

Chapter-8

Novels, Society and History

1 marks Questions

1. What is an 'Epistolary novel'?

- (a) Novel written in the serious of letters.**
- (b) Novel based on a biographical account**
- (c) Novels written in poetic verse**
- (d) None of these.**

Ans (a) Novel written in the serious of letters.

2. It is truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife. The above lines have been illustrated from the novel-

- (a) Pride and Prejudice**
- (b) Mayor of caster bridge**
- (c) Pamela**
- (d) Treasure Island**

Ans (a) Pride and Prejudice

3. Who wrote 'Hard Times'?

- (a) Charles Dickens**
- (b) Walter Scott**
- (c) Thomas Hardy**
- (d) Emile Zola**

Ans (a) Charles Dickens

4. What did "Kissa Goi" means—

- (a) The art of story telling**

-
- (b) Moralizing**
 - (c) Slave Trade**
 - (d) Vagabond**

Ans (a) The art of story telling

5. The first novel to be serialized was—

- (a) Hard Times**
- (b) Oliver Twist**
- (c) Pickwick papers**
- (d) Mayor of Casterbridge**

Ans (c) Pickwick papers

6. The first Indian novel was written in—

- (a) Malayalam**
- (b) Bhojpuri**
- (c) Punjabi**
- (d) Marathi**

Ans (d) Marathi

7. The first modern novel in Malayalam is –

- (a) Sevasadan**
- (b) Pariksha Guru**
- (c) Indulekha**
- (d) Rajasekhara**

Ans (c) Indulekha

8. Who is the author of ‘Pamela’?

- (a) Leo Tolstoy**
- (b) Samuel Richardson**
- (c) Thomas Hardy**

(d) Charles Dickens

Ans b) Samuel Richardson

9. In which year was Emile Zola's 'Germinal' published?

(a) 1584

(b) 1885

(c) 1886

(d) 1874

Ans (b) 1885

10. Who wrote the famous novel 'Jungle Book'?

(a) Rudyard Kipling

(b) R. L. Stevenson

(c) Hunt Jackson

(d) Jane Austen

Ans (a) Rudyard Kipling

11. Which novel was the first modern novel in Malayalam?

Ans. Indulekha

12. Name the first novel written in Hindi.

Ans. Pariksh Guru

13. Which novel was written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyaya?

Ans. Durgesh Nandini

14. Who wrote the novel Chandarakanta?

Ans. Devaki Nandan Khatri

15. Who is the writer of ‘Saraswativijayam’?

Ans. Potheri Kunjambu

16. Name the noel which is written by Advaita Mulla Burman.

Ans. Titash Ekti nadir Naam

17. What is a novel?

Ans. A novel is modern form of literature which contains a story.

18. Who wrote Gadan?

Ans. Munshi Premchand

19. What is the subject matter of Premchand’s novel Sevasadan?

Ans. It deals with the poor condition of women in Indian society.

20. Name the famous novel of Jane Austen.

Ans. Pride and Prjudice

21. What is depicted in Oliver Twist?

Ans. It is a story of a poor orphan who lived in the world of petty criminals and beggars. Later he was adopted by a wealthy person.

22. Which was the first historical novel written in Bengal?

Ans. Anguriya Binimoy

23. What do you know about Anandamath?

Ans.Anandamath is the novel written by Bankimchandra. This novel is about Hindu militia that fights Muslims to establish a Hindu Kingdom.

24. What was an Epistolary novel

Ans.The Epistolary novels used the private and personal forms of letters to tell a story.

25. Give one example of Epistolary Novel?

Ans. ‘Pamela’ of Samuel Richardson.

26. Who was the writer of the novel ‘The Tenant of Wildfell Hall’?

Ans. Anne Bronte

27. What is the novel that shows a topsy-turvy world in which women take the place of men?

Ans.Sultana’s Dream written by Rokeya Hossein

28. Who was Vaikom Muhammad Basheer?

Ans.He was a renowned Muslim novelist in Malayalam.

