

Introductory Images (slide 2 to 7)









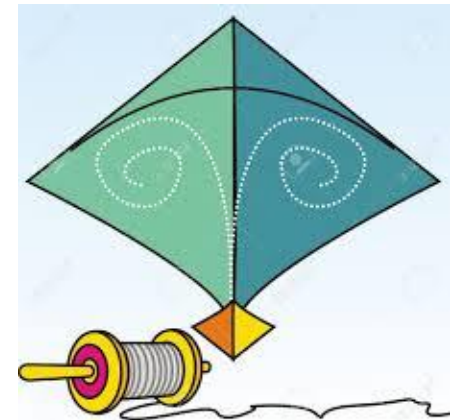


5.3 Eternal Glories : Kite Flying



Introduction

‘Kite flying’ or ‘Patangbazi’ is one of the most cultural sports Indian people enjoy from the time unknown. Kite is called ‘Patang’ and the string with which it is flown is called ‘manza’. The wood and bamboo roll on which the string is rolled is called ‘charkhi’. It is said that the kite originated in China and then was reproduced in other parts of the world.



Concept Web

Patang, Danda, Pari, Chnad Tara, Shakkar Para, Tiranga and Patiyal are different names of Kite

Kites are flown throughout the year. There are some special occasions like Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchami, Raksha Bhandan and Independence Day. Patang Bazzi is lot of fun and it creates culture and harmony in India

Kites are of medium size normally from 1 to 4 feet across, made of special thin paper. Thread is called Manjha which is made of paste of glue and powdered glass. Bamboo roll is called Charkhi or Hujka

Kite originated in China. The kite was reproduced throughout Asia, Europe, America, Australia etc. Kite was used to measure wind velocity, temperature, barometric pressure and humidity. Kites were used in war also to send messages.



Eternal Glories : Kite Flying

Part I

Kite flying or Patang Bazzi is a most popular culture sport of India from the time unknown. Some say the history of Kites dates back to the days of Mahabharat. In early days Kites were used in receiving messages and measuring distances during wars. In Hindi, Kite is called *Patang* and the string with which it is flown is called Manjha. The wood and bamboo roll on which the string is wound is called a Charkhi or Hujka. The kites are given different names depending upon the color combination and the design. Names like Danda, Pari, Chand Tara, Shakkar Para, Chhapan Chhuri, Adhiya, Tiranga, Patiyal are common.

Kite fighting, which involves trying to cut the string of each other's kites, is the most interesting aspect of kite flying. It is called Patang Baazi in Hindi. The Indian fighter kites are of medium size normally from 1 to 4 feet in across, made of special thin paper. The kite is flown with specially made thread called Manjha, which is the most important thing in kite flying and many precautions are taken to prepare it. A paste made of glue and finely powdered glass is spread on the thin cotton thread in a special way to give that "cutting edge" to the twine, required to cut the string of kites. People use necks of bottles or tapes to cover their fingers as the sharp Manjha can cut their fingers while flying kites.

In towns and cities of north and west India, kite flying is a craze. People fly their kites mostly from the roofs of their houses. At some places Kites are also flown from open grounds. Being a fun sport for all times, Kites are flown throughout the year. However there are some special occasions, on which every enthusiast involves himself in *Patang Baazi*. These occasions include Makar Sankranti, Basant Panchami, Raksha Bandhan, and Independence Day.

Basant Panchami is one of the biggest festivals of North India. It heralds both the approach of the harvest and the end of winter. This spring festival is celebrated by flying kites, mainly of yellow colour, which represents the ripening mustard in the fields. From the morning onwards, the roofs of almost every house become full of young and old keeping their kites afloat. By early afternoon, the sky becomes peppered with kites of different colours and sizes. The fun of Basant Panchami does not preclude the intense competition that is a unique north Indian phenomenon - cutting each other's kite lines. Each time a kite's lifeline is

severed, a cheer, "Bo-Kata" (loosely translated as "a kite cut off"), is sent up by the victor.

