

MOMENTS

STD-IX

SUBJECT- LITERATURE

CHAPTER - 1

TOPIC- THE LOST CHILD

PERIOD-1

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

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THE LOST CHILD



**MULK RAJ
ANAND**



EXPECTED LEARNING OUTCOMES:

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the concept
- Being acquainted with prose and poet's biography
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the language of the prose
- Developing LSRW Skills

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES/ EXTENDED OBJECTIVES

- Understanding the concept
- Being acquainted with prose and poet's biography
- Understanding the idea
- Appreciate the language of the prose
- Developing LSRW Skills

MULK RAJ ANAND

- Mulk Raj Anand was a distinguished writer, critic, editor, journalist and political activist. Born into the Kshatriya (warrior) caste in the Punjabi city of Peshawar, he was educated at cantonment schools before completing a degree at the University of Punjab, Amritsar, where his involvement in the 1921 Civil Disobedience campaign against the British resulted in a short period of imprisonment. He was just nineteen years old when he left India for England on a scholarship to mark the silver wedding of George V and Queen Mary. On his arrival he registered at University College London to study for a doctorate in philosophy which he was awarded in 1929.



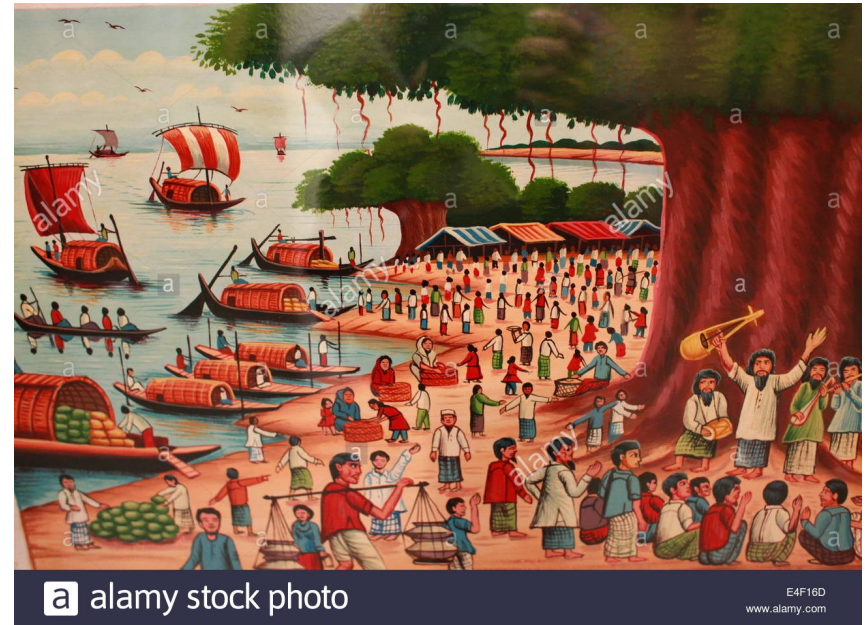
THEME

- The underlying theme of the story “The Lost Child” is the universality of a child’s desire for everything that he claps his eyes on. All that the child witnesses—from the toys lining the street, to the dragon flies in the mustard field, to the snake swaying to the tunes of a snake charmer’s pungi—obsesses the child. It is a visual assault on his senses. He looks at everything in wonder, his senses almost rejoicing at being alive.
- His parents on the other hand are like a parental control filter, making him abstain him from the lures of the illusionary world as if secretly knowing that what he needs most is something else entirely. They offer a quiet reminder that the child must learn to prioritise what is important and what is not in life.
- In the end when the child loses his parents he understands what his parents’ silent gestures and reprimands were trying to teach him. He realises now that what he wanted most was his parents. He continuously refuses everything that the kind stranger offers to console him with—the very same things he was goading his parents for moments ago. Within minutes his life changes and offers him an entirely new perspective of looking at life and understanding what is truly important.



CHILD GOES TO THE FAIR

- It was the spring fair. All the people were going to it. Some walked. Some rode on horses, some in bullock carts.
- The little child ran with his parents. He was overjoyed. When he remained behind, his father asked him to come.
- He remained behind to see the toys in the shops.
- The little boy wanted the toy. But his parents couldn't buy it. So they asked him to look at other things.



OTHER THINGS ATTRACT THE CHILD

- It was the season of mustard flowering. The fields looked gold with it.
- The dragon-flies were fluttering over the mustard flowers. The child tried to catch one of them.
- But he was called by his mother. He ran gaily towards his parents.
- He heard the dove cooing. He had picked up the petals in the grove then.
- He also ran round the banyan tree. But again he was called by his parents.



THE CHILD REACHES THE FAIR

- Soon the child reached the fair. He heard a sweetmeat seller calling 'gulab-jamun, rasogulla, burfi, jalebi'.
- The sweet shop was greatly decorated with different sweets.
- Seeing the sweets, the child's mouth watered. He said, 'I want that burfi'. 'Burfi' was his favourite sweet. But his saying so was unheeded.



VARIOUS SCENES AT THE FAIR

- The child went ahead with his parents. He heard a flower-seller saying 'A garland of gulmohur'.
- The child went to the flower basket. He wanted a garland.
- But he knew his parents would refuse to buy him that. So he moved on.
- Then he saw a balloon seller. He had balloons of various colours.
- The child knew his parents would not buy him a balloon. So he walked on farther.



VOCABULARY

- diverged: separated and took a different direction
- Emerged: came out
- Brimming over: to be full of something
- Lagged behind: was left behind
- Fascinated by: attracted to
- Lined the way: were set up along the way.
- Lingering: lasting for a long time
- Receding: left behind as he walked ahead
- Suppress: put an end to
- Cold: without any feelings, emotions
- Tyrant: a cruel and oppressive ruler
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HOMEWORK

Find out 5 synonyms and antonyms from the poem and practice vocabulary

THANK YOU
ODM EDUCATIONAL GROUP

