

John Milton

1. What does 'light' refer to in the first line of the sonnet?

It refers to the days when he was able to see.

2. Why does the poet call this world 'dark'?

Because he is blind.

3. What can hide poet's skill?

Death.

4. What is the skill of the poet?

Writing poetry.

5. What is the desire of the poet?

His desire is to serve god by glorifying him through his poetry.

6. Who is the 'Maker'?

God.

7. What is the poet worried about?

He is worried for not being able to praise his creator due to his blindness.

8. What is his one complaint against God?

Does God accept the services of a blind man?

9. Who reassures the troubled poet?

Patience. (Intelligence/Knowledge)

10. Who serves god according to the poet?

He who accepts his fate and waits for his turn patiently.

11. What does patience tell the poet?

It reminds him that god does not expect anything from his children.

12. How does the poet describe the state of God?

He rules over the world as a king.

SUMMARY

John Milton is the leading poet of the Puritan faith. He lost his eyesight at the age of forty six. On His Blindness is a Petrarchan sonnet. The Octave presents the problem of the poet. He is worried. His worry is caused by his blindness. He laments that he is not able to use the

talent given by God. His ardent desire to serve god by praising him through his verse is not fulfilled. He fears that God would refuse his service. He asks "Doth god exact day- labour, light denied?" His problem is solved in the Sestet. He realizes that God does not expect anything from his children. God controls the whole world. He consoles himself saying that the one who bears the burden and waits for his turn is blessed by God.

A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOR EVER-----JOHN KEATS

ONE MARK QUESTIONS.

1. What is the theme of the poem?

The poem presents beauty as an endless source of pleasure.

2. Give an example of natural beauty described in the extract.

' Daffodils with green world'

3. What is the perennial source of joy according to Keats?

Beauty.

4. What do the trees in the poem provide?

Shade

6 Pick out the image of movement in the poem.

Endless fountain of immortal drink

7. What do we do on every morning/

We make a flowery band.

8. What afflicts man?

Sadness

9. What is rare among men?

Noble nature.

10. What soothes us during summer?

Clear rills.

11. What happens to man if he does not have beauty around him?

He dies.

12. What helps man to overcome his sorrow?

Some shape of beauty

13. What are the other sources of joy other than the natural objects mentioned in the poem?

The lovely tales

14. How long do the 'essences' described by Keats stay with us?

They will always be with us till the end of our lives.

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS

1. Where is "A Thing of Beauty is a Joy for Ever" taken from? Who is the poet?

It is an extract from John Keats' Endymion.

2. What is special about a thing of beauty?

It is an endless source of joy. Its loveliness increases by every moment.

3. What does a thing of beauty offer?

It will always keep a shady place, sleep filled with dreams, health and quiet breathing for man.

4. What are the objects of natural beauty mentioned in the poem?

Sun, moon, trees old and young, daffodils, clear rills, mid-forest brake and musk-rose.

5. How does the loveliness of 'a thing of beauty' increase?

It is endless. Therefore never decreases.

6. What 'cheering light' does the poet talk about?

He refers to the pleasure and inspiration provoked by the beautiful objects.

7. What is the 'endless fountain of immortal drink'?

The pleasure offered by nature and the lovely stories.

SUMMARY

This is an extract from Keats' Endymion. The theme of Endymion is the poet's search for ideal beauty. This extract talks about the nature of beauty and its effect on our minds. 'A thing of beauty' says Keats, 'is a joy for ever'. Beauty was, for Keats, the moving principle of life. Beauty was his religion. He loved beauty in all its forms and shapes. Its loveliness keeps on increasing. It gives us health, happiness and sleep filled with sweet dreams. Even in the midst of our sorrows and pain we will be moved by some shape of beauty. Natural objects like Sun, Moon, trees, daffodils, clear streams, plants, musk-rose and the lovely stories fill our hearts with endless joy. Keats says that the joy given by things of beauty is not temporary. It remains with us till the end of our lives. It will be an eternal source of inspiration.

SCIENTIFIC POINT OF VIEW

J.B.S. Haldane

ONE MARK QUESTIONS

1. On what does modern civilization rest?

On science

2. Who according to Haldane spread pseudo-scientific theories?

Sociologists.

