

Unit - 4

Exploring New Avenues

Section - A Healing

1. *Who takes care of patients and their needs after the doctor has seen the patient, diagnosed the illness, recommended the treatment and carries out the prescribed regimen of treatment? Share your answers with the class.*

Match the names of these medical/healthcare professionals with their definitions

NAMES	DEFINITIONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physiotherapist• Nurse• Radiologist• Podiatrist/chiropodist• Speech therapist• Dietitian• Dentist• Optometrist• Pharmacist• Psychologist• Veterinarian	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• A physician who diagnoses and treats illnesses of animals• A person qualified to diagnose and treat foot disorders• A qualified person trained to help children suffering from speech disorders which could be due to various reasons• A physician who diagnoses and cures mental disorders• A qualified person who uses x-rays, ultrasound and other forms of imaging technology to examine patients.• Works within the health care focusing on the care of individuals, families, and communities so they may attain, maintain, or recover optimal health and quality of life.• He/she is a therapist who helps patients recover from injury and illness.• Expert in food and nutrition and advises people on what to eat in order to lead a healthy lifestyle or achieve a specific health-related goal

READING

2.

The Lady with the Lamp

1. From a very young age, Florence Nightingale's compassion for the suffering made her active in **ministering to the ill**¹ and poor people in the village neighbouring her family's estate. By the time she was 16 years old, it was clear to her that nursing was her calling. She believed nursing to be her divine purpose.
2. When Nightingale approached her parents, they were not pleased and reluctantly permitted her to pursue her destiny. So determined to pursue her true calling, Nightingale

¹taking care of the ill

enrolled as a nursing student at the Lutheran Hospital of Pastor Fliedner in Kaiserwerth, Germany in 1844.

3. In the early 1850s, Nightingale returned to London, where she took a nursing job. The position proved challenging as Nightingale grappled with a cholera outbreak and unsanitary conditions. She made it her mission to improve hygiene practices, significantly lowering the death rate at the hospital in the process. The hard work took a toll on her health, and soon after, the biggest challenge of her nursing career presented itself.
4. In October of 1853 the Crimean War broke out. Thousands of British soldiers were sent to the Black Sea, where supplies quickly dwindled. By 1854, no fewer than 18,000 soldiers had been admitted into military hospitals.
5. At the time, there were no female nurses stationed at hospitals in the Crimea. The poor reputation of past female nurses had led the war office to avoid hiring more. But, after the Battle of Alma, England was in an uproar about the neglect of their ill and injured soldiers, who not only lacked sufficient medical attention due to hospitals being horribly understaffed, but also languished in appallingly unsanitary and inhumane conditions.
6. In late 1854, Nightingale received a letter from the Secretary of War, Sidney Herbert, asking her to organize a corps of nurses to tend to the sick and fallen soldiers in the Crimea. Nightingale rose to her calling. She quickly assembled a team of 34 nurses and sailed with them.
7. Although they had been warned of the horrid conditions there, nothing could have prepared Nightingale and her nurses for what they saw when they arrived at Scutari. The hospital sat on top of a large cesspool, which contaminated the water and the hospital building itself. Patients lay on in their own excrement on stretchers strewn throughout the hallways. Rodents and bugs scurried past them. The most basic supplies, such as bandages and soap, grew increasingly scarce as the number of ill and wounded steadily increased. Even water needed to be rationed. More soldiers were dying from infectious diseases like typhoid and cholera than from injuries incurred in battle.
8. Nightingale quickly set to work. She procured hundreds of scrub brushes and asked the least infirm patients to scrub the inside of the hospital from floor to ceiling. Nightingale



²(here) destined for

herself spent every waking minute caring for the soldiers. In the evenings she moved through the dark hallways carrying a lamp while making her rounds, ministering to patient after patient. The soldiers, who were both moved and comforted by her endless supply of compassion, took to calling her "the Lady with the Lamp." Others simply called her "the Angel of Crimea." Her work reduced the hospital's death rate by two-thirds.

9. In addition to vastly improving the sanitary conditions of the hospital, Nightingale created a number of patient services that contributed to improving the quality of their hospital stay. She instituted the creation of an "invalid's kitchen" where appealing food for patients with special dietary requirements was cooked. She established a laundry so that patients would have clean linens. She also instituted a classroom and a library, for patients' intellectual stimulation and entertainment.
10. Based on her observations in the Crimea, Nightingale wrote *Notes on Matters Affecting the Health, Efficiency and Hospital Administration of the British Army*, an 830-page report analyzing her experience and proposing reforms for other military hospitals operating under poor conditions. The book would spark off the establishment of a Royal Commission for the Health of the Army in 1857
11. She returned in the summer of 1856, once the Crimean conflict was resolved. To her surprise she was met with a hero's welcome, which the humble nurse did her best to avoid. The Queen rewarded her with an engraved brooch that came to be known as the "Nightingale Jewel" and granted her a prize of \$250,000.
12. In 1860, she established the Nightingale Training School for nurses at St Thomas' Hospital in London. Nightingale's theories, published in 'Notes on Nursing' (1860), were hugely influential and her concerns for sanitation, military health and hospital planning established practices which are still in existence today. She died on 13 August 1910.

