



Lesson 7

The Punjab: A Glimpse

Pre-reading

Dictionary Reference : Learning New Words



Look up the following words in a dictionary. You should seek the following information about the words and put them in your WORDS notebook.

- Meaning of the word as used in the lesson (adjective/ noun/ verb, etc.)
- Pronunciation (The teacher may refer to the dictionary or a mobile phone for correct pronunciation.)
- Spellings

recognize	pavilion	zest	invasion
brutal	brutal procession		melodious
shrine	pilgrimage	architect	manufacture

Reading

Let us read

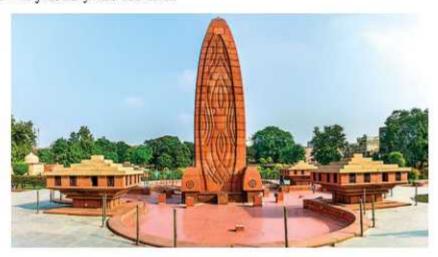
The Punjab: A Glimpse

"Balle, Balle! O, Balle Balle!" Mr Mathew had taken his students on a trip to Amritsar. "Children, you must have recognized this famous folk dance of Punjab," said Mr Matthew, pointing at the Bhangra dancers in front of the Punjab Pavilion.



"Yes, sir! We saw this folk dance during the Republic Day celebrations this year," replied the children. "This dance is full of energy. It shows the great zest for life of the Punjabis," said Mr Matthew. "Punjabis are very self-respecting and hard-working people. You will never find them begging in the streets. They are also very brave and never show their back in a battlefield."

According to the history of Punjab, the Punjabis have faced all the foreign invasions boldly. During the struggle for India's freedom, Punjab gave the country great heroes. They included patriots such as Lala Lajpat Rai, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Udham Singh, Kartar Singh Sarabha and many others. We call Lala Lajpat Rai Sher-e-Punjab and Bhagat Singh Shaheed-e-Azam. All these brave sons of Punjab sacrificed their lives for their country. Lala Lajpat Rai died as a result of the brutal lathi charge while he was leading a procession against the British in 1928. Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged for raising their voice against the British cruelties. Bhagat Singh was just 23 years old then.



"Children, look at the portraits of all the freedom fighters in the pavilion."

"Sir, what is this building that has marks all over its walls?", asked Chintu.

Mr Mathew told Chintu, "This is the famous Jallianwala Bagh of Amritsar and these are bullet marks. On 13 April 1919, a crowd of around 20,000 people had gathered for a public meeting here. They included men, women and children. The British General O'Dwyer came there with his armed soldiers. He blocked all the exit points. Then he ordered his men to start firing without giving any warning to the people gathered there. About 1000 people were killed and more than 1500 were wounded."

Mr Mathew, told his students about the partition of India in 1947. He said, "The people of Punjab suffered due to partition of the country on the eve of independence in 1947. There was a terrible bloodshed. Thousands of people had to leave their homes and live in refugee camps. However, the Punjabis worked hard and started life afresh. They played a great role in rebuilding the state. They made Punjab the granary of India with their hard work and agricultural skills. They brought about a Green Revolution in the country. Soon, India became a developing country and it was mainly due to the hard work of the Punjabis."

"Sir, wasn't Punjab further divided when the state of Haryana was carved out of it?" asked Raju.

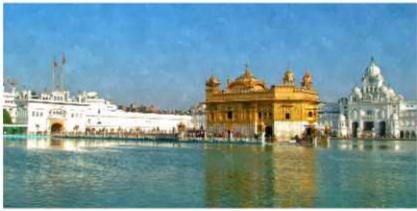
"You are right, Raju. In 1966, the state of Punjab was reorganized on the basis of Punjabi and Hindi languages. Some of the hilly areas of Punjab like Lahaul Spiti, the valleys of Kullu and Manali, Kangra, Dalhousie and Shimla were integrated with Himachal Pradesh. Chandigarh was made the joint capital of both Punjab and Haryana. It was declared a Union Territory", said Mr Mathew.

The reorganized Punjab came into being on 1st November 1966. Now, it has Pakistan on the west, Jammu and Kashmir on the north, Himachal Pradesh on the north-east and on the south it has Haryana and Rajasthan.

"Sir, here is the model of a dam. I think it is the famous Bhakra Dam," said Raju.

"You are right, Raju," said Mr Matthew. "This dam is 740 feet high. Its length is 518 metres and it is 9 metres broad. Its reservoir, known as Govind Sagar, stores up to 9 billion cubic metres of water. It is used for irrigating 10 million acres of fields in Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana. The electricity generated in the power houses at Bhakra and Nangal is supplied to the states of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Pandit Nehru called Bhakra Dam the temple of modern India."

