



JECRC Foundation



**JAIPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE
AND RESEARCH CENTRE**

JAIPUR ENGINEERING COLLEGE AND RESEARCH CENTRE

Year & Sem. – 1st Year, I Sem.

Subject – Communication Skills

Unit – 5

Presented by – Dr. Neelu Jain

Designation – Asst. Prof.

Department – English & Humanities

VISION OF INSTITUTE

- To become a renowned centre of outcome based learning, and work towards academic, professional, cultural and social enrichment of the lives of individuals and communities.

MISSION OF INSTITUTE

- Focus on evaluation of learning outcomes and motivate students to inculcate research aptitude by project based learning.
- Identify, based on informed perception of Indian, regional and global needs, the areas of focus and provide platform to gain knowledge and solutions.
- Offer opportunities for interaction between academia and industry.
- Develop human potential to its fullest extent so that intellectually capable and imaginatively gifted leaders may emerge.

Communication SKILLS: Course Outcomes

Upon the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to-

CO-1.Able to express themselves better and use English for communicating in an effective manner both professionally and in real life situations.

CO-2-Able to write formal letters ,reports and proposals ,as well as speak fluently through correct usage of the various parts of speech.

CO-3.Able to get an exposure to the culture ,values, ethics and social norms reflected in the prose and poetry of authors from around the world and respond accordingly coupled with their imagination.

Introduction to Communication Skills Syllabus

Course Name: Communication Skills

Maximum Marks: 100

Communication: Meaning, Importance and Cycle of Communication, Media and Types of Communication, Formal and Informal Channels of Communication, Barriers to Communication, Division of Human Communication and Methods to Improve Interpersonal Communication, Qualities of Good Communication.

Grammar: Passive Voice, Indirect Speech, Conditional Sentences, Modal Verbs, Linking Words.

Composition: Curriculum Vitae Writing, Business Letter Writing, Job Application Writing, Paragraph Writing, Report Writing.

Short Stories: ‘The Luncheon’ by Somerset Maugham, ‘How much Land does a Man Need?’ by Leo Tolstoy, ‘The Night Train at Deoli’ by Ruskin Bond.

Poems: ‘No Men are Foreign’ by James Kirkup, ‘If’ by Rudyard Kipling, ‘Where the Mind is without Fear’ by Rabindranath Tagore.

Lecture Plan of Communication Skills Syllabus

Lecture Plan (12 Week)

L:T:P: = 3:0:0

S. No	Unit Name	Topic	Lecture Required	Total Lectures	Proposed Date	Actual Date/Taken
1.	Communication	Meaning, Importance and Cycle	1	1		
		Media and Types of Communication	1	2		
		Formal Channels	1	3		
		Informal Channels	1	4		
		Barriers to Communication	1	5		
		Overcoming Barriers	1	6		
		Division of Human Communication and Methods to Improve Interpersonal Communication	1	7		
		Qualities of Good Communication	1	8		
		Revision	1	9		
2.	Grammar	Passive Voice	2	11		
		Indirect Speech	2	13		
		Conditional Sentences	1	14		
		Modal Verbs	2	16		
		Linking Words (Conjunctions)	2	18		
		Revision	1	19		
3.	Composition	Curriculum Vitae Writing	2	21		
		Business Letter Writing	2	23		
		Paragraph Writing	2	25		
		Report Writing	2	27		
		Revision	1	28		

Lecture Plan of Communication Skills Syllabus

4.	Short Stories	The Luncheon	2	30		
		How Much Land Does A Man Need?	3	33		
		The Night Train at Deoli	2	35		
		Revision	1	36		
5.	Poems	No Men Are Foreign	1	37		
		If	1	38		
		Where the mind is without Fear	1	39		
		Revision	1	40		

No men are Foreign

By: James Kirkup

No men are Foreign'

By: James Kirkup

Introduction to the poem

The title- 'No men are Foreign' means that the no men belong to another country.

