Reading Selection 4.2

Lesson No. 11

The Man Who Planted Trees

شخص جو درخت لگاتا تھا

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For a human character to reveal truly exceptional qualities, one must have the good fortune to be able to observe its performance over many years. If this' performance is devoid of all egoism, if its guiding motive is unparalleled generosity, if it is absolutely certain that there is no thought of recompense and that, in addition, it has left its visible mark upon the earth, then there can be no mistake.

ایک انسانی اخلاقی کردار کی غیر معمولی خوبیوں کے اظہار کے لئے ایک انسان کو اتنا خوش قسمت ہونا چاہئے کہ وہ سالہا سال اس کی کارکردگی کا مشاہدہ کرنے کے قابل ہو۔ اگر یہ کردار انانیت سے پاک ہو۔ اگر اس کا محرک بے مثال فراخدلی ہو اگر یہ مکمل طور پر یقینی ہو کہ اس میں بدلے کا خیال نہیں پایا جاتا اور مزیدیہ کہ اس نے دنیا پر واضح نشانی چھوڑی ہو، تو پھر اس میں کوئی غلطی نہیں ہو سکتی۔

About forty years ago I was taking a long trip on foot over mountain heights quite unknown to tourists, in that ancient region where the Alps thrust down into Provence. All this, at the time I. embarked upon my long walk through these deserted regions, was barren and colourless land. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.

تقریبًا چالیس سال پہلے میں اُن پہاڑی چوٹیوں کے سفر پر جا رہا تھا جو سیاحوں کے لیے ابھی نا آشنا تھے۔ اُس قدیم خطے میں جہاں الیس کا پہاڑی سلسلہ پروینس (فرانس کے ایک علاقہ) میں جانکلتا ہے۔ اس وقت میں نے ان بنجر خطوں کے راستے اپنے طویل سفر کا آغاز کیا جو کہ ایک غیر آباد اور میں کیف علاقہ تھا۔ یہاں جنگلی لیونڈر کے پھولوں کے علاوہ کچھ بھی نہیں اگتا تھا۔

I was crossing the area at its widest point, and after three days' walking, found myself in the midst of unparalleled desolation. I camped near the vestiges of an abandoned village. I had run out of water the day before, and had to find some.

میں نے اس علاقے کو اس کے وسیع مقام پر عبور کر رہا تھا اور تین دن سفر کرنے کے بعد میں نے خود کو ناقابل مثال ویرانی میں پایا۔ میں نے ایک ویران گاؤں کے باقی ماندہ نشانات کے قریب اپنا خیمہ لگایا۔ ایک دن پہلے میرے پاس پانی ختم ہو چکا تھا اور مجھے کچھ پانی تلاش کرنا تھا۔

These clustered houses, although in ruins, like an old wasps' nest, suggested that there must once have been a spring or well here. There was indeed a spring but it was dry. The five or six houses, roofless, gnawed by wind and rain, the tiny chapel

with its crumbling steeple, stood about like the houses and chapels in living villages, but all life had vanished.

ان گھروں کا جھرمٹ، اگرچہ یہ اب کھنڈرات تھے بھیڑوں کے پرانے چھتے کی طرح، سے پتہ چلتا تھا کہ یہاں چشمہ یا کنواں واقع تھا۔ بے شک ایک چشمہ تھا لیکن یہ خشک تھا۔ پانچ یا چھ گھر چھت کے بغیر جو کہ آندھی ہے بارش نے ان کو تباہ کر دیا تھا، چھوٹا سا ملحقہ گرجا اپنے تباہ حال مینار کے ساتھ آباد گاؤں کے گھروں اور گرجا کی طرح کھڑے تھے لیکن ان میں زندگی کے اثرات ختم ہو چکے تھے۔

It was a fine June day, brilliant with sunlight, but over this unsheltered land, high in the sky. the wind blew with unendurable ferocity. It growled over carcasses of the houses like a lion disturbed at its meal. I had to move my camp.

یہ جون کا ایک خوشگوار دن تھا، سورج کی روشنی سے منور۔ لیکن اونچائی پر واقع اس غیر محفوظ مقام کے اُوپر ہوا نا قابل برداشت تیزی کے ساتھ چل رہی تھی۔ یہ گھروں کے بے جان اجسام پر شیر کی طرح غرا رہی تھی جس کو اس کا کھانا کھاتے وقت پریشان کردیا گیا ہو۔ مجھے اپنا کیمپ وہاں سے ہٹانا پڑا۔

After five hours' walking I had still not found water and there was nothing to give me any hope of finding any. All about me was the same dryness, the same coarse grasses. I thought I glimpsed in the distance a small black silhouette, upright, and took it for the trunk of a solitary tree. In any case I started toward it. It was a shepherd. Thirty sheep were lying about him on the baking earth.

پانچ گھنٹے تک چلنے کے بعد بھی مجھے پانی نہیں ملا تھا اور پانی پانی کی اُمید دلانے کی کوئی نشانی بھی موجود نہیں تھی۔

میرے اردگرد صرف اور صرف وہی خشکی اور وہی غیر ہموار گھاس تھی۔ میں سمجھا کہ میں نے دور سے ایک چھوٹا سیاہ سیدھا خاکہ دیکھا اور میں نے اس کو ایک تنہا درخت کا تنا سمجھا۔ بحر حال میں اس کی طرف چلا۔ یہ ایک چرواہا تھا ۔اس کے اردگرد تیس بھیڑیں گرم زمین پر لیٹی ہوئی تھیں۔

He gave me a drink from his water-gourd and, a little later, took me to his cottage in a fold of the plain. He drew his water — excellent water — from a very deep natural well above which he had constructed a primitive winch.

اُس نے مجھے اپنے پانی کے توبڑے سے ایک مشروب دیا۔ اور تھوڑی دیر بعد کھلے میدان میں بنی اپنی جھونپڑی میں لے گیا۔ اس نے اپنے قدرتی کنویں سے پانی نکالا۔ جو کہ بہترین پانی تھا۔ جس کے اوپر اُس نے قدیمی زمانے کی چرخی نصب کی تھی۔

The man spoke little. This is the way of those who live alone, but one felt that he was sure of himself, and confident in his assurance. That was unexpected in this barren country. He lived, not in a cabin, but in a real house built of stone that bore plain evidence of how his own efforts had reclaimed the ruin he had found there on his arrival. His roof was strong and sound. The wind-on its tiles made the sound of the sea upon its shore.

یہ آدمی بہت کم بولتا تھا۔ کہ اُن لوگوں کا طریقہ ہے جو تنہا رہتے ہیں لیکن کو یہ محسوس کرتا تھا کہ اُسے خود پر یقین تھا اور وہ اپنے یقین پر اعتماد رکھتا تھا ۔اس بنجر علاقے میں یہ غیر متوقع تھا۔ وہ ایک جھونپڑی میں نہیں بلکہ پتھروں سے بنائے حقیقی گھر میں رہتا تھا ۔جس سے یہ واضح ثبوت ملتا تھا کہ اُس کی یہاں آنے پر اُسے جو کھنڈر ملا تھا اُس نے اسے کس طرح دوبارہ آباد کیا تھا ۔اُس کی چھت مضبوط اور صحیح سلامت تھی۔اس کے پتھروں سے ٹکرانے والی ہوا ساحل سمندر پر پانی بہنے کی طرح آواز پیدا کرتی تھی۔

The place was in order, the dishes washed, the floor swept, his rifle oiled; his soup was boiling over the fire I noticed then that he was cleanly shaved, that all his buttons were firmly sewed on, that his clothing had been mended with the meticulous care that makes the mending invisible. He shared his soup with me and afterwards, when I offered my tobacco pouch, he told me that he did not smoke. His dog, as silent as himself, was friendly without being servile.

اُس کا گھر بالکل ترتیب سے تھا ،برتن دھلے ہوئے تھے۔ فرش صاف کیا ہوا ،اس کی رائفل پر تیل لگا ہوا ، اس کی یخنی آگ کے اوپر اُبل رہی تھی۔ میں نے دیکھا کہ اُس کی حجامت ہوئی تھی ۔یہ اسکے سارے بٹن بہت مضبوطی کے ساتھ سیئے ہوئے تھے۔ اُس کے کپڑوں میں بڑی احتیاط کے ساتھ پیوند لگائے گئے تھے کہ بندہ نظر نہیں آتے تھے۔ اُس

نے اپنی یخنی سے کچھ مجھے بھی دیا اور بعد میں جب میں نے اُسے اپنی تمباکو کی تھیلی پیش کی تو اُس نے مجھے بتایا کہ وہ سگریٹ نہیں پیتا۔ اس کا کتا جو کہ اس کی طرح کا خاموش تھا، کسی غلامانہ رویے کے بغیر دوستانہ رویہ رکھتا تھا۔

It was understood from the first that I should spend the night there; the nearest village was still 'more than a day and a half away. And besides I was perfectly familiar with the nature of the rare villages in that region. There were four or five of them scattered well apart from each other on these mountain slopes, among white oak thickets, at the extreme end of the wagon roads. They were inhabited by charcoal burners and the living was bad.

