

## Life in Banjarumale

### Comprehension I: Life in Banjarumale

**Question 1.**

Where is Banjarumale?

**Answer:**

Banjarumale is a tiny village located in Balthangady taluk of Dakshina Kannada district, about 90 km from Mangalore, Karnataka.

**Question 2.**

Name the tribe living in the hamlet in Banjarumale.

**Answer:**

- The Malekudiyas tribe lives in the hamlet in Banjarumale.
- Where do the local children study?  
The local children study at the Ashram School in Neriya, a residential school.

**Question 3.**

When did the S.K.D.R.D.P. Micro Hydel Project start producing electric power?

**Answer:**

The Micro Hydel Power Project started producing electric power in 2002.

**Question 4.**

Who is Mr. A.S. Annappa?

**Answer:**

Mr. A.S. Annappa was the president of the Banjarumale Micro-Hydel Power Project Implementation Committee.

**Question 5.**

What is the task assigned to Mr. Prakash?

**Answer:**

Mr. Prakash is assigned the task of operating the power station. He switches on the turbine at 6 PM every evening and switches it off at 8 AM the next day.

**Question 6.**

According to the G.P. member, electricity is supplied only at night. Give reasons.

**Answer:**

Electricity is supplied only at night to prevent the youth and children from wasting time watching television during the day.

**Question 7.**

What should be done to make mobile calls?

**Answer:**

To make mobile calls, the villagers have to climb a hill to get network coverage, and even then, they can make calls only if they are lucky.

**Question 8.**

Why did the tribals give up paddy cultivation?

**Answer:**

The tribals gave up paddy cultivation because wild elephants, boars, buffaloes, and monkeys destroyed their crops. They shifted to areca nut, coconut, rubber, and banana farming instead.

**Question 9.**

Name the river and the stream that need bridges across them to reach Banjarumale.

**Answer:**

The Sunalu River and the Lakkdarpe stream need bridges to reach Banjarumale.

**Question 10.**

What is D.C. Katte?

**Answer:**

D.C. Katte is the name given to a stage constructed by the villagers to welcome the Deputy Commissioner (DC), S.K. Das, in 1983. However, he couldn't reach the village due to rising river water levels. Since then, the stage is known as D.C. Katte, and no DC has visited the village since.

### Question 11.

What is the reason behind the clean air in Banjarumale?

#### Answer:

The clean air in Banjarumale is due to the absence of vehicular pollution, as the village is not easily accessible by road.

### B. Think about the Text, Work in pairs and match the following.

A

B

- |                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
| 1. P.H.C.                | a. the only road in Banjarumale        |
| 2. kerosene lamps        | b. to take a bus                       |
| 3. 9th curve of Charmudi | c. very difficult to bear Ghat         |
| 4. Rs. 1500 to 2000      | d. those who do get electric power     |
| 5. heavy cross to bear   | e. hire for 9 KM journey               |
| 6. walk 10 KM            | f. Neiriya                             |
|                          | g. a remote paradise of Western Ghats. |

#### Answer:

A	B
1. P.H.C.	f. Neriya
2. Kerosene lamps	d. Those who do not get electric power
3. 9th curve of Charmudi	a. The only road in Banjarumale
4. Rs. 1500 to 2000	e. Hire for 9 KM journey
5. Heavy cross to bear	c. Very difficult to bear Ghat
6. Walk 10 KM	b. To take a bus

### Vocabulary II: Life in Banjarumale

A. Study the following statements:

1. Chandra and Ravi are brothers.
2. Do or die.
3. He worked hard so he got distinction.
4. He is late because he missed the first train.
5. Raju went there but he could not meet his friend.
6. Tell him that I am doing well.

