

## LET'S BEGIN

1. You have read the story about Nelson Mandela in your textbook, *First Flight*, and the struggle of the people of South Africa. Mandela draws our attention to the meaning and importance of freedom and leading a life with freedom.

He states that freedom comes with responsibilities. Discuss with your peers, how freedom and responsibilities go hand in hand.

Freedom and responsibility are two sides of the same coin; They are inseparable and interconnected In order to enjoy freedom, individuals must take responsibility for their actions and the consequences that follow, while acknowledging the rights of others to their freedom.



1076CH02

## READING COMPREHENSION

### TEXT I

Given below is a speech by Sardar Patel, one of the prominent figures of India's freedom struggle. This is one of the convocation speeches delivered by him. Read the speech and answer the questions that follow.

#### **Sardar Patel's Call to Youth to build Character and be Disciplined**

I must thank you for the affectionate and warm welcome which you have extended to me and for the love and regard which you

LOOK UP  
AND  
UNDERSTAND

comity of  
nations  
communalism  
inheritance  
resurgence

The real danger of India lies in our disunity. That poison of communalism was spread in the past. You should draw a curtain over it. Only then could we equip ourselves for the freedom that has come to us. There are still people in the country whose loyalty to India has not settled down. They should and will leave India.

This is the occasion for mutual help and mutual cooperation. We must know what our duty is as true citizens. Your teacher has to impart that duty. Unless we learn to shoulder our responsibility in the true spirit of discipline and citizenship we cannot go ahead. We must strengthen our shoulders and our legs so that we can stand erect and bear the burden that has devolved on us. Then alone would we secure the real objective of freedom.

(Source: *The Collected Works of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel*  
Volume XIII [1 January 1948–31 December 1948],  
Editor: P.N. Chopra, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi)

Complete the sentences given below by choosing the most appropriate word or phrase.

**Q.1. The occasion of the speech of Sardar Patel here is** \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) an address to a public gathering
- (b) a convocation address at a university **b**
- (c) a speech in Indian Parliament
- (d) a speech delivered to civil servants

**Q.2. Patel feels that future generations will heap curses on us if** \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) we fail to protect our freedom
- (b) we fail to protect the corrupt people in public life
- (c) we wage war against other nations **a**
- (d) we understand the need for peace

**Q.3. The first and foremost thing Patel stressed to be done is** \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) to make the country strong and united **a**
- (b) to give employment to everyone
- (c) to fight a war against those who oppressed us
- (d) to make every citizen feel happy

Writing

Editing

?



**Q.4. One major characteristic of university education, as Sardar Patel believes, is\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) character
- (b) duty
- (c) knowledge
- (d) power

**a**

**Q.5. What did Patel not mean when he said, “You have to realise that India has to attain its rightful place in the comity of nations”? Tick the right answer.**

- (a) Friendly and cordial relationship with other nations
- (b) Group of nations which wage war against other
- (c) Community of people
- (d) Nations from a continent

**b**

**Q.6. ‘India abounds in the resources of nature and manpower’ means\_\_\_\_\_.**

- (a) India has a vibrant economy
- (b) India’s natural resources and population are a great resource
- (c) India’s lack of manpower
- (d) Indians are great resource for development

**b**

**Q.7. What is the greatest danger for India as Patel believes in his speech?**

- (a) India has a vibrant economy.
- (b) India’s natural resources and population are a great resource.
- (c) India’s lack of manpower.
- (d) Indians are great resource for development.

**b**

**Q.8. Complete the following statement based on your understanding of Patel’s speech.**

The first and foremost duty of the young nation is

The first and the foremost duty of the young nation is  
to make the foundation of our freedom strong and  
unassailable and we have to make the best use of our  
freedom to make it worthwhile.

## FUN FACTS

### IDIOM

Break the ice: to end a conflict or commence a friendship

## VOCABULARY

1. Use the following words and phrases in your own sentences.

(a) Precincts No one carrying the arms is allowed within the Precincts of temple

(b) Comity of nations: India believes in the openness of Comity of nations

(c) Unassailable \_\_\_\_\_

His position in this form was Unassailable.

(d) Mutual cooperation \_\_\_\_\_  
The success in the Examinations required mutual cooperation among students .

2. Sardar Patel called upon young students to understand the meaning of freedom and ways to sustain it. Here are two key words which he stressed upon—'Freedom' and 'Responsibility'. Working in pairs, find words and phrases which convey the feeling of these words and write below.

Freedom	Responsibility
<u>1. sovereignty</u>	<u>1. obligation</u>
<u>2. Independence</u>	<u>2. responsibility</u>
<u>3. self-government</u>	<u>3. trust worthiness</u>
<u>4. autonomy</u>	<u>4. rationality</u>
<u>5. emancipation</u>	<u>5. liability</u>
<u>6. liberty</u>	<u>6. culpability</u>
<u>7. liberation</u>	<u>7. accountability</u>

8. disenthralment

9. self-rule

10. home rule

8. answerbility

9. commitment

10. duty

You may have written above at least seven to eight words for each key word. Using the words write at least five sentences describing 'Freedom' and 'Responsibility'. One has been done for you.

