On March 12, 1930, prayers having been sung, Gandhi and seventy eight male and female members of the Ashram, whose identities were published in Young India for the benefit of the police left Sabarmati for Dandi, due south of Ahmedabad. Gandhi leaned on a lacquered bamboo staff one inch thick and fifty four inches long with an iron tip. Following winding dirty roads from village to village, he and his seventy-eight disciples walked two hundred miles in twenty-four days, "We are marching in the name of God," Gandhi said.

Peasants sprinkled the roads and strewed leaves on them. Every settlement in the line of march was festooned and decorated with India's national colours. From miles around, peasants gathered to kneel by the roadside as the pilgrims passed. Several times a day the marchers halted for a meeting where the Mahatma and others exhorted the people to wear khadi, abjure alcohol and drugs, abandon child marriage, keep clean, live purely and when the signal came – break the Salt Laws.

He had no trouble in walking. "Less than twelve miles a day in two stages with not much luggage." he said, "Child's play!" Several became fatigued and footstore, and had to ride in a bullock cart. A horse was available for Gandhi throughout the march but he never used it. "The modern generation is delicate, weak, and much pampered," Gandhi commented. He was sixty-one. He spun everyday for an hour and kept a diary and required each ashramite to do likewise.

In the area traversed. Over three hundred village headmen gave up their government posts. The inhabitants of a village would accompany Gandhi to the next village. Young men and women attached themselves to the marching column. When Gandhi reached the sea at Dandi on April 5th, his small ashram band had grown into a non-violent army several thousand strong.

The entire night of April 5th the ashramites prayed, and early in the morning they accompanied Gandhi to the sea. He dipped into the water returned to the beach, and there picked up some salt left by the waves. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, standing by his side cried, "Hail, Deliverer," Gandhi had broken the British law which made it a punishable crime to posses salt monopoly. Gandhi, who had not used salt for six years, called it a "nefarious monopoly". Salt, he said is as essential as air and water, and in India all the more essential to the hard working, perspiring, poor man and his beasts because of the tropical heat.

The entire night of April 5th the ashramites prayed, and early in the morning they accompanied Gandhi to the sea. He dipped into the water returned to the beach, and there picked up some salt left by the waves. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, standing by his side cried, "Hail, Deliverer," Gandhi had broken the British law which made it a punishable crime to posses salt monopoly. Gandhi, who had not used salt for six years, called it a "nefarious monopoly". Salt, he said is as essential as air and water, and in India all the more essential to the hard working, perspiring, poor man and his beasts because of the tropical heat.

Had Gandhi gone by train or motor-car to make salt, the effect would have been considerable. But to walk for twentyfour days and rivet the attraction of all India, to trek across a country side saying, "Watch, I am about to give a signal to the nation." and then to pick up a pinch of salt in publicized defiance of the mighty Government and thus become a criminal, required imagination, dignity and the sense of showmanship of a grand artist. It appealed to the illiterate peasants and it appealed to sophisticated critic and sometime fierce opponents of Gandhi's like Subhash Chandra Bose who compared the Salt March to "Napoleon's march to Paris on his return from Elba."

The act performed Gandhi withdrew from the scene. India had its cue. Gandhi had communicated with it by lifting up some grains of salt.

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 1. Why were the identities of the members joining the march to Dandi published?
- a. For the information of the members of the families of the marchers.
- b. For the information of the readers of Young India.
- c. For the information of the police so as to make their arrest easier.
- d. For the information of the villagers on the way.

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 2. The villagers gave the marchers
- a. A cold reception.
- b. An enthusiastic welcome.
- c. Lectures on social evils.
- d. Complaints about Salt Laws.

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 3. In his speeches Gandhi urged the people to break the Salt Law
- a. Right away.
- b. After their return home.
- c. Whenever they were ready.
- d. When he gave the signal.

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 4. Walking twelve miles a day, day after day, was a tiring exercise for
- a. Gandhi
- b. A few marchers
- c.Many marchers
- d. The bullocks

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 5.Gandhi's comment on the modern generation was provoked by
- a. Delicate and weak.
- b. Those who walked with him.
- c. Women accompanying him.
- d. Men and women who had to ride in a bullock cart.