2.1 Choose the right option.

- (a) Florence's choice of nursing as a career showed that she was
 - (i) a determined person
 - (ii) given no other choice
 - (iii) ready to take care of the sick
 - (iv) sure that nursing was an honourable career
- (b) The nursing job in London proved a challenge because
 - (i) she was the only nurse in that hospital
 - (ii) of the outbreak of cholera
 - (iii) unhygienic conditions in the hospital
 - (iv) cholera and unsanitary conditions
- (c) She began improving the state of the military hospital with
 - (i) scrubs and brushes
 - (ii) cleaning people of the hospital

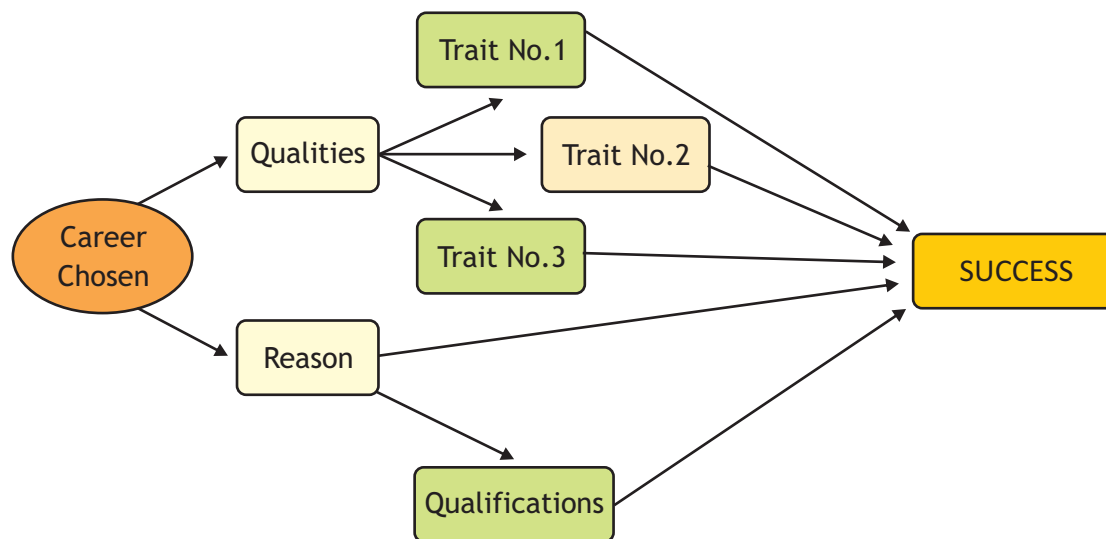
- (iii) least infirm patients
- (iv) other nurses
- (d) In Crimea, Florence's first initiative was to
 - (i) improve the sanitary conditions of the hospital
 - (ii) set up 'invalid's kitchen'
 - (iii) establish laundry
 - (iv) take rounds at night
- (e) The soldiers called her 'The Angel of Crimea' because she
 - (i) helped them win the war
 - (ii) organized good nursing
 - (iii) was kind and compassionate
 - (iv) helped the wounded soldiers
- (f) 'The Nightingale Jewel' was an
 - (i) solid gold brooch made as a gift for her
 - (ii) piece of jewellery gifted to her by soldiers
 - (iii) engraved 'brooch' presented to her by Queen Victoria
 - (iv) title given to her by Queen Victoria
- (g) **Complete the following statements suitably**
 - (i) Even as a young girl, Florence _____.
 - (ii) Florence's parents were _____.
 - (iii) The death rate in the Middlesex Hospital reduced considerably because _____
- (h) **Answer briefly:**
 - (i) Where did Florence train to become a nurse?
 - (ii) What challenge did she face in her first nursing job?
 - (iii) Why was the Royal Commission for the Health of the Army established?

2.2 On the basis of your reading of the passage, complete the following mind-map

Trait	Evidence from the text
Compassionate	
	<i>Parents reluctant, but Florence enrolled as a nursing student at Lutheran Hospital of Pastor Fliedner in Kaiserwerth, Germany in 1844.</i>
Resourceful	
Ready to take the first step	
Humble	

Based on this mapping of the qualities of Florence Nightingale, write a character sketch of about 150-200 words based on her life and achievements.

3. (a) In groups of four, discuss the 'healing careers' listed in activity 1. Identify the qualifications and qualities one needs for success. Note them in the given chart, and write a paragraph based on your notes.



- (b) Here are a group of words related to various professions that deal with healing. Pick out the words from the ones given in the box and write them in the appropriate column. Also, find out what they mean.

bone-scan carbohydrates cornea gums anti-oxidant orthodontics x-ray bicuspid molars caloriesdietary fibre root-canalizing retina folic acid glaucoma bifocals lipid capping progressives cholesterol myelography PET scan tomography lens bridge			
Dentist	Radiologist	Dietician	Optometrist

VOCABULARY

4. Find terms related to five other professions and make a similar chart.

GRAMMAR REVIEW

5. (a) **Recall the rules for capitals and punctuate the following:**
- (i) bhola would you like to come with us for the movie asked shekhar no said bhola i have to submit this project tomorrow what project asked vimal we don't know about any

project this is a first aid project we have to assemble our own first aid kits and also make some charts oh when was this task given shekhar asked how is it we do not know about it you don't know about it because it was given on the day you all had bunked school to go fishing in the pond outside the village.

- (ii) why can't you keep quiet for sometime mother asked shyama
- (iii) shyama smiled and said it is because I have so much to tell you about what happened at school today
- (iv) what happened mother wanted to know
- (v) i think i will tell when father comes back not just now shyama replied and went out to play.

6. WRITING

As a reporter working living in the times of Florence Nightingale, with the 'Times London', and you have been asked to cover the war in Crimea where you see how Florence Nightingale has improved the conditions for the care of the wounded soldiers which has made a quantum difference in their rate of survival. Write a **report** in about 150 -200 words about this achievement. You are Mark, a correspondent with the London Times.

7. LISTENING

1. Complete these statements meaningfully with a word or a phrase from the text you have heard:

- (a) Services which assist medical profession in some form or the other are called _____.
- (b) Since paramedical services help in the right diagnosis of any disease they form the _____.
- (c) _____.

2. Choose the right answer

(a) Without the paramedical sciences, the medical profession would

- (i) prosper
- (ii) be paralysed
- (iii) more recognised
- (iv) more efficient

(b) Expansion in health care industry has raised the demand for more

- (i) radiologists
- (ii) physiotherapists
- (iii) paramedical professionals
- (iv) nurses

(c) Which one of these services is not a part of paramedical studies?

