



24



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## CO-OPERATE AND PROSPER

India is one of the largest producers of milk today. Yet, in the past the farmers who reared cattle and produced this huge amount of milk in the country remained poor though they worked very hard. This story is about how Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, a freedom fighter and the first Deputy Prime Minister of India, helped to improve the lives of the cattle farmers of Gujarat by organising them into a co-operative called the Amul Dairy.

*Is there anyone in India who has not seen this advertisement? This little girl has created history by being the longest running mascot (icon, symbol) for Amul Butter. Some famous*

*advertisement lines for Amul are: “Utterly Butterly Delicious—Amul” and “Amul—The Taste of India”*



We all know that butter and many other products are made from milk. Can you think of some more interesting jingles or catchy slogans or advertisement lines for milk, butter, ghee or curds (*dahi*). Write them down. You can even try sending them to the Chairman/ President, Amul Dairy by e-mail.



### OBJECTIVES

After completing this lesson you will be able to:

- explain the main idea of the text;
- realise the advantages of forming a co-operative;



Notes

- learn the value of self governance and co-operative living;
- develop awareness of some military and civilian awards, and
- identify, value and recognise positive qualities in others.
- deduce the meaning of difficult words and phrases and use them effectively;
- use homophones correctly in written sentences;
- enhance your vocabulary of phrases;
- use different types of pronouns effectively;
- use infinitives both with and without ‘to’;
- learn to make nouns from verbs and adjectives;
- write a process;
- interpret the information in a factual table and complete a written description;



24.1 LET US READ THE TEXT

*(With Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel’s strong support, the cattle farmers of Gujarat were brought together in a co-operative group. This not only improved their lives a lot, but also led to the setting up of one of India’s most successful industries. It also made Gujarat one of the richest and most developed states of India. What is a co-operative? How does it work? Read the story to find out ...)*

The people of Gujarat were mostly farmers. They reared cattle but remained poor. Despite their hard work, they always remained in want. The poor plight of these farmers moved the heart of the Iron Man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. He was determined to bring prosperity into their lives. So, he decided to organise them into a co-operative force and provide them with a steady source of income. This task was assigned to Mr. Tribhuvandas Patel. He united the disorganised farmers and started a co-operative dairy unit. This system of co-operative effort eliminated the middlemen who harassed and exploited the ignorant farmers. But Tribhuvandas Patel found it difficult to compete with a British dairy in Mumbai.

At this point of time it was kind providence that brought a young energetic, intelligent and ambitious Indian engineer, trained in America, to work at the dairy research institute, Anand. Tribhuvandas sought this clever young man’s assistance. This young man was none other than Verghese Kurien. He helped Tribhuvandas to set up a processing plant. This marked the birth of Amul and the rest is history. Shall we trace the history and the man who made this history? It tells how he strove incessantly in order to expand Amul milk unit. It also tells us about how through his relentless efforts, the dream of Vallabhbhai Patel was fulfilled.

reared: to look after  
 determined: to take a firm decision  
 assistance: help  
 plight: condition  
 strove incessantly: worked hard continuously  
 relentlessly: tirelessly/ unyielding  
 prosperity: good fortune, wealth  
 steady: continuous  
 harassed: caused mental pain by creating problems for someone  
 exploited: oppressed



Dr. Verghese Kurien was born in Calicut on 26th November 1921. He got his first degree in physics and he studied B.E. Mechanical Engineering at the University of Madras. He went on a scholarship to the USA and passed M.S degree with distinction. He was also very good at cricket, tennis and boxing.

When he returned to India, he joined the Government Dairy at Anand in Gujarat as a Dairy Engineer. But he felt it was not a challenging job for him. So he agreed to help Mr. Tribhuvandas Patel in setting up a milk processing plant. This was how the Amul Dairy came into existence in Gujarat.

Dr. Verghese Kurien developed the Amul Dairy Unit into the largest co-operative dairy in India. As a result of Dr. Kurien’s relentless efforts, the poor milk producers were protected from being exploited. The farmers came to appreciate the spirit of co-operation in addition to acquiring marketing skills. He introduced various reforms in the administration of Amul Dairy. He proposed to distribute half of its profits to the milk producers as dividend. Dr. Kurien’s reforms improved the rural economy considerably. This proves the saying, “The woman who owns a buffalo celebrates Diwali every day.”

Dr. Kurien made India the largest milk producer of the world. Dr. Kurien established the National Dairy Development Board (NDDDB) and designed the “**Operation Flood Programme**.” Dr. Kurien may rightly be called the “Architect of Modern Dairy Industry” and the “**Father of the White Revolution**”. He has been honoured with very high civilian awards such as Padmashri and Padmabhushan. His achievements were recognised internationally and he was awarded the prestigious Ramon Magasaysay Award for community leadership.

Dr. Kurien has succeeded in keeping the wolf from the doors of our farmers. His efforts have made the Indian farmer healthy, wealthy, cheerful and wise.

Thanks to Dr. Kurien that our children today are blessed with quality milk, butter and cheese, not to forget the chocolates and ice cream.



LET US DO 24.1

- 1. Given in the box below are the names of some of the awards given to people for excellence in different areas. Arrange them in the correct order in the columns in the given table. Start with the highest honour in each column. There will be fewer names in some columns. Some awards have been entered into the correct columns for you.

administration: management  
dividend: a share of the profits  
the woman who keeps a buffalo celebrates Diwali every day: by keeping the middlemen away  
cattle owners are no longer poor. Selling milk has proved to be profitable  
prestigious: very important, impressive  
keep the wolf from the doors: keep hunger and poverty away



Notes

Maha Vir Chakra	Bharat Ratna	Dronacharya Award
Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award	Param Vir Chakra	Jnanpith Award
Dada Saheb Phalke Award	Padma Vibhushan	Padma Bhushan
Arjuna Award	Dhyanchand Award	Padma Shri
Shourya Chakra	Sahitya Academy Award	

Military Awards	Civilian Awards	Sports Awards	Film Awards	Literary Awards
Param Vir Chakra				
		Dronacharya Award		Sahitya Academy Award
	Padma Shri			

Now try to conduct a quiz on this with your friends.

