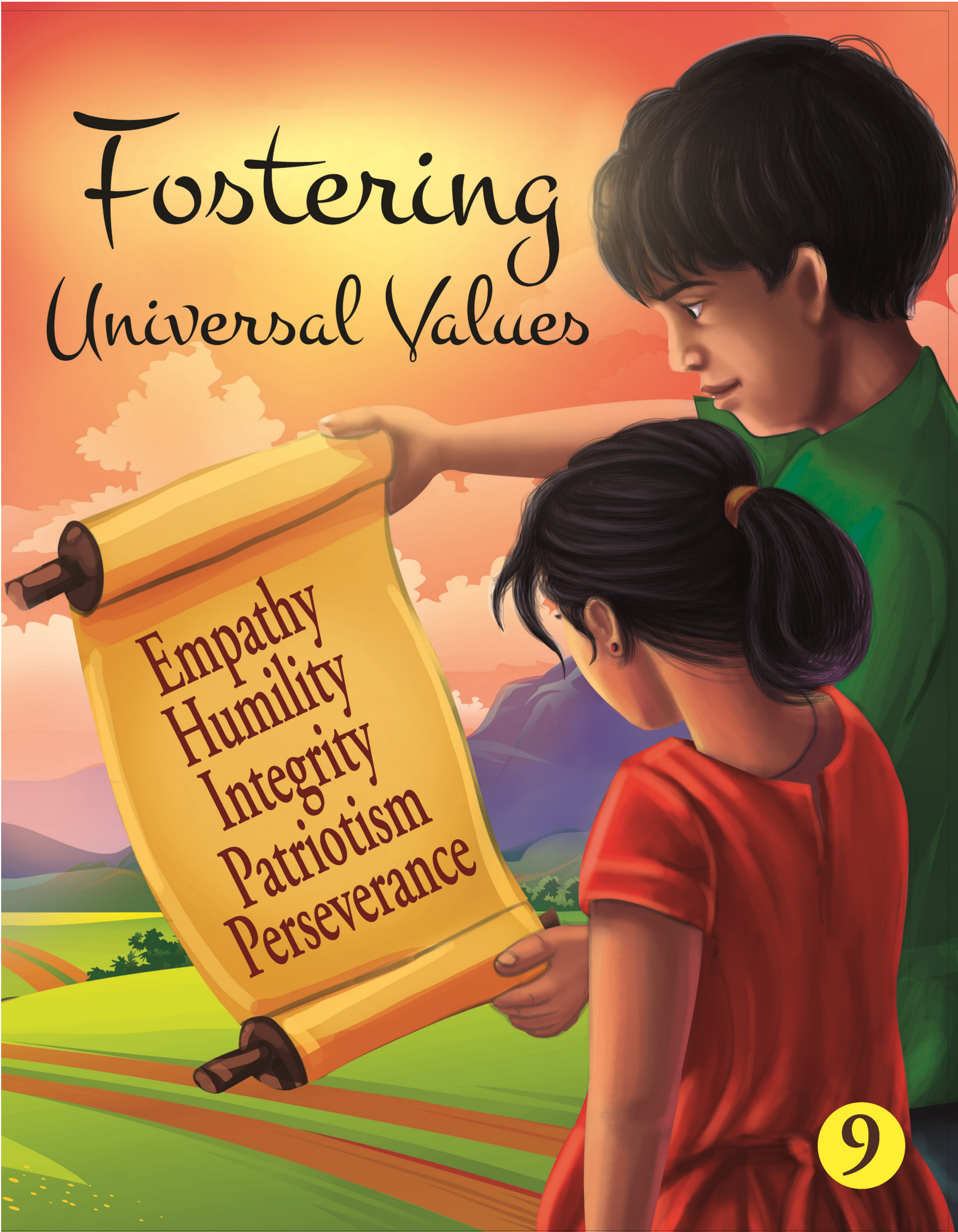


Fostering Universal Values

An illustration of two children, a boy and a girl, looking at a large yellow scroll. The boy, in a green shirt, is pointing at the scroll. The girl, in a red shirt, is holding the scroll. The scroll lists five universal values: Empathy, Humility, Integrity, Patriotism, and Perseverance. The background shows a landscape with green hills, a blue sky, and a sunset or sunrise.

Empathy
Humility
Integrity
Patriotism
Perseverance

FOSTERING UNIVERSAL VALUES



Fostering Universal Values

Second Edition published in 2024

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MRP ₹ 200/-



PREFACE

Students of today are the leaders of tomorrow. Hence, we as teachers and as educational institutions shoulder a great responsibility to inculcate in children, values like perseverance, resilience, dedication, mutual respect, rootedness in one's culture, spirituality, patriotism, etc.

This book 'Fostering Universal Values', is an attempt to build in children the values important for their lives, in a narrative, story format. The lessons proceed as conversations or stories, where children are exposed to ideas and situations that demand moral decision making. This learning that is dormant comes to the fore to choose the righteous path in real life.

We have highlighted in our books the importance of personal values like, sharing, caring, choosing the right company, being truthful, grateful etc.

The stories are narrated by a family member. We have consciously used Indian ways of addressing relationships in as many Indian languages as possible to help children understand the values of family and the linguistic diversity of the country.

The book places emphasis on children knowing about ordinary men, who have worked for the cause of the nation, selflessly, so that they understand that individuals can change societies, if they desire to.

The valour and selflessness of our men who guard us at the borders, is highlighted to help students become true patriots, and get inspired to be a part of the Armed Forces, to bring honour and glory to our motherland.

Most of the questions in the exercises have been consciously kept extrapolative, to help the students think and come up with answers that they deem appropriate, rather than directly from the text, as morality, like cognition grows when challenged.



The core content of the book comes from our ancient texts. We are thankful to the host of teachers from D A V Group of Schools, for carefully editing the content derived out of it and placing them in the right places, suitable to the age of the child.

There is no copyright on the content of this book. One can seek permission and print all or only certain chapters of the book. However, no unauthorized modification is permitted in any chapter. You may write to publications@davchennai.org for clarifications and permissions.

This is the first version of the book and could have not only omissions, but also areas of improvements. We request the reader to excuse us for them, but please do bring to our notice any feedback for correction and improvement in subsequent versions. We will remain grateful to you for your support and feedback.

Wise and good people use their knowledge for being compassionate and kind to all of God's creations, for protecting those who need to be and for spreading awareness where ever they can. Let us strive to make our students wise and good citizens of Bharat.

Lastly before signing off, we would like to express our profound gratitude to the Almighty, for Her blessings, guidance and encouragement in this small endeavour.

VIKAS ARYA

Chief Editor

Chennai | June 2024

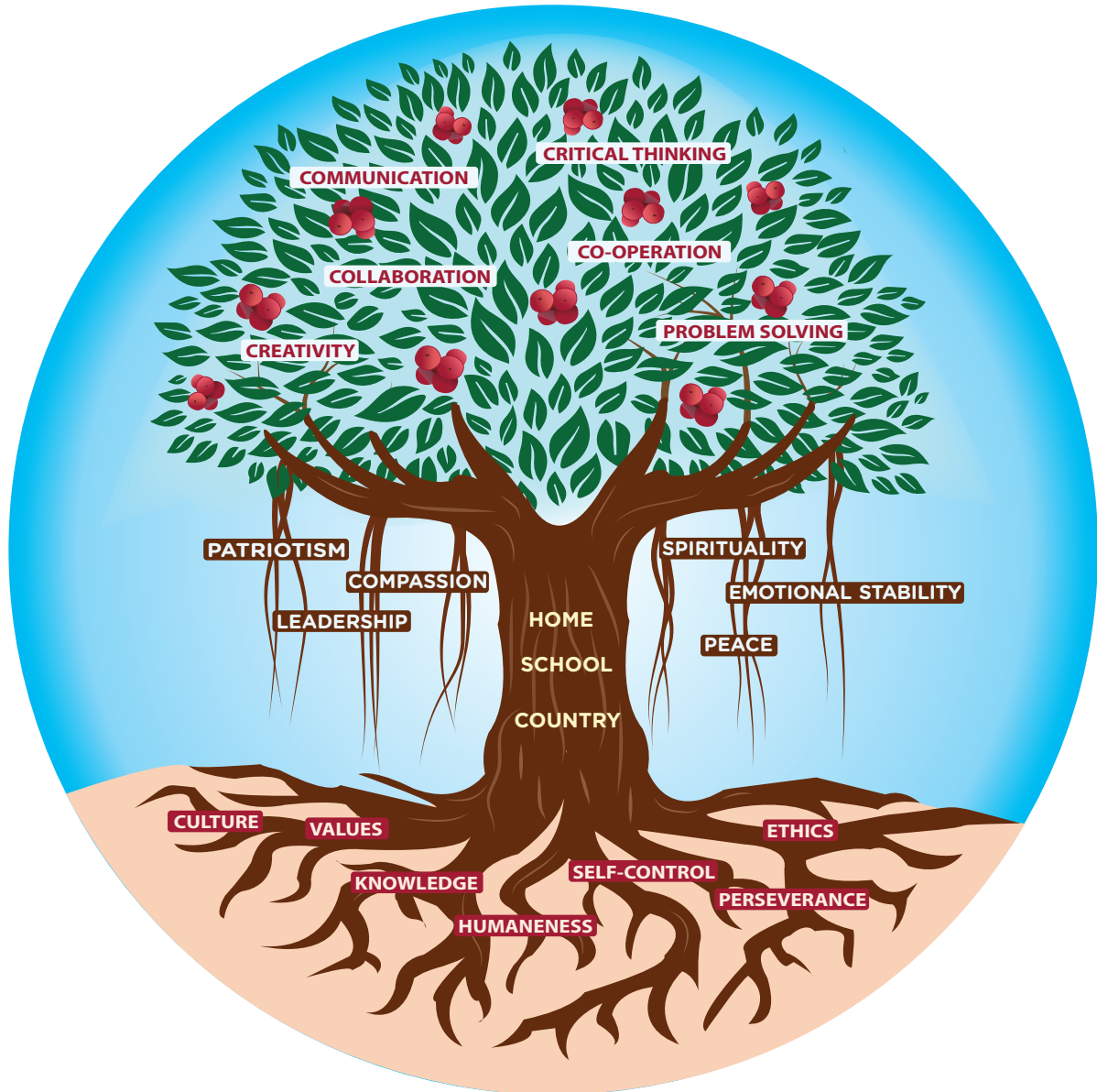


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The Learning Tree



1

DESIRES – 1

Expected learning outcome

Students understand that desires always increase

*Kavya was very fond of shoes. She already had four pairs of shoes and was pestering her **thakurda** (**grandfather in Bengali**) to buy another pair. Let's read on and find out what happens...*

Thakurda – Kavya, you are obsessed with shoes, aren't you?

Kavya – Yes, thakurda. I just love to wear different kinds of shoes. They look great with my different dresses.

Thakurda – Hmm...we all tend to have so many desires. Have you wondered why we want to satisfy our desires?

Kavya – Because we feel happy.

Thakurda – Ok, if you were to buy this additional pair of shoes, how long would it make you happy?

Kavya was confused.

Thakurda – You will be quite excited the first time you wear it. When you wear it for the second time, you will not be as excited as the first time around. The third time the excitement will reduce further. Your excitement will keep diminishing quickly, and soon it will become yet another pair of shoes in your wardrobe.

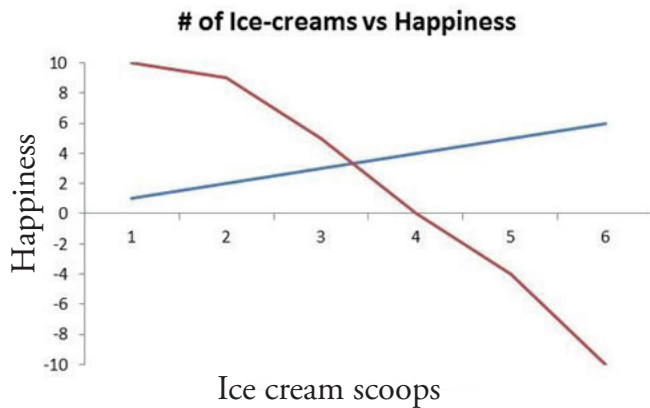
Kavya (after some thought) – I agree. I can recall a similar experience with the last pair of shoes that I purchased six months ago.

Thakurda – This is also applicable for say, ice cream, something I know you like as well.

Kavya – Yes, I especially like the chocolate flavour.



Thakurda – You will really look forward to having the first scoop of ice cream. If I offer you the second and third scoop, you will still enjoy it but not as much as the first one. If I then ask you to have the fourth scoop, you probably will still have it but will not really enjoy it. This indicates ‘Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility,’ that is your utility for a product declines as you have more of the same.



Kavya (laughingly) – And, if you were to offer me the fifth scoop, I will possibly vomit. It will become a punishment for me!

Thakurda – Also, I am sure you will agree that happiness from all eatables lasts only for a few seconds. It is the tongue that tastes the food and sends signals to your mind, which directs it to your soul. Your soul feels a sense of happiness because the taste is to your liking. However, once the food enters the food pipe and into your stomach, there is no further sense of enjoyment. Infact, if you have over-eaten junk food, you will have an uneasy feeling for the next few hours. Your body, a machine, will find it difficult to digest the food leading to acidity, thus giving your soul a sense of unhappiness.

Kavya – Yes! This does happen when I overeat. I realise later that I should not have done so. But then I cannot do much about it at that moment.

Thakurda – Interestingly, when a similar situation arises next time in a party, you tend to forget your earlier experience and once again overeat. You go through the same uneasiness, This cycle continues because we are not able to restrain our mind.

Thakurda – Coming back, if I were to offer you the same chocolate ice cream after a couple of days, you will once again enjoy it.

Kavya – That’s true.

Thakurda – Our various senses have a limited capacity to consume at a time. We soon get tired. You just cannot have the fifth scoop of ice cream on the same day. But after a break, we once again have an urge to consume. This process keeps continuing forever during our lifetime.



Thakurda – Let us consider a three-year-old child, who has never seen a gulab jamun. If a gulab jamun is kept in front of him along with many other dishes, will this child be attracted to it?

Kavya – Probably not.

Thakurda – Yes. He may not be attracted. On the other hand, imagine another three-year-old child who has tasted gulab jamun, recently. The moment he sees the gulab jamun, he would insist on eating it.

Kavya – Yes, this is because he has experienced it before.

Thakurda – Remember, every time you fulfil a desire, there is an ‘impression’ left on your mind. This is called ‘*Samskaar*.’ Whenever you see an object, your previous ‘impressions’ or ‘*Samskaars*’ get invoked, and you start craving for the particular object.

Thakurda – So, we can deduce that desires are never-ending. Every time you fulfil your desires you further reinforce your ‘impressions’ or *Samskaar*. After some time, when the situation arises again, your ‘*Samskaars*’ will once again attract you towards fulfilling your desire.

Thus, Desires only grow more intense as you keep yielding to them, they do not vanish. It is like the flame of a fire, that keeps rising when fuel is added to it.

Let’s talk about these

1. What happens when you overeat?
2. Recollect an instance, where you exercised restraint and was happy about it later.

Let’s do these exercises

a. Fill in the blanks:

1. Every time we fulfil our desire, there is _____ left on our mind which is called _____.



2. The 'Law of Diminishing Marginal Utility' states that_____
3. Our tongue tastes the food and sends signals to our_____which directs it to our_____through which we feel a sense of joy, if the food is to our liking.

b. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. Desires vanish by continually fulfilling them.
2. In a situation where we have over-eaten junk food, we feel uneasy because our body finds it difficult to digest the food leading to acidity.
3. Desires are like a virtuous cycle.
4. When we see a 'familiar object of our liking', our Samskaars get invoked, and we start craving for that particular object.
5. Your mind does not long for something that you have not experienced.
6. Wealth can make us happy always.
7. Consumption of tasty food gives everlasting happiness.

Let's have fun

Everyone is bound to have desires in life. To help you to understand yourself in a better way, make a list of your desires and check whether fulfilling them would enrich your life in the next 5 years.

Let's discuss

“Eat to live rather than live to eat” – Benjamin Franklin. Write a paragraph on the essence of the above statement. Have you overcome any of the desires that you had earlier? List them. Check whether they were self- centered / were for the benefits of other's too.



