

BEEHIVE

STD-IX

SUBJECT : ENGLISH
CHAPTER NUMBER: 04
CHAPTER NAME : WIND
BY SUBRAMANIA BHARATI

PERIOD-1

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Recitation of the poem
- Being acquainted with poem and poet's biography
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the language of the poem
- Developing LSRW Skills

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- Recitation of the poem
- Being acquainted with poem and poet's biography
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the language of the poem
- Developing LSRW Skills

INTRODUCTION TO THE POET

Subramania Bharati (11 December 1882- 11 September 1921) was a Tamil writer, poet, journalist, Indian independence activist , a social reformer and a polyglot. Popularly known as "Mahakavi Bharathi" ("Great Poet Bharathi"), he was a pioneer of modern Tamil poetry and is considered one of the greatest Tamil literary figures of all times. His numerous works included fiery songs kindling patriotism during the Indian Independence movement.



THEME OF THE POEM

In this poem, the poet has very beautifully expressed his ideas about both the constructive and destructive aspects of the wind. The wind is often satirical of weak people. Wind symbolizes the difficulties that are faced in life. When we have the endurance to bear the difficulties of life, we can overcome each challenge but, if we are weak and unstable, we succumb to the difficulties of life.



STANZA 1

- In the first stanza, the poet is in conversation with wind. He requests it to come softly. Further he asks the wind to not break the shutters of the windows, scatter the papers and throw down the books which are kept on the shelf.
- Next, the poet tells wind what it has done. It threw all the books down, tore the pages of the books and also brought the rain again (i.e. it brought another problem along with itself). So, in these lines, the poet is telling how wind destroys the weak. Books are weak and hence wind threw them off the shelf and also tore their papers.



STANZA 2

- The poet says that wind is very clever as it makes fun of weaklings (those who are weak and frail). Next, the poet says that all the frail i.e. weak houses, doors, rafters, wood (trees), bodies (of animals and humans), lives (killing them) and also weak hearts are crumbled (broke) and crushed in the winnows of Wind God.
- In this stanza, the poet describes who is crushed in the wind. According to him, all the weak things become victims of mighty Wind God. Note that the poet calls wind as God because it is mighty, and does what it desires. No one can stop it from ruining weak things.



IMPORTANT POINTS

- Wind, come softly.weaklings.(first 8 lines)
- The poet is talking to the wind by asking him to come softly.
- He should not be very strong or loud but should be soft and subtle.
- The wind is very powerful, it is destructive, it breaks the shutters of windows and scatters the papers.
- All the books which are kept on the shelf fall down.
- Here the poet says to the wind to look at the destruction that it had done.
- Whenever there is a strong wind, weaklings like small plants, tiny children, etc get scared and even fall and get hurt.

Poking fun: making fun of something

Weaklings: a person who is weak

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