

# Glimpses of India



**Lucio Rodrigues**

## GLIMPSES OF INDIA

- **A Baker from Goa by Lucio Rodrigues**
- **Coorg by Lokesh Abrol**
- **Tea from Assam by Arup Kumar Datta**

The lesson “Glimpses of India” depicts different lifestyles in Indian households with 3 stories. The first story – A Baker from Goa by Lucio Rodrigues – focuses on a baker and his relevance in Portuguese ruled Goan village.

The second story ‘Coorg’ describes the smallest district Coorg in Karnataka. Due to its evergreen woods, pleasant weather, coffee plantations, and overwhelming spices, the author claims it to be God’s abode.

The third story Tea from Assam focuses on two friends Rajvir and Pranjol who were travelling to Assam. Assam is described for the vastness of the green tea-gardens. By outlining the unique characteristics of each of these locations the authors describe the essence of each of these places.

## A BAKER FROM GOA

1. Pen-portrait of a traditional Goan village baker back to the time when Portuguese ruled over the city of Goa
2. The author recalls his childhood days. The bakers would come into the village in the morning and make a jingle sound with the bamboo.
3. The author would run to them without brushing or washing his mouth.
4. The maid-servant of the house used to collect the loaves.
5. The children were looking for ‘bread –bangles’, a traditional Goan bread shaped like ring which the baker sold along with loaves for the adults.
6. Bread was an important part of any occasion especially the sweet bread, Bol.
7. Marriage gifts in Goan community are incomplete without the sweet bread namely Bol.
8. During Christmas and other festive occasions, cakes and bolinhas were essential.
9. The bread-sellers in the old days always wore a single-piece long frock called the ‘kabai’.
10. The author remembers the bakers started wearing shirts and three quarter pants. Even now anyone who wears a half-pant, that reaches below the knees, is called a pader.
11. Bakery-business was quite profitable and the bakers and their families were prosperous. The author remarks that any person with roundish and plumpish appearance is still compared to a baker.

## THE GLIMPSES OF INDIA

### Baker from Goa

1. pen-portrait of a traditional Portuguese ruled Goan village baker.
2. author remembers his childhood days and his excitement on seeing the baker
3. Bakery products- the part of the culture and traditions of Goa
4. profitable profession, Someone with a well-built body is compared to a baker

### Coorg

5. Located in the 'Western Ghats' in the state of Karnataka
6. The present race is a mixture of both cultures of Greeks and Arabs
7. The evergreen forests and the Hills, Animals and birds like kingfisher, langur, squirrels attracted tourists
8. The first chief of the Indian Army, General Cariappa belonged to Coorg.

### Tea from Assam

9. The lesson highlights the tea plantation in Assam and the origin of tea.
10. two traditional stories about the discovery of tea - One, Chinese Emperor and second, Indian Buddhist Hermit.
11. first tea was consumed in China in 2700 B.C.
12. Assam has the largest plantation of tea in the world.

## COORG

1. Coorg is the smallest district of Karnataka. The author describes Coorg as a small district with heavenly beauty.
2. It has evergreen forests, spices and coffee plantations . Coorg is located in the 'Western Ghats' in the state of Karnataka.
3. About thirty percent of Coorg is covered with the evergreen forests. The weather in Coorg attracts tourists in the months of September to March. The air in Coorg has the aroma of coffee.
4. It is believed that the Coorg people are descendants of Greeks or Arabs. A part of Alexander's army had to settle in Coorg. The present race is a mixture of both cultures.
5. Coorg people wear Kuppia, a long black coat similar to Kuffia- the Arab garment.
6. The people of Coorg are very hospitable and even very brave. The Coorg Regiment of the Indian Army garnered the highest number of awards in the history of the Indian Army. General Cariappa, the first General of the Indian Army, belonged to Coorg.
7. Coorgis are the only people in India who are allowed to carry a firearm without a licence.
8. The river Kaveri originates from Coorg. Coorg is rich in flora and

fauna. Large freshwater fish as well as kingfishers, squirrels, langurs and elephants can be spotted along the river.