2

DEMYSTIFYING DEATH

Expected learning outcome

Students understand loss and grief

*When Darsh returned from school, he got to know that his **ajji (grandmother in Kannada)** suffered a heart attack and was in a critical condition in the hospital. Darsh loved his ajji who used to narrate to him numerous bedtime stories.*

Darsh visited her in the evening at the hospital. She lay unconscious and did not respond to Darsh. Unfortunately, she passed away the following morning. Darsh was heart broken. Tears rolled down his cheeks as he cried inconsolably.

The body was brought home and kept in the courtyard for relatives to pay their last respects.

Darsh – Amma (mother in Kannada), what happened to ajji? Why is she not responding to anyone?

Amma had no answer. She was also shattered. Darsh had never seen his **ajja (grandfather in Kannada)**, cry. But today was an exception.

Ajji's body was to be taken away for cremation. Darsh insisted that he would like to join. His father denied him permission, but Darsh who was crying profusely pleaded to come along. Ajja finally permitted Darsh to join.

The body was taken to an electrical crematorium. After the performance of funeral rites including chanting of mantras, the body was inserted into the combustion chamber.



Darsh came home, heartbroken. A week went by. Darsh spent a lot of time sitting beside ajja. He would always see him being sad. Darsh had numerous questions.

Darsh – Ajja, where has ajji gone? What exactly happened to her body? Why couldn't the doctors make her alright?

Ajja – This is a profound question, my son! May be some other time...

Darsh – No, ajja, please! I want to know!

Ajja realised the inquisitive urge in Darsh.

Ajja – Ok then, This body is like a complex machine.

Darsh – Machine?

Ajja – Yes, Darsh, this body is similar to, say a car, which is also a machine. This body is far more complex machine than a car. It has a heart that pumps blood continuously from when we are in the mother's womb, until the day we die. Can you imagine, the body has 1 lakh km long blood vessels. It's length is enough to go around the world twice!

Darsh – Wow!

Ajja – A car can be repaired by changing its parts. Even if it is a very old car, you can replace the entire engine, tyres, etc. and somehow make it work.



This body, which is also a machine, can be 'repaired' by doctors but not always. Science has made giant leaps, especially in the last two centuries. However, scientists and doctors have not been able to fully understand this complex machine.

Your ajji was quite healthy. She had no known medical complications like diabetes, high blood pressure, cholesterol etc. However, she had a sudden heart attack, and she passed away in the hospital. Though all her other organs were healthy, doctors could not do anything because something left her body.

Darsh – What left her body, ajja?

Ajja – It is the 'Soul,' my son. It is also known as '*Aatma*' in Sanskrit.



Darsh – What is this Soul? Can I see it?

Ajja – This is the ‘consciousness.’ Once, this leaves the body, nothing can be done. There is no way that it can be brought back into the body. That’s when we say the person has died and their breathing stops.

Darsh – Do I also have a soul?

Ajja – Yes, of course. Indeed you are the soul yourself!

Darsh – I am ‘Darsh’ ajja.

Ajja – My son, Darsh is just a name given to you by your parents when you were born. It is the way the world knows you. Names are given merely for convenience. Otherwise, it will be difficult for us to manage our day to day lives and interact with each other.

But if you take a step back, you will be able to realise that you are nothing but actually the ‘soul.’ That is the real you.

To be continued...

Let’s talk about these

1. What do you think happens to a person after death?
2. List a few ways by which people cope with grief and loss.
3. Explain in few lines the emotions that one goes through when one’s loved one passes away.

Questions and answers

1. Compare our body to a machine and list the
a) similarities b) differences
2. Explain the purpose of the name given to each and every one of us.
3. What is soul?



Let's do these exercises



a. Tick the correct answers:

1. The soul is the (**consciousness** / **unconsciousness**) present in our body.
2. Once the soul departs from the body, there (**is a way** / **is no way**) to bring it back into the body.

b. Fill in the blanks:

1. Soul is also known as _____ in Sanskrit.
2. Science has progressed by leaps and bounds, but it _____ to fully understand our complex body as scientists cannot even make a strand of _____.

c. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. Unlike a car, our body can be repaired and brought back to working condition by the doctors at all times.
2. All of us go through grief, at some point in our lives.

Activity

1. Read about the different rituals that are practised following the death of a person.
2. Have you felt extremely sad after losing something. How did you overcome it?
3. Why do we suffer intense grief?



Expected learning outcome

Students draw inspiration from a 13-year-old girl who fought for India's Independence

Prateek was very active in the NCC. After attending many rigorous camps, he was selected to represent Madhya Pradesh at the final Republic Day camp to be held in New Delhi. His stint as a Scout in Class VI and VII had also helped him immensely. January 26th was a proud day for him as he participated in the Republic Day parade.

Prateek intently watched the Indian Army, Navy and Air Force march past in all their finery and official decorations. He also witnessed the cultural tableaux presented by multiple states highlighting the diversity and richness of Indian culture. He was particularly intrigued by the tableaux presented by the state of Manipur. Titled “**13-year-old guerrilla fighter took on the might of the British**”, they were also celebrating the birth anniversary of Rani Gaidinliu.

“Rani Gaidinliu? Who was this lady?” he wondered. He had never even heard her name before.

Prateek was incidentally sitting beside another NCC cadet Hokishe, who was representing Nagaland at the NCC Republic day camp. Hokishe instantaneously remarked, “She was a great freedom fighter from Manipur. At a very young age of 13, she immersed herself in the freedom struggle. She was incidentally born on this day in the year 1915.”

Prateek – You mean, January 26th, 1915.

Hokishe – Yes, that's right.

Prateek – Can you tell me more about her?



Hokishe – Gaidinliu belonged to the Rongmei clan of the Zeliangrong tribe in the Tamenglong district of Manipur. She was the fifth amongst eight children. Brought up in a socially backward region, Gaidinliu could never receive formal education.



However, at the tender age of 10, Gaidinliu came under the influence of her cousin, Haipou Jadonang, who was

then leading a socio-political movement called *Heraka* (meaning 'pure'), seeking to drive out the British from the region. In six years, he was able to gather strong support from various tribes and emerged as a strong voice of opposition against foreign rule.

In February 1931, Jadonang was arrested, and in a mock trial by the British, he was found guilty. He was hanged in August 1931 at Imphal jail.

In the meantime, Gaidinliu became a strong force in the *Heraka* movement, leading guerrilla attacks on the British. With the death of Jadonang, the leadership of the *Heraka* movement fell upon Gaidinliu, who was then barely 16 years old.

Prateek – Wow! She was leading an entire movement against the British at the age of 16!

Hokishe – Yes, Prateek. She was a ferocious leader, who rebelled against British rule. She asked her Zeliangrong tribesmen to refuse to pay taxes and called out for freedom. In her struggle against the British, she was assisted by donations from the local Naga community. She soon posed a massive threat to the colonial rule in that region.

The British were so disturbed by her activities that they launched a manhunt to capture Gaidinliu. They announced a monetary reward for anyone who volunteered reliable information. Despite these efforts of the authorities, she evaded arrest by moving across villages, in the now Assam, Nagaland and Manipur region, with her dedicated followers.

Hokishe – In early 1932, her forces engaged in armed combat in the North Cachar Hills. With her dissent growing, the British assigned a special troop of the 'Assam Rifles' lead by Captain MacDonald to arrest Gaidinliu.



As soon as Captain MacDonald got a report of Gaidinliu and her followers being located in a village called Pulomi, he launched a surprise attack by sending a large force in the opposite direction. This was done to mislead Gaidinliu. Perplexed by the raid on the village, Gaidinliu and her followers were captured on October 17, 1932. She was handcuffed and taken on foot to Kohima and later tried in Imphal. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Prateek – Oh! That’s guerilla warfare. At 16, She has valiantly fought to drive out the colonial rulers from Manipur and Nagaland. What a patriot she was!

Hokishe – She served her sentence at Guwahati, Shillong, Aizawl, and Tura jails, from 1933 to 1947.

Prateek – So, was she released in 1947 only after India’s Independence?

Hokishe – Yes. She continued to work for the betterment of her community. She was given the title - ‘**Rani of the Nagas.**’ She was recognized as a freedom fighter and was felicitated with ‘**Padma Bhushan**’ in 1982.

However, She was relegated from memory, as she aged. She passed away in 1993 at the age of 78. A stamp was released in her memory in 1994. A commemorative coin was released in 2015.



Hokishe – It is sad that today, her struggle is lost in history as most of her countrymen haven’t even heard her name.

Prateek was embarrassed. He was also one among them.

(Acknowledgement – Articles available electronically on Yourstory.com; Livehistoryindia.com)

LET’S KNOW

In 1937, Nehru wrote about her: “What suppression of spirit they have brought to her who in the pride of her youth dared to challenge the Empire...And India does not even know of this brave child of the hills.”



With her relatives in 1992 (a year before her death)

Let's talk about these

1. Were women encouraged to take part in the freedom struggle? Do you think that the role of women in freedom struggle has been given due recognition? Justify.
2. Rani Gaidinliu's life and achievements, are an inspiration to all. Discuss.
3. Give a brief account on Rani Gaidinliu's unique contribution to the freedom struggle.

Let's do these exercises

a. Tick the correct answers:

1. Haipou Jadonang led the popular socio-political movement named (**Hoahao / Heraka**).
2. The movement led by Gaidinliu started practicing (**Ambush / Guerrilla**) attacks on the British authority.
3. Rani Gaidinilu was sentenced to (**47 years / life imprisonment**) at the age of (**23 / 16**) for leading a movement to drive out the British from Manipur and Nagaland.
4. The British assigned a special troop of the Assam Rifles led by (**Captain MacDonald / Major Robert Clive**) to arrest Gaidinliu.

b. Fill in the blanks:

1. Gaidinliu could never receive any formal education because she was brought up in a _____.
2. Gaidinliu posed a major threat to the colonial rule as she asked the Zeliangrong tribesmen to _____ and _____.
3. Gaidinliu and her followers were located in a village called _____ where the British launched a _____ in the opposite direction.
4. Gaidinliu was given the title of _____ and was felicitated with the _____ in 1982.
5. Gaidinliu's movement was assisted by donations from _____.

c. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. Gaidinliu's activities had troubled the British to such an extent that they had launched a manhunt to capture her.
2. Haipou Jadonang died in a military coup by the British in Imphal.
3. In early 1932, her forces engaged in armed combat with the Assam Rifles in the Garo and Khasi Hills.
4. Gaidinliu was a great freedom fighter, a ferocious and capable leader.

Let's have fun



Decoding:

Decode the sentence by writing the letters against each number in the given space.

A - 4	B - 3	C - 6	D - 1	E - 25	F - 1	G - 3	H - 7	I - 18
J - 2	K - 23	L - 26	M - 1	N - 15	O - 5	P - 14	Q - 17	R - 8
S - 9	T - 10	U - 12	V - 16	W - 9	X - 20	Y - 22	Z - 24	

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4

IRON MAN OF INDIA!

Expected learning outcome

Students understand why Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is referred to as the 'Iron man of India'.

It was October 31st, 'Rashtriya Ekta Diwas' (National Unity Day) is celebrated every year to pay tribute to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. On this solemn occasion, the teacher asked the class to stand up and sing the National Anthem.

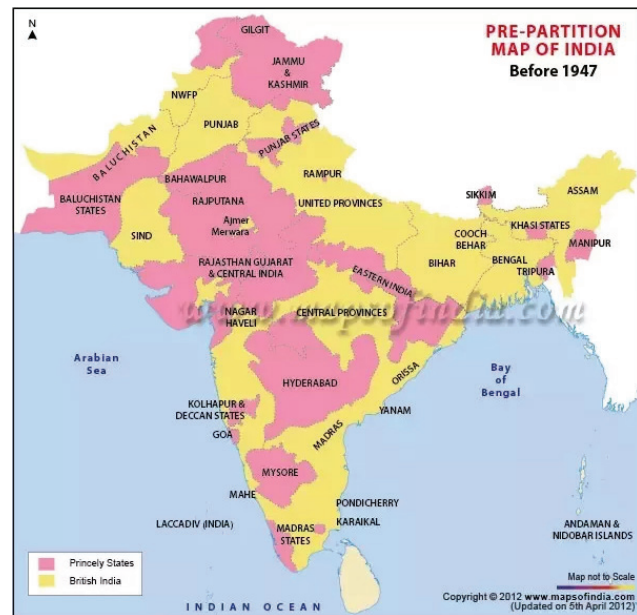
Kaushik – Ma'am, what is the significance of the National Unity Day?

Teacher – **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**, popularly known as the Iron Man of India, was born on October 31, 1875, in Nadiad, Gujarat. His birth anniversary is celebrated as the National Unity Day, as he played a monumental role in making India united post-independence in 1947.

Sohin – What did he do precisely?

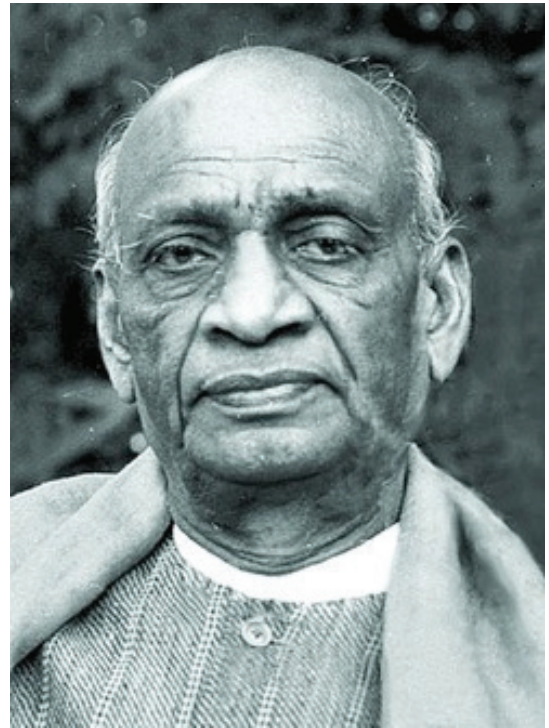
Teacher – Let us go back into history to understand the context. We will then be able to appreciate his invaluable contribution.

Teacher – Prior to 1947, India was divided into two sets of territories, one being the territories of “*British India*”, which were under direct control of the British Empire through the Governor-General of India, and the other the “*Princely states*”, which were legally controlled by the hereditary Indian rulers, with titles such as Maharaja, Raja, Nizam, Nawab etc. However, for all practical purposes, they were agents of the British.



Kaushik – It can be seen from the map, that a significant portion of our country was princely states. Why did the British allow these princely states to exist? Could they have not conquered them as well?

Teacher – That’s a very good question. These were small states with very limited powers, and they helped the British with local administration. This helped the British to adopt the policy of divide and rule to control this country with a large geographical expanse. There were 565 princely states existed before 1947. These princely rulers helped the British maintain law and order. They fully cooperated with British on matters of trade, external policies etc., which enabled the British to continue to exploit the country economically, thereby, taking away significant wealth, to their land thus fulfilling the core objective of colonisation.



There were no more than 100,000 British nationals in India at any point of time, controlling over 38 crore Indians in the subcontinent.

Kaushik – This is very sad. How did Shri Patelji unite us?

Teacher – As British were preparing to leave India, they came up with a devious plan to leave the Indian subcontinent divided and weakened forever. They declared that each of the princely states had one of the three options: (a) Accede to India; (b) Accede to Pakistan; (c) Remain Independent.

The partition between India and Pakistan was by itself a scary proposition. Further division of the country with princely states claiming their own independence would have been catastrophic. Indian nationalists and large segments of the public feared that if these states did not accede, most of the people and territory would be fragmented. Sardar Patel was considered the best man for the task of achieving the unification of princely states with the Indian dominion. He was affectionately given the title of ‘Sardar’ to reflect his firm unbending leadership qualities.

Kaushik – Convincing 565 Princely states to accede to India, must have been an onerous task.

Teacher – That’s true. But Sardar Patel was a statesman of integrity, practical acumen and resolve to accomplish the monumental task. He asked Shri V. P. Menon, a senior civil servant

with who worked on the partition of India, to become his right-hand man as the Secretary to Government of India in the Ministry of States.



In May 1947, Patel began lobbying with the princes, attempting to make them receptive towards dialogue with the future government and forestall potential conflicts. Patel used social meetings and unofficial surroundings to engage most of the monarchs, inviting them for lunch and tea at his home in Delhi. At these meetings, Patel explained that there was no inherent conflict between mainland India and the princely order. Patel invoked the patriotism of India's monarchs, asking them to join in the independence of their nation and act as responsible rulers who cared about the future of their people. He persuaded the princes of the states about the impossibility of independence from the Indian Republic, especially in the presence of growing opposition from their subjects. He proposed favourable terms for merger, including granting of certain privileges for the rulers' descendants.