پہلے ہی سے یہ بات طے شدہ تھی کہ مجھے وہاں رات گزارنی چاہیے، قریب ترین گاؤں اب بھی ایک دن سے زیادہ مسافت کے فاصلے پر واقع تھا۔ اور اس کے علاوہ میں خطے اس کے بہت کم گاؤں کی فطرت سے مانوس تھا۔ ان پہاڑی ڈھلوانوں پر ایک دوسرے سے خاصے فاصلے پر چار یا پانچ گاؤں واقع تھے، شاہ بلوط کی سفید جھاڑیوں کے درمیان، ویگنوں کی سڑکوں کے آخری سرے پر۔ ان گاؤں میں لکڑیاں جلانے والے لوگ رہتے تھے۔ اور معیار زندگی اچھا نہیں تھا۔

Families — crowded together in a climate that is excessively harsh both in winter and in summer — found no escape from the unceasing conflict of personalities. The men took their wagonloads of charcoal to the town and then returned while the women nursed their grievances.

خاندان ایک ایسی آب و ہوا میں اکٹھا رہتے تھے جہاں دونوں موسموں میں سردی اور گرمی بہت شدید ہوتی تھی۔ شخصیات کے تنازعات سے خود کو نہیں بچا سکتے تھے۔ مرد لکڑیوں کو ویگنوں میں بھر کر شہر لے جاتے تھے یا واپس آتے تھے اور خواتین اُن کی ضروریات کا خیال رکھا کرتی تھیں۔

The shepherd went to fetch a small sack and poured out a heap of acorns on the table. He began to inspect them, one by one, with great concentration, separating the good from the bad. I smoked my pipe. I did offer to help him. He told me that it was his job. And in fact, seeing the care he devoted to the task, I did not insist. That was the whole of our conversation.

چرواہا جا کر چھوٹا سا تھیلا لایا اور میز پر شاہ بلوط کے پھلوں کا ڈھیر گرا دیا۔ وہ ایک ایک پھل کا معائنہ کرنے لگا بڑی توجہ کے ساتھ اچھے کو خراب سے جدا کرتے ہوئے۔ میں سگار پیتا رہا۔ میں نے اُسے مدد کی پیش کش کی۔ اُس نے مجھے بتایا کہ یہ اُس کا کام تھا۔ اور درحقیقت اس کام میں اُسکی احتیاط کو دیکھ کر میں نے اصرار نہیں کیا۔ بس ہماری اتنی ہی گفتگو ہوئی تھی۔

When he had set aside a large enough pile of good acorns, he counted them out by tens, meanwhile eliminating the small ones or those which were slightly cracked, for now he examined them more closely. When he had thus selected one hundred perfect acorns, he stopped and we went to bed.

جب وہ بلوط کے ایک اچھے پھلوں کا ایک بڑا ڈھیر ایک طرف رکھ چکا تو اُس نے 10 کے حساب سے انہیں گنا، اسی اثنا میں چھوٹے پھلوں اور ایسے پھلوں جو ذرا پھٹ چکے تھے کو تلف کرتے ہوئے، کیونکہ اب اُس نے انکا بہت توجہ

سے کے ساتھ معائنہ کیا۔اسی طرح جب وہ سو بہترین فیصلوں کو منتخب کر چکا تو اُس نے یہ کام روک دیا ہم سونے کے لئے چلے گئے۔

There was peace in being with this man. The next day I asked if I might rest here for a day. He found it quite natural — or, to be more exact, he gave me the impression that nothing could startle him. The rest was not absolutely necessary but I was interested and wished to know more about him. He opened the perk and led his flock to pasture. Before leaving he plunged his sack of carefully selected and counted acorns into a pail of water.

اس آدمی کے ساتھ رہنے میں آرام و سکون تھا۔اگلے دن میں نے پوچھا کہ کیا میں مزید ایک دن کے لئے یہاں آرام کر سکتا ہوں۔ اس نے یہ بہت قدرتی پایا۔زیادہ درست بات کہتے ہوئے ،اُس نے مجھے ایسا تاثر دیا کہ کوئی چیز بھی اُسے گھبرانا نہیں سکتی۔ آرام بالکل لازمی بھی نہیں تھا۔ لیکن مجھے دلچسپی تھی اور میری خواہش تھی کہ اُس کے بارے میں زیادہ معلومات کروں۔اس نے باڑ کھول دیا اور اپنے ریوڑ کو چراہ گاہ کی طرف ہانکنے لگا۔جانے سے پہلے اُس نے بڑی احتیاط سے منتخب کردہ اور شمار کردہ بلوط کے پھلوں کو پانی کی کوبالٹی میں ڈبو دیا۔

I noticed that he carried for a stick an iron rod as thick as my thumb and bout a yard and a half long. Resting myself by walking, I followed a path parallel to his. His pasture was in a valley. He left the dog in charge of the little flock and climbed toward where I stood. I was afraid that he was about to rebuke me for my indiscretion but it was not that at all; this was the way he was going, and he invited me to go along if I had nothing better to do. He climbed to the top of the ridge, about a hundred yards away.

میں نے دیکھا کہ وہ چھڑی کے طور پر اپنے پاس لوہے کا ایک راڈ رکھا تھا جو میرے انگوٹھے جتنا موٹا تھا اور تقریبا ڈیڑھ لمبا تھا۔ چلنے سے خود کو آرام دیتے ہوئے میں اس راستے کے متوازی ایک راستے پر چلا۔ اُس کی چراہگاہ ایک وادی میں تھی ۔اُس نے چھوٹے سے ریوڑ کو کتے کی حفاظت میں چھوڑ دیا اور وہ اس جانب چڑھنے لگا جہاں میں کھڑا تھا ۔مجھے خوف تھا کہ شاید میری غیر دانشمندی کے لئے مجھے برا بھلا کہنے والا تھا لیکن بات صرف یہ نہ تھی۔ اُس کے چلنے کا راستہ تھا۔ اور اُس نے مجھے ساتھ چلنے کی دعوت دی اگر مجھے کوئی کام نہ ہو۔ چٹان کی چوٹی پر چڑھا جو کہ تقریبا سو گز دور واقع تھی۔

There he began thrusting his iron rod into the earth, making a hole in which he planted an acorn; then he refilled the hole. He was planting oak trees. I asked him if the land belonged to him. He answered no. Did he know whose it was? He did not. He supposed it was community property, or perhaps belonged to people who cared nothing about it. He was not interested in finding out whose it was. He planted his hundred acorns with the greatest care.

وہاں پر اُس نے آہنی راڈ سے زمین کھودنا شروع کردیا ، ایک سوراخ بناتے ہوئے جس میں اُس نے بلوط کا پھل لگایا۔ پھر اُس نے سوارخ کو بند کر دیا ۔وہ بلوط کے درخت لگا رہا تھا ۔میں نے اُس سے پوچھا کہ کیا یہ زمین اس کی ملکیت تھی، اُس نے نہیں میں جواب دیا، کیا وہ جانتا تھا کہ یہ زمین کس کی تھی وہ نہیں جانتا تھا۔ اُس نے کہا شاید یہ کمیونٹی کی ملکیت ہے یا شاید ان لوگوں کی ملکیت ہے جو اس کا کچھ خیال نہیں رکھتے۔ وہ یہ معلوم کرنے میں دلچسپی نہیں لگتا تھا کہ یہ کس کی ملکیت تھی۔ اُس نے اپنے سو بلوط کے بیج بڑی احتیاط کے ساتھ بوئے۔

After the midday meal he resumed his planting. I suppose I must have been fairly insistent in my questioning, for he answered me. For three years, he had been planting trees in this wilderness.

دوپہر کے کھانے کے بعد اُس نے درخت لگانے کا کام دوبارہ شروع کیا۔ میرا خیال تھا کہ مجھے سوالات کرنے پر اصرار کرنا چاہیے تھا کہ وہ مجھے جوابات دیتا تھا۔ تین سال سے وہ اس صحرا میں درخت لگاتا رہا تھا۔

He had planted one hundred thousand. Of the hundred thousand, he had expected to lose half, to rodents or to the unpredictable designs of Providence. There remained ten thousand oak trees to grow where nothing had grown before.