3. What position should science take regarding moral questions?

Neutral.

4. What is the opinion of Americans on Negroes?

They are inferior to whites.

5. What raised the Negroes' death-rate in America?

Civil War.

6. Should scientific thinking be free from passion?

Yes.

7. Did Jesus Christ believe that sin is the cause of blindness?

No.

8. What would increase cases of mortality according to Haldane?

Discarding of clothes.

9. How can diabetics regain health?

By injecting insulin.

9. What is insulin compared to?

To lubricating oil.

10. What should science aim at according to Haldane?

Prevention of disease.

11. What does Haldane advocate?

Scientific standpoint.

12. Is a scientist better equipped than others to make moral judgements?

No

13. What gives a scientist a sense of pride?

Understanding natural phenomena.

14. What makes a scientist humble?

Awareness of man's place in the universe.

15. What controls the mind?

Innumerable chemical processes in the body.

Why do more Negroes die in southern towns of America?

Because of the unsuitable environment.

16. What is our approach to diseases according to Haldane?

Irrational.

17. What according to many people can prevent diseases?

Man's return to nature.

18. What could be the moral equivalent of war?

Preventive medicine.

19. What according to Haldane can check conflicts among fellowmen?

Scientific point of view.

TWO MARKS QUESTIONS.

1. State two ways in which science affects the average human being.

In its application and in forming opinions.

2. What was man's belief regarding the creation of the earth?

He believed that God created the earth.

3. How does a layman look at the solar system?

He looks at it as a manifestation of the Almighty.

4. How according to Haldane, can human beings control their actions?

By bringing science out of the laboratory and by applying it to the events of daily life.

5. How does Haldane define scientific outlook?

He defines it in terms of truthfulness and impartiality.

6. Why do the opponents of science accuse scientists?

They think that the scientists are indifferent to moral questions.

7. Who is interested in emotional and ethical aspects according to Haldane?

The average man who has no grounding in science.

8. What happens if Negroes are allowed to live with the whites?

He will contract their diseases and will become a source of infectious diseases.

9. What happens when we feel strongly about any subject?

We tend to believe it without thinking about it rationally.

10. What was the pre-Christian attitude to disease?

They believed that it was due to a sin.

11. What did Christ say about the blindness of a man?

He said that it was the manifestation of natural law.

12. Why were the two women brought to the hospital?

One had broken her syringe while injecting insulin, and the other had neglected the injection for two days.

13. What should science aim at according to Haldane?

At prevention rather than cure.

14. What according to Haldane is required to combat diseases?

Public effort, international co-operation and education on scientific lines.

FIVE MARKS QUESTIONS

1. How does science affect the common man?

Haldane says that science has affected the life of an average man in two ways. It has benefitted him in its application and in forming opinions. Science has replaced horse-drawn vehicle with a motor car, a witch with a doctor, a dagger with a pistol and so on. It has made him believe that the earth is round and the sky is empty. It has changed man's perception that God has created the world. It is because of scientific point of view, man has begun to believe in the animal ancestry.

2. How does Haldane define Scientific outlook?

He defines it in terms of 'Impartiality' and 'Truthfulness'. To elaborate this, he cites the examples of a Judge and a biologist. A Judge will be impartial between a Chinese and an Englishman. A Biologist will be impartial between a man and a tape-worm. To a layman, solar system appears to be mysterious. But it is a matter of study for a scientist. Personal likes and dislikes should not come in the way of a scientist. Scientific outlook enables a scientist to have a balanced outlook. It leads him to a "curious mixture of Pride and Humility".

3. What are Haldane's observations on Negroes?

In order to bring out the importance of scientific reasoning Haldane dwells on the example of Negroes. Many Americans think that the Negroes are inferior to whites. Some of them differ. They think that the Negroes should be treated on a par with white men. Haldane observes that the death-rate and the birth-rate of the Negroes varies in different parts of the country due to environmental conditions. If the Negro is kept out of the towns, he will go back to his fields and lives happily. If he is allowed to live in towns, he will contract their diseases and will become a source of infectious diseases. Haldane also analyses the biological effect of the American Civil-War. Negroes death-rate increased during the Civil-War. He speculates that their number will dwindle if they are provided with cheap whisky and birth-control methods. He strongly advocates that the scientific thinking should be free from passion.

