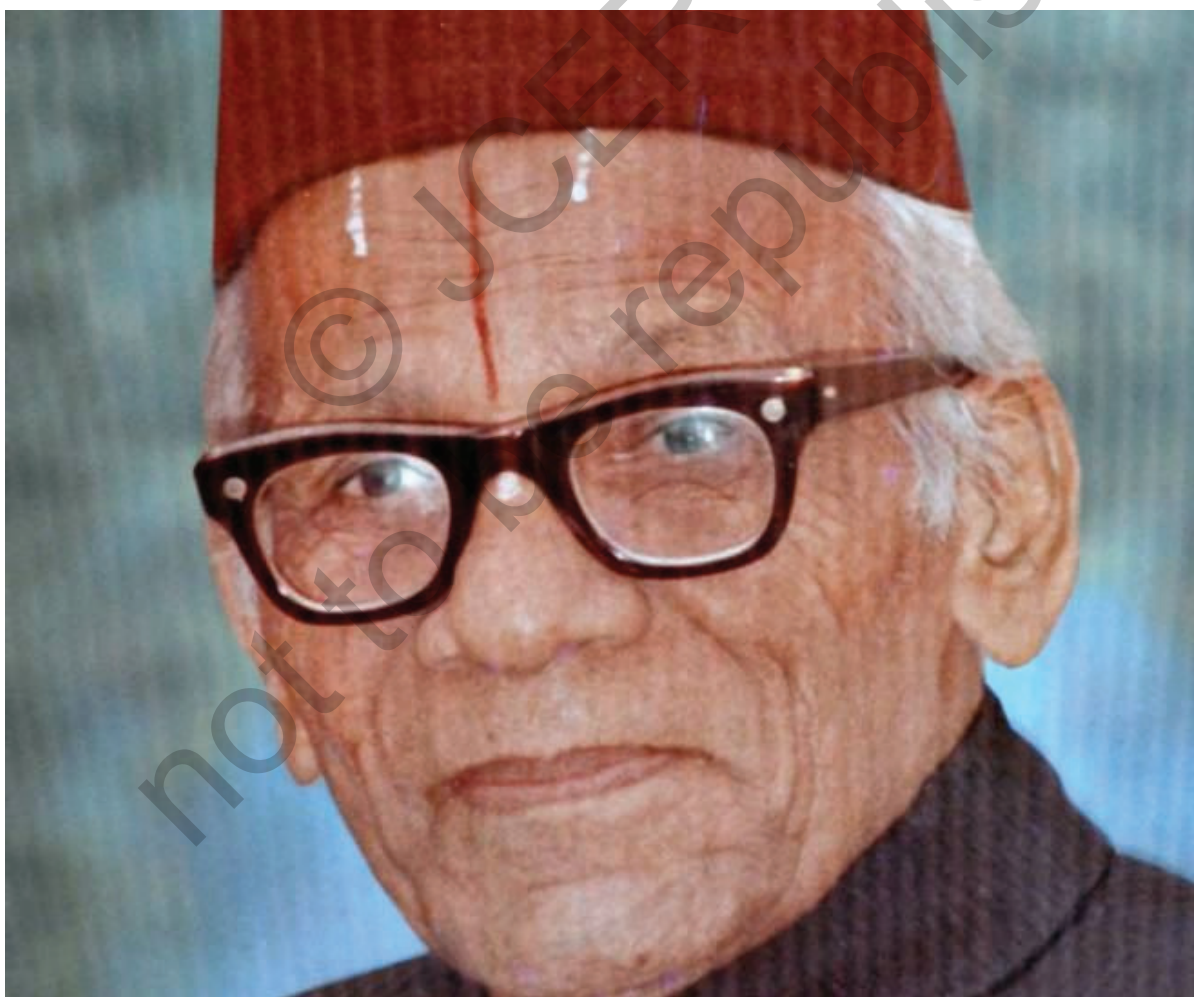