اس نے ایک لاکھ درخت لگائے تھے۔ ان ایک لاکھ میں سے اسے نصف کے ضائع ہونے کی توقع تھی۔ کترنے والے جانوروں کی وجہ سے اللہ کی قدرت کی وجہ سے وہاں پر 10 ہزار بلوط کے درخت اُگے ہوئے تھے جہاں پر اس سے پہلے کوئی درخت نہیں اُگے تھے۔

That was when I began to wonder about the age of this man. He was obviously over fifty. Fifty-five, he told me. His name was Elzeard Bouffier. He had once had a farm in the lowlands. There he had his life. He had lost his only son, then his wife. He had withdrawn into this solitude where his pleasure was to live leisurely with his lambs and his dog. It was his opinion that this land was dying for want of trees. He added that, having no very pressing business of his own, he had resolved to remedy this state of affairs.

بات یہ تھی کہ جب میں نے اس آدمی کی عمر کے بارے میں سوچنا شروع کردیا۔ ظاہری طور پر اس کی عمر پچاس سال سے زیادہ تھی۔ اس نے مجھے کہا کہ 55 سال اس کا نام ایل ریڈ تھا۔ کبھی اس کے پاس سکاٹ لینڈ کے پہاڑی

علاقے میں زمین بھی تھی۔ وہاں اُس نے زندگی گزاری تھی ۔وہاں اس کا اکلوتا بیٹا فوت ہو گیا اور پھر اس کی بیوی بھی۔ وہ اس تنہائی میں آیا تھا جہاں پر اپنے میمنوں اور اپنے کتے کے ساتھ عیش و عشرت کی زندگی گزارتا تھا۔ اس کا خیال تھا کہ یہ زمین درختوں کی کمی کی وجہ سے مر رہی ہے اُس نے مزید کہا کہ اس کے کرنے کے لئے کوئی اہم کاروبار نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اُس نے ان حالات کو ٹھیک کرنے کا پکا ارادہ کیا ہوا تھا۔

Since I was at that time, in spite of my youth, leading a solitary life, I understood how to deal gently with solitary spirits. But my very youth forced me to consider the future in relation to myself and to a certain quest for happiness. I told him that in thirty years his ten thousand oaks would be magnificent. He answered quite simply that if God granted him life, in thirty years he would have planted so many more that these ten thousand would be like a drop of water in the ocean.

چونکہ اُس وقت میں اپنی جوانی کے باوجود تنہا زندگی گزار رہا تھا ۔مجھے پتا تھا کہ تنہا انسانوں کے ساتھ کیسے اچھے طریقے سے سلوک کیا جائے ۔لیکن میری جوانی نے مجھے مجبور کیا کہ میں مستقبل کو اپنے حوالے سے اور خوشی کی جستجو کے حوالے دیکھوں۔ میں نے اُسے بتایا کہ 30 سالوں میں اس کے بلوط کے درخت شاندار بن جائیں گے ۔اُس نے مجھے سادہ جواب دیا کہ اگر خدا نے اُسے زندگی دی تو تیس سالوں میں مزید اتنے درخت لگا چکا ہوگا کہ یہ 10000 درخت سمندر میں پانی کے قطرے کی طرح دکھائی دیں گے۔

Besides, he was now studying the reproduction of beech trees and had a nursery of seedlings grown from beechnuts near his cottage. The seedlings, which he had protected from his sheep with a wire fence, were very beautiful.

He was also considering birches for the valleys where, he told me, there was a certain amount of Moisture a few yards below the surface of the soil.

اس کے علاوہ اب وہ بیچ (ایک قسم کا درخت) کے درختوں کی پیداوار کا مطالعہ کر رہا تھا اُس نے اپنی جھونپڑی کے قریب بیچ کے پودوں کی پنیری لگائی تھی۔ یہ ننھے پودے جو اُس نے بھیڑوں سے ایک تار سے بنے ہوئے باڑ کے ذریعے محفوظ بنائے تھے بہت خوبصورت لگ رہے تھے۔ وہ اس وادی کے لیے برچ کے درختوں پر بھی غور کر رہا تھا جہاں اس نے مجھے بتایا کہ زمین کی سطح سے چند گز نیچے خاص مقدار میں نمی موجود تھی۔

The next day, we parted.

The following year came the War of 1914, in which I was involved for the next five years. An infantry man hardly had time for reflecting upon trees. To tell the truth, the thing itself had made no impression upon me; I had considered as a hobby, a stamp collection, and forgotten it.

اگلے دن ہم جدا ہوئے۔

اگلے سال 1914 کی جنگ چھڑ گئی جس میں، اگلے پانچ سال تک کے لیے مشغول رہا۔ ایک فوجی آدمی کے لیے درختوں پر غور و فکر کرنے کے لیے وقت نکالنا مشکل تھا۔ سچ کہتے ہوئے اس نے اس چیز نے مجھ پر کوئی خاص اثر نہیں کیا تھا۔ میں نے ٹکٹ جمع کرنے پر بطور مشغلہ سوچا مگر اسے پھر بھلا دیا۔

The war was over, I found myself possessed of a tiny demobilization bonus and a huge desire to breathe fresh air for a while. It was with no other objective that I again took the road to the barren lands.

جنگ ختم ہوئی تو میں نے فوجی خدمات سے تھوڑی سی فراغت حاصل کرلی اور اس خواہش کے ساتھ کہ کچھ وقت کے لئے تازہ ہوا میں سانس لے سکوں۔ اس کا مقصد صرف یہ تھا کہ میں ایک بار پھر بنجر زمینوں کا رخ کیا۔

The countryside had not changed. However, beyond the deserted village I glimpsed in the distance a sort of greyish mist that covered the mountaintops like a carpet. Since the day before, I had begun to think again of the shepherd tree-planter. 'Ten thousand oaks" I reflected, "really take up quite a bit of space."

دیہات میں کوئی تبدیلی نہیں آئی تھی۔ تاہم تباہ شدہ گاؤں سے پرے میں نے دور سُرمئی سا کہر دیکھا جس نے پہاڑ کی چوٹیوں کو قالین کی طرح ڈھانپ رکھا تھا۔ ایک دن پہلے ہی سے میں نے درخت لگانے والے چرواہے کے بارے میں دوبارہ سوچنا شروع کیا تھا۔ میں نے سوچا "10000 شاہ بلوط کے درخت "یقیناً یہ تو بڑی جگہ گھیرتے ہیں۔

I had seen too many men die during those five years not to imagine easily that ElzeardBouffier was dead, especially since, at twenty, one regards men of fifty as old men with nothing left to do but die.

ان پانچ سالوں میں، میں نے بہت سے افراد کو مرتے ہوئے دیکھا تھا، بمشکل یہ تصور کرتے ہوئے کہ ایلزرڈ بو سفیر مرچکا تھا۔ خاص طور پر بیس سالوں سے کوئی پچاس سالہ بوڑھے شخص کے بارے میں یہ سوچے گا کہ اس کے پاس بننے کے سوا کوئی چارہ نہیں۔

He was not dead. As a matter of fact, he was extremely spry. He had changed jobs. Now he had only four sheep but, instead, a hundred beehives. He had got rid of the sheep because they threatened his young trees. For, he told me (and I saw for myself), the war had disturbed him not at all. He had imperturbably continued to plant.

وہ مرا نہیں تھا ۔ در حقیقت وہ بہت زیادہ زندہ دل تھا، اس نے پیشہ تبدیل کر لیا تھا۔ اب اس کے پاس صرف چار بھیڑیں بھیجی تھیں۔ لیکن ان کی جگہ اس کے پاس مکھیوں کے سینکڑوں چھتے تھے۔ اس نے بھیڑ سے نجات حاصل کی تھی کیونکہ اُن سے اس کے ننھے درختوں کو خطرہ تھا۔ کیونکہ اُس نے مجھے بتایا اور میں نے خود بھی دیکھا کہ جنگ میں اسے ہرگز پریشان نہیں کیا تھا ۔ اس نے ٹھنڈے دل و دماغ سے شجرکاری جاری رکھی تھی۔

The oaks of 1910 were then ten years old and taller than either of us. It was an impressive spectacle. I was literally speechless and, as he did not talk, we spent the whole day walking in silence through his forest. In three sections, it measured eleven kilometers in length and three kilometers at its greatest width. When you remembered that all this had sprung from the hands and the soul of this one man, without technical resources, you understand that men could be as effectual as God in other realms than that of destruction.