- (i) cardiology
- (ii) optometry
- (iii) pharmacy
- (iv) physiotherapy

(d) Three qualities that make a paramedic professional highly successful are

- (i) team spirit, punctuality and ability to recall and memorize facts
- (ii) dedication, serious attitude, leadership
- (iii) punctuality, leadership and logical reasoning
- (iv) team spirit, ability to recall, memorize facts and logical reasoning

8. SPEAKING

Role-play: Ankita/Ankit wants to pursue a graduation degree in Physiotherapy. S/he is at an interview with the Principal for admission to this course. Work with a partner, read the given part of the dialogue and fill in what is missing and then share it.

Ankit/a : May I come in, Ma'am?

Principal : Yes, and please sit down . I am Ms. Sahaj, what's your name?

Ankit/a : _____

Principal : Tell me Ankit/a, why do you think you should be given admission to this course?

Ankit/a : Ma'am, I have _____

Principal : Fine, you have cleared the written exam but _____

Ankit/a : I am also interested in helping people who need the help of a physiotherapist.

Principal : Besides educational qualifications, what other qualities do you have to become a physiotherapist?

Ankit/a : Ma'am, I am a very _____.

Counsellor : Besides, that the job also requires lot of patience and _____.

Ankit/a : I have experience of looking after _____

Principal : Where do you think you will get a job as _____.

Ankit/a : Any hospital or I can even _____.

Principal : Thank you, Ankit/a and congratulations. You have qualified for admission. But remember, this job requires _____

Ankit/a : Thank you, Ma'am. I promise to be totally committed to helping people to become healthy again.

Section - B Crafts

1. Crafts or handicrafts are utilitarian or decorative items that are hand made or crafted with simple tools. Every state of India has crafts unique to that region. In this section, we shall explore how our crafts have opened up rewarding career opportunities for those who are artistically inclined.

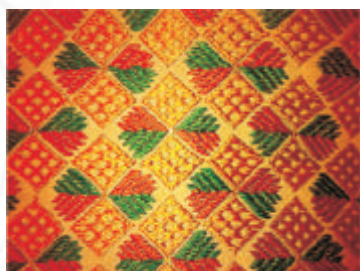


2. Take the following chart and interview at least 4 of your classmates. Write their names with the names of the state/district/locality they come from, and ask them about the famous crafts of their place. Find out as many names as possible.

	Name	State/District	Craft forms	Most popular/famous
1				
2				
3				
4				

3. Choose the name of crafts from the box below and write them in the appropriate space.

dhokra from Chhattisgarh	pottery from Khurja
phulkari from Punjab	metal craft from Andhra Pradesh
kantha embroidery from Bengal	puppets from Rajasthan
bidri work from Karnataka	

















READING

4.

INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

1. The crafts of India have been valued universally; their existence as an industry that is getting highly organized, justifies the need for efforts to be put into their preservation. Contemporary designers are constantly drawing on the traditional crafts to blend them into their *haute couture* designs. Thus, proving their adaptability to the need of the individual designer catering to international markets. The National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT) includes education of traditional crafts in their course curriculum. Statistics from the All India Handicrafts Board show that craft export has risen from 23 crores to over 9000 crores since the past 50 years.

It is in recognition of this need that Bangalore has decided to allot a certain space for the craftsmen from all over India. Read at this report.

2. Most of our crafts have gained worldwide recognition that has created an ever-growing demand for them. As a result, artistically aware and enterprising entrepreneurs have taken it upon themselves to ensure that Indian crafts become an organized industry. This has not only helped to get recognition and a new lease of life for these crafts, they have also become a part of the curriculum in institutes like NIFT, NID, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textile and Management, to name a few.
3. The Indian crafts that hold a pride of place in the heart of art collectors globally, are made from a variety of materials and substances, be it wood or stone, bamboo or silk, all available aplenty in their natural form. The Indian artisan, over the centuries, perfected the skill of willing these substances to obey their hands and get moulded into pieces of art. Let us read about some of these crafts.
4. **Wood**, particularly costly ones like sandal, sheesham, rosewood and kadamb are used for the production of beautiful handicraft items depicting various symbols of India's rich cultural heritage. There are production centres in Karnataka, Rajasthan and other places. Objects made of sandalwood are the most famous among the other wooden artefacts for its intricate carving and its sweet fragrance. Mysore, Tirupati, Madurai and Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu; Jaipur, Delhi and Varanasi have the most skillfull artisans using their workmanship to create artefacts. The images of elephant, *ambawari*, peacock and other cultural symbols are carved on these woods which make them unique.

Furniture made from the famous sheesham wood from Saharanpur has always held a pride of place in Indian homes. The ever increasing demand for the beautifully carved furniture with intricate brass and copper inlays has attracted many young artisans and entrepreneurs to this industry.

5. India is the home to a variety of **metal craft**. The glitter of this craft is universal, be it gold, silver or any other metal; so, from times immemorial, metal products crafted from brass, copper and bell metal have held pride of place in homes and royal courts across the world. The important metal craft centres are Moradabad, Jaipur, Delhi etc. What started

in ancient times as small scale ventures is on the threshold of becoming one of the major industries requiring trained artisans with a vision because although inexpensive they become invaluable possessions of art lovers across the world.

The handcrafted Indian jewellery studded with precious and semi-precious or embellished with *meenakari* work is an eternal process of artistic imagination and fine craftsmanship from ancient times. Jewellery design in India varies from state. Courses for specialisation in gemology and designing of jewellery have gained in popularity as demand for cost effective yet aesthetic costume jewellery has grown beyond conceivable proportions.

