

Home is the young, who know "nothing of the world and who would be forlorn and sad, if thrown upon it. It is providential, shelter of the weak and inexperienced, who have to learn as yet to cope with the temptations which lie outside of it. It is the place of training of those who are not only ignorant, but have not yet learnt how to learn, and who have to be taught by careful individual tuition, how to set about profiting by the lessons of teacher. And it is the school of elementary studies—not of advances, for such studies alone can make master minds. Moreover, it is the shrine of our best affections, the bosom of our fondest recollections, a spell upon our after life, a stay for world weary mind and soul; wherever we are, till the end comes. Such are attributes or offices of home, and like to these, in one or other sense or measure, are the attributes and offices of a college in a university.

## Home : A Shelter For Young Beings

Home provides shelter and acts as a saviour for those young beings who are yet to experience hardships of life. It acts as a building block for the foundation of a bright future. Furthermore, home has blissful memories attached with it that people cherish for lifetime. Similarly, such qualities also rest with colleges in one way or other.

Preci words : 59

Original words : 171

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Teaching is the noblest of professions. A teacher has a scared duty to perform. It is he on whom rests the responsibility of moulding the character of young children. Apart from developing their intellect, he can inculcate in them qualities of good citizenship, remaining neat and clean, talking decently and sitting properly. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only he who himself leads a life of simplicity, purity and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils.

Besides a teacher always remain young. He may grow old in age, but not in spite. Perpetual contact with budding youths keeps him happy and cheerful. There are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair.

# Teaching is A sacred Profession

Teaching is a revered profession. Teacher who himself is a man of integrity and impeccable morals can instill the attributes of good character, decency and virtues in his students. Moreover teacher remains young, for his students bring joy and bliss in his by easing his troublesome mind.

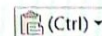
Preci words = 47

Original words = 133



English education and English language have done immense goods to India, inspite of their glaring drawbacks. The notions of democracy and self-government are the born of English education. Those who fought and died for mother India's freedom were nursed in the cradle of English thought and culture. The West has made contribution to the East. The history of Europe has fired the hearts of our leaders. Our struggle for freedom has been inspired by the struggles for freedom in England, America and France. If our leaders were ignorant of English and if they had not studied this language, how could they have been inspired by these heroic struggles for freedom in other lands? English, therefore, did us great good in the past and if properly studied will do immense good in future.

English is spoken throughout the world. For international contact our comrherce and trade, for the development of our practical ideas, for the scientific studies, English-is indispensable "English is very rich in literature," our own literature has been made richer by this foreign language. It will really be a fatal day if we altogether forget Shakespeare, Milton, Keats and Shaw.



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## Merits of English Education

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Despite demerits, English education has made great contributions in India.

Democracy and zeal for India's freedom have been derived from west's thoughts.

India's independence struggle has also been influenced by the valorous freedom

struggles of west. They were motivated by west's brewing sense of freedom. Also,

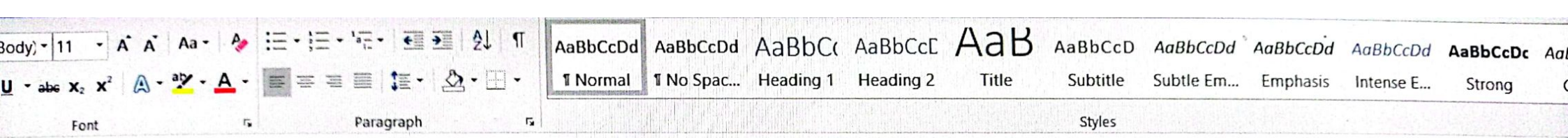
English is an international language and fundamental to all aspects of life.

Thus, potential of English language should be realized for good future.

Preci words = 70

Original = 191





1: There is an enemy beneath our feet—an enemy more deadly for his complete impartiality. He recognizes no national boundaries, and no political parties. Everyone in the world is threatened by him. The enemy is the Earth itself. When an earthquake strikes, the world trembles. The power of a quake is greater than anything man himself can produce.

But today scientists are directing a great deal of their effort into finding some way of combating earthquakes and, perhaps at some time shortly, mankind will have discovered a means of protecting itself from earthquakes. An earthquake strikes without warning. When it does, its power is immense. If it strikes a modern city, the damage it causes is as great as if it has struck a primitive village. Gas mains burst, explosions are caused and fires are started. Underground railways are wrecked. Buildings collapse, bridges fall, dams burst and gaping crevices appear in busy streets.

If the quake strikes at sea, huge tidal waves sweep inland. If it strikes mountain regions, avalanches roar down into the valley. Consider the terrifying statistics from the past 1755: Lisbon, capital of Portugal—the city was destroyed entirely and 450 killed; 1970: Peru—50,000 killed. In 1968, an earthquake struck Alaska. As this is a relatively unpopulated part, only a few people were killed. But this likely was one of the most powerful quakes ever to have hit the world.

Geologists estimate that during the tremors, the whole of the state moved over 80 feet farther west into the Pacific Ocean. Imagine the power of something that can move an entire subcontinent! This is the problem that scientists face. They are dealing with forces so immense that man cannot hope to resist them. All that can be done is to try to pinpoint just where the earthquake will strike and work from there. At least some precautionary measures can then be taken to save lives and some property.



## The Conundrum of Facing the mighty Power of Earthquake

The whole world shakes while facing an earthquake and its power is beyond man's control. Scientists have dedicated themselves to dig some way to tackle earthquake and are hopeful to uncover a way to save people from earthquake's wrath. Earthquake occurs without a caution and when it occurs on land, it wreaks havoc by destructive explosions, collapse of buildings and bridges and dam's breaking. When it strikes in sea and mountain, it stimulates tidal waves to submerge land and avalanches respectively. The fact to evaluate earthquake's power is that it displaced 80 feet west



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into Pacific Ocean. However, efforts are made to analyze the place and intensity of earthquake to save the lives and property.

Preci words = 115

Original words = 322



2: Coffee is traditionally grown in Karnataka, Kerala, and Tamil Nadu in India. It is predominantly an export-oriented commodity and 65% to 70% of the coffee produced in the country is exported, while the rest is consumed within the country. In the international market, Indian Robusta is highly preferred for its good blending quality. Arabica coffee from India is also well-received in the international market.

Coffee is an export product with low import intensity and high employment content. This is evident from the fact that more than six lakh persons are directly employed and an equal number of individuals get indirect employment from this sector. Arabica is a mild coffee, but the beans are more aromatic; it has a higher market value compared to Robusta beans.

On the other hand, Robusta has more strength and is therefore used in making various blends. Arabica is grown in higher altitudes than Robusta. The cool and equable temperature, ranging between 15°C and 25°C, is suitable for Arabica, while for Robusta, a hot and humid climate with temperatures ranging from 20°C to 30°C is suitable.

Arabica requires more care and nurture and is more suitable for large holdings, whereas Robusta is suitable irrespective of the size of the farm. Arabica is susceptible to pests and diseases such as White Stem Borer, and leaf rust, and requires more shade than Robusta. The harvest of Arabica takes place between November and January, while for Robusta, it is from December to February.



## Coffee : An Important Export Commodity of India

Coffee is an essential export-commodity of India about which 65-70% of country's coffee is exported globally. It is an export's commodity in which around twelve lakh people are engaged both directly and indirectly. Robusta coffee is valued more than Indian Arabica coffee internationally. Being light coffee, Arabica is grown in higher altitude, needs more care and prone to pests. Whereas Robusta has more strength, grows in hot climate and does not demand extra farm size. Also, both of them are harvested with only a month difference.

Preced words = 86

Original words = 244