9. One can enjoy adventure sports like river rafting, canoeing, rock climbing and trekking in the river and mountains in Coorg.
10. The entire Coorg and its natural beauty can be seen by climbing Brahmagiri hills. Bylakuppe- India's largest Tibetan settlement found in Coorg.

## TEA FROM ASSAM

1. Pranjol, a young boy from Assam, and Rajvir are classmates in a school in Delhi. Pranjol's father is the manager of a tea garden in Upper Assam and Pranjol has invited Rajvir to visit his home during the summer vacation.
2. The two boys order tea for themselves as the vendor shouts 'chai-garam, garam-chai'. Pranjol highlights the fact-almost eighty crore cups of tea are consumed everyday throughout the world.
3. Pranjol enjoys reading detective stories. Rajvir is interested in beautiful and serene scenery.
4. Assam has the largest plantation of tea in the world. Rajvir shared two traditional stories about the discovery of tea.
5. One story is about a Chinese emperor who always used to

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drink boiled water. Once a few tea leaves fell into the boiling water. The Emperor liked the delicious flavour and its leaves got the name tea.

6. Rajvir also shares a story about an Indian legend named Bodhidharma, an ancient Buddhist monk who cut off his eyelids because he felt sleepy during meditations. Tea plants grew out of his eyelids. Drinking the leaves of these plants with boiling water helped a person awake.
7. Rajvir highlighted the fact that the first tea was consumed in China in 2700 B.C. the words 'chai' and 'chini' have originated from Chinese language. Tea was first introduced to Europe late in the 16th century. It was considered to have medicinal properties.
8. They finally reached Mariani Junction. Pranjal's parents received them. Their journey started towards the Dhekiabari Tea Estate, the tea-garden managed by Pranjal's father, Mr. Barua.

## SUMMARY IN HINDI

गोवा का एक बेकर एक कहानी है जो उस समय से संबंधित है जब गोवा में पुर्तगाली शासन था। कहानी गोवा के एक गांव में रहने वाले एक बेकर की है। उस दौरान लोगों ने रोटियां खाईं। इन्हें बड़ी भट्टियों में बनाया जाता था। पेडर्स के नाम से जाने जाने वाले बेकर इन ब्रेड को गली में बेचने आते थे और बांस से जिंगल की आवाज निकालते थे। हालाँकि, आजकल हम इन रोटियों को नहीं

देखते हैं, लेकिन कभी-कभी भट्टियों और कुछ बेकरों को अपने पूर्वजों के पारंपरिक व्यवसाय को चलाते हुए देख सकते हैं। लेखक को अपने बचपन के दिनों में दिन में दो बार बेकर का आना याद है। वे लेखक के मित्र और मार्गदर्शक थे। लेखक के घर की दासियाँ रोटियाँ खरीदती थीं जिन्हें वे चाय के साथ खाते थे।

उन दिनों, रोटी किसी भी अवसर का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा था, विशेष रूप से मीठी रोटी, बोला। इसके अलावा, बेकर की एक अजीबोगरीब पोशाक थी, कबाई। यह एक सिंगल पीस फ्रॉक थी जो घुटनों तक पहुंचती थी। उस समय बेकिंग एक लाभदायक व्यवसाय था

कूर्ग कर्नाटक के सबसे छोटे जिले कूर्ग या कोडागु का वर्णन करने वाली एक कहानी है। लेखक कूर्ग को एक स्वर्गीय स्थान के रूप में वर्णित करता है जो मैंगलोर और मैसूर के बीच स्थित है। यह निश्चित रूप से भगवान का निवास है क्योंकि इसमें सदाबहार वन, मसाले और कॉफी के बागान हैं। सितंबर से मार्च तक यहां का मौसम अच्छा रहता है और इस तरह कई पर्यटक यहां घूमने आते हैं। यहां की हवा में कॉफी की सुगंध है। कूर्ग लोगों के ग्रीक या अरबी वंश के बारे में एक प्रसिद्ध कहानी है कि सिकंदर की सेना के एक हिस्से को यहां बसना पड़ा क्योंकि उनके लिए वापस आना संभव नहीं था। इस प्रकार वे यहाँ बस गए और स्थानीय लोगों के साथ विवाह किया। हम देख सकते हैं कि कूर्ग के लोग कुप्पिया पहनते हैं, जो अरबों द्वारा पहने जाने वाले कफिया के समान एक लंबा काला कोट होता है।

