Pearl Sydenstricker Buck was an American writer and novelist. As the daughter of missionaries she spent most of her life before 1934 in China. Her novel The Good Earth was the best selling fiction in 1931 and 1932. In 1938 she was awarded the Noble Prize in Literature "For her truly epic descriptions of peasant life in China and for her biographic masterpieces." On 30th January 1948 India witnessed the tragic assassination of Mahatma Gandhia the Birlia House in New Debil. Naturam Vinayak Godse was his assassination of Nahatma Gandhia the Birlia House in New Debil. Naturam Vinayak Godse was his and teachings touched people outside India and inspired movements for civil rights and freedom across the world. He has inspired people around the world and Pearl

world and Pearl
S.Buck, the American writer and novelist was one
among them. In her words: "Mahatma Gandhi car
and stood at the door of India's destitute millions,

and stood at the door of India's destitute millions, clad as one of themselves."

I. Answer the following questions

I. According to Pearl S. Buck, ______ is the only commonsense of human beings.

a violence b. Fearlessness c. non violence d. Silence Ans: Non-violence

J. When wind confusion and entanglements because these are failed of _______.

I. When wind confusion and entanglements because these violences of the providence of the provi

a. Violence
Conscience
Ans: Simple truth
II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or

two:

1. What is more powerful than bombs and weapons?
The force of a great good spirit.

2. Why did the people believe in Gandhi?
He put his words into practice and people saw this

was true.

3. What does the world long for?

3. What does the world long for?
The world longs for peace and peacemakers
4. Who are the lot referred to as the lovers of violence?
The ignorant, stupid, the inventors of atom bombs, the generals, the captains, the sergeants and the little soldiers.
5. What is the fate of those who rebel against the lovers of violence?

J. Why do the inventors of atom bombs love

1. Why do the inventors of atom bombs love

violence? Atom bombs bring epic destruction. It is the stupid

Atom bombs bring epic destruction. It is the stupid, ignorant man's response to all that he fears, all that he hates and to all those who rebel against him. They think the world is a better place when everything is replied with 'war'. The inventors of atom bombs are those who use it to ininocent people and powers nations. Mahatma Gandhi strongly rejected protests

mation. Mahatura Gandhi strongly rejected protests by means of violence and highly recommended non-violence to the void autom. He confronted violence as the gravest sin, for violence only brings more violence. Gandhi famously said. "An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind."

2. What proves Gandhi's righteousness?

Gandhi was truth. He kases he was right and the world wind was truth. He kases he was right and the world rejit. Truth is simple to follow. The followers of violence distort truth and simple truths are feared. The world no more needs violence, harder of quartels but peace and peacemakers. Non-violence was the ultimate ruth to which Gandhi was inclined. His principles and teachings made sense to the common people. His was the voice of the many Indiants. His life exemptified wherever he taught his followers. In thur commanded his greateness. He was indeed a simple man with great

the voice of the many Indians. His life exemplified whateve he taught his followers. In that contained his greatness. He was indeed a simple man with great visidom.

3. What will happen if Gandhi's assassin is released? Pearl S Buck comes up with a non-violent punishment for the assassin of Gandhi. She says he should be the second of the property of the second of the property of the second o

loved to forgive.

IV. Answer the following in about 300 words:

1. Discuss Pearl S. Buck's portrayal of Mahatma
Gandhi in her essay.

Gandhi in her essay.

On the death of Candhi, Pandii Jawaharlal Nehru mourned: "the light has gone out of our lives and there is darkness, we spewhere "He was a man of great visionary to bring India forward. Gandhi was only one. His voice was single, gentle and full of wisdom. It was the voice of conscience in our troubled lives. Gandhi was only the work of the work of work. He knew he was right and the world knew he was right, even his morderer faver he was right. the voice of conscience in our troubled lives. Candidi was truth. He have he was right and the world knew he was right. Truth is simple to follow. The followers of violence to follow. The followers of violence to make the followers of violence to make the followers of violence to more needs violence, harred or quarrels but peace and peacemarkers. Non-violence through Ahimsa and Satyagnha were the ultimate truth to which Gandhi was inclined. His principles and teachings made sense to the common people. His was the voice of the many Indians. His life exemplified whater he taught his followers. In that contained his greatness. The lovers of violence often do not realize that great words and great teachings are etched into society in positive ways. Gandh his done his part. Though the indominable figure is out of our lives, it is the people of India who must keep whis qualities and follow it in their lives and move India forward. As Albert Einstein scarce believe that such as one as this even in flesh and blood walked upon this earth. "That was his delisposition. He did not wish punishment even for his enemies. Gandhi was often in prison and he might not wish his murderer confined to a prison His life was tideal, a perfect example for everyone to look on. He was the 'great leader' of 'moral and right'.

**PREAMBER TO THE CONSTITUTION OF

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF

PREAMBLE TO THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA Introduction

The Preamble of Indonutries as it is deliborate, and the train reason behind it is that if gives a brief view of who made the constitution, what is its source and who made the constitution, what is its source and what are the sanctions behind it is that if gives a brief view of who made the constitution, what is its source and what are the sanctions behind it. What is the nature of what polity which is sought to be established by the Constitution and what are its goals and objective? The Preamble does not grant any power but it gives direction and purpose to the Constitution. The Preamble cobing the whole Constitution. The Preamble contains the fundamental of constitution. Are grant the nature of the Indian Polity, the Preamble to the Constitution declares India to be a Sovereiga.

Socialist, Secular Democratic Republic. The term Sovereiga denotes that India is subject to no external authority and that the staft has power to legislate on any subject in conformity with constitutional

limitations. The term Democratic signifies that India has a responsible and parliamentary form of government which is accommisted on a elected legislature. The Supreme Court has declared democracy as the basic feature of the Constitution. The term Republic demotes that the lead of the state is not a New York of the Constitution. The term Republic demotes that the lead of the state is not a As to the grand objectives and socio-economic goals, the achieving of which the Indian Polity has been established, the are stated in the Preumble. These are to secure all its citizens social, economic and political justice liberty of thoughts equality of status and opportunity, and to promote among the fracturity so as to secure dignity of the individual and unity as integrity of the Nation.

Exercises
I. Answer the following questions:

What does the term "preamble" m L Answer the following questions:

1. What does the term "preamble" mean?

a. Conclusion b. preface c. post script d. closing comment
Ans: Preface

2. Who was the chairman of the Constituent Assembly? a. Dr.

S. Radhakrishanh Dr. Rajendra Prasad

c. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar d. H.C. Mukherjee Ans: Dr. Rajendra

Prasad Prasad

3. The Constitution of India derives its authority

Amendment Act-1976 a. 44"

The Preamble is the essence of the constitution.

2. What are the new words added to the preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act-1976?

... Socialist, secular and Integrity.

3. What are the objectives of the Constitution set by the

To secure to all its citizens social, economic and political

3. What are the objectives of the Lonstitution set by the Preamble?

To secure to all its citizens social, economic and political justice, likerly of thought.

To secure to all its citizens social, economic and political justice, likerly of thought.

In the present of the present social security of the land with a state of the present social security and integrity of the Nation.

Ill. Answer the following Questions in a paragraph:

1. The significance of Preamble in the constitution of India. The term preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the constitution. The significance of the Preamble less is components. It embodies the source of the Constitution i.e., the people of India. The terms sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic in the Preamble suggests the nature of the state. The ideals of justice, liberly, equality and fraternity reflect the objectives of the Constitution. The independence of India earned through struggle for independence in Grade sare aimed to be secured by the incorporation of the word 'socialist' in the Preamble by the A2nd Amendment. To emphasize these values the Constitution framers have resorted to the use of the concepts like justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. The unity and integrity of the nation is sought to secured in the Preamble and by the provisions of fundamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution. The Preamble embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution. The Original Provisions of India.

The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution or defense of the Preamble les in its Preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution or of the Preamble les in its Preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution or of the Preamble les in its Preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution of the Preamble refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution or preface to the Constitution or preface to the

Constitution of India. The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution. The significance of the Preamble lies in its use unstitution. The significance of the Preamble lies in its components. It embodies the source of the Constitution Le, the people of India. The terms sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic and republic in the Preamble suggest the nature of the state. The ideas of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity reflect the objectives of the Constitution. It also contains November 26, 1949 as the date of adoption of the Indian Constitution.

reflect the objectives of the Constitution. It also contains November 26, 1249 as the date of adoption of the Indian Constitution.

The philosophy of the Indian Constitution is reflected in the Preamble. The independence of India earned through struggle for independence is sought to be emphasized by the use of the word Sovereign' in the Preamble. The Gandhain ideals are aimed to be accured by the incroparation of the was the same amendment inserted the word Socials' to reflect the secular nature of Indian Society. The word 'Republic' in the Preamble indicates that India has an elected head, though Indirectly elected, the Indian President is the Onice of the people of India. These values are further strengthened by the word 'Preamble indicates that India has an elected head, though Indirectly elected, the Indian President is the Onice of the people of India. These values are further strengthened by the word 'Penceratic' in the Preamble To emphasize these values the Constitution framers have resorted to the use of the concepts like justice, liberty, equality and fraetriny's, Social, encomnic and political justice are to be secured through the provision of Fundamental Rights. Liberty's guaranced to the individuals through the provision of Fundamental Rights. Userby is guaranced to the individuals through the provision of Provisions of Indiamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution. The use of these words in the Preamble and by the rovisions of Indiamental duties and single citizenship in the Constitution. The claim that the constitution is popular acceptance ever since it came into force.

The very first sentence of the preamble declares India to be a Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic. The term's vovereign' implies that India is internally supreme and externally free.

sovereign Sociants reprincing the Reprincing Society and implies that India is internally supreme and externally free. State authority of India is supreme over all men and all associations within India's territorial boundary. This is India's internal sovereignty. The terms socialist and secular were adde to the Preamble by 42nd amendment in 1976. Secularism is a internal sovereggity. The terms socialist and secular were added to the Premathe by 42rd amendment in 1976. Secularism is a glaring necessity in India's socio-political context. Inhabited by people of all faths, it is imperative that India does not accept any religion as the state-religion, India's secularism ensures that religious minorities do not suffer from a sense of inferiority that religious minorities do not suffer from a sense of inferiority terms. The increase of the state of the stat hereditary prescriptive rights. In India every office of the sate from the highest to the lowest is open to every crizen. Any crizen may occupy any office on the basis of merit. Thus, teaching of the sate is not hereditary as in England, nor is it based on military power as in dicuttorial regimes. To build up an ideal demonexy, the Phermible emphasizes pastice, library, equally mad faternity as policial facility and continued to the control of the cont

the dignity of the individual and unity of the nation. One should however note that a fraiental feeling among Indians would grow only in proportion to the trainization of the ideas of justice, litherty and equality. Sandar Hasan Manto is an Urda short story writer who were about the command kildings of 1947. His stories are best known to have independence in 1947. He produced 22 collections of short stories, a novel, flux series of ratio plays, three collections of essays, two collections of personal sketches. Much of his writings are translated into English.