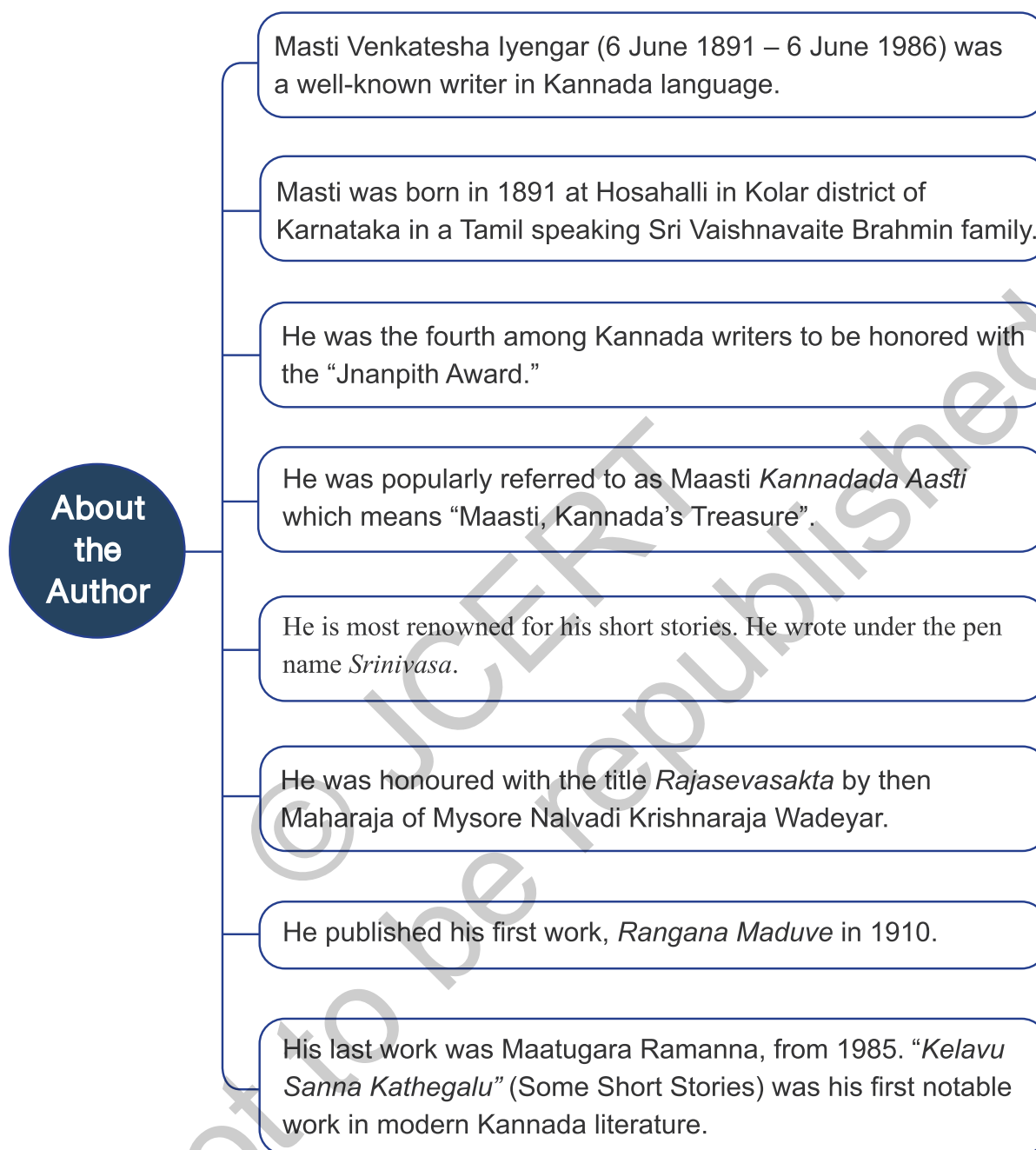