29. Who was Petheri Kunambu?

Ans.He was a lower caste writer from Kerala.

30. What did ‘Kissa-goi’ mean?

Ans. The art of storytelling.

31. Explain how did novels became a popular medium of entertainment among the middle class during late 19th century.

Ans. 1. The world created by novels were absorbing, believable and seemingly real.

2. While reading novels, The readers was transported to another person's world and began looking at life as it was experienced by the characters of the novel.

3. Novels allowed individuals the pleasure of reading in private as well as publicity.

4. The storied of novels were discussed in homes meetings or even in offices.

32. What were the advantages of serialized novels?

Ans. 1. A story is published in installments, keeping the suspense for the next issue.

2. Serialization allowed readers to relish the suspense discuss the characters of anovel and live for weeks with their stories.

3. This was possible science the magazines were illustrated and cheap and affordable.

33. What were the advantages of vernacular novels?

Ans. 1. They were written in the language of common people.

2. Vernacular novels produced a sense of shared world between diverse people of a nation.

3. Novels also draw from different styles of languages. A novel may tale a classical language and combine it with the language of street to make them all a part of vernacular that it uses.

4. Novels were read individually. Sometimes in groups also.

3 marks Questions

1. “Novels were useful for both the colonial administrators and Indians in colonial India.” Support the statement with example.

Ans. To colonial administration –

1. A source to understand native life and customs.
2. It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes.
3. Novels helped to know the domestic life dresses religious worships etc.
4. Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries.

To Indians –

1. Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticize defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies.
2. To established relationship to its past.
3. To propagate their ideas about society.
4. It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of National Pride among the readers.
5. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one's language.

Any other relevant point.

2. Which types of problems were highlighted by the novelist Charles Dickens through his novel?

Ans. 1. Charles Dickens wrote about the terrible effects of industrialization on peoples' lives and characters.

2. In his Novel Hard Times dickens describes Coke town, a fictitious industrial town, as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimneys, rivers polluted purple and buildings that are looked the same.

3. He also criticized not just the greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human being into simple instruments of production in this novel.

3. Examine the contribution of Kalki in the Tamil Literature.

Ans. 1. The most popular historical novelist in Tamil was R. Krishnamurthy who wrote under the pen name-'Kalki'.

2. He was an active participant in the freedom movement and editor of widely read Tamil magazines Anandavikatan and kalki.

3. Written in simple language and full of heroism, adventure and suspense, Kalki's novels captivated the Tamil-reading public of an entire generation.

4. What are the main features of novel 'Sevasadan' written by Munshi Premchand?

Ans. 1. Sewasadan deals mainly with the poor condition of women in society.

2. Issues like child marriage and dowry are woven into the story of the novels.

3. It also tells us about the ways in which the Indian upper classes used whatever little opportunities they got from colonial authorities to govern themselves.

5. What are the main features of novel 'Priksh Guru' written by Srinivas Das?

Ans. 1. It cautioned young men to well-to-do families against the dangerous influences of bad company and consequent loose morals.

-
2. Pariksha Guru reflects the inner and outer world of the newly emerging middle classes.
 3. In the novel we see the characters attempting to bridge different worlds through their action: they take to new agricultural technology, modernize trading practices.
-

6. Examine the contribution of Devaki Nandan Khatri in the Hindi Literature.

- Ans.** 1. The writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri created a novel-reading public in Hindi.
2. His best seller, Chandrakanta –a romance with dazzling elements of fantasy-is believed to have contributed immensely in popularizing the Hindi language.
 3. Although it was apparently written purely for the pleasure of reading this novel also gives some interesting insights into the fears and desires of its reading public.
-

7. Explain the meaning Jatra, Kabirlarai and Bhadralik.

- Ans.** 1. Jatra is the tenth day after Navaratra and is celebrated as the day of departure of Goddess Durga.
2. Kabirlarai was a type of contest held among the poets. It was a public form of entertainment. The merchants of Calcutta used to patronize such contest.
 3. Bhadralik means those people who are well-read and belong to rich families from upper-class.
-

8. Write any three features of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's 'Durgeshnandini'.

- Ans.** 1. Durgeshnandini is not only Bankim's first novel. It was the first ever novel in Bengali.
2. This novel has been made into a Bengali and a Hindi film as well.
 3. It is family based drama that deals with the complications that arise after the death of the head of the family.
 4. The story is based on the age-old fight between the good and the evil. Here are shown brothers who fight for property after the death of their father.

