

[This question paper contains 6 printed pages.]

Your Roll No.....

Sr. No. of Question Paper : 9280 IC
Unique Paper Code : 62035924
Name of the Paper : Readings on Indian Diversities
& Literary Movements
Name of the Course : English – Generic Elective
Semester : IV
Duration : 3 Hours Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions for Candidates

1. Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.
2. Attempt any **three** questions from **Part A**.
3. In **Part B** all **three** questions must be attempted.

Part A

(3×10=30)

*Answer any three questions.
All questions carry equal marks.*

1. What does Sujit Mukherjee meant by 'literary form'?
As suggested in 'Propositions', elaborate the nature and form of adaptation of these literary forms in different Indian languages.

P.T.O.

2. Discuss the multilingual context proposed by Sujit Mukherjee of Indian literature during the time of Kalidas.
3. Discuss the linguistic heritage of Hindi/Urdu, the modern languages of India.
4. Discuss the dominant theme of Dalit writing with reference to two texts prescribed in your syllabus.
5. Discuss the origin and authorship of Sindhi literature as discussed by Ali S Asani.

Part B

(15×3=45)

1. Is reaching the shore a greater prize than losing myself with you?

If you are only the haven, as they say, then what is the sea?

Let it surge and toss me on its waves, shall be content

I live in you, whatever and however you appear.

- (i) Identify the poem and the poet. (3)
- (ii) Why is Narrator skeptical about reaching the shore? (3)

- (iii) Why does the Narrator wish to submerge her/himself in the almighty? (4)
- (iv) Write a short note on Baul Song. (5)

Or

Next, it is alleged that the Indian English writer mostly writes 'tourist fiction', meant for foreign consumption. It is written with one eye (and sometimes both) on the foreign reader. Your successful Indian English novelist sits in cosy comfort either in his air-conditioned expatriate study in London or New York or in Bombay or Calcutta, and chums out stories about half-starved villagers or the Freedom struggle in India, his acquaintance with both being minimal, and only through newspaper reports.

- (i) Identify the passage and its writer. (3)
- (ii) What does the writer mean by 'tourist fiction'? (3)
- (iii) Comment upon the strategy of the expatriate writers of Indo-Anglian writing. (4)
- (iv) Briefly comment upon the Indian Writing in English as a literary category. (5)

P.T.O.

2. Non-tribals usually fail to notice that all of India's tribal communities are basically bilingual. All bilingual communities have an innate capacity to assimilate outside influences, and in this case a highly evolved mechanism for responding to the non-tribal world. The tribal oral stories and songs employ bilingualism in such a complex manner that a linguist who is not alert to this complexity is in danger of dismissing the tribal languages altogether as dialects of India's major tongues...

- (i) Identify the passage and its author. (3)
- (ii) Discuss the characteristics of bilingual communities. (3)
- (iii) Comment upon the complexity of comprehending and elaborating Tribal language and literature as discussed by the Writer. (4)
- (iv) Write a short note on Munda Tribe. (5)

Or

Listen to the sound of this sweet ornament

And follow me to your sweet home

I tie this Ridin creeper

To fasten your soul to your body.
Follow the footprints of this cock
Come, come with me to your home.

- (i) Identify the poem and the poet. (3)
 - (ii) What does the writer mean by the sweet ornament and what is the purpose of it? (3)
 - (iii) Why is the poet so insistent upon homecoming? (4)
 - (iv) Write a brief note on Tribal Verse. (5)
3.does not tell us about the route of Rama, but it tells us all about the life's journey of a woman -a complete biological life cycle-her birth, her marriage, pregnancy, childbirth, maturity and death. It is a woman's text, for the selection of episodes, for the highlighting and detailing of intimate feminine experiences...like pregnancy, childbirth...maternal feelings...the woman's desolation and desperation at being neglected, worship of local goddesses and the performance of religious rituals.

- (i) Identify the writer and the text. (3)
- (ii) What does the writer mean by 'It is woman's text'? (3)

P.T.O.

- (iii) Briefly discuss the theme and context as raised by the writer in the passage. (4)
- (iv) Briefly discuss the cultural representation of women from the two texts that you have read. (5)

Or

Once you are used to it
even the sorrow
that visits you
sometimes, in dreams,
melts away, embarrassed.
Habit isn't used to breaking out
in feelings.

- (i) Identify the poem and the poet. (3)
- (ii) What does the poet mean by 'Habit'? (3)
- (iii) Why according to the poet is sorrow so very deep? (4)
- (iv) Briefly comment upon the Dalit Literature. (5)