कूर्ग के लोग भी बहुत बहादुर होते हैं। भारतीय सेना की कूर्ग रेजिमेंट सबसे महत्वपूर्ण रेजिमेंटों में से एक है। साथ ही, हमारे पहले सेना प्रमुख जनरल करियप्पा कूर्ग के रहने वाले हैं। कूर्ग के जंगल और पहाड़ियाँ कावेरी

नदी को पानी का एक प्रमुख स्रोत प्रदान करती हैं। साथ ही, मीठे पानी की सबसे बड़ी मछली महासीर भी इन्हीं पानी में पाई जाती है। ब्रह्मगिरी पहाड़ियों की चोटी से हम कुर्ग का पूरा नजारा देख सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, बौद्ध भिक्षु कुर्ग के पास निसारगधाम द्वीप में बाइलाकुप्पे में रहते हैं।

असम की चाय की आखिरी कहानी दो दोस्तों राजवीर और प्रांजोल के असम की यात्रा से शुरू होती है। रास्ते में वे सड़क किनारे एक विक्रेता से चाय खरीदते हैं। चाय की चुस्की लेते हुए, राजवीर प्रांजोल को बताता है कि लोग एक दिन में दुनिया भर में 800,000,000 कप से अधिक चाय पीते हैं। राजवीर जहां खूबसूरत और शांत नजारों को निहार रहे हैं, वहीं प्रांजोल जासूसी किताब पढ़ने में व्यस्त है। जहाँ तक देखा जा सकता था, वहाँ चाय की झाड़ियाँ थीं। उन्होंने एक इमारत भी देखी जो एक चाय बागान थी।

असम में चाय के सबसे बड़े बागान हैं और कोई नहीं जानता कि पहली बार चाय की खोज किसने की थी। लेकिन, इससे जुड़ी कई किंवदंतियाँ हैं। एक चीनी किंवदंती के अनुसार, उबले हुए गर्म पानी में गलती से चाय की कुछ शाखाएँ गिर गईं। सम्राट को स्वादिष्ट स्वाद पसंद आया। इस तरह यह अस्तित्व में आया। एक भारतीय किंवदंती के अनुसार, बौद्ध भिक्षु, बोधिधर्म ने ध्यान के दौरान नींद से बचने के लिए अपनी पलकें काट लीं। इनमें से लगभग दस चाय के पौधे उग आए और इस प्रकार, गर्म पानी में डालने और पीने पर वे नींद आना बंद कर देते हैं। दोनों मरियानी जंक्शन पर उतरे और ढेकियाबाड़ी टी एस्टेट चले गए। वहाँ उन्होंने महिलाओं को चाय की पत्ती तोड़ते देखा। प्रांजोल के पिता वहाँ उनकी अगवानी करने आए थे और कहा था कि उन्हें चाय के बागानों के बारे में बहुत कुछ पता है। राजवीर का कहना है कि वह उनसे सीखने को उत्सुक हैं।

## MCQ

1. What are the bakers known as in Goa?

- A) Pader      B) Portuguese  
C) pekar      D) Baker

**Ans. (A)**

2. What did the children long for?

- A) Loaves  
B) bread bangles  
C) banana bread  
D) all of the above

**Ans. (B)**

3. Which one of the following tasks is done by bakers?

- (a) Bake the loaves  
(b) Bake the dough  
(c) Bake the mould  
(d) None of the Above

**Ans. (a)**

4. How many tea plants grew out of the eyelids?

- (a) Five tea plants  
(b) Ten tea plants  
(c) Twenty tea plants  
(d) Thirty tea plants

**Ans. (b)**

5. What covers thirty percent of the district of Kodagu?

- (a) Deciduous Forests
- (b) Evergreen Forests
- (c) Mountains
- (d) None of the Above

**Ans. (b)**

6. Why do the elders think about their past?

- (a) They miss the good old days.
- (b) They remember their bad days.
- (c) They think younger people are slow.
- (d) None of the Above