9. What were the reasons for the popularity of novels in India and the outside world?

Ans. 1. Development of transportation, communication, colonialism and development in printing facilities helped in spreading the popularity of novels.

2. Novels generally use the vernacular language that is spoken and easily understood by the common people.

3. Novels deal with everyday life of common people- their anxieties, their fears, their struggles and joys. That's why they appeal to the common people.

10. In what ways was the novel in colonial rule useful for the colonizers?

Ans. 1. Novels provide the useful information to the colonial administration about the native life and customs without which they would have filtered at every day step.

2. Some of the novels translated into English proved all the more useful in knowing the intricacies of the Indian society.

11. In what ways was the novel in colonial rule useful for the nationalists?

Ans. 1. Through novels nationalist leaders express their grievances against the colonial government.

2. Through novels nationalist leaders attacked the various social evils prevailing in the society but also suggested remedies for them.

3. The novels took up the cause of the poor people and other down trodden sections of the society, condemned their economic exploitation and pleaded justice for them.

4. The novels also took up the cause of nationalism and urged the people to be true to their culture and for freedom of their country.

12. What was the main of the Indian novelist of the 19th century?

Ans. 1. They wrote the novels with a cause.

-
2. The novels took up the cause of the poor people and other down trodden sections of the society, condemned their economic exploitation and pleaded justice for them
 3. The British imperialist rulers regarded the Indian culture as inferior.
 4. The Indian novelists challenged this attitude of the British rulers and lay emphasize on the cultural equality with their colonial master.
-

13. Name three women novelists of the 19th and 20th century along with their novels.

Ans. 1. Rokeya Hossein- Sultana's Dream.

2. Hannah Mullen- Phulmonir Bibaran.

3. Sailabala Ghosh Jaya- Brahmin Reports What He Did.

14. How did novels assist in spread of silent reading?

Ans. 1. As late as the nineteenth century and perhaps even in the early twentieth century written texts were often read aloud for several people to hear.

2. Sometimes novels were also read in this way, but in general novels encouraged reading alone and in silence.

3. Individuals sitting at home or travelling in trains enjoyed them. Even in a crowded room, the novel offered a special world of imagination into which reader could slip, and be all alone.

15. What were the benefits of vernacular language?

Ans. 1. Novels of different regional languages helped to spread the popularity of the novel and stimulated the growth of the novel in new areas.

2. Vernacular Novels are written in the language of people. They helped in bringing different cultures close to each other.

3. By coming close to the different spoken languages of the people, the novel produced a

sense of shared world between diverse people in a nation.

16. How did the skill of writing novels developed in India?

Ans. 1. The modern novel form developed in India in the nineteenth century, as Indians became familiar with the Western with the western novel.

2. The development of vernaculars, print and a reading public helped in this process.

3. Some of the earliest Indian novels were written in Bengali and Marathi.

17. What kind of novels were written for lower castes?

Ans. 1. Pitheri Kunjambu, a Lower caste writer from north Kerala, wrote a novel called Saraswativijayam in 1892, mounting a strong attack on caste oppression.

2. From the 1920s, in Bengal a new kind of novel emerged that depicted the lives of peasants and low castes.

3. Advaita Malla Burman's "Titash Ekti Nadir Naam" is an epic about the Mallas, a community of fisher folk who live of fishing in the river Titash.

18. Who is the director of film 'Chemmeen'? What is the concept of this film?

Ans. 1. The film Chemmeen is directed by Ramu Kariat was made in 1965.