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Kaushik – Just convincing them worked, ma'am?

Teacher – No Kaushik. While encouraging the rulers to act out of patriotism, Patel did not rule out force. Stressing that the princes would need to accede to India in good faith, he set a deadline of 15th August 1947 for them to sign the 'Instrument of Accession' document. All but three of the states willingly merged into the Indian union; only Jammu and Kashmir, Junagadh, and Hyderabad did not want to.

Gaurav – What happened then?

Teacher – Patel sent in the army to occupy Junagadh and Hyderabad. Both of them had a majority Hindu population though they were ruled by a Muslim ruler. Subsequently, a plebiscite (direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question) was organized wherein the people of both Junagadh and Hyderabad overwhelmingly supported accession to India.

This event formed the cornerstone of Patel's popularity in the post-independence era. Even today he is remembered as the man who united India. He is, in this regard, compared to Otto von Bismarck of Germany, who took similar decisive steps in the European region in 1860s.

Sohin – What about Jammu and Kashmir, ma'am?

Teacher – Jammu and Kashmir was a majority Muslim state, its ruler Maharaja Hari Singh, was a Hindu. He initially wanted to remain independent not acceding either to India or Pakistan. However, in early 1948 when Pakistani infiltrators attacked Jammu and Kashmir,



Maharaja Hari Singh signed for accession into India so that the Indian Army could help him resist the invasion. The matter got referred to the United Nations. At this stage, a plebiscite was offered as an option to determine the people's will, which Pakistan did not favour. Jammu and Kashmir thus remained an integral part of India as did the other 564 princely states. However, Pakistani troops by then had managed to occupy a significant portion of western Jammu and Kashmir which till date remains with them as Pakistan occupied Kashmir (PoK).



Teacher – Patel's mental abilities were far ahead than anyone else in those days, and his physical strength was legendary. That is why Sardar Patel is known as the 'Iron Man of India'.

Sohin – I have heard a story about Sardar Patel's bravery, related to his childhood.

Once he developed a boil in his armpit and during those days in his village, quacks would heat an iron rod and put it on the affected area. In the case of Patel, the quack was a little reluctant as Patel was very young. But the young Patel asked him to do it fast as the rod would otherwise become cold. He did not wait for the quack to do the lashing and he did it by himself. Everyone around him was stunned!

Teacher – Yes, Sardar Patel was both, physically and mentally strong as well as hard working. Such was his academic brilliance that even without a formal collage education, he topped every exam in England and finished his studies in a short span of time. He was a strict vegetarian.

Kaushik – Sardar Patel was India's first Home Minister, wasn't he?

Teacher – Yes, he was both the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister after independence. Sardar Patel withdrew from being elected as the President of Congress in 1946 at the request of Gandhiji. He would have otherwise been the First Prime Minister of India.

Sohin – Till when did Sardar Patel serve his motherland?

Teacher – Only for 3 years after independence. He passed away on December 15, 1950, due to a massive heart attack at the age of 75. Patel was posthumously awarded the 'Bharat Ratna', India's highest civilian honour, in 1991. Also, in the year 2014, it was decided to celebrate his birth anniversary as 'National Unity Day'.

Kaushik – What a fabulous life!



Teacher – Yes! You can also watch some of the documentary films on Sardar Patel to learn more about him. *Vande Mataram!*

(Acknowledgement – Articles available electronically on Wikipedia.org; Statueofunity.in)

Let's talk about these

1. What are your key learnings from the life of Sardar Patel?
2. Find out why he was given the title 'Sardar?'

Let's do these exercises

a. Answer the following:

1. Why is Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel called the Iron Man of India? Write a note on his inspiring character.
2. What was the strategy adopted by Sardar Patel to unite India at the time of independence?
3. What was the devious plan of the British before leaving India?
4. What quality/ies of Sardar, would you like to emulate to contribute towards nation building?

b. Find the meanings of the following words using a dictionary:

- 1) accede 2) fragmented 3) merger 4) preposition

c. Match the following

1.	The Chief Secretary of Ministry of States	Hari Singh
2.	Ruler of Jammu and Kashmir in early 1948	Bharat Ratna
3.	Direct vote of all members of an electorate	Vegetarianism
4.	India's highest civilian award	Plebiscite
5.	Vallabhbhai Patel was a strong believer of	V.P. Menon

d. Projects

1. Enact a scene from the life of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
2. Find out about the family of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel today. Do they enjoy any special privileges? Comment.



5

INDIAN MILITARY HISTORY

Expected learning outcome

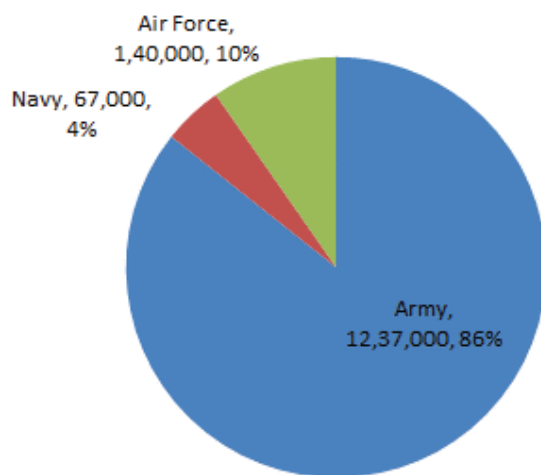
Students gain an overview of the Indian Military history.

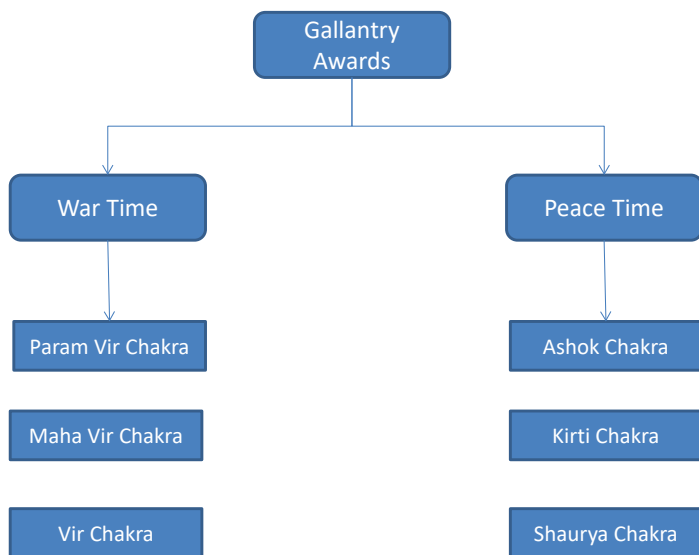
The Indian Armed Forces comprise of three professional uniformed services: Army, Navy and Air Force, supported by paramilitary organizations including Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Central Industrial Security Force (CISF), Assam Rifles, Territorial Army, Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), etc.

The armed forces epitomize the ideals of service, sacrifice, patriotism and the composite culture of the country. With a strength of over 14 lakh active personnel, it is the world's 2nd largest military force after China. The President of India serves as the formal Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces, while the Executive authority is vested in the Prime Minister and the chosen council of ministers.

Amongst the armed forces, the Army is the largest with over 12.37 lakh (86%) personnel, followed by Air Force at 1.4 lakh (10%) and Navy at 67,000 (4%). India spends Rs. 3,00,000 crores on its defence forces annually. Of this, approximately Rs. 1,00,000 crore is spent towards weapon systems and modernisation. Rs. 2,00,000 crores is allocated towards salaries and other day-to-day running costs.

A career in defence forces promises to be one of the most prestigious and respected positions in the country. One can join the Indian Armed Forces either on completion of schooling or on completion of graduation. The three branches of the Indian armed forces jointly operate





the flagship institution National Defence Academy (NDA) at Khadakwasla near Pune which nurtures bright young minds, straight out of school, transforming them into Officers. Students aspiring to join NDA need to clear an entrance exam followed by a 5-day interview. Unlike other government institutions in India, there is no reservations based on caste or religion. Recruitment is only on merit.

Indian defence forces are very well-known for their grit and valour. Decorations are awarded to them for extraordinary bravery and courage as well as distinguished services during times of war and peace. These gallantry awards are announced twice a year - on the occasion of the Republic Day and the Independence Day. They can be categorized into:

- War Time Gallantry Awards:** They are given during wars or battles. These awards are given for the valour shown in the battlefield in the face of the enemy. Order of precedence of these awards is the Param Vir Chakra, the Mahavir Chakra and the Vir Chakra. A total of 20 Army and one Air Force personnel have been awarded the Param Vir Chakra till date.
- Peace Time Gallantry Awards:** These are awarded for the courage and bravery shown away from the battlefield. These awards are generally given for counter-insurgency operations, i.e. to neutralize the terrorists trying to spread violence in the country. Order of precedence of these awards is the Ashoka Chakra, the Kirti Chakra, and the Shaurya Chakra. A total of 86 Ashoka Chakras have been awarded till now.



Param Vir Chakra



Ashoka Chakra

Kirti Chakra

Shaurya Chakra

Post our independence in August 1947, Indian military has fought five direct conventional wars with neighbouring countries (Four with Pakistan and one with China). These are the direct conventional wars.

Year	War Against	Remarks
1947–48	Pakistan	Immediately after independence, India and Pakistan fought a bitter war, also known as the first Kashmir War. Pakistan attacked Jammu and Kashmir sending its troops disguised as tribal militia. India successfully defended the oppressive Pakistani Army and retained control over two-thirds of Kashmir including, the Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh regions. Pakistan, however, managed to gain control over one-third of Kashmir, which is today known as PoK. (Pakistan occupied Kashmir) (refer to the map given).
1962	China	China attacked India. We were unprepared and completely taken by surprise. It gave full opportunity for China to attack Aksai Chin (easternmost part of Jammu and Kashmir) and some parts of Arunachal Pradesh. India lost the war after suffering heavy casualties. India ceded to China allowing them to acquire control over most regions of Aksai Chin. (refer to the map given)
1965	Pakistan	Taking advantage of India's weakened military power after the 1962 Indo-China war, Pakistan once again tried to infiltrate into Kashmir on a large-scale with the objective of precipitating an insurgency against the Indian rule. India retaliated by launching a full-scale military attack. The 17-day war caused thousands of casualties on both sides and witnessed the largest engagement of armoured vehicles and the largest tank battle since World War II. India successfully defended its territory.

Year	War Against	Remarks
1971	Pakistan	<p>This was a direct military confrontation between India and Pakistan during the Bangladesh Liberation War in 1971.</p> <p>Bangladesh, then East Pakistan wanted to be a new Independent nation as they were not treated equally. It was 1,600 km away from the mainland- West Pakistan. Discontent had been brewing right since 1947 when Pakistan was formed. The Western Pakistan military tried to violently crush the demand for independence, leading to millions of deaths in East Pakistan. This, in turn, led to a huge influx of refugees from East Pakistan into India (West Bengal). India intervened diplomatically, but a full-scale war began when Pakistan launched pre-emptive air strikes on 11 Indian airbases on December 3, 1971, leading to India's entry into the war of independence in East Pakistan on the side of Bangladesh nationalist forces. Lasting just 13 days, it is one of the shortest wars in history. India decisively won the war. Pakistan surrendered, and approximately 93,000 Pakistani soldiers were taken as prisoners by the Indian army, who were released later.</p>
1999	Pakistan	<p>The Kargil War was an armed conflict between India and Pakistan between May and July 1999 in the Kargil sector of Jammu and Kashmir and along the Line of Control (LoC). The cause of the war was once again the infiltration by the Pakistani soldiers and militants into positions on the Indian side of the LoC, which now serves as the de facto border between the two countries. 'Operation Vijay' successfully cleared the Kargil section.</p>



The map shows the parts of Kashmir under control of India, Pakistan and China post the 1947–48 and 1962 wars with Pakistan and China respectively.



Proxy War: Though India has not fought any full-scale direct war since 1999, our military has constantly been engaged in proxy wars. Almost every day India faces a ceasefire violation from the Pakistani side over the Kashmir issue, with firing across the Line of Control (LoC). Pakistan tries to send militants to India to launch terrorist attacks not only in Kashmir but also in different parts of the country. The Indian army retaliates by neutralizing these militants as they try to cross into India, and also occasionally conducting surgical strikes to destroy the terrorist camps on the other side of the LoC. It is unfortunate that a non-aggressive India is being continuously drawn into military conflict with Pakistan.

(Acknowledgement – Articles available electronically on Wikipedia.org)

Let's talk about these

1. Do you feel inspired and motivated to attempt the NDA entrance examination?
2. Have you ever been to the Wagah Border in Amritsar? Write about the visit, if you have. If you have not, find out more on it and write a note on it.

Let's do these exercises

a. Fill in the blanks:

1. A career in defence forces promises _____
2. Indian defence forces are known for their _____
3. Full form of LoC is _____

b. Answer the following:

1. Write a note on
 - a) NDA
 - b) Gallantry Awards (War time and Peace time)
 - c) Kargil War
2. Describe India-Pakistan wars in detail.
3. Why do we need the 'Indian Armed Forces'?
4. 'The value of discipline in day to day life is learnt'. Explain
5. What is patriotism?
6. What is the role played by the Indian Army in nation building?

Activity

Make a chart on the various medals in the Indian Army. Find out about the Sena medals.

FACT SEARCH

Find out the allocation for defence in the Indian Budget.

6

DESIRES – 2

Expected learning outcome

Students understand the three types of desires

Kavya was having an interesting conversation with her thakurda on desires. Thakurda describes the different kinds of desires and the futility of chasing desires.

Kavya – Fulfilling one’s desire is a vicious cycle. Our entire life is spent chasing our wants. The happiness experienced is momentary. It is like being on a treadmill, wherein you keep running but do not get anywhere. After many years of our life’s journey, we realise that the ladder we were climbing, was kept against the wrong wall.

Kavya – I can think of yet another analogy. Chasing desires is akin to chasing a mirage. You believe that there is water at a distance, try to reach it only to realise that the water seems further away.

Thakurda – Yes. Have you heard of Alexander?

Kavya – Oh yes, the Greek king who built a large empire.

Thakurda – Alexander, was homeward after his conquests. He fell seriously ill on the way. With death staring at his face, Alexander realised how his victories, his great army, his sharp sword and all his wealth were of no consequence. He now longed to reach home to see his mother’s face and bid her adieu. But, he had to accept the fact that his sinking health would not permit him to reach his distant homeland. So, the mighty conqueror lay sunken and pale, helplessly waiting to breathe his last.



He called his Generals and said, “I desire that when my coffin is being carried to the grave, the path leading to the graveyard be strewn with gold, silver and precious stones which I have collected in my treasury, I want both my hands be kept dangling out of my coffin.”

The Generals were surprised at the king’s strange wishes. However, Alexander’s favourite General replied, “O king, we assure you that all your wishes shall be fulfilled. But tell us why do you make such strange wishes?”

At this Alexander took a deep breath and said, “I would like the world to know of the key lessons that I have learnt now. I want the gold and silver to be strewn on the path to the graveyard to tell people that not even a fraction of that wealth will accompany me upon my death. I spent all my life with the greed for power, earning riches but alas, I cannot take anything with me. Let people realise that it is a waste of time to chase wealth. About my other wish of having my hands dangling out of the coffin, I want people to know that I came empty handed into this world and empty handed I leave.”

With these words, the king closed his eyes. Soon death conquered him and he breathed his last...

Kavya – This is quite an intrigue. We all come empty handed and leave the world in the same manner. We do not take anything along.

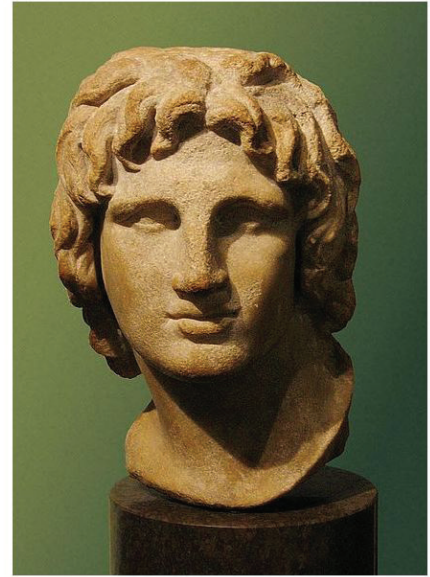
Thakurda – Yes Kavya. Happiness lies in experiencing internal peace and contentment. Chasing desires is a never-ending, futile exercise. Unfortunately, we are all deeply caught in this complex web.