2. Look at the picture of the medal given to the Param Vir Chakra awardee.



Param Vir Chakra

**Activity for you to do:**

- Form a club of like-minded people. Give it a name.
- Design a medal. (Note: the medal must have a design on both sides)
- Arrange an event or ceremony where you could honour people who have achieved excellence in different fields such as bravery or extraordinary courage, sports, helping others, planting trees, keeping the environment clean, waste recycling and so on.
- Make a medal for each field of excellence.
- Lay down guidelines for the selection of awardees in each category based on:
  - what special deeds or acts the persons have done
  - how these acts benefitted a person or people in your society /community/ neighbourhood

## Co-Operate and Prosper

- Make the people of your neighbourhood aware of your decision by putting up posters, making announcements, talking to people or visiting houses to inform and explain.
- Decide the date on which the club will confer the medals (awards). If possible invite an important person or a senior citizen of the neighbourhood to present the medals.
- Read out the achievements of the person or persons who receive the medal.



Notes

## 24.2 LET US UNDERSTAND THE TEXT

### 24.2.1 PART 1

*The people of Gujarat ..... came into existence in Gujarat.*

Do you know of anyone who was once unhappy for some reason, but is now a happy person because a well meaning, wise and intelligent person had a great idea and showed the way to improve his or her life? In this unit Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel feels sad to see the unhappy condition of the poor cattle-owning farmers of Gujarat who work hard but remain poor because they are cheated by middle-men. In this part of the story you will read how Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel formed Co-operatives.



### INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.1

- I. Complete the following statements by ticking the correct choice.
1. The chief means of livelihood of the farmers discussed in the above passage was:
    - a. weaving cloth.
    - b. cattle rearing.
    - c. growing food crops.
    - d. trading in sheep and other cattle.
  2. The narrator says the farmers in Gujarat worked very hard but they were always in want. The phrase 'always in want' means that:
    - a. they could not make both ends meet (the money they earned was not enough to meet even their basic needs).
    - b. their demands were never ending.
    - c. they were greedy.
    - d. they wanted to work harder and harder.



## Notes

3. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel wanted to bring prosperity into their lives. He planned to do so by:
    - a. beautifying their villages.
    - b. giving them modern facilities.
    - c. opening more schools.
    - d. organising them into a collective group which would do business collectively and share the profits.
  4. Tribhuvandas was employed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to:
    - a. train the villagers to preserve and market milk.
    - b. check that they were not being cheated by middlemen.
    - c. organise them into a co-operative.
    - d. to ensure that no one exploited or harassed anyone.
  5. By saying “This marked the birth of Amul Dairy and the rest is history” the narrator means that
    - a. the Amul Dairy plant was the first one to be set up in India.
    - b. the Amul Dairy was set up and its success story afterwards is so well known to everyone that it does not need to be told or stated.
    - c. the people of Gujarat took part in the historical Freedom Movement of India.
    - d. after the dairy started functioning with the help of the farmers’ co-operative, they were no longer poor.
  6. The farmers were disorganised because
    - a. they were poor.
    - b. they were uneducated and simple minded.
    - c. they were always fighting amongst themselves.
    - d. they were lazy.
- II. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.
1. What is the role of middlemen?
  2. Why did Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel want to eliminate ‘middlemen’?
  3. What difficulty did Tribhuvandas face?
  4. Why did Dr Kurien give up his government job?
- III. Read the sentences given below. They are from the text. What do the underlined words mean? Tick the word that you think is correct. You may refer to a dictionary if necessary.
1. This task was assigned to Mr. Tribhuvandas Patel.
    - a) to sign on a paper
    - b) to select someone
    - c) to give a responsibility to someone
    - d) some sort of work



2. This system of co-operative effort **eliminated** the middlemen.
- a) to kill  
c) to defeat
- b) to remove  
d) to punish
3. It was kind **providence** that brought a young energetic, intelligent and ambitious Indian engineer, trained in America, to work at the dairy research institute.
- a) chance or luck  
c) a messenger of God
- b) to provide for  
d) a friend

IV. In the following pairs of sentences, the underlined words have been taken from the text. Only one sentence in each pair uses the underlined word correctly. Identify the correct sentence in each pair by putting a tick mark against it. One example has been done for you.

**Example:**

- Mother Teresa was saddened to see the plight of the helpless orphans and destitutes.
  - Mother Teresa was satisfied to see the plight of the orphans.
1. a. India's prosperity will depend upon the sincerity and quality of education of its people.  
b. India's prosperity is due to its large population.
2. a. The middlemen were salaried middle class people.  
b. The middlemen were traders who purchased things from villagers at low prices and sold them in the market at higher prices.
3. a. There was an acute shortage of milk supply in the market. One could see harassed mothers waiting in long queues to get some milk for their babies.  
b. The villagers were happy after the village goonda harassed them.



**LET US LEARN NEW WORDS 24.1**

**Heart phrases**

Read the following sentence.

- The poor plight of these farmers **moved the heart** of the Iron Man of India, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

'Moved the heart' is a phrase which means felt sad for someone or empathised with someone.

What do the phrases in Column A mean? Match them with their correct meaning given in Column B. You may refer to a dictionary if necessary.





Notes

	Column A		Column B
1.	to have a change of heart	a.	to not feel interested in doing something
2.	to have one's heart in one's mouth	b.	to pick up courage
3.	to take heart	c.	to change one's feelings towards someone
4.	to break someone's heart	d.	to be extremely nervous
5.	not to have one's heart in something	e.	to make someone sad

**? DO YOU KNOW**

The idea of the Co-operative Movement is 200 years old. A co-operative movement is a voluntary and collective movement of the people, in which the people pool in their resources with the aim of achieving something which they could not have achieved individually.

Today India has the largest co-operatives in the world. These co-operatives are committed to securing an improvement in the lives of a vast majority of Indian people.

Some of the well known co-operatives in India are: NCDC ( National Co-operative Development Corporation), IFFCO ( Indian Farmers Fertilizer Co-operative) and NAFED (National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation).