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 6.Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's words "Hail, Deliverer", refer to
- a. herself
- b. The sea
- c.Gandhi
- d. God

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 7.If Gandhi had gone by train to Dandi to make salt, it would have made
- a. Less of an impact
- b. More of an impact
- c.Equal impact
- d. No impact at all

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 8. What was Gandhi's signal supposed to tell the nation?
- a. To reach Dandi
- b. To write poetry
- c. To oppose the unjust laws of the government
- d. To silence his opponents

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 9. The message of Gandhi reached
- a. Only the illiterate peasant
- b. The sophisticated
- c.The opponents
- d. One and all

- 1. Choose the correct answer-
- 10. Who does 'a sophisticated critics and sometimes fierce opponent' of Gandhi refer to?
- a. Gandhi himself
- b. Napoleon
- c.Subhash Chandra Bose
- d. The illiterate peasants

Comprehension: -

- 2. Answer the following questions-
- 1.On which date did the Dandi Salt March commence?

Answer: The Dandi Salt March commenced on March 12, 1930.

2. How many members of the Sabarmati Ashram accompanied Gandhi on this march?

Answer: Seventy eight members of the Sabarmati Ashram accompanied Gandhi on this march.

3. In which magazine were the names of the marchers published?

Answer: The names of the marchers were published in Young India.

Comprehension: -

- 2. Answer the following questions-
- 4. What was the length of the staff which Gandhi on this occasion, carried?

Answer: The length of the staff which Gandhiji on this occasion carried was 54 inches.

- 5. How many days did it take the Satyagrahis to reach Dandi? Answer: The Satyagrahis took 24 days to reach Dandi.
- 6. What did Gandhiji exhort people to do when he addressed them on the way to Dandi?
- Answer: Gandhiji exhorted people to wear khadi, abjure alcohol and drugs, not to marry small children and live a clean and pure life and when the signal comes break the Salt Law.

- 2. Answer the following questions-
- 7. What was considered child's play by Gandhiji?
- Answer: To walk 12 miles a day was considered child's play by Gandhiji.
- 8. On which date did Gandhiji and his followers reach Dandi?
- Answer: Gandhiji and his followers reached Dandi on 5th April, 1930.
- 9. How many people reached Dandi when Gandhiji finally reached there?
- Answer: Several thousand people reached Dandi when Gandhiji finally reached there.

- 2. Answer the following questions-
- 10. What were the words of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu when Gandhiji broke the Salt Law?
- Answer: When Gandhiji broke the Salt Law, the words of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu were: <u>"Hail, Deliverer"</u>.
- 11. What required imagination, dignity and the sense of showmanship of a great artist?
- Answer: Reaching Dandi to break the Salt Law with a great public awakening was required imagination, dignity and the sense of showmanship of great artist.

- Comprehension: -
- 2. Answer the following questions-
- 12. What was the reaction of Subhash Chandra Bose to this breaking of the Salt Law?
- Answer: Subhash Chandra Bose compared this incident of breaking the Salt Law with the great return of Napoleon from Elba to Paris.

Vocabulary: -

1. Match the words with their meanings -

- Lacquered scattered
- 2. Festooned spoilt
- 3. Sprinkled tired
- 4. Strewed urged strongly
- 5. traversed showered with water
- 6. Fatigued decorated with a chain of flowers, flags etc.
- Exhorted travelled across
- 8. Pampered coated with varnish.

- 1. Match the words with their meanings -
- 1. Lacquered coated with varnish
- 2. Festooned decorated with a chain of flowers, flags etc.
- 3. Sprinkled showered with water
- 4. Strewed scattered
- 5. traversed travelled across
- 6. Fatigued tired
- 7. Exhorted urged strongly
- 8. Pampered spoilt

- 2.Fill in the blanks with the synonymous words given in the bracket -
- Young India published information regarding Dandi marchers and made their identities known to the police. (personal details)
- 2. The marchers were seventy eighth male and female members. (in number)
- 3. Unused to long walks several marchers were fatigued and footstore. (having tender and painful feet as a result of much walking)
- 4. Gandhiji urged the villagers on the way to abjure their addiction to alcohol and drugs. (Promise solemnly on oath or in public to give up ways)

- 2. Fill in the blanks with the synonymous words given in the bracket -
- 5.Because of the British monopoly the people in India could not produce or sell salt. (possession of the sole right to trade.)
- 6.Gandhiji criticized the government's nefarious possession of the sole right to supply salt. (wicked, unlawful)
- 7.In defiance of this law, Gandhiji organized the march to Dandi. (open disobedience or resistance)
- 8. People all over the country got the message/cue when Gandhi lifted up some grains of salt. (hint)

- 3. Construct the sentences: -
- In the name of = ds uke ij
 In the name of God I can achieve everything.
 Beggars beg in the name of God.
- 2. To keep a diary = Mk;jh j[kuk During travelling we should keep a diary.
- 3. To give up = R;kxuk
 I will never give up in my life.