4. What are Haldane's views on "returning to nature"?

Haldane does not agree with the view, "returning to nature" could be a solution to many diseases. On the contrary, he opines that the return to nature would increase the rate of mortality. Discarding clothes would cause pneumonia. He thinks that health and disease, civilized and savage are parts of Nature. Certain ways of civilization may be harmful to man. But the fact remains that the civilized man lives longer than the uncivilized. Unlike the savage world, the civilized world has been successful in eradicating water-borne diseases.

5. What are Haldane's views on medical science?

According to Haldane the medical science is advancing. But its application is not up to the mark. He draws our attention to the attempts made by medical science to control diabetes. Diabetes can be controlled by injecting insulin to the body. But the diabetics are not trained to realise that human body obeys certain laws. They are not convinced that insulin is essential to the body as lubricating oil is to a motor-car. Ignorance leads to disastrous effects. Discovery of insulin has not reduced the death-rate caused by diabetes. Only a few intelligent men are saved. Therefore, Haldane urges science to aim at prevention rather than cure.

6. Write a note on Haldane's views on prevention of diseases.

According to Haldane, science should aim at prevention of disease rather than cure. But preventive measures taken at the individual level will not be effective in fighting the diseases. In order to fight against typhoid, Cholera, Small-pox, Measles and diphtheria, public effort, international co-operation and general knowledge are required. Prevention of diseases must be taken upon a war footing. He says, "Preventive medicine could be made into the moral equivalent of war". The disease causing germs are as destructive as the Nazis. These things can be accomplished only when the world adopts a scientific point of view.

Ten marks question.

What according to Haldane is the scientific point of view?

In his essay, 'Scientific point of view' Haldane tries to popularize the ideas of science. He takes examples from the ordinary life to profess the importance of scientific point of view. According to him, scientific research is only a means to an end. What we need today, is a balanced outlook that helps us to lead a better life. He is against narrow specialization. He strongly believes that science should come out of the laboratory to solve the problems faced by man in his daily life. Science can be equally effective when applied to issues related to family, nation and the human race as it is effective in the fields of industry, agriculture, war and medicine. Haldane speaks in favour of scientific standpoint rather than the scientific theories. He defines scientific point of view in terms of 'truthfulness' and 'impartiality'. He prefers scientific point of view to passion. Scientific outlook according to him should be a blend of idealism and practical sense. It is essential to have a scientific point of view while dealing with conflicts with fellow men, diseases, medicine and preventive measures. We are surrounded by enemies of various kinds. Intelligence is required to fight these enemies. The essay presents an impartial, practical, sceptical and rational outlook that is required today.

WHERE THE MIND IS WITHOUT FEAR

Rabindranath Tagore

1. Who is referred to as 'Father' ?

God

2. What is reason compared to?

To a clear stream.

3. What does the word 'domestic' in the phrase 'narrow domestic walls' indicate?

Internal (issues that divide people within the country)

4. To whom is the poem addressed?

To the creator, God.

5. What is poet's appeal to god?

He appeals to god to provide an atmosphere of freedom and equality.

SUMMARY

'Where the mind is without fear' is taken from Tagore's famous collection of poems Geethanjali. In this poem, the poet prays for his country. He appeals to God to make his country a place where equality and freedom prevail. He wants the people of his country to be free from fear. He wants them to be confident with free knowledge. His desire is to have peace among the people of his country. He pleads for a nation that is not broken by caste, creed, religion and race. He wants his country to be blessed by people who work hard towards perfection. He prays for a nation in which people are led by reason towards lofty thoughts and action. He makes an earnest appeal to god to make his country " a heaven of freedom".

ROAD NOT TAKEN

Robert Frost

1. What is it that the traveller sees on his journey?

He sees two roads diverged ahead of him.

2. What is the traveller sorry about?

He feels sorry for he cannot take both the roads.

3. Which path did the traveller ultimately choose?

He chose the path that was not used by many.