**24.2.2 PART 2**

*Dr Verghese Kurien developed ..... chocolates and ice cream.*

In this part of the story you will understand how Amul Dairy Unit became one of the biggest milk producers' co-operative and how this movement empowered the farmers.



**INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.2**

I. State whether the following statements are true or false. Give reasons in support of false statement. One example has been done for you.

Example

- Kurien was an ordinary farmer living in one of the villages of Gujarat. **(false)**

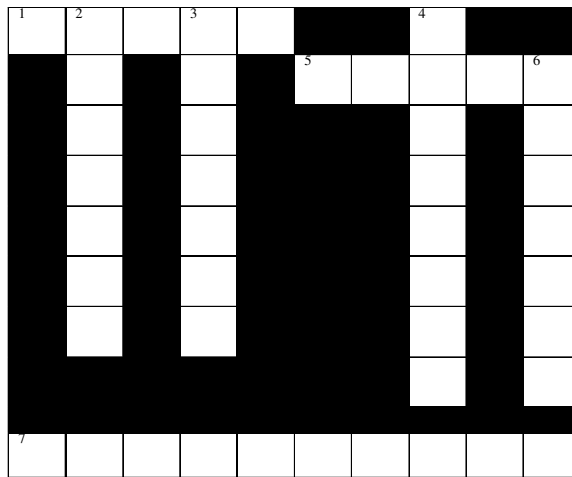
Kurien was not a farmer. He was an engineer from Calicut.





1. Dr. Kurien was able to find a way to challenge his competitor in Bombay.
2. Dr. Kurien ushered the Operation Flood Programme in India.
3. Dr. Kurien showed farmers how to increase their crop production using newer techniques. That is why he is called ‘Father of the Green Revolution’.
4. Dr. Kurien kept a large part of the profit for himself as payment for his work, with the result that the farmers’ condition never improved.
5. It is due to Dr. Kurien’s vision and management that our countrymen can get good quality milk to drink.

II. Complete the following crossword with the help of the given clues. All the answers to the clues are words that are taken from the text.



**Clues**

**Across**

1. another word for a prize
5. a special ability to do something
7. a big and complete change in a system

**Down**

2. another word for being rich
3. improvements in a system
4. a part of the profit which is distributed to shareholders in a company
6. the superlative of the adjective ‘large’



**LET US LEARN NEW WORDS 24.2**

**Homophones**

Study the two words written in bold print below. The two words have the same pronunciation but different meanings.

For instance, a **‘pear’** is a fruit which is light green in colour, but a **‘pair’** refers to two people or two things that belong together or go together.



## Notes

## Exercise

Study the following pairs of sentences. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words given in brackets. One example has been done for you.

- I went to the market to buy some apples, oranges and pears.

I also bought a pair of shoes for myself. (pair/pears)

1. There was so much noise at the station that I could not \_\_\_\_\_ the announcements.  
Come \_\_\_\_\_, I'll explain what has to be done. (here/hear)
2. Look out! \_\_\_\_\_ is a snake under the mango tree in the garden.  
The students will be given \_\_\_\_\_ report cards tomorrow. (their/there)
3. My sister and her friends were going to watch a movie. I wanted to go \_\_\_\_\_.  
There were \_\_\_\_\_ books lying on the desk. (two/too)
4. In the olden days pens were made out of \_\_\_\_\_.  
Her handwriting is difficult to \_\_\_\_\_. (reeds/read)
5. Apple \_\_\_\_\_ is healthy. It should not be removed.  
The audience broke into a \_\_\_\_\_ of laughter when they heard the joke. (peal/peel)

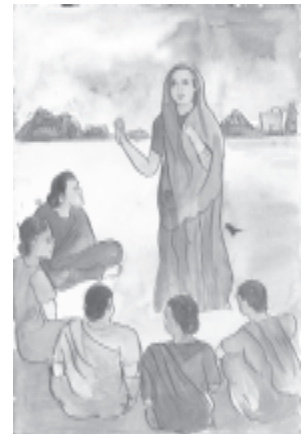


## LET US DO 24.2

Read the stories of three individuals who worked for the good of their community.

**ASHA DEVI**

Asha Devi lives in a small village near Ghaziabad. She is a typical village woman who covers her face when she sits amongst village elders. Asha Devi realised that people spent too much money on their daughters' weddings and dowries (*dahej*). Because of this many parents felt that their daughters were a burden. Asha Devi worked hard for almost a year to make the villagers agree to reduce all wasteful spending. Finally the villagers realised that her suggestions would be for their own good. They convinced the Panchayat to support their decision that in the future all weddings would be simple and only small gifts would be allowed. Asha Devi also succeeded in banning fireworks, loud music and firearms during social ceremonies. She felt that loud music and fireworks caused pollution and carrying firearms was dangerous for society. Today the people of this little village are happy because they can save money and use it for other necessities.



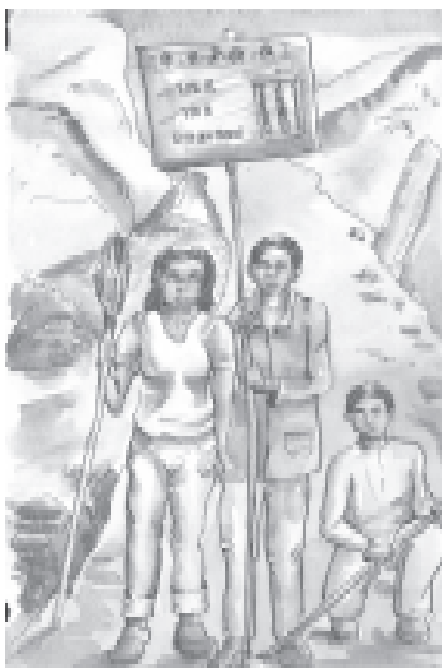


### **THE GARBAGE GIRL**

Jodie Underhill is a British girl who is known as the 'Garbage Girl'. She received the 'Green Hero Award' on 2nd July 2010 for her selfless work in the hills of Himachal Pradesh.

Once during her visit to Himachal Pradesh she realised that a lot of biodegradable rubbish was thrown carelessly in the mountains surrounding Mcleodganj.