Ranga's Marriage



Masti Venkatesha Iyengar (1891-1986)

ABOUT THE AUTHOR –



INTRODUCTION OF THE CHAPTER IN ENGLISH –

Ranga’s Marriage is a great story to get a bit of knowledge about the Indian Wedding society. But, before jumping directly onto the lesson’s summary,

first read this short Introduction of the story so you can get an insight into the lesson and its characters. Ranga, the accountant’s son, is the protagonist of the novel. He has been given the opportunity to study outside of the hamlet. The narrator takes you on

a trip in which he changes Ranga's mind about marriage, explains how he organised their wedding with the assistance of a Shastri, and discusses the function of English in their hamlet. The narrator has made sure that your attention is kept engaged with the tale by including hilarious incidents and references throughout the story.

INTRODUCTION OF THE CHAPTER IN HINDI -

“रंगा की शादी” भारतीय विवाह समाज के बारे में थोड़ा सा ज्ञान प्राप्त करने के लिए एक महान कहानी है। लेकिन, सीधे पाठ के सारांश पर जाने से पहले, कहानी का यह संक्षिप्त परिचय पढ़ें ताकि आप पाठ और उसके पात्रों के बारे में एक अंतर्दृष्टि प्राप्त कर सकें। रंगा, लेखाकार का बेटा, उपन्यास का नायक है। उन्हें गांव के बाहर पढ़ने का मौका दिया गया है। कथाकार आपको एक यात्रा पर ले जाता है जिसमें वह शादी के बारे में रंगा के विचार को बदलता है, बताता है कि कैसे उन्होंने शास्त्री की सहायता से उनकी शादी का आयोजन किया, और उनके गांव में अंग्रेजी के कार्य पर चर्चा की। कथाकार ने पूरी कहानी में उल्लसित घटनाओं और संदर्भों को शामिल करके यह सुनिश्चित किया है कि आपका ध्यान कहानी पर लगे रहे।

RANGA'S MARRIAGE SUMMARY IN ENGLISH -

It all begins when Ranga, the accountant's son, comes back to his village Hosahalli after six months. He had gone to Bangalore to pursue his studies, which to mention, not many in the village get this opportunity. The whole village gets excited to see

Ranga and thus, they gather around his home only to see how he would have changed.

The narrator has beautifully elaborated about their village Hosahalli and how every authority responsible forgot to mention it in the maps. Moving on, he admires Ranga and wants to get him married but to his dismay, Ranga has very different views about marriage at that point. The Narrator stages the entire union of Ranga and Ratna, Rama Rao's eleven-year-old niece.

The girl has a very sweet voice and can play Veena and harmonium. At first, the narrator tells him that she is married to see how it affects Ranga. As expected, Ranga was disappointed. The narrator then manipulated the village Shastri to say things in his favor.

He then took Ranga to visit Shastri where he predicted that Ranga has a girl on his mind and her name resembles something found in the ocean. Shyama, the narrator guesses her name to be Ratna. On their way back, they confirmed that Ratna is not married only to find Ranga happy and full of hope.

On the other hand, the Shastri disagreed on having staged anything predetermined. He claims to have said whatever his predictions showed. However, at the end, Ranga and Ratna are happily married with a three-year old son named after the narrator. Ratna is also pregnant with another child. To conclude, the narrator makes sure that he didn't bore his readers.

RANGA'S MARRIAGE SUMMARY IN HINDI-

यह सब तब शुरू होता है जब लेखाकार का बेटा रंगा छह महीने के बाद अपने गांव होसहल्ली वापस आता है। वह अपनी पढ़ाई के लिए बेंगलोर गया था, जिसका उल्लेख करने के लिए, गाँव में बहुतों को यह अवसर नहीं मिलता।

रंगा को देखने के लिए पूरा गांव उत्साहित हो जाता है और इस तरह, वे उसके घर के आसपास इकट्ठा होते हैं, यह देखने के लिए कि वह शहर जाकर कैसे बदल गया होगा।

कथाकार ने अपने गांव होसहल्ली के बारे में खूबसूरती से विस्तार से बताया है कि कैसे हर जिम्मेदार अधिकारी नक्शे में इसका उल्लेख करना भूल गया। आगे बढ़ते हुए, वह रंगा की प्रशंसा करता है और उसकी शादी करना चाहता है, लेकिन उसे निराशा होती है, रंगा उस समय शादी के बारे में बहुत अलग विचार रखता है।

