been shown he got married to her in 1941.

5. In the film, Shyam Benegal has focussed on the last four years of Subhash Chandra Bose , which means only last year's of his life were worth rembering. He should have picurised his early life as well.

Q2. Mihir Bose thinks that Benegal should have dealt with the controversy of Subhas Bose`s death. Why is it important ?

Ans. In the film, the scene in which it is declared that Subhash Chandra died in the air crash raises a controversy as it has not yet been proved. Mihir Bose thinks that

he should have ended the film with air crash without declaring his death. If he had done so, he could have been successful to finish off the controversy that rose at that point of time when the film was released.

Q.3 Write those reasons making Mihir Bose laud Shyam Benegal's work.

1. Mihir Bose appreciates Shyam Benegal for his courage that he showed by making a film on Subhash Chandra Bose as before he made this film, no other Indian film maker had made any film on national hero.

2. He likes the presentations of the scenes specifically those scenes - in which Subash Chandra goes to Berlin from Kolkata via Afganistan and other scene that he likes is when he goes to Japan from Germany. He also likes the humour created in the film. The scene in which Hasan is making khichdi while joking with Germans makes Subash Chandra say ' wow '.

"The Lost Word" by Esther Morgan

The poem "The Lost Word" composed by Esther Morgan is an expression of the situation when an individual becomes confused forgetting a word. Undoubtedly forgetfulness is universal. To forget things like hanky, purse, umbrella etc are common in daily life. But to forget a word sounds strange. The poet has drawn an authentic picture of facing the difficulty of choosing a right word to complete sentence. In the poem the lost word refers to a word which the woman has forgotten and cannot use. The fact has been proved in following ways: -

Perplexion of woman - The poem begins with the confusion of a woman who has been searching a word, she has lost. She is searching the lost word in every places which are hidden or where we keep garbage's. The hidden places refers to places which do not require our daily attention. She makes every effort to recall the word. She even folds over the carpet but she fails to remember two-letter word.

Nature and importance of word - The woman makes efforts to find out the lost word, but she does not find out. Although the word is of two-letters but her efforts to find out it proves the importance of the word. She need it for use either to write or to speak

Foreign language versus mother-tongue - According to the poet, when the woman tries to remember the word she has lost, she is unable to do so because she has been using foreign language . Using foreign language is the main reason that she is unable to recall two-letters word of her own mother-tongue. In spite of several efforts and exertion of pressure on her brain to recall it, she fails. It is because she has not been using her language she has not been using her language or words for a long time.

The Lost Word by Esther Morgan deals with just one point and kickoff debate about the importance of mother language. Even the end of the poem is abrupt and unsatisfactory. It fails to give any definite clue of the lost word. It seems that the woman will never remember that word. The poem leaves a message about the importance of words or language which belongs to mother land.

Lamb To The Slaughter

Summary:

Mrs. Maloney, is six months pregnant and loves her husband very much. Her husband, Patrick is a detective and just like her daily routine, she's waiting for him, sitting on her chair, sewing. As Patrick arrives, she offers him some whisky and takes little for herself. She finds that Patrick is acting strangely and is drinking heavier than usual. His glass had more whisky than soda and was visible floating on the top of his drink.

Maloney thinks that Patrick is tired, she asks him some crackers and supper. Usually, they dine out on Thursday nights that day it was not the case. Patrick stops Mrs. Maloney and tells her the bitter truth that he's going to leave her. For a few time, she cannot believe it and thinks she had just imagined it. She moves to the cellar to find something for the supper and takes out a big leg of lamb. While moving to the kitchen she sees Patrick standing in the hall telling her to not to cook supper for him but suddenly Mrs. Maloney flings the lamb on the back of his head and kills him.

Question and Answers

Q: How do you think Mrs. Maloney would have behaved if she wasn't pregnant?

In the story "Lamb to the Slaughter" written by British novelist Roald Dahl, Mrs. Maloney is a housewife who loves her husband very much but kills him after knowing he's going to leaving her. Normally, every criminal wants to escape from his punishment and so Mrs. Maloney also wanted but if she hadn't been pregnant then she might have thought of accepting her punishment but again she was a detective's wife and was clever, so she could have also tried of escaping.

Q: Explain the title "Lamb To The Slaughter".

A: The words "Lamb to the Slaughter" have been used in the Bible as quotes but in Roald Dahl's story, these words literally mean that the weapon which was used to kill Patrick Maloney was a lamb and it also refers to Patrick Maloney as a lamb. The quote means the slaughter of an innocent and here that innocent person is

Patrick Maloney who says the harsh words to his wife Mrs.Maloney even after knowing the circumstances and dies due to his own foolishness.

Shastri - IIIrd Year

6th Semester

English

II Paper

[Intermediate English Grammar by Raymond Murphy (Units 76-90)]

Note: Do as directed. Each question carries 2 marks.

1. Choose the correct form, with or without **the**.
First World War / The First World War lasted from 1914 until 1918.
2. Put in **the or a**.
Our society is based on family.
3. What do you call the people of this country?
Germany
4. Which is correct?
Look at apples / the apples on that tree! They're very big.
5. Put in **the** if necessary.
Do you know Professor Brown's phone number?
6. Check if the sentence is correct or not?
Everest was first climbed in 1953.
7. Choose the right answer.
This book is published by Cambridge University Press / the Cambridge University Press.
8. Write the correct form of the verb, **singular or plural**.
Fortunately the news wasn't / weren't as bad as we expected.
9. Correct the following sentence.
Three years are a long time to be without a job.
10. What do you call the following?
A ticket for a concert is.....
11. A magazine about computers is called
12. Give the right term.
You should wear this when you're in a car.
13. Give the correct form singular or plural, **five day(s)**.
I worka week. Saturday and Sunday are free.
14. Change the underlined part using - 's'.
Do we still have the newspaper of yesterday?

15. What is the another way of saying these things? Use –'s.
A hat for a woman
16. Write a new sentence beginning with the underlined word.
The meeting tomorrow has been cancelled.
.....
17. Use the information given to complete the sentence.
I'm going on holiday on the 12th. I have to be back at work on the 26th.
So I've got (holiday)
18. Complete the sentence using **myself / yourself etc. + verb**.
Be careful! That pan is very hot. Don't (burn)
19. Put in **myself / yourself / ourselves** etc.
Julia had a great holiday. She enjoyed
20. Complete the sentence with **me / you / us** etc.
We have got a problem. I hope you can help
21. Make sentence with – **selves or each other**.
How long have you and bill known
22. Write answer to the question using **myself / yourself / itself etc**.
Who told you that Linda was going away?
Linda
23. Complete the sentence using **my own / your own etc**.
Please don't worry about my problems. You've got
24. Write a sentence beginning **There.....**
The roads were busy today.
.....
25. Put in **some or any**.
This evening I'm going out with friends of mine

Answers

1. The First World War
2. the
3. The Germans
4. the apples

5. -
6. Correct
7. Cambridge University Press
8. wasn't
9. Three years are a long time to be without a job.
10. a concert ticket
11. a computer magazine
12. a seat belt
13. five days
14. yesterday's newspaper
15. a woman's hat.
16. Tomorrow's meeting has been cancelled.
17. two week's holiday or a two-week holiday.
18. burn yourself.
19. herself
20. us
21. each other
22. told herself
23. your own problems
24. There was a lot of traffic.
25. some