Thakurda – Have you ever wondered what the different types of desires are?

Kavya – What are they, thakurda?

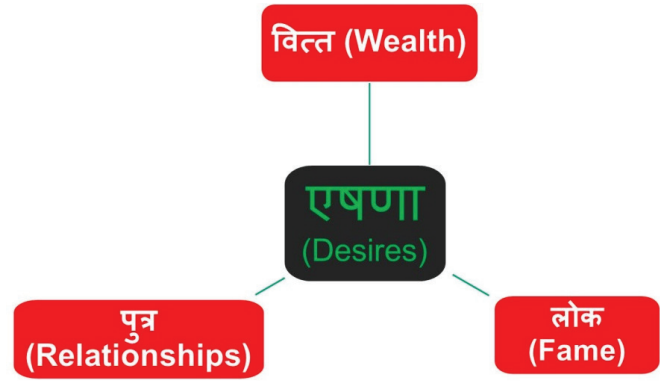
Thakurda – Desires are also known as ‘*Aishnaas*.’ The three types of desires are: (a) *Vitha* (Wealth); (b) *Putra* (Relationships); (c) *Loka* (Fame)

- a) ***Desire for Wealth:*** Wealth in this context refers to all material possessions, including house, clothes, food, cars, holidays, bank balance etc. It can be understood as all those materialistic possessions that money can possibly buy.



b) **Desire for Relationships:** Human beings have multiple relationships—father, mother, brother, sister, grandmother, grandfather, son, daughter, friend etc. Presence of strong family bonds gives us immense comfort.

c) **Desire for Fame:** We all like to become famous, though we may not always feel comfortable admitting it. Fame is attractive because you believe that once you are famous, wherever you go, your good reputation will precede you. People will think well of you. You will be safe from rejection. Therefore, the idea of being famous has a great appeal.



Kavya – Should we do away with all desires?

Thakurda – Ideally yes, Kavya.

Kavya – But then, how will we survive? Don't we need house, clothes, food etc. for our living?

Thakurda – Your question is valid. There are two aspects to this:

- A. Reduce your needs: We all tend to consume far more than what we actually need in our lives. We should always try to minimize our wants. The lesser you consume, the better it is. Every time you want to purchase something, think about – Do I really need this? Is there a better use for this money?
- B. Utilise whatever you need to, with a sense of detachment. When we say that we should not have desires, we refer to the strong sense of attachment associated with it.

Kavya – Can you elaborate, please?

Thakurda – You may make use of various materialistic things in your everyday life as per your need. What really matters is whether you are attached to those possessions. If these possessions vanish from your life, will you get upset?

Thakurda – Let us take an example. You need to travel within a city from Point A to Point B which is very far. There is a local train available between the two points which will get you there relatively quickly and will also cost you less. Though safe, the journey will, cause you some inconvenience as you will need to walk to the station, stand in a queue to purchase

the ticket, wait for the train to come, board a crowded train etc. Now, since you have the money, you do not want to put yourself through any inconvenience. Therefore you decide to take an air-conditioned cab which will cost you 5 times more and double the time. In this case, you are merely fulfilling your desire for physical comfort.



We need to look at various materialistic things around us, more as a tool for us to lead our lives rather than making them our core objective.

Kavya – I remember, my teacher advising us: ‘**Eat to Live**’ rather than ‘**Live to Eat.**’

Thakurda – Exactly. We should eat because we need to lead a healthy life. Food gives us the required energy to perform our daily duties. We should have a variety of vegetables, pulses, cereals fruits, dry fruits, milk, occasional sweets, etc., to keep ourselves fit. But people who consistently overeat or eat only unhealthy food, just for the taste of it, are ‘Living to eat.’ They are not doing justice to their own lives.

Let’s talk about these

1. According to your understanding of the lesson where does true happiness lie?
2. What message did Alexander want to convey to the world?

Let’s do these exercises

a. Tick the correct answers:

1. We come to this world empty handed and leave this world (**empty** / **full**) handed.
2. We need to (**maximize** / **minimize**) our needs so that we consume responsibly.
3. We should utilise things with a sense of (**attachment** / **detachment**).

b. Fill in the blanks:

1. Happiness lies in experiencing _____ and _____.

2. There are three types of desires namely _____, _____ and _____.
3. Alexander's last desire to keep his hand dangling out the coffin indicating that _____.
4. Chasing desires for happiness is like following a _____ wherein we believe that water there is at a distance but later on we realise that it is _____.

c. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. The desire for material goods is called Vitha Aishnaa.
2. Chasing wealth for the entire life is a sheer waste of time and energy.
3. We should use things more as a tool for us to lead our lives rather than making them our core objective.

Let's have fun

Make a list of things that you "WANT" and "NEED." Think about how you can reduce your wants and utilize only those things that you need.

Wants	Needs





NOBLE INDIAN TRADITIONS/ CUSTOMS - 1

Expected learning outcome

Students give unconditional love to parents and grandparents

Nani was explaining about Pancha Maha Yajnya, as prescribed by Indian customs. Brahma Yajnya (Meditation) and Dev Yajnya (Agnihotra) were the first two. Let us look at the next one is.

Nani – So, the third Yajnya is ‘**Pitra Yajnya.**’ What can you possibly guess by the word ‘*Pitra*’?

Agasti – Is it related to ‘Pita,’ which in few languages means ‘Father’?

Nani – Yes, that is partially right. The word ‘*Pitra*’ here refers to our elders, including parents, grandparents, teachers and other relatives. Pitra Yajnya is nothing but, respecting and assisting our elders in all possible ways, every day. It is our bounden duty.

Nani – It is rather unfortunate that as we grow up, we tend to ignore our elders. We love our parents during our childhood because they do so much for us. They provide for all comforts in life, including food, clothing, shelter, education and above all true love. However, slowly our bonding with our parents decreases.

Think about it! As a 2-year old, if you cannot see your mother even for a few minutes, you feel insecure. You start crying, yearning to hug her to feel secure.



Agasti – I noticed that the kindergarten children of our school were not willing to leave their parents, on their first day to school. The teacher gently took them inside the class.



Nani – Soon you start growing up. In the initial years, you go home and cannot wait to share everything with your parents, regarding what happened at school. Slowly, things begin to change. You start having your own secrets. Sometimes friends become more important. Isn't that true?

Agasti – Yes, nani.

Nani – One more interesting aspect develops in you. You start judging your own parents. You start comparing them with parents of other children.

Agasti – Yes, we do tend to compare based on wealth. We compare ourselves based on the kind of things we carry to school, places we go on holidays, the dresses we sometimes wear to school other than the school uniform etc.

Nani – Also, we tend to judge our parents based on their education and social status. Many children have an inferiority complex because they feel their parents are not as well educated as parents of other children in their class.

Nani – Indeed, the whole definition of being educated or not, boils down to knowing English. If our parents can speak English and if that is the mode of communication at home as well, we feel very proud. We tend to believe that we are an *educated* family!

Agasti – What you are saying is so true! This is precisely how many of us tend to think. Indeed, I must admit that many of us feel uncomfortable with our parents visiting the school for parent-teacher meetings or other functions if they cannot speak well in English.

Nani – Yes, English is an important language to know in today's context but not at the cost of ignoring our own mother tongue.

Nani – Also remember, our ancient wisdom says that an educated person is one who imbibes key human values like honesty, integrity, compassion, non-violence, patience, hardwork etc. A daily wage earner, is far more educated if he is 'value driven,' compared to a doctor, lawyer, businessman or a senior bureaucrat, who owns a luxury car, speaks correct English, but having none of these values.



Agasti – Nani, isn't this very idealistic?

Nani – Yes it may sound so. But then this is the absolute truth.

Nani – Most of us are becoming very transactional, influenced by the world around us. Once we grow up, finish our education and start earning, we physically and emotionally move further away from our parents. We are no longer dependent on them financially or otherwise. But they become dependent on us. They age and retire from their professions. They often fall sick and have special needs. At such times, we start seeing them as a burden. When this ignorance envelopes us, we fail to reciprocate the unconditional love, that we were once showered with.

Nani – When children are young, they '*stay with the parents.*' When parents get old, and children become adults, they often comment: '*My parents stay with me.*' The tacit difference conveys a lot!

Agasti – Yes nani. One day, my best friend, Ashok, was very sad in school. When I enquired, he mentioned that his grandmother was going away to stay in an old-age home.

Nani – Agasti, this is happening all around. We did not have the concept of old age or retirement home till a few years ago. But now, we see a proliferation of them which is very sad.

Old people like to spend time with their children and grandchildren. Sharing their experiences. This make them feel satisfied. The younger generation also would immensely benefit out of this.

Agasti – I understand nani. I have another question. May I ask?

Nani – Yes. Sure.

Agasti – At times, our elders may have wrong views. Should we simply accept it out of respect for them?

Nani – This is a wonderful question. Obviously, you first need to genuinely understand as view, in many cases, when we think they are wrong it could just be our inability to appreciate their perspective. However, if you still strongly feel that it arises from some superstitious beliefs, it is fine to put forward your viewpoint, with a sense of humility. We should always side with the truth, but politely and humbly.

Agasti – Thank you nani! I feel so lucky to be able to spend time with you. I am also glad my parents stay with you.



Let's talk about these

1. Do you feel that talking fluently in a particular language elevates you as a human being? What makes you think so?
2. We should always be attached to our roots and be proud of who we are irrespective of our economic status. Discuss.

Answer the following

1. What is the difference between being literate and being educated? How can we educate ourselves to be sensitive towards the feelings of others?
2. How can we show unconditional love towards our parents? Write in your own words.
3. Is it morally and ethically correct to leave our parents in an old-age home especially when they need us the most? Ponder over this and pen down your thoughts.
4. Elderly people need our time, love and concern only. Do you agree? How much of quality time do you spend with your parents / grandparents at home?
5. How can you make your mother / father feel special? Make a list of things which she/he likes you to do? Try to do one such thing every day to make them happy.

Express yourself!

Write about some qualities in your grandparents which inspire you to become like them when you grow up. You can use the hints given.

Hint [concern for the family- unconditional love: wisdom: kind-hearted- storytelling sessions- preparing delicious food..]

Let's do!

Visit an old-age home with your family/friends and observe how your love, concern and interaction can make a difference in their lives.

Activity

List five ways by which you can help your parents at home.



NATIVE INDIAN COWS

Expected learning outcome

Students understand the significance of cows in providing nourishment for human beings

*Atharva's **paatti (grandmother in Tamil)** was explaining to him, the various ways in which cow is useful for humans. Apart from dairy products, the cow dung is also a rich source of manure, enabling farmers to return to 'organic farming.'*

Atharva was quite surprised to know about the different ways by which cow nourishes us, humans. No wonder, our ancient literature refers to cow as 'Gaumata'. Paatti wanted to discuss another important aspect....

Paatti – Did you know that there are different breeds of cows?

Atharva – What exactly do we mean by a breed?

Paatti – A breed is a specific group of animals having a homogeneous appearance and other characteristics that distinguish it from another group of animals of the same species.

Atharva – So, does it mean that there are cows of different types?

Paatti – Yes. India historically has 37 cattle breeds. These have existed in India over the last several centuries. Five of these — Gir, Sahiwal, Red Sindhi, Tharparkar and Rathi — have also been known for their milk yielding prowess.

Paatti – Let me take you back to the 1950s to explain a key development in the Indian dairy industry. India had just emerged from ruthless exploitation by the British during their 200 years of rule in India. Poverty was widespread. More importantly, we were yet to come out of the colonial mindset. Whatever the western world advised, was accepted.



Atharva – Paatti, I guess that is partially true today as well.

Paatti – Yes. That's right. Back then in the 1950s, we were one amongst the largest cattle holders of the world, but the cows were malnourished due to limited availability of food, therefore milk yield was relatively low. All we should have done was to help small farmers increase the quality of cattle feed and water intake to help us increase the milk yield.

Paatti – But at this juncture, our inferiority complex, coupled with blind appreciation for the Western world led us adopt a different approach. We were made to believe that our native breeds were inherently of very poor quality. Therefore, to increase our milk yield, they had to be cross-bred with exotic breeds from Europe. The European countries sponsored multiple overseas trips for officials from the Indian Animal Husbandry department and showed them the 'scientific' approach adopted by them.

Atharva – What happened then?

Paatti – They slowly and steadily introduced their own breeds in India - Jersey and Holstein Friesian (HF). Yes, there was an increase in milk output in the short term. But, we completely missed the point that native Indian breeds had adapted to Indian climatic conditions over several centuries and required minimal maintenance related to specific shelters, medicines etc. However, these exotic breeds required to be kept in very high-cost, air-cooled, all-weather shelters, and required expensive stall feeding and medical care.

This practice was followed more assiduously with every passing decade, which triggered a two-pronged crisis. On the one hand, it set off a systematic destruction of the indigenous Indian cow, which includes precious breeds developed over a millennium. On the other hand, the new exotic crossbreeds did not adapt to the Indian conditions. In theory, these crossbreeds are capable of very high milk yields, but their capacity suffers drastically as the cows are very vulnerable to tropical weather and diseases.

Paatti – There is another concurrent development that took place in the last few decades, which makes the entire situation even more paradoxical.

Atharva – What is that?

Paatti – In 1960, Brazil imported three cattle breeds from India: Gir, Kankrej and Ongole. They ensured proper nourishment and gradually developed a large herd that is today popular globally, for producing very high-quality milk, some clocking over 60 litres of milk/day. Even the US has developed a well-known breed called 'Brahman', selectively bred from Indian breeds like Kankrej and Ongole. So, while the Indian farmers were misguided to



abandon their cows on the roads by spreading the notion that they yield less milk, other countries developed resilient breeds from native Indian cattle.

Paatti – There were many warning signs from the beginning, but unfortunately, few took heed of them. For instance, in the 1980s, a herd of Holstein Friesians capable of 8,000-kg per lactation was bought from abroad. But once they landed in Bengaluru, the animals refused to eat. So their feed too had to be imported. When the cows were finally milked, the yield was a sad 2,200 kg. Same was the story with Danish Jerseys brought around the same time to Koraput in Odisha.

According to a senior retired bureaucrat, who was part of the ‘Operation Flood’ team in-charge of increasing milk production in the country, “policy-makers trained in the West persisted with their love of European breeds. Frequent foreign sojourns to procure cattle kept the babus happy.”

Atharva – This has been so unfortunate for the country.

Paatti – Atharva, you have still not heard the worst implication of this strategic error committed by us.

Atharva – What is that, paatti?

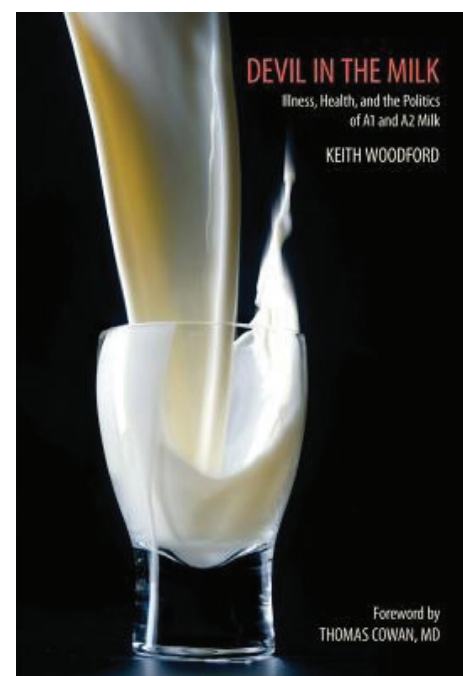
Atharva – In the last 20 years, very important research has gained ground, declaring that based on the breed of the cow, milk can be categorized into two types: A1 milk and A2 milk.

Atharva (laughing): This sounds like my school grades! A1 must be the superior quality of milk compared to A2.

Paatti – No. It is indeed the other way round. Let me explain this in detail.

As you know, milk is rich in calcium and protein. Beta Casein (a type of protein in milk) is of two types: A1 and A2. Milk that primarily contains A1 Beta casein is referred to as ‘A1 milk’ and is proven to have several harmful health effects, including diabetes, autism and heart diseases. ‘A2 milk’ is instead proven to be extremely healthy. And can you guess, which are the cows universally acknowledged to produce A2 milk?

Atharva (hesitatingly): Is it the native Indian breeds?



Paatti – Yes. Native Indian and African breeds produce A2 milk; most exotic breeds like Jersey and Holstein Friesian produce only A1 milk. There was a landmark book written in 2007 by Keith Woodford, a New Zealand Professor, called: **‘Devil in the Milk: Illness, Health and Politics of A1 and A2 milk’** which details the harmful effects of A1 milk.