Collections of personal sec...
English.
Summary
The greatest of Manto's 1947 stories is 'Toba Tek Singh'. The mortest of Manto's 1947 stories are resulted by the Manto asylone and the Manto asylone are resulted by the resulted by the Manto asylone are resulted by the Manto asyl Engissa.

Samuais of Manto's 1947 stories is 'Toba Tek Singh'. The madness that has gripped the subcontinent permeates even the hundic asylums and the great decision makers of the two countries decide that since there has been such a transfer of populations as well as assets, it is only logical that non-Muslim lumatics should be reported to India and Muslin lumatics in India transferred to Pakistan. On the day of the great to the control of the properties of the properties of the control of the properties of the two more of the Singh in Pakisan Fingh, who rethuses to leave because he wants to stay where he was born and where his family lived, the town of Toba Tek Singh in Pakisan Fungh, who rechange takes place at the common border of the two countries. They my to push him neither in India nor in Pakistan, but in Toba Tek Singh. They let him stay standing in no-man 's-land because they tell each other that he is only a harmless old man. As the morning breaks, Bishan Singh screamy just once, falls and dies. "There, behind the barbed wire, on the other hand lay Pakistan In between on a bit of earth, which had no name, lay Toba Tek Singh."

Annual Company of State Company of State

himself to the Quite-evacian. Its mean and Casgue.

4. Why did Hindu lawyer in Asylum go mad?

He loved a girl and when Partition came; Amritsar, where his beloved was, belonged to India and he was in Labore, Pakistan.

5. What was Bishan Singh's question to the man who believed that he was Gord Bishan Singh saked him where was Toba Tek Singh, in Pakistan of India.

Pakistan or India.

6. How did the Muslim friend from Toba Tek Singh who came to visit
Bishan Singh introduce himsel? Bishan Singh introduce himself?

He did not introduce himself. He started the conversation talking about Bishan Singh's family. It is understood that he is a close friend of the

family,

"A What was the response of the Anglo-Indian inmates of the asylum,
when they realized the English had given Hindustan Freedom?
They were not elated by the news. In fact they were worried if they
won't get English breakfasts and must be forced to eat Indian chapatti.
S. Explain' In the middle on a stretch of land that had no name, lay
Toba Tek Singh!
In the border of the two countries, Bishan Singh was allowed to stand in
a no-man's -land as he neither wanted to swo to Hindustan nor the
guards allowed him to Pakistan. Finally next morning he was found

guards allowed him to Pakistan. Finally next morning he was found dead there.

9. What is the significance of the asylum in the story?
Manto wanted to show real madness is not within the lunatic asylum but with those who trouble the innocents in the name of communalism. III. Answer the following in a paragraph
1. Identity in Toka Tek Singh
Manto brings alive the most traumatic episode in the history of the subcontinent. He brings out the confusion prevailing at the time of separation. Manto 5: Toka Tek Singh manify focuses on the fear of lost identities at the time of forced morbidity. Many immates of the lunatic asylum find it hard to understand when they are asked to move. When the news of Partition reached the lunatic asylum, the immates reacted differently. Most of them did not even understand the constant rigaranced of Hindustan Pakistan Pakistan Pakistan Pakistan Pitalsian is Hindustan. They showed their in the maybum did not know where on earth is Hindustan. They showed their

assuming all sealines and the control of the contro

IV. Answer the tonowing questions in about 300 works:

1. Consider luncary as a metaphor of communalism.

India was a land where the Hindus, Muslims and the Sikhs lived in unity, peace, harmony and brotherhood. Because of the divide and rule policy of the British, seeds of communalism were thrown to the hearts

of the people. The power hunger politics made many to leave their land and home and be refugees on the other side. Thousands were killed on both sides. Manto takes a deached stance and handly criticizes Partition. He is neither in favour of India nor of Pakistan. The lunaties in the asylum do not even know what is Pakistan and why they should leave. Hented discussions take place in the asylum. One man thinks Pakistan is a place in India where they into the partition of the payment of the payment

communalism.

2. Analyze Toba Tek Singh as a caustic satire on the absurdity of partition 2. Analyze Toba Tek Singh as a caustic satire on the absundity of partition Statries is the use of humour, irony exageration or ridicule to expose and criticize people's stupidity of vices. Satire is the best weapon to attack an show the stupidity of a government. Manto skillfully does this in his shor story Toba Tek Singh by making its setting a luntatic asylum in Lahore. Through the innocent protests and glibberish of the innumets of the asylum knamto makes us realize real lunacy is with the government who pluck out this religious divide. What meaning has religious gained over love and brotherhood? Oldy questions remain at the expense of common people's lives. Manto's short story is a piece to think about for all times. Madness used as a metaphor to shell fight on the aboutfly of the whole exercise of Partition. Let us promise we won't repeat history.

Rabindranath Targore was one of the prominent figures of nineteenth century Bengal. India. In addition to his many sided literary activities, he was also interested in the common people and worked for social reform. He started an experimental school at Shantinketan where he tried his Upanishadic ideals of education. He was also a part of the Indian Nationalist Movement. For the world he became the wice of India's spiritual heritage, and for India to the Indian Nationalist Shovement of the world he became the wice of India's spiritual heritage, and for India Indian Nationalist Common Common

he states the need for freedom to begin from each and ever and then it could be felt in the airs.

1. Answer the following questions
1. In which year did Tagore win the Nobel Prize? a. 1913

Inandamath
Answer the following questions in a sentence or two:

A. Antonumental II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two:

1. What is meant by the phase "Pupper's World?"

1. What is meant by the phase "Pupper's World?"

2. What does the phase "beckoining call of the finture" refer to?

Future promises India, freedom and independence and brighter years ahead.

3. What is referred to as "burden of ages?"

It refers to old customs and conventions, social evils, colonization etc.

4. Explain the figure of speech used in the line, "burden of ages, bending your head, breaking your back."

Personification (India is compared to an old human). Also there is alliteration in the words burden bending, break, back.

II. Answer the following questions in a paragraph:

1. Inages of Colonialism in "Freedom"

1. Inages of Colonialism in "Freedom"

alliteration in the work burden bending, break, back.

III. Answer the following questions in a paragraph:

1. Images of Colonialism in "Freedom"
Tagore's "Freedom" set at intelopitional scenario of India under British rule.
The call for urgency of freedom is evident throughout the poem, and this call for freedom is demanded through various images of colonized India. India but also to earlier colonizers like the Dutch. French and Portuguese. India is but also to earlier colonizers like the Dutch. French and Portuguese. India is but also to earlier colonizers like the Dutch. French and Portuguese. India is compared to an Old woman, the motherland, who has bend due to the burden of age old customs and social evils she is carrying. Due to continuous overpowering of foreign powers her back is breaking. In the following lines India is even compared to a sail boat aimlessly floating and also to a pupper duncing to the instructions of thoughtess master.

2. Patriotism a theme in Tagore's "Freedom's located to the the motherland to free from fear, from the shackles of oppression, from fear of the outsiders. The runder experiences the weight of colonial powers from which Tagore seeks to save his beloved country. Tagore's patriotism permeates this poem as he decrise the "master" beneath whom his "motherland" serves as a "pupper"-but in ruth as a slave.

Freedom is a participate one of the proper of the customer of the proper of th

progress.
India should have the courage to throw away the White establishmen мом вамом наve the courage to throw away the White establishments because they are least bothered about the welfare of Indians. Unless we shake of this fear, the shackles that tie us to darkness and ignorance will bind us even harder. An unreal life is being led under the nule of foreigners in one's own land. Tagore makes use of appropriate metaphors to evoke patriotics spirit in the reader.

Introduction

Chief Scattle (c 1780—June 7, 1866) was a chief of Duwamish tribe of the

Introducing in the control of the control of Diswards in the Control of Diswards in the Control Seattle (c. 1780—Inne 7, 1866) was a chief of Diswards Seattle. In 1854, the government of the United States of America made a noffer for a large area of Indian land and promised a "reservation" for the Indian people. Chief Seattle's reply to the proposal—the prose passage named. The End of Living and the Beginning of Survival"—remains a most beautiful and profound statement on environment and related issues. There is a great deal of controversy surrounding the speech of 1854. There are many conflicting debates on the speech of the control of the speech of the control of the peech of the control of the speech of th debates over its very existence Summary
This is an inspiring speech delivered by Chief Seattle, a Native Am

debates over its very existence. Summary
This is an inspiring speech delivered by Chief Seattle, a Native American leader, as a response to an offer made by the President of the United States to buy their land. He feels and argues that it is impossible to buy or sell natural resources like air, water and land because we do not come them. They are a part of the carth and the earth is a part of other own them. They are a part of the earth and the earth is a part of them. Even the souls of the Native Americans do not leave their land. Instead, they make it their permanent residence, unlike in the belief systems of mainstream religions. In short, the earth is no an inanimate tract of land, but a living presence to be treated with love, care, respect and feur. But the worldview of white men is entirely different. For them, it is no hoject to be tamed, conquered and exploited to the full, until it ceases to be useful. For Native Americans, on the courtary, all natural phenomena are their own sublings. It is true that the President has promised to take care of them like a father. He has also promised to take care of them like a father. He has also promised to take care of them like a father. He has also promised to give them a special area where they can continue living with all designed to the care of the second of the second of the care of the second of the second of the second of the care of the second of the s precious to Him and to narm the earth is to neap contempt on the creator. Destiny is a mystery to the Native Americans too, but they do realize that the changed environment marks the end of living and the beginning of survival.

