

Reading Selection 2.2

Lesson No. 5

Glory and Hope

عظمت اور امید

Nelson Mandela

Your majesties, your royal highnesses, distinguished guests, comrades and friends: Today, all of us do, by our presence here, and by our celebrations in other parts of our country and the world, confer glory and hope to newborn liberty.

آپ عالی جاہ، حضور والا، معزز مہمان گرامی، ساتھیوں اور دوستو! آج ہم سب یہ اپنی موجودگی سے دنیا اور اپنے ملک کے دوسرے حصوں میں تقریباً منقطع کر کے اس نئی نویلی آزادی کو عظمت اور امید سے نوازتے ہیں۔

Out of the experience of an extraordinary human disaster that lasted too long must be born a society of which all humanity will be proud.

غیر معمولی انسانی تباہی کے تجربے سے، جو کہ طویل عرصہ تک جاری رہی، سے ایک ایسے معاشرے کو وجود میں آنا چاہیے جس پر تمام انسانیت فخر محسوس کرے۔

Our daily deeds as ordinary South Africans must produce an actual South African reality that will reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul and sustain all our hopes for a glorious life for all.

عالمی جنوبی افریقی ہونے کی حیثیت سے ہمارے روزمرہ کے کام ایک ایسے جنوبی افریقی حقیقت کا روپ دھارے گا جو کہ انصاف پر انسانیت کی اعتقاد کو قوت بخشنے گا۔ انسانی روح کی شرافت پر اس کے اعتماد کو مضبوط کر دے گا اور تمام لوگوں کے لیے شاندار زندگی کی ہماری امید کو زندہ رکھے گا۔

All this we owe both to ourselves and to the peoples of the world who are so well represented here today.

یہ سب کچھ خود ہمارے اور دنیا کے لوگوں کی مرہون منت ہے۔ جن کی آج یہاں بہترین نمائندگی موجود ہے۔

To my compatriots, I have no hesitation in saying that each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are the famous jacaranda trees of Pretoria and the mimosa trees of the Bushveld.

میرے ہم وطنوں سے میں یہ بات کہنے میں کوئی ہچکچاہٹ محسوس نہیں کرتا کہ ہم میں سے ہر کوئی اس خوبصورت ملک سے اس طرح گہری وابستگی رکھتا ہے جس طرح جیکارا انڈا کے درخت پر ٹوریا سے اور موسا کے درخت بوشویلد سے تعلق رکھتے ہیں۔

Each time one of us touches the soil of this land, we feel a sense of personal renewal. The national mood changes as the seasons change.

ہر بار ہم میں سے ایک جب اس ملک کی مٹی کو چھوتا ہے تو ہم کچھ ذاتی تجدید محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ قومی مزاج موسموں کی طرح تبدیل ہوتا ہے۔

We are moved by a sense of joy and exhilaration when the grass turns green and the flowers bloom.

جب گھاس سبز ہو جائے اور پھول کھل جائیں تو ہمیں خوشی اور مسرت کا احساس ہوتا ہے۔

That spiritual and physical oneness we all share with this common homeland, explains the depth of the pain we all carried in our hearts as we saw our country tear itself apart in terrible conflict and as we saw it spurned, outlawed and isolated by the peoples of the world, precisely because it has become the universal base of the pernicious ideology and practice of racism and racial oppression.

اس مشترکہ وطن کے ساتھ ہماری روحانی اور جسمانی یکجہتی اس درد کی گہرائی کو ظاہر کرتی ہے جو ہم اپنے دلوں میں محسوس کرتے تھے جب ہم اپنے ملک کو خوفناک تنازعے میں محسوس کرتے تھے، جب اسے مسترد کر دیا گیا تھا۔ قانون تحفظ سے محروم کر دیا گیا اور دنیا کے لوگوں نے اسے تنہا کر دیا، صرف اسی وجہ سے کہ یہ نقصان دہ نظریے اور نسلی اور معاشرتی عنصیت کا عالمگیر مرکز بن گیا ہے۔

We, the people of South Africa, feel fulfilled that humanity has taken us back into its bosom, that we, who were outlaws not so long ago, have today been given the rare privilege to be host to the nations of the world on our own soil.