Atharva – So, how do we identify which is A1 milk and which is A2 milk?

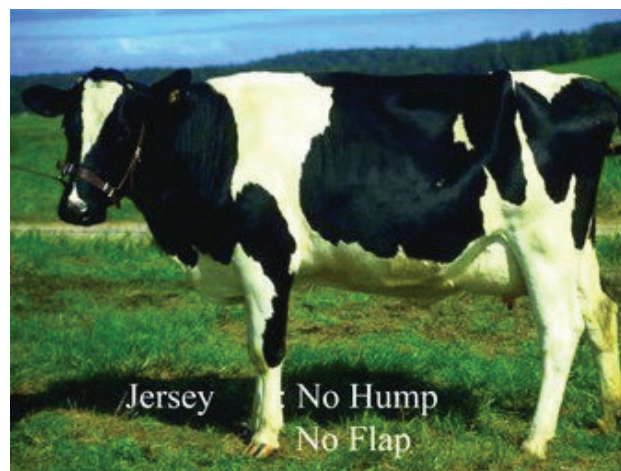
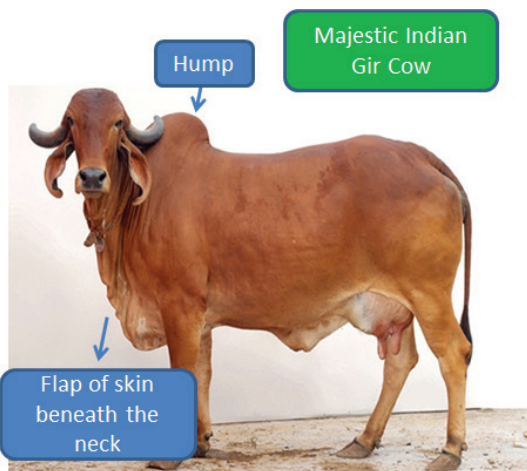
Paatti – In many parts of Europe, Australia, New Zealand and the US, A2 milk is branded separately and sold at a premium of almost 50%. Unfortunately, in India, the awareness is still low, though people are now beginning to understand the difference.

Atharva – How can we identify the native Indian breeds that produce A2 milk?

Paatti – It is easy to identify in most cases. In native breeds, you will find a hump, a rounded protuberance found on the back. Also, there will be a flap of skin beneath the neck. Both these features will generally be absent in the exotic breeds: Jersey and HF.



A2 milk being branded and sold separately in European Supermarkets



Atharva – This is an eye-opener for me Paatti! But then, if the world realises the seriousness of the issue, why don't all producers change over to A2 milk immediately?

Paatti – It is a good question. But this cannot happen overnight. There are millions of Jersey, HF and other cows globally, which are currently producing A1 milk and is being sold. If A1

milk is abruptly stopped, many companies and farmers will incur significant losses. On the other hand, how will you be able to get so many A2 milk-producing cows in a short period? Developing a breed is a biological process and will take its own time.

Atharva – So, are we essentially stuck?

Paatti – Yes. That's true. But, if there is enough awareness and consumers start demanding A2 milk, the producers in India will need to change. They will then go back to our native Indian breed of cows!

THINK BOX

What do you think when you see cow on the roads?

Let's talk about these

1. Name the five pure Indian cattle breeds that are known for their milk yielding prowess.
2. What breeds of cows did Brazil and the US nourish and breed? How were they benefited?
3. What has been the impact of Western influence on the breeds of cows in India?
4. What steps can be taken to spread the awareness of A2 milk in the society?
5. How will you identify the native breeds of cows?

Let's do these exercises

a. Fill in the blanks:

1. The milk yield of a cow becomes low because of_____.
2. The two breeds of cows introduced in India by the Europeans were _____ and _____ which _____ the milk output in a short time.



3. Milk contains a type of protein called _____ whose presence in A1 milk causes _____.
4. The practice of cross-breeding has led to destruction of _____.

b. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. Since A2 milk is healthier than A1 milk, many countries brand A2 milk separately and sell it at a premium of almost 50%.
2. Holstein Friesians was capable of 8,000-kg per lactation but when bought to Bengaluru it yielded only 2,200 kg due to change in feed, and climatic conditions.
3. A breed is a specific group of animals having homogenous appearance, behavior and other characteristics that distinguishes it from other group of animals of the same species.
4. The exotic breeds adapted themselves easily in the Indian climatic conditions and required minimal maintenance.
5. Native Indian and African breeds produce A1 milk while exotic breeds like Jersey and Holstein Friesian produce only A2 milk.

c. Projects

- a. Make a chart of Indian breed cows. Find more information about them and share with your friends.
- b. Visit a nearby cattleshed and observe how a milkman milks the cow. Speak to him, find out ways by which you can help him. Try to help him. Take your family and friends along.



9

DILASA – 'RAY OF HOPE'

Expected learning outcome

Students understand the importance of farmers and empathise their everyday struggles

*"Maharashtra reports 2,414 farmer suicides in January-October (2017) period." screamed the morning newspaper. Gaurav read the headlines and was quite shocked. He discussed this with his **tauji** (father's elder brother in Hindi).*

Gaurav – Tauji, 2,414 farmers ended their lives in last 10 months! But why did they do so?

Tauji – Primarily due to financial problems.

Gaurav – Farmers are unable to earn enough?

Tauji – Their earning is very uncertain. Their investments carry a huge amount of risk, as rains may fail, or there could be a pest attack due to which both quantum and quality of produce can drop significantly. At times, they may have good produce, but may end up being unable to sell it in the



market for the expected price, which reduces their earnings. Farmers have to borrow money from the local moneylenders, paying very high rates of interest, for farm inputs.

Tauji – The suicides are thus due to indebtedness, drought, crop failure and social as well as medical expenses that farmers have to incur. When the going gets very tough, they, unfortunately, take the extreme step.

Gaurav – That's very sad.

Tauji – Yes. Farmers are very important for any country. They help us produce food- our basic requirement. We in cities, take food availability for granted. Even today, 1 in 9 people on Earth go to bed hungry each night. Indeed, India faced an acute food shortage during the Indo-Pakistan War in 1965. Our former Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, then appealed to all Indians to fast every Monday.

Gaurav – If my memory serves me right, it was Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri who gave us the slogan - '*Jai Jawaan, Jai Kisaan*' ('Hail the Soldier, Hail the Farmer').

Tauji – That is right. To understand the reason behind the plight of our farmers, let me explain to you certain key characteristics of Indian agriculture.

There are two types of farmlands – Irrigated and rain-dependent. Irrigated farms have a specific water supply source like a nearby river, from where water is channelised to the farms through pipes, primarily using electricity.

The rain-fed farms are not connected to any specific water supply source. They are completely dependent on the rains. 60% of India's farmlands are rain-dependent.

Gaurav – So, this creates the situation - No rains :: low produce. Considering the problem of climate change, the rain pattern must also be increasingly erratic.

Tauji – Absolutely. The problem has become even more acute with our farmers ignoring simple, sustainable agricultural practices.

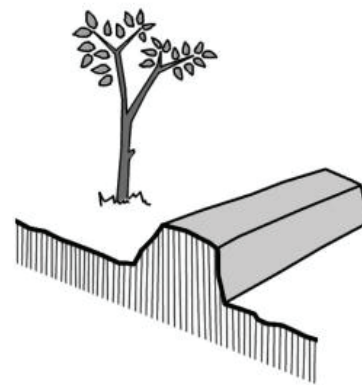
Tauji – In this context, let me tell you about a very simple, unassuming person called **Madhukar Dhas** who helped thousands of farmers in the Vidarbha and Marathwada districts of Maharashtra, rediscover these agricultural practices. He set up '**Dilasa**' – an NGO in 1994, which aptly means '**Ray of Hope.**'

Madhukar realised that most of the rainwater that naturally fell on the fields flows away as it is a hilly terrain and the fields are uneven. Thus, based on the slope of the field, water just flows in a particular direction. Overall, there is a loss of water, and also, soil erosion

Dilasa thus adopted a two-pronged approach.



- Build small ‘bunds’ on the fields using natural material, which to an extent helps retain rainwater and allows it to percolate into the soil, thereby increasing the groundwater level.
- Apply simple physics laws based on the slope of the fields to ensure that rainwater is optimally diverted to temporary man-made storage tanks.



Bund

Also Dilasa built ‘Phads’, in areas where there is a nearby stream of water but there isn’t reliable electricity supply to transport the water. ‘Phads’ divert stream water through open channels or PVC pipes to the nearby fields for irrigation.



Phad Irrigation

Based on gravity, the model does not require electric or mechanical energy for lifting stream water. It is eco-friendly and does not require land acquisition. It is a zero-energy, maintenance-free operational model, which can be easily replicated. This method uses the topography of the land and gravity to distribute water across an area. These simple, low-cost interventions from Dilasa ensured irrigation of thousands of acres of land.

Gaurav – A very logical approach.

Tauji – Farmers have indeed been able to substantially increase the production yield. Moreover, access to water means that farmers are also able to sow a second crop of pulses or wheat.

Tauji – This reminds me of another problem that plagues many farmers. Most of them have shifted to a single crop like cotton or maize. This allows them to make additional money for a couple of seasons but depletes the soil so much that yields drop dramatically thereafter. This increases the risk. In case an unfavourable situation arises due to rains, pesticides, low market prices, their entire produce get affected.

Tauji – Dilasa has therefore been promoting the ‘Pata’ method. The emphasis here is to revive mixed cropping pattern by cultivating legumes, cereals and green vegetables together in a row in the farm which not only rejuvenates the soil but also diversifies the risk of the farmer.

Dilasa also runs a farmer support centre to spread awareness about various Government schemes meant for the farmers. It is unfortunate that many of the farmers are not aware of the various schemes that they can benefit from. Even if they know about the scheme, they are not aware as to how to handle the government bureaucracy.

Gaurav – Great service to humanity!

Tauji – Yes. Dilasa has been recognised for its wonderful service at various levels. It received the prestigious **National Rural Innovation Award** for its work in water channelling. Presently, Dilasa has reached out to over 900 villages of Maharashtra, working in close collaboration with 15 other NGOs in the area.

Gaurav – All this has been achieved by Madhukar Dhas and his team.

Tauji – Yes, Gaurav. Born in a shepherd family in Beed district of Maharashtra, he was the first person from his extended family to have even passed high school. He worked as a hard labourer to complete his post-graduation. He used to carry cement sacks to as high as 15 floors in his young days to make ends meet. However, he was proud that he could study, albeit only in a government school. He often used to joke that in their community when one turns 6 or 7 years of age, he is given a couple of goats to take care of, rather than books and a slate.

Tauji – It is amazing how a person born in a shepherd family could create so much impact, saving numerous lives. But it is also cruel that such a dedicated social worker passed away due to cancer in 2016 at a young age of 47. He left behind a message for us that one with the right intentions can do enormous good to others, even in very challenging conditions.

(Acknowledgement – Articles available electronically on Dilasa.org; Socialworkindia.in)



Madhukar Dhas

**LET'S
KNOW**

The word 'Dilasa' literally means give comfort and support to someone who is going through a bad time.



Let's talk about these

1. The plight of farmers in India .
2. The role of the society in uplifting poor farmers.

Let's do these exercises

a. Fill in the blanks:

1. Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the slogan _____.
2. Dilasa adopted a _____ approach for using rain water effectively.
3. Dilasa achieved _____ award for its work in water channelling.
4. India has two types of farmlands namely _____ and _____.

b. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false:

1. Indian farmers are mainly dependent on monsoon for irrigation.
2. Cultivation of legumes, fruits and cereals in rotation reduces soil fertility.
3. The Pata system uses topography of land and the gravity to distribute water across an area.
4. Dilasa adopted a two-pronged approach of effective usage of rainwater and application of simple physics laws to ensure water to farmers for irrigation.

c. Answer the following:

1. Why do farmers have an uncertain income?
2. What can farmers do to increase the yield?
3. Write Short Notes On:
i) Phad Irrigation ii) Dilasa iii) Pata method of irrigation.
4. Sri. Madhukar Das is a role model to emulate. Justify

d. Projects

1. Enact a play on the importance of farming.
2. Find one another NGO that helps farmers. Eloborate on how they help them.



10

ZERO BUDGET NATURAL FARMING

Expected learning outcomes


Students:

- understand the hardships of the farmers.
- understand the harms of using synthetic fertilizers and pesticides.
- understand the differences between organic and natural farming.
- appreciate the advantages of Zero Budget Natural farming over organic farming.

Farming, especially for those with small land holdings, is a thankless, risky, and a back-breaking venture. And Indian agriculture for various historic reasons is characterized by numerous small farmers with an average land holding of only about 1.08 hectares (1 hectare = 2.47 acres). The kind of challenges that a small farmer takes on is unimaginable for any contemporary city-based entrepreneur. From a simple perspective, these challenges can be categorized as under

- **High Input costs** → Chemical fertilizers, pesticides and seeds, digging of borewells, electricity, financial capital and farm labour, make the intrinsic profitability of farming itself very low
- **Produce risk** → Unpredictable weather (drought / excess rains), sudden pest attacks etc. can suddenly wipe out the entire produce
- **Market risk** → Low prices for the final produce which the farmer needs to sell almost immediately in the local market itself. He is generally unable to store or transport and market it at distant places for a better price.

With the advent of Green Revolution in 1960s, Indian farmers have been overly reliant on chemical fertilizers, pesticides and hybrid seeds. Key chemical fertilizers include Urea, DAP (Di-ammonium Phosphate) and MOP (Muriate of Potash). While, it definitely led to increase in overall production of foodgrains, there have been numerous side-effects which are



now manifesting in diverse ways. Farmers are increasingly complaining of depleting fertility of soils, soil salinity and alkalinity and problems of ground water pollution. Chemicals kill the bad pests, but along with it they also decimate the friendly bacteria that are essential for the plants. They also kill the earthworms in the soil that are extremely useful for soil health. In addition, overuse of chemicals has led to a decline in public health, with increased incidence of kidney ailments, cancer and other non-communicable diseases. Some of these chemicals are so toxic that, some times farmers themselves become unconscious or even die while spraying them on the farms.

Their cost is exorbitant, because it is dependent on the price of the two main energy sources – coal and natural gas, that are essential for their production. Though the Indian Government has been subsidising these inputs by bearing part of the costs (annual subsidy on fertilizer alone is expected to be Rs. 1,30,000 crores in 2022, i.e. approx. Rs.1,000 annually per Indian), there is still a significant cost that has to be directly borne by the farmer. For example, a 45-kg sack of urea actually costs approximately Rs. 450. The Government subsidises to the extent of Rs. 180; the farmer however needs to directly pay Rs. 270 for the 45-kg sack, i.e. Rs. 6 per kg.

The small farmers are thus caught in a debt trap owing to the loan taken to meet the high cost of farming, as it demands more external inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides and water. These factors along with the inherent risk associated, has led to farming becoming a very unattractive proposition for the small farmers. Piled up with debt, farmers constantly seek loan waivers and some of those who are just unable to withstand pressure from local money lenders, also end up committing suicide.

What should possibly be India's approach going forward?

PROVIDING SUBSIDY

The process of providing subsidy in a large, diverse country like India can be quite complicated. For example, urea is used by multiple other industries, like chemicals, pharmaceuticals, plastics, textiles, paper etc. apart from agriculture. Government intends to provide subsidy on urea that is to be used only for agriculture, so that farmer's input costs are lower to that extent.

Unfortunately, many middlemen have been mis-utilising the Government subsidy, by declaring to the government that urea is being supplied to farmers but divert it to other commercial industries at a price much higher than Rs. 270 but lower than Rs. 450, thus unjustly pocketing the difference. The Indian Government is therefore contemplating introducing the 'Direct Benefit Transfer' (DBT) scheme, wherein the farmer will need to also buy the urea in open market at Rs. 450 and upon producing of receipt to the Government,



the subsidy amount of Rs. 180 per sack, will be directly transferred to the farmer's registered bank account. This scheme which has already been implemented for other products like LPG cylinders, will ensure that the malpractices adopted by the middlemen are significantly reduced.

ORGANIC FARMING

Over the last decade, Organic Farming has become a buzz word. The term "Organic Farming" was first used around 1940. Ostensibly prior to 1940 and the rise of modern commercial farming practices, all farming was naturally organic. In the last 80 years, all life and face of the earth has changed at a rapid pace. We now unknowingly consume chemicals, genetically modified and irradiated foods, routinely.