Comment
I thought by noted that from the 1860s to the 1930s, under
the Foderal Homestead Act, the American government
allocated at low or no cost some 24d million acres of that
allocated at low or no cost some 24d million acres of that
of Native Americans for farm homesteads to about 1.5
million people, almost entirely from the white population.
One can argue that animism—the belief that non-human
entires have also souls—informs the speech though its
believed that the Chief embraced Roman Catholicism in
1820 souls with the belief of a poorle almost directly.

believed that the Chief embraced Roman Canholicism in 1848. It is obvious that the beliefs of a people almost directly impact on their attitude to nature and other peoples. For example, sacred groves in India remain miniature forest and because people are alive to the dangers of deforestation on because people are alive to the dangers of deforestation incur the writh of inscible snake gods! Whatever be the underpinning belief system, the net result is desirable: at least some parts of the land remain intact. Similar is the case of animals. Practically all religious groups consider certain animals holy or stantic. Irrespective of the attitudes, the final result is that these animals are shunned from habitats and carefully kept away from cultinary habits. The speech raises some interesting questions that deserve artitudes, the final result is that these animals are shumed from habitats and carefully kept away from cultinary habits. The speech raises some interesting questions that deserve deep contemplation. For example if problematizes untiropocentric philosophies and theologies. Have we, the humans, been divinely authorized to dominate the earth and all other organisms? Predictably, we cannot come up with a tailor-made answer. Attitudes vary (often so subtly that we cannot tell one from the other) from culture to culture, from religion to religion. The Biblical god veets to called the contemplation of the properties of the contemplation of the contemplation

a) French b) Enginsi C. Landerson.
Ans: Lushouseed
3. Whose translation of Chief Seattle's speech was published in Seattle Sunday star in 1887? Ans: Henri A hith Whom does Chief Seattle mean by the great chief in

Washington?

Ans: Great chief refers to the father of Chief Seattle

5. What does Seattle mean by the smoking iron horse?

Ans: The smoking iron horse refers to the train

6. To which tribe did Chief Seattle belong?

6. To which tribe did Chief Seattle belong?
Mars: Suquamish tribe
II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two:
II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two:
I. Why does Chief Seattle say that byving or selling the land is strange to Native Americans? Seattle says that boving their land will not be easy for the Great Chief in because this land is sacred to them. The shining water in the stransm and rivers is the Blood of their ancestors?
2. What are the different attitudes of the White's and Native Americans to the country of their birth?
The White treats his mother, the earth, and his brother, they as things to be bought, plundered sold like sheep or bright beads. But for Americans the country of their earth is sacred.

is sacred.

3. What does Seattle say about the cities of the white man The cities of the White man are full of din, frenzy and chaos and the sight of these cities pains their eyes.

4. What does the Native American see the rivers and the

earth? He says that every part of the earth is sacred to him and his people; they are a part of the earth and the earth is a part of them. For them rivers are brothers who quench their thirst. 5. What does Seattle want the white man to teach their children?

them. For them rivers are brothers who quench their thirst. 5. What does Seattle want the white man to teach their children?

5. What does Seattle want the white man to teach their children?

5. What does Seattle want the white men to each their children that the Seattle search and that each ghoody reflection in the clare water of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of his people. The water's murmar is the voice of his farber's faither.

6. What is the water's murmar whereas survival is the bate minimum mode of existence with many activities including hopes for a bright future whereas survival is the bate minimum mode of existence in which a being leading the seattle water of the seattle whereas the bate minimum mode of existence in which a being when seattle says what he is as savage, he means that the Whiteman is a savage and he does not understand, When Scattle says what he is as savage, he means that the Whiteman is a savage and he does not understand the sacred earth, reers, virues, sky, and the beasts and birds, there is no quiet place in the Whiteman's cities. He does not seem to notice the air he breathers, and like a man dying for many days, he is murb to the steach.

7. If all the beasts are gone man would die from a great loneliness of spirit. For whatever happens to the beasts, soon happens to man.

9. How does the Indian look upon water
According to them each ghostly reflection in the clear water of the lakes tells of events and memories in the life of their people. The water's murmar is the voice of their field of the conditions had by Seattle to sell his land to the rest election.

hers father.

What are the conditions laid by Seattle to sell his land.

10. What are use comments to the great chief
The Great Chief must keep the land apart and sacred, as a
place where the white man can go taste the wind. The
Whiteman must treat the beasts of this land as his brothers.
He must teach his children that the earth is the Redman's

mother

I. Answer the following questions in a paragraph

1. The different approaches of the Whites and the Native

mother

I. Answer the following questions in a paragraph

I. The different approaches of the Whates and the Native

The Spech of Seattle brings out the two world views on

environment which are diametrically opposed to each

other. The White settler is a representative of western

outlook on environment which places man above

everything. It is the authropocentric or human centered

concept of ecology. According to this theory, living bein

and the nonliving exist for the sake of man. In other won

it is the concept of shallow ecology that the white hold o

to. On the other hand, the Red Indiam speeks through the

author. Seattle strongly advocates the theory of all

author. Seattle strongly advocates the theory of all

All things are connected. "He asks the white settlers to

teach their children that the earth is our mother. Again," can'th does not belong to man; man belongs to the earth

... all

The Williams of the World Indians, Seatlle criticizes the Williams as stitute towards Mother earth. The Whiteman leaves his father's grave behind. He kidnaps the earth from his children. The earth is no this brother, but his enemy. His appetite devours the earth and leaves behind only a deers. He forgets his father's grave and his children's birth right. He treats his mother, the earth, and bis horbite, the sky as things to be bought, plundered, sold like sheep, or bright beads. There is no quiet place in the Whiteman's cities. There is no place to hear the unfurfing of leaves in spring, or the rustle of an insect's wings. The Whiteman does not seem to notice the air he breathes. Like a dying man, he is insensitive to the stench.

3. Comment on the passion and feelings conveyed in chief Seattle eyech
Chief Seattle feeds and argues that it is impossible to buy or sell natural resources like air, water and land because we do not won them. They are a gift. He says that every part of the earth is sacred to him and his people; they are a part of the earth and the earth is a part of them. Even the souls of the Native Americans do not leave their land. Instead, they make it their permanent residence, unlike in the belief systems of mainstream religions. In what, the earth is not an international control of the stream of the soul of

Americans, on the contrary, all natural phenomena their own siblings.

II. Answer the following questions in about 300 words

Summarize the major arguments in Chief Seattle's

words

I. Summarize the major arguments in Chief Seattle's speech
speech was a speech with the speech was the speech of the other Seattle argues that it is impossible to buy or sell
natural resources like air, water and land because we
do not own them. They are a divine gift. Every part of
the earth is sacred to him and his people; they are a
Native American to home a deve their land. Instead, they
make it their permanent residence, unlike in the helief
systems of mainstearen religions. In short, the earth is
not an inanimate tract of land, but a living presence to
be treated with low, care, respect and four. As far as
the white man is concerned, land is a mere houtile
territory to be tamed, conquered and exploited to the
full until it ceases to be useful any longer. For them it
is a huyable and sellable commodity unworthy of
human emotions. He has no religious, spiritual,
genealogical or eschalotogical associations to the land
and naturally there is nothing that ties the white man
down to it. Land is uniform all over the word and it is
a surface to build noisy cities on. Chief Seattle
justifiably lears that the white man's appenie would
justifiably lears that the white man's a spenie would
justifiably lears that the white man's a spenie would
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justifiably lears that the white man's a spenie would
justifiably lears that the white man's baselow not in the sales promised to take care of the
having man and the sales are missed. a surface to build noxy cities on. Chief Seattle jointifiably fear that the white mais a specitie would jointifiably fear that the white mais a specitie would jointifiably fear that the white mais a specitie would jointifiably fear that the President has promised to take care of the Native Americans like a father. He has also promised to give them a special area where they can continue living with all their tries, rinulas and other cultural practices. But still the sale is going to be difficult because the pangs involved in parting with such a dear and sarced place are acute. Seattle wants white men to teach their children that the land is sacred and invokable. He wants them to treat rivers and beasts as unoderation. Inadians have seen White men pollute rivers and shoot animals for the sake of fim. The reality is that every object in the nature is connected to each other. Whatever happens to animals and land will happen to us sooner or later. No one can escape this fate. The earth does not belong to us but we belong to the carth and all are bounded like family members. For his people thedin, frenzy and chaos of modern cities are a painful sight. For them simple pleasures of nature. Chief Seattle inordially and structurally dash that perhaps the problem is with hismed! and his people—they are unedexted, uncultured and uncivilized!

The holistic vision of the speech is retirented at the earth within a theological Innewerk. There is only one God grains. Unfortunally the white man has not they are undexted in the work of the same point of the people of nature. Chief Seattle inordially and structurally adds that perhaps the problem is with hismed! and his people—they are unedexted, uncultured and uncivilized!

The holistic vision of the speech is retirented at the end within a theological Innewerk. There is only one God nature. Chief Seattle is noted, uncultured and entively adds that perhaps the problem is with hismed! and his people—the seattle is people—the seattle is to be an order of the people of the people of

beginning of survival color of the color of

paragraph to development of the delicate relations that importance of nature and the delicate relations that more in 1940. Given Patel is an important presence in the history of modern finding nearly in English. He is opet, playwright and painter, as well as a doctor by profession. He has written three books of poetry (Poems, How Do You Withstand, Body and Mirrored) three plays (Pienes, Savaksa and Mr Behram), and held several exhibitions of his paintings in Indian and abroad. He lives in Murbane are and he does not pretend to be one. "writes scholar Sudesh Mirrored States and Mr Behram and and M Mishra. "Belonging to the same generation as (Adil) Jussawalla and (Arvind Krishna) Mehrotra, he is a p whose vision eludes simplistic modernist labels and Justawalla and (Avind Kirshan) Metrora, he is a poet whose vision choices simplatic modernist larbes and equations. "Mishra attributes this to the fact that Patel (tike poets Kamala Das and Jayanta Mahapatra) has never been a formal student of literature or linguistics. The enduring concerns in Patel's poetry are the besieged terrain of the human body, its frailty, absurdity and perivability; the vulgar social inequalities of caste and class that continue to assault post-independence India; the predictionem of the subaltern, perennially relegated to the sidelines of history and art; the duily catalogue of violence, conflict and pain that make up "the century's folk song;" the perpetual looming shadow of physical death; and a probing curiosity about what—if anything—lies beyond a world of fraught materiality. In the accompanying interview, Patel describes himself as "a profine more?" whose poetry reveals "a slightly sick concern with the body". This prosecupation is evident in Patel's poetic terrain (evoked time and again with borrified but rapt fascination): a world of nerve endings and twicters, ragged filter and vein, guarted root and leprous hide, pervaded by the overwhelmingly organic odours of sex, decision of the control of the co

Exercises
I. Answer the following questions
1. In which collection was the poem "On Killing a Tree"

I. In which collection was the poem "On Killing a Tree" originally published? a. Poems According to him, it will take too much time to kill a tree. It is not just a simple jab: a quick stab or blow: to do the job.
 2. Why does the poet say that a simple job of the knife will not kill a tree?

2. Why does the poet say that a simple job of the knife will not kill a rec?

It is not so easy to kill a tree because the tree has grown over a period of time, taking in from the earth, sun, air, and water.