ہم جنوبی افریقہ کے لوگوں کو یہ محسوس کرتے ہیں کہ انسانیت میں واپس ہمیں اپنی گود میں بٹھا دیا ہے۔ اور یہ کہ ہم جو کچھ عرصہ پہلے باغی تھے، اب اپنی زمین پر اقوام عالم کے میزبان ہونے کا عظیم شرف ہمیں دیا گیا ہے۔

We thank all our distinguished international guests for having come to take possession with the people of our country of what is, after all, a common victory for justice, for peace, for human dignity.

ہم اپنے معزز بین الاقوامی مہمانوں کا یہاں آنے اور ہمارے ملک کی عوام کے ساتھ اس چیز کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے یہاں آنے پر شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں جو کہ صرف اور صرف انصاف، امن اور انسانی وقار کی مشترکہ فتح ہے۔

We trust that you will continue to stand by us as we tackle the challenges of building peace, prosperity, non-sexism, nonracialism and democracy.

ہمیں اعتماد ہے کہ تم امن و خوشحالی قائم کرنے، جنسی اور نسلی ہم آہنگی اور جمہوریت قائم کرنے کے چیلنجوں سے نمٹنے میں ہماری مدد کرو گے۔

We deeply appreciate the role that the masses of our people and their democratic, religious, women, youth, business, traditional and other leaders have played to bring about this conclusion. Not least among them is my Second Deputy President, the Honorable F W. de Klerk.

ہم اپنی عوام کے اور ان کے جمہوری، مذہبی، خواتین، نوجوان، کاروباری، روایتی اور دوسرے رہنماؤں کے کردار کو تہہ دل سے سراہتے ہیں۔ جنہوں نے اس مقصد کو حاصل کرنے میں اپنا کردار ادا کیا۔ ان میں میرے سیکنڈ ڈپٹی پریزیڈنٹ جناب ایف۔ ڈبلیو۔ ڈی کلرک بھی کم اہم نہیں ہے۔

We would also like to pay tribute to our security forces, in all their ranks, for the distinguished role they have played in securing our first democratic elections and the transition to democracy from bloodthirsty forces which still refuse to see the light

ہم اپنی سیکورٹی فورسز اور ان کے تمام عہدیداروں کو بھی خراج تحسین پیش کرنا پسند کریں گے جنہوں نے ہمارے پہلے جمہوری انتخابات کروانے اور جمہوریت کی طرف منتقل ہونے کے عمل میں امتیازی کردار ادا کیا۔ ان خون کی پیاسی قوتوں سے جو اب بھی اس روشنی کو دیکھنے سے انکاری ہے۔

The time for the healing of the wounds has come.

زخموں کے مندمل ہونے کا وقت آچکا ہے۔

The moment to bridge the chasms that divide us has come. The time to build is upon us

ہمیں تقسیم کرنے والی شکافوں کو پُر کرنے کا وقت آچکا ہے۔ اس کی تعمیر کی ذمہ داری ہماری ہے۔

We have, at last, achieved our political emancipation. We pledge ourselves to liberate all our people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination.

آخر کار ہم نے اپنی سیاسی آزادی حاصل کر لی۔ ہم عہد کرتے ہیں کہ ہم اپنی تمام عوام کو غربت، محرومی، مصائب، جنسی امتیاز اور تفریق کی پابندیوں سے آزاد کریں گے۔

We succeeded to take our last steps to freedom in conditions of relative peace. We commit ourselves to the construction of a complete, just and lasting peace.

ہم متعلقہ امن کے شرائط پر آزادی کے لئے اپنے آخری قدم اٹھانے میں کامیاب ہو گئے۔ ہم مکمل، انصاف پر مبنی اور دیر پا امن قائم کرنے کا وعدہ کرتے ہیں۔

We have triumphed in the effort to implant hope in the breasts of the millions of our people We enter into a covenant that we shall build the society in which all South Africans, both black and white, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts, assured of their inalienable right to human dignity — a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world.