2. The novel Chemmeen (Shrimp, 1956) written by Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai (1912-1999), is set in the fishing community in Kerala.

3. Characters speak a variety of Malayalam used by fisher folk in the region.

19. Explain the contribution of Rabindernath Tagore to the Indian Literature.

Ans. 1. Rabindernath Tagore developed the Bengali novel after Bankim's death.

2. His early novels were historical, later he shifted to writing stories about domestic relationships.

-
3. He was mainly preoccupied with the condition of women and nationalism.
 4. Both concerns are featured in his 'Ghare Baire' translated in 1919 as 'The Home and the world'.
-

20. How was the new readership of novels formed in England and France?

- Ans.** 1. The novel first took firm root in England and France
2. Novels began to be written from the seventeenth century, but they really flowered from the eighteenth century.
 3. New groups of lower –middle-class people such as shopkeepers and clerks, along with the traditional aristocratic and gentlemanly classes in England and France now formed the new readership for novels.
-

21. Describe in brief about any two famous novels written by Charles Dickens.

- Ans.** 1. In 1836 a notable event took place when Charles Dickens's Pickwick Papers was serialized in a magazine. Magazines were attractive since they were illustrated and cheap
2. Charles Dickens writes about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters. His novel Hard Times describes Coketown, a factious industrial town as a grim place full of machinery, smoking chimney, rivers polluted purple and buildings that all looked the same.
-

22. Highlight the miseries of industrial age of nineteenth century Europe.

- Ans.** 1. In the nineteenth century Europe entered the industrial age factories came to, business profits increased and the economy grew.
2. But at the same time workers faced problems. Cities expanded in an unregulated way and were filled with overworked and underpaid workers.
 3. The unemployed poor roamed the streets for jobs, and the homeless were forced to seek shelter in workhouse.

23. Who was Emile Zola? Write about the theme of the novel which was written by him.

Ans. 1. Emile Zola was a French author and novelist.

2. Emile Zola's novel 'Germinal' (1885) is based on the terrible conditions of minors. This novel is based on the life of a young miner in France explores in harsh detail the grim conditions of miners' life.

3. It ends on a note of despair: the strike the hero leads fails, his co-workers turn against him and hopes shattered.

24. Give a brief picture of the story 'Mayor of Casterbridge'.

Ans. 1. The author of Mayor of Casterbridge was written by Thomas Hardy.

2. It is the story of about Michel Henchard, a rich grain merchant who became a mayor of Casterbridge city.

3. Being of uncertain nature he was no match for his manager and rival Donald Farfare.

4. Donald Farfare was well regarded for his smooth and even tempered behavior with everyone.

25. Examine the contribution of Kalki in the Tamil Literature.

Ans. The most popular historical novelist in Tamil was R. Krishnamurthy who wrote under the pen name-'Kalki'.

1. He was an active participant in the freedom movement and editor of widely read Tamil magazines Anandavikatan and kalki.

2. Written in simple language and full of heroism, adventure and suspense, Kalki's novels captivated the Tamil-reading public of an entire generation.

26. Discuss some social changes in 19th century Britain which Thomas Hardy wrote about.

Ans. 1. Thomas Hardy was an English novelist who highlighted the breaking of rural communities because of industrialization.

2. He wrote about rural farming communities at the time when the English countryside was rapidly changing. Due to industrialization peasants who toiled with their hands were disappearing, as large old farmers enclosed lands, bought machines and employed laborers to produce for the market.

3. In his novels, Hardy has written how the process of industrialization was responsible for breaking rural communities and how a new urban culture developed at the cost of the rural culture.

27. What is a novel? What are the major differences between novel and a manuscript?

Ans. 1. A novel is the newest modern genre in literature imaginary pros that deals with events in the life of some imaginary characters over a period of time.

2. A novel is born from print, whereas a manuscript is hand written.

3. Manuscripts were difficult to prepare and there were few readers whereas novels are easy to print and are widely read.