**Ans. (a)**

7. In Europe, tea was drunk as more of a \_\_\_\_\_ than \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) medicine, beverage
- (b) beverage, medicine
- (c) sleep waver, medicine
- (d) sleep banisher, medicine

**Ans. (a)**

8. What is rappelling?

- (a) travelling in a river in a canoe
- (b) travelling in a river in a raft

(c) going down a cliff by sliding down a rope

(d) None of the Above

**Ans. (c)**

9. The first chief of the Indian Army is from \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) coorg
- (b) Goa
- (c) Mysore
- (d) Punjab

**Ans. (a)**

10. How many times did the baker come everyday?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) varies daily

**Ans. (b)**

10. Where is Coorg situated?

- A) Mysore
- B) Mangalore
- C) Karnataka
- D) Kerala

**Ans. (C)**

11. Kuppia is the traditional \_\_\_\_\_ of Coorg which resembles the Kuffia of the \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) weapon, Kurds
- b) food, Konkan

- c) dress, Arabs
- d) language, Dutch

**Ans. (C)**

12. Kabai was peculiar because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) It was a single piece frock
- b) The fabric used was stiff
- c) It made the baker look like a jackfruit
- d) All of these

**Ans. (A)**

## QUESTION AND ANSWER

1. Who are 'those eaters of loaves'?

**Ans.** The Portuguese who lived in Goa in the olden days are 'those eaters of loaves'.

2. Who are the 'makers'?

**Ans.** The 'makers' are paders, the traditional bakers of Goa since the times of Portuguese.

3. Why are the 'makers' still there?

**Ans.** The 'makers' or the paders are still there because they are an essential part of Goan life even today.

4. Who uses the traditional baker's bamboo? How is it used?

**Ans.** Padars or the Goan bakers use the traditional baker's bamboo.

They stamp it on the ground to make a thudding and jingling sound that announces their arrival.

5. What is described here as a 'piece of heaven'?

**Ans.** Here, the district Coorg in Indian state of Karnataka is described as a 'piece of heaven'.

6. Which district is being described here? Where is it located?

**Ans.** The district being described here is Coorg which is located in Karnataka.

## EXTRA QUESTION ANSWERS

1. Where is Coorg?

**Ans.** Coorg or Kodagu is the smallest district of Karnataka. It is situated midway between Mysore and the coastal town of Mangalore.

2. What is the story about the Kodavu people's descent?

**Ans.** The fiercely independent people of Coorg are descendents of Greeks or Arabs. A section of Alexander's army moved South along the coast and settled here only when they were unable to return to their country. These people married among the locals. This is the story about the descent of Kodavu people.

3. What are some of the things you now know about?

- (1) the people of Coorg?
- (2) the main crop of Coorg?
- (3) the sports it offers to tourists?
- (4) the animals you are likely to see in Coorg?
- (5) its distance from Bangalore and how to get there?

**Ans.**

- (1) They are fiercely independent people and have descended from the Greeks or the Arabs.
- (2) Coffee is the main crop of Coorg.
- (3) It mostly offers adventure sports which include river rafting, canoeing, rappelling, rock climbing and mountain biking.
- (4) The animals likely to be seen in Coorg are macaques, Malabar squirrels, langurs, slender loris, elephants etc.
- (5) By road, it is around 250 – 260 kilometres from Bangalore.

4. What is the baker called?

**Ans.** The baker is called a pader in Goa.

5. When would the baker come everyday? Why did the children run to meet him?

**Ans.** The baker would come twice a day—once early in the morning

and the second time when he returned after selling his stuff.

The children would run to meet him as they wanted to have bread-bangles

## THE TREES

by Adrienne Rich



## ABOUT THE POET

Adrienne Rich was an American poet, essayist and feminist writer. She (1929-2012) was born in Baltimore, Maryland, USA. She was a famous poet, essayist and feminist. She has published nineteen volumes of poetry, three collections of essays and other writings.

## SUMMARY

The trees inside the house are growing and their growth is moving out of the house into the forest. The forest was without trees nowadays. Since there were no trees in the forest, birds could not sit on trees. Insects could not hide.



During the daytime, there was no shadow. The forest that was without trees for many nights, will now be full of trees by the morning.