ہم اپنی لاکھوں عوام کے سینوں میں امید پیدا کرنے کی کوشش میں کامیاب ہو گئے ہیں۔ ہم ایک عہد نامے میں داخل ہو چکے ہیں کہ ہم ایک ایسے معاشرے کی تعمیر کریں گے جس میں تمام جنوبی افریقی لوگ، سیاہ فام اور سفید فام دونوں سر اٹھا کر چلیں گے، اور ان کے دلوں میں کوئی خوف نہیں ہوگا، آپ نے انسانی وقار کے ناقابل انتقال حق کا انہیں یقین ہوگا۔ مختلف رنگوں کی ایک قوم خود اور دنیا کے ساتھ امن سے رہے گی۔

As a token of its commitment to the renewal of our country, the new Interim Government of National Unity will, as a matter of urgency, address the issue of amnesty for various categories of our people who are currently serving terms of imprisonment.

اپنے ملک کی تعمیر کے عہد کے نشانی کے طور پر قومی اتحاد کی عبوری حکومت، ہنگامی بنیادوں پر مختلف طبقات کے لوگوں کی عام معافی کے معاملے کا نمٹانے کی جو حال ہی میں اپنے قید کی معیاد کاٹ رہے ہیں۔

We dedicate this day to all the heroes and heroines in this country and the rest of the world who sacrificed in many ways and surrendered their lives so that we could be free.

ہم یہ دن اس ملک کے ہیروز اور ہیروئنز کے نام کرتے ہیں اور باقی دنیا کے نام کرتے ہیں جنہوں نے مختلف انداز سے قربانیاں دے کر اور زندگیاں قربان کر دیں تاکہ ہم آزاد ہو سکیں۔

Their dreams have become reality. Freedom is their reward.

ان کے خواب حقیقت کا روپ دھار چکے ہیں۔ آزادی ان کا انعام ہے۔

We are both humbled and elevated by the honour and privilege that you, the people of South Africa, have bestowed on us as the first President of a united, democratic, nonracial and nonsexist South Africa. to lead our country out of the valley of darkness.

جنوبی افریقہ کے لوگوں نے ہمیں جس عزت اور ہمدردی سے نوازا ہے ہم اس کے لئے بہت عاجزی اور خوشی محسوس کرتے ہیں۔ متحدہ جمہوری، معاشرتی اور جنسی تعصب سے پاک جنوبی افریقہ کا پہلا صدر منتخب کر کے تاکہ قیادت کے ذریعہ اپنے ملک کو تاریکی کی وادیوں سے باہر نکال دیں۔

We understand it still that there is no easy road to freedom. We know it well that none of us acting alone can achieve success. We must, therefore, act together as united people, for national reconciliation, for nation building and for the birth of a new world.

ہم اب بھی یہ سمجھتے ہیں کہ آزادی کا راستہ آسان نہیں ہے۔ ہم اسے خوب سمجھتے ہیں کہ ہمیں سے کوئی بھی اکیلے میں کامیابی حاصل نہیں کر سکتا۔ اس لیے ہمیں قومی ہم آہنگی، قومی تعمیر اور ایک نئی دنیا کی تشکیل کے لئے متحدہ قوم کی حیثیت سے اکٹھا کام کرنا چاہیے۔

Let there be justice for all. Let there be peace for all. Let there be work, bread, water and salt for all.

آئیے! اس بات کو یقینی بنائیں کہ ہر کسی کے لیے انصاف ہو، ہر کسی کے لئے امن ہو۔
ہر کسی کے لئے روزگار، روٹی، پانی اور نمک کا انتظام ہو۔

Let each know that for each, the body, the mind and the soul have been freed to fulfil themselves.

ہر کسی کو یہ جاننا چاہیے کہ ہر کسی کا جسم، دماغ اور روح آزاد ہو گئے ہیں تاکہ وہ اپنے آپ کی تکمیل کرے۔

Never, never and never again shall it be that this beautiful land will again experience the oppression of one by another and suffer the indignity of being the skunk of the world.

یہ خوبصورت وطن پھر کبھی بھی ایک انسان کے ہاتھوں دوسرے پر ظلم و استبداد کو نہیں دیکھے گا اور یہ دنیا کے لئے
نفرت انگیز ملک کی توہین برداشت نہیں کرے گا۔

The sun shall never set on so glorious a human achievement! Let freedom reign.
God bless Africa!

