**Class X**

**History, Society & Novels**

1. Write a short note of the picture on the new middle class which the novel “Pariksha guru” potrays.

Srinivas Das’s novel ‘Pariksha Guru” reflects the inner and outer world of newly emerging middle class. The characters in the novel are caught in the difficulty of adapting to colonized society and at the same time preserving their own culture identity. It cautioned young men of well to do families against the dangerous company and consequent loose morals.

1. Who is referred to as the pioneer of Hindi literature? What did he encourage?

Bharatendu Harishchandra is regarded as the pioneer of Hindi Literature. He encouraged many poets and witness to re-create and translate novels from other languages. Under his influence many novels were translated and some were adopted from English and Bengali.

1. Novelists in colonial India wrote for political cause. Expalin.
2. Under colonial rule, the Indian novelists began writing novels with a political cause that was to arouse national feeling against colonial rule.
3. The Indian novelists used their novels to expose the nature of British rule and wished to create a Pan Indian Identity and a sense of belonging to nation.
4. Through glorified accounts of the past, novels helped in creating a sense of national pride among the readers.

 4. What message did the author O. Chandu Menon want to convey through his novel?

1. He criticized the ignorance & immorality of foolish landlords.
2. He also criticized the marriage practice of upper caste Hindus in Kerala.
3. He wanted the readers to appreciate the new values of hero and heroine
4. He stressed on the womans freedom in choice of marriage
5. Explain some of the Social changes in 19th century Britain which Thomas Hardy and Charles Dickens wrote about.

1. Charles dickens wrote mainly about the emergence of industrial age and its effects on society and the common people. He criticized not just greed for profits but also the ideas that reduced human beingsinto simple instruments of production He tried to focus on these changes in‘ Hard Times ‘ and ‘Oliver

 Twist’

2. Thomas Hardy focuses attention on the problems and changes in rural community. Large farmers bought machines and employed labourers to produce for the market. The old rural culture with independent farmers war dying out. Hardy depicts these changes in his novel ‘ The Mayor of Casterbridge’

6. Examine the role and involvement of women in the readership and authorship of novels in India.

i. Women did not remain mere readers of books written by men, soon they themselves begun to write novels.

ii. A reason of the popularity of novel among women was that it allowed for a new conception of womanhood. Stories of love showed women who could choose or refuse their partners and relationships. Some women authors who wrote about women who changed the world of both men and women.

iii. The early creations of women were poems, essays or autobiographical pieces.

iv. Roheya Hossein wrote a satiric fantasy in English called Sultana’s Dream which shows a tapsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men.

7. Explain any three reasons for the popularity of novels in the 18th century Europe.

1. Once the print culture emerged, novels were widely read and became very

 popular. Novels produced a number of common interests among the scattered

 and varied readers.

2. While reading a novel, the reader was transported to anothers persons world

 and began to looking at life as it was experienced by the charaters of the

 novel.

3. Besides novels allowed the pleasure of reading in private as well as the joy of

 publically discussing or reading stories with friends and relatives.

8. Explain the social changes in Britain which led to an increase in women readers.

1. In 18th century the middle classes became more prosperous-women were

 often sent to schools and got educated.

2. Women got more leisure time to read as well as write novels.

3. Novels began to explore the world of women, their emotions and identities,

 their experiences and problems. These had great appeal to women readers.

9. What is meant by epistolary novel and serialized novels? Give examples for each.

 **Epistolary novel** is a type of novel in which the story is narrated with the help of a series of private and personal letters. Eg. Samuel Richardson’s ‘Pamela’ is an example of Epistolary novel which tells its story by an exchange of letters between two lovers.

 **Serialised novels** are those which are published in journals or magazines in instalments over a long period. Serialised novels allow the reader to relish the suspense of a story over a long period of time. These hold interest of the readers who eagerly look forward to know about the future development in the next issue. It keeps the discussion alive among the readers. Eg. Charles Dicken’s, Pickwick Papers was serialized in a magazine.

10. In what ways was the novel in Colonial India useful for both the colonisers as

 well as the Indians.

 1. Colonial administrators found ‘vernacular’ novels as a valuable source of information on native life and customs. Such information was useful for them

 in governing Indian society, with its large variety of communities and castes.

 As outsiders, the British knew little about life inside Indian households. The

 new novels in Indian languages often had descriptions of domestic life.

 2. Colonial rulers regarded the culture of India as inferior. The Indian novelists

 wrote to develop a modern literature of the country that could produce a sense

 of national belongings and cultural equality with their colonial masters.

11. What actions of Robinson Crusoe make us see him as a typical colonizer.

 Robinson Crusoe as depicted in the novel by Daniel Defoe gives an impression of superiority. He trades in slaves, treates colored people not as equal human beings but as inferior people. He rescues a native and makes him his slave. He does not ask his name but calls him ‘Friday’. The natives were seen as primitive and barbaric people by him.

12. Describe how the issue of caste was included in novels in India. By referring to

 any novel, discuss the ways in which they try to make readers think about

 existing social issues.

Potheri Kunjambu, a lower caste writer from north Kerala wrote a novel called ‘Saraswathivijayam’ in 1892, mounting a strong attach on caste oppression. This novel shows a young man from an untouchable caste, leaving his village to escape the cruelity of his Brahmin landlord. He converts to Christianity, obtains modern education, and returns as the judge in the local court. The novel stresses the importance of education for the upliftment of the lower caste.

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**Famous Novels and their Authors**

Western Novels

1. Pamela - Samuel Richardson

2. Tom Jones - Henry Fielding

3. Pickwick Papers - Charles Dickens

4. Hard Times - Charles Dickens

5. Oliver Twist - Charles Dickens

6. Germinal - Emilezola

7. Mayor of Casterbridge - Michael Henchard

8. Pride & Prejudice - Jane Austen

9. Jane Eyre - Charlotte Bronte

10. Treasure Island - R L Stevenson

11. Jungle Book - Rudyard Kipling

12. Ramona - Helen Hunt Jackson

13. What Katy Did - Susan Coolidge

14. Robinson Crusoe - Daniel Defoe

Indian Novels

1. Indulekha - O. Chandu Menon

2. Pariksha Guru - Srinivas Das

3. Chandrakanta - Devaki Nandan Khatri

4. Seva Sadan - Premchand

5. Rangbhoomi - Premchand

6. Godan - Premchand

7. Durgeshnandinin - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

8. Ponniyin Selvan - Kalki

9. Sultana’s Dream - Rokeya Hossein

10. Padmarag - Rokeya Hossein

11. Saraswativijayam - Potheri Kunjambu

12. Titash Ekti Nadir Naam - Mallaburman

13. Anguriya Binimoy - Bhudeb Mukhopadhyay

14. Anandamath - Bankim Chandra