कथाकार रामा राव की ग्यारह वर्षीय भतीजी, रंगा और रत्ना के मिलन का मंचन करता है।

लड़की की आवाज बहुत प्यारी है और वह वीणा और हारमोनियम बजा सकती है। सबसे पहले, कथाकार उसे बताता है कि वह शादीशुदा है यह देखने के लिए कि यह रंगा को कैसे प्रभावित करता है। जैसी कि उम्मीद थी, रंगा निराश हो गया। इसके बाद कथाकार ने अपने पक्ष में बातें कहने के लिए गाँव के शास्त्री के साथ मिलकर एक प्लान बनाया। फिर वह रंगा से मिलने गया, जहाँ उसने भविष्यवाणी की कि रंगा के दिमाग में एक लड़की है और उसका नाम समुद्र में पाई गई किसी चीज़ से मिलता जुलता है।

कथावाचक श्यामा का अनुमान है कि उसका नाम रत्ना है लेकिन फिर से, वह तो शादीशुदा

है। वापस जाते समय, उन्होंने पुष्टि की कि रत्ना की शादी सिर्फ रंगा को खुश और आशा से भरी पाने के लिए नहीं हुई है। दूसरी ओर, शास्त्री पूर्व निर्धारित किसी भी चीज़ का मंचन करने पर असहमत थे। उनका दावा है कि उनकी भविष्यवाणियों ने जो कुछ दिखाया है, वही कहा है।

हालांकि, अंत में, रंगा और रत्ना ने वर्णनकर्ता के नाम पर अपने तीन साल के बेटे का नाम रखा। दोनों एक साथ खुशी-खुशी शादी कर रहते थे। रत्ना दूसरे बच्चे के साथ गर्भवती भी थी। निष्कर्ष निकालने के लिए, कथाकार यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि उसने अपने पाठकों को बोर न किया हो।

RANGA'S MARRIAGE THEME IN ENGLISH -

The story 'Ranga's Marriage' dates back to the early days of British rule, when life in villages was slow and child marriage was common. It very interestingly shows the manipulations done by the narrator to bring a change in the idealistic views of Ranga about marriage and gets him married to a eleven year old girl, Ratna. Due to the narrator's meticulous planning with the village astrologer, Ranga ultimately gets married to Ratna, with whom he had fallen in love at first sight.