انسانی کامیابی کے اس شاندار دور کا سورج کبھی بھی غروب نہ ہوگا۔ اب آزادی کو حکمرانی کرنے دو۔
خدا افریقہ پر رحم کرے۔

About the Author

Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, in Transkei, South Africa. Becoming actively involved in the anti-apartheid movement in his 20s, Mandela joined the African National Congress in 1942. For 20 years, he directed a campaign of peaceful, non-violent defiance against the South African government and its racist policies. In 1993, Mandela and South African President F.W. de Klerk were jointly awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for their efforts to dismantle the country's apartheid system. In 1994, Mandela was inaugurated as South Africa's first black president. In 2009, Mandela's birthday (July 18) was declared Mandela Day to promote global peace and celebrate the South African leader's legacy. Now 94, Nelson Mandela continues to be a source of inspiration for civil rights activists worldwide.

New Vocabulary

Words	Meanings
Amnesty	A general pardon, esp. for offences against government
Apartheid	The official government policy of racial segregation in South Africa against which Nelson Mandela fought
Bosom	The chest or breast of a person; a protective centre or part; the core
Chasm	A deep cleft or gap in the ground; abyss; gorge, ravine
Compatriots	fellow countrymen; fellow citizens
Comrades	An associate or companion; a fellow member of a political party, originally used for fellow communist or socialist
Covenant	A binding agreement; contract; pact; commitment; treat
Defiance	Open or bold resistance to or disregard for authority, position or power; a challenging attitude or behavior
Deprivation	Prevention from possessing or enjoying certain essentials of life
Discrimination	Unfair treatment of a person, racial group or minority on the basis of Prejudice
Dismantle	to take apart; to demolish or raze to ground; disassemble
Emancipation	The act of freeing or state of being freed; liberation
Exhilaration	Liveliness; cheerfulness; delight; thrilling
Glorious	Having or full of glory; illustrious; brilliantly beautiful; distinguished, magnificent, majestic, eminent

Jacaranda	A tropical American tree of the genus <i>Jacaranda</i> with fernlike leaves and pale purple flowers
Inalienable	Not able to be transferred to another; non-transferable;
Intimately	Characterized by a close or warm personal relationship; deeply personal. Private
Legacy	Something handed down or received from an ancestor or predecessor; a gift by will of money or personal property; bequest; inheritance
Mimosa	A tropical shrub or tree of the genus <i>Mimosa</i> with yellow flowers that are sensitive to touch or light
Pernicious	Wicked or malicious; evil, hurtful, offensive, harmful
Privilege	A benefit, immunity, or an advantage enjoyed by a small usually powerful group or class; claim, concession
Racism	Abusive or aggressive behaviour towards members of another race; prejudice on the basis of race and colour
Racist	Someone who believes that his/her race is better than others and show abusive and aggressive behaviour towards them
Reconciliation	The act of removing hostilities, opposition or settling a quarrel and bringing peace between two parties; to become friendly;
Reign	A period of rule by a monarch, a person or something; the reign of Babar; the reign of terror
Skunk	A mammal that ejects an unpleasant-smelling fluid when attacked; a despicable or disgusting person

To elevate	To raise in rank or status; to put in a cheerful mood; elate; to uplift
To humble	To cause to become humble; to humiliate; abase, abash.
To inaugurate	To commence officially or formally; to initiate; to institute; to launch; to install
To spurn	To reject with contempt; scorn, slight, contempt, despise
To triumph	To win a victory or control; to succeed; to rejoice after victory; to flourish; to overcome; to celebrate

STUDY QUESTIONS

Recalling

1. Who are the people Nelson Mandela is addressing and what is the occasion?

Ans: Nelson Mandela is addressing the both South African and international audience. There was heads of different states and other dignitaries including distinguished guests, comrades and friends at the auspicious occasion.

Occasion:

It, was the day when South Africa got independence from the white people This was the oath taking ceremony of Nelson Mandela when he was elected democratically as the first President of South Africa on May 10, 1994

(OR)

Nelson Mandela is addressing both a South African and an international audience, including so many heads of state and other dignitaries on 9th May, 1994, at Pretoria, on the occasion of his inauguration as the first democratically

elected State President of South Africa after spending more than twenty-seven years as a political prisoner from 1962 to 1990, struggling for the rights of the black people of South Africa as the Leader of the African National Congress (ANC)

2. What figurative language does Nelson Mandela use to communicate his profound feelings of patriotism and sense of belonging to his homeland?