6. Today **Papier Mache** artefacts and utility items are favoured by Indians and tourists alike. A variety of *papiermache* objects are made ranging from utility items to decorative objects. The most common Papier Mache items are boxes in different shapes and sizes, Christmas decorations in bell shape and ball shape, masks and animal figures. Apart from Kashmir, Papier Mache art also became popular in Rajasthan, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh and other centres.
7. The exquisite art of **Marble inlay** work from Agra, brought from Persia in the Mughal period, has been an integral part of our cultural heritage, and has been kept alive by the descendants of the great artisans who gave the world the mesmerizing Taj Mahal. Marble inlay today enjoys a renaissance and is geared towards meeting an ever-increasing demand for decorative gift items.

The world of Indian *Haute couture* has seen our internationally famous designers draw copiously on the exquisite work created by the nimble fingers of Indian women, be it *Phulkari* from Punjab, *Kantha* from Bengal, *chhikankari* from Uttar Pradesh and the famous *Zardozi* work to lend that Indian ethnic touch to their products, which makes them highly sought after. Their patronage of these crafts has not only given them a new lease of life, they have also become attractive career choices of the younger generation.

8. **Madhubani painting** or **Mithila paintings** from the Mithila region of Bihar were originally done on walls during festivals and other such occasions. It was artists like Jagdamba Devi and late Mahasundari Devi whose efforts are responsible in getting it international recognition. Madhubani paintings find a pride of place in our homes today. One can see the tourists flocking to the Madhubani stalls in craft bazaars like the Dilli Haat. It needed educated and ethnically aware people to bring this aspect of our culture on the international scene and make the younger generations take pride in them so that they voluntarily made a studied choice of them as career options.
9. Today's craftsmen not only command respect in society they also ensure handsome remuneration for their craft. The twenty-first century has brought with it a mind set at variance with the die-hard
10. Today's craftsmen not only command respect in society but they also ensure a handsome remuneration for their craft. The twenty-first century has brought with it a mind-set at variance with the die-hard traditionalists who did not think beyond medicine and

engineering as careers. Craft was the choice of the less fortunate, but today craft is a highly pursued career choice. There is a vast sea of opportunities waiting to be explored by the discerning, tenacious and artistically inclined youth of today.

(a) Complete the following statements.

- (i) There is need for preserving our traditional arts because _____.
- (ii) Our crafts are absolutely adaptable because _____.
- (iii) Production centres in Karnataka and Rajasthan are _____.
- (iv) Cooking has _____.
- (v) Today the word 'craft' _____.
- (vi) The status of Indian craftsmen _____.

(b) Answer the following questions briefly.

- (i) What is the purpose of the 14 acre crafts park?
- (ii) How is the condition of the Indian artisan today different from what it was in the past?
- (iii) What kind of career options have been created by the advancement of technology?
- (iv) What is the contribution of Maha Sundari Devi and Jagdamba Devi in popularising the folk art of Madhubani paintings?
- (v) What are the three requirements for making the best of new opportunities available today?

5. VOCABULARY

Solve this cross-word puzzle with the given hints.

1	2										5						
												7					
								4			6						
					3												
	8																

Across

- 1 Most fashionable and influential dress-making and designing.
- 3 A revival in the world of art, craft and literature
- 6 A trade requiring special manual skill
- 8 A person who organizes and manages any enterprise, especially a business, usually with considerable initiative and risk.

Down

- 2 An artistic handmade object
- 4 Extraordinarily fine
- 5 Based on the cultural traditions of a group of people from a particular region:
- 7 As killed craftsman

6. GRAMMAR REVIEW

Read the dialogue.

- Rajita** : Manosi, tell us something about your new designs. Can we look forward to something unique?
- Manosi** : Yes, of course. In my new line of autumn collection, I have used lot of ethnic details.
- Rajita** : Is it easy to get genuine ethnic stuff?
- Manosi** : I went hunting for things in various places.
- Rajita** : Where all did you go?
- Manosi** : went to Karnataka for *lambani* embroidery. Then I went to Patiala to get some exquisite *phulkari*. Both these traditional crafts have been used very artistically in contemporary dresses.
- Rajita** : Wow it sounds interesting!
- Manosi** : and then I went to tribal areas to get some tribal jewellery to embellish the dresses. Actually you must come and see what I am going to display in the fashion show.
- Rajita** : our crafts are really unique
- Manosi** : Yes. That is why beside haute couture I am going to start an institute and invite these craftsmen to come and train some young artisans in their crafts.

As Rajita, tell your friends about the conversation you had with Manosi. Begin with: Yesterday I met Manosi and asked her to tell me _____

[Recall the rules for reported speech to complete the task]

7. WRITING

While browsing through the job vacancies on the internet, you come across the following advertisement for an Art Curator in Ahmedabad. Read the advertisement carefully, analyse it

and, write a job application in response to it, in about 150-200 words, along with a resume/curriculum vitae.

Vacancy - Art Curator

**Satrangi Art Gallery, Ahmedabad,
requires a committed Art curator.**

A degree in Art History and good communication skills with
fluency in English mandatory;

highly desirable-4 -5 years experience in similar capacity with interest in
preserving Indian heritage crafts and arts, and promoting deserving artists.

A handsome salary for deserving candidates.

Application to reach the Director, Satrangi Art Gallery, within ten days of the
issue of this advertisement.

(a) Let us analyse this advertisement:

(i) *The vacancy is for an Art Curator. So find out-*

- What is the job of an Art Curator?
- What kind of qualifications should an Art Curator have?

(ii) *The vacancy exists in an art gallery called **Satrangi** in Ahmedabad. Therefore, the application is to addressed to 'The Director Satrangi Art Gallery'*

(iii) *The requirement, besides the relevant academic degree are: good communication skills, fluency in the English language and an interest in the fine arts.*

(iv) *Experience : 4 to 5 years in a 'similar' job. Remember to create a suitable date of birth ,catering to the number of years required to finish your education and get an experience of 4 to 5 years.*

Remember: Your application should be based on the analysis.