4. Why did the path have 'the better claim' over the other?

Because it was not used by many

5. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'trodden black'?

Nobody had stepped on them.

6. Which road did the poet keep for another day?

The road that was used by many.

7. What is the reason for the traveller choosing the less-travelled path?

Because it was not used by many and demanded attention.

8. Why does the traveller doubt that he would ever come back?

Because the decisions once taken in life cannot be reversed.

9. Why does the traveller think he will be telling this with a sigh much later?

His regret is due to the uncertainty of his choice. He wonders how it might have been on the 'road not taken'.

SUMMARY.

This is one of Frost's popular poems. It presents the musings of a person. He has to make a choice. The speaker walking through a yellow wood, reaches a place where the road is divided into two paths. He knows that he cannot travel both of them. He feels sorry for that. One was used by many. The other was not used by many. He decides to take the path that was not used by many. He thinks that he can come back and take the other. But he knows that it is not possible. He knows that even the casual choices will lead to serious commitments. He knows that the choices we make are irrevocable. He says that he will be telling of his decision at some time in future with a sigh. He will be saying regretfully that his choice has led him to the ultimate destination. He is not sure that he has made a wrong choice. He is uncertain. He wonders how it might have been on the road not taken.

WORK

D.H. Lawrence.

1. What is the poet's advice regarding work that you do not enjoy?

He advises not to do it.

2. What are the Hindus compared to in the poem?

To a tree in spring

3. Lawrence is an advocate of industrialism. True/False

False.

4. What is the shell of a snail compared to?

To natural creations of man.

5. What is the principle of the poet's approach to work?

According to the poet, it is better to give up the work if it does not give pleasure.

6. What is the comparison used for a man who goes to work with enthusiasm?

He is compared to a tree in spring.

6. What, according to the poet, should man do to machines?

He should destroy them.

7. Where does the poet want man to live?

He wants man to live in natural habitat.

SUMMARY.

The poem 'Work' talks about the nature of work. Work should yield pleasure. He says that there is no point in doing something if it does not give pleasure. It should 'absorb us like an absorbing game'. The poet uses commonplace similes and comparisons to elaborate this. A man who goes out to work is compared to a living tree. He does not work mechanically. Hindus weave clothes like a tree that puts forth its leaves. They don't manufacture clothes. The poet wants man to create things in a natural way. His work should not be a drudgery. Nature does not manufacture fruits, flowers and roots. Like nature, he too should put forth things with his soul and body absorbed in what he does. He hopes that a day will come when man will go back to nature and lives in the midst of nature. And in the process, he will destroy the machines he has invented. According to the poet, too much of mechanization has taken man away from nature and has reduced him to a machine.

OUR OWN CIVILIZATION

C.E.M.Joad

A.

1. How does Joad prove that we depend on technology for everything?

By taking an ordinary day in the life of an ordinary man.

2. What does a modern man seek to assist him?

Machines.

3. How do machines work?

By means of steam, electricity, petrol and other fuels drawn from nature.

4. Why did man invent machines?

To assist him.

5. What are the machine compared to?

To extra limbs.

6. What do cranes and lifts do?

They help man to lift things.

7. What do trains and motors do?

They help us to travel faster.

8. How do type writers and printing machines help man?

They help him to remember things.

9. How does Joad define man?

He defines man as the most restless and energetic of all living creatures.

10. What are the good parts of our civilization according to C.E.M.Joad?

Order and safety, better health, security, and unity.

11. How does law help us?

It is because of law, right has taken the place of might. Law protects us from robbery and violence.

12. Is civilization possible without order and safety?

No.

13. What is characteristic of modern civilization?

It is wide spread.

14. What are the ancient civilizations compared to?

They are compared to oases in a desert of savagery.

15. How did the nations of mankind live for centuries?

They lived in a number of separate boxes.

16. What are the defects of our civilization?

No equal distribution of wealth, war, and inability to use knowledge properly.

17. What happens if there is no safety according to Joad?

There will be no inventions.

18. How important are the order and safety?

They are as important as the air we breathe.

19. How did ancient civilizations come to an end?

They were destroyed by uncivilized people.