Unfortunately, the public perception towards Organic farming has led to a 'hype' and over-commercialisation. Instead of chemical fertilizers, the organic farmers today are using expensive bio-fertilizers by large companies. Also, to produce vermicompost they often procure earthworms from abroad that are high on maintenance and die easily.

Also, since the quality of existing soil has already degraded significantly due to constant use of chemical based inputs, the shift over to Organic farming generally leads to an average drop in yield of about 20% for the first couple of years. Therefore, with continued substituted high input costs and lower expected yield, organic farming has today become an expensive farming practice. Therefore, there are challenges in 'Organic' farming as the world sees it today and is therefore unsustainable. Sri Lanka saw a disastrous impact on its economy by abruptly shifting to organic farming in 2020. Heavily dependent on purchase of organic fertilizers from China, Sri Lanka witnessed a sudden dip in its agricultural yield with input costs still remaining relatively high.

DID YOU KNOW?

The process of cultivating earthworms in order to convert organic waste into fertilizer is called Vermicomposting or Vermiculture. This process is done using various species of worms that feed on the organic waste (eg: cow-dung) and produce nutrient-rich manure



in the form of excreta. The excreta of earthworms are nutritious and hence the soil becomes fertile. They move throughout the soil and loosen the soil. This allows air circulation to happen inside the soil and the roots get enough space to grow and extend. The converted end product or manure is called Vermicompost. This compost is rich in nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, contains water-soluble nutrients and is an excellent, nutrient-rich organic fertilizer and soil conditioner. It is used in farming and small-scale organic farming.



NATURAL FARMING (ZERO BUDGET)

In this context, “Zero Budget Natural Farming” (ZBNF), which promotes the use of the desi (indigenous breed) cow dung and urine for agricultural purposes, is turning out to be a promising tool to minimise the dependence of farmers on purchased inputs, such as chemical / organic fertilisers and pesticides, and reducing the cost of production, thereby making farming relatively more profitable. The concept is that the farmer should be able to produce, based on inputs available in its local ecosystem rather than being dependent on large fertiliser manufacturing factories – chemical or organic based. Natural farming uses nothing that is store-bought. It primarily relies on ‘Jeevamrut’ – natural fertilisers made from cow dung and urine of native cattle species.

All that a farmer requires is a healthy native breed of cattle which produces eight to ten kilograms of dung and about the same quantity of urine a day. Jaggery and chickpea flour is mixed with this and stored in a drum in the shade. It has been found that one gram of dung from native species of cattle contained more than 300 crores (three billion) of useful bacteria in it - a treasure trove of minerals.

JEEVAMRUT FORMULA

- 2.5 kilograms of cow dung raw
- 1 litre of cow’s urine
- Half kilogram jaggery
- A half kilogram of any pulse’s powder - Beans, Black gram, Cowpea, Bengal gram, Red gram, Pigeon pea
- A handful of soil which is free from chemical pesticides or fertilisers.
- 50 litres of water to dilute the mix.



All the ingredients are mixed in a large container and it is covered with a log or sack to prevent direct sunlight. The farmer has to stir the mixture twice a day, clockwise, and in six days fertiliser enough for one acre of land is ready. About 200 litres of this mixture should be sprayed twice a month per acre.



The prepared solution is spread on the field. And like how a spoonful of curd can convert a bowl of milk into curd, the jeevamrut does the job of spreading its goodness through the soil. It is a great nitrogen fixer and nourishes the roots of the plant.

All the nourishing ingredients are already present in the soil and the jeevamrut essentially acts as a catalyst to get them working. It does the work of a cook in a kitchen. The ingredients are all present in the kitchen, it requires someone to put them together to produce food. Jeevamrut should not be applied on dry soil as it will immediately kill the microorganisms in the mix. The soil needs to be watered before applying the mix.

Why is Jeevamrut so effective?

Dung from the *Bos indicus* (humped cow), i.e. Indian native cows is highly beneficial and has the highest concentrations of micro-organisms as compared to European cow breeds such as Jersey or Holstein. The entire ZBNF method is centred on the Indian cow. When a farmer unties his or her cow, she wanders around leaving behind dung here and there. If the dung is left where it is and if it is flipped around after a day or two, there will be pores on the underside indicating how bacteria has burrowed into it to be nourished. So, when we put jeevamrut of which cow dung & urine a critical component, into the soil, the bacteria emerge to the surface to feed, to be nourished and in turn nourishes the soil and plants.

Natural farming is based on four pillars. Jeevamrut is the key pillar. The other three supporting aspects are:



BIJAMRITA

Bijamrita (Bija means 'seed' | Amrita means 'nectar') is a treatment used for seeds, seedlings or any planting material. Bijamrita helps in protecting young roots from fungus, as well as from soil-borne and seed-borne diseases that commonly affect plants post the monsoon. In this process the seeds are coated with a special mix which is prepared using similar ingredients as Jeevamrutha - local cow dung, a powerful natural fungicide, and cow urine, a strong anti-bacterial liquid, lime and soil.

ACCHADANA – MULCHING

Mulching is the process of covering the open surface of the ground, i.e. the farm, by a layer of natural decomposable material like dry leaves, grass, paddy straw, sugarcane molasses, green manures, gunny bags, coconut leaves, peanut shells, etc. Using these natural materials as mulch, increases humus content of soil & improves overall soil quality. Mulching also helps to retain soil moisture, so less amount of water is required during irrigation. It traps surface water of the soil that would otherwise get evaporated quickly. It therefore directly conserves water. Mulching also helps to regulate soil temperature, which is beneficial for proper root growth.

WHAPASA – MOISTURE

Natural farming opposes the common belief that the plant roots need a lot of water, which is contrary to the over-reliance on irrigation in green revolution farming. It is instead strongly advocated that the roots need water vapour. Whapasa is the condition in which the soil contains both air and water molecules. Natural farming encourages the reduction of irrigation and emphasizes its usage only during noon time in alternate furrows.

The difference between Natural Farming (Zero budget) and Organic Farming is summarized below

S. No.	Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF)	Organic Farming
1	No external fertilizers are used in ZBNF.	Organic fertilizers such as compost, cow dung, and vermicompost are used in organic.
2	There is no tilling and no mixing. It requires natural ecosystems.	It requires basic agro methods like tilling, intensive ploughing, mixing, etc.
3	It is low-cost farming due to the local biodiversity.	It is expensive due to the need for bulk manures.

THE STORY OF SUBHASH PALEKAR

In 1972, Subhash Palekar graduated with a degree in B.Sc in Agriculture. He returned home eager to implement all that he had learnt in college. His father, had a farm in Belora, a small village in the Amravati district, Maharashtra. He advised his father on modern techniques, and also urged him to use pesticides and chemical fertilizer. Following his advice, crop yield increased considerably — for



almost a decade. Then, by 1985 there was a drop in the yield and with each successive year it only got worse. Palekar began to study the decline. He spent three years on intense research and finally arrived at the conclusion that chemical farming was the reason for the decline. He found that using chemical fertilizer and pesticides decreased the fertility of the soil. It wreaked havoc with the ecosystem of that area and led to long term health problems for those who ate the fruits, vegetables and grain harvested in these conditions.

Palekar was shocked. He realised the need for a healthier alternative. He studied forest vegetation. **He discovered that the natural system at work in the forests allowed the vegetation to grow and take care of itself and at the same time maintains a healthy ecosystems. This was made obvious by the big trees he saw in the forests, laden with fruits. Obviously, they had not been aided in their growth by pesticides and fertilizer. These trees are proof that plants can and do grow healthily without chemical help.** Whereas in a farm, the micro-organisms that convert raw nutrients into easily digestible form have been destroyed by the pesticides and chemical fertiliser. He decided to mimic the technique in his own farm. For six years, he experimented and verified techniques, and arrived at Zero Budget Natural Farming. This is a method of farming where the cost of growing and harvesting plants is zero. There is no need for pesticides and fertilizer to grow a healthy crop.

Palekar took his findings to farmers across the country. More than 40 lakh farmers have benefited. In recognition of his work the Government of India conferred him with a **Padma Shri Award** in 2016, thus becoming the first active farmer to receive the award.

In June 2018, Andhra Pradesh announced a plan to become India's first state to practice 100% natural farming by 2024 while aiming to phase out chemical farming in over 80 lakh hectares of land. Other states including Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Kerala, Karnataka and Uttarakhand are also increasingly adopting Natural farming.

Addressing thousands of farmers at the National Conclave on Natural Farming, held in 2021, Honorable Prime Minister, Narendra Modi remarked "Natural farming will benefit the country's 80 per cent farmers, who are small-scale and have less than two hectares of land, as they spend a lot on chemical input. But using natural fertilisers will benefit them as it involves low expenditure but earn more profits."

(Acknowledgement – Articles available electronically on en.gaonconnection.com; thehindu.com; tractorjunction.com)

Let's do these exercises

a. Tick the correct answers:

1. Organic farming results in (drop/increase) in yield of about 20% for the first couple of years.
2. Subhash Palekar was conferred Padma Shri Award in 2016 in recognition of his work on (ZBNF/Organic farming).
3. ZBNF method is centred on (NativeIndian/Jersey) cows.
4. Jeevamrut should be applied on (dry/wet) soil to prevent the killing of microorganisms in the mix.

b. Fill in the blanks :

1. The key pillar of Natural farming is _____.
2. Mulching helps to retain _____ resulting in lesser water requirement during irrigation.
3. The two main energy sources required for producing chemical based inputs are _____ and _____.



4. The process of cultivating earthworms to convert organic waste into fertilizer is called _____.

c. Write 'T' for true and 'F' for false :

1. Organic farming is expensive.
2. It is a good idea to abruptly shift to organic farming.
3. The average land holding of a small farmer is about 2.47 hectares.
4. Natural farming does not involve any input that is store-bought.
5. Zero Budget Natural Farming requires no tilling or mixing. It only requires natural ecosystems.

Let's talk about these

1. Why is Zero Budget Natural Farming called so?
2. How does the use of synthetic pesticides and fertilizers affect farming in the long run?
3. Natural Farming is economically more viable than Organic Farming. Justify.

Activity

Visit a farm nearby. Interview farmers and find out more about their work on the farm.

11

INDO - CHINA BORDER DISPUTE | DOKLAM & GALWAN

Expected learning outcomes

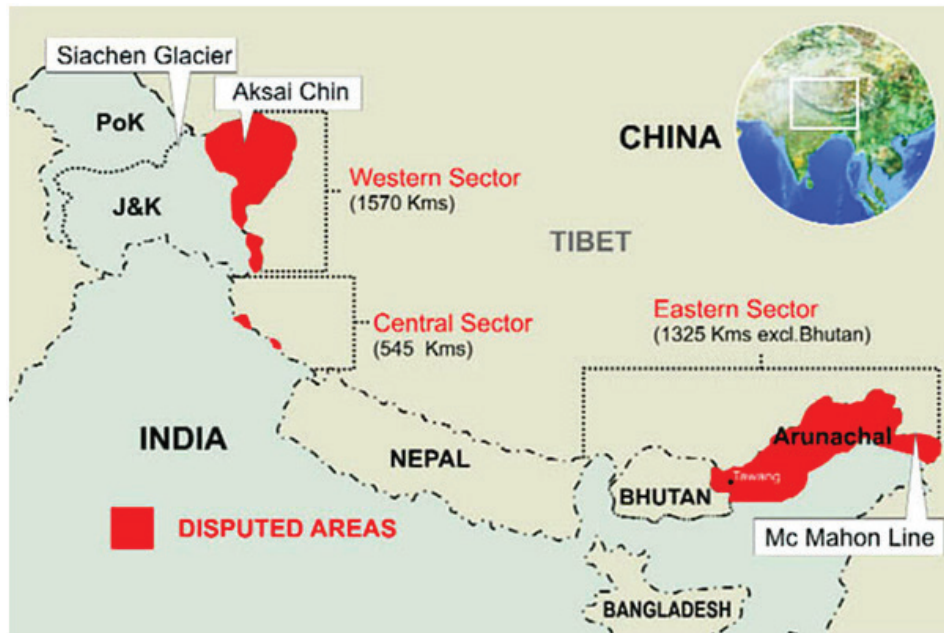
Students:

- understand the history of Indo-China border dispute
- understand the Chinese strategy of 'nibble and negotiate'
- appreciate how the Indian Army maintains territorial integrity in the face of such intrusions
- get inspired by the courage of the Galwan Heroes
- appreciate and develop a deep gratitude for the sacrifice of soldiers

India-China relations dates back to more than 2,000 years ago. Though there have been cultural and economic ties between the two countries with the Silk Road serving as a trade route, the relationship was rather limited till the pre-1950s. A new chapter evolved after India got Independence in 1947 and the Communist Revolution took place in China in 1949. In 1951, China invaded and occupied Tibet. Geographically, Tibet had acted as a buffer between India and China for thousands of years. With China's invasion of Tibet, India and China became immediate neighbours and started sharing a very long common border.



The root cause of India-China dispute therefore lies in an ill-defined, 3,488km long border, divided into three sectors namely: **Eastern sector** which spans Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim (1346 km), the **Middle sector** in Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh (545 km), and the **Western sector** in Ladakh (1597 km). Rivers, lakes and snow-capped mountains along the frontier make it rather very challenging to define a clearly delineated border.



Therefore, since the 1950s, the relations between India and China have come under ‘severe stress’ on multiple occasions – the most significant one being the 1962 war, which India sadly lost allowing China to acquire control over most regions of Aksai Chin (Western sector). Emboldened, the Chinese came back to attack India in 1967 at the other end of the Himalayas near the Doklam plateau, also known as **Nathu La & Cho La** clashes. The Indian soldiers strongly resisted the attack and defended the Indian territory. Fortunately, this did not snowball into a full-fledged war. There was another military stand-off in 1987 in the Eastern sector, bordering the Tawang district, Arunachal Pradesh, which was triggered following India providing full statehood status to Arunachal Pradesh, a completely internal matter for India.

Pact of 1993 & 1996

India & China over the years intermittently engaged in diplomatic discussions to define the boundaries and resolve the border disputes. In 1993, both the sides managed to formally document certain key geographical locations across the 3,488 km long border (Western, Middle & Eastern sectors) which would define the boundary. This came to be known as the



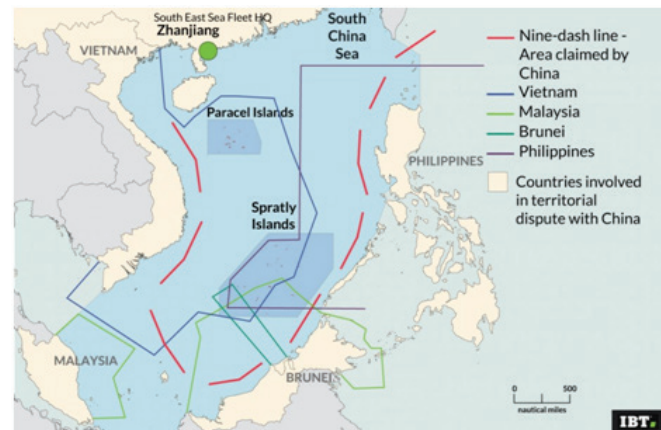
LAC (Line of Actual Control). However, considering such a long border, some element of ambiguity still remained. It may be noted that LAC is different from the 776 km long **LoC**

(**Line of Control**), which denotes the boundary separating parts of Jammu & Kashmir controlled by India and the part illegally occupied by Pakistan.

In 1996, India & China signed another agreement to ensure that peace and tranquillity is maintained. Both sides **agreed not to hold military exercises at the border, above 15,000 troops**. The need to limit the combat tanks, infantry combat vehicles, guns and any other weapon system was also mutually agreed upon.

Recent Developments | 2015 – 2022

Chinese strategy -The economic global rise of China coupled with an authoritarian rule by its President Xi Jinping since 2013, has propelled China towards adopting an aggressive expansionist policy. China today has active disputes with 17 countries over its land and sea borders, including Taiwan, Philippines, Vietnam, Malaysia, Brunei, Japan, Indonesia, Nepal, Bhutan etc. with South China Sea being a major point of confrontation with numerous countries.



China typically engages in what is known as ‘**Salami Slicing**’ or ‘**Nibble & negotiate**’ technique. This is the process of making many small changes along the border which finally amass into a big change. It implies making small, stealth military operations against neighbouring countries which accumulate over time in a large territorial gain. Such military operations are too small to lead to a war but significant enough to stump the neighbour who is not sure how and how much it should respond. A series of such actions not only accumulate territory for China but also become too frequent to attract international diplomatic attention.