(b) Now using the suitable format, write an application offering your services for this job.

Self address

Date _____
 Receiver's designation _____
 Address _____

 Subject _____
 Dear Sir/Madam
 Body/content _____

 Yours faithfully
 Signature _____
 [full name in BLOCK letters]

8. LISTENING

Laila Tyabji, is a designer, writer and founder member and Chairperson of DASTKAR, a society for crafts and crafts persons. She has worked in the craft and development sector for over 3 decades and Crafts persons was awarded the **Aid to Artisans and Preservation of Craft Award** in New York - the second-ever recipient. The DASTKAR office is in Shahpur Jat, Delhi. Listen to this excerpt from an interview with her and complete the following statements.

1. According to Laila, they don't pick up stuff, rather they _____.
2. She doesn't want every crafts person to become an entrepreneur because she wants them to _____.
3. For fair trade she wants the artisans to _____ and the buyers to understand the _____.
4. The objective behind the DASTKAR Ranthambore project was to help the villagers _____.
5. Laila had to delve into the homes of the villagers to find _____.
6. Lambani women could not sell lambani embroidery because it _____.
7. The global market is _____.
8. Indians have also realised that, if they want something unique, they _____.

9. SPEAKING

In groups of four, discuss crafts as a career. Each group can choose one craft and discuss relevant points about the craft you choose it. Let your discussion revolve around the following points. You can add more points relevant to the craft you choose:

- Reason for its popularity
- Growing market for Indian craft work in India and abroad.

Language help: Remember to use suitable words, phrases and sentences to

➤ Make suggestions:

- We could also consider...
- Is it possible to look at it from xxx point of view?

➤ Offer opinions

- It is possible that
- Let us look at

➤ Ask for opinions[very important as a good team player]

- Let us hear what _____ feels about.

After the discussion, consolidate the views of your group and a representative shares them. The presentation can be divided into four parts, so that , each member of the group gets to speak for a minute or two.

Section - C Warriors

1. (a) Relate the pictures to the poem.



Today my dear fellowmen,
You will learn about some men,
Who are for their country,
More than just someone who brought them victory,
For when their nation was in danger,
their blood boiled in anger,
Without caring for their personal life,
They left their parents, children, and wife,
And off they went like real heroes,
To make the enemy feel like zeroes,
These men had muscles like Iron,
And had the hearts of a Lion,
When the enemy faced these men,
The enemy didn't know where to go then,

For one of these men,
Was enough for the enemies then,
The enemy then ran away like rats,
Like rats run after seeing the cats,
Thus these men saved the country,
Giving it a proud victory,
The heroes of this story,
Work for the world's best military,
These are the great and ever victorious,
Our Proud Indian Armed Forces!

(b) Answer the following questions in a line or two.

- (i) Who are these 'some men'?
- (ii) How are they different from the other people of the country?
- (iii) Which line tells us that the security of their nation is paramount to them?
- (iv) Pick out the words that describe these 'some men' and discuss why these words have been used in the specific context.

(c) Test your patriotism quotient. Answer these questions to check your patriotism quotient:

- (i) On which date did the constitution of India become effective? _____.
- (ii) The Father of the Indian constitution is _____.
- (iii) Who was the other leader born on 02 October, but many years after Mahatma Gandhi's birth? _____.
- (iv) Give the name of the General to whom the enemy forces surrendered to after the Indo-Pak war of 1971. _____.
- (v) Who was the first Indian Chief of The Indian air force? _____.
- (vi) Who is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed forces? _____.
- (vii) Name the part of ancient Indian literature that has had an immense impact on the western thinkers. _____.
- (viii) Who wrote the national song 'Vande Mataram'? _____.
- (ix) Name the leader who gave us the slogan 'Jai Jawan Jai Kissan.' _____.
- (x) Name the first President of India. _____.

READING

2.

Defense Service

1. It is said that the National Defence Academy not only makes men out of boys it also trains them to become Officers and Gentlemen for life and so, while they are at the academy they are referred to as 'Gentlemen Cadets.'

2. A career in the Indian armed forces is different from all other career options. It is not just a job. It is a fiery devotion and commitment to the nation fuelled by the spirit of patriotism and a conviction that 'Nation comes before Self.' A career as an officer in the Indian armed forces is a prestigious career that offers you an exclusive life style with the honour of being the defenders of the Nation. If one is ideologically suited to such a career and considers oneself as patriotic then one may opt for a career in any one of the three services -The Indian army, The Indian air force or The Indian navy. If the notion of heroism attached to the defence forces appeals to you then it is for you, as says the adline for the SSB - ***You have it in you.***



3. An officer in the Indian Army inherits glorious heritage and timeless traditions, blended perfectly with the latest technology in the fields of management, engineering and medical sciences. It offers a golden opportunity to be a part of the world's finest Army and get trained not only to be an Officer but also a gentleman for life. Life in the army is full of adventure and offers an enviable life style attractive pay and perks. It creates leaders who are capable of leading from the front in any field. Army has it all- be it social interaction, finest clubs, golf courses, medical facilities and ample opportunities to indulge in adventure and sports. In fact you are paid to lead a healthy life in a healthy environment. The question is: Do you have it in you?

4. The Guardians of our Skies, our Air Warriors with their supersonic jets, state-of-the-art technology are the blue-eyed boys of the defence services. They are where the action is. The Indian air force provides the most modern facilities, and an unparalleled way of life creating an environment, to bring out the best in its personnel. An officer holds a position of authority - able to lead and control. Air force helps one develop leadership and management skills, team work and communication skills. The service helps one to face pressures with ease. In fact all these are a part of the training of an Officer. The air force teaches all, thus not only making mature men and women of young boys and girls but making them leaders in life. The strength of character and strong moral compass thus acquired makes them stand out in any crowd at all times



5. Besides being a noble service devoted to the security of our skies, it is most certainly an honourable profession to be proud of. Life in this service is not just about work alone, it provides best of recreation facilities, sports, medical, education and clubs. It helps



nurture lifetime relations, creating bonds that transcend all barriers of time and space.