The poet wants to say that all men are same, all men are equal. He wants to promote the concept of universal brotherhood. In this poem, the poet wants to tell us that everyone in this world is same. All people, all men are same – they eat, live, die the same way.

Everyone gets the bounties of nature like, sunshine, land etc in equal measure.

We can also say that it is a peace poem.

Poem and Explanation

Stanza 1

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.

In the first line the poet says that no men are strange, and no country is foreign. So, he is attempting to remove the borders from the Earth which have been erected to separate different countries. Then only no country will be foreign. We will feel every country as our own land when there will be no borders, everyone will be free to move around. The poet wants to say that the entire Earth is one and all the people who live on this Earth belong to one human race. Then he says that inside the uniforms worn by soldiers of different countries, the human being is the same. God has made all of us in a similar way. All breathe in the same way. Then he says that all the soldiers are our brothers – we all walk upon the same ‘Mother Earth’ and upon our death, shall lie in the grave in the same Earth.

Stanza 2

They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read
A labour not different from our own.

They' refers to those people who belong to other countries. We call them foreigners and discriminate them and fight with them also. The poet says that nature has given all the bounties to all people also just like he has given to us. Everyone gets sunlight, air and water in equal measure which means that God does not differentiate between people from different countries. We all do farming during the time of peace, when there is no war. We live a relaxed life and eat the things given to us by nature. Further, he adds that the way we starve during wars and winter time is the same for those belonging to other countries. Even they don't get food at that time. So, he wants to say that foreigners who belong to another country and we, both are same. And then the poet says that even their hands are same as ours, they work very hard just like we do. He is giving all these examples to convey to the reader that there is no difference in us and the people belonging to another country.

Stanza 3

Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life
That all can recognise and understand.

The poet asks the reader to remember something. He says that we should keep in mind that the people of another country, whom we think to be our enemies, have been bestowed by God with similar appearance like us. God has given them eyes like ours which open when awake and close when we are asleep. Similarly, he has given them strength which we can win through love. Then he says that in every country, in every land there is one common thing, that is life. Life means all the things that are living. And if we can recognize them and if we can understand their feelings and realize that they are like us, then there will be no fights or wars between us.

Stanza 4

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each other
dispossess: dislodge; deprive

The poet says that we should remember that whenever someone tells us to hate a person from another country, to think him as our enemy, and whenever we think someone to be our enemy, then we deprive ourselves, we cheat ourselves, and we condemn ourselves. He says that we should stay away from such negativity. We should not consider anyone to be our enemy. During a war, both the parties must bear the loss. And that is why the poet says that war is not in our favour. He says that whenever we pick any weapon against someone, we should remember one thing.....

Stanza 5

It is the human earth that we defile.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.
defile: make dirty; pollute
outrage the innocence of: violate the purity of

We should keep in mind that whenever we pick weapons against any person, we make the Earth dirty because weapons kill people and their bodies which fall on the Earth make it dirty. Whenever war happens, it leads to a lot of bloodshed, fire and death. These dead bodies accumulate on the Earth and it make it impure. The fire of war which erupts, the smoke which comes out, the dust which fills the air - it is so dirty that it pollutes and outrages the purity of the air. With all these things the poet wants to give us a message that we should not indulge in war. Finally, he ends the poem by writing the first line in reverse and saying that Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

Literary Devices

Rhyme Scheme - The entire poem is written in free verse. There is no rhyme scheme in the poem.

The literary devices used are as follows –

Alliteration: The repetition of a consonant sound in two or more closely placed words is called alliteration. The instances of alliteration in the poem are -

Stanza 1 - Body, breathes 'b' sound is repeated

Stanza 2 – war's, winter 'w' sound is repeated

Metaphor

Stanza 1 - Uniform refers to the military of different countries

Stanza 2 – wars time is compared to the winter season

Repetition: It is used in the entire poem.

'Remember' word is repeated 5 times in this poem.

'Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign' is repeated in stanza 1 and stanza 5



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*Thank
you!*