- 3. Construct the sentences: -
- 4. To attach oneself = fdlh ls Lo;a dks tksM+uk I attached myself with my friend.
- 5.Child's play = cPpksa dk [ksy\ vklku dk;Z To be an IAS is not a child's play.
- 6. For the benefit of = Qk;ns ds fy, Education is essential for the benefit of life.

NARRATION

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

Direct Speech esa Sentence ds nks Hkkx gksrs gSa

- 1. Reporting Verb (RV)
- 2. Reported Speech (RS)

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For example
(1) (2)
He said, "I am learning French today."
(RV) (RS)
He told that he was learning French that day.
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8. Dandi Salt March – Louis Fischer NARRATION

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

There are 5 steps to convert a Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

STEP – 1 (RV) say ds LFkku ij tell yxrk gS

8. Dandi Salt March – Louis Fischer NARRATION

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

There are 5 steps to convert a Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

STEP – 2 comma (,) rFkk Inverted Comma ("") ds LFkku ij that yxrk gS

NARRATION STEP - 3 (RS) (3a)

;fn RS esa First Person Pronouns gks & dgus okys ds vuqlkj change gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are First Person Pronouns then they will be changed according to the Speaker in the Reporting Verb.

NARRATION STEP - 3 (3b)

;fn RS esa Second Person Pronouns gks & lquus okys ds vuqlkj change gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are Second Person Pronouns then they will be changed according to the Listener in the Reporting Verb.

NARRATION STEP - 3 (3c)

;fn RS esa Third Person Pronouns gks & dksbZ ifjorZu ugha gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are Third Person Pronouns then there will be no change.

8. Dandi Salt March — Louis Fischer PRONOUN

PERSON	NUMBER	SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
First	Singular		Me	My
First	Plural	We	Us	Our
Second	Singular	You	You	Your
Second	Plural	You	You	Your
Third	Singular	He	Him	His
Third	Singular	She	Her	Her
Third	Singular	lt	lt	Its
Third	Plural	They	Them	Their

NARRATION STEP - 4 (4a)

;fn RV Past Tense esa gks & RS Hkh Past Tense gksrk gSA

If Reporting Verb (RV) is in the Past Tense then Reported Speech (RS) will also be in the Past Tense.

NARRATION STEP - 5

Reported Speech (RS) esa dqN "kCn fo"ks'k cnys tkrs gSaA

In the Reported Speech (RS), some words are to be changed.

- This That
- These Those
- Now Then
- Today That day
- Tomorrow The next day

NARRATION STEP - 5

(Reported Speech) RS esa dqN "kCn fo"ks'k cnys tkrs gSaA

In the Reported Speech (RS), some words are to be changed.

- Yesterday Previous day
- Ago Before
- Here There

He said to me, "You are now going to my college by his scooter."

He told me that I was then going to his college by his scooter.

Ram said to Rahim, "He has gone to your shop for my work yesterday."

NARRATION

1. The visitor said, "I want to speak to you."

The visitor told that he wanted to speak to me.

1 2 3 4

2. The students said to the teacher, "We're sorry, we're very late."

The students told the teacher that they were sorry

1 2 3 4

for being late.

3. My wife said, "I'll answer the phone for you."

My wife told that she would answer the phone for 1 2 3 4 me.

4. His neighbour said, "You have an excellent cook."

His neighbour told that I had an excellent cook.

1 2 3 4

NARRATION

5. "I've told you everything that I know," said the man to the police inspector.

The man said to the police inspector, "I've told you everything that I know." (I've = I have)

The man told the police inspector that he had told

1 2 3 4

him everything that he knew.

3 3 4

6. "You must leave the country at once", said the magistrate to the foreigner.

6. "You must leave the country at once", said the magistrate to the foreigner.

The magistrate said to the foreigner, "You must leave the country at once."

The magistrate told the foreigner that he had to leave 1 2 3 4 the country at once.