"Sir, I can hear the melodious strains of Gurbani. There must be a Gurudwara nearby," said Vicky.



"Well, we are near the Golden Temple of Amritsar. It is the holiest shrine of the Sikhs," said Mr Matthew.

"Sir, they say this temple is surrounded by water," said Chintu. "Yes, it is built in the middle of a square tank. To reach the temple, there is a 60-metre long marble path. This path has marble railings on both the sides. The temple is double-storeyed. It has a golden dome on the top. The marble slabs used in the construction of the temple have on them fine artistic engravings. The inner walls are decorated with precious stones. They have on them priceless paintings and other works of art. On the ground floor, under the dome-shaped roof, lies Sri Guru Granth Sahib. It is the holy book of the Sikhs," explained Mr Mathew. "Do you know it was Sri Guru Arjun Dev, the fifth Guru of the Sikhs, who compiled this holy book?", asked Mr Mathew.

Anandpur Sahib is another place of Sikh pilgrimage. It is a small town on the left bank of the Sutlej River. It was founded by Sri Guru Teg Bahadur. Lakhs of Sikhs gather here annually to celebrate the founding of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. "Sir, look here. This is the model of a beautifully planned city. It has a number of gardens. Isn't this Chandigarh?," asked Raju.

Mr Mathew replied, "Yes, this is Chandigarh. This beautiful city is situated at the foot of the Shivalik Hills. It was designed by a famous French architect, Le Corbusier. Being very close to the hills, Chandigarh has a calm and pleasant atmosphere. The Rose Garden of Chandigarh is world famous. The city was formally declared open in October 1953 by Dr Rajendra Prasad, the former President of India."

"Sir, there are some shops here that sell sports goods. I would like to buy a cricket bat and a ball," said Vicky.

"But before you buy, could you tell me which city in Punjab manufactures these goods?," asked Mr Matthew.

"No, sir," replied Vicky.

"Well, it is Jalandhar," said Mr Matthew. "It is one of the most important centres for the manufacturing of sports goods in the country. The other shops there have woollen hosiery goods. They are from Ludhiana. Ninety-five per cent of our hosiery industry is in Ludhiana. Would you like to buy some hosiery goods also?"

"No, sir, I can't decide which ones to buy. Such purchases are made by my parents," said Chintu.

"Well, children, you would perhaps like to taste these Amritsari jalebis," said Mr Matthew, moving towards a sweet shop. All the children followed him with smiles on their faces.

Post-reading

Vocabulary Expansion



Match the words under column A with their antonyms under column B.

S. No.	A	В
1	exit	fail
2	lead	south
3	raise	lower
4	order	follow
5	broad	slavery
6	north	narrow
7.	famous	request
8	succeed	disperse
9	freedom	entrance
10	assemble	notorious



The sentences given below have two blanks each. Two words are given in the brackets after each sentence. Fill in the blanks choosing the correct word from the brackets.

1.	With a	face she said, "My purse is	"	(empty, blank)
2.		children have hands.		(small, little)
3.	That	young man has a wife.	(hand	lsome, beautiful)
4.	The	old man spoke in a voice.		(feeble,weak)
5.	The	of our school is a man of	(prin	cipal, principles)
6.	You should	live in is stre	ngth.	(union, unity)
7.	He is a	man with a round face and a	forehead.	(tall, high)
Lea	arning to I	Read and Comprehend		
6	Activity	y 4)		
	Answer ea	ch question briefly.		
a.	8	ecial about Bhangra ?		
b.	Why do yo	u think that the Punjabis are self-respecting pe	ople ?	
c.	What was I	Punjab's role in the struggle for India's indepen	ndence ?	
d.	What did C	General O'Dwyer do at the Jallianwala Bagh in	Amritsar ?	

e.	Which states have benefitted from the Bhakra-Nangal Project?
f.	What is the religious importance of Anandpur Sahib?
g.	Where is Chandigarh situated ? What is it known for ?
h.	What are Jalandhar and Ludhiana famous for ?
i.	Who compiled the holy Sri Guru Granth Sahib ?
j.	What do you know about the holiest shrine of the Sikhs?
	Activity 5 Write 'true' or 'false' for the following statements in the given space.
a.	General O'Dwyer lived in Jallianwala Bagh.
b.	Le Corbusier was a great Indian architect.
c.	Bhagat Singh was hanged on 13 April 1919.
d.	The Golden Temple has a tank all around it.
e.	India became an independent country in 1947.
f.	The Punjabis have faced many foreign invasions.