Saddened by this carelessness of people she decided to do something about it. She and her group of volunteers started picking up all the trash. They collected about thirty-five sacks of garbage every week. Jodie says, "The damage that we have done to our planet cannot be reversed but we can surely bring positive changes by reducing, reusing and recycling. Let's leave our children a planet that is habitable not just for them but for future generations."



### **VILLAGE WOMEN START A BANK**

In the late 1970's in Mhaswad village in Maharashtra, there was a terrible drought. There was no rain, the crops failed and there was no food for the people. The entire region became poverty stricken. The men of the village left their homes to look for jobs in the cities, and their women and children were left to look after themselves.

In the mid 1980's Chetna Gala Sinha came to Mhaswad. She started various schemes to help the villagers to support themselves so that they would stop moving to the cities. She created a Mann Vikas Samajik Sanstha and launched a General Credit Co-operative Society. It started as a weekly savings scheme for women. The women came together and each one contributed Rs. 5/- from her savings every week. With this money they went to the market and helped one woman to buy a goat. Soon they raised their contribution to Rs. 10/- per week. This was the beginning of a Self Help Group. Soon the Inter Credit business became popular. The women who borrowed and used other people's money returned it sincerely and honestly. Soon 126 villages joined the group and it became a Federation.



The women now realised that they needed a bank to give them loans. But they were illiterate, and no private or public bank was willing to give them loans. Sinha applied to the Reserve Bank of India for a licence to start a Women's Bank. Initially the bank refused but after two years of constant struggle the licence was given. Sinha believed that for hundreds of years simple women have managed their family finances excellently. Why could they not be trusted to manage the bank? Sinha believed that even the poorest of poor could help themselves and live better lives by creating a co-operative .



SINHA Self Help Group (Photo credit - MVSS)

### Exercise

1. Asha Devi, Jodie Underhill, and Chetna Gala Sinha all worked successfully for the welfare of the community. What do these three success stories have in common? Why did the three women succeed in their efforts?
2. Which one of the three movements described above would you like to become involved in? Why?
3. We can't always expect the Government or others to do everything for us. We can bring in the change that we want with the help and participation of others who want the same change.
  - Is there anything you want to improve or change in your neighbourhood, town, or city? Make a list of things that you would like to do to improve the lives of people in your village, town, or neighbourhood.
  - Form a club of people who want to make changes. Decide the steps you will take to bring about the change.
    - What problems are you likely to face?
    - How will you overcome these?



## 24.3 LET US LEARN GRAMMAR



Notes

### A. PRONOUNS

Words which are used in place of nouns are called pronouns.

#### I. Singular Personal Pronouns: he, she, it, I, me, him, her, you

##### Example 1 (the use of **he**)

Read the following passage.

- *Dr. Verghese was born in Calicut on 26th November 1921. Dr. Verghese got his first degree in physics and Dr. Verghese earned his BE in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Madras. Dr. Verghese went on a scholarship to the USA and passed the MS degree examination with distinction. Dr. Verghese was also very good at cricket, tennis and boxing.*

Did you notice that the repetition of the name Dr. Verghese made the passage boring for you to read?

Now read the passage given below. Note the changes that have been made to the original passage. The noun Dr. Verghese has been replaced by the pronoun 'he'.

- *Dr. Verghese was born in Calicut on 26th November 1921. **He** got his first degree in physics and **he** earned his BE in Mechanical Engineering at the University of Madras. **He** went on a scholarship to the USA and passed the MS degree examination with distinction. **He** was also very good at cricket, tennis and boxing.*

##### Example 2 (the use of **he, him, she** and **her**)

- *Ram went to the market. **Ram** wanted to buy some fruits and vegetables. When **Ram** was about to leave, **Ram's** wife, Shanti asked **Ram** to buy a few more things. **Shanti** reminded **Ram** to buy the medicines which the doctor had prescribed for **Shanti**.*

In the above passage the words Ram and Shanti are nouns (naming words). They are proper nouns (names of people).

These nouns have been used again and again. This makes the passage very boring to read.

Now read the following passage. Does it read and sound better? What changes have been made?

- *Ram went to the market. **He** wanted to buy some fruits and vegetables. When **he** was about to leave, **his** wife, Shanti asked **him** to buy a few more things. **She** reminded **him** to buy the medicines which the doctor had prescribed for **her**.*

In this passage the proper noun Ram (the name of a man) has been replaced by the pronouns 'he' and 'him' after the first sentence. The proper noun 'Shanti' (the



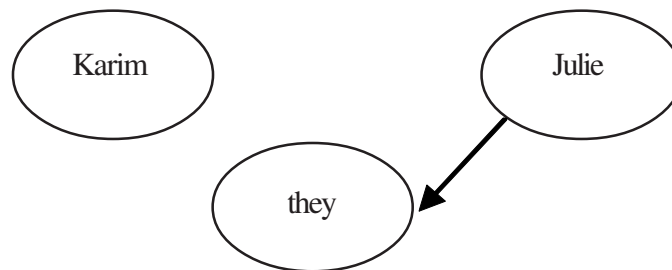
name of a woman) has been replaced by the pronouns 'she' and 'her' after the first introduction.

## II. Plural Pronouns: we, us, you, them, they, their

### Example (the use of **they, their, them**)

Read the following passage.

- ***Karim and Julie*** lived in a small village. ***Karim and Julie*** were good friends. ***Karim and Julie*** went to the same school. In the evening ***Karim and Julie*** would play for some time after which ***Karim and Julie*** would sit down to finish ***Karim and Julie's*** homework. Whenever, ***Karim and Julie*** faced any problems ***Karim and Julie*** would help each other. Sometimes ***Karim and Julie*** would ask ***Karim and Julie's*** parents to help ***Karim and Julie***.



Now read the passage given below.

- *Karim and Julie* lived in a small village. ***They*** were good friends. ***They*** went to the same school. In the evening ***they*** would play for some time, after which ***they*** would sit down to finish ***their*** homework. Whenever ***they*** had any problems ***they*** would help each other. Sometimes ***they*** would ask ***their*** parents to help ***them***.

What did you notice?