During night time, roots of the trees are trying to grow and come out of the floor of the veranda. Leaves and small branches of trees are pushing against the glass panes of the window. Small branches have become rigid because of tiredness. Movement of the long and big branches is restricted because of the ceiling. The longer branches of trees are moving along the ceiling. Their movement is similar to that of a patient who has been discharged from a hospital and moves towards the exit door of the hospital in a state of confusion.

I am sitting inside the room, whose door opens into the veranda. I am writing long letters. In these letters I do not mention anything about trees going out of my house into the forest. The night appears to be fresh and the full moon is shining. The sky is clear without any clouds. I can smell leaves and lichen very clearly. The poet is equating this smell to the voice of trees that are trying to move out of the house.

I can listen to the low voices made by trees that are trying to move out of the house. After the trees have moved out, there will be silence. Now the glass is breaking. I can listen to the sound. The trees slowly move out of the window. Wind moves quickly to meet these trees. Because of trees, the moon

cannot be seen completely. The poet says that the moon now looks like several pieces of broken glass. These broken pieces can be seen at the top of the longest oak tree.

## CONCLUSION

The trees can be seen as human beings, particularly women and young children. Lot of restrictions were imposed on them. But now they have grown up and they are trying to move out of the restrictions. They are trying to find a world of their own.

## SUMMARY IN HINDI

घर के अंदर के पेड़ बढ़ रहे हैं और उनकी वृद्धि घर से बाहर जंगल में जा रही है। जंगल आजकल पेड़ों के बिना था। जंगल में पेड़ नहीं होने के कारण पक्षी पेड़ों पर नहीं बैठ सकते थे। कीड़े छिप नहीं सकते थे। दिन के समय कोई छाया नहीं थी। जो जंगल कई रातों से बिना पेड़ों के था, वह अब सुबह तक पेड़ों से भर जाएगा।

रात के समय पेड़ों की जड़ें बरामदे के फर्श से उगने और बाहर निकलने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। पत्तियाँ और पेड़ों की छोटी-छोटी शाखाएँ खिड़की के शीशे से टकरा रही हैं। थकान के कारण छोटी शाखाएँ सख्त हो गई हैं। सीलिंग के कारण लंबी और बड़ी शाखाओं का आना-जाना प्रतिबंधित है। पेड़ों की लंबी शाखाएं छत के साथ आगे बढ़ रही हैं। उनका आंदोलन एक मरीज के समान है, जिसे अस्पताल से छुट्टी मिल गई है और भ्रम की स्थिति में अस्पताल के निकास द्वार की ओर बढ़ता है।

मैं कमरे के अंदर बैठा हूँ, जिसका दरवाजा बरामदे में खुलता है। मैं लंबे पत्र लिख रहा हूँ।



इन पत्रों में मैं अपने घर से निकलकर जंगल में पेड़ों के बारे में कुछ भी नहीं बताता। रात ताजा लगती है और पूर्णिमा चमक रही है। बिना बादलों के आसमान साफ है। मैं पत्तियों और लाइकेन को बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से सूँघ सकता हूँ। कवि इस गंध की तुलना उन पेड़ों की आवाज से कर रहा है जो घर से बाहर निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं।

मैं पेड़ों द्वारा बनाई गई धीमी आवाजें सुन सकता हूँ जो घर से बाहर निकलने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। पेड़ों के हटने के बाद सन्नाटा पसरा रहेगा। अब शीशा टूट रहा है। मैं आवाज सुन सकता हूँ। पेड़ धीरे-धीरे खिड़की से बाहर निकलते हैं। इन पेड़ों से मिलने के लिए हवा तेजी से चलती है। पेड़ों की वजह से चाँद को पूरी तरह से नहीं देखा जा सकता है। कवि कहता है कि चाँद अब टूटे शीशे के कई टुकड़ों जैसा दिखता है। ये टूटे हुए टुकड़े सबसे लंबे ओक के पेड़ के शीर्ष पर देखे जा सकते हैं।

## WORD MEANING

Word	Meaning
1. Disengage-	To separate
2. Stiff-	Rigid
3. Bough-	Big branch of a tree
4. Scarcely-	Hardly
5. Lichen-	Small plant that grows on tree
6. Whisper-	Murmur, Speak in low sound
7. Stumbling-	Fall after tripping

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. (i) Find, in the first stanza, three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest.