20. How is our civilization different from ancient civilizations?

Unlike ancient civilizations, our civilization is spreading across the world.

21. What are the two power blocks mentioned by Joad in his essay?

Western block and Eastern block.

22. Name the countries that come under the Western block.

Europe and America.

23. Name the countries that come under the Eastern block.

Russia and the nations of the eastern Europe.

24. What is the modern world compared to?

To a hay-stack

25. What are the two attempts made to prevent war?

Establishment of League of Nations and United Nations.

26. What is the only hope left to prevent war according to Joad?

Establishment of world government.

27. What should we, according to Joad do with the time and energy saved by machines?

We should try to become more civilized.

28. What does 'Being Civilized' mean according to Joad?

According to Joad, 'Being Civilized' means making and liking beautiful things, thinking freely and living rightly maintaining justice.

29. What are the indications of global unity that is prevalent now?

There is unity as for buying and selling are concerned and there is a better communication between the countries.

30. Why does Joad think that our civilization is more secure than earlier civilizations?

Because, our civilization is wide spread.

B.

1. Write a note on the role of machines in the life of an ordinary man.

C.E.M. Joad takes the example of an ordinary day in the life of an ordinary man to show how machines are used for everything. He wakes up with the help of an alarm clock. Water is heated by using machines that work by gas and electricity. The blade that he uses to shave and the clothes he wears are manufactured by machines. The room is heated by an automatic machine. The newspaper he reads is printed by machines. He reaches underground station with the help of a lift. He takes train and bus to reach his working place. Type writer is used to type letters. Telephone is used to contact people.

2. What are the extra limbs invented by man to assist him?

Machines are the extra limbs that man has made. Cranes and lifts are extra limbs to lift heavy objects. Trains and motors are extra limbs to travel. Type writers and printing machines are to remember things. We have aeroplanes to fly.

3. Write a note on the good parts of our civilization.

In today's world, man is protected by law and order. He is safe. There is no need for him to be scared of others. Law protects him from robbery and violence. Today, civilized men live being free from the fear of violence. Today, man is free from the fear of pain. He is free from the fear of illness. Men and women live longer than before. They have a better chance of growing up. Our civilization is widely spread. It is like oasis that is spreading across the desert. The world has become one.

4. What are the defects of our civilization?

There is no threat to our civilization from outside. But the danger lies within. In democratic countries, many people are deprived of the basic necessities like food, clothing and shelter. War is a great threat to our civilization. The world is divided into two power blocks. The two blocks are bitterly opposed. The world is like a big armed camp. A war can destroy life on earth. Man has begun to tap the hidden forces of nature and is using them cause destruction. Even though a few attempts were made to prevent war, they have not been successful. We do not know how to manage our machines. Machines that were invented to be man's servants, have become his masters.

5. Sum up Joad's views on our civilization.

C.E.M. Joad talks about the strengths and weaknesses of our civilization in his essay, 'Our Own Civilization'. He begins his essay by drawing the attention of the reader to the use of machines in modern world. Man invented machines to assist him. But today, he depends on them for everything in his life. Man is the most restless and energetic of all living creatures. Machines have saved lot of time and energy for man. This is according to Joad is one of the significant contributions of our civilization. According to Joad, the good parts of our civilization are, order and safety, relief from pain and its far reaching ability. Today, the world has become one. Man is secured more than ever before. He is free from pain to a remarkable extent.

But the defects of our civilization are indeed dangerous to mankind. The danger to our civilization lies within. There is socio-economic inequality among men. A section of society is devoid of the basic necessities of life. Food, clothing and shelter are not properly distributed. " While some people live in luxury, many have not even enough to eat and drink and wear". Another threat to mankind is war. The world is divided into two power blocks. Today's world is like a haystack. A single match can set it ablaze. Attempts to free the world from war have failed. Joad thinks that the only solution to this, lies in forming the world government. Another defect of our civilization lies in the fact that it does not know how to use its knowledge. Machines have proved to be stern masters. According to Joad, the need of the hour is to utilize the time and energy saved by machines in an appropriate way. We have to use them to become more civilized.-----BASAVESH B

ON TRAVEL BY TRAIN

J.B.Priestley

1. What type of passenger does the author hate the most?

A large middle-aged woman.