4. All manuscripts are different from each other but the printing of novels are always same.

28. How most of the novels of 19th century represented the picture of the community and the society?

Ans. 1. In the 19th century, Europe entered the industrial age. Novelist such as Charles Dickens and Emile Zola wrote about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and character.

2. British novelist Thomas Hardy wrote about the traditional rural communities of England that were fast vanishing.

3. Pride and prejudice written by Jane Austen is about the status of women.

29. Why is Titash Ekti Nadir Naam considered a special novel?

Ans. 1. Titash Ekti Nadir Naam is written by Advaita Malla burman.

2. Burman had featured low castes as their protagonists, Titash is special because the author is himself from a low caste fisher folk communities.

3. Titash Ekti Nadir Naam is an Epic about the Mallas, a community of fisher folk who live off fishing in the river Titash.

4. The novel describes the community life of the Mallas in great detail.

30. What are serialized Novels? What are the advantages of a serialized Novel?

Ans. 1. Serialized novels are those which are published in journals and magazines in installment over a long period of time.

2. Serialized novels allow the readers to relish the suspense of a story over a long period of time.

3. These hold interest of the readers who eagerly look forward to know about the future development in the next issue.

4. It helps to increase the sale of novels and keeps the discussion alive among readers.

31. Who is referred to as the pioneer of Hindi literature? What is his contribution to Hindi literature?

Ans. 1. Bharatendu Harishchandra is known as the pioneer of modern Hindi literature.

2. He encouraged many members of his circle of poets and writers to recreate and translate novels from other languages.

3. Many novels were actually translated and adapted from English and Bengali under his influence.

32. Explain the contribution of Premchand in Hindi novels.

Ans. 1. Munshi Premchand was one of the greatest literary figures of modern Hindi and

Urdu literature.

2. He began writing in Urdu and then shifted to Hindi.
 3. His novels lifted the Hindi novels from the realm of fantasy.
 4. Premchand wrote on the realistic issues of the day i.e. communalism, corruption, zamindari, poverty and colonialism etc.
 5. He wrote in traditional art of "Kissa - Goi".
-

33. How 'Industrial Revolution' was reflected in the novels?

Ans. 1. When Industrial Revolution began factories came up, business profits increased but workers faced problems.

2. Cities expanded in an unregulated way and were filled with over worked and unpaid workers.

3. Deeply critical of these developments, novelists such as Charles Dickens wrote about terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters.

4. His novel 'Hard Times' depicts a fictional industrial town as a grim full of machinery, smoking chimneys and rivers polluted.

5. Dickens criticized not just the greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human beings into simple instruments of production.

6. Dickens' 'Oliver Twist' is the tale of poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals and beggars. Oliver was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happy ever after.

7. Emili Zola's 'Germinal' was written on the life of a young miner but it ends up in desire. It didn't have happened like Oliver Twist of Dickens.

Worlds Famous Novel, Novelists and their work Novelists Novel Main features:-

1. Potheri Kunhjanbu Saraswathi - Caste oppression and importance of education for lower caste.

-
2. Rokeya Hossain Sultan's Dream Wrote a satiric
 3. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay Inspired political Anandmath Movement in India
 4. Premchand Raised social issues Rangabhoori Godan Nirmala
 5. Devkinandan Khatri Chandra Kanta A romance with fantasy
 6. Daniel Defoe Robinson Crusoe avored colonialism
 7. R.L. Stevenson Treasure Island Praised the work done by colonizers
 8. Jane Austen Pride and prejudice Wrote about women in rural society
 9. Thomas Hardy Mayor of Casterbridge Wrote about traditional rural communities of England.
-

5 marks Questions

1. 'Novels helped in creating a sense of social awareness in India'. Explain.

Ans. 1. Novels of maximum writers were related to a social problem. In which the social issue were raised. This helped in the spread of social awareness among the society.

2. Novels sent a clear message for reform. Potheru Kunjambu's 'Sarswativijayam' is an example. In this novel, the caste issues were effectively raised.