NARRATION

7. The man said to the fruit seller, "These mangoes won't keep, they are too soft".

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8. "When I get back I'll return the money I have 3 4 3 4 3 4 borrowed from you," said his friend to him. "I hope I 3 1 23 4 3 shan't meet with an accident."
```

His friend told him that when he got back, he would return the money he had borrowed from him. He hoped he would not meet with an accident.

 The doctor said to me, "You have to stay in bed for a week. You will soon be well.

The doctor told me that <u>I had</u> to stay in bed for a 1 2 3 4 week. <u>I would</u> soon be well.

3 4

10. "If it rains, we'll have to cancel the match", the captain said.

The captain told that if it rained, they would have to 1 2 3 4 3 4 cancel the match.

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

There are 5 steps to convert a Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

STEP – 1 (RV) say ds LFkku ij ask yxrk gS

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

There are 5 steps to convert a Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

STEP – 2
comma (,), Inverted Comma ("") rFkk
Question Mark (?) ds LFkku ij
Yes/No – if / whether
Wh- - Wh-

NARRATION STEP - 3 (RS) (3a)

;fn RS esa First Person Pronouns gks & dgus okys ds vuqlkj change gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are First Person Pronouns then they will be changed according to the Speaker in the Reporting Verb.

NARRATION STEP - 3 (3b)

;fn RS esa Second Person Pronouns gks & lquus okys ds vuqlkj change gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are Second Person Pronouns then they will be changed according to the Listener in the Reporting Verb.

NARRATION STEP - 3 (3c)

;fn RS esa Third Person Pronouns gks & dksbZ ifjorZu ugha gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are Third Person Pronouns then there will be no change.

8. Dandi Salt March – Louis Fischer PRONOUN

PERSON	NUMBER	SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
First	Singular		Me	My
First	Plural	We	Us	Our
Second	Singular	You	You	Your
Second	Plural	You	You	Your
Third	Singular	He	Him	His
Third	Singular	She	Her	Her
Third	Singular	lt	lt	Its
Third	Plural	They	Them	Their

NARRATION STEP - 4 (4a)

;fn RV Past Tense esa gks & RS Hkh Past Tense gksrk gSA

If Reporting Verb (RV) is in the Past Tense then Reported Speech (RS) will also be in the Past Tense.

NARRATION STEP - 5

Reported Speech (RS) esa dqN "kCn fo"ks'k cnys tkrs gSaA

In the Reported Speech (RS), some words are to be changed.

- This That
- These Those
- Now Then
- Today That day
- Tomorrow The next day

NARRATION STEP - 5

(Reported Speech) RS esa dqN "kCn fo"ks'k cnys tkrs gSaA

In the Reported Speech (RS), some words are to be changed.

- Yesterday Previous day
- Ago Before
- Here There
- Any some

1. "How many of your friends are coming to dinner?" asked my wife.

My wife asked how many of my friends were 1 2 3 4 coming to dinner.

2. "Why didn't you get up earlier?" asked his mother angrily.

His mother asked him why he had not got up earlier.

1 2 3 4

3. The employer asked, "Do you think you can learn Russian in a year?"

The employer asked if I thought I could learn 1 23 4 3 4

Russian in a year.

4. "Can any one tell me why the boss was so angry?" enquired the secretary.

The secretary enquired if someone could tell him 1 2 5 4 3 why the boss had been so angry.

4

5. "Shall I live to be a hundred?" the old man asked.

The old man asked if he would live to be a hundred.

1 2 3 4

Shall I set the dishes on the table or wait?" Mrs. Verma asked her husband.

Mrs. Verma asked her husband if she would set the 1 2 3 4 dishes on the table or not.

7. The stranger enquired, "How far is it to the University? Can I walk it or must I take a bus?

The stranger enquired how far it was to the

1 2 3 4

University if he could walk it or he had to take a bus.

2 3 4 3 3 4

8. "Who called while I was away? He asked his wife. "Did he leave any message for me?"

He asked his wife who had called while he was 1 2 4 3 4 away. If he had left some messages for him. 2 3 4 5 3

9. "Did you lock the house or not?" he asked his son.

He asked his son if he had locked the house or not.

RV - Past tense

RS – Past tense

RS - Past Paerfect (had+verb III)

NARRATION

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

There are 5 steps to convert a Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

STEP – 1 (RV)
say ds LFkku ij order/request/advise yxrk
gS

NARRATION

Direct Speech Indirect Speech

yxrk gSA

There are 5 steps to convert a Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

STEP – 2 comma (,), rFkk Inverted Comma ("") ds LFkku ij "to" ;fn sentence esa do not fn;k gS rks "not to"

NARRATION STEP - 3 (RS) (3a)

;fn RS esa First Person Pronouns gks & dgus okys ds vuqlkj change gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are First Person Pronouns then they will be changed according to the Speaker in the Reporting Verb.

NARRATION STEP - 3 (3b)

;fn RS esa Second Person Pronouns gks & lquus okys ds vuqlkj change gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are Second Person Pronouns then they will be changed according to the Listener in the Reporting Verb.

NARRATION STEP - 3 (3c)

;fn RS esa Third Person Pronouns gks & dksbZ ifjorZu ugha gksrk gSA

If in the Reported Speech, there are Third Person Pronouns then there will be no change.

8. Dandi Salt March – Louis Fischer PRONOUN

PERSON	NUMBER	SUBJECTIVE	OBJECTIVE	POSSESSIVE
First	Singular		Me	My
First	Plural	We	Us	Our
Second	Singular	You	You	Your
Second	Plural	You	You	Your
Third	Singular	He	Him	His
Third	Singular	She	Her	Her
Third	Singular	lt	lt	Its
Third	Plural	They	Them	Their

NARRATION STEP - 4 (4a)

X

NARRATION STEP - 5

Reported Speech (RS) esa dqN "kCn fo"ks'k cnys tkrs gSaA

In the Reported Speech (RS), some words are to be changed.

- This That
- These Those
- Now Then
- Today That day
- Tomorrow The next day

NARRATION STEP - 5

(Reported Speech) RS esa dqN "kCn fo"ks'k cnys tkrs gSaA

In the Reported Speech (RS), some words are to be changed.

- Yesterday Previous day
- Ago Before
- Here There
- Any some

Mother said to the servant, "don't try to be very smart."

Mother ordered the servant not to try to be 1 2 very smart.

He told me, "Please open the door."

He requested me to open the door.

Boss said, "Drive slowly."

Boss ordered his driver to drive slowly.

Teacher said to the students, "get up early in the morning tomorrow."

Teacher advised the students to get up

1 2
early in the morning the next day.
5

Father to Mohan, "go to bed as early as possible."

Father ordered Mohan to go to bed as early 1 2 as possible.

My sister told Rita, "Please bring a glass of water for her."

My sister requested Rita to bring a glass of 1 2 water for her.

Boss to the employee, "Do it fast, I have to go home today."

