

2017-18

ROYAL - VOL. - VI ISSUE - II ISSN 2278 - 8158 (I.F.-4.42) DECEMBER - MAY - 2017-18

ISSN 2278 - 8158

**AN INTERNATIONAL MULTIDISCIPLINARY HALF YEARLY
RESEARCH JOURNAL**

ROYAL

VOLUME - VI ISSUE - II DECEMBER - MAY - 2017-18 AURANGABAD

Peer Reviewed Referred and UGC Listed

Journal No. : 47037



IMPACT FACTOR / INDEXING
2016 - 4.42
www.sjifactor.com

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**Ajanta Prakashan
Aurangabad. (M.S.)**

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'रॉयल' या सहाय्य प्रसिध्द झालेली मते मुख्य संपादक संपादक मंडळ व सल्लागार मंडळास मान्य असतीलच असे नाही. या नियतकालिकात प्रसिध्द करण्यात आलेली लेखकाची मते ही त्याची वैयक्तिक मते आहेत. तसेच शोधनिबंधाची जबाबदारी स्वतः लेखकावर राहिल.

हे नियतकालिक मालक मुद्रक प्रकाशक विनय शंकरराव हातोलें यांनी अजिंठा कॉम्प्युटर अण्ड प्रिंटर्स जयसिंगपूर विद्यापीठ गेट औरंगाबाद येथे मुद्रित व प्रकाशित केले.

7. History of Short Stories

Dr. Khan S. A.

Ankushrao Tope College, Jalna.

Short story is one of the literary genres which introduce an event or a scene including a set number of characters. Short stories have no specific set length. As far as word count is concerned, there is specific limit between short story and a novel. Short story may differ in terms of genres, countries, eras, and commentators. Different definitions put the most extreme word count of the short story at anywhere in the range of 1,000 to 9,000 words. For instance, Harris King's "A Solitary Man" is around 4,000 words. The term short story, regularly, alludes to a work of fiction no more than 20,000 words and no shorter than 1,000 words or 5 to 20 pages.

The short story has comparatively recent development in English literature. In Europe, the oral story-telling tradition began to develop into written stories in the early 14th century with Geoffrey Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* and Giovanni Boccaccio's *Decameron*. At the end of the 16th century, some of the most popular short stories in Europe were the darkly tragic "novella" of Matteo Bandello. The mid-17th century in France saw the development of a refined short novel, the "nouvelle" by authors like Madam de Lafayette.

One of the most punctual short stories in the United States was Charles Brockden Brown's "Somnambulism". Washington Irving wrote baffling stories including "Rip van Winkle" (1819) and "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow" (1820). Nathaniel Hawthorne published the first piece of his *Twice-Told Tales* in the year 1837. Edgar Allan Poe wrote his stories of puzzle and creative energy between 1832 and 1849. Fantastic stories are "The Fall of the House of Usher", "The Tell-Tale Heart", "The Cask of Amontillado", "The Pit and the Pendulum", and the first analyst story, "The Murders in the Rue Morgue". In "The Philosophy of Composition" (1846), Poe contended that an artistic work ought to be sufficiently short for a reader to complete in one sitting. In Germany, the first accumulation of short stories was by Heinrich von Kleist in 1810.

In France Prosper Mérimée wrote "Mateo Falcone" in the year 1829. In Russia Alexander Pushkin wrote tales of romantic and mystery including "The Blizzard" (1831) and "The Queen of Spades" (1834). Short stories like Nikolai Gogol's "Nevsky Prospekt" (1835), "The Nose" (1836) and "The Overcoat" (1842) are some of the dark humorous about human misery. In the United Kingdom, Thomas Hardy composed many short stories, including "The Three Strangers" (1883), "A Mere Interlude" (1885) and "Barbara of the House of Grebe" (1890).

In United States, Herman Melville published collection of his story "The Piazza Tales" in 1856. One year later, "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras Country" was the title story of Mark Twain's first book. In 1884, Brander Matthews, the first American Professor dramatic literature published "The Philosophy of Short Story". At that year, Matthews was the first to name the rising kind "short story". He wrote considerable a lot of short stories including "The Real Thing" (1892), "Maud-Evelyn" and The Beast in the Jungle (1903). Kate Chopin published short stories in a few magazines in the decade of 1890.

The most creative French writer of short stories was Guy de Maupassant. Stories like "L'Inutile Beauté" ("The Useless Beauty", 1890) and "Boule de Suif" ("Ball of Fat" 1880) are great examples of French realism. In Russia, Ivan Turgenev gained recognition with his story collection A Sportsman's Sketches. Nikolai Leskov created his first short stories in the 1860s. Late in his life Fyodor Dostoyevski wrote "The Meek One" (1876) and "The Dream of a Ridiculous Man" (1877), two stories with great psychological and philosophical depth.

The most prolific Indian author of short stories was Munshi Premchand, who pioneered the genre in the Hindi-Urdu language writing a substantial body of the short stories and novel in a style characterized by realism and an unsentimental and authentic introspection into the complexities of Indian Society. Premchand's work including his over 200 short stories such as the story "Lottery" and his novel "Godaan" remain substantial works. Rabindranath Tagore with his "The Beggar Woman" (1877) in Bengali language introduced the genre of the short story.

In Poland, Bolesław Prus was the most important author of short stories. In 1888 he wrote "A Legend of Old Egypt" In the United Kingdom, periodicals like The Strand Magazine, The Sketch, Harper's Magazine and Story-Teller contributed to the popularity of the short story. Hector Hume Munro (1870-1916), also known by his pen name of Saki, wrote satirical short stories about Edwardian England. W. Somerset Maugham, who wrote over a hundred short stories, was one of the most popular authors of his time. P. G. Wodehouse published his first collection of comical stories about butler Jeeves in 1917. Lots of detective stories were written by G. K. Chesterton, Agatha Christie and Dorothy L. Sayers. Short stories by Virginia Woolf "Kew Gardens" (1919) and "Solid Objects," are about a politician with mental problems.

In the first half of the 20th century, a number of high-profile American magazines such as The Atlantic Monthly, The New Yorker Scribner's, The Saturday Evening Post, Esquire, and The Bookman published short stories in each issue. The demand for quality short stories was so great and the money paid for it was so well that F. Scott Fitzgerald repeatedly turned to short-

ISSN: 2319 9318

Publisher:

Smt. Archana Rajendra Ghodke
Harshwardhan Publication Pvt.Ltd.
Limbaganesh, Dist. Beed- 431126
Cell- 9850203295

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Printer:

Shivam Digital, Ashti Dist.Beed
Ashish Press, Ashti Dist.Beed

Type Setting:

Shri. T.K. Redekar
Shri. S.S. Nikalje

Edition:

First Edition - February 2018