2. What kind of traveller does the author prefer?

A quiet, neighbourly fellow.

3. What accompanies the woman?

A whining cur.

4. What does the middle-aged woman love?

Invading smoking compartments.

5. How does the middle-aged woman enter the train?

Bustling and shouting.

6. What does the middle-aged woman do in the compartment?

She destroys the peace in the carriage.

7. Who are the annoying travellers?

Travellers with innumerable packages and those who keep on eating.

8. Why does the author find the children annoying?

They keep on howling, with chocolate all over their faces. They try climbing out of the window.

9. What do the 'cranks' insist on doing?

They close the windows in summer and insist on opening them in winter.

10. Which kind of passenger does the author ask you to beware of?

An elderly man who sits in the corner of the carriage.

11. Which kind of passenger is the author most envious of?

One who sleeps in the carriage.

12. How do sleeping passengers behave?

The moment they are seated, they slip into sleep. As soon as they reach their destination, they wake up, rub their eyes, free their muscles and go out collecting their luggage.

13. Who are innocents of railway travel?

Who always find themselves in the wrong train.

14. What do sailors do when they travel on train?

They make good companions. They share pipe and entertain others with their talk.

15. Who is referred to as the Ancient Mariner?

The elderly man who sits in the corner of the carriage with glittering eyes.

SUMMARY.

The essay 'On Travel by Train' presents various kinds of people who travel on the train. It talks about their behaviour. The author prefers quiet fellow traveller. But he seldom gets any. He talks about a middle-aged woman who destroys the peace in the carriage. He says that the people who carry many bundles, and those who keep on eating are irritating. He observes that the children do not make good travelling companions. He mentions innocent travellers who board wrong trains. He envies those who slip into sleep while travelling. He shares good opinions about sailors. He does not forget to speak about elderly man who always keeps an account of trains. He cautions us against the elderly man who occupies the corner of the carriage..

THE ANNIHILATION OF CASTE

B.R.Ambedkar

1. What does the author focus on in this extract?

On the state of Hindu culture and the need for moral regeneration.

2. What adjective does the author use to describe Hindu social structure?

Crumbling

3. Who can determine and control the moral regeneration of society?

Those who have undergone intellectual regeneration.

4. What does Ambedkar accuse the Mahatma of?

He says that Gandhi did not believe in thinking.

5. Cite one instance of caste transgression that Ambedkar claims Brahmins have done.

They have entered trade like selling shoes.

6. What is Ambedkar's opinion of Gandhi's leadership?

He calls Gandhi an apologist of ancient social structure. He opines that Gandhi was unfit to guide the masses.

7. What does Hindu society need according to Ambedkar?

Moral regeneration.

8. What is the problem with the Hindu leaders who dare to think and act?

They have a passion for their beliefs in place of an intellectual regeneration.

9. What would pose a threat to the classes which enjoy power and prestige?

The masses seeking freedom from the burden of caste.

SUMMARY.

In his speech, Ambedkar attacks the state of Hindu culture in public life. He calls for a moral and intellectual regeneration among the masses. He says that the Hindu leaders including Gandhi are unfit to guide the masses. Because, they believe in ancient beliefs and lack the ability to think. According to him, Hindu society is crumbling. The leaders have no connection with the present. He attacks Gandhi for being an orthodox Hindu. He appeals to people to free themselves from the burden of caste. This could be a threat to those who are in power. The intellectual class with its dishonesty is a disgrace. Ambedkar laments that the tragedy of our nation is due to the lack of proper leadership.

A SIMPLE PHILOSOPHY

Seathl

1. Identify the 'great chief of Washington'.

Franklin pierce.

2. What is the 'smoking iron horse'?

Train

3. What sight pains the eyes of the Native American, according to the chief?

The sight of cities.

4. Who wanted to buy the land of the Native Americans?

White men.

5. Did the natives accept the friendship of the Americans?

No.

6. What is strange to the Native Americans?

The idea of selling the sky and the warmth of the land.