- After the first use, we replaced the names of Karim and Julie with the pronoun 'they'.
- We use the pronoun 'they' when there are two or more people being talked about.

### Exercise 1

Rewrite the sentences using the pronouns **he, they, or them** in place of the underlined nouns.

1. Jannat unlocked the door of his house. **Jannat** was very tired so **Jannat** lay down on his bed to rest.
2. Hari and Babu work in the same company. **Hari and Babu** were deputed by their boss to buy some furniture for the office.
3. The students were very happy when the Principal told **the students** that the school had organised an excursion for **the students**.
4. Hussain, Ali and Gokul wanted to be in the school cricket team. **Hussain, Ali and Gokul** requested the team captain to take **Hussain, Ali and Gokul** in the team. The captain said he would give **Hussain, Ali and Gokul** a chance to play in his team.



5. The children made secret plans. **The children** did not want the others to know anything. If the others came to know **the children's** plans **the others** would not let **the children** go out.

**III. Possessive Pronouns**

Words such as **his, hers, mine, ours, theirs, and yours** show possession or ownership. They are called possessive pronouns. They are used alone as can be seen in the examples given below. They do not have a noun after them.

**Examples**

- These books are **theirs**.
- The torn shirt is not **his**.
- These trousers are **yours**, not **mine/ours**.
- This baby is **hers**.

**Summary of Pronouns**

Study the table below:

Form	Singular subject	Object	Possessive	Plural subject	Object	Possessive
1st person	I	me	mine	we	us	ours
2nd person	You	you	yours	you	you	yours
3rd person	he	him	his	they	them	theirs
	she	her	hers	-	-	-
	it	it	-	-	-	-

Words such as **my, his, her, its, your, their, and our** also show possession but need a singular or plural noun after them. For this reason they are sometimes called **possessive adjectives**.

Examples:

- His shirt is torn.
- Her baby is crying.
- My book is interesting.
- Their friends are coming to their house for dinner.
- Our train is late.
- The bird cannot fly. Its wing is broken.





## Notes

**Exercise 2**

A group of friends are discussing plans for a party. Complete the following dialogue with suitable pronouns from the box given below. You will need to use some of these pronouns more than once.

him, it, he, our, mine, I, she, you, we, us, they, her

Do not forget to use a capital letter when writing a word that begins a sentence.

Nadia : Bhim, let's organise a birthday party for Geeta next Sunday. What do \_\_\_\_\_ think?

Bhim : I don't mind. But \_\_\_\_\_ was Raja who first suggested this, so, let us ask \_\_\_\_\_ if he is free on that day.

Nadia : Who all should \_\_\_\_\_ invite?

Bhim : Ravi won't be here. \_\_\_\_\_ is going to Lucknow to see his aunt.

Nadia : What about the food and drink? Should \_\_\_\_\_ bring cooked food from home or should we buy \_\_\_\_\_ from the market?

Bhim : I think buying the food would be too expensive. Let each one of \_\_\_\_\_ bring one item.

Nadia : Who do \_\_\_\_\_ think can arrange a music system for playing music ? I would have brought \_\_\_\_\_ but \_\_\_\_\_ has gone for repairs.

Bhim : Don't worry. My neighbours have one. \_\_\_\_\_ are nice people. If \_\_\_\_\_ request them , \_\_\_\_\_ would surely lend \_\_\_\_\_ to me .

Nadia : That's good. Now coming back to \_\_\_\_\_ list, who else should \_\_\_\_\_ invite?

Bhim : I think we can invite Rose who joined our school last week. \_\_\_\_\_ seems to be a friendly girl.

Nadia : OK, so \_\_\_\_\_ will invite \_\_\_\_\_. What about Sanjay? I think he gets along well with Geeta and with all of \_\_\_\_\_. He is good at organising games and is also good at cracking jokes. \_\_\_\_\_ will entertain \_\_\_\_\_ and make \_\_\_\_\_ laugh.

Bhim : Let's ask both Rose and Sanjay if \_\_\_\_\_ would like to join \_\_\_\_\_ party. It will be nice if \_\_\_\_\_ agree.

**B. INFINITIVES**

In English, infinitives are verbs that do not change with a change in the tense or form of the main verb.

Infinitives may be base verbs that need a 'to' along with them.



Some infinitives may not need a 'to' before them.

Infinitives can be used after a noun, pronoun, adjective or a main verb in statements as well as in question forms.

### 1. Verbs which need a 'to' before them - 'to' Infinitives

#### Example

- We are ready **to go** now.

#### Exercise 1

Complete the following sentences with a to + infinitive. Choose an appropriate verb from the box below.

wear, watch, buy, carry, reach
--------------------------------

1. If you travel abroad, remember \_\_\_\_\_ your passport.
  2. I can't afford \_\_\_\_\_ the airport late.
  3. He wants \_\_\_\_\_ the new movie.
  4. He has gone to the market \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
  5. It will be very cold up in the hills. Don't forget \_\_\_\_\_ your woollen cap.
- ### 2. Verbs which do not need a 'to' before them

These infinitives are called bare infinitives. Bare infinitives often come after a modal verb, but not always. They also come after some other special verbs such as 'make' and 'let'.

#### Example

- I must **finish** my work immediately.
- My mother makes me **brush** my teeth every night before I go to bed.
- Let me **help** you.

#### Exercise 2

Complete each sentence with a suitable verb from the box. Do not use a 'to' before the verb.

borrow follow check practise visit complete
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1. I had better \_\_\_\_\_ my presentation before going to bed.
2. You must \_\_\_\_\_ the school rules.
3. I might \_\_\_\_\_ my grandmother in September.



## Notes

4. You should always \_\_\_\_\_ your spellings after you finish writing.
5. Our teacher made us \_\_\_\_\_ many sums before the mathematics examination.
6. My older sister sometimes lets me \_\_\_\_\_ her new badminton racket.

## 3. Adjectives which need a verb with a 'to' before it

## Examples

- I am glad **to see** you.
- The cultural program put up by children was exciting **to watch**.
- He is not strong enough **to walk** ten miles.