```
Boss ordered to the employee to do it 1 2 2 fast, he had to go home that day. 3 4 5
```

NARRATION

- 1.Father to Mohan: "Get to bed right now and get up early in the morning."
- Father ordered to Mohan to get to bed
 2
 right then and get up early in the morning.

NARRATION

2."Drive as fast as you can, I don't want to be late", said the Director to his driver.

2. The Director ordered to his driver to
1 2
drive as fast as he can because he didn't
3 4

want to be late.

NARRATION

- 3. "Don't try to be very clever", said Mrs. Verma to her servant.
- 3. Mrs. Verma ordered to her servant not to 1 2 try to be very clever.

NARRATION

- 4. "Don't spend all <u>your</u> money. Save some for the future", said he to his son.
- 4. He advised to his son not to spend all his

 1
 2
 3
 money and save some for the future.

NARRATION

- 5. "Imitate the pronunciation of the native speaker if you want to speak well", the teacher said to his students.
- 5. The teacher advised to his students to 1 2 imitate the pronunciation of the native

speaker if he wanted to speak well.

NARRATION

6."Don't tell lies, Gopal", said his mother. "Tell me the truth."

6. Mother ordered to me not to tell lies and1 2tell her the truth.

NARRATION

7. Rani to Reetika, "Please lend me your dictionary."

7. Rani requested to Reetika to lend her
1 2 3
her dictionary.

NARRATION

1. "What a grand building!" said Raina.

Raina exclaimed with surprise that it
 1
 2
 was a grand building.

NARRATION

- 2. "What a dirty face you have!" said disgusted Mrs. Verma to her son.
- 2. Mrs. Verma exclaimed with disgust that

he had a very dirty face.

NARRATION

- 3. "Do be quiet!" Shouted the teacher to his class.
- 3. The teacher exclaimed (shouted) with 1

anger to be quiet.

2

3. The teacher shouted with anger at the students to be quiet.

NARRATION

- 4. "Goodness gracious! It's impossible!" said the man.
- 4. The man exclaimed with wonder that it 1 2 was impossible.

NARRATION

5. "Help me! Help me!" he said.

5. He shouted for the help.

NARRATION

- 6. "What a pity you didn't eat up such a nice cake!" said Aparna to her guest.
- 6. Aparna exclaimed with disgust that the 1 2 guest hadn't eaten up such a nice cake.
 - 3 4

Simple sentence

- 1. Mrs. Naidu was standing by his side.
- 2. Mrs. Naidu cried, "Hail, Deliverer."

Standing by his side, Mrs. Naide cried, "Hail, Deliverer."

Simple sentence

- 1. He raised his hand.
- 2. He asked the people to be quiet.

Raising his hand, he asked the people to be quiet.

Simple sentence

- 1. Gandhi returned to the beach.
- 2. Gandhi picked up some salt.

Returning to the beach, Gandhi picked up some salt.

Simple sentence

- 1. The crowd shouted slogans.
- 2. The crowd marched to the collector's office.

Shouting slogans, the crowd marched to the collector's office.

Simple sentence

- 1. The President took his seat on the platform.
- 2. The meeting began.

Taking the seat on the platform, the President began the meeting.