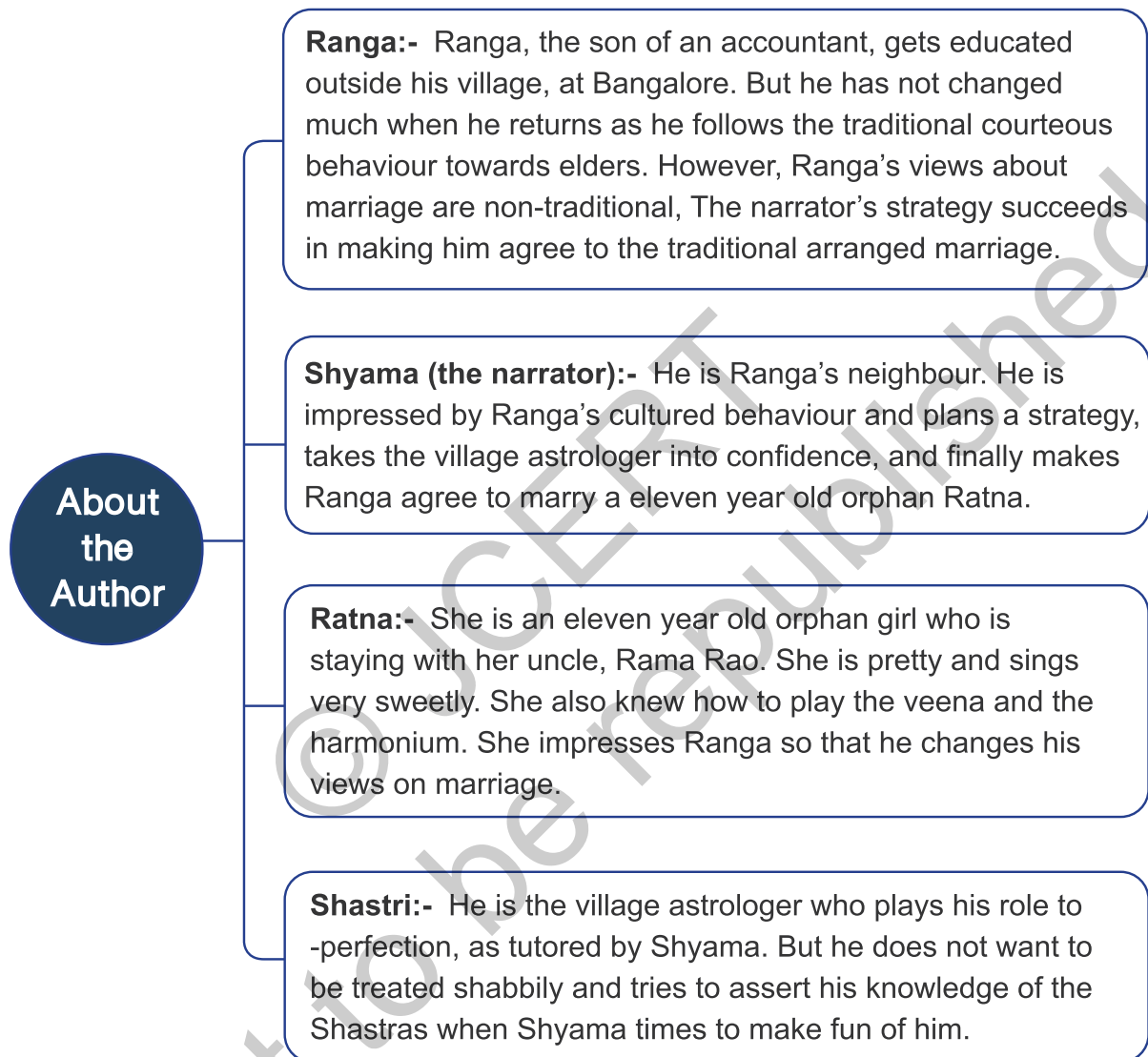
RANGA'S MARRIAGE THEME IN HINDI-

‘रंगा की शादी’ कहानी ब्रिटिश शासन के शुरूआती दिनों की है, जब गांवों में जीवन धीमा था और बाल विवाह आम था। यह बहुत ही रोचक ढंग से वर्णनकर्ता द्वारा शादी के बारे में रंगा के आदर्शवादी विचारों में बदलाव

लाने के लिए किए गए जोड़तोड़ को दिखाता है और उसकी शादी ग्यारह साल की लड़की रत्ना से करवा देता है। गाँव के ज्योतिषी के

साथ कथाकार की सावधानीपूर्वक योजना के कारण, रंगा की शादी रत्ना से हो जाती है, जिससे उसे पहली नजर में प्यार हो गया था।

ABOUT THE CHARACTERS –



WORD-MEANINGS –

Rare breed—uncommon type, विरले किस्म के

Folk—people, लोग

Pursue—carry on, go ahead with, आगे बढ़ने हेतु

Mill—gather, make a crowd, भीड़ लगा लेते हैं

Mouth filling—big and high sounding, भारी भरकम

Wedding—marriage, विवाह

Hence—therefore, अतएव

Fancy—attractive, आकर्षण

Mention—reference, जिक्र

Probably—perhaps, शायद

Cartographer—one who draws maps of a territory, नक्शा नवीस

Shadow—trace, चिन्ह

Karigadabu—a South Indian fried sweet, दक्षिण भारत की एक मिठाई

Absolutely—completely, पूर्णरूप से

Object—oppose, प्रतिवाद करना, विरोध करना

Stuck to—clung to, अड़े रहना

Glowingly—in a praising manner, प्रशंसात्मक तरीके से

Annayya—a respectful term for an elder, आदर सूचक शब्द

Flea—pestered—troubled by flea or insects, पिस्सू द्वारा परेशान

Raw—unripe, कच्चा, हरा

Sourness—the tangy taste, खट्टापन

Creeper—trailing plant, लता, बेल

Behold—see, देखना

Feast—lovely, pleasant, सुखद

Rambling—going off the point, भटकना

RANGA'S MARRIAGE CHAPTER HIGHLIGHTS

Ranga's Marriage Chapter Highlights

This story deals with the marriage of Ranga, a native of village Hosahalli, who had returned after being educated in Bangalore.