**Answer:**

1. Chandra and Ravi are brothers. → *Conjunction: "and"* (joins two nouns)
2. Do or die. → *Conjunction: "or"* (joins two alternatives)
3. He worked hard so he got distinction. → *Conjunction: "so"* (shows cause and effect)
4. He is late because he missed the first train. → *Conjunction: "because"* (shows reason)
5. Raju went there but he could not meet his friend. → *Conjunction: "but"* (shows contrast)
6. Tell him that I am doing well. → *Conjunction: "that"* (introduces a subordinate clause)

## **B. Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets (in, or, and, though, after, how)**

1. You can buy a red dress or blue dress.
2. Shwetha looks pretty in a blue dress.
3. They started writing the exam after the first bell.
4. Tell me how you got distinction?
5. Time **and** tide wait for none.
6. **Though** he is poor, he is honest

## **III. Language Activities : Life in Banjarumale**

**A. The following are the punctuation marks used in writing:**

1. Full Stop (.)
2. Comma (,)
3. Interrogation (?)
4. Exclamatory mark (!)
5. Quotation marks (inverted commas (" "))
6. Apostrophe (')
7. Hyphen (-)
8. Dash (\_\_\_\_) / /
9. Brackets ( )
10. Colon (:)
11. Semi Colon (;)
12. Bar (/) (Slash)

1. **Full Stop (.)** – Used at the end of a declarative sentence.  
*Example:* She is reading a book.
2. **Comma (,)** – Used to separate words in a list, after introductory elements, or before conjunctions in compound sentences.  
*Example:* I bought apples, bananas, and oranges.
3. **Interrogation Mark (?)** – Used at the end of a question.  
*Example:* Where are you going?
4. **Exclamatory Mark (!)** – Used to show strong emotions.  
*Example:* Wow! That's amazing!
5. **Quotation Marks (" ")** – Used to enclose direct speech or quotations.  
*Example:* He said, "I will come tomorrow."
6. **Apostrophe (')** – Used for contractions and possession.  
*Example:* It's a beautiful day. / Rahul's book is on the table.
7. **Hyphen (-)** – Used to connect compound words or separate syllables.  
*Example:* mother-in-law, well-known
8. **Dash (—)** – Used to indicate a pause or an abrupt change in thought.  
*Example:* She was about to say something — but then she stopped.
9. **Brackets ( )** – Used to include extra information within a sentence.  
*Example:* My brother (who lives in Mumbai) is visiting us.
10. **Colon (:)** – Used to introduce a list, explanation, or a quotation.  
*Example:* She bought the following items: apples, bread, and milk.
11. **Semi-Colon (;)** – Used to connect closely related independent clauses or separate items in a list that already contains commas.  
*Example:* She loves reading; however, she dislikes writing.
12. **Slash (/)** – Used to indicate alternatives or fractions.  
*Example:* Please bring your ID card and/or a passport.

### **Punctuate the following :**

1. It is celebrated on January 26, 1950
2. what did you say ravi said
3. how beautiful the place is
4. what is that shobha said
5. i want to come to mysore.
6. you are a doctor aren't you

#### **Answer:**

1. It is celebrated on January 26, 1950.
2. What did you say, Ravi said?
3. How beautiful the place is!
4. What is that, Shobha said?
5. I want to come to Mysore.
6. You are a doctor, aren't you?

### **B. Study the following:**

1. This news is too good to be true  
This news is so good that it cannot be true
2. It is too late to mend it.  
It is so late that one cannot mend it.

### **Remove too.... to and use 'so ..... that not.**

1. The fruit was too rotten to eat.
2. The sight was too dreadful to be seen.
3. The sun is too hot for us to go out at present.
4. He is too proud to beg.
5. The box is too heavy to lift

#### **Answer:**

1. The fruit was so rotten that it could not be eaten.
2. The sight was so dreadful that it could not be seen.
3. The sun is so hot that we cannot go out at present.
4. He is so proud that he cannot beg.
5. The box is so heavy that it cannot be lifted.

### C. Study the following: Life in Banjarumale

Rajesh is an intelligent boy in the class.

This can be written as \_\_\_\_\_ ?

No other boy is as intelligent as Rajesh in the class.

Rajesh is more intelligent than any other boy in the class.

Rajesh is the most intelligent boy in the class.

Raju saw a snake. He ran away.

As soon as Raju saw a snake, he ran away

No sooner did Raju see a snake than he ran away.

**Combine the following pairs of sentences using As soon as and No sooner than:**

1. He opened the door of his flat. He went in.  
As soon as he opened the door of his flat, he went in.
2. He saw me. He ran away immediately.  
As soon as he saw me, he ran away immediately.  
No sooner did he see me than he ran away.
3. The teacher entered the classroom. All the pupils stood up.  
As soon as the teacher entered the classroom, all the pupils stood up.  
No sooner did the teacher enter the classroom than all the pupils stood up.