## 4. Verbs which come after nouns and pronouns need a 'to' along with them

## Examples

- Do you have a pencil **to lend** me?
- I have lots of work **to complete**.
- Can I have something **to eat**?

Given below is some information about Mr Jalani, a teacher who is popular with his students.

Use this information to write a complete sentence with or without 'to'. Study the examples first.

## Examples

- They work very hard — Mr. Jalani makes them  
Mr. Jalani **makes** them work very hard. (without 'to')
- They take their homework seriously — Mr. Jalani forces them  
Mr. Jalani forces them **to take** their homework seriously. (with 'to')

## Exercise 3

Now rewrite the following sentences on your own.

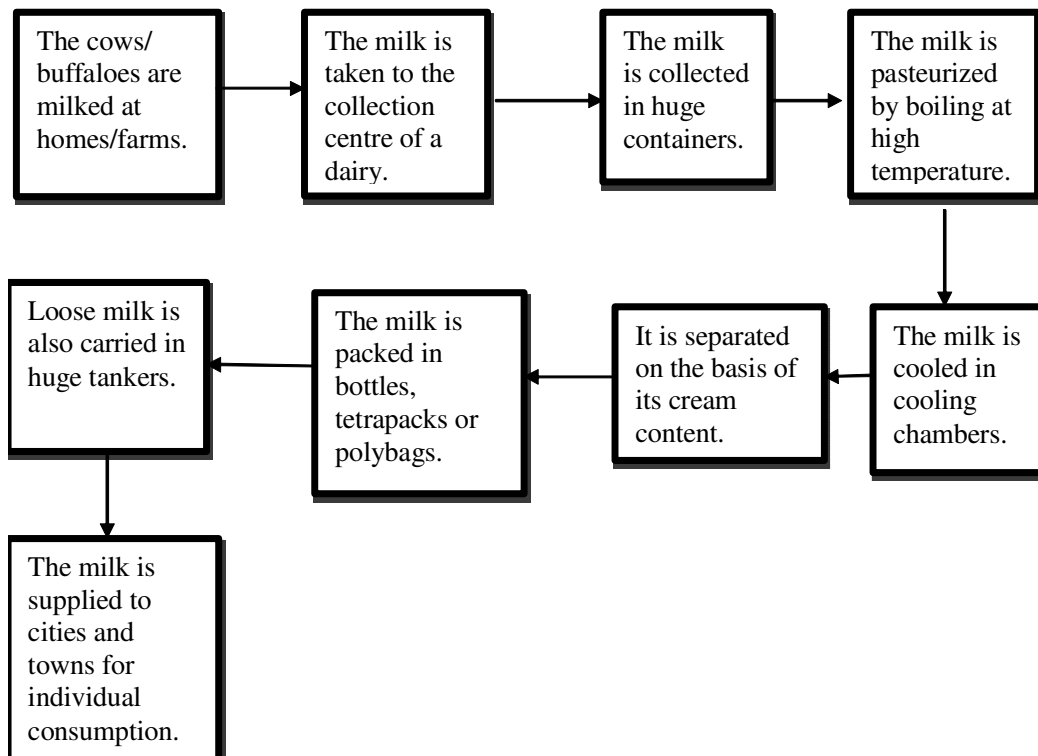
1. They do a lot of research on the internet - Mr. Jalani makes them.....
2. They make models and charts to explain concepts - Mr. Jalani wants them.....
3. They watch videos and movies about famous personalities - Mr. Jalani lets them  
.....
4. They do well in their exams - Their parents want them .....
5. They have to behave properly - The school expects them .....



## 24.4 LET US WRITE

### PROCESS WRITING

Given below is a flow chart showing the journey of milk from a farm /household to the factory/dairy, and from there to people in the cities and towns. Study the flow chart and the detailed description that follows.



#### Description of the process:

**At first** the cows /buffaloes *are milked* each day by the cattle owners. The milk *is carried* to the nearest dairy collection centres where it *is collected* in huge containers. The collected milk *is then put in boilers and boiled* at a high temperature. This process, also known as pasteurization helps to kill the harmful bacteria. **After** pasteurization, the milk *is cooled* in a cooling chamber. **Thereafter**, it *is separated* on the basis of its cream content into full cream milk, toned milk, double toned milk or skimmed milk. **Subsequently** the milk *is packed* in bottles, polybags or tetrapacks. **Finally** the packed milk *is transported* to different cities and towns to reach people like us for individual consumption.

In the above paragraph:

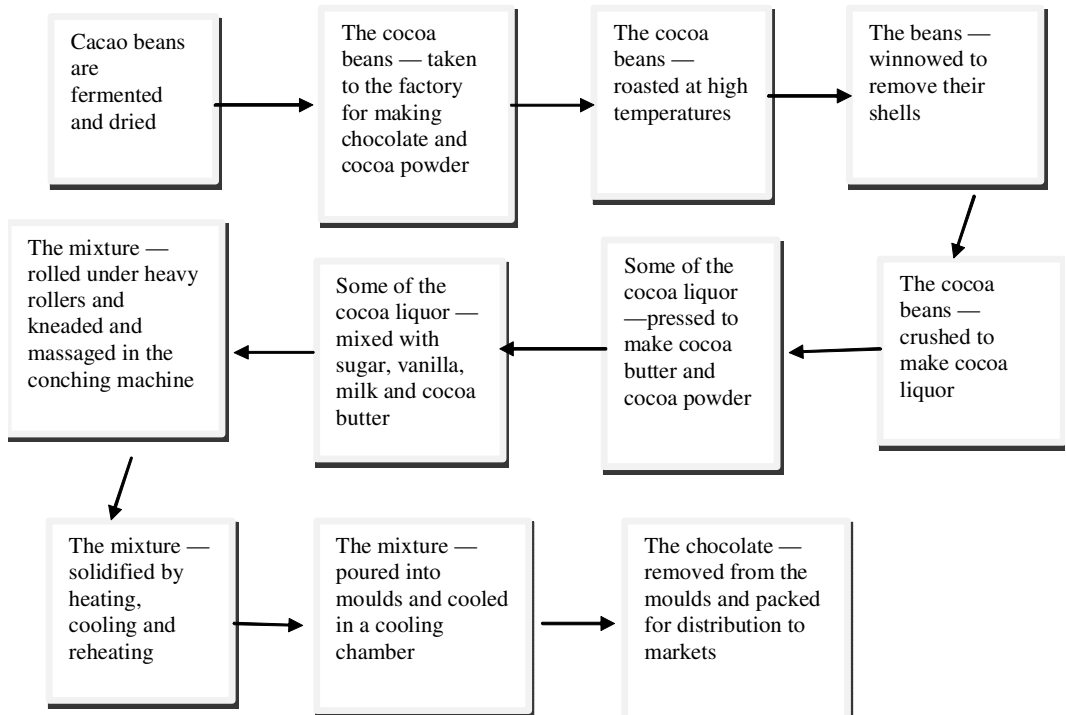


Notes

- the underlined words in italics are all in the passive voice.
- the words in bold print are sequence markers.