g.	Guru Gobind Singh founded the Khalsa in 1669.				
h.	Lala Lajpat Rai is known as Shaheed-e-Azam of India.				
i.	The Bhakra Dam is 518 feet high and 740 feet wide.				
j.	Fifty	y percent of India's hosiery in	dustry is i	n Ludhiana.	
k.	Dr I	Rajendra Prasad was the Presi	dent of In	dia in 1953.	
1.	Cha	ndigarh is situated on the left	bank of tl	ne Sutlej River.	
1.	Tick (Jallianwala Bagh massacre to			
1.	a.	1919	b.	1928	
	c.	1947	d.	1926	
2.		reorganisation of Punjab tool	207001		
	a.	1947	b.	1950	
	c.	1966	d.	1953	
3.	Kull	lu and Manali are parts of			
	a.	Haryana	b.	Himachal Pradesh	
	c.	Jammu and Kashmir	d.	Punjab	
4.	Sri (Guru Arjun Dev was	of	the Sikhs.	
	a.	the fifth Guru	ь.	the sixth Guru	
	c.	the fourth Guru	d.	the tenth Guru	
Lea	arnin	g Language			
Sul	oject	-Verb Agreement			
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- A verb must agree with its subject, number and person i.e. when the subject is singular, the verb must also be singular. When the subject is plural, the verb must be plural. For example:
 - 1. He plays cricket.
 - They play cricket.
 - I am sad.
 - We are sad.
 - 5. A girl is running.

- Girls are running.
- A list of boys was prepared.
- One of my friends has gone to the USA.

Let us look at some more aspects of how the verb should agree with the subject in a sentence.

- If the subject consists of two or more singular nouns or pronouns joined by 'and', it takes a plural verb. For example:
 - Jolly and John were two brothers.
 - b. The poet and the dramatist are being honoured. (two separate persons)
 - c. Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai and Delhi are the most important cities of India.
 - He and I were present.

Exceptions:

- a. If the nouns refer to the same person or thing or express one idea, the verb is singular. For example:
 - 1. The poet and dramatist is being honoured. (same person one only)
 - My friend, philosopher and guide was invited to preside over the function. (same person - one only)
 - 3. Rice and curry is his favourite dish.
 - 4. Slow and steady wins the race.
 - Bread and butter is a wholesome food.
- b. If two singular subjects joined by 'and' are qualified by 'each' or 'every' they take a singular verb. For example:
 - a. Every man and every woman desires happiness.
 - Each hour and each minute is important.
- 3. Singular subjects connected by 'or', 'either or' and 'neither nor,' are followed by a singular verb. For example:
 - No prize or trophy was given to him.
 - b. Either Minesh or Parag has won the prize.
 - Neither Sanjeev nor Amit has gone to school today.
- 4. When the subjects connected by 'or' or 'nor' are of different numbers, the plural subject should be written in the last and it is followed by a plural verb. For example:
 - a. Either Raghu or his parents are to blame.
 - Neither Parul nor her friends have joined the college.
 - c. Neither the headmaster nor the teachers were present there.

- 5. When the subjects connected by 'nor' or 'or' are of different persons, the verb agrees in person with the subject nearest to it. For example:
 - Neither you nor Rosy is responsible for our defeat.
 - Neither you nor Rahul seems to be interested in this plan.
 - Neither Neelu nor I have any money to buy a house.
- 6. When the subject consists of two nouns or pronouns joined by 'with' or 'as well as', the verb agrees with the first of them. For example:
 - a. All the students with their teacher, were present at the show.
 - b. He with all his friends, was ready to do or die.
 - c. They as well as I are sick of his behaviour.
 - Good leaders as well as a responsible public are essential for the success of democracy.
- 7. When two subjects are connected by 'not only' ... 'but also', the verb agrees with the second subject. For example:
 - Not only the master but his servants have also been badly wounded.
 - b. Not only the soldiers but the captain has also been arrested.
- 8. When the subject is the formal 'there', the verb agrees with the real subject that follows it.
 For example:
 - There is no hope of his success.
 - There were many difficulties to be removed.
- 9. 'Either', 'neither', 'each', 'everyone', 'one of the' take a singular verb. For example:
 - Neither of the two books was interesting.
 - Everyone of these workers is an expert.
 - One of the students is differently abled.
 - Each of these two girls is intelligent.
 - Either of these two boys is fit for this work.
- 10. Nouns which are plural in form but singular in meaning should be followed by singular verbs. For example:
 - Mathematics is my favourite subject.
 - Politics is a dirty game.
 - The wages of sin is death.
 - d. The news is too good to be true.
 - e. 'Gulliver's Travels' is an interesting book.