Hearing of Ranga's return, the villagers came to find out whether Ranga had changed due to studying in a city school. To their surprise and pleasure he was the same Ranga who was treating everyone with respect.

In the afternoon, during Ranga's visit to Shyama's house, he asked Ranga about his plans for marriage. Ranga replied that first he must find the right girl whom he admired and who would be mature.

Shyama was unhappy that Ranga, who could prove to be a good husband, had decided to remain a bachelor at present.

So Shyama made up his mind that, irrespective of Ranga's opinion about marriage or his decision to remain a bachelor, he would try his best to get Ranga married quickly.

Shyama knew an eleven year old orphan girl Ratna, who was his neighbour Rama Rao's niece and stayed with him at present. The girl was beautiful, had a sweet voice and could play musical instruments (veena and harmonium) well.

Ranga's Marriage Chapter Highlights

Shyama lied to Ranga by telling him that she was already married, which disappointed Ranga.

Next day, Shyama tutored the village astrologer, known as Shastri, to speak as Shyama wanted when Ranga was brought to him.

Ranga, meanwhile, was looking sad and so Shyama suggested to him that they should consult Shastri to find out what was worrying him, to which Ranga agreed.

Shyama was unhappy that Ranga, who could prove to be a good husband, had decided to remain a bachelor at present.

Shastri pretended to make some calculations and declared that a girl was responsible for Ranga's condition and her name was of something found in the ocean, like Kamala, Pachchi, Moss, Pearl or Ratna.

Shyama mentioned that the Ratna whom they knew was already married, but the astrologer stuck to his words.

Returning from Shastri's house, the narrator stopped at Rama Rao's house, went inside for some time and then returned.

He pretended to look surprised and told Ranga that just now he had found that Ratna was not married and the earlier information was incorrect.

He now asked Ranga whether what Shastri had indicated was true. Ranga admitted that whatever Shastri said was true and he wanted to get married to Ratna.

So Ranga and Ratna got married, naming their first child the same name as that of the narrator, as he was the one responsible for them being happily married.

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION –

Q1. What is the writing style of the author?

- A. Persuasive
- B. Rambling
- C. Technical
- D. None of the above

Ans. B. Rambling

Q2. The story “Ranga’s Marriage” is set in the village of -----.

- A. Madurai
- B. Bangalore
- C. Mysore
- D. Bhubaneswar

Ans. C. Mysore

Q3. What is the name of the narrator’s village?

- A. Hosahalli
- B. Panchavalli
- C. Hadinaru
- D. None of the above

Ans. A. Hosahalli

Q4. How does the narrator speak of the village?

- A. Passively
- B. Vividly
- C. Inadequately
- D. Both (A) and (C).

Ans. B. Vividly

Q5. What does the narrator mention as a ‘priceless commodity’?

- A. To his native language
- B. To mangoes of his village
- C. To flowers for his village
- D. To English language

Ans- D. To English language

Q6. Who was Ranga?

- A. The narrator’s son
- B. The accountant’s son
- C. The doctor’s son
- D. None of the above

Ans. B. The accountant’s son

Q7. Why was Ranga’s homecoming a big event?

- A. Because he brought gifts for everyone
- B. Because he was new in the village
- C. Because he returned from Bangalore after studying there for six months
- D. All of the above

Ans. C. Because he returned from Bangalore after studying there for six months

Q 8. An old lady checked for Ranga’s -----.

- A. Birthmark
- B. Sacred piercing
- C. Sacred tattoo
- D. Sacred thread

Ans. B. Sacred piercing

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS –

Q1. What does the narrator feel he could call his narration instead of 'Ranga's Marriage'?

Ans. The narrator feels that the title could have been something like 'Ranganatha Vivaha' or 'Ranganatha Vijaya' because it is about one of the local lads of the village Rangappa called Ranga. The word 'marriage' is reminiscent of the western influence on this country boy, who had gone to Bangalore to study.