When we describe a **process** we generally use the **passive voice** and **sequence markers** to describe each step in the process.

Now study the following flow chart which shows the chocolate-making process.



**Exercise**

Write a paragraph describing the process of making chocolate.

Use the milk production flow chart given on page 157 (24.4) to guide you.

Remember to use different **sequence markers** and the **passive voice**.

Remember to **use pronouns** wherever possible instead of repeating the nouns.

**Note:** For tips on how to use the passive voice refer to Section 21.4 Let Us Learn Grammar in the lesson The Village Pharmacy.

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### Reading and Interpreting a Factual Table

Given below is a table showing the average milk production in India in the last ten years and the availability of milk per person.

Study the table carefully.

MILK PRODUCTION IN INDIA		
YEAR	Production of milk (in million tons)	Per capita availability of milk (gms per day)
1999-2000	78.3	217
2000-2001	80.6	220
2001-2002	84.4	225
2002-2003	86.2	230
2003-2004	88.1	231
2004-2005	92.5	233
2005-2006	97.1	241
2006-2007	100.9	246
2007-2008	104.8	252
2008-2009	108.5	258

*Source:* Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fishing, Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India

### Exercise 1

Now use the information in the above table and complete the information by filling in the blanks.

- The increase in milk production in ten years was \_\_\_\_\_ million tons.
- Increase in per capita availability of milk rose from \_\_\_\_\_ gms per day to \_\_\_\_\_ gms per day in the same period.
- The smallest increase in production was in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- The least per capita availability of milk was in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- By 2008-2009 there has been an increase of \_\_\_\_\_ gms in the per capita availability of milk compared to the year 1999-2000.



## Notes

## Exercise 2

Now complete the paragraph given below by using suitable words /phrases from the box.

has increased substantially,	more than,	average per capita availability,
milk-producing countries,	were able to produce,	rate of increase,
increase of,	yield more,	methods of breeding
when we produced		

After the introduction of co-operative schemes, India has become one of the major (1)\_\_\_\_\_ of the world. Milk production in India (2)\_\_\_\_\_ in the last ten years. Along with the rise in production the (3)\_\_\_\_\_ of milk has also increased.

Compared to the year 1999-2000 (4)\_\_\_\_\_ only 78.3 million tons of milk, we (5)\_\_\_\_\_ 108.5 million tons of milk in the year 2008-2009, which was an (6)\_\_\_\_\_ 30.2 tons.

This (7)\_\_\_\_\_ is not sufficient because our population is also increasing substantially each year.

Milk is an essential component of everybody's diet. Babies and growing children need it (8)\_\_\_\_\_ adults . If we want our countrymen to be healthy we should find better (9)\_\_\_\_\_ healthy cattle and feed them healthy fodder so that they (10)\_\_\_\_\_ milk.



## WHAT YOU HAVE LEARNT

Unity is strength. Prosperity can come when people decide to come together and take a collective decision to improve their lives. In this process they strengthen the country's economy too.

Amul Milk Dairy, set up by the Gujarat Co-operative Milk Marketing Federation is the largest food products marketing organisation in India. It aims to give the cattle-rearing farmers good dividends out of its profits and also ensures that the consumers get very good quality products.

Some of the popular products of Amul Dairy are milk (bottled, packaged), *dahi*/yoghurt, butter, icecreams, chocolates, processed cheese, *ghee*, cream.





**TERMINAL QUESTIONS**

Answer the following questions in your own words.

1. In this lesson you read about how and why the Amul Co-operative Dairy was set up and how it works. What are the main ideas on which this co-operative is based?
2. What was Sardar Vallabhai Patel’s dream? Who realised it finally?
3. How was Dr. Kurien instrumental in improving the farmers’ monetary condition?
4. What was Dr. Kurien’s biggest contribution towards his countrymen?
5. Why is he called the “Father of the White Revolution”?
6. How was he honoured nationally and internationally for his efforts?



**ANSWERS**

**LET US DO**

<b>Military Awards</b>	<b>Civilian Awards</b>	<b>Sports Awards</b>	<b>Film Awards</b>	<b>Literary Awards</b>
Param Vir Chakra	Bharat Ratna	Arjuna Award	Dada Saheb Phalke Award	Jnanpith award
Maha Vir Chakra	Padma Vibhushan	Dronacharya Award		Sahitya Academy Award
Vir Chakra	Padma Bhushan	Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award		
Shourya Chakra	Padma Shri	Dhyan Chand Award		

**24.2.1 PART 1**

**INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.1**

- I.
1. b. cattle rearing
  2. a. they could not make both ends meet
  3. d. organising them into a collective group which would do business collectively and share the profits
  4. c. to organise them into a co-operative



## Notes

5. b. the Amul Dairy was set up and its success story afterwards is so well known to everyone that it does not need to be told or stated.
  6. b. they were uneducated and simple minded
- II
1. Middlemen are people who go between the producers and consumers. They buy the produce from the poor farmers at very cheap rates and sell them in the market at a huge profit. They often harass the poor farmers to force them to sell at cheaper prices.
  2. Sardar Patel felt sorry to see the plight of the poor cattle-rearing farmers who remained poor even though they worked so hard.
  3. There was another British company which was producing dairy products in Mumbai (Bombay). It was well established and Tribhuvandas could not compete with it in any way.
  4. For a bright man like Dr. Kurien, there was nothing very challenging or interesting in the Government job. He wanted to do something which would make a difference to people's lives and create history.
- III.
1. c. to give a responsibility to someone
  2. b. to remove
  3. a. chance or luck
- IV.
1. a.
  2. b.
  3. a.