Example: Freedom is not free.

1. India got Independence in august 15 1947. 2. Our country has autonomy to take decisions 3. Our country has self-government 4. Preamble of Indian constitution says sovereignty. 5. democracy established self-rule government.

1. Save environment is a obligation in Directives of state policy . 2. Our wants should be rationality 3. We have commitment towards our national development 4. Serve nation is the first duty to every citizen 5. We are accountability to our deeds

## GRAMMAR

### Use of Articles

1. You have come across the use of articles 'a', 'an', and 'the' in the lesson. The tasks in the textbook give you the idea that the use of 'the' with proper noun carries a special meaning. Read the following paragraph from the speech you have read above. The articles are missing in the paragraph. With the help of your partner, fill in the blanks.

The weapons of the world war were: violence, brute force, political and military moves, and counter moves. As a result of the churning of the ocean, the world has emitted poison. That poison is spreading all over

Words

Sentences



**FUN FACTS**

**PRONOUNS**

When I was a kid, my English teacher looked my way and said, "Name two pronouns."  
I said, "Who, me?"

**Writing**

**Editing**



**FUN FACTS**

**COMMA**

Comma can be used between words in a series.  
*I like to drink coffee, tea, orange juice, and milk.*

and there is none to swallow it. The countries which were free have managed to digest it somewhat, but we, who have just attained our freedom, it is hard to do the same. Therefore, those who think that having attained freedom they have attained everything, have really attained nothing! The freedom that we have won is yet to be consolidated.

2. Which article most frequently occurs in the passage? Why is it so? Can you replace it with some other article? Why / Why not? Discuss with your peers and make notes.

Article 'the', is used most frequently occurs in the passage.  
'The' is used in most occasion because the hear is used before proper nouns or the nouns that are definite or particular because they have been mention earlier.  
No we cannot replace with the same other article.

3. Fill in the blanks with suitable articles.

- (a) A boy and a girl were shopping in a market.  
The boy was from Kerala and the girl was from Nagaland.
- (b) Can you turn off the light?
- (c) He has taken a taxi to the station.
- (d) Is there a police station nearby?
- (e) My sister works in a bank.
- (f) He has been looking for a job for the last seven years.
- (g) Would you like to eat an apple?
- (h) He goes to the theatre once a month.

- (i) This morning I bought a newspaper and a magazine. The newspaper is on my table and I forgot where I have placed the magazine.
- (j) We would like to have dinner at a good restaurant.

## EDITING

1. The following passage has an error in each line. Find the error and write the correct word or words against the line.

I don't mean that some peoples are born clear headed people  
 and is therefore natural writers, whereas others are  
 are naturally fuzzy and will never wrote well. write  
 Thinking clearly was a conscious act that writers is  
 must forced on themselves, as if they were working force  
 on any other project that requires logic: makes making  
 shopping list or doing an algebra problems. algebraic  
 Good writing do not come naturally, does  
 though most people seems to think it does. seem  
 Professional writer are constantly bearded by writers  
 people who say they'd like to "trying a little try  
 writing sometime"—meaned when they professions  
 retire from their real profession.

## LISTENING

1. Your teacher or any one student will read out the text given below to the whole class. Listen carefully. Working in groups of four, note down in short the important points as you listen. Discuss in your group. Recreate and write the text you have listened to. You need not write the exact text, but the meaning should be nearest to the actual text read out to you. Your teacher will read out the text again for all the

Words

Sentences



FUN  
FACTS

## COMMA

Comma can be used before the conjunction in a compound sentence.

*She likes to read poems, and she likes to read fiction.*

groups so that you can check whether you have understood the text well.

## Text for listening

A few minutes ago, walking back from lunch, I started to cross the street when I heard the sound of a coin dropping. It wasn't much but, as I turned my eyes caught the heads of several other people turning too. A woman had dropped what appeared to be a one rupee coin. The tinkling sound of a coin dropping on the pavement grabs attention. Whatever be the value of the coin no one can ignore the sound of it. It got me thinking about sounds again.

## SPEAKING

1. You have read the speeches of Nelson Mandela and Sardar Patel. You know their beliefs and ideas on freedom and responsibilities for a new born nation. Discuss with your partner and put down your ideas on what freedom means to you. Prepare an outline.

Freedom to me is a feeling of inner peace and contentment in life. It means liberation from all kinds of anxieties, worries and sufferings. According to me freedom lies in self-empowerment and autonomy. It is when you are free to make independent decisions and are not forced to work or act on the commands of others. In a nutshell freedom must bring forth the power for self-expression and self realization. It must contribute towards the attainment of one's true purpose in life.

2. Prepare a speech for the morning assembly reflecting on the following questions.
  - (a) How do you feel today about the country's freedom?
  - (b) Are we free and independent?
  - (c) Are we serious about our responsibilities as citizens?