3. Bringing together people from different backgrounds produces a sense of shared community and the most notable form of this community is the nation. The feeling of nationalism can be seen in the novels of Premchand.

4. In Premchand's Rangbhoomi, Godan, karmabhoomi-the social issues were discussed and had a great impact so far as the creation of social awareness was concerned.

5. Indians used novels as medium to criticize defects in society and suggest remedies.

2. Briefly explain the theme of the novel 'Godan' written by Munshi Premchand.

Ans. 1. The Novel Godan-Gift of cow was published in 1936. This novel remains Premchand's best known work.

2. It is an epic of the Indian peasantry. The Novels tells the story of characters-Hori and his wife Dhaniam-a peasant couple.

3. Money lenders, zamindars, priest and colonial bureaucrats form a network of oppression. All these groups hold power in the society and exploit the poor people.

3. They together rob the poor couple's land and make them a landless labourer.

4. Hori and Dhanu retain their dignity to the end.

3. 'Novelists in colonial India wrote for a political cause'. Explain your answer with suitable arguments.

Ans. 1. The Britishers ruled India following the policy of divide and rule. The people of India have different identities. This was well understood by the novelist. So, through their novels, they popularize the sense of belonging to a common nation.

2. Most of the lower classes were cut from the main stream. They lived in this their novels so that they could be seen to belong to a shared world.

3. The history written by colonial historians tended to depict Indians as weak, divided and dependent minded and had been so in the past. These could not satisfy the taste of new Indians.

4. The new generation wanted a new view of past that would show that Indians could be independent minded and had been so in the past. So novels were written keeping all these things in mind.

5. People from all walks of life could read novels so long as they shared a common language. This helped in creating a sense of collective belongings on the basis of one's language.

4. How did the characters like Indulekha and Madhavan inspire the contemporary generations to strike a balance between the western ideas and Indian traditional culture.

Ans. 1. In Indulekha, she is portrayed as a woman of breathtaking beauty, high intellectual abilities, and artistic talent and with an education in Sanskrit and English.

2. The heroine rejects the foolish landlord and chooses the handsome and educated lower caste Madhavan.

3. Madhavan the hero is a member of the English educated class of Nayers from the University of Madras. He was also a first rate Sanskrit Scholar.

4. He dressed in western clothes but he kept the long tuft of hair according to the Nayar

customs. They both get married and he joins the civil services.

5. Western way of living was attractive but the wholesome adopting of western values would destroy traditional ways of living.

5. Why were people worried about the ill-effects of novels on women and young people? Explain.

Ans. 1. Many people got worried about the effects of the novel in readers who were taken away from their real surroundings into imaginary world where anything could happen.

2. Women and children were seen as easily corruptible and people felt novels took them away from real.

3. Parents kept novels in their houses out of children's reach.

4. Children were asked not to read or touch novels as their lives would be ruined.

5. Silent reading of novels was also criticized by many scholars. When women began reading novels many people feared that they would now neglect their traditional role as wives and mothers and homes would be disorder.

6. Outline the changes in technology and society which led to an increase in readers of novels in 18th century Europe.

Ans. 1. The invention of the print in 18th century led to popularity of novels because now it became quite easy to print novels because now it became quite easy to print novels in large numbers.

2. The novels dealt with many social issues, such as love, marriage, proper conduct of men and women. Common people attracted towards them.

3. Novels appealed to all the sections of the society both middle class people like shopkeepers and clerks, as well as aristocratic class.

4. Novels not only attacked the ills of society, but also suggested remedies. So they were liked by all.

5. The novels became popular medium of entertainment among the middle class and women readers.

7. Explain the development of novels in Assam.

Ans. 1. The first novels in Assam were written by missionaries.

2. Two of them were translations of Bengali including Phulmoni and Karuna.

3. In 1888, Assamese students in Kolkata formed the Asamya Bhasar Unnatusadhan that brought out a journal called Jonaki.

4. This journal opened up the opportunities for new authors to develop the novel.

Rajanikanta Bardoloi wrote the first major historical novel in Assam called Manomati (1900).