### D. Study the following examples: Life in Banjarumale

He is not intelligent. He is not hard working.

He is neither intelligent nor hard working.

**Combine them using neither-nor:**

1. He has no friends. He has no foes.
  - He has neither friends nor foes.
2. She is not happy with her relatives. She is not happy with her friends too.
  - She is neither happy with her relatives nor with her friends.

### **E. Study the following: Life in Banjarumale**

What an intelligent boy he is !  
He is a very intelligent boy.

**Change the following as shown above.**

1. How horrible he is!
  - What a horrible person he is!
2. What a nice place it is!
  - How nice the place is!
3. How horrible the animal is!
  - What a horrible animal it is!
4. What a beautiful flower the rose is!
  - How beautiful the rose is!

### **F. Study the following: - Life in Banjarumale**

He went to the railway station to meet his uncle.  
Where did he go to meet his uncle?

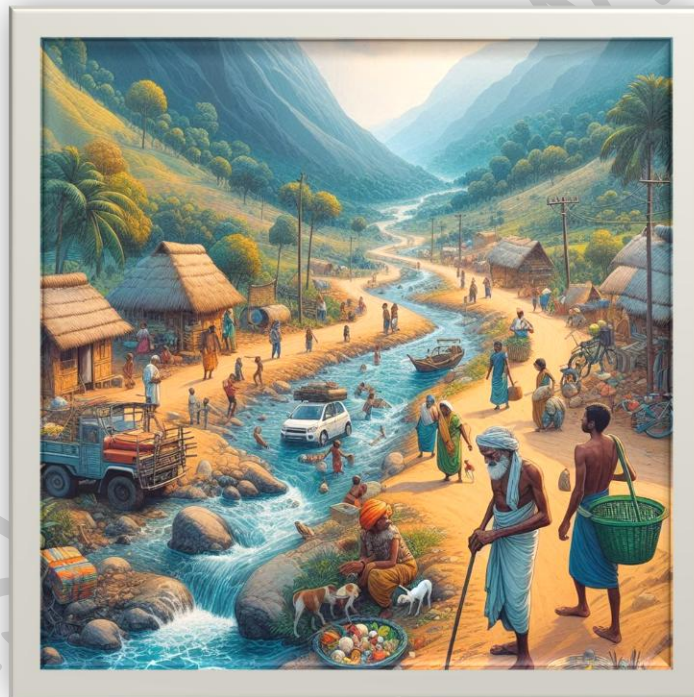
**Frame questions to get the underlined words as answer:**

1. He went to the market to buy vegetables.
  - Where did he go to buy vegetables?



2. Ramesh bought **a car** last week.
  - When did Ramesh buy a car?
3. Sheela **worked hard** and got 98% in SSLC.
  - What did Sheela get in SSLC?
  - How much did Sheela score in SSLC?
4. The Principal paid him a scholarship **for the highest marks.**
  - Who paid him a scholarship for the highest marks?
  - Why did the Principal pay him a scholarship?

## Life in Banjarumale Summary



The story introduces Banjarumale, a remote village located in the heart of the Western Ghats in Dakshina Kannada District, Karnataka. Despite facing challenges like limited access to amenities and isolation, the village thrives due to a continuous water supply from a mountain stream. The local people, primarily Malekudiyas, live in a region that is almost cut off from the world. The nearest school is 25 km away, and essential services like healthcare and shops are also far.

The villagers face difficulties due to the lack of proper transportation, relying on jeeps that are expensive and take over an hour to travel nine kilometres through dense forest. However, the community has managed to set up a micro-hydel power project with the help of the district administration, local organizations, and contributions from the villagers themselves. This project provides electricity to the village, though its capacity is limited, and some houses still rely on kerosene lamps.

The villagers, while living a difficult life, are content with their basic needs being met. They have minimal demands, such as road repairs, the construction of bridges, and the appointment of a doctor at the local health centre. Interestingly, the village has no newspapers, and the villagers are largely unaware of the outside world. Despite these hardships, Banjarumale is a beautiful and peaceful place, attracting visitors with its natural beauty, waterfalls, and clean air.

However, the villagers remain hopeful and patient, as they continue to wait for the attention of government officials to address their needs. The paradox of Banjarumale lies in its peaceful charm for visitors, while the villagers face daily struggles to maintain their livelihoods and basic comforts.