(ii) What picture do these words create in your mind:

“.....sun bury its feet in shadow....”? What could the poet mean by the sun’s ‘feet’?

**Ans.** (i) The three things that cannot happen in a treeless forest are – the sitting of a bird on trees, the hiding of insects and the sun burying its feet in the shadow of the forest.

(ii) The sun’s ‘feet’ refers to the rays of the sun that fall on the earth. When there is no shadow on the ground, because there are no trees, the rays fall directly on the ground. In a forest with trees, the shadow hides the sun rays and it seems that the sun is burying its feet in the shadow that fall from the trees.

2. (i) Where are the trees in the poem? What do their roots, their leaves and their twigs do?

(ii) What does the poet compare their branches to?

**Ans.** (i) In the poem, the trees are trapped in the poet’s house. Their roots work all night to disengage themselves from the cracks in

the veranda floor. The leaves try very hard to move towards the glass and put a lot of pressure on it so that it breaks, while the small twigs get stiff with exertion.

(ii) The poet compares the branches to newly discharged patients of a hospital. The large branches of the trees become cramped (bent) due to the roof above them, and when they get free they rush stumbling to the outside world. While doing so, they look half-shocked like the patients, who wait for a long time to get out of the hospital.

3. (i) How does the poet describe the moon: a) at the beginning of the third stanza, and b) at its end?

(ii) What happens to the house when the trees move out of it?

(iii) Why do you think the poet does not mention “the departure of the forest from the house” in her letters? (Could it be that we are often silent about important happenings that are so unexpected that they embarrass us? Think about this again when you answer the next set of questions.)

**Ans.** (i) At the beginning of the third stanza, the poet says that the full moon is shining in the open sky in the fresh night. At the end of

the stanza, she describes that the moon breaks into pieces like a broken mirror and shines on the heads of the tallest oak trees. As the trees move outside, they cover some of the shine of the moon and it can be seen only in parts. This is why it seems that the moon has broken into pieces.

(ii) When the trees move out of the house, the glasses break and the whispers of the trees vanish, leaving the house silent.

(iii) The poet hardly mentions about “the departure of the forest from the house” in her letters because it is humans, who did not care for nature in the first place. So, maybe, the poet now thinks that nobody would be interested in knowing about the efforts that the trees are making in order to set themselves free. If other men cared about the trees, they would not have destroyed them. It seems that this whole beauty of trees moving back to forests can be seen and felt only by the poet.

## MCQ

1. Name the poet of the poem "The trees"
- A) Adrienne Rich
  - B) Robert Frost
  - C) Carolyn Wells
  - D) Walt Whitman

**Ans. (A)**

2. Who has been personified in the line "no sun bury its feet in shadow"
- A) sun
  - B) feet
  - C) shadow
  - D) none of the above

**Ans. (A)**

3. What are the trees compared to?
- A) insects
  - B) newly discharged patients
  - C) birds
  - D) children

**Ans. (B)**

4. What reaches like a voice into the rooms?
- A) Noise of the roots
  - B) shuffling of the branches
  - C) smell of leaves and lichens
  - D) light of the moon

**Ans. (C)**

5. What rushes to meet the trees?
- A) wind                      B) light
  - C) Sun                        D) Moon

**Ans. (A)**

6. The pieces of the moon can be seen in the crown of which tree?
- A) Apple tree
  - B) Hemlock tree
  - C) oak tree
  - D) walnut tree

**Ans. (C)**

7. What had been empty?
- A) trees                      B) forest
  - C) house                    D) World

**Ans. (B)**

8. What is the poetess doing?
- A) writing long letters
  - B) reading
  - C) sleeping
  - D) watching television

**Ans. (A)**

9. Name the literary device used in "The moon is broken like a mirror,"
- A) metaphor
  - B) simile
  - C) alliteration
  - D) imagery

**Ans. (B)**

10. By morning, the forest will be full of \_\_\_\_\_
- A) insects                      B) Sun
  - C) trees                        D) birds

**Ans. (C)**