Ans: Nelson Mandela was a renowned leader of South Africa. He uses the most beautiful and moving language to express his feelings of patriotism and sense of belonging to his homeland. He has made use of similes. He says, "Each one of us is as intimately attached to the soil of this beautiful country as are famous Jacaranda trees of Pretoria and Mimosa trees of Bushveld" He says, "Each time one of us touches the soil of this land, we feel a sense of personal renewal" He was a great orator It seems that he has full communication power and skills.

(OR)

Nelson Mandela uses two similes to communicate his profound feelings of patriotism and sense of belonging to his homeland by comparing them firstly with the jacaranda trees of Pretoria (where he was delivering this famous speech) and secondly with the mimosa trees of the Bushveld. By using these similes, he seems to imply that all South-Africans, irrespective of all discriminations of colour and caste, are as intimately attached to the South-African soil as these famous indigenous plants.

3. What was the situation like in South Africa before this very celebration of liberty and glory that Nelson Mandela is speaking about?

Ans: There was very deplorable situation in South Africa before this very celebration of liberty and glory that Nelson Mandela is speaking about. There

was absolute discrimination between the communities on the basis of caste and colour. There was no peace and harmony in the country. Many laws and measures were designed to oppress the rights of black people. They had no right to live freely. They were oppressed and maltreated. The "Apartheid" was a system of racial segregation in South Africa. The black people were deprived of their citizenship rights. They were no longer citizens of their country. Black people were living in the bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discriminations. There was a complete racial, sexual and ethnic segregation.

(OR)

Before the celebration of liberty and glory that Nelson Mandela is speaking about, the situation in South Africa was turbulent South Africa was undergoing terrible racial conflicts. As a result, other countries of the world left South Africa on its own. South Africa was guilty of starting racial oppression. So, as Mandela remarks, it was "spurned, outlawed and isolated by the other peoples of the world"

4. What emancipation and liberation is Nelson Mandela speaking about?

Ans: Emancipation:

Nelson Mandela is speaking about "Political emancipation", which they have achieved after a long struggle against apartheid system. He was elected democratically the first black president of South Africa in 1994. In the former political system in South Africa, only white people had full political rights. Black people were forced to live away from white people. Now all the people will enjoy full equal rights. All the communities will live together with equal opportunities. He is speaking about emancipation from racism and racial oppression. He is celebrating the victory of justice, peace and human dignity.

Liberation:

Nelson Mandela also pledged to liberate all of his people from the continuing bondage of poverty, deprivation, suffering, gender and other discrimination. He is speaking about the liberation movement of black people of South Africa when he became successful in dismantling the country's apartheid system.

(OR)

The emancipation and liberation that Nelson Mandela is speaking is meant for all the South-Africans from the long-lasting oppression of poverty, deprivation, misery, gender and other discrimination. It is based on the commitment on the part of all the South-Africans to establish a complete, just and lasting peace and to be able to walk tall without any fear in heart, and to attain dignity as "a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world"

5. What does Nelson Mandela mean by South Africa being once the "skunk of the world"?

Ans: Nelson Mandela means by the phrase "Skunk of the world", that once the people of the South Africa were hated by other communities as Skunk are hated by the people. He means by the phrase that South Africa was once the most despicable and disgusting nation of the world. The people of South Africa were given no respect or love by the rest of world because of pernicious ideology and practice of racism. Due to "Apartheid System", South Africa not only went through poverty, deprivation, racial and gender discrimination but it was rejected with contempt and isolated by the countries of world.

(OR)

By South Africa being once the "skunk of the world", Nelson Mandela means that, before the liberation, South Africa was suffering from brutality and

discrimination. It was notorious for being an apartheid state, involving segregation and racial oppression.

Interpreting

6. Considering that South Africa was once "the skunk of the world" why does Nelson Mandela give his speech the title "Glory and Hope"? Glory of what and hope for what?