3. Why does the poet try to teach as how to kill a tree?

If not approach peoperly the tree can grow from its roots again. Here through succusan and irrouy the poet implies his anger. Here through succusan and irrouy the poet implies his anger. What does the poet say of the resilizatory power of trees?

The bleeding bank of the tree will heal and it will rise and grow to its former size from its roots.

5. What does the poet used by anchoring earth and earth eave being symbolic of the womb.

White the root remains hidden in the cave of Mother Earth, even though Man may attack the tree, his reach is limited. He even to said within the earth, the tree will not be seriously injured or damaged. At some point Man seems to get this, and so he targets the part of the reet that holds the severe connection between the source of life and the tree, the root.

(What does the per mean by the strength of the tree exposed? The strength of the tree lies in its roots, which the poet ads to appear out in order to kill the tree. Thus, the planse "the strength of any out in order to the root of the tree being cuposed to sandjely and air." A What foods the poet mean by the strength and air.

What does the poet mean by the statin "and then it is

to sunlight and air.

7. What does the poet mean by the last line "and then it is

done?"
Then the poet concludes the poem with the phrase: "It is done."
That brief statement encompasses the triumphant tone of the
humans who have at last succeeded in killing the tree.

8. What is the tone of Gieve Patel's poem On Killing a Tree.
Sarcaum and irous,
Sarcaum and irous,
Comment on the imagery of the bleeding bank.
Comment on the order of the special trickle off which is
comment to thool.

Once the tree is chopped its say will trickle off which is compared to blood.

Once the tree is chopped its say will trickle off which is compared to blood.

The step by step process needed for killing a tree.

Gieve Patel successfully explains the process of cutting a tree.

Gieve Patel successfully explains the process of cutting a tree.

It should not be done using a knife but it is to be hacked and chopped. That is not enough as new sprouts will come out of it, so it should be pulled out from its roots, It is to be roped, fied and pulled out, snapped out from the earth. Then it must be put to scored and choke under the sun, thereby trowning.

2. Why it is not an easy plot to fill a tree?

It is not so easy to kill a tree?

It is not succeed in doing so by just a "jub", a stroke of a knife. In a been nourished by the very elements of existence, earth, wind, water and air. So, in pitting himself against a tree, in a sense, a human pits himself against at tree, in a sense, a human pits himself against at these elements that have essens, a home he hanguage of the norm.

this continued the strength of the point at the strength of th

IV. Answer the following questions in about 300 words

1 "On Killing a Tree" describes man cruelty and violence

future generations.

IV. Answer the following questions in about 300 words

1. "On Killing a Tree" describes man cruelty and violence to nature discuss.

Gieve Patel sarcastically explains the process of cutting a tree as a voice against cutting trees in his poem On Killing a Tree. Though the poet employs skillul process of killing a tree, he is read to the process of the street of the process of killing a tree, he is represented by the tree. He gives a total description of the annihilation of a tree. Man's greed is not quenched by the mere physical process of killing a tree. The tree which symbolizes hauter has grown slow that the same to tall it mere. The tree which symbolizes hauter has grown slow that the same to kill it mere to kill it he one in a "simple jab of the kraite" but it is to be hacked and chopped. That is not enough as new sprouts will come out of it, or is should be pulled out from its root in the carth. Then it must be put to scorch and choke under the sun, therether the process of human greedness. This greediness to wealth has made man concerns are less important. He does not think of preserving this carth first frowing for coming generations. His cruelties continue when the tree log is left to scorch and burn in the sun. The poom is also about the endless generations. He reutelities continue when the tree log is left to scorch and burn in the sun. The poom is also about the endless generations. He reutelities continue when the tree log is left to scorch and burn in the sun. The poom is also about the endless generations. His cruelties continue when the tree log is left to scorch and burn in the sun. The poom is also about the endless generations. His cruelties continue when the tree log is left to scorch and burn in the sun. The poom is also about the endless generations. His cruelties continue when the tree log is left to scorch and burn in the sun. The bome is also about the endless ge

greed.

brother Israel Joshus is also a writer.

Summary

Ziateh is the pet goat of the family. Reuven decides to sell

Ziateh to the town butcher Feyvel as it has become old and
gave little milk and mostly because the family warned money to
celebrate for Hamakkin which is near. When Aarron the eldest
boy bound a rope around Ziateh's neck it is sood as patiently and
have always fed him and have never harmed him. It was a little
confused when it was taken along the road to the town because
thas never been ded that way before, On the day Ziateh is
being taken to the town the family grieves. Aarron takes it to the
warned than the way through the snow. Luckily they
find a large hay sake and make room to shelter inside it so that
they are protected from the untwilent weather outside. For three
continuous days they stay three and in these three days Aarron
continuous days they stay three and in these three days Aarro
continuous days they stay three and in these three days Aarro
continuous days they stay three and in these three days Aarro
continuous days they stay three and in these three days Aarro
continuous days they stay three and in these three days Aarro

they are protected from the turbulent weather outside. For the continuous days they stay there and in these three days Aaron realizes that his love for Zhatch has grown into an inseparable bond and she seems like family to his has saved him by Aaron decides not to self Zhatch as she has as seed him by Aaron decides not to self Zhatch as she has as seed him by grateful for Aaron for saving her from the heavy stow and providing her ample hay. After their return home Zhatch is treated majestically.

xercises
Answer the following questions:
. How does Aaron react to his father's decision to sell Zlatch? He is sad How does Aaron react to his father's decision to sell Zlateh but still obeys his father's wishes.
 What does Aaron recognize from his stay in the haystack? Zlateh is his friend and cannot be sold.

. Aaron gets lost because____inow covers the road

b. Why does the father want to sell Zlateh?

4. Why does the father want to sell Zlatch? The family needs money to celebrate Hanukkah II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two: 1. Why was it a oble year for Reuven the furrier? That year the winter has been slow and relatively mild, and there has been little need of a firrier's service.
2. What was the family's response when Reuven asked Aaron to take the event to towar?

2. What was the family's response when recure a seed a continuous goat to town?

Leah, the mother wheel the tears from her eyes. Aaron's younger sisters, Anna and Mirian, cried loudly, some beings?

She knew that they always, fold her and never did any harm.

4. Why was Zhalea atosished when Aaron led her out on the town road?

Zhateh has never been led in the direction to the town before.

5. When did Aron realize that he was no longer traveling on the road?

Beneath the thick snow Aaron's boots touched the softness of plowed field.

5. When did Aaron reauze una wear and the Beneath the thick snow Aaron's boots touched the softness of plowed field.

6. What looked like a 'snow clad hill'? A large stack of hay 7. Why did Aaron realize that the haystack could save them? Aaron was a 'ulliage boy and he knew it is always warm in a hay stack.

8. What did Aaron do to breathe inside the hay stack?

8. What did Aaron do to breathe inside the hay stack?

8. What did Aaron do to breathe inside the hay stack?

8. What did Aaron do to breathe inside the hay stack?

2. Stack is a painter, good natured goan deager to reward Aaron and how does it fit with what you have already learn about Zlatch?

2. Stale his a painter, good natured goan. She wanted to show that Aaron for bringing her to a home, made of food and she was happy to give Aaron her milk.

10. What do you understand from the way Aaron and Zlatch communicated with each other? Each wanted to show their gratitude for saving each other lives from the stormy snowfall.

11. How many days did Aaron and Zlatch spend inside the haystack?

3 days

3 days 12. What were Aaron's dreams about while he was staying inside the haystack? He dreamed of green fields, trees covered with blossoms, clear brooks ? ned of green fields, trees covered with blossoms, clear brooks,

haystace?

He dreamed of green fields, trees covered with blossoms, clear brooks, and singing brits.

II. Answer the questions in a paragraph:

I. The circumstances that compelled Reuven to decide on selling Zlatch.

I. The circumstances that compelled Reuven to decide on selling Zlatch.

I. The circumstances that compelled Reuven to decide on selling Zlatch been little need of a furirer's service. It was the time of Hannkkah and the family had little money to celebrate the festival. With much besiation Reuven decided to sell Zlatch to Feyer for eight guiden.

Z. The communication between Aaron and his goat.

During the four days sheltering in a stack of hay Zlatch realized there was an inseparable bond between him and his goat. He felt londy and missed his family, He had always lowed Zlatch but now she seemed to be like a sister. He wanted to talk to someone and started talking to Zlatch. To every sentence Aaron made she just replied in her single sound "mana". She can't speak but she understood what Aaron told her. Her language consisted of only one sound, but many meanings.

3. Compare the character of Zlatch and Aaron.

Zlatch is the family pet goat. It is so bonded with the family members. It is patient and good-natured. Zlatch trusted human beings because she knew that they always felbe read never did any harm. It believes so because no one in the family has caused any harm to it. Aaron doesn't want to self Zlatch, but he has to obly his fafter who has decided to self-understanced and the self-understanced and self-understanced and the self-under

want to sell Zlatch, but he has to obey his father who has decided to sell Zlatch off for eigh guidned. Zlatch moncently follows. Auron through the unfamiliar road to town. After their challenging way out of snow they are both grateful to each other.

Are no hollowed out a nee for himself and the goat. He also breed a window through the hay and snow and kept the passage clear. Zlatch was hungry and eagerly ate the hay around. Aaron ate the two silees of bread and cheese that he had with him. He was still hungry and drank his goat's milk. When he felt lonely he would talk to Zlatch and she would reply with her usual "mans". At night the snow had blocked up the window. He dreamed of summers while in the haystack.

5. The change of weuther in Singer's Zlatch the goat. In the beginning of the story it is said that year the winter was mild. It in the beginning of the story it is said that year for Reuven. But on the day Zlatch was taken to sell, there of the dry weather there would be poor harvest of winter grain. It was a had year for Reuven. But on the day Zlatch was taken to sell, there occurred heavy snow storm continuously for three days. Though the three days of snow storm continuously for three days. Though the three days of snow storm was difficult for Zlatch and Auron, it turned out to bring good days for him and his family. Zlatch was saved and they decided to never sell it off, the bond between Auron and Zlatch give even extraograf. It also conveys that the windy snowy days are to bring good for the peasants and the

the bond between Auron and Zlaich grew even stronger. It also conveys that the windy snowy days are to bring good for the peasants and the furier.