5. It is set in the Burmese invasion, stories of which the author had probably heard from old soldiers who had fought in the 1819 campaign.

8. Examine the popularity of novels among women during 18th century.

Ans. 1. The most exiting element of the novel was the involvement of women. The 18th century saw the middle classes become more prosperous.

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

3. Novels began exploring the world of women-their emotions and identities, their experiences and problems.

4. Images of women reading silently in the privacy of the room became common in European paintings.

5. When women began writing novels many people feared that they would now neglect their traditional role as wives and mothers and homes would be disorder.

9. What did G.A. Henty write about in his novel? Explain.

Ans. 1. G.A. Henty's historical adventure novels for boys were also wildly popular during the

height of British Empire.

2. They aroused the excitement and adventure of conquering strange lands.
 3. They were set in Mexico, Alexandria, Siberia and many other countries.
 4. They were always about young boys who witness grand historical events, get involved in some military action and show what they called English courage.
 5. In under Drake's Flag two young Elizabethan adventurers face their apparently approach death, but still remember to assert their Englishness.
-

10. Examine the contribution of different novelists of Hindi in India.

- Ans.** 1. Bhartendu Harishchandra the pioneer of modern Hindi literature encourages many members of his circle of poets and writers to recreate and translate novels from other languages.
2. Srinivas Das' novel published in 1882 was titled Pariksha Guru.
 3. It cautioned young men of well-to-do families against the dangerous influence of bad company and consequent loose morals.
 4. The writings of Devaki Nandan Khatri created a novel-reading public in Hindi.
 5. It was with the writings of Premchand that the Hindi novel achieved excellence. He began writing in Urdu then shifted to Hindi.
-

Multiple Choice Questions

Q.1: - What is an 'Epistolary novel'?

- (a) Novel written in the serious of letters.**
- (b) Novel based on a biographical account**
- (c) Novels written in poetic verse**
- (d) None of these.**

Ans.(a) Novel written in the serious of letters.

Q.2: - It is truth universally acknowledged that a single man in possession of a good fortune must be in want of a wife. The above lines have been illustrated from the novel

—

- (a) Pride and Prejudice (b) Mayor of caster bridge**
- (c) Pamela (d) Treasure Island**

Ans.(a) Pride and Prejudice

Q.3: - Who wrote 'Hard Times'?

- (a) Charles Dickens (b) Walter Scott**
- (c) Thomas Hardy (d) Emile Zola**

Ans.(a) Charles Dickens

Q.4: - What did "Kissa Goi" means—

- (a) The art of story telling (b) Moralizing**

(c) Slave Trade (d) Vagabond

Ans.(a) The art of story telling

Q.5: - The first novel to be serialized was—

(a) Hard Times (b) Oliver Twist

(c) Pickwick papers (d) Mayor of Casterbridge

Ans.(c) Pickwick papers

Q.6:-The first Indian novel was written in—

(a) Malayalam (b) Bhojpuri

(c) Punjabi (d) Marathi

Ans. (d) Marathi

Q.7: - The first modern novel in Malayalam is –

(a) Sevasadan (b) Pariksha Guru

(c) Indulekha (d) Rajasekhara

Ans.(c) Indulekha

Q.8: - Who is the author of ‘Pamela’?

(a) Leo Tolstoy (b) Samuel Richardson

(c) Thomas Hardy (d) Charles Dickens

Ans.(b) Samuel Richardson

Q.9: - In which year was Emile Zola’s ‘Germinal’ published?

(a) 1584 (b) 1885 (c) 1886 (d) 1874

Ans.(b) 1885

Q.10:-Who wrote the famous novel 'Jungle Book'?

(a) Rudyard Kipling (b) R. L. Stevenson

(c) Hunt Jackson (d) Jane Austen28

Ans.(a) Rudyard Kipling

Short Answers Type Questions

Q.1: - "Novels were useful for both the colonial administrators and Indians in colonial India." Support the statement with example.