1910ء کے درخت اب دس سال کے تھے ہم دونوں سے قد میں بڑے تھے۔ یہ ایک متاثر کن نظارہ تھا۔ میں واقع گم سم تھا اور چونکہ وہ بھی نہیں بولتا تھا ہم نے پورا دن اس کے جنگل میں خاموشی سے چلتے پھرتے ہوئے گزارا۔ تین حصوں میں اس کی لمبائی 11 کلومیٹر اور چوڑائی تین کلومیٹر تھی ۔ جب تم سوچتے کہ یہ سارا کچھ ایک انسان کے ہاتھوں اور روح سے ممکن ہوا ہے۔ کسی ٹیکنیکل وسائل کے بغیر، تو تم سمجھ جاتے کہ انسان بھی خدا کی طرح تباہی کے علاوہ دوسرے میدانوں میں موثر اور کارگر ہو سکتے تھے۔

He had pursued his plan and birch trees as high as my shoulder, spreading out as far as the eye could reach, confirmed it. He showed me handsome clumps of birch planted five years before — that is, in 1915, when I had been fighting at

Verdun. He had set them out in all the valleys where he had guessed — and rightly — that there was moisture almost at the surface of the ground. They were as delicate as young girls and very well established.

اس نے اپنے منصوبے کو آگے بڑھایا تھا اور برچ کے درخت میرے کندھوں تک لمبے ہوئے تھے۔ اور تا حد نظر پھیلے ہوئے تھے۔ اس نے اس کے منصوبے کی تصدیق کی۔ اس نے مجھے برچ کے خوبصورت جھنڈ دکھائے، جو پانچ سال پہلے لگائے تھے۔یعنی 1915 میں جبکہ میں ویر ڈون میں لڑائی میں مصروف تھا۔ اس نے یہ تمام وادیوں میں لگائے تھے جہاں پر اس نے اندازہ لگایا تھا۔ اور سچ مچ وہاں پر زمین کی سطح کے اوپر نمی پائی جاتی تھی۔ وہ جوان لڑکیوں کی طرح خوبصورت اور مکمل طور پر مستحکم تھے۔

Creation seemed to come about in a sort of chain reaction. He did not worry about it; he was determinedly pursuing his task in all its simplicity; but as we went back toward the village, I saw water flowing in brooks that had been dry since the memory of man. This was the most impressive result of chain reaction that I had seen.

تخلیق ایک جاری رد عمل کے طور پر واقع ہو رہی تھی۔ وہ اس کے بارے میں فکر مند نہیں تھا۔ وہ مکمل سادگی کے ساتھ اپنے کام کو جاری رکھنے کے لیے پُر عزم تھا۔ لیکن جوں ہی ہم واپس گاؤں چلے گئے میں نے ندیوں میں بہتا ہوا پانی دیکھا جو کہ انسان کی یادداشت سے خشک پڑی تھیں۔ یہ جاری رد عمل کا بہت متاثر کن نتیجہ تھا جو کہ میں نے دیکھا تھا۔

The wind, too, scattered seeds. As the water reappeared, so there reappeared willows, rushes meadows, gardens, flowers, and a certain, purpose in being

alive. But the transformation took place so gradually that it became part of the pattern without causing any astonishment.

ہوا پھابی بیج کو بکھیرتی تھی۔ جوں ہی پانی نمودار ہوا بید کے درخت۔ چراگاہیں، باغات، پھول بھی نمودار ہوئی اور زندہ ہونے کا خاص مقصد ہی پیدا ہوا۔ لیکن یہ تبدیلی اتنی پیدا کیے بغیر فطرت کا حصہ بنی۔

Hunters, climbing into the wilderness in pursuit of hares or wild boar, had of course noticed the sudden growth of little trees, but had attributed it to some natural caprice of the earth. That is why no one meddled with ElzeardBouffier's work. If he had been detected he would have had opposition. He was undetectable. Whole in the villages or in the administration could have dreamed of such perseverance in a magnificent generosity?

شکاری جو کہ ہرنو بجنگلی سور کی طرح تلاش میں ان بنجر پہاڑوں پر چڑھتے تھے، نے چھوٹے چھوٹے درخت کی اچانک افزائش نوٹ کی تھی، لیکن انہوں نے اسے زمین کی قدرتی تحفہ القاری سمجھ رکھا تھا۔ یہی وجہ تھی کہ کوئی بھی ایلزرڈبا وفیئر کے کام میں دخل اندازی نہیں کرتا تھا۔ اگر اس کا پتہ چلایا جاتا تو اس سے مخالفین کا سامنا ہو سکتا تھا۔ ورنہ قابل دریافت تھا۔ گاؤں میں یا انتظامیہ میں کون تھا جو کہ اس قسم کی شاندار فراخدلی اور ثابت قدمی دیکھ سکتا تھا۔

To have anything like a precise idea of this exceptional character one must not forget that he worked in total solitude: so total that, toward the end of his life, he lost the habit of speech. Or perhaps it was that he saw no need for it.

ایسے امتیازی کردار کا صحیح اندازہ لگانے کے لیے کسی کو یہ نہیں بھولنا چاہیے کہ وہ مکمل تنہائی میں کام کرتا تھا۔ اتنی تنہائی میں کی زندگی کے آخری ایام بولنے کی عادت کھو گیا۔ یہ شاید اس نے اُس کی ضرورت محسوس نہیں کی۔

I saw ElzeardBouffier for the last time in June of 1945. He was then eighty-seven. I had started back along the route through the wastelands; by now, in spite of the disorder in which the war had left the country, there was a bus running between the Durance Valley and the mountain.

میں نے ایلزر ڈبادفئیر کو جون 1945 میں پہلے آخری بار دیکھا۔ اس وقت اس کی عمر 87 سال تھی ۔میں اسے صحرا سے گزرنے والے راستے پر واپس چلنے لگا ۔کیونکہ اب باوجود اس بد نظمی کے جو جنگ کی وجہ سے پھیل گئی تھی۔ ڈیور رینس وادی اور پہاڑ کے درمیان ایک بس چلتی تھی۔

I attributed the fact that I no longer recognized the scenes of my earlier journeys to this relatively speedy transportation. It seemed to me, too, that the route took me through new territory. It took the name of a village to convince me that I was actually in that region that had been all ruins and desolation.

میں نے یہ حقیقت تسلیم کرلی کہ میں نسبتاتیز رفتار نقل و حمل کی وجہ سے اپنے پہلے سفر کے مناظر کو نہ پہچان سکا ۔مجھے یہ بھی دکھائی دیا کہ یہ راستہ مجھے اپنے علاقے میں لے گیا ۔اس گاؤں کا نام ایسا تھا جس نے مجھے قائل کر لیا کہ میں دراصل ایک ایسے خطے میں تھا جو کہ پورا کا پورا کھنڈرات اور ویرانی حیرانی پر مشتمل تھا۔

The bus put me down at Vergons. In 1913, this hamlet of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants. Everything had changed. Even the air! Instead of the harsh dry winds that used to attack me, a gentle breeze was blowing, laden with scents. A sound like water came from the mountains: it was the wind in the forest.

بس نے مجھے ویر گونز میں اتار دیا۔ 1913ء میں یہ چھوٹا گاوں دس یا بارہ گھروں پر مشتمل تھا، اب اس میں صرف تین باشندے تھے۔ ہر چیز تبدیل ہو چکی تھی۔ حتی کہ ہوا بھی سخت اور خشک ہوا جو کہ مجھ پر حملہ آور ہوتی تھی، کہ بجائے ہلکی ہلکی ہوا چل رہی تھی۔ جو کہ خوشبوؤں سے بھری ہوئی تھی۔ پہاڑوں کی طرف سے پانی کی طرح آواز آئی۔ یہ جنگل میں ہوا کے چلنے کی آواز تھی۔

Most amazing of all, I heard the actual sound of water falling into a pool. I saw that a fountain had been built, that it flowed freely and — what touched me most — that someone had planted a linden beside it, a linden that must have been four years old, already in full leaf, the incontestable symbol of resurrection.

سب سے زیادہ عجیب بات یہ تھی کہ میں نے تالاب میں پانی گرنے کی اصل اواز سنی۔ میں نے دیکھا کہ فوارہ بنایا گیا تھا ۔ اور یہ آزادانہ طور پر بہتا تھا۔ اور جس چیز نے مجھے زیادہ متاثر کیا وہ یہ تھا کہ کسی نے اس کے پاس لنڈن کا درخت لگایا تھا، ایک ایسا لنڈن جو کہ چار سال پرانا تھا، پہلے ہی پتوں سے بھرا ہوا تھا جو کہ زندہ ہونے کی ایک ناقابل تردید علامت تھی۔

Besides, Vergons bore evidence of labour at the sort of undertaking for which hope is required. Hope, then, had returned. Ruins had been cleared away, dilapidated walls torn down and five houses restored. Now there were twenty-eight inhabitants, four of them young married couples.