I. Answer the following in about 300 words

1. Critically examine the man-animal bond as portayed in Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-animal love in his short Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-animal rove in his short Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-animal rove in his short Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-animal rove in his short Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-animal rove in his short Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-animal rove in his short Issac Bashevis. Singer beautifully portago yar man-benging should be man plot he seem to short yar which is heart. When Amora the delete by bound a rope around Zlaich is neck it stood as patiently and good naturedly as ever. It trusted himan beings because they have always fed inn and has never harmed him. It because it has never been led that way before. On the day Zlaich is being taken to the town the family gives Aaron takes it to the rown and there occurs a heavy snow storm. Both Auron and Zlaich couldn't make their ways through the soon. Luckly they find a large hay stack and make room to shelter inside it so that they are protected from the turbulent of Zlaich. For three continuous days they say there and in these three days bond and she seems like family to him. Though he feels lonely and aloof from his family he starts talking to Zlatch as if she understands everything. She does understand everything. She does understand ever though her reply by is an single sound, "masaa". Her language has only one soom but many meanings. Auron decides not to sell Zlatch as he has saved him by providing her from the heavy sow on adaptovish beto sunderstand ever though the reply by is an single sound, "masaa". Her language has only one soom but many meanings. Alron decides not to sell Zlatch as it has saved him by providing her

The components of the devastating weaknesses of the university learning, according to Rich. According to Rich, one of the devastating weaknesses of the university learning has been its almost total neglect of women's experience and thought from the curriculum, and its exclusion of women as members of the academic community.

What is the difference between to claim an education and to receive

3. What is the difference between to claim an education and to receive an education? The difference between to claim an education and to receive an education? The difference between to claim an education is that one is acting and another is being acted-upon, and for women it can literally mean the difference between life and death.
4. Why did the women students and teachers demand for the introduction of women's studies courses?
The women students and teachers demand for the introduction of women's studies courses to claim a women-directed education.
5. How does Adriemen Rich define "taking responsibility towards yourselves", from the feminists perspective?
8. How does Adriemen Rich define "testings to let others do your thinking, talking, and naming for you; it means learning to respect and use your own brains and instincts, hence, grappling with had vot on brains and instincts hence, grappling with had vot.
6. How did Elizabeth Barrett Browning express her impatience with studies?

studies? Elizabeth Barrett Browning expresses her impatience with studies by writing against the 'passive recipiency' in the mind. She said that wor want to be made to think actively because their ability to understand

quicker than that of men, but their defect lies for the most part in the logical faculty and in the higher mental activities.

7. What, according 10 Rich, is the courage to be 'different'?
According 10 Rich, the courage to be 'different'?
According 10 Rich, the courage to be 'different' enams women should be able to demand from others- parents, friends, roomantes, teachers, lovers, husband and children to respect their sense of purpose and their integrity as

persons.

8. What, according to Rich, is the second part of the contract?

The second part of the contract is that in a women's college the student the right to expect their faculty to take them seriously because many m professors still feel that teaching in a women's college is a second-rate

career.

9. What are the necessary ingredients of intellectual freedom?

Clear thinking, active discussion, and excellent writing are all necessine intellectual freedom, and that these require hard work.

10. What does Adrienne Rich mean by 'students demand to be taken

intellectual freedom, and that these require hard work.

I) O. What does Adrieme Rich mean by 'students' demand to be taken seriously?

It means education of women has been a debate over centuries, negative attitudes about women's role, doubt about women's ability to work and think and her place in taking leadership, etc. are still present in the society. These attitudes should change and women should be considered as important as mental states and the states of the states

3. How does Admente Rich elaborate the concept of responsibility to oneself? Marchael Rich elaborates the concept of responsibility to oneself. Marchael Rich elaborates the concept of responsibility to oneself, by asying that one should refuse to let others to do your thinking, talking, and naming for your, it means learning to respect yourself and using your own brains and insuitests, hence, applying with hard work. And doth rall for shallow and easy solutions - predigested books and ideas, weekend encounters against the properties of the pro

Admenne Rich starts her essay by saying that University education implies an ethical and intellectual contract between teacher and sudent. Although it is unwritten one must look onto it because you cannot afford to think of being here to receive an education, you will do musc heter to think of yourselves as being here to claim one. And she describes the contract between professor and student is like a 'peldeg of mutual serioussess'. The professors should take them seriously because they also have the inhorn potentialities of the teachers must be committed to the belief that women's minds and experiences are basically valuable and unavoidable to any

potentialities so the teachers must be committed to the belief that women's minds and experiences are basically valuable and unavoidable to any civilization worthy the name.

1. "Claiming An Education" is a critique of the present system of education from a woman's perspective. Discussion and a constraint of the present system of education from a woman's perspective. Discussion and Education, the state of the name declaration of Western Bright Season, 'Claiming an Education,' the author speaks of the In Adrience Rich's essay. 'Claiming an Education,' the subnor speaks of the International Control of C

predigested books and ideas, weekend encounters guaranteed to change you life, taking "gu" courses instead of ones you know will challenge you. bluffing at school and life instead of doing solid work. Have the courage to be different, which means women should be able to demand from othersparents, friends, roommates, teachers, lovers, husband and children to respect their sense of purpose and their integrity as persons. Don't sit in passive silence even when you disagree inwardly with everything that is beine said around two.

respect their sense or purpose and many many many passive silence even when you disagree inwardly with everything that is being said around you.

Women's students demand to be taken seriously', because they also have the

being said around you.

Women's students demand to be taken seriously', because they also have the inborn potentialities so the teachers must be committed to the belief that women's mitida and experiences are basically valuable and unavoidable to any civilization. Clear thinking, active discussion, and excellent writing are all necessary for intellectual freedom, and that these require hard work. This means seeking out criticism, recognizing that the most affirming thing anyone can do, as Rich claims is that everything one learns reflects how men have perceived history and experiences.

2. Critically evaluate Adrienne Rich's concept of education?

The findamental principle in Adrienne Rich's sarticle is that women, as students should not receive an education, but to claim one. Claiming an address should not receive an education, but to claim one. Claiming an education for society or does society present it for a student to take? Rich seems to think that education is presented for those willing to claim it. She powerfully says that "The first thing I want to say to you who are students, is that you cannot afford to think of being here to receive an education, you will do much better to think of yourselves as being here to claim one." Rich explains that even all women colleges are run by men. This seems interesting because Rich is encouraging women to claim their education. Claiming somethat even all women colleges are run by men. This seems interesting because Rich is encouraging women to claim their education. Claiming something from my perspective means to tude and not look back. Receiving means that someone may have to give something they have away if women were teachers and administrators, women would feel better away. If women were teachers and administrations, worth would feel better away if women are working in administration field. Rich's argument is summed up when she informs the reader that the idea of claiming an education can be responsibility to yourself and reflex to led others do your thinking, ta

She skys that founcation is not for every size off it is there for the observation to take it. Rich provokes her reader by telling them to discover their own journey to education. She finally says to the women student the sysbould not sell their tileness and aspirations cheaply. They should have the courage and the state of the Youth's Companion. Her stories aroused controvery because of her subjects and her approach, they were condemned as immoral by some critics. Her major works were two short story collections. Bgour File (1844) and A Myglet in Acadic (1897). Her important short stories included "Phisrice" saby" (1893), at lad of miscegenation in antebellum Louisiana, "The Story of an Hour" (1894), and "The Storm" (1898). The Storm" is a sequel to "At the Cadian Ball," which appeared in her first collection of short stories, Bayou Folk. Chopin also wrote two novels: Al Fault (1890) and The Avalenting (1899), which are set in New Orleans and Grand Isle,

The Story of an Hour", published in 1894 (originally published in Vogue as "The Dream of an Hour") is published in Vogue as "The Dream of an Hour") is published in Vogue as "The Dream of an Hour") is brilliant exploration of the concept of marriage as a site outlinear. It was not to be sufficient on the confinement. Many women were fighting for the right for some and to hold jobs. Chopin's despicion of female sight owe and not hold jobs. Chopin's despicion of female sight dominated society where women were second-class citizens. Women were believed to be fragile creatures than enceded an main or devel to survive and he happy. Society saw women as selfless wives and mothers.

Becuted a human trace was and mothers.

Summary

Saw women as selfless wives and mothers.

Summary

Saw women as selfless wives and mothers.

Summary

In the selfless of the

Louise Mannau, the her hashand's 'death') drops deau, ... died from too much joy.

KEY CHARACTERS:

Louise Mallard, a wife who has suppressed her desire for independence, begins to understand her need for self-discovery when she learns of her husband's death.

Josephine, sixe or Louise Mallard, an ideal fremale who can be considered to the self-discovery when she learns of her husband's death.

Josephine, sixe or Louise Mallard, an ideal fremale who can be considered to the self-discovery with the self-di

presumed dead in a railroad disaster; the report, however, is mistaken, and he reappears at the story's end, causing his wife's fatal heart attack.

Mr. Richards is the family friend who brings the news of Mr. Mallard's death and attempts to screen Louise from the

Mr. Mallard's death and attempts to screen Louise from th shock of his reappearance.

THE SYMBOLS

1. The Story of an Hour' is meant to symbolize the freedom and happiness that Louise Mallard has longed for throughout her marriage, perhaps even throughout her entire life.

2. Mr. Mallard's heart trouble is a symbol of the way in which she feels crushed and imprisoned by her marriage.

from her husband.

5. The 'open square's he sees outside her window: is a symbol of freedom.

6. The hirt of the sound of a man singing: represents happiness, happiness that Louise Mallard seems to have been deprived of, at the very least, in her marriage.

7. The sparrows that Mrs. Mallard hears in the trees are also symbols of the freedom she has long desired.

Self-ucuan,
Class relations
Feminine individuality
Relationships between men and women The role of women

in married life

nile
e sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the She sat with her head thrown back upon the cushion of the chair, quite motionless, except when a sob came up into her throat and shook her, as a child who has cried itself to sleep continues to sob in its dreams. The use of the word "as" in this quote to identify the simile compares the way Mrs. Mallard is sitting and sobbing intermittently to a chill

According to the doctor, Louise "has died of heart disea-of the joy that kills." The doctor has assumed that Louise's heart could not withstand the excitement of learning that her husband was alive. However, Louise is grief-stricken to learn that he is alive because she has los her freedom. This reveals how confined women often felt in society a

r freedom.
is reveals how confined women often felt in society and

This revoids how confined women often felt in society and in their marriage during this time period. The brief time Louise reliabes her future opportunities is enough to make her loose her will to live.

Foreshadowing.

It is the use of clues that hint at future events. The very first sentence hints at Mrs. Mallard's ultimate fate. It is revealed that she has 'heart trouble' and her sister is careful in breaking the news that Mrs. Mallard's husband has supposedly been killed in a "railroad disaster." At the end of the story, she does indeed die of "heart disease." EXERCINSE.

1. In which magazine was the "The Story of an Hour" originally published? a. Vogue.

2. Who told Mrs. Mallard of her husband's death in veiled hints?

hints?
Mrs. Mallard's sister Josephine told Mrs. Mallard of her husband's death in veiled hints.
3. What was the original title of the "The Story of an

Hour"?
"The Dream of an Hour" was the original title of the "The

"The Dream of an Hour" was the original title of the "The Story of an Hour".