Ans: Nelson Mandela gives his speech the title of "Glory and Hope" There is glory for the peaceful, non-violent freedom from racial oppression. There is glory for the justice of human dignity, non-sexism, non-racialism, and democracy. He talks about the glorious achievement and hope for prosperity, equality and lasting justice. He hopes firmly that freedom will reign on the South African land. All the communities will live together in harmony and with equal opportunities. There will be no racial oppression and discrimination. There is hope for the building of society where all human beings have equal social status and both black and white people, will be able to walk tall, without any fear in their hearts.

(OR)

The "Glory" part of the title of Mandela's speech is concerned with the political emancipation and triumphant win against segregation in South Africa. They have won not only the battle, but they have also won the war against racism by the election of their first African President. This is the representation of "Glory."

The aspect of "Hope" suggests that South Africa still has a long way to go before the emancipation for all the South-Africans is achieved from the long-lasting oppression of poverty, deprivation, misery, gender and other discrimination.

7. What does Nelson Mandela mean by "a rainbow nation at peace with itself and the world"?

Ans: "A rainbow nation at peace with itself and world", by saying this he is comparing his nation with rainbow. Rainbow nation refers to a multicultural or multiracial country used especially for South Africa in the past apartheid era. Nelson Mandela means that now all the communities, especially white and black people, will live in harmony and peace on the land of South Africa. They will also develop cordial and peaceful relations with the world. As the rainbow consists of various colours, so the South African nation consists of communities like black and white people.

(OR)

By "a rainbow nation at peace with itself and with the world" Nelson Mandela compares the incredible diversity of the South-African people with the diverse colours of a rainbow. The South-African shows diversity from the original San inhabitants of the land to the people who migrated and settled here over the years, such as, black migrants from sub-Saharan Africa, especially from the Great Lakes and Congo regions, the butch, and a small but influential French group. There is hardly a nation on Earth that is not in some way represented in this diverse country. For nearly 350 years South Africa underwent clashes and racial oppression. But that changed with the first democratic elections of 27th April 1994 when all truly became people of the Rainbow Nation.

8. What does Mandela mean by "humanity has taken us back into its bosom... who were outlaws not so long ago"?

Ans: Nelson Mandela means that humanity has shown affection for the black people and brought them under legal protection. He means to say that we have now become dignified human beings. We are not isolated from the rest of world. We were suffering from lawlessness a few years ago but now we have

achieved a politically accepted status. He says we were isolated from the rest of world because of pernicious ideology and practice of racism but now the people of South Africa were given respect and love by the rest of world.

(OR)

By "humanity has taken us back into its bosom who were outlaws not so long ago" Mandela acknowledges that the apartheid South Africa has long been isolated and treated as a pariah nation because of its racial policies but now South Africa has become a model for others to follow He appreciates that the guests from all over the world have come to share their celebrations He hopes that free other countries will continue to stand by them as they tackle the challenges of building peace prosperity non-sexism, non-racialism and democracy

Extending

9. Both Dr King and Mandela use the word freedom in their speeches. Write an essay in which you compare and contrast King's and Mandela's use of the word in an attempt to arrive at each man's definition of freedom.

Ans: Both Dr King and Nelson Mandela have used the word freedom in their speeches But they both have used it in different meaning Dr King takes the word freedom in the meaning of rights of the citizen while Nelson Mandela takes it in the meaning of independence Dr King was struggling for the rights of Negro While Nelson Mandela was struggle to get freedom from the rule of white people

10. Nelson Mandela also uses another word, liberty in his speech which Dr King does not. Are they different in meanings or similar?

Ans: There is no difference between the meaning of freedom and liberty These are the same

11. Both Dr King and Mandela are advocating emancipation and freedom for the Black people of their countries, fourteen hundred years after the Holy Prophet (PBUH) in his "Farewell Sermon" granting freedom and equality to all humanity, declared: "a white has no superiority over a black nor does a black has any superiority over a white except by piety and good actions." Discuss.

