

[This question paper contains 6 printed pages.]

**Sr. No. of Question Paper : 6432**

**G**

**Your Roll No.....**

Unique Paper Code : 203564

Name of the Paper : English II (Cultural Diversity, Linguistic Plurality & Literary Traditions in India)

Name of the Course : **B.Sc. (Mathematical Sciences)**

Semester : V

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 **five** questions in all.
3. Question 1 is compulsory.
4. Questions carrying 2 marks must be answered in approximately **20-25** words and those carrying 3 marks in approximately **75-100** words.
5. Questions carrying 5 marks are to be answered in approximately **150-200** words.

1. Attempt any **three** of the following questions :

(3×5=15)

- (a) Discuss how the languages used in Sanskrit plays establish the existence of multilinguality in ancient literary culture in India.
- (b) Why does Sujit Mukherjee say that the writing of the history of Sanskrit literature till 12<sup>th</sup> century is relatively easier than reviewing our literary past down to 20<sup>th</sup> century ?
- (c) Write a short note on how translating the *Ramayana* was different from translating the *Mahabharata*.
- (d) Why does Sujit Mukherjee describe the poet as being “anti-establishment” during the Middle Ages?

*P.T.O.*

- (e) Write a short note on how Sujit Mukherjee compares the influences of English and Sanskrit on the regional literatures in India.
- (f) Sujit Mukherjee says that translations are essential for understanding and analyzing the literary history of India. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer.

2. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :  
(2+2+3+3=10)

Neither among the sinners nor the saints  
I am neither happy nor unhappy.  
I neither belong to water nor to earth.  
I am neither fire nor air.  
I know not who I am.

- (i) Name the poet and the original language of the poem.
- (ii) Why does the poet say he is “neither happy nor unhappy”?
- (iii) Why does the poet not “belong to water nor to earth”?
- (iv) Discuss how the line “I know not who I am” represents the Sufi spirit.

OR

I love the Handsome One  
he has no death  
decay nor form  
no place or side  
no end nor birthmarks

- (i) Identify the poet and the original language of the poem.
- (ii) Who is the “Handsome One”? Why does the Handsome One not decay?
- (iii) What are the feelings that the poet has for the “Handsome One”?

- (iv) How do these lines reflect the ideas of the Bhakti movement?
- (b) Discuss the metaphorical significance of "The Mad Lover".

**OR**

Discuss the theme of longing and waiting for God in Bhakti or Sufi poetry. (5)

3. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow : (2+2+3+3=10)

- (a) Forget me not, the sorrowful

Talk to me with your eyes; dear heart,  
I cannot bear the sorrow of parting,  
Keep me well within your heart.

- (i) Name the poet and the original language of the poem.
- (ii) Who is the poem addressed to?
- (iii) What kind of relationship is presented here?
- (iv) Discuss how love becomes synonymous with divine longing in the above lines.

**OR**

They use Hindi in place of English,  
while the fact is  
that their masters  
use English in place of Hindi-  
the two of them have struck a deal.

- (i) From which poem have the above lines been taken? Identify the poet.
- (ii) Who do the words 'two of them' refer to?
- (iii) What is the deal that has been struck between the two of them?

(iv) Discuss the historical significance of the poem.

(b) Discuss 'Lajwanti' as a partition story.

**OR**

Discuss the relationship between Hindi and Urdu. (5)

4. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow : (2+2+3+3=10)

(a) Go back, return.

Don't inflict pain on us

After your departure.

(i) Name the poet and the original language of the poem.

(ii) Who is being addressed in the above lines? Why is the person addressed asked to go away?

(iii) Discuss the above lines as part of a ritual song.

(iv) What beliefs of the community are reflected in the above lines?

**OR**

Oh my beloved one

If you lost your health due to ill luck

I come forward here to save you

With this Emul.

To call back your lost health.

(i) Identify the original language of the poem. Who is the speaker of these lines?

(ii) What is Emul and what is its purpose?

(iii) Why does the poet use the phrase "call back"?

(iv) Discuss the significant features of this poem.

- (b) Discuss any **one** of the tribal songs to show how this reflects some of the characteristics of tribal society.

**OR**

G.N. Devy says that the tribal communities “accept a worldview in which nature, man and God are intimately linked”. Explain the statement with special reference to any one of the songs in your course. (5)

5. Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow : (2+2+3+3=10)

- (a) Once you are used to it  
you never afterwards  
feel anything;  
your blood nevermore  
congeals  
nor flows  
for wet mud has been slapped all  
over your bones.

- (i) Name the poet and the original language of the poem.  
(ii) What does the person get “used to”?  
(iii) Discuss the meaning of ‘slapped all over your bones’.  
(iv) Discuss the significance of these lines.

**OR**

I will be born  
again and again  
As a devil,  
a ghost, as Kali, and Isaki.  
As the vengeful furies  
I will terrorize you and follow you.

- (i) From which poem have the above lines been taken? What is the original language of the poem?
  - (ii) What are the feelings expressed in these lines?
  - (iii) Write a short note on the mood of the poem.
  - (iv) Discuss the significance of the 'vengeful furies' in the poem.
- (b) Describe Bama's experience in the convent school.

**OR**

The Dalit Panthers was not just a political group, it also believed in using literature as a 'weapon of protest'. Discuss how this thinking of the Dalit Panthers influenced Dalit literature. (5)