6. Just as the, the north borders guarded by our vigilant soldiers our vast coast line is jealously guarded by our navy Our maritime capabilities are as ancient as the seas that surround us on the three sides of the peninsula. But its organized form into a regular fighting force is the work of the 17th century Maratha Emperor, Chhatrapati Shivaji Raje Bhonsle who is considered as the Father of Indian navy. The Indian navy can trace its lineage back to the Royal Indian Navy, however, the modern navy, as it is known today, was not officially created until 1947 after independence.
7. Though the primary objective of the navy is to secure the nation's maritime borders, India also uses its navy to enhance its international relations through joint exercises, port visits and humanitarian missions, including disaster relief. Certain core values given below, are instilled in the cadets of the armed forces during their training moulding their personalities that make a mark wherever they go.
8. Our armed forces have produced heroes in keeping with the noble traditions inherent in the services.

Company Quarter Master Havildar Abdul Hamid was born on 1 July 1933, in Uttar Pradesh. He was enrolled in the 4 Grenadiers on 27 December 1954. During his Army service he earned the Sainya Seva Medal with Clasp J&K, the Samar Seva Medal and the Raksha Medal. During the 1965 Indo-Pak War, 4 Indian Division was entrusted with a two-fold responsibility - capture Pak territory east of Ichhogil Canal and contain possible enemy attack on Kasur-Khem Karan axis. The 4th Indian Division succeeded in reaching Ichhogil but the powerful Pakistani offensive forced it to fall back on Asal Uttar. The 4 Indian Division settled here to meet the enemy assault.



9. On 10 September when the enemy penetrated the forward company positions, Hamid was commanding a recoilless gun detachment. He realised the gravity of the situation so he moved out with his gun mounted jeep. Intense enemy shelling did not deter this brave heart. His accurate fire shot down the leading enemy tank and then another one but by this time the enemy had spotted him. This made the enemy concentrate heavy firing towards him. Abdul did not give up and brought down another enemy tank. At this time he was mortally wounded. His bravery inspired his comrades to put up a gallant fight. Havildar Abdul Hamid continued fighting with total disregard to his personal safety. In the highest tradition of the Indian Army Hamid went down fighting. The nation honoured Company Quarter Master Havildar Abdul Hamid posthumously with the highest wartime gallantry medal, The Param Vir Chakra.
10. Lt. Khetrapal, who was 21 years old at that time, was commissioned just six months before the 1971 war in the tank regiment -17 Pune Horse. His tank was hit but he refused to retreat, instead he charged after the enemy. He secured the

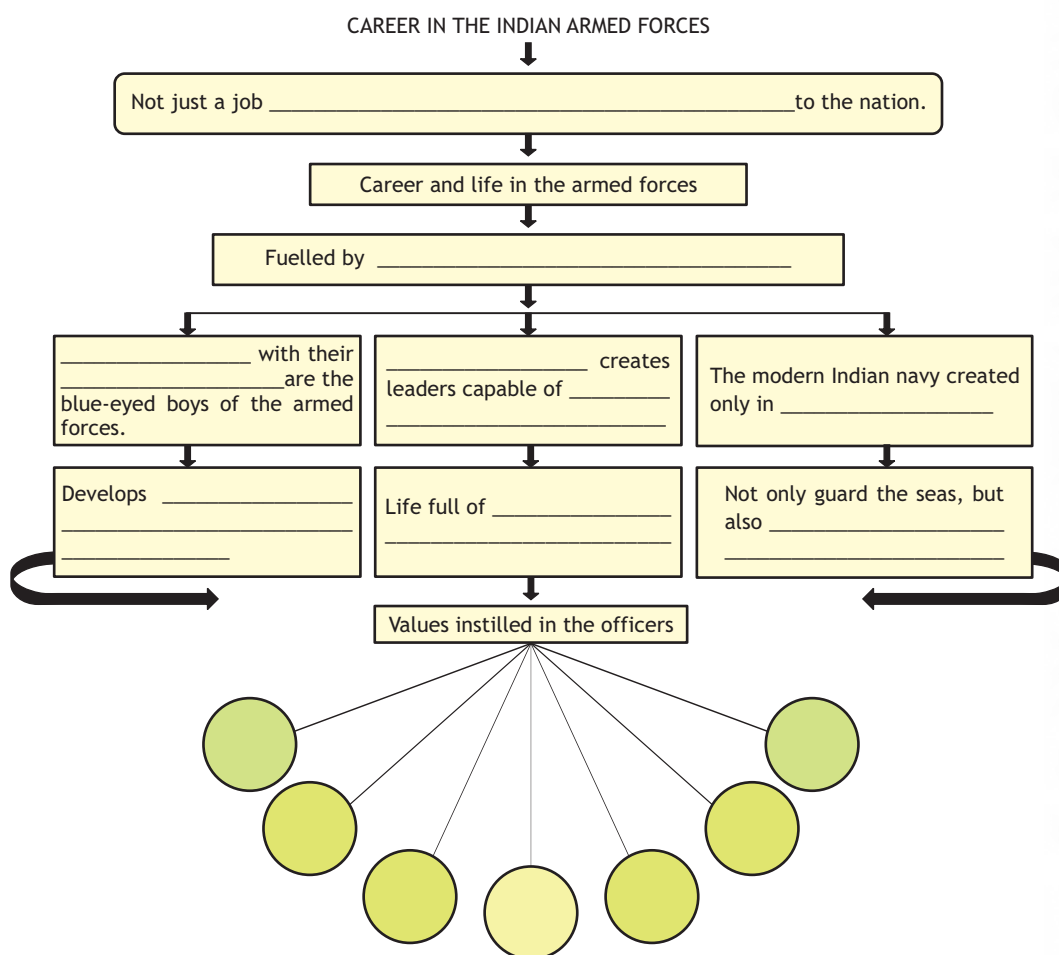


bridge head but died doing so. His mother Maheshwari Khetrapal, now 89, says she's proud her son died a soldier's death. For courage in the face of death, Lt. Khetrapal received India's highest gallantry award, the Param Vir Chakra.