اس کے علاوہ ویر گونز بھی اس کی محنت کا ثبوت دیتا تھا، ایک ایسی محنت جس کو شروع کرنے کے لئے امید کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ امید پھر واپس آچکی تھی۔ کھنڈرات صاف کئے جا چکے تھے۔ ٹوٹی پھوٹی دیواریں گرا دی گئی

تھیں اور پانچ گھر بحال کئے گئے تھے، اب ان میں 28 باشندے تھے، جو ان میں سے چار جوان شادی شدہ جوڑے تھے۔

The new houses, freshly plastered, were surrounded by gardens where vegetables and flowers grew in orderly profusion, cabbages and roses, leeks and snapdragons, celery and anemones. It was now a village where one would like to live.

نئے گھر جو ابھی ابھی پلستر کیے گئے تھے کہ اردگرد باغات واقع تھے جہاں سبزیاں اور پھول ترتیب کے ساتھ بڑی تعداد میں اگے ہوئے تھے، بند گوبھی، گلاب، کچی پیاز اور سنیپ ڈریگن (ایک طرح کا پھول)، اجوائن خراسانی اور ساگر پھول (شقائق البحر)۔ اب یہ ایک ایسا گاؤں تھا جہاں انسان رہنا پسند کرتا تھا۔

From that point on I went on foot. The war just finished had not yet allowed the full blooming of life. On the lower slopes of the mountain, I saw little fields of barley and of rye; deep in the narrow valleys the meadows were turning green.

اس مقام سے میں آگے پیدل گیا۔ ابھی ابھی ختم ہوئی جنگ نے زندگی میں چہل پہل کو واپس آنے نہیں دیا تھا۔ پہاڑوں کی نشیبی ڈھلوانوں پر میں نے جو اور رائی کے چھوٹے چھوٹے کھیت دیکھے، تنگ وادیوں کی گہرائی میں چراگاہیں سبز ہو رہی تھیں۔

It has taken only the eight years since then for the whole countryside to glow with health and prosperity. On the site of ruins, I had seen in 1913 now stand neat farms, cleanly plastered, testifying to a happy and comfortable life. The old streams, fed by the rains and snows that the forest conserves, are flowing again. Their waters Wave been channeled.

تمام دیہاتی علاقے کو صحت اور خوشحالی سے ہمکنار ہونے میں آٹھ سال کا عرصہ لگا تھا۔ کھنڈرات کے مقام پر جو میں نے 1913 میں دیکھے تھے اب خوبصورت فارمز، جو صاف ستھری پلستر کیے ہوئے جو ایک خوش اور آرام دہ زندگی کی عکاسی کر رہے تھے۔ پرانی ندیاں جن کو بارشوں اور برف سے پانی ملتا تھا جنگل بچا کر رکھتا تھا، دوبارہ بہہ رہے تھے۔ ان کے پانی کو راستہ فراہم کر دیا گیا تھا۔

On each farm, in groves of maples, fountain, pools overflow on to carpets of fresh mint. Little by little the villages have been rebuilt. People from the plains, where land is costly, have settled here, bringing youth, motion, the spirit of adventure. Along the roads you meet hearty men and women, boys and girls' who understand laughter and have recovered a taste for picnics. Counting the former population, unrecognizable now that they live in comfort, more than ten thousand people owe their happiness to ElzeardBouffier.

ہر ایک کھیت پر پیپل کے جھنڈ میں فوارہ ،تالاب تازہ پودینے کے قالینوں کی طرف بہتا تھا ،آہستہ آہستہ گاؤں دوبارہ تعمیر کیے گئے تھے۔ میدانی علاقوں کے لوگ ،جہاں پر زمین مہنگی ہوتی تھی،یہاں پر آباد ہو گئے تھے ،جو یہاں پر اپنے ساتھ جوانی، حرکت اور مہم جوئی کا جوش لائے تھے۔ سڑکوں پر تم پر جوش مردوں اور عورتوں سے ملتے، لڑکوں اور لڑکیوں سے ملتے جو ہنسی سمجھتے ہیں اور انہوں نے سیر سپاٹے کا ذوق دوبارہ حاصل کر لیا ہے۔ سابقہ آبادی کرتے ہوئے جواب ناقابل شناخت تھی کیونکہ اب وہ آرام سے رہتے تھے، دس ہزار سے زیادہ لوگوں کی خوشی ایلزرڈ با وفیر کی مرہون منت ہے۔

When I reflect that one man, armed only with his own physical and moral resources, was able to cause this land of Canaan to spring from the wasteland, I am convinced that in spite of everything, humanity is admirable. But when I compute the unfailing greatness of spirit and the tenacity of benevolence that it must have taken to achieve this result, I am taken with an immense respect for that old and unlearned peasant who was able to complete a work worthy of God.

جب میں غور کرتا ہوں کہ ایک شخص جو کہ صرف اپنے جسمانی اور اخلاقی وسائل سے لیس تھا، اس صحرا کو کنعان کی خوبصورت سرزمین میں تبدیل کیا، تو میں اس بات کا قائل ہوا کہ ہر چیز کے باوجود، انسانیت قابل تعریف ہے۔ لیکن جب میں قابل اعتماد جذبے کی عظمت اور فیض رسانی کے استحکام کا حساب لگاتا ہوں جو ان نتائج کے حصول میں لگے ہیں، تو میرے دل میں اس بوڑھے اور ان پڑھ کسان کے لیے بے حد احترام پیدا ہو جاتا ہے جو ایسا کام انجام کے قابل ہوں جو کہ خداوندی تھا۔

ElzeardBouffier died peacefully in 1947 at the hospice in Banon.

ایلزرڈباوفئیر 1947ء کو بنون کے ایک مریض خانے میں سکون کے ساتھ وفات پا گئے۔

About the Author

Jean Giono, (1895-1970) was a French novelist, a celebrant of nature whose works are set in Provence and whose rich and diverse imagery has been widely admired. A love of nature came to Giono from his mountain town and from the shepherd family with whom, as a boy, he spent his summers. He was largely self-taught. As an infantryman in World War I, he was one of his company's 11

survivors at Verdun. This is a translation of one of his story, L'homme qui plantait des arbres, first published in 1954.

New Vocabulary

Words	Meanings
Ancient	Dating from very long ago; very old, aged
Carcasses	The dead body of an animal
Chapel	A place of Christian worship in a church or cathedral
Clustered	Grouped together; assemblage, clump, bunch
Coarse	Rough in texture, structure, taste, refinement.
Ferocity	Savagery, cruelty; brutality; ruthlessness
Glimpse	A brief or incomplete view; a vague indication
Meticulous	Very precise about details, even trivial ones; painstaking
Primitive	Of or belonging to the beginning; original; earliest, uncivilized, unrefined; undeveloped
Provence	A former province of France on the Mediterranean
Servile	Submissive; slave-like attitude
Silhouette	The outline of a solid figure as cast by its shadow
Solitary	All alone; following or enjoying a life of solitude; single, sole
Steeple	A high ornamental tower that forms the superstructure of a church

The Alps	A mountain range in Central Europe extending over 1000 km from the Mediterranean coast of France and NW Italy
To crumble	To break or be broken into crumbs or fragments
To embark	To board a ship or aircraft; co commence or engage in a new project, venture
To gnaw	To bite or chew upon constantly little by little
To growl	To utter a sound in a low articulate manner; to utter words in a gruff or angry manner
Unendurable	Something that cannot be endured, tolerated, undergone
Upright	Vertical or erect; honest, honorable or just
Vestige	A small trace, mark or amount; a hint, indication, remnant
Water-gourd	A small bottle shaped like a gourd, a dried shell
Winch	A hand or sower-0 aerated crank b which a machine is driven
To mend	To repair something; to improve something

STUDY QUESTIONS

Recalling

1. What does Jean Giono say about his long trip on foot over mountain heights?

Ans: Jean Giono says that he took a long trip on foot over mountain heights about forty years ago. This region was quite unknown even to the tourists and it was where the Alps (i.e. a mountain range system of Europe) thrust down into

Provence (i.e. a province of southeastern province of France). He walked through the desolate and windy valley and the old decaying villages.

(OR)

Jean Giono says that about forty years ago he was on a long trip on foot over mountain heights quite unknown to tourists. The area was deserted and barren. Nothing grew there but wild lavender.

2. Where did Jean Giono find himself after three days' walking?

Ans: After three days walking, Giono found himself in the midst of an unparalleled desolation. He camped near the vestiges of an abandoned village. He had run out of water the day before, and had to find some. Those clustered houses, although in ruins, like an old wasps nest, suggested that there must once have been spring or well there.

(OR)

After three days' walking Jean Giono found himself in the midst of unparalleled desolation. There were five or six roofless houses and a tiny chapel. The life had vanished.

3. What does Giono say about the shepherd's living conditions?

Ans: Jean Giono says about the shepherd's living conditions that he lived not in a cabin but in a real house built of stone that presented a sharp contrast with the ruin Giono had found there since his arrival. The shepherd's roof was strong and sound. The wind on its tiles made the sound of the sea upon its shore. The place was in order, the dishes washed, the floor swept, his rifle oiled, his soup was boiling over the fire. He was cleanly shaved and his buttons were firmly

sewed on. His name was EizeardBouffier. Besides being a shepherd, he was a tree planter as well.