In Gujarat and other western states the change in the direction of winds on Makar Sankranti is marked by thousands of colourful kites of all patterns and dimensions, which dot the blue sky. Besides the kite flying competitions, the major attraction of the festival is the special kites with paper lamps that fill the night sky with myriad flickering lights. Special Gujarati cuisine, exhibitions of handicrafts and folk art add to the excitement. Kite flying has contributed to the composite culture and harmony of India. It has also promoted national integration. Making a kite is an art and flying it is a fine art! Have you ever tried flying a kite?

History of Kites

Part II

Let's Practice

Flow Chart

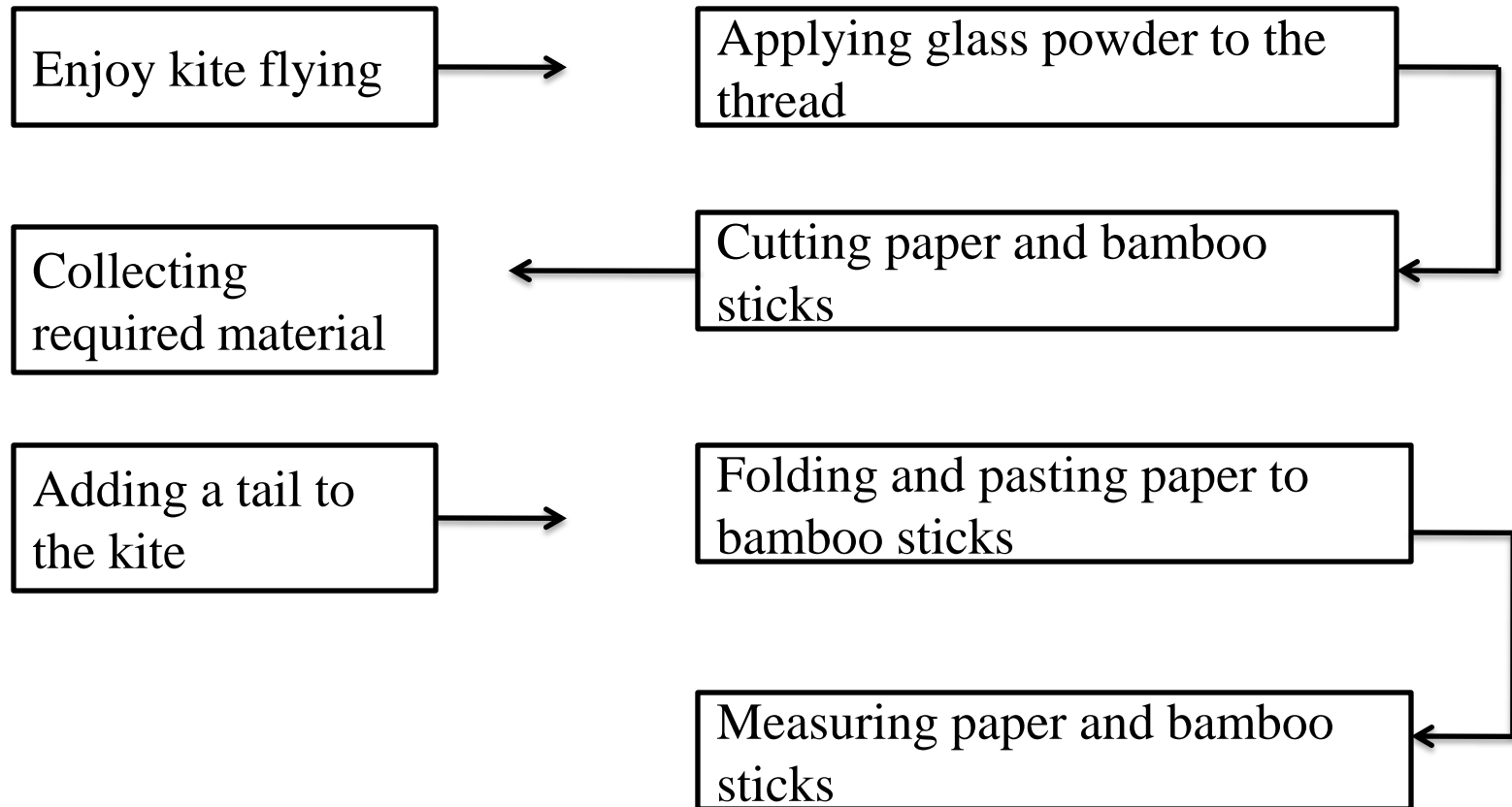
Kite Flying

The steps of kite making are not in correct order in the following chart.