11. 9th December 1971... amidst the rumbling sounds of war a desperate struggle took place about 40 nautical miles off the coast of Diu. Captain Mahendranath Mulla was determined to save lives on the Blackwood anti-submarine frigate INS Khukri. Torpedoed by a submarine, this became the only Indian ship to sink, a chapter in its history that Indian Navy will never forget. One of the most gripping battle stories which salutes courage. Captain Mulla went about saving as many of the crew he could, not caring for his own life. Gentleman and a True Guardian of the Nation's seas he upheld the age old tradition that 'A Captain never abandons his ship, he goes down with it.' His exemplary courage has motivated generations of naval officers. For his dedication and gallantry he was awarded The Maha Vir Chakra posthumously.



2.1 (a) Complete the chart suitably.



(b) Answer briefly in a sentence or two.

- (i) What does the phrase 'makes men out of boys' imply?
- (ii) Why is the career in the Indian army considered as 'prestigious'?
- (iii) What makes the Air force officers stand out?
- (iv) What creates life long bonds in the armed forces?
- (v) Why is Chhatrapati Shivaji Raje Bhonsle called the Father of Indian Navy?

(c) Think about it and discuss briefly.

- (i) On the basis of your reading of the text, discuss what a career in the armed forces means to you. Try to identify the positive aspects and evaluate them against whatever negative aspects you may attribute to such a career. Why would it appeal / not appeal to you?
- (ii) Why are the martyrs mentioned in the text called so? Identify the qualities that make martyrs out of ordinary persons.

2.2 (a) Make notes of the above text using suitable abbreviations. Supply a title.

(b) Attempt a summary of about 100 words based on your notes.

2.3 Read the following statements. From the choices given below, choose the correct meaning of the italicised word/s:

- (a) It is a fiery devotion and commitment to the nation *fuelled* by the spirit of patriotism and a conviction that 'Nation comes before Self'.
 - (i) Adding something that burns
 - (ii) Eating food that gives energy
 - (iii) Energy source for vehicles
 - (iv) Something that stimulates feelings
- (b) The Guardians of our Skies, our Air Warriors with their supersonic jets, state-of-the-art technology are the **blue-eyed** boys of the defence services
 - (i) People who have blue eyes
 - (ii) Favourite personnel
 - (iii) Men who fly in the blue skies
 - (iv) Boys whose eyes are on the blue skies
- (c) It helps nurture lifetime relations, creating bonds that *transcend* all barriers of time and space.
 - (i) Go beyond
 - (ii) Confined within
 - (iii) Create barriers
 - (iv) Do not build barriers

- (d) Bring out the best in its *personnel*.
- (i) Officers in an organisation
 - (ii) Personal - not sharing with others
 - (iii) Group of people
 - (iv) People employed in an organisation

3. WRITING

Having discussed question no. 3c I & II, write a letter in about 150-200 words to your grand parents explaining why you wish to join the Armed Forces.

Clues:

- *What has inspired you to make this choice? Possibilities - maybe your Grandfather is a Retired Army/ Air force/ Naval Officer- you have heard stories of their valour and inspired by them*
- *Inspired by the stories of the martyrs*
- *Discussion you have had in the class*
- *Desire to serve the nation*
- *Impressed with the life style*
- *Respect accorded to the Armed forces officers*

4. LISTENING

Listen to this CITATION of the Param Vir Chakra awarded to Major Som Nath Sharma and complete the statements suitably.

- (a) At the first light of 3rd November 1947 Maj. Sharma took up a position _____.
- (b) The enemy attacked his Coy [here, troop] from _____.
- (c) If the enemy was not held it would pose a grave threat to _____.
- (d) He urges his Coy to fight _____.
- (e) Exposing himself to heavy and active enemy fire, he laid air-strips _____.
- (f) In spite of his right hand in plaster he helped his company by _____.
- (g) Maj. Som Nath Sharma was killed by a _____.
- (h) Though outnumbered by the enemy, his men were inspired to fight because of his _____, _____ and _____.
- (i) His last message to Brigade HQs was that, he shall _____.

5. SPEAKING

- (a) As the Master of Ceremonies at the award ceremony, you are expected to read out the above citation to the gathering. First practise reading it. With the class being the gathering, read it aloud with appropriate stress and intonation.

- (b) Make a powerpoint presentation of about 10-20 slides on the various unexplored career avenues. You may base your presentation on the options discussed here or your own choice of careers.

Listening Text 1:

Paramedical (Para- besides) Services are those which assist the medical profession in one or many forms e.g. Radiography, Medical Laboratory Technology, Nursing, Speech Therapy, Occupational Therapy etc. Para-medical professional supports the medical team with closely related functions for complete treatment. In the modern world, Paramedical science has emerged as an important branch of medical science. It is proved as a milestone in the treatment of communicable, non-communicable diseases. In other words, we can say that paramedical science is a backbone for medical science because right diagnosis of any disease is necessary to prevent fatal diseases. Thus, medical science will be paralysed without paramedical science.

The continuous expansion of the health care industry brings a more demand for trained paramedical professionals. The main areas in paramedical education include Physiotherapy, Pharmacy, Nursing, Occupational therapy, Audiology and Speech therapy, Medical laboratory technology, Radiology/X-Ray technology, Dental hygienist and Dental mechanics, Operation theatre assistant, Optometry and Ophthalmic assistant and other miscellaneous job oriented courses. These courses are offered through correspondence as well as full time classes.