4. Who was Mr. Richards?

4. Who was Mr. Richards.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Under the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Why was great care taken in breaking the news of her husband to Mrs. Mallard's

Wrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart trouble that is why great care taken in breaking the news of her husband to Mrs. Mallard.

2. What was Mrs. Mallard's immediate reaction, when she beard the news of her husband's death? Mrs. Mallard won

heard the news of her husband's death? Mrs. Mallard wept at once, with sudden, wild abandonment, in her sister's

arms.

3. How was the outside world described, after Mrs.
Mallard heard the news of her husband's death?
The top of frees those were all aquieve with the new spring
life. The delicious breath of rain was in the air. A peddler
was crying his wares, from long distance someone was
singing and countless sparrows were twitering in the

eaves.

4. Comment on the symbols of the open window.

The open window before which she stands is a symbol of the freedom she experiences upon hearing that her husban has died. . Which were the words whispered by her, when she sat

5. Which were the words whispered by her, when she sat herself?
"Free, Free, Free" and then "Free! Body and soul free!"
"Free, Free, Free" and then "Free! Body and soul free!"
were the words whispered by her.
6. How did Bentley Richard escape the rail road accident?
Bentley Richard escaped the rail road accident bentley Richard escaped the rail road accident bentley Richard escaped the rail road accident because he had been far away from the scene of accident.
"A what is the clamas of "The Story of an Houry."
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"A what is the rail road accident because he had been a story of an Houry."
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"A what is the clamas of "The Story of an Houry."
"A what is the clamas of "The Story of an Houry."
"A

kills.'
It is assumed that she died of "the joy that kills." The It is assumed that she died of "the joy that kills." The witnesses assumes she was so lappy to see her husband alive that she died of the shock. Readers know that she shocked to learn that the future that she alijust theam of, all sorts of days that would be her own, will now be impossible.

III. Answer the following questions in a paragraph:

1. The treatment of gender in "The Story of an Hour".

Kate Chopin's story of Mrs. Mallard's one hour of the common of the commo husband who seems to love ner, sue in as very su-thing she could want. However, it is not until she receives news of Brently Mallard's death that she to realize she has been given a great gift of freed. She had not even known it was out there, had not understood what she had been living without all t

years.
2. Chopin's treatment of marriage and family. 2. Copoint treatment of murriage and family.
This short story focuses on the treatment of murriage and family more specifically womens identify after her murriages. Women were conwed by their husbands and had no control over their own lives. The protagonist's oppression is shown in the first sentence where she is named "Mis. Mallard", their is only referred to as the wife of Benuty Mallard. Latter, as she is processing the 'death' of her husband, she regained her name Louiste, which men and women believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. She then the fact is that she had too her identify and will after her marriage. And then the conclusion of the story hits home the tragely of Mrs. Mallard Soo lea as woman when again, the existence of her husband deprives her of life.

home the tragedy of Mrs. Mallard's role as a woman when again, the existence of her husband deprives her of life.

3. The character of Louise Mallard.

In the beginning of the story "The Story of an Hour" Mrs. Mallard is known simply by her married name. A Marchael husband has been a story and the story of the story

when she saw her husband was anive, mu six. one so the very moment.

5. Comment on the climax of "The Story of an Hout".

At the end of the story, Louise is very much looking forward to her future as a widow, but as she leaves her room to go downstris. Brently Mallard opens the boot and walks into the house. There was a mistake, and he was not on the train. Louise dies in shock, and ironically, it is assumed that she died of "the joy that "the story of the ironically, it is assumed that she died of "the joy that kills." The witnesses assume she was so happy to se her husband alive that she died of the shock. Reader know that she is shocked to learn that the future that she had just dreamed of, "all sorts of days that woul be her own," will now be impossible. IV. Answer the following questions in about 300

words:

1. Kate Chopin's "The Story of an Hour" is an attempt
to highlight inherent concessiveness of marriage.

Notice Choppin's "The Story of an Hour" is an attempt to highlight inherent oppressiveness of martiage. Discuss.

Discuss.

The short story "The Story of an Hour" by Kate Chopin shows a different point of view about marriage. The short story tells about the reality facing by married women, who were not masters of their fate. They relied on their husbands for financial support and were expected to so with deal in return. We see that marriage itself. Even if the husbands is kind, even if he means well, he still has the power in the relationship. Therefore, the wife is always the Isseer party. She always must bend to his will and she must live for him rather than for herelf. A fermisst critique shows how marriage does not allow this woman to feel any seens of freeenfl. A fermisst critique shows how marriage does not allow this woman to feel any seens of freeenfl. A fermisst critique shows the marriage. The freeenfl. A fermisst critique shows how marriage does not allow this woman to feel any seens of freeenfl. A fermisst critique shows the marriage than the protection is one of the main goals of this story.

This short story focuses on the returnent of marriage and family more specifically women's identity after her marriages. The protagonist's oppression is shown in the first sentence where she is named "Mrs. Mallard", she is only referred on as the wife of Brentyl Mallard. Later, as the is processing the 'death' of her hasband believe they have a right to impose a private will upon a fellow-creature. She admiss that her husband wasn't really crute to the, but the fact is that she had lost her identity and will after her marriage. And then in the conclusion of the ropessive life in a male dominated start again. But her heart stopped at the thought of going back to the repressive life in a male dominated conflict in the short story. The Knoy of an House.

2. The 'internal' or 'external' conflict in the short story' the Knoy of an House.

society, So we know that Louise does not die of 'jop' at the news he rhusshand was still allow, as the doctors believed.

2. The 'internal' or 'external' conflict in the short story The Story of an Hour.'

The Trainment of the Conflict in Chopin's work is the idea of what is supposed to be experienced as opposed to be the story of an Hour.'

The fundamental conflict in Chopin's work is the idea of what is supposed to be experienced as opposed to be the other conflict is supposed to he when she is teld of her husband's death. The socially conditioned response is for her to mourn his passing, but the personal response which responds the essence of her conflict is the newly discovered freedom and sense of self that is now upon her. This becomes a critical conflict with a Louise. While experiencing the loss of orflict with a Louise. While experiencing the loss of definition of self which avails her gives her another set of responses. This conflict between social conditioning and personal experience represents a fundamental battle within Louise. The conflict is that Chopin's short story 'The Story of Mrs. Mallard — the report of her husband's death makes her, perhaps for the first turn, understand how hakes her, perhaps for the first turn, understand how hakes her, perhaps for the first turn, understand how hakes her, perhaps for the first turn, understand how hakes her perhaps for the first turn, understand how achieved when she utters the words "free, free, free!"

That Mrs. Mallard has indeed been dominated by men, as the previous poster, and by the rigid social conventions for women of her class at the turn of the century can be seen in how she is treated in the story. Her husband's friend is the first to hear and deliver the news of the accident and the one who tries to "screen" the husband from the wrife's view. Her sister is the one

"screen" the husband from the wife's view. Her sister is the one who breaks the news to her and pleads to be allowed into her locked room. Everyone seems to act on her; she does almost onthing physical, on her own, in the story. Over the course of an hour, she moves from shock over the los of her husband to belings of joy and freedom. The conflict is between the societal expectation she has conformed to all of these years with her bushoul and her won needs and desires. These years with her bushoul and her marriage, she has ever represend these were its course. repressed these over its course.

repressed these over its course.

Lee Mokobe was born in 1996 in Cape Town, South Africa. He is award winning slam poet and founder of Vocal Revolutionaries. In 2015, Lee came out as a transgender male. Now he works as a teaching artist across the USA, He is a political activist who criticizes the lack of freedom of expression in South Africa. The poem titled "The Not Yet Burning Country" was written against the extreme right wing politics of Donald Trumpthe president of USA. Lee Mokobe has been a TED fellow since 2015. Also a performer, he wrote several plays and has made a few short films, with the help of the media company Soul Pancake at the You Tube space studies. "Mat life silke to be Transgender sin the context of trans-phobia and the increased suicide rates among the transgender people. The poem is an autolicyraphical poem, Mokobe describes how he came out as a transgender, people every now and then by the mainstream culture. Towards the end of the poem, it turns into a pessimistic mooth, having recognized one's non-acceptance in the world where religions preach universal lowe.

Summary

The narrator was kneeling long after the congregation on his

recognized one's non-acceptance in the world where religious preach universal love.

Summary

The narrator was kneeling long after the congregation on his feet, by dipping both hands into holy water and he traced the unity crossed his chest and untered prayer for the first time in a nark and asked least to fix; it, but dith! get manyer. It better that the six of the six o

evacular. Hts insides was a very committed suicide or Leech Black Devocitation - who either committed suicide or Alcox Black Carlo September 1990 peaks of him as "what a same." He mother claims that then he would turned into walking coffin and all news headlines would turn his identity into a spectacle. People like him are left out when the societic discuss about equality of gender, as he belongs to neither

discuss about equality of gender, as he belongs to neither group.

No one ever thinks of them as human because they are more ghost than flesh, people fear that their gender expression is a trick, that it exists to be perverse, that it ensures them without heir consent. His body is a feast for their eyes and hands and once they have fed off his queer, they'll regurgiate all the party did not like. Then they'll put him back into the clock, hang him with all the other skeletons and he will be the best attraction.

many faint with an time Order screening and the river the restriction.

He wonders how long it will be before the trans suicide notes and to ded redundant. They are transgender not because of the same to ded redundant. They are transgender not because of the same that the reduced the reduced reduced to the reduced the reduced to the r

unorestands that that is now God walts min, so he don't care any-more. He accept whatever God has decided and don't have EXERCISES

1. Where did the speaker make a prayer for the first time?

1. Where did the speaker make a prayer for the first time as in a glass-stained cathedral.

2. Identify the figure of speech: 'My tiny body drooping like a question mark all over the wooden pew.

3. 'Il treat it like a house.' What? The speaker's body

3. 'Il treat it like a house.' What? The speaker's body

4. Who is the transwoman shot dead by the police in Baltimore, referred to in the poem.

5. Who is the Olympic gold — winning decathlete mentioned in "What It's like to Be Transgender".

What It's like to Be Transgender.

What It's like to Be Transgender.

II. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two:

1. What did he speaker ask lesus in the first prayer to fix him that is to assign him a speaker ask lesus in the first prayer?

The speaker asked Jesus in the first prayer to fix him that is to assign him a specific gender role. 2. Explain: But shame langered as an afternast.'

sanctity?