Ans.:- To colonial administration –

1. A source to understand native life and customs.
2. It helped to govern Indian society with various communities and castes.
3. Novels helped to know the domestic life dresses religious worships etc.
4. Some of the books were translated into English by British administrators or Christian missionaries.

To Indians –

1. Indians used the novels as a powerful medium to criticize defects what they considered in the society and to suggest remedies.
2. To established relationship to its past.
3. To propagate their ideas about society.
4. It glorified the accounts of the past and helped in creating sense of National Pride among the readers.
5. Novels helped in creating a sense of collective belongingness on the basis of one's language.

Q.2: - Explain how did novels became a popular medium of entertainment among the middle class during late 19th century.

-
- Ans.:-** 1. The world created by novels were absorbing, believable and seemingly real.
2. While reading novels, The readers was transported to another person's world and began looking at life as it was experienced by the characters of the novel.
3. Novels allowed individuals the pleasure of reading in private as well as publicity.
4. The storied of novels were discussed in homes meetings or even in offices.

Q.3: - What were the advantages of serialized novels—

- Ans.:-**1. A story is published in installments, keeping the suspense for the next issue.
2. Serialization allowed readers to relish the suspense discuss the characters of a novel and live for weeks with their stories.
3. This was possible science the magazines were illustrated and cheap and affordable.

Q.4: - What were the advantages of vernacular novels?

- Ans.:-**1. They were written in the language of common people.
2. Vernacular novels produced a sense of shared world between diverse people of a nation.
3. Novels also draw from different styles of languages. A novel may tale a classical language and combine it with the language of street to make them all a part of vernacular that it uses.
4. Novels were read individually. Sometimes in groups also.²⁹

Long Answers Type Questions

Q.1:- Explain the contribution of Premchand in Hindi novels.

- Ans.:-**1. Munshi Premchand was one of the greatest literary figures of modern Hindi and Urdu literature.
2. He began writing in Urdu and then shifted to Hindi.
-

3. His novels lifted the Hindi novels from the realm of fantasy.
4. Premchand wrote on the realistic issues of the day i.e. communalism, corruption, zamindari, poverty and colonialism etc.
5. He wrote in traditional art of “Kissa - Gai”.

Q.2: - How ‘Industrial Revolution’ was reflected in the novels?

Ans.: -1. When Industrial Revolution began factories came up, business profits increased but workers faced problems.

2. Cities expanded in an unregulated way and were filled with over worked and unpaid workers.
3. Deeply critical of these developments, novelists such as Charles Dickens wrote about terrible effects of industrialization on people’s lives and characters.
4. His novel ‘Hard Times’ depicts a fictional industrial town as a grim full of machinery, smoking chimneys and rivers polluted.
5. Dickens criticized not just the greed for profit but also the ideas that reduced human beings into simple instruments of production.
6. Dickens’ ‘Oliver Twist’ is the tale of poor orphan who lived in a world of petty criminals and beggars. Oliver was finally adopted by a wealthy man and lived happy ever after.
7. Emili Zola’s ‘Germinal’ was written on the life of a young miner but it ends up in despair. It didn’t have happened like Oliver Twist of Dickens.

Worlds Famous Novel, Novelists and their work

Novelists	Novel	Main features
1.Potheri Kunhjanbu	Saraswativijayam	Caste oppression and importance of education for lower caste.
2. Rokeya Hissein	Sultan’s Dream	Wrote a satiric
	Durgesnandini Anandmath	Inspired political Movement

3. Bankimchandra		in India
4. Premchand	Sevasadav Rangabhoomi Godan Nirmala	Raised social issues
5. Devkinandan Khatri	Chandra Kanta	A romance with fantasy
6. Daniel Defoe	Robinson Crusoe	Favored colonialism
7. R.L. Stevenson	Treasure Inland	Praised the work done by colonizers ³⁰
8. Jane Austen	Pride and prejudice	Wrote about women in rural society
9. Thomas Hardy	Mayor of Caster bridge	Wrote about traditional rural communities of England.