The personality of a paramedical professional should be according to the circumstances provided. As this is a team work, so they should have a blend of qualities like sense of responsibility and dedication, good communication skill, analytical and logical reasoning skill, ability to recall and memorize scientific facts, physical stamina to work long and irregular hours, patience, cool temperament, team spirit, good observation power, understanding of people, and an ability to inspire confidence in the patient. Apart from all these, one must have a pleasant smiling face, whatever be the situation.

Listening Text 2:

Interviewer: Laila, tell us something about Dastkar Nature Bazaar.

Laila: The Bazaar is only the public face of Dastkar. It is the culmination of a whole lot of processes where we work with craftsmen on enhancing skills, capacity building, etc., which is why the end result is that we register 10000 foot falls each day of the bazaar and that too when so many craft bazaars have come up. But it drives me crazy when people say, 'Oh, you have such a nice job, you travel and pick up stuff.' I dislike these two words 'pick up' and 'stuff'. We don't pick up, we help them develop their crafts and diversify.

Interviewer: We believe your topmost agenda is of doing away with the exploitative middlemen. How do you do that?

Laila: This has been something that has been part of our objective right from the beginning when we began 30 years ago but it didn't mean every middleman but the exploitative ones. I don't want

every craftsperson to become an entrepreneur when they should be focusing on their craft. The idea is to educate the artisans about the value of their skill and educate the buyers about the worth of the craft and only then fair trade can take place. We need the middlemen whether it is Fab India, hi-end stores or the government emporias.

Interviewer: How do you get to interact with the artistes?

Laila: Every month, I spend around ten days in the rural areas trying to understand their needs which can't be done sitting in Shahpur Jat. A group of women weavers in a village may not move out of their village due to the constraints of the society, so their needs would be different from a set of male leather workers.

Interviewer: Tell us something about your pet projects.

Laila: The objective behind the Dastkar Ranthambore Project was to try and find source of income generation for the villagers who had lost their homes and had to be resettled. They had lost access to wood, water and the forests they had been living on for generations. Valmik Thapar asked me what we could do in terms of economic rehabilitation. So, when I met them they were all very bitter and said there are no crafts here. I hated doing it but I had to dive into their homes and houses and find for myself how the people of this agrarian community lived. I discovered that everything they used from a *gudri* to toys to basket, a majority of utility items were made out of waste material. What started from suspicion, hostility turned into 300 families and a turnover of one crore rupees. Another one was Lambani embroidery. It wasn't known everywhere and the Lambani women at that time had switched over to making plastic aprons. I shrieked when I saw a couple of women in Sandur, in now infamous Bellary district, doing that and asked why you make that ghastly stuff. I was told that nothing sells and lambani is very expensive.

Interviewer: What is the state of affairs now?

Laila: We are losing 10 per cent of our craftsmen every year as they are shifting to other jobs. On the other hand the global market is recognising the value of the handicrafts. Around the world, people are getting bored of the high streets same brands available everywhere. Even in India, fatigue has set in and there is realisation that if we want something unique we will have to go back to our handicrafts because that is the only mechanism which can offer experimentation and a different look.

Interviewer: Tell us some Success stories

Laila: Berozgar Mahila Kalyan Samiti of Bihar were bonded labourers for 20 years because they couldn't pay a loan of Rs.500 taken years ago. They were paying 18 per cent interest on it. A donation given to us by a friend was used to repay their loan following which they were trained in weaving. Today they weave beautiful tussar saris worth Rs.30 to 40 lakhs.

Listening text 3: Citation of Award for Major Som Nath Sharma *4 Kumaon IC -521

On 3rd. November 1947 Maj. Sharma's Coy was ordered on a fighting patrol to Badgam Village in Srinagar (Kashmir) Valley. He reached his objective at first light on 3rd. November, 1947, and took

up a position south of Badgam Village. At 1100 hours, enemy estimated strength 700 attacked his Coy position being brought to bear on the Coy position from three sides, the Coy began to sustain heavy casualties. Maj. Sharma fully realizing the gravity of the situation and the direct threat that would result to both Srinagar and the aerodrome if the enemy attacking him was not held until reinforcements could be rushed up to close up the gap leading to Srinagar via Hum Hom, urged his Coy to fight the enemy - tenaciously with extreme bravery. In order to do this, he rushed across the open ground to his sections exposing himself to heavy and active fire. He took a very active part in directing the fire of his sections on to the ever-advancing enemy. He exposed himself to the full fury of the enemy's fire and laid out air-strips in order to guide the aircraft on to the targets in full view of the enemy. Realising that casualties had affected the efficiency of his light automatics, this officer, whose right hand was in plaster, personally commenced filling LMG magazines and issuing them to LMG gunners. A mortar shell landing amongst his ammunition resulted in an explosion that killed him. Maj. Sharma's Coy held on to its position and the remnants withdrew when almost completely surrounded. His inspiring example had resulted in the enemy being delayed for six hours and reinforcements permitted to get into position in Hum-Hom to stem the tide of the enemy's advance. His leadership, gallantry and tenacious defence was such that his men were inspired to fight the enemy outnumbered by them seven to one for six hours, one hour of which was after this gallant officer had been killed. He has set an example of courage, with qualities unequalled in the history of the Indian Army. His last message to Brigade HQ received a few moments before he was killed was The enemy are only 50 yards from us. We are heavily outnumbered. We are under devastating fire. I shall not withdraw an inch but will fight to the last man and the last round.

[**Before reading the text the teacher should explain that 4 Kumaon is the name of the regiment into which Maj. Som Nath Sharma had been commissioned. IC stands for Indian Commission and he was the 521st officer to be commissioned, therefore '4 Kumaon IC 521'*]