Ans: Dr King and Mandela are found advocating the rights of their black people in the twentieth century while the Holy Prophet (PBUH) had declared in his last sermon 14 hundred years ago He declared. "All mankind is from Adam and Eve An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab nor a non-Arab has any superiority over an Arab Also a white has no superiority over a black nor does a black have any superiority over a white except by piety and good action Learn that every Muslim is a brother of every other Muslim and that the Muslims constitute one brother hood Nothing shall be legitimate to a Muslim which belongs to his fellow Muslim unless it was given freely and willingly Do not therefore do injustice to yourselves

Oral Activity

• **The students will be asked to describe in their own words, the struggles and efforts of Nelson Mandela for the liberation of the people of South Africa.**

Ans: Mandela was an anti-Apartheid activist, which means that fought for those who were disadvantaged by the system of racial segregation. Mandela became a civil rights leader, leading many against the Apartheid government.

Apartheid was a system of racial inequality which kept all races separate from one another. In 1994, Mandela was of key importance in negotiating the

freedom and equality of all South Africans. He then became South Africa's first democratically elected president.

South Africa is now a fully democratic country. Mandela helped prevent a civil war and he ensured that no one would be discriminated because of the colour of their skin. Since then all South Africa's citizens' rights are protected by the new South African constitution based on human rights.

- **They will be asked to analyze the speech "Glory and Hope" delivered by Nelson Mandela.**

Ans: "Glory and Hope" was Nelson Mandela's 1994 inaugural speech as the first democratically elected State President of South Africa. At the time, South Africa was in a rough transition from a system of Apartheid with segregation of people based on race and class divisions to a system with renewed hope for equality to all of their citizens. As the first democratically elected State President of South Africa, Nelson Mandela planned to ease the transition, giving the Africans a sense of pride and security: this speech is the first example of his effort.

Reading this speech, the reader encounters lines that tell of pride, passion, and devotion. They realize that Nelson Mandela wrote the speech with his heart rather than with his mind. After tough times, Mandela is not ashamed of his land and believes that with hard work and patience from the citizens of South Africa, they can "reinforce humanity's belief in justice, strengthen its confidence in the nobility of the human soul and sustain-all. hopes of a glorious life for all,"

(Glory and Hope by Nelson Mandela).

Writing

- **The students will be directed to pen down their views about Nelson Mandela.**

Ans: Nelson Mandela (July 18, 1918 to December 5, 2013) was a nonviolence anti-apartheid activist, politician and philanthropist who became South Africa's first black president from 1994 to 1999. Beginning in 1962, Mandela spent 27 years in prison for political offenses. Now Nelson Mandela continues to be a source of inspiration for civil rights activists worldwide.

- **"Freedom is a gift of God" write your ideas about the blessing of freedom.**

Ans: Freedom is important because it leads to enhanced expressions of creativity and original thought, increased productivity, and an overall high quality of life.

Freedom is a blessing. no matter whether it is geographical, Economical or Religious. Freedom plays a vital role in the development of the nations, society and individuals. One of human basic needs is freedom that play central role in social process.

Language Study

Use of the Relative Pronouns

As a general rule, who is used for persons only. It may refer to a Singular or a Plural Noun.

- The man who is honest is trusted.
- Blessed is he who has found his work.
- He prayeth best who loveth best.

- He who hesitates is lost.
- They never fail who die in a great cause.

They are slaves who dare not be in the right with two or three.

Who is sometimes used in referring to animals.

Whose (the Genitive form of who) is used in speaking of persons, but sometimes of things without life. as

The sun, whose rays give life to the earth, was regarded by the ancients as a god. This is the question whose solution has baffled philosophers of all ages.

[More properly, 'This is the question the solution of which has baffled philosophers of all ages].

Which is used for things without life and for animals. It may refer to a Singular or Plural Noun

- The moment which is lost is lost forever.
- The books which help you most are those which make you, think most.
- The horse which I recently bought is an Arab.

Which was formerly used to refer to persons; as,

Our Father, which art in heaven.

Which may also refer to sentences; as,

- The man was said to be drunk, which was not the case.
- He said he saw me there, which was a lie.
- He is here, which is fortunate.

Note: The relative pronouns who and which can be used:

(i) To restrict, limit, or define more clearly the antecedent; that is, where the clause introduced by a relative pronoun is restrictive or defining; as,

- The man who had cheated me was yesterday arrested by the police
- The book which you see on the table cost me two rupees.

(ii) To give some additional information about the antecedent; that is, where the clause introduced by a relative pronoun is continuative non-defining; as,

- The teacher sent for the boy who (= and he) came at one.
- I gave him a rupee which (= and it) was all I had with me.