Respected teachers and my dear friends. Honorable principal madam: Today, I have got the privilege to share my views with all of you on the topic of freedom and its significance in our lives. As we all are aware that the indepth and thorough struggles of the great freedom fighters of our nation made it possible for all of us to live and enjoy our lives freely as part of an independent nation. Our great leaders fought against all odds and discrimination meted out to our countrymen by the britishers. But if we think deeply can we truly say that we live in a free and independent nation. Are we really free and independent in our lives?

The answer is, many of us may not be living our lives in complete freedom. We are still dissatisfied with our lives and want to change its various aspects according to our own wishes and likes. The reason for such a state of affairs is that although each one of us want to enjoy freedom but not all are willing to assume our responsibilities towards each other and towards nation at large. The nation and its citizens might have gained freedom from the British oppression but as far as their personal lives are concerned they are still not completely free. They are still the victims of all kinds of social ills that has infested the country and its countrymen. It is only after we carry out our responsibilities in our lives in an earnest way, we can enjoy full freedom in true sense. Thank you!

## WRITING

1. Make pairs. One of you takes the role of Nelson Mandela and the other becomes the interviewer.
  - (a) The interviewer prepares a questionnaire on Nelson Mandela—Mandela as a person and his contributions to the removal of Apartheid.
  - (b) The interviewee responds to them. The interviewer's task is to note down the answers also.
  - (c) The interviewer, through the questions, tries to get an overview of Mandela's life.



Sentences





For interviewer

S. No.	Questions to be framed
1	What was the first source of inspiration for you that propelled you to contribute towards the freedom struggle for Independence?
2	How many years of imprisonment you had to face before you could negotiate the end of apartheid?
3	Do you have any regrets in life about not being able to do something that you wanted to?
4	What transformed you as a person and pushed you to fight against the ill of apartheid prevalent in your nation?
5	What consequences you had to face for joining the national campaign with Maulvi Cachalia?

For interviewee

S. No.	Answers by the Interviewee
1	Having heard the elder's stories of my ancestors' valour during wars of resistance, I dreamt of making my own contribution to the freedom struggle of my people.
2	Answer: It was only after 27 years of imprisonment when I was finally released in 1990 and could negotiate the end of apartheid.
3	I feel that I am simply the sum of all those African patriots who has gone before me. I wish I was able to thank them for their sacrifices
4	It was my desire for the freedom of my people to live their lives with dignity and self-respect that animated my life and transformed a frightened young man to a bold one.
5	I was charged under the suppression of Communism Act and was sentenced to nine months of hard labour, suspended for 2 years.

2. Make groups of four and find out the background information on Nelson Mandela, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King. All three of them fought against all odds and used non-violence to achieve their aim. Choose any two of the above stated leaders and do a comparative study of their principles and lives.

S. No.	Leader 1: <b>Mahatma Gandhi</b>	Leader 2: <b>Martin Luther King</b>
1	He made tremendous contribution to the freedom struggle of India.	He is acknowledged as a towering personality who successfully launched non-violent struggle against racial discrimination in United States. He was a realist, constitutionalist and integrationist.
2	He posed to be an integrationist but in reality he was a Hindu theocrat and civilizationist.	He sought to get the American constitution implemented in real and practical sense.
3	His utmost endeavour was to infuse hinduism and restore Hindu authority in India.	After obtaining a doctoral degree he adopted priesthood but soon resigned and joined the struggle against the ongoing injustice with African Americans
4	He struggled against the racial discrimination in South Africa and in India naming the struggle Satyagraha.	His political ideals were based on philosophy of non-violence because he believed that violence breeds more violence.
5	He believed that in Satyagraha physical action or reaction is not allowed even in favourable situation. His political ideals were based on philosophy of non-violence because he believed that violence breeds more violence.	<b>Persuasion was preferred to coercion.</b>
6	He explained that Truth (Satya) is love and firmness (graha) is a force. Truth and love produce force. Persuasion was preferred to coercion.	He opined that non-violence is the best way to express goodwill. It is a type of coercion that offers opportunities for harmonious relations.
7	He said truth is the most favourite word of God. He opined that non-violence is the best way to express goodwill. It is a type of coercion that offers opportunities for harmonious relations	He was a powerful, practical and competent leader as he was the leader of small, untrained, unorganised and severely depressed minority against a ruling majority.
8	He led majority against a small and outlandish ruling minority. He was a powerful, practical and competent leader as he was the leader of small, untrained, unorganised and severely depressed minority against a ruling majority.	His ideals and way of protest bred a positive image on all factions.
9	Major segments of all minorities living in British India didn't approve. Gandhi's role as projected by Hindu scholarship. His ideals and way of protest bred a positive image on all factions	Montgomery Bus boycott elevated king's status to national level. He suffocated all separatist movements.
10	Gandhi always consoled muslim verbally but appreciated practically every strife paving way for Hindu Hegemony. Montgomery Bus boycott elevated king's status to national level. He suffocated all separatist movements.	

Words

Sentences