Use your

mouse to drag and arrange the flow chart in a proper sequence.

Flow Chart



Answer Key

The proper order is:

- 1) collecting required material
- 2) measuring paper and bamboo sticks
- 3) cutting paper and bamboo sticks
- 4) folding and pasting paper to bamboo sticks
- 5) adding a tail to the kite
- 6) applying glass powder to the thread
- 7) enjoy kite flying

Translation

Translation

We need to translate matter from English to Marathi or any other language. Translation is a skill. Keep the following tips in mind when you translate.

- Avoid word for word translation.
- Use proper words/ phrases from your mother tongue.
- Use proper punctuation marks.
- Think, write, read and check.

Translate the following sentences in your Mother Tongue

- 1) Every child has a right to educations.
- 2) Today world has become very small because of the means of communication.
- 3) The thieves eloped by jumping over the fence around the house.
- 4) Parents should not force their children for choosing their careers.
- 5) The complaint of the villagers is that they don't get tap water with full force.

Answer Key

- १) प्रत्येक मुलाला शिक्षणाचा हक्क आहे.
- २) संपर्क माध्यमांमुळे आज जग खूपच लहान झाले आहे.
- ३) चोर घराभोवती असलेल्या कुंपणावरून उडी मारून पळून गेले.
- ४) आपल्या मुलाने कोणते करियर निवडावे या बाबत पालकांनी त्याच्यावर जोर जबरदस्ती करू नये.
- ५) नळाला पुरेशा जोराने पाणी येत नाही अशी गावकऱ्यांची तक्रार आहे.

Riddles

Riddles

(कोडे)

Riddles are puzzles. You have to think and find the correct answers. Here are some for you to solve 'Have Fun'.

1) When I am young I am tall
When I am old I am short
When I am alive I glow
Because of your breath I die

Ans. or → a Candle

Riddle

2) What kills kings?

What makes mountains crumble?

And makes all life come to an end?

Ans. or → Time

Riddle

3) 32 white horses upon a red hill
first they start stamping
Then they stand still

Ans. - or → Teeth

4) You may light enter, but you may not come in

I have space, but no room

I have keys, but open no lock.

Ans. - or → a Computer

Riddle

5) I have streets but no pavement.

I have cities but no buildings.

I have forests but no trees.

I have rivers yet no water.

Ans. - or → a Map

Exercise

Read the lesson carefully and answer the following questions.

1) How do kites play the role of pioneering scientific inventions?

Ans. _____

2) List how kites were used for different purposes in old times in different countries.

Ans. _____

Composition

Guided Composition

A composition could be an essay, a paragraph a letter or an article. When we write any of the above. we must keep in mind certain things.

- The composition should be a well thought of piece.
- Your thoughts should be organized in a proper sequence.
- The piece should give information about all the 'Wh' questions – who, what, when, why, where, which and how.

Organization of a composition

- Introduction - With a catchy beginning
- Para which describes some points
- Para which gives details, instances
- Concluding Para
- Good Ending

An – Essay

An – Essay

Kite Flying

1) Introduction – When do we fly kites. The celebration time of the year. Why we celebrate kite flying festival. Present day celebration.

Begin with – Kite flying is my most favorite hobby A passion.

Or

When I see blue, red, green, purple or multicoloured kites adorning the sky

2) Para 1 –

how do I prepare a kite or do I buy a readymade kite. What fun it is the
make a kite with

friends prepare manja. who help me guide me.....

3) Para 2 –

..... the day of the kite festival, the hurry, the enthusiasm. All
members of the

family, friends fly kites completion cutting the kites.

Winning Kites

“Bo-kata!” I love kite flying. anecdote or instance of your
childhood.

4) Concluding Para –

How kite flying gives pleasure sense of joy,
satisfaction, colours and shapes, flying kites, the whole day

It is a part of 'Makar Sankranti' Celebration in some parts of India..... Different countries have different traditions (write about any one)

5) Ending – kite flying is a very skilled adventurous sport which I love the best.

Write an essay based on above points in about 15 to 20 lines.

Write an essay on:

i) Diwali

ii) A cricket match