(OR)

The shepherd lived in a house built of stone. The roof of his house was strong and sound. Everything was in order. Giono noticed that he was cleanly shaved. His clothing had been mended with the meticulous care.

4. Why does Giono decide to stay for the night at the shepherd's house?

Ans: Giono decides to stay for the night at the shepherd's house because the nearest village is still more than a distance of one and a half day. Besides, he is perfectly familiar with the nature of the rare villages in this desolate region, being just four or five in number, located quite far and well apart from each other and inhabited by charcoal burners, having a bad living condition.

(OR)

Giono decided to spend the night at the shepherd's house because the nearest village was still more than a day and a half away.

5. What did the shepherd do with the heap of acorns?

Ans: The shepherd, after fetching a small sack of acorns and pouring them out on the table, began to inspect them one by one with great concentration, separating the good from the bad. When he had set aside a large enough pile of good acorns, he counted them out by tens, meanwhile eliminating the small ones or those which were slightly cracked by inspecting them even more closely.

(OR)

The shepherd poured the heap of acorns on the table. He inspected them with great care and separated the good from the bad. He set aside a large pile of good acorns and counted them. After selecting one hundred perfect acorns he stopped his work and went to bed.

6. What did the shepherd carry instead of a stick and what did he do with it?

Ans: The shepherd carried an iron rod instead of a stick which he thrust into the earth, making a hole in which he planted an acorn and then he refilled the hole, thus using it for planting oak trees.

(OR)

The shepherd carried instead of a stick a thick and long iron rod. He climbed to the top of the ridge. There he began thrusting his iron rod into the earth. He made a hole in which he planted an acorn. He then refilled the hole.

7. For how long did the shepherd plant acorn trees and how many had grown into full grown trees?

Ans: The shepherd had been planting acorn trees for three years. Although he had planted one hundred thousand and out of these, he had expected to lose half to rodents or to the unpredictable designs of Providence, only ten thousand had grown into full grown trees.

(OR)

For three years the shepherd had been planting trees in this wilderness. He had planted one hundred thousand. There remained ten thousand oak trees to grow where nothing had grown before.

8. What did Giono discover about the shepherd's past life?

Ans: Giono discovered about the shepherd's past life that once he had a farm in the lower lands there, he had his life but it happened unfortunately that he had lost his only son, then his wife. After that, he had turned an introvert and lived in the isolation where Giono came across him. His pleasure was now to live leisurely with his lambs and his dog.

(OR)

The shepherd's name was ElzeardBouffier He had once a farm in the lowland. There he lived with his wife and a son He had lost his only son, then his wife departed him. After the death of his wife and son he spent a lonely life. He lived leisurely with his lambs and his dog.

9. What was the shepherd studying and for what purpose?

Ans: The shepherd was studying the reproduction of beech trees for planting in the desolate valleys where, as he told the author, there was a certain amount of moisture a few yards below the surface of the soil. Also, for this purpose, he had a nursery of seedlings grown from beechnuts near his cottage. Besides, he was also considering birches for the valleys.

(OR)

The shepherd was studying the reproduction of beech trees. He had a nursery of seedlings grown from beechnuts near his cottage. He intended to expand his plantation.

10. What did Giono discover on his second visit to the area after the World War?

Ans: On his second visit after the First World War, Giono discovered that, although the countryside had not changed, he glimpsed in the distance

beyond the deserted village a sort of greyish mist that covered the mountain tops like a carpet. It was, in fact, the oaks of 1910 which were then ten years old and taller than an average man's height. It was an impressive view. There was a forest thqn instead of the desolation. Giono was utterly speechless and wonderstruck at such a complete transformation brought about by the hands and soul of that one man without even technical resources.

(OR)

On his second visit to the area after the world war Giono expected that the shepherd might have died. But he was still alive. He had changed his job. He had got rid of the sheep because they threatened his young trees. The war had not disturbed him. He was still busy in plantation.

11. What was the shepherd doing when Giono met him the second time?

Ans: When Giono met the shepherd the second time, he found that the shepherd had changed his job. Now he had only lour sheep but, instead, a hundred beehives. He had got rid of the sheep because they threatened his young trees. In fact, he was now a tree planter who had planted a lot of trees during the last ten years.

(OR)

When Giono met him the second time he found him busy in his plantation. He showed Giono his forest. Giono was wonderstruck to see such an impressive spectacle.

12. What is extent of the oak tree forest measured by Giono?

Ans: Giono measured that the oak tree forest was in three sections, eleven kilometers in length and three kilometers at its greatest width

(OR)

Giono measured the oaks trees forest eleven kilometers in length and three kilometers at its width It was an impressive spectacle. All this became possible from the hands and the soul of this one man without technical resources

13. What else has the man been planting in addition to oak trees? And what did Giono find there?

Ans: In addition to oak trees, the man has been planting birch trees. Giono found that there were handsome clumps of birch trees everywhere, there was moisture almost at the surface of the ground, the wind scattered seeds, there were willow trees, meadows, flowers and gardens instead of the unparalleled desolation often years back, and all this was the amazing result of chain reaction.

(OR)

The man has been planting birch trees in addition to oak trees. Giono found birch trees as high as his shoulder, spreading as far as the eye could reach. He showed him handsome dumps of birch trees which were planted five years ago. He had set them in all the valleys. They were well established and looked as delicate as young girls.

14. What does Giono mean by chain reaction? What chain reaction doss Giono describe which he attributes to that man working alone?

Ans: By chain reaction, Giono means that the conditions of the place that he visited ten years back are now completely changed because of the forest which the shepherd had grown there. That barren and dry land has changed into a fertile land and water has now appeared, flowing in brooks and in turn

leading to the appearance of willow trees, meadows, flowers and gardens at the place where there was unparalleled desolation ten years back.

(OR)

The shepherd determinedly pursued his task. Giono saw water flowing in brooks that had been dry since the memory of man. This was the most impressive result of chain reaction that he had seen. The wind scattered seeds. As the water reappeared, so their reappeared willows, rushes meadows, gardens and flowers. But the transformation took place so gradually that it became part of the pattern without causing any astonishment. Giono attributes all this to that man who worked alone and remained undetectable.

15. When did Giono see the man for the last time?

Ans: Giono saw the man for the last time in June, 1945. He was then eighty-seven years old.

(OR)

Giono saw the man for the last time in 1945. He was then eighty-seven.

16. What did he discover about the area on his last visit (1945) after 35 years of his first visit (1910)?

Ans: On his last visit (1945) after 35 years of his first visit (1910), Giono discovered about the area that, while in 1913, this hamlet of ten or twelve houses had three inhabitants; now everything had changed, including even the air. Instead of the harsh dry winds that used to attack him, a gentle breeze was now blowing, laden with scents. Most amazing of all, he heard the sound of water falling into a pool. He saw that a fountain had been built and it flowed freely. Also, it was so impressive to see a linden tree that someone had planted beside the fountain.

(OR)

On his last visit in 1945 after 35 years of his first visit Giono found unbelievable change in the area. Instead of the harsh dry winds there was a gentle breeze blowing. On the site of ruins now stood neat farms. He saw the old streams flowing again. People from plain settled there and enjoyed comfortable life. The new houses, freshly plastered were surrounded by gardens where vegetables and flowers grew in orderly profusion. It was now a village where one would like to live. More than ten thousand people owe their happiness to ElzeardBouffier.

17. How old was Bouffier when he died in 1947?

Ans: ElzeardBouffier was eighty nine years old when he died peacefully in 1947 at the hospice in Banon.

Interpreting

111. What does the detailed description of Bouffier's abode tell us about the man who planted trees?

Ans: Bouffer's abode tells us that the man who planted trees was about fifty or fifty five. He was living alone in the barren land. He had 30 sheeps, his house was built of stone, the place was in order, the dishes washed the flour swept, the clothes were mended and he was cleanly shaved. He had a farmland, wife and son but now he was alone as his wife and son had died.

19. What does Giono mean by "men could be as effectual as God in other realms"? Explain.

Ans: Giono means that a man can be as useful in this world as God's realm. He can do a lot of good work for the betterment of the humanity.

20. Why had the barren valley changed into a fertile valley with brooks and plants and trees and flowers? Remember that Giono could not find water there on his first visit. What could be the explanation?

Ans: When Giono visited the valley. It was barren. There was no water. But a man was living there alone. He was busy in planting trees. He planted about one "hundred thousand plants? Only ten thousand could grow. When he visited the place after 35 years, the valley was fertile. There were flowers, gardens, plants and trees. The barren valley changed into fertile valley by the work of a man.