- 11. Collective noun (crew, jury, committee) is followed by a singular verb when the group is thought of as a single unit. But when individual members of the group are referred to, the plural verb is used. For example:
 - A committee was appointed to suggest some reforms.
 - b. The committee were divided on the issue.
 - c. The jury was unanimous in its verdict.
 - The jury were divided in their opinions.
- 12. When the subject of a verb is a relative pronoun, the verb agrees in number and person with the antecedent of the relative pronoun. For example:
 - a. The boy, who always stands first, is my son.
 - b. The time, which is lost, is lost forever.
 - c. I, who am your friend, will certainly help you.
 - This is one of the most interesting books that have (not has) ever appeared.
- 13. When the subject is a sum of money considered as a whole, a singular verb is used. If the subject is a sum of money and it refers to the notes or coins considered separately, a plural verb is used. For example:
 - Hundred rupees is not a small amount.
 - Hundred rupees were found in his purse.
 - c. Five thousand rupees is a good price for this camera.
 - There were fifty rupees in his pocket.
 - e. There are ten silver rupees in my box.



Select the correct verb from the brackets to fill in the blanks.

1.	. The tallest of these boys next door to me. (liv	
2.	All the players in my team	done well. (has, have)
3.	The toys that were bought by	Anil really useful. (are, is)
4.	He re	gularly. (walk, walks)
5.	Slow and steady	the race. (win, wins)
6.	Time and tide	for none. (wait, waits)
7	Oil and water	mix (does not do not)

8.	Tobacco and alcohol	injurious to health. (is, are)
9.	Either Ashok or Rakesh	done this mischief. (has, have)
10.	Either you or he	mistaken. (is, are)
11.	Neither the judge nor the witnesse	es him . (believe, believes)
12.	Neither the Captain nor the soldie	ers been arrested. (has, have)
13.	Either he or I	wrong. (am, are)
14.	He as well as you	innocent. (is, are)
15.	Each day and each hour	its own importance. (has, have)
16.	Either of these two proposals	acceptable to me. (is, are)
17.	The jury	divided in their opinion. (was, were)
18.	The assembly	in session. (is, are)
19.	I am the one who	always stood for justice. (has, have)
20.	This is one of the most difficult les	sons that been taught. (has, have

Learning to Listen



Listen to the words spoken by your teacher. Each word will be spoken twice. You will repeat after her/him. The teacher must check the pronunciation from the dictionary. (Refer to Appendix I at page no. 166.)

Learning to Write

Paragraph Writing

A paragraph is a group of sentences that are written on a topic. It requires unity, order, coherence and completeness of an idea. When we write a paragraph, we should focus on one idea. Let us write a paragraph on a 'A Picnic' we went for.

A School Picnic

Picnic - look forward to - all excited - woke up early - packed food - reached in time teachers accompanied - bus started - enjoyed - reached the spot - took swings - high spirits - took lunch - great fun - journey back - reached home - a day worth - remembering Picnic is one thing that we all always look forward to. This time, it was announced that we would go on a school picnic to the local city garden. We were all very excited.

On the day of the picnic, I woke up early. My mother packed a lot of food items for me and my friends. We reached school in time to board the bus. Our English teacher and sports teacher were accompanying us. The bus started at 8 a.m. We enjoyed the journey and had great fun singing songs. Finally, we reached the garden. It was very peaceful there. The weather was also very pleasant. We got busy on swings and started running and playing. We were all in high spirits. In the afternoon, we had lunch. We shared our food with each other. After lunch, our teachers made us play many games. It was fun. We laughed and enjoyed ourselves. Soon it was evening and time to go back. We boarded the bus again and reached home by 7. It was a memorable day and I am going to cherish it forever.



Write a paragraph on 'Our School Library' using the hints given below:

		ectwise — story books and o	
and magazines — noi	arian very neipiui and s	ind — enjoy going to the l	iorary
Value Va			
2			
-			
=			
<u> </u>			

Write a paragraph on 'An Indian Farmer' looking at the hints given below:

Hints: India land of villages- agriculture major profession - agriculture is lifeline of I economy - keeps the Indian economy prospering - the citizens with food - grows food g vegetables and fruits - grows cotton - works from morning to evening - provides employn 40% of Indian farmers - requires a lot of labour - difficult task requires discipline and pat - grows crops for our country - crop is his wealth - important place in society - backbo		
India – very useful member of the society		