B. Chedrack Jyrwa is a novelist of the 20th century. His contemporary writers are Leslie Hardinge Pde, and Warning Tiewsoh. They are contemporary in terms of writing novels only not in terms of age. Till 1970s very few novels came out in the Khasi language by the Khasis themselves. Adaptation was there right from the 19th century when John Roberts adapted some stories from the Bible, notably "U Abraham", "U Joseph", and "U Moses". The process of adapting continued with the publication of U Kausik in 1915. It took a long time for Khasi novel to flourish: even Frank M. Pugh adapted an unknown source in the newspaper or short story and wrote a full length novel entitled Ka Gulabpi in 1963. S. Quotient Sumer brought out a novelette in 1966. It is a work which is full of the free play of the mind or imagination for short. Still it does not relate to the Khasi way of life. Dewi Singh Khongdup opted to enter the world of prose romance. I learnt that one of the M. Phil scholars is working on the works of Khongdup, and I should not venture to say anything on his works. They outnumber those of Jyrwa. But I chose to study Jyrwa's novels because he is still with us. Chances are fifty per cent that information which cannot be recorded without research study may go astray. The University has approved the proposal, and therefore, I progress with my research study with Prof. H. W Sten as my supervisor. I understood it lately that he hardly agreed to supervise the doctoral research proposal unless a scholar is either an M. Phil passed or a teacher of literature for two years and more. At the preliminary
discussions, I decided to work on B.C. Jyrwa's novels which proposal was approved by all statutory bodies of the North Eastern Hill University.

The approved proposal is summarized below.

In the first chapter, an examination of the qualities which make a novelist. In the second chapter, an examination of the social settings which aim at identifying the scenes for the action like rural and urban. In the third chapter, attention is made to the major themes Jyrwa chooses for his novels. A wide scope is allowed to the examination of the techniques employed by the novelist. I shall come to each of the techniques immediately in the next section.

Being the first work on Jyrwa's novels of this length, the study has to be inductive. This method demands that each text has to be scrutinised as a primary source. Observation and analysis have to be done inductively. In the process of writing, however, I have to rely heavily on secondary sources for theoretical frameworks and for bases for my interpretation. Due acknowledgement is sought to be given both in the form of footnotes and bibliography to make it easier for readers to verify the material for themselves.

TRANSLATION FROM THE TEXTS IS DONE BY ME.

SHILLONG
THE 4TH JANUARY 1993

(DAPBIANG KHARMIN)