21. Why does Giono declare the work of Bouffier as "a work worthy of God?"

Ans: Giono declares the work of Bouffier as the work of worthy of God. The work done here was a work of one man. It was for the benefit of humanity and only God is worthy of such noble work.

Extending

22. Which mountainous area of the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa would you choose to plant trees if you were a Bouffier? How would you like to see it after ten, twenty years? Be imaginative!

Ans: I would like to plant trees in the mountain area of Dargai. I would like to see the plant in bloom after ten, twenty years.

23. Write a detailed note on how man is destroying his environment. Discuss the various ways in which the environment is being destroyed.

Ans: There are many ways in which mankind is destroying his environment. It is cutting the trees, green house, gas emission, industries vehicles, raise the global

temperature. Human acquisition and agriculture sprays, habitation the noise and air pollution are also destroying the environment.

24. Compare and contrast the description of the area by Giono on his three visits. What are the significant differences that Giono discovered and described?

Ans: When Giono visited the valley first time. It was barren. There was no water. But a man was living there alone. He was busy in planting trees. He planted about one "hundred thousand plants? Only ten thousand could grow.

On his second visit after the First World War, Giono discovered that, although the countryside had not changed, he glimpsed in the distance beyond the deserted village a sort of greyish mist that covered the mountain tops like a carpet. It was, in fact, the oaks of 1910 which were then ten years old and taller than an average man's height. It was an impressive view. There was a forest then instead of the desolation. Giono was utterly speechless and wonderstruck at such a complete transformation brought about by the hands and soul of that one man without even technical resources.

On his last visit (third visit) in 1945 after 35 years of his first visit Giono found unbelievable change in the area. Instead of the harsh dry winds there was a gentle breeze blowing. On the site of ruins now stood neat farms. He saw the old streams flowing again. People from plain settled there and enjoyed comfortable life. The new houses, freshly plastered were surrounded by gardens where vegetables and flowers grew in orderly profusion. It was now a village where one would like to live. More than ten thousand people owe their happiness to ElzeardBouffier.

- **After the students have read the lesson, they will be asked to describe in their own words the role of the MAN who planted trees.**

Ans: ElzeardBouffier (The Man who planted trees), a simple shepherd who, single-handed and over a long-life planted woodland after woodland where previously had been only rock and scrub, he created a figure who, where previously had ever existed, could almost be said to have done for trees. In telling the story of this remarkable character, Giono wishes to make people love trees, or, more correctly, to make people love planting trees.

- **What is the importance of trees? Why are they an integral part of our life?**

Ans: The more trees, the less carbon dioxide in the atmosphere and the more oxygen. The importance of trees and plants in our life are inexhaustible. They provide us with food, shelter, clothing, medicine. They purify the air we breathe and maintain balance in the ecosystem. Trees are an integral part of the human race. The benefits we receive are many Trees can play a vital role in human's life and existence.

Writing Skills

- **Write an essay on the advantages of wood**

Ans: ADVANTAGES OF WOOD/FORESTS

Introduction:

Forest is a large area of land covered by trees and woody vegetation. It plays a major role in maintaining the biodiversity and the ecosystem of planet earth. They are home to many wild species of animals, reptiles, and insects. The climate, soil, and topography of the region determine the type of trees that

grow in a forest. It helps to maintain the ecological balance and provide water, food and shelter to all kinds of living being.

Ecological importance of forest:

Forests cover 31 percent of world's land and they collect and store water. The trees standing tall in the forest hold the soil strongly to maintain the health of the soil. The trees help to balance the carbon dioxide emission by sucking them in and releasing oxygen for the organisms.

They are a great source of food for all kinds of animals which includes herbivores, carnivores and omnivores. The herbivores feed on the plants and the vegetarian species serves as the prey for the carnivores. When the animals die they decompose into the soil that helps the plants to sustain and live as food for others.

Apart from the wild inhabitants, forests serve a great service to the social animals too i.e. humans. Humans highly depend on forests for their survival as it provides the fuel, food and shelter. Humans cut down trees from forests for their use to build houses, furniture and burn down the wood for cooking.

Economic importance of forests:

Forests contribute to more than 10% of the GDP in many countries. In many developing countries, forests provide around 10 million and around 30 to 40 million formal and informal employment respectively.

Forests contain many ancient herbs that can be used for medicinal purposes. And the government of many countries export those herbs to perform trade and earn a profit. Many scientists can be accounted for researching the merits and demerits of certain herbs, identifying their benefits and positive use.

Forests can also be a great helping hand in diminishing the unemployment rate. To fulfil the comfort needs, humans run after abundant

resources and forests fulfil the exigency. Cutting down the trees and loading them requires people, which means, new job opportunities.

Climatic importance of Forest:

Forests control the climate and purify the atmosphere for the survival of all living beings. The trees in the forest, hold the soil strongly and maintain the health of the soil. The dense vegetation balances the temperature and climatic conditions by reducing the carbon dioxide emissions by the humans It also controls noise pollution by absorbing the noise produced by humans. The forests increase rainfall by condensing low clouds and increase precipitation to some extent. They guard the soil by holding it based on the root structure of the trees reducing soil erosion. They protect the watersheds and improve the water quality by sowing and filtering rainwater.

- **Why is tree plantation necessary in our country and write your views in the form of a paragraph.**

Ans: Necessity of Tree Plantation in our Country

The need for plantation has become even greater these days because of the growing pollution in the environment. There are a number of reasons why plantation is important for the environment. Everyone knows that trees are the natural sources of Oxygen as they inhale Carbon dioxide and exhale Oxygen and without it the survival of human beings is not possible on earth. They filter harmful pollutants from the atmosphere and provide us with fresher and cleaner air to breath. Air pollution can be controlled, if we plant more and more trees. They give us fruits and leaves that serve as food for birds, animals as well as human beings; moreover, we get, wood, rubber and raw materials that are used for manufacturing miscellaneous goods such as furniture, doors and a lot more. Trees are habitats of birds and animals. They are maintaining biodiversity and ecological balance. If we really want to survive or lead a good life and also

want to make a comfortable globe for upcoming generations, more and more trees must be planted. No one is focusing on plantation and not taking it seriously so the quote would really have some realistic modifications" Imagine if trees gave off WiFi signals, we would be planting so many trees and we would probably save the plant.", but unfortunately, they only produce Oxygen we breath. it is said how we have grown as accustomed to technology that overlook the harmful impact it is having on our environment. The areas that are surrounded by trees, they are having a fresher and cleaner environment. On the other hand. industrial areas are having poor air quality due to the growing pollution.

Language Study

Adjective Clauses

Look at the groups of words in italics in the following sentences:-

1. The umbrella with a broken handle is mine /Which umbrella?]
2. The umbrella which has a broken handle is mine, [which umbrella?)

The first group of words. with a broken handle, describes the umbrella; that is, it qualifies the noun umbrella, and does the work of an Adjective. It is what we call an Adjective Phrase.

The Second group of words which has broken handle, also describes the umbrella and so does the work of an Adjective But because it contains a Subject and a Predicate of its own, it is called an Adjective Clause.

Definition:

An Adjective Clause is a group of words which contains a subject and Predicate of its own, and does the work of an Adjective

EXERCISE (1)

Pick out the Adjective Clauses in the following sentences and tell what noun or pronoun each qualifies: -

1. Mary had a little lamb whose fleece was white as snow.

Ans: Adjective Clause: whose fleece was white as snow— qualifies 'lamb'

2. The letter brought money which was badly needed.

Ans: Adjective Clause: which was badly needed— qualifies 'money'

3. The house that I live in belongs to my father.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that I live in— qualifies 'house'

4. I am monarch of all I survey.

Ans: Adjective Clause: (that) I survey— qualifies 'all'

5. I have a little shadow which goes in and out with me.

Ans: Adjective Clause: which goes in and out with me qualifies 'shadow'

6. The dog that barks do not bite.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that bites— qualifies 'dog'

7. He tells a tale that sounds untrue.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that sounds untrue— qualifies 'tale'

8. It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that blows nobody any good— qualifies 'wind'

9. The boy stood on the burning deck whence all but he had fled.

Ans: Adjective Clause: whence all but he had fled — qualifies 'deck'

10. They never fail who die in a great cause.

Ans: Adjective Clause: who die in a great cause— qualifies 'they'

11. I remember the house where I was born.

Ans: Adjective Clause: where I was born— qualifies 'house'

12. He that climbs too high is sure to fall.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that climbs too high — qualifies 'he'

13. Here is the book you want.

Ans: Adjective Clause: (that) you want— qualifies 'book'

14. Heaven helps those who help themselves.

Ans: Adjective Clause: who help themselves— qualifies 'those'

15. He died in the village where he was born.

Ans: Adjective Clause: where he was born— qualifies 'village'

16. He never does anything that is silly.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that is silly— qualifies 'anything'

17. People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

Ans: Adjective Clause: who live in glass houses—qualifies 'people'

18. It is a long lane that has no turning.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that has no turning— qualifies 'lane'

19. He laughs best who laughs last.

Ans: Adjective Clause: who laughs last— qualifies 'he'

20. Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.