The mother reintroduced the speaker to sanctity by telling the speaker that he was a miracle and could grow up to be anything ne wanted. 4. How did the speaker describe the phase I decided to be a

4- row wan use speaker describe the piase 1 decided to be a boy?
His mother told him he is a miracle and could grow up to be anything he wanted, so he decided to be a boy. He felt it is cute with conflicts broad smile and used skinned knees just like with conflicts and the decided of the conflict in the con

person.

6. How did the narrator observe the boyhood phase at the age o

twelve?

At the age of twelve the narrator observed that the boyhood phase wasn't deemed cute anymore.

7. What did the nostalgic aunts remind the speaker at the age of

twelve?

The nostalgic aunts reminded the speaker at the age of twelve that his kind of attitude would never bring a husband home and would thwart beterosexual marriage and child-busing.

S. How was the speaker called a lesbian?

The kids in the school had found some truth about the speaker and they called him lesbian

9. What is meant by the expression I was more....Ken than Barbie?

9. What is included.

Barbie?

Ken and Barbie are dolls, fictional American Characters, Ken is Barbie's boyfriend. Here the expression stands for the speakers gender identity, the speaker was both but more boy than girl.

II. Answer the following questions in a paragraph:

1. Comment on the poetic style in "What If's like to Be Transgender".

"What it's like to be transgender" is a soul baring poen which addresses the properties of the properties

program and so document and the state of the

crisis and the denial of the basic human rgnts of the transported by Discuss.

"What it's Like to be Transgenden" is a soul barring poem which addresses the gender identity issues in the context of Trans-phobia. The poem is an autobiographical in touch, Mokobo describes how he came out as a transgender, the poem captures the identity reises imposed on the transgender people every now and then by the mainstream culture. He discusses the fact that he was taught from a young age that what he felt was something that needed to be cured and how he prayed to be fixed. He talks about how at a certain age it no longer looks like a phase but instead becomes something to live everyday with and present as his exercionality.

htted: ret unassumed becomes something to live everyday with and present as unspersonally.

But instead becomes something to live closet and distinguishing between being into homeour and being transgender. He balanced the awkwardness of boy and girl. His mother told him he is a miracle and could grow up to be anything he wanted. But he is a question mark to all others round him. Towards the end of the poem, Lee Mokobe turns into a pessimistic mood, having recognized one's non-acceptance in the world where religious preach universal love. He says that no one ever thinks of transgender as human because that they are more ghost than flesh and people four that the expression is their rick. He gives some entering any one of them in the poem they were Mys. Hall. Leelah Alcorn and Blake Brockington all of whom died without a whisper. Lee's poem is incredible; his phrases are meaningful and deep and convey the issues of transgender people effectively. The poem ends by

Lee's poem is incredible; his phrases and muce wanted a Winsper.

Lee's poem is incredible; his phrases are meaningful and deep and convey the issues of transgender people effectively. The poem ends sying he wants a solution for the everything but he now knows that he was a solution of the everything but he now knows that he was the property of the

who pursued the lews retentites by to the time and the langery and symbolism. The images of a vast building with seemingly many rooms, doors a windows implies a place that could shelter many people yet has no for the refugees. Much like Europe at the time, there was 'no room' the lews in Nazi countrolle entriony even though there was enough physical space. It is also a metaphorfor the other countries of the with that had room to take in refugees yet restricted their entry citing lac

that had room to take an exogen-year common and resource. Through his use of the term 'thunder rumbling', storm clouds symboliss dark times and trouble which directly relates to the situation European Jews found themselves in during the Second World War. The term also symbolizes the Lirthwaffer—Naz Germanny's air force. The noise generated by these warplanes and their bombs would have resembled a common burder storm. Jews found themselves in during the Second World War. The term also symbolizes the Lutwaffer—Nazī Germany's air force. The noise generated by these warplanes and their bombs would have resembled a severe thunder store. The noise severe thunder store may be severe than the store of ab. The poet has used two lines that end with a rhyme followed by a refrain. This refrain personalizes each stanza to the plight of the refugee, almost a realization of their eventual fate.

EXERCISES

1. In which collection was "Refugee Blues" included? a. Ten songs

1. In which collection was "Refugee Blues" included? a. Ten songs

1. "Refugee Blues" is a documentation of the denial of the human rights of the migrant population of the world. Discuss.

"Refugee Blues" by W. H. Auden is a documentation of the denial of the buman rights of the migrant population of the world. The poem is all about the plight of a group of refugees, specifically about the alienation faced by the Jews in Nazd Germany. The poem was written in 1939, though the poem has taken in a timeless accurate description of the world.

When the poem has taken in a timeless accurate description of the world. The poem is all the poem is all the poem is all the poem is a timeless accurate description of the world.

though the poem has taken in a timeless accurate description of the situation of reiges all over the world, it describes about refugeses, who were seeking asylum in nearby countries and what they actually face is the main theme of the poem. The refugee problem is a complex one. They face many problems, not simply the threat of refoulement (forcible return of refugees) but arbitrary detention, lack of the process, degrading treatment, exceptions in a time that the complex of the control of the complex of the com United Nations High Commissioner for Refuges. This concept of human rights is not new. Many states and communities have been established on the basis that individual members have certain inherent rights which must be respected by those governing. But the growing number of refugeses in the world is apparent proof of the failure of the third of the state o

apparent throughout the poem as one by one all the doors to a better future are shut.

Nadine Gordimer (20 November 1923 – 13 July 2014) was a South African writer, political activist and recipient of the 1991 Nobel Prize in Literature. She was recognized as a woman "Now through her magnificent epic writing Seal was the control of Control of the Control of Control of the Control of Co

AlDS causes.

ut the short story "Amnesty"

"Assembes the miserable conditions black people in her c "Ammesty" describes the miserable conditions back people in not county and to cope with for several years. The story is at the same time both sad and encouraging, because it describes the enormous courage and will of the blacks to fight against apartheid, the inhuman practice of raical segregation pacticed in South Africa aime the beginning of the last century. The story that the property of the property of the second of the story of the second of the story of the second of

encouraging, because it describes the enormous courage and will of the blacks to fight against apartheid, the inhuman practice of racial segregation practiced in South Africa since the beginning of the last century. The story takes place in South Africa wine the time of a partheid. Summary

A young woman marrates the story of her potential husband's freedom from imprisonment. The man, never named, had left their village on the grassy cannot be a story of the potential husband's freedom from imprisonment. The man, never named, had left their village on the grassy cannot be made and a story of the properties of the properties of the story of

and sentenced for long years without any reason. To visit a prisoners one should get special permission from police. The life of the presences is a horrible one, many prisoners died while they were in the island. The women, horrible one, many prisoners died while they were in the island. The women, however the presence of the presence of the presence of the presence of the transparency of the back south Africans to challenge the apartheid wort end till the last breath of their life.

2. Critically examine "Ammesty" as the story of a young woman whose ambitions are thwarted by social inequalities. The narrator is a woman, who had passed 8° standard and was working in a farm house to support her family. She has 3 brothers, two of them who worked with the father for the Boer. The narrator's fancée, the protagonist went nine years ago to a town to work in a construction company. For first two years were ago to a town to work in a construction company. For first two years were and she became pregnant and had a baby whom he named Inkulueko.

3. years. Then she heard he had joined union and conducted strikes. Because of union activities he was arrested and sent to jail. During the trait they enter and she became pregnant and had a baby whom he named Inkulueko. The narrator's fairney through the protagonist always thought about the freedom of his society, but the young woman thought about the free life with her husband. In the own house but her dreams were destroyed because of social inequalities. But freed to meet him prison but because of lack of permission from police she missed that opportunity also. The protagonist always thought about the freedom of his society, but the young woman thought about the free life with her husband. In the one we see the narrator stiffs of her earth. The sus society, but the young woman thought about the free life with her husband. In the one we see the narrator stiffs of one ethin im passed, but he best known for a farm, which actually belongs to nobody.

Sharankumar Limbale was born in 1956, is a Maruthi language author, poet and literary critic. He has penned more than 40 books, but is best known for his autobiographical novel Akkarmashi. Akkarmashi is translated in several other Indian languages and in English. The English translation is published by the Coxford University Press with the full: The Outcaste. His critical worl Towards an Asehsletic of Della Literature (2004) is considered amongs the

by the Oxford University Press with the tile 1 Bo Unicase It is enthed work frowards an Aesthetics of Dalit Literature (2004) is considered amongst the most important work on Dalit literature.

Towards an Aesthetics of Dalit Literature (2004) is considered amongst the most important works on Dalit literature.

Towards an Amongst Dalit Literature State It was considered amongst the towards of the upper class in Maharashtra. Limbale is a socially committed novelist who has produced a good deal of literature. He has written articles and essays on a number of subjects. His novels fall into two categories namely social and autohogogaphical novels. He focused his attention on the sufferings and misery of the Dalits of the Indian society. Caste discrimination, hypocristy, caste system, the place of Dalits in the society, poverty, hunger, exploitation and protest are his common themes.

About the stery

Akkarmashi, al andamark in Marathi Dalit literature, is an autobiography Akkarmashi, almakumar Limbale in 1984. It is a Marathi version which is translated as The Outcaste in English by Santosh Bhomakar Limbale is The Cuttaste in English by Santosh Bhomakar Limbale is The Outcaste is about an untouchable family in general and community struggles in particular.

Summary

Limbale protrays the pathetic situation of the life of a Dalit school boy. In

Summary

Limbale portrays the pathetic situation of the life of a Dalit school boy. In fact the school boy represents the entire Dalit communities. The extract is all about the pincin and food. Once the teachers took the students for an outing, all children were happy. Mahar children were not informed about the pincin when they reach the school they are told to run home and bring some tiffin to be eaten during the pincin. They came back with jowar bhakari (which was made by grain collected from dung past) and chuntey. They joined the group of boys and girls standing in rows. Bhiwarabai came holding the stalk of a dry jowar plant. Mee pulled Parbay from the row and told him, that bis of a dry jowar plant. Mee pulled Parbay from the row and told him, that bis contained to the property of t

father had gone to dig pits without earling anything. She instructed him to take food for his father or he will starve the whole day. All boys and girls moved in a single row with all their teachers. They all were happy. As they passed the way they saw Harya, stiting on a buffalo, who had been taken away from school and put him to work in dirmsly in a row. When they reached the destination the tough boys went up the trees and hother boys and girls ran all over the place. But the narrator watched them from distance. Want and Brahmin boys played Robbadi since the Mahar boys could not join them. So they placed touch and go, you and girls was a day and girls were asked to six under another tree. They opened their bundles. The high caste children offered their food to their teachers. The narrator wondered what would happen if he offered his church yo his teachers. Finally the high caste children offered their food to their teachers. The narrator and they greedily at it. He is reduced sourly by his mother for not bringing some of the leftowers for the rest of the family to taste.