China assiduously builds an extensive network of roads, highways, railway lines, air bases, radars, logistics hubs and other infrastructure at the border areas. They then create a military outpost overnight a few kilometres into the neighbouring country’s territory and station their army personnel out there. In certain cases, they also set up entire villages in the neighbour’s territory encouraging a few of their civilians to start living out there, protected by their army. China is indeed the only country which has been expanding its territorial jurisdiction post-World War II at the expense of its neighbours.

Indian response - India which is also now an emerging global power, is actively countering the Chinese by developing infrastructure (roads, bridges, airbases etc.) within its own territory at the border with China. It is also actively monitoring its border 24x7, and is thwarting any attempt by the Chinese to violate the pacts of 1993 & 1996. The two armies had one major stand-off at the Doklam plateau in 2017



– the same region that witnessed clashes in 1967. Doklam is an area spread over less than a 100 sq km comprising a plateau and a valley at the trijunction between India, Bhutan and China. It is surrounded by the Chumbi Valley of China (Tibet), Bhutan's Ha Valley and Sikkim.

This area is also known as the Siliguri corridor (chicken neck). Located in northernmost border of West Bengal, the corridor is 60 km long and 20 km wide connecting the North-East with the rest of India. It is not just an important trade route but also an important gateway to South East Asia as well. The region is surrounded by Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, and China.



In 2017, the Chinese were attempting to extend a road through Doklam in an area which lies in Bhutan. This road could potentially help China easily attack the Siliguri corridor in case of a war, thereby snapping India's access to the North Eastern states. Indian army resisted changing the status quo. Despite an intense stand-off for about 73 days, the situation was brought under control through diplomatic channels. India's approach on Doklam, under Honorable Prime Minister Narendra Modi, was widely recognized, since India boldly confronted the bullying approach of the Chinese.

2020 saw another round of escalation between the countries. Starting in April 2020, China amassed a large number of troops and armaments along the LAC in eastern Ladakh, leading to stand-offs and skirmishes at Galwan Valley, Pangong Tso (lake) and other areas. A key trigger point was India completing an all-weather 255 km long **Darbuk-Shayok-DBO (DSDBO)** road in 2019. This road the construction of which started way back in 2001, now provides

India quick access throughout the year from Leh to DBO i.e. Daulat Beg Oldie (DBO). DBO is a military airbase with an airstrip – indeed one of the highest advanced landing grounds in the world. It can be used by large military transport aircrafts like the AN-32 and the C-130J Super Hercules, thus enabling Indian defense forces to quickly reach critical supplies. West of DBO is Gilgit-Baltistan, part of the POK (Pakistan Occupied Kashmir) region and part of CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor). China has therefore been apprehensive of India's strategic leverage in the region. India also constructed a road including a bridge that branches off from DSDBO road towards the Galwan Valley, upto the point that India has been patrolling. It is to be noted that **India has been building all the roads and other infrastructure well within its own undisputed territory.**

DID YOU KNOW?

CPEC (China Pakistan Economic Corridor) is a vast network of highways and railways being built by China across Pakistan. CPEC helps connect the deep-sea Pakistani ports of Gwadar and Karachi to China's Xinjiang province and beyond by overland routes, reducing the time and cost of transporting goods and energy such as natural gas to China by circumventing the Straits of Malacca and the South China Sea.

The Chinese objected to India building this infrastructure in Galwan. This led to many rounds of talks between senior military officials from both sides to diffuse the tensions. However, suddenly on the night of June 15, 2020, hectic Chinese activities were noticed across the bridge in Galwan valley and the Indian Army decided to take up the matter with Chinese forces to ask them to respect the LAC and adhere to the position as agreed earlier during the talks. Considering the gravity of the situation, Col. Santosh Babu, who was commanding the 16 Bihar batallion, himself decided to lead the negotiations.























Col. Santosh Babu

However, an altercation during the discussion raised the tempers leading to a scuffle. Soon the scuffle turned into a violent clash with the Chinese soldiers attacking Col. Santosh Babu and his men with deadly clubs and rods. The Indian soldiers were greatly outnumbered and the Chinese soldiers seemed to be prepared for the attack. The clashes went on for many hours during which many Indian soldiers got seriously injured. Undaunted by the violent and aggressive action by the overwhelming strength of enemy soldiers, Col. Santosh Babu continued to resist the enemy's attempt to pushback Indian troops. Despite being grievously injured, he led from the front like a true military leader to deter the vicious enemy attack. Till his last breath, he kept inspiring the troops to hold ground.



Col. Santosh Babu and 19 other soldiers succumbed to their injuries and laid down their lives in the line of duty following the highest traditions of the Indian Army. Col. Santosh Babu was honoured with the nation's second highest gallantry award, "MahaVir Chakra" on Jan 26, 2021 for his extraordinary courage, leadership and supreme sacrifice. Also, five others were awarded the 'Vir Chakra', four of them posthumously - NaibSubedar Nuduram Soren, Havildar K Palani, Naik Deepak Singh, and Sepoy Gurtej Singh. The fifth one was Havildar Tejinder Singh who was grievously injured but managed to survive the brutal attack. Fifteen others were awarded the 'Sena Medal' posthumously.

Remembering
THE GALWAN HEROES

 Col Bikumalla Santosh Babu Maha Vir Chakra (P) 16 Bihar	 Naib Subedar Nuduram Soren Vir Chakra (P) 16 Bihar	 Havildar K Palani Vir Chakra (P) 81 Field Regt	 Naik Deepak Kumar Vir Chakra (P) AMC (16 Bihar)	 Sep Gurtej Singh Vir Chakra (P) 3 Punjab
 Nb Sub Mandip Singh Sena Medal	 Nb Sub Satnam Singh Sena Medal	 Hav Sunil Kumar Sena Medal	 Hav Bipul Roy Sena Medal	 Sep Rajesh Orang Sena Medal
 Sep Kundan Kumar Ojha Sena Medal	 Sep Ganesh Ram Sena Medal	 Sep Chandrakanta Pradhan Sena Medal	 Sep Ankush Sena Medal	 Sep Gurbinder Sena Medal
 Sep Chandan Kumar Sena Medal	 Sep Kundan Kumar Sena Medal	 Sep Aman Kumar Sena Medal	 Sep Jai Kishore Singh Sena Medal	 Sep Ganesh Hansda Sena Medal

15 JUNE 2020

DID YOU KNOW?

The Indian Armed Forces do not use the term ‘martyr’ for personnel who sacrifice their lives in the line of duty. The word ‘martyr’, which originated from the Greek word ‘martur’, has religious connotations and has been used in history to refer to the sacrifices made by people for their religious beliefs. The Indian Army instead advises use of phrases such as ‘laid down their lives’, ‘killed in action’, ‘supreme sacrifice for the nation’, ‘fallen heroes’, ‘Indian Army braves and fallen soldiers’, ‘battle casualty’, ‘bravehearts’, ‘braves whom we lost’, and ‘veer’ ‘veergati’, ‘veergatiprapt’

China also suffered a large number of casualties, estimated at about 38-40, surprisingly much higher than India. The Galwan clash indeed turned out to be a major embarrassment for China as they just did not expect the Indian soldiers to fight back so valiantly. Even though Indian soldiers were both outnumbered and taken by surprise, they had the grit, valour and presence of mind to fight ferociously. China initially denied having any casualties, but later reluctantly announced having had a few.

Even today, the two armies continue to remain locked in a tense military standoff. Multiple rounds of military talks and diplomatic discussions have taken place. While these have led to troops pulling back from Galwan, Pangong Tso, and Hot Springs, agreement on disengagement from other friction points remains elusive. Our brave soldiers continue to protect us day and night, while expecting each one of us to also do our bit on nation-building, across various other dimensions.

“Our flag does not fly because the wind moves it, it flies with the last breath of each soldier who died protecting it.”

THE MORAL COMPASS

From a philosophical perspective, it is interesting to realise that God, the Supreme Force, did not create any of these boundaries that separates countries. It is all drawn by we humans. The Vedas strongly propagate the concept of VasudhaivaKutumbakam (वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम्) – the entire world is one large family.

With developments across thousands of years, the Mother Earth is today divided into 195 countries with certain defined boundaries, administered and governed largely by the local population. It is best for we humans to now co-exist peacefully, being satisfied with what each country has and work hard internally to keep improving ourselves.



However, plagued by various types of desires¹, many of us continue to tread the path of 'Adharma'. Materialistic success especially tends to breed a sense of arrogance. China is a classic case – over the last few decades it has greatly progressed on economic parameters, but has developed huge arrogance and an inflated ego. True success should indeed lead to humility.

Hope the world leaders realise the concept of VasudhaivaKutumbakam (वसुधैवकुटुम्बकम्) and learn to co-exist peacefully. Violence is senseless and a zero-sum game. But when absolutely unavoidable, one should fight ferociously to protect the dharma – the way Shri Krishna advised Arjuna to fight the Mahabharatha war.

(Acknowledgement – Articles available electronically on indianarmy.nic.in;honourpoint.in; indiatimes.com; iasgyan.in; clearias.com; ibtimes.co.uk)

Let's do these exercises

a. Tick the correct answers:

1. The intense stand-off at Doklam went on for about (73/173) days.
2. Col. Santosh Babu was awarded the (Vir Chakra / MahaVir Chakra) in 2021 for his Supreme Sacrifice to the nation.
3. The Western sector of the India-China border is in (Ladakh / Leh)
4. In 1993, the formal boundary defined by India and China came to be known as the (LoC / LAC)

b. Fill in the blanks:

1. Doklam is also referred to as _____ corridor.
2. _____ invaded and occupied Tibet in _____.
3. Darbul-Shayok-DBO (DSDBO) road gives India quick access to _____ from _____.
4. CPEC is a network of highways and railways built by China across _____.
5. _____ is senseless and a zero-sum game.

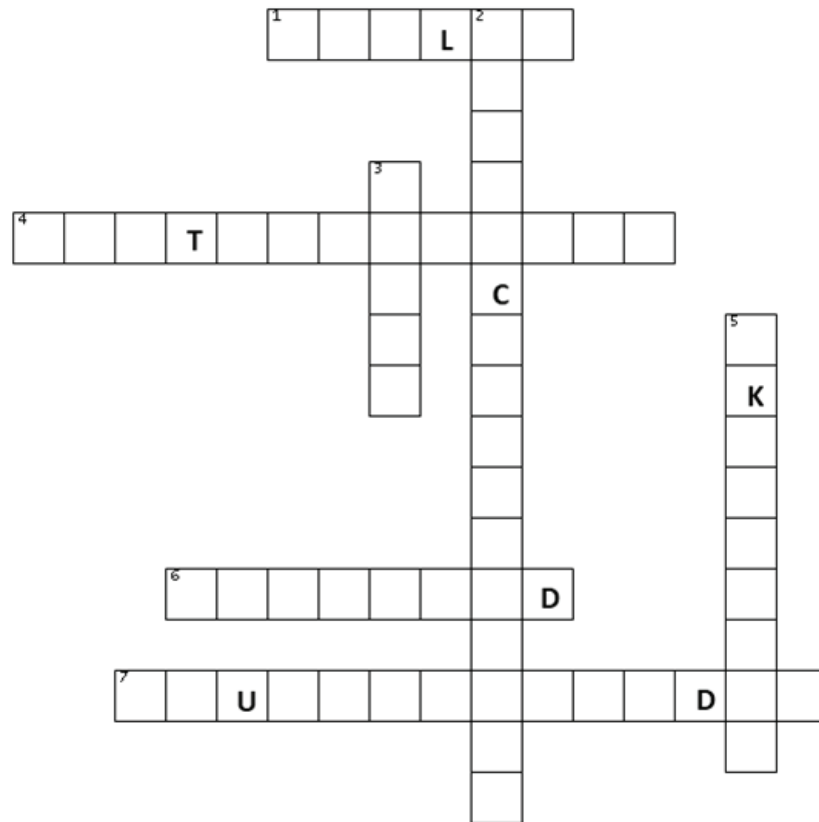
c. Answer the following :

1. Describe the 'Nibble and negotiate' expansion technique used by the Chinese.
2. Why do we need territorial boundaries?
3. Why did the Chinese attempt to extend a road through Doklam?
4. Write your views on what entails true success.
5. How has India responded to Chinese expansionist plans, especially over the last few years?

d. Debate on the following topic :

Considering the spirit of "VasudhaivaKutumbakam", is it worth for India to constantly monitor its borders and keep engaging in military conflicts with China / Pakistan?

e. Solve the crossword:



ACROSS

1. It is at the tri junction between India, China and Bhutan
4. A major point of confrontation between China and many countries
6. This served as a trade route between China and other countries
7. This is a military airbase with an airstrip.

DOWN

2. It was accorded full statehood in 1987
3. This country had acted as a buffer between India and China before it was invaded
5. China acquired control over most regions of this place after the 1962 war



12

LIVING WITH ANIMALS - 2

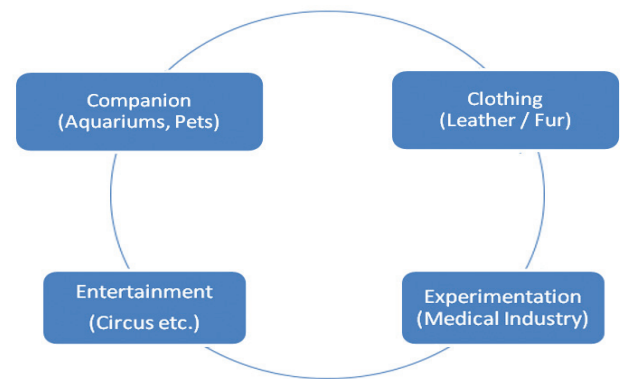
Expected learning outcome

Students become aware of the various ways by which animals are exploited

Nanamma (paternal grandmother in Telugu) was explaining to Charan the different ways by which animals are exploited.

Animals Used for Experimentation

Nanamma – An animal test is, any scientific experiment in which a live animal is used by humans to test a scientific hypothesis in a wide range of areas – medicines, cosmetics and other biological research.



Countless monkeys, dogs, rats and other animals are poisoned, blinded, cut open, starved, isolated and drugged behind closed laboratory doors every day on the pretext of animal testing. Animals are infected with diseases that they would never normally contract – tiny mice grow tumors as large as their own bodies and kittens are purposely blinded. Experimenters

force-feed chemicals to animals, conduct repeated surgeries on them and implant wires in their brains. Thus animals experience immense suffering, pain and lasting harm.

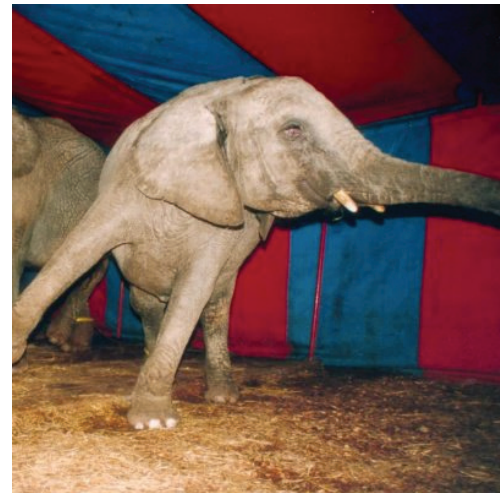
Charan – Nanamma, can humans be so cruel and insensitive? Aren't there alternatives to animal testing?

Nanamma – There are many alternatives to animal testing which are available including sophisticated tests using human cells and tissues and advanced computer-modelling techniques, which can eliminate the need for animal testing.

Animals Used for Entertainment

Nanamma – Animals are also cruelly treated in multiple ways for entertaining humans.

Animals do not want to perform painful, confusing and demeaning tricks, but animals in circuses have no choice. Trainers use abusive tools, including whips to force them to perform. Not only are elephants, horses, hippopotamuses, birds, dogs, camels and other animals often beaten by trainers, but they also suffer from loneliness, boredom and frustration from being locked



in cramped cages or chained for months on end, as they travel from city to city. These animals should be in their natural habitats and raising families instead they are loaded and unloaded like furniture into trucks and warehouses.

For instance, in their natural environments, elephants might walk up to 50 kilometres daily searching for food, yet in captivity they are almost constantly kept tied. They develop foot problems, which are very rarely treated. Restricted exercise and hard surfaces – as well as standing amidst faeces and urine – can cause elephants' toe-nails to become cracked and soft and can lead to infections.