Note that non-defining clauses are separated from the main clause by commas.

Compare:

- My brother who is a doctor has gone to America.
- My brother, who is a doctor, has gone to America.

The first sentence implies that the speaker has several brothers, and the clause who is a doctor distinguishes a particular one of them. In the second, the clause does not define and the implication is that the speaker has only one brother. That is used for persons and things. It may refer to a Singular or a Plural Noun. That has no genitive case and it is never used with a preposition preceding.

- This is the boy that I told you of.
- I know the house that he lives in.
- Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown.
- Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just.
- A city that is set on a hill cannot be hidden.
- He that is not with me is against me.
- Happy is the man that findeth wisdom.
- He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty.
- The crowd that gathered cheered him to the echo.

- Who that has met him can escape his influence?
- All that I said had no effect on him.
- He was the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard.

It will be noticed that the relative pronoun that is used only in defining clauses, i.e. clauses that restrict, limit, or define the antecedent. That may be used as an adverbial accusative = on which, in which, at which; as, I remember the day that he came.

On the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die.

As the Relative Pronoun that has a restrictive force, it sometimes becomes unsuitable as the substitute for who or which. Thus I cannot say:

My father that is a schoolmaster is fifty years old.

I must say.

My father, who is a schoolmaster, is fifty years old.

But if I happen to have more than one sister, I can say:

My sister that has been adopted by my uncle is ill.

The Relative Pronoun that is used in preference to who or which:

(1) After Adjectives in the Superlative Degree; as,

- He was the most eloquent speaker that I ever heard.
- The wisest man that ever lived made mistakes
- This is the best that we can do.

(2) After the words, all, same, any, none, nothing, (the) only; as

- All is not gold that glitters.
- He is the same man that he has been
- It is only donkeys that bray

- It was not for nothing that he studied philosophy
- Man is the only animal that can talk

(3) After the interrogative pronouns who, what; as

- Who that saw her did not pity her?
- Who am I that I should object?
- What is it that troubles you so much?
- What is there that I do not know?

(4) After two antecedents, one denoting a person and the other denoting an animal or a thing; as,

The boy and his dog that had trespassed on the club premises were turned out.

What refers to things only It is used without an antecedent expressed. and is equivalent to that which for the thing which)

What (= that which) cannot be cured must be endured.

I say what (= that which) I mean.

- What is done cannot be undone.
- What man has done, man can do
- What is one man's meat is another man's poison.
- Give careful heed to what I say
- What I have written, I have written.
- He found what he was looking for.

It will be noticed that what is used in the Nominative and Accusative singular only the word as is used as a Relative Pronoun after such and sometimes after the same. as.

- These mangoes are not such as I bought yesterday

- He is such a man as I honour
- We have never had such a time as the present.
- His answer was such as I expected him to give.
- My trouble is the same as yours (is)
- This is not the same as that (is)

'The same as' usually means of the same kind'

'The same that' means 'one and the same'

The word as is also used as a Relative Pronoun after as followed by an adjective:

as.

I collected as many specimens as I could find

[Note' The first as is here an Adverb].

The word out after a negative, often has the force of a Relative Pronoun, as.

- There is none but will agree with me. (but will agree = who will not agree)
- There is no man but wishes to live
- There is no rose but has some thorn. (but = which .no)
- There is scarcely a child but likes candy
- There is no man but knows these things, (but = who does not).

It will be seen that the pronoun but is here equivalent to who ...not, which ...not.

Agreement of the Relative pronoun and its antecedent

As the Relative Pronoun refers to a Noun or pronoun (called its Antecedent) it must be of the same number and person as Its Antecedent. (Remember that the verb shows the number and person of the Relative pronoun]

- The boy who was lazy was punished.

- The boys who are lazy were punished.
- I, who am your king, will lead you.
- We who seek your protection, are strangers here.
- You who are mighty, should be merciful.
- He that is not with me is against me.
- He that is down, needs fear no fall.
- He that eats till he is sick must fast till he is well.
- They who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
- They who seek only for faults see nothing else.
- The flowers which grow in our gardens are not for sale.
- This is the only one of his poems that is worth reading.
[= Of his poems this is the only one that is worth reading].