7. What is sacred to the Native American?

Earth.

8. What does the Native American consider as holy?

Shining pine needle, sandy shore, mist in the dark woods and the humming of insect.

9. What is not understood by the white man?

The ways of the Native American.

10. How does the white man treat the earth?

As his enemy.

11. What does the white man leave behind?

His fathers' graves.

12. What is precious to the Native American?

The air.

13. What is the condition that the Native American puts before the white man?

That he should treat the beasts as his brothers.

14. What happens to man if all the beasts are gone?

He would die of loneliness of spirit.

15. What are the Native Americans contaminating their bodies with?

With sweets, food and drink.

16. How do Native Americans love this earth?

Like the new born that loves its mother's heartbeat.

SUMMARY

This letter of Seathl expresses the simple philosophy of the Native Americans. Seathl stresses the need for maintaining balance man and nature.

Man's carelessness leads to total destruction of mankind. Native Americans lived in harmony with nature. They considered earth as their mother. Everything in nature was sacred to them. They never hurt the creatures of nature. Seathl urges the white man to treat the animals as his brothers. He says that God has created them as he has created the white man. All are equal before God. He says, that harming the earth is heaping contempt on the creator. He cautions man in general not to contaminate the earth which is his bed. He urges the white man to love the land as they have loved it. He tells the white man to preserve earth for the future generation.

-----Basavesh B.-----

BASAVESH B

This extract from Joad's 'The Story of Civilization' sums up the good and bad parts of our civilization. Taking an ordinary day during the life time of an ordinary man, Joad observes that in countless ways, in his work, in his travelling and in his amusements, he relies on machines. For anything that man wants to do, he calls up the machines to assist him- it is something the man has won from nature. For every movement of man, machines are present. Thus creating more of spare time for man. To explain what man does with his spare time, Joad leads us to the good and bad of our civilization.

Order and safety is the first and foremost praise about our civilization. The law has been formed to settle disputes between man and man as fairly as it can between the two. Thus right has taken the place of might. Law and order gave rise to safety, without which no civilization would continue. Safety is as necessary as the air that we breathe. The fall of Roman empire, the revolutions and wars in several countries occurred because of the lack of law and order amounting to insecurity.

The preservice/ maintainnce of health has helped man to be free from the fear of pain. Without good health, a person cannot enjoy or achieve anything. The third positive aspect of civilization is that it is more secure because it is widely spread. Civilizations of the past like that of Babyon and Aseyria came to an end because of the influence of uncivilized people. Today civilization has spread all over the world that nothing can prevail over it in order to destroy it. The spreading of civilization has now made the world for the first time to become a symbol of unity. The imports and exports between countries makes the world a single place. This unity between countries helps openness to exist amongst them.

Speaking about the defects of our civilization, Joad says that though men of all countries are equal before law, there exists a disparity between man and man when it comes to sharing of money. A few live in luxury but the vast multitude of people do not even get a square

meal a day. Even greater than this disparity between man and man, there is a greater danger, the danger of war. The scientific discoveries and inventions which help man move faster from one place to another has not prevented the divisions between the countries because of which wars take place. Fright and fear between countries lead them to spend high sums of money to manufacture weapons. This building up of weapons leads us to believe that the world is like a hay- rick waiting for a match to light it. As man accelerates his developments, he also increases his power over nature. If man's purpose is destruction, then he would use all his discoveries which are trapped from the hidden forces of our planet, resulting in destroying one another in greater numbers, from greater distances and many other unimaginable ways. If so, humanity will be completely wiped out and will have to begin anew. Two attempts have already been made to set up some sort of government for the whole world. The League of Nations, a post First World War creation did not last long but, the seemed universal government which followed the Second World War, is the UNO is still very much in existence. The prime duty of these governments was to settle disputes between countries.

Another defect of our civilization is the danger from machines. Machines were made to be man's servants; but his dependence on machines has grown so much an extent that the machines are now becoming their masters. Since machines do the work for man, man should spend the free time and energy by finding more about the universe, preventing/ removing quarrels between the nations, ways of preventing poverty. If this is done, then our civilization would be the greatest and the most lasting that has ever been.

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