On the next day after the piecie, the narrator goes to school. The teacher tells him to write an essay about the piecie of the previous day. As he sat thinking him to write an essay about the piecie of the previous day. As he sat thinking him to write an essay about the piecie of the previous day. As he sat thinking.

his slate and pencil, spat on the slate, smeared it and wipe the slate with his shirt which was already dirty. He did not know how and what to write. He kept thinking how they had sat in a circle under a tree, eating. He remembers the hands of high caste boys and girls offering them, their lettovers, the whitered tree under which they sat, the

names or any case cody such as the section of the s

cancien were nappy. Natar entaired were not intormose about the picini. When they reached the school they were about the picini. When they reached the school they were about the picini. They came back with jowar blackari (which was the picini. They came back with jowar blackari (which was the picini. They came back with jowar blackari (which was the picini. They came back with jowar blackari (which was about by arisi to ledler they with the picini and scond one is at morning and second one is at evening. Due to such environment, Dalits are totally depending on upper caste people. They have no work or land to farm because of poverty these people can't cat even once in day, therefore, they are green leafs or blackari and also they collects ledrover food. It was a tradition in and also they collects ledrover food it was a tradition in addition to the picini and also they collects ledrover food. It was a tradition in addition to the picini and also they collects ledrover food it was a tradition in the picini and also they collects ledrover food. It was a tradition in addition to the picini and also they collects ledrover food it was a tradition in the picini and also they collects ledrover food it was a tradition in addition to the picini and also they collects ledrover food in the school to the caches in a circle under a banyant rec, but the Mahar boys and girls were asked to sit under another tree. They have the collects and they greedly eat it.

The picini and the picini and they greedly eat it.

The variety of the picini and they greedly eat it.

The was discrimination of Dalits according to Limbale. There was discrimination of Dalits and picini and all the teachers nearly a hundred, sat in a circle under a banyan tree. But the Mahar boys and girls were asked to sit indice another tree. The high case the children said a prayer before eating which did not make any sense to the Mahar children, they make sure they did not touch them. No wonder Limbale called himself Aktarmashi, condemend and illegitimate.

3. Comm

his mother asked, and the teacher calling him a son of bitch and a beef eater. How could he sart writing the essay his teacher had asked for? It was the real dilemma of the 4. Comment on Sharakmara Limbale) spore style. Sharankmara Limbale Ly goos style. Sharankmara Limbale was de straight forward personal descriptive style in his autobiography to show the life experiences of a Dalit, which includes inequality, discrimination and indifference towards them and their culture. The author describes a Dalit's pathetic situation of having an identity, a home or place of belonging in a story of the state of the straight of the straight

during the peans. But the other high caste children were informed previously about the picinic and they had come fully prepared for it. Income and they had come fully prepared for it. The property of the picinic property and the picinic proper

The extract is taken for the autobiography "Akkarmashi. The Outcaster in which the saga of sorrows, miseries, poverty and hunger has been very differently explained. Limbale gives a good picture of the aster-idden society India and how the lower caste suffered the tyramies inditeded on them by the higher castes. Sharankumar Limbale is trying to rebuild society on the principles of human dignity, equality and respect through this "Akkarmashi, The Outcaster".

pathos and anger. Limbale's "The Outcaste" is filled with pathos and pathos and anger. Limbales "The Outcaste" is filled with pathos and auger. The extract shows how the caste of an individual determines everything, including the clothes individual determines everything, including the clothes can be considered to the consideration of the considerati

mildren move in a single group. His father had taken him away from school and put him to work on Girmally's farm. For his hard work he received food and hundred rupes a year. His mother did not have proper clothes. Most of the time everyone in his home was only half fed. Since Hanya was working he became an asset to the family. At the end of the year he would get his wage. With that money clothes would get his wage. With that money clothes would be bought for everyone. As the students on the history of the students of the students of the work of the students of the st

argument against the radiitonal spiritual perception, that happiness is the result of chemical processes taking place in the human brain.
Summary Harari finisks that human happiness is the result of chemical processes taking place in the human brain.
Most biologists maintain that happiness is determined manily by thochemical processes taking place in the human brain.
Most biologists maintain that happiness is determined manily by thochemistry. But they agree that a place.
Our mental air conditioning system has some freedom of movement. So the conditioning system of happiness varies from person to person. He explains the level of happiness on a scale from one to ten. Some have the level between six and ten, subilizing with scale of eight- they were born with a cheerful biochemistry system, this person is quite happiness on a scale from one to ten. Some have the level possible of the state of the sta

So the biological assumption is that happiness squampleasure. Harari defines meaning of human life and basic human rights by giving some examples. The present age is far more powerful than our ancestors, but are we much happier? But for some reason, we don't know how to feel the happiness. So to dee the real happiness one rights are an excessary condition to bring meaning to one's lives. Even though happiness is an elusive term, to be happy one needs conductive circumstances. Some get meanings to their lives by finding happiness in various ways. The scientist gets meaning to his life by increasing the store of knowledge. The soldier gets it while he fights for his home land, entrepreneurs by increasing the store of knowledge. The soldier gets it while he fights for his home land, enterpreneurs by building a new company. All find happiness in what they do in different way. When they do what they think is right their chemical levels that bring happine go up and they feel happy. All these people are as delusional as the medieval people who found meanin

in reading scriptures, going on a crusade or building a new cathedral. Happiness is synchronizing one's personal delusions with the prevailing collective

In the absence of basic human rights nobody can think of giving any meaning to his life. A meaningful life can be very satisfying even amidst hardships, while a can be very satisfying even amidst hardships, while a meaningless life will be a punishment even if it is comfortable. People in all cultures and eras have felt the same type of pleasures and pains but the meaning they have given to them can be different. The life for medical people was rough. But they believed in the promise of bits in heaven and so they found meaning in their lives. A meaningful life can be extremely satisfying even in the midst of hardship, whereas a meaningless life is a terrible ordeal no matter how comfortable it is. Because all ages of people in all culture have felt the same type of pleasures and pa

EXERCISES:

I. Answer the following questions:

1. From which work is the extract "Chemical
Happiness and the Meaning of Life" taken a. The Web

Happiness and the Meaning of Life" taken a. The Web of Life

III. Answer the following questions in a paragraph:
1. Explain Chemical happiness with examples.
Chemical happiness means happiness is produced by the chemicals serotom, dopamine and oxytocin present in our system. Our mental air conditioning system has some freedom of movement. So the most of person, the conditioning system has some threedom of movement. So the most of person. He sets the level of happiness on a scale from one to ten. Some have the level between six and ten, stabilizing at eight-they were born with a cheerful bitchemistry system. Some people have the level between three and seven, stabilizing at five-they were

cursed with gloomy biochemistry system. To show this Harar compare a medieval French peasant to a Parisian banker. The peasant lived in an unheated but and the banker with all latest technological gadgets. We would expect the banker to be happier that the peasant. Much buts or splendid homes do not determine our mood. Serotonin does. When the peasant happier that the peasant. Mud hus or splendid homes do not determine our mood. Serotonin does. When the peasant completed his mad hut his serotonin was at the level of X. Similarly when the banker pad the last installment for his penthous his serotonin level was also X. Consequently the banker was not one ton happier than his anestor the peasant. Then he took another example to show the great collective events, the French revolution. The revolutionaries killing the king, gave hands to the peasants, declared the rights of men. Europe hut nothing of these changed let Peneth biochemistry. Those who were happy then of these changed let Peneth biochemistry. Those who were happy then of these changed let Peneth biochemistry. Those who were happy then of these changed let Peneth biochemistry. Those who were happy then of these changed let Peneth biochemistry. Those who were happy then of these changed happy the penetry complained about Robespiere and Napoleon as they complained about Louis XVI and Marie Autoiente.

2. The medieval man and modern man is essentially the same it the scale of happiness. A zpuc.

2. The medievel man and modern man is essentially the same it he scale of happiness. A rgue. It is quite right to assert that the medieval ann and the modern and is essentially the same in the scale of happiness. Let us compare a medieval French peasant to a Parisian banker. The peasant lived in an untheated hat near the pigsty. The banker goes home to a pent house with all the latest technological agadest. We would espect the banker to be happier that the peasant. Mud hust or splendid homes do not determine our mood. Secrotion floses. When the peasant completed his mad nood. Serotion floses. When the peasant completed his mad now the contract of the peasant. When the peasant has a contract the peasant has a contract the peasant. It was not to be in the peasant happier than his ancestor the peasant. It V. Answer the following questions in about 300 words:

1. "The meaning of life" is a critique of the present perception about human happiness. Discuss.

IV. Answer the following questions in about 300 words:

L'The meaning of life' is a critique of the present perception
about human happiness. Discuss.

Harari thinks that human happiness is the result of chemical
processes taking place in the human brain. Most biologists
maintain that happiness is determined mainly by shochemistry.
But they agree that psychological and sociological factors also
had a place. Our mental air conditioning system has some
freedom of movement, Some set at 25 degrees Celsius and
some at

near a piace. Our inchara air containing system has some formed and processor and the processor and the processor and the processor and the processor as a p splendid homes do not determine our mood. Serotonin does. When the peasant completed his med but his serotonin was at the level of X. similarly when the banker paid the last installment for his penthouse his serotonin level was also X. Consequently the banker was not one iota happier than his ancestor the peasant.

The biological assumption is that happiness equals pleasure. The only may to make people experience a high level of happiness over an extended period of time is to manipulate their biochemical systems. So happiness is synchronizing one's personal delusion of meaning with the prevailing collective delusions.

their biochemical system. So happiness is synchronizing one's personal delisions on finaning with the prevailing collective delisions.

2. How does Yuval Harari define meaning of human life and basic human rights? Harari defines meaning of human life and basic human rights? Harari defines meaning of human life and basic human rights. The present age is far more powerful han our ancestors, but are we much happier? But for some reason, we don't know how to feel the happiness. So to feet the earl happiness one should bring meaning to their lives. Basic human rights are a necessary condition to bring meaning to happy one need conductive circumstances. Some get meanings to their lives by finding happiness in various ways. The scientist gets meaning to his life by increasing the store of knowledge. The soldier gets it while he fights for his home land, enterpenents by building a new company. All find happiness in what they do in different way. When they do what they think is right their chemical levels that bring happiness go up and they feel happy. All these people are as delusional as the medieval people who found meaning in reading scriptures, going on a crusade or building a new cathedral. Happiness you, but they think is right their chemical lensions with the prevailing collective delusions.

Collective delusions