**LET US LEARN NEW WORDS 24.1****Heart phrases**

1. c. to change one's feelings towards someone
2. d. to be extremely nervous
3. b. to pick up courage
4. e. to make someone sad
5. a. not to feel interested in something

**24.2.2 PART 2****INTEXT QUESTIONS 24.2**

- I
1. True
  2. True
  3. False - He showed them how to organise themselves to form a co-operative and sell milk collectively. He is famous for ushering the White Revolution.



4. False - He shared the profits with the cattle farmers in the form of dividends.
5. True

**II Crossword**

**Across**

1. award
5. skill
7. revolution

**Down**

2. wealthy
3. reforms
4. dividend
6. largest

**LET US LEARN NEW WORDS 24.2**

**Homophones**

1. hear/here
2. There /their
3. too/two
4. reeds/read
5. peel/peal

**LET US DO 24.2**

1. All the three success stories have women leaders. All the three leaders convinced the people of the community to work in a cooperative way. In all three situations the community would not have been successful in achieving the three different aims if they had not agreed to work together and help each other.
2. Individual responses.  
Accept all responses.

**24.3 LET US LEARN GRAMMAR**

**A. PRONOUNS**

**Exercise 1**

1. Jannat unlocked the door. She was very tired so, she lay down on her bed to rest.
2. Hari and Babu work in the same company. They were deputed by their boss to buy some furniture for the office.
3. The students were very happy when the Principal told them that the school had organised an excursion for them.



## Notes

4. Hussain, Ali and Gokul wanted to be in the school cricket team. They requested the team captain to take them in the team. The captain said he would give them a chance to play in his team.
5. The children made secret plans. They did not want the others to know anything. If the others came to know their plans they would not let them go out .

**Exercise 2**

- Nadia : Bhim, let's organise a birthday party for Geeta next Sunday. What do you think?
- Bhim : I don't mind. But it was Raja who first suggested this. So, let us ask him if he is free on that day.
- Nadia : Who all should we invite?
- Bhim : Ravi won't be here. He is going to Lucknow to see his aunt.
- Nadia : What about the food and drinks? Should we bring cooked food from home or should we buy it from the market?
- Bhim : I think buying the food would be too expensive. Let each one of us bring one item.
- Nadia : Who do you think can arrange a music system for playing music ? I would have brought mine but it has gone for repairs.
- Bhim : Don't worry. My neighbours have one. They are nice people. If I request them, they would surely lend it to me.
- Nadia : That's good. Now coming back to our list, who else should we invite?
- Bhim : I think we can invite Rose who joined our school last week. She seems to be a friendly girl.
- Nadia : Ok , so we will invite her. What about Sanjay? I think he gets along well with Geeta and with all of us. He is good at organising games and is also good at cracking jokes. He will entertain us and make us laugh.
- Bhim : Let's ask both Rose and Sanjay if they would like to join our party. It will be nice if they agree.

**B. INFINITIVES****Exercise 1**

1. If you travel abroad, remember to carry your passport.
2. I can't afford to reach the airport late.
3. He wants to watch the new movie.



4. He has gone to the market to buy vegetables.
5. It will be very cold up in the hills. Don't forget to wear your woolen cap.

**Exercise 2**

1. I had better complete my presentation before going to bed.
2. You must follow the school rules.
3. I might visit my grandmother in September.
4. You should always check your spellings after you finish writing.
5. Our teacher made us practice many sums before the mathematics examination.
6. My older sister sometimes lets me borrow her new badminton racket.

**Exercise 3**

1. Mr. Jalani makes them do a lot of research on the internet.
2. Mr. Jalani wants them to make models and charts to explain concepts.
3. Mr. Jalani lets them watch videos and movies about famous personalities.
4. Their parents want them to do well in their exams.
5. The school expects them to behave properly.

**24.4 LET US WRITE**

**Process Writing**

**Exercise**

Individual responses using the contents of the flow chart provided.

**LET US DO 24.3**

**Reading and Interpreting a Table**

**Exercise 1**

1. 30.2
2. 217 gms ——— 258 gms
3. 2002-2003
4. 1999-2000
5. 41 gms

**Exercise 2**

1. milk-producing countries
2. has substantially increased
3. average per capita availability



## Notes

4. when we produced
5. were able to produce
6. increase of
7. rate of increase
8. more than
9. methods of breeding
10. yield more

**TERMINAL QUESTIONS**

1. Individual responses.

Suggested response: The Amul Co-operative is based on a common goal or aim which the members of the cooperative cannot achieve as individuals. In the co-operative some of the profits made by the organisation are shared equally by the members. The co-operative makes profits because its members get a better price for their product than they would get if they were not members. They get a better price as members of the co-operative because they agree not to sell to middlemen and sell directly to the consumers. They co-operate and remain united.

2. His dream was to bring the farmers together, to remove middlemen, to save the farmers from harassment and exploitation and to do something which would remove their poverty and give them a steady flow of income.

Dr. Verghese Kurien realised the dream eventually.

3. Dr. Kurien got the cattle-owning farmers together and set up the Amul Dairy. He ensured that the farmers got a higher price for their milk. He also ensured that the cattle farmers got a share of profits made by the Dairy.
4. He was able to bring the poor farmers together to form a co-operative. He set up the largest dairy in India. He improved the lives of the cattle farmers and ensured that all his countrymen could now get plenty of good quality milk, butter, cheese, and curds.
5. White is the colour of milk. He is called the 'Father of the White Revolution' because with his ideas he was able to ensure a very high production of milk in the country which was a remarkable change. Today India is ranked amongst the leading milk-producing countries of the world.
6. He was awarded the Padma Shri and Padma Vibhushan by the Indian Government. He was also awarded the Ramon Magsaysay award which is given internationally.