Monkeys are trained to 'dance' by beating and by restricting food. Their teeth are pulled out by their masters so that the animals cannot defend themselves.

Charan – What about various animal sports like Kambala in Karnataka and Jallikattu in Tamil Nadu?

Nanamma – Rural people in Karnataka organise ‘Kambala’ – a race in a slushy paddy field, between two pairs of buffaloes, controlled by a farmer. Many of these are ancient practices wherein the animals were not subjected to any cruelty. In the traditional form of Kambala, racing was non-competitive, and the pair ran one by one in paddy fields.



But now, it has turned into a competitive sport wherein the farmer whips the buffaloes mercilessly to make them run fast and win the race. Stakes are very high with bets placed on the buffaloes. These buffaloes are fed and taken special care of leading up to the final day of competition, only to be whipped terribly during the race to make them perform better.



Charan – And, what happens in case of Jallikattu?

Nanamma – In Jallikattu, a bull is released into a crowd of people and multiple human participants attempt to grab the large hump on the bull’s back with both arms and hang on to it while the bull attempts to escape.

In ancient times, even Jallikattu was not a cruel sport. A bull is a very strong and respected animal for the farmers. The very word “Jallikattu” means ‘Embracing the bulls’ in Tamil language. In ancient days, the bulls were considered animals of great importance as the livelihood of the farmers depended on the bulls and were revered. Bulls were fed well and Jallikattu was a sport for the bulls to improve their mobility. However, once again this has become a competitive sport now where human beings have become utterly insensitive.

Nowadays, practices before the bull is released include, prompting the bull with sharp sticks, extreme bending of the tail which can fracture the vertebrae, and biting of the bull’s tail. There are also reports of the bulls being forced to drink alcohol to disorient them, or chilli peppers being rubbed in their eyes to aggravate the bull. During attempts to defeat the bull, they are stabbed by various implements such as knives or sticks, punched, jumped on and dragged to the ground.

Charan – Shouldn’t we stop engaging in all these sports?



Nanamma – The key aspect to focus on is animal cruelty. As long as the sport is practised without being cruel to the animal it is absolutely fine. However, if there is cruelty because of insensitive fellow beings, then it is best to stop engaging in such sports.

Nanamma – There is yet another sport practised by humans, which is very cruel. It is a blood sport between two cocks held in a ring. Two owners place their respective cocks, in the cockpit. The cocks fight until ultimately one of them dies or is critically injured. Once again, significant betting takes place in the sport.

Charan – In many Indian marriages, the bridegroom typically arrives on a white colour wedding horse with the baaraat (procession). Is there cruelty involved in this?



Nanamma – The wedding horses do hate the entire process. When they are hired for marriages, they are made to walk for many kilometres to the venue. The horse is then ‘dressed’. The saddle on the horse is a heavy throne-like chair. The groom sits on it and the band starts playing at a decibel level that makes even passing humans cover their ears. The horse handler holds the horse’s tightly enough to prevent it from getting provoked due to the noise and fireworks. The iron chain fitted into its mouth destroys the teeth and makes its gums bleed. The fire-lit lanterns surrounding the horse generate heat. Various relatives and friends, dancing in front of the horse, make it feel very uncomfortable. The horse is walked for a distance in a slow and in an extremely noisy parade and then finally, when the groom dismounts, it is taken to another wedding, for a similar procession. The agony of the horse is clearly shown in the enlarged eyes and wild spin of its eyeballs and the ears held erect – all of which only happen when the horse is extremely disturbed.

It is sad that the animals are ill-treated during such joyful occasions too. It is time we mature as a society and recognise the gross injustice in these acts!

Charan – What is the best alternative, nanamma?

Nanamma – If you want something modern and polished, what about having the groom standing through the sunroof of a car? This will be much better than torturing the poor animal.

Charan – I realise that as long as people treat animals as toys, possessions and commodities rather than as individuals with feelings, families and friendships, widespread neglect and abuse are sure to continue.

Acknowledgement – partially adapted from petaindia.com.

Let's do these exercises

a. Answer the following questions:

1. Give any two reasons that prove that medical tests on animals are cruel.
2. Think of alternates to animal testing. Analyse their benefits over animal testing.
3. How are elephants affected by being held captive in circuses?
4. Explain how 'Kambala', custom has changed over the years.
5. What does the word "Jallikattu" mean? What was the purpose of this sport?
6. How is the bull treated now a days, before it is released for Jallikkattu?

b. Fill in the blanks:

1. An animal test is any scientific experiment in which a live animal is forced to undergo _____, _____ and _____.
2. Trainers use abusive tools, including _____ and _____, to force animals to perform in circuses.
3. Animals suffer from _____, _____ and _____ from being locked in cramped cages or chained for months on end as they travel from city to city.
4. The agony of the horse used in a wedding is clearly shown in the _____, _____ and _____ all of which only happen when the horse is extremely distressed.

Activity

Visit an NGO, that does animal welfare work. Try to volunteer in it. Share your experiences there with your class.



JAPAN PRACTICES 'KIRITSU'!

Expected learning outcomes

Students know and learn to appreciate the Japanese' highest level of civic sense and cleanliness

Manish's tauji (father's elder brother in Hindi) used to work at Infosys, Tokyo. He visited India annually once. Manish was eager to talk to him...

Manish – Tokyo must have been great tauji! I have heard about the great infrastructure out there, especially the bullet trains.

Tauji – Oh, absolutely, Manish! Tokyo is a remarkable city. However, what I genuinely admire are the Japanese people.

Manish – What is so special about them?

Tauji – Well, their level of civic sense and discipline is unbelievable – they call it 'Kiritsu'!

Manish – 'Kiritsu' – sounds nice! I indeed recollect reading an interesting article during the last Football World Cup held in Qatar in December 2022. The Japanese fans themselves cleaned the stadium i.e. removed their own trash, after a football match!



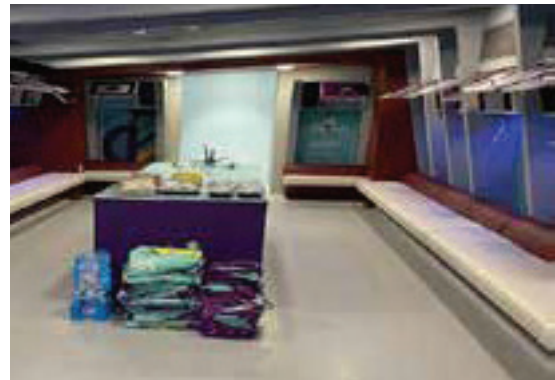
Tauji – Yes Manish. They did do so. They are extremely well-organized. The Japan Football Association also supplied blue rubbish bags to their fans.

Manish – Blue rubbish bag? Why blue?

Tauji – The idea was to 'color' the stadium with blue rubbish bags as a homage to the national squad, which is nicknamed Samurai Blue. And those bags even had "Thank You" written on them in Arabic, Japanese, and English.

Manish – Tauji, was cleaning the stadium by the Japanese civilians a one-time affair?

Tauji – It was not just a one-time thing. The Japanese fans cleaned up their own trash after every match, even those in which their home team, i.e. Japan, had not played. This display of good manners triggered massive appreciation on social media. Many observers pointed out that such tidying up is not uncommon among Japanese fans, who are known to clean their own stadiums back in Japan as well. They were also seen cleaning up the stadium during the last World Cup in Russia in 2018. It is not just the fans, but Japan's soccer stars, too. The national team players left their locker room spotless after their surprise win against Germany at the Qatar World Cup.



Manish – It's heartening to see that even the players, despite being celebrities, follow these values.

Tauji – Not just the stadiums, it is unthinkable in Japan to throw away garbage and leftover food on the roadside. They make sure to dispose it off in the garbage bin, or if there are no bins nearby, they take it back to their homes and throw it away. Even their public toilets are absolutely clean. If it gets dirty while using, they make sure to wipe it off and flush before leaving.

Manish – Cleanliness and consideration for others seems to be a common thread in Japanese culture. It's quite admirable. But how do they manage to incorporate this value in the entire society?

Tauji – Well, they imbibe these values right from childhood. Manish, in Japan, students view cleaning as part of their everyday life and culture. They don't detest work; instead, they consider it a responsibility. The motto in Japan is simple but profound - If you use a particular space, it's your duty and responsibility to ensure its left clean.

Manish – How do students contribute in cleaning?

Tauji – The cleaning practice in Japan is called 'Gakko Soji', literally meaning 'School Cleaning by students.' Students perform various tasks from sweeping classrooms to cleaning hallways, even toilets and serving lunch to each other. The Japanese believe that a clean and orderly environment contributes to a calm mind.



Manish – That’s amazing! I can’t help but think about how much we complain when Maa asks us to clean our rooms. Cleaning is seen as a boring chore by most of us -- it is a task we have to do so that she gives us permission to watch TV or go out and play.

Tauji – Mastering the art of maintaining cleanliness around is an essential life skill that all individuals must be equipped with. Also, remember, if you know you have to clean frequently, you are less likely to litter the place.



Manish – Tauji, tell me more about the bullet trains in Japan. I have heard that they are very punctual.

Tauji – Yes, that is true. In Japan, the average highspeed (320 kms/hour) bullet train arrives at its final stop just 54 seconds behind schedule, and that includes delays caused by absolutely uncontrollable factors. If a Japanese train is late by five minutes or more, its passengers are issued a slip. They can show this to their boss or teacher as a very valid reason for being late.



Manish – That level of precision is fascinating. It must be hugely contributing to the overall efficiency of the country.

Tauji – Definitely, it does! Also, when you are riding the train or bus in Japan, if you speak loudly to each other or have a conversation on your phone it will be frowned upon by other passengers. If you need to make a phone call, make sure you step off at the nearest station to make the call. They also try to keep their voices down when having a conversation with friends, and often set their cell phone to Silent or Vibration mode.

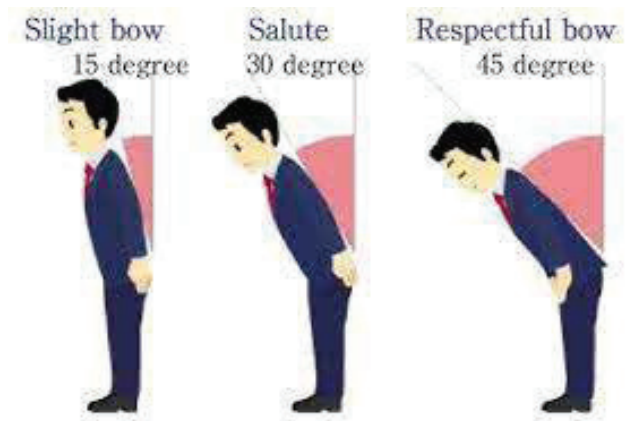
Manish – That’s a unique cultural aspect. It reflects a deep sense of consideration for others.

Tauji – Yes, Manish. Japanese people always display modesty and humility. When greeting each other, people also often bow to convey the message: “I am not above you. I respect you.” Bowing longer with a higher degree of angle means more respect.



Manish – This sounds very similar to our concept of Namaste, which also means – “I bow to you”

Tauji – Absolutely Manish. And this culture of humility and mutual respect manifests in various other ways as well. For example, I am often amazed to see that whenever there is a crowd or rush for something, the Japanese patiently form a queue and organize themselves beautifully. They do not push & shove each other scrambling for anything. Since Japan’s population lives in tightly-packed cities, people learn very quickly that in order to get something, they will have to wait. And after many years of learning this behavior - showing respect for the group by waiting quietly - the end result is a cultural custom that spans nearly all circumstances, even disaster.



Japan unfortunately lies in a highly earthquake prone region. Massive earthquakes keep striking Japan at intermittent intervals, the latest one being in January 2024. These earthquakes cause widespread destruction, leading to shortage of daily necessities. Very typically, the Japanese response isn’t to loot or steal. They dutifully line up in a queue and wait for their turn to pick up basic goods like groceries and clothes at local stores.

Manish – Fascinating. I will definitely be more patient when I am standing in a queue next time!

Tauji – You will also be intrigued to know that this civic ethos of the Japanese, saved nearly 400 precious lives when a Japanese Airlines flight, an Airbus A-350 caught fire upon landing at the Tokyo airport on Jan 2, 2024. The immediate priority was to ensure safety



of the 379 passengers including eight children apart from the 12 crew members. The crew had the presence of mind to figure out the safest door to evacuate the flyers as there were flames everywhere. They picked a door at the rear and guided the flyers to calmly walk out of the aircraft. The mere practice of ‘discipline’ emerged as a key factor influencing the pace of the evacuation, with the final person narrowly escaping just before Tokyo’s Haneda Airport runway was engulfed in flames. Everyone on the flight survived due to the composed response from passengers and the crew, amidst the choking smoke.

The Japanese passengers refrained from panicking, avoided opening overhead bins, attentively followed staff instructions, abstained from recording or photographing the burning plane, assisted each other on the emergency slide, and notably evacuated without their luggage – a decision lauded by experts as crucial for expediting the evacuation process. While the cabin crew’s adept management of the crisis merits applause, it is the passengers’ conduct that has earned them global admiration for their ‘adherence to rules.’



Manish – Each one performed his ‘Dharma’ in this entire incident! There is a lot to learn from Japan. I will try and instil at least few aspects into my day-to-day activities.

Tauji – Absolutely yes! The Japanese term ‘Kiritsu’, i.e. self-discipline in various acts of life be it school, work, or social interactions, is something that all of us should imbibe.

Let’s talk about these

1. Mention few noteworthy aspects that you feel is worth learning from the Japanese.
2. Imagine yourself to be stuck in an aircraft mishap. How would you react and what steps would you follow to come out of the crisis?
3. Why is maintaining cleanliness important?

Let's do these exercises



a. Tick the correct answers:

1. Geographically, Japan lies in an **earthquake** / **drought** prone area.
2. The average speed of a bullet train in Japan is **320 km/hr** / **50 m/s** .
3. The Japan Football Association supplied **yellow** / **blue** rubbish bags to their fans with **Sorry** / Thank You written on it.
4. Japanese always stand in a **queue** / **scattered manner** to pick up basic amenities during a natural calamity.
5. Japanese trains can be late by a maximum of **1 hour** / **5 minutes** after which a slip is issued that can be cited as the reason of delay to the workplace.

B. Fill in the blanks:

1. As a part of Gakko Soji, Japanese students _____.
2. Kiritsu means _____.
3. While having a conversation with friends on a public transport, Japanese try to keep their voices low because _____.
4. _____ was the key factor in successful evacuation of passengers from the fuming aircraft.

C. Write 'T' for True and 'F' for False:

1. According to Japanese culture, bowing longer with a higher degree of angle means more respect.
2. When Airbus A-350 caught fire, Japanese passengers panicked, opened the overhead bins and started evacuating with their luggage in a chaotic manner.
3. Japanese believes that if they use a particular space, it's their duty and responsibility to ensure its left clean.
4. Japanese civilians cleaning the stadium after the football match was a one-time affair.
5. Mastering the art of maintaining cleanliness around is an essential life skill.



Let's have fun

Segregate the waste items given in the box to the respected color coded bins.

[Hint: Red bin - non-recyclable and non-biodegradable; Green bin - recyclable and biodegradable; Blue bin - recyclable and non-biodegradable]

Batteries, Vegetable peels, Plastic toys, e-waste, Food items, cardboard, newspaper, Needles, Syringes, Dried leaves & twigs, Chocolate wrappers, Metallic waste, Spoilt food, Pencil shavings, Pen refills



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FOSTERING UNIVERSAL VALUES - 9

INSPIRATIONAL POSTER



Coin a caption _____



Coin a caption _____



Coin a caption _____



Coin a caption _____

Fostering Universal Values

‘Fostering Universal Values’ is a series of ten books with 10 to 12 chapters in each. The series would serve as a tool to nurture key personal values like grit, hope, humility, perseverance, tolerance, empathy and integrity to name a few, in children between the age of 5 to 14 years. It would also help them gain a reasonably good understanding of spirituality as envisioned by our ancestors. The content of the book also focuses on core social values like patriotism, compassion towards all living beings, social service and the need to live as a community.

With inputs from the books, we hope to see the children evolve into responsible citizens, empowered with spiritual strength, to overcome challenges and to lead themselves, their families and the society they live in, to peace and happiness. Thus, they would not only contribute to the harmony of the world, but in the face of a national threat they would be ardent patriots.

The core content of the book originates from traditional knowledge that has been passed down to us through generations. Therefore, there is no copyright on the content of this book. One can seek permission and print all or only certain chapters of the book. However, unauthorized modification is not permitted in any of the chapters.