Ans: Adjective Clause: that hath his quarrel just—. qualifies 'he'

EXERCISE (2)

Supply suitable Adjective Clauses:-

1. I know the place where he lives.
2. He is the man who is true to his word.
3. The house which he is referring to is a hundred years old.
4. His offence is one which cannot be excused.
5. Where is the book which I borrowed from the library?
6. Boys who have failed in more than two subjects will not be promoted.
7. He has lost the book that he bought yesterday.
8. I found the book that I had lost.
9. I know the man who beat your brother.
10. No man who is honest shall suffer in any way.
11. The boy who is standing there gained the prize.
12. Pearls come from Ceylon which are sold then in the market.
13. Water which is meant for drinking should be kept in a covered jar.
14. Any boy who comes late will be punished.
15. He went away by the train which departed at 8:30.

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Examine the following sentences:-

1. He met a girl with blue eyes.
2. He met a girl whose eyes were blue.

The group of words, with blue eyes, qualifies the noun girl. The group of words, whose eyes were blue, also qualifies the noun girl.

Hence both these groups of words do the work of an Adjective. But the group of words, with blue eyes, is a Phrase, while the group of words, whose eyes were blue, is a Clause.

We further notice that the Adjective Phrase, with blue eyes, is equivalent to the Adjective Clause, whose eyes were blue, and can therefore be replaced by it.

EXERCISE (3)

In the following sentences replace Adjective Clauses by Adjectives or Adjective Phrases:-

1. The houses in which the Burmese live are generally built of bamboo.

Ans: in which the Burmese live -- of the Burmese

2. The boy who sits near me is my cousin.

Ans: who sits near me— sitting near me

3. That was the reason why he came late.

Ans: why he came late-- for his coming late

4. The reason, why he failed, is obvious.

Ans: why he failed— for his failure

5. The workers, who were weary with their exertions, lay down to rest.

Ans: who were weary with their exertions— being weary with their exertions

6. The sun, which at mid-day was hot, made the traveler thirsty,

Any which at midday was hot— being hot at midday.

7. Which is the road that leads most quickly to the station?

Ans: that leads most quickly to the station— leading most quickly to the station

8. People who eat too much die early.

Ans: who eat too much— eating too much

9. Many men who have not been trained to write become journalists.

Ans: who have not been trained to write— not trained to write

10. This is the place where our forefathers landed.

Ans: where our forefathers landed— of landing of our forefathers

11. The explanation he gave was not satisfactory.

Ans: (that). he gave— given by him

12. Such men as you cannot be easily d is heartened.

Ans: (Such men) as you (are)— Men like you

13. This boy, who has been industrious, has earned prize which he has well deserved.

Ans: (This boy) who is industrious— the-industrious boy

14. A'belief which is generally held is not necessarily one which is true.

Ans: (A belief) which is generally held— A generally held belief

15. An author who was famous in the reign of Queen Anne lived in that cottage which overlooks the lake.

Ans: who was famous during the freedom struggle — famous during the freedom struggle

which overlooks the lake— overlooking the lake

More About Adjectives

As we have seen, an Adjective Clause in a Complex sentence is a subordinate clause which does the work of an Adjective, and sentence qualifies some noun or pronoun in the main clause.

- Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.
- He is the man whom we all respect.

- The time when the boat leaves is not yet fixed.
- The house where the accident occurred is nearby
- The reason why I did it is obvious.

Sometimes, however, a Relative Pronoun introduces a Co-ordinate clause; as,

- I met Raheema. who (=and he) gave me your message

Here we are using the Relative Pronoun who to introduce co-ordinate clause. [It might appear, at first sight, that the clause, who gave me your message, is an Adjective clause and, therefore. subordinate. It will be seen that this is not the case however, for it in no way identifies or describes Raheema. In the sentence,

- He is the boy who broke the window.

The clause, who broke the window, clearly identifies and describes boy and it is, therefore, an Adjective clauses.

Below are further examples of who (and which) used to introduce a co-ordinate clause,

1. I met. Mr. Auranzeb, who (= and he) shook hands with me.

2. The prisoner was taken before the Captain, who (= and he) condemned him to instant death.

3. He gave me a message, which (= and it) is this.

4. He released the bird, which (= and it) at once flew away. The Relative Pronoun or the Relative Adverb, introducing Adjective clause, is sometimes understood and not expressed; as,

1. There was not a boy in the class ^ could answer the question.

   [Here the Relative Pronoun who is understood.]

2. Eat all A you can

[Here the Relative Pronoun that is understood.]

3. I saw a man " I know

[Here the Relative Pronoun whom is understood.]

4. Where's the book ^ he left for me?

[Here the Relative Pronoun which is understood.]

5. On the day ^ you pass the examination I shall give you a reward.

[Here the Relative Adverb when is understood.]

6. The reason ^ I have come is to ask for my money.

[Here the relative Adverb: why is understood.] In such sentences as the following, but is equivalent to a Relative Pronoun followed by not, and serves to introduce an Adjective Clauses.

1. There was not a woman present but wept to hear such news.

[That is, who did not weep to hear such news.]

2. And not a man of the three hundred at Thermopylae but died his post.

[that is who did not die at his post.]

3. Nor is there a man here but loved our Caesar.

[That is, who did not love our Caesar.]

4. There was not a widow but longed to die upon the pyre of her husband.

[That is who did not long to die etc.]

5. There is no fireside but one vacant chair. [That has not one vacant chair.]

Note that than; sometimes used as Preposition before a Relative Pronoun in the Adjective Clause: as.

- They elected Raheema than whom no better boy ever went to school.
- We will follow Brutus than whom Rome knows no nobler son.

- It was a blow than which no crueller was ever struck.
- We came to spot than which mine eyes have seldom seen a lovelier

The infinitive with to is often used as the equivalent of an Adjective Clause.

1. (a) Give me some food which I may eat.

   (b) Give me some food to eat.

2. (a) He has no boots which he can wear.

   (b) He has no boots to wear.

3. (a) The doctor has given me medicine which I must take.

   (b) The doctor has given me medicine to take.

4. (a) I have work which I must do.

   (b) I have work to do.

5. (a) His mother gave him a ten-paisa bit which he might put In his money-box.

   (b) His mother gave him a ten-paisa bit to put in his money-box.

EXERCISE (4)

Pick out each Adjective Clause in the following sentences and say which noun are pronoun in the main clause it qualifies:-

1. This is the house that Ahmad built.

Ans: that Ahmad built—qualifies the noun 'house'

2. She sleeps the sleep that knows no waking.

Ans: that knows no waking—qualifies the noun 'sleep'

3. We obeyed the order the teacher gave us.

Ans: (that) the teacher gave us—qualifies the noun 'order'

4. They never fail who die in a great cause.

Ans: who die in a great cause—qualifies the pronoun 'They'

5. We love those who love us.

Ans: who love us—qualifies the pronoun 'those'

6. I have a little shadow which goes in and out with me.

Ans: which goes in and out with me—qualifies the noun 'shadow'

7. It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Ans: that blows nobody good—qualifies the noun 'wind'

8. Youth is the time when the seeds of character are sown.

Ans: when the seeds of character are sown— qualifies the noun 'time'

9. They ever pardon who have done the wrong.

Ans: who have done the wrong—qualifies the pronoun 'They'

10. A friend who helps you in time of need is a real friend.

Ans: who helps you in time of need—qualifies the noun 'friend'

11. He could not answer the question I asked him.

Ans: (that) I asked him--qualifies the noun 'Question'

12. They that eat balanced diet need no physician.

Ans: that eat balanced diet—qualifies the pronoun 'they'

13. The plan you propose is a very good one.

Ans: (that) you propose—qualifies the noun 'plan'

14. It is a long lane that has no turning.

Ans: that has no turning—qualifies the noun 'lane'

15. He gave me everything I asked for.

Ans: (that) I asked for—qualifies the pronoun 'everything'

16. He has tricks that remind me of his father.

Ans: that remind me of his father—qualifies the noun 'tricks'

17. I duly received the message you sent me.

Ans: (that) you sent me—qualifies the noun 'message'

18. He that is down needs fear no fall.

Ans: that is down—qualifies the pronoun 'He'

19. Who lives longest sees the most.

Ans: Who lives longest—qualifies the pronoun 'he'(understood)