Q2. What does the writer say about the Indians aping the West?

Ans. The writer feels that Indians blindly follow the sahibs in England. Like a flock of sheep, they follow a single. One into the pit. He quotes the example of his village, Hosahalli, not finding a mention anywhere. He says when the English writers did not mention it, Indian geographers, too, did not ever refer to it.

Q3. Why were the people of the village curious to see Ranga?

Ans. The people of the village were curious to see Ranga because not many villagers learned English back then when the story takes place. Ranga was the first one to go to Bangalore for his education and his homecoming was celebrated and people flocked to witness the change, ten years of Bangalore, wrought in him.

Q4. What example does the writer give in order to prove that English

words have become a part of our everyday vocabulary?

Ans. The narrator brings out how English became a part of everyday vocabulary through this example. When an old woman brought a bundle of firewood to Rama Rao's house, her son told her he did not have any 'change', and promised to pay later. The poor woman did not understand the English word 'change' and went away, puzzled.

Q5. What about Ranga impressed the narrator in the first meeting?

Ans. Ranga noticed the narrator when the crowd had melted away. He came to the narrator and did a namaskara respectfully, saying, "I am all right, with your blessings." His namaskara was traditional and respectful, unlike the modern practice. He bent low to touch the narrator's feet.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS –

Q1. The narrator pays a glowing tribute to his village, Hosahalli. What does he say?

Ans. The narrator says it is a 'pity' if one has not heard of his village Hosahalli. He reasons that there is no mention of it in any geography book because the sahibs in England, writing in English, did not know that such a place existed. He says the state of Mysore is to Bharatavarsha, what the sweet karigadabu is to a festive meal, then Hosahalli is to Mysore state what the filling is to the karigadabu.

He says that he is not the only one who speaks glowingly of Hosahalli but even the widely travelled doctor, Dr Gundabhatta agrees with him. He feels that some mango trees in their village have an extreme potency of sourness just as the leaves of the creeper make an excellent plate to serve the afternoon meal.

Q2. Discuss the reaction of the people towards Ranga.

Ans. Ranga, the accountant's son, was the first person from the village to be sent to Bangalore to study. Many people did not know English then. That was why Ranga's home-coming was a great event. People rushed to his doorstep announcing that the accountant's son had come. They wanted to go and have a look at Ranga. The crowd went and stood in the courtyard.

They were surprised to see that Ranga was the same as he had been six months ago when he had first left the village. An old lady, who was near him, ran her hand over his chest, looked into his eyes and said, since he still wore the sacred thread, it meant that he had not lost his caste. Once they realized that Ranga still had the same hands, legs, eyes and nose, they went away.

Q3. Describe the narrator's ploy to get Ranga married.

Ans. The narrator was determined to get Ranga married. He thought Rama Rao's niece, Ratna, would be the perfect bride for him. Next morning, he called Ratna to his place and requested her to sing. He also sent for Ranga, who became enamoured of her when

he heard her sing. The narrator noticed Ranga's interest but told him that Ratna had been married a year back. Ranga was visibly disappointed to hear this.

The next morning the narrator went to their Shastri and told him to keep everything ready to read the stars and also tutored him on what to say. As planned, the Shastri pretended to make certain calculations and said that Ranga's problem had something to do with a girl, whose name was something found in the ocean Kamala, Pachchi or Ratna. The narrator made Ranga admit his love for Ratna before he told him that she was not married.

Q4. Describe Ranga's meeting with the Shastri.

Ans. The narrator had tutored the Shastri as to what he should say. He then told Ranga to accompany him to see Shastri. As planned, the Shastri pretended to make certain calculations and said that Ranga's problem had something to do with a girl. He added that the name of the girl was something found in the ocean such as Kamala (the lotus), Pachchi (the moss), or Ratna (the precious stone).

The narrator said that the girl in Rama Rao's house was Ratna. He asked if there was any chance of their discussions bearing fruit. The Shastri was very positive and Ranga's face revealed surprise and some happiness. The narrator said that the girl was married but there was a possibility of another suitable girl. Hearing this, Ranga was disappointed.