

This question paper contains 16 printed pages]

Your Roll No. ....

7044

**B.A.(Hons.)/B.Sc. (Hons.) Maths—II** **E**

Discipline Centred Concurrent Course

ENGLISH

(Cultural Diversity, Linguistic Plurality and

Literary Traditions in India)

*Time : 2 Hours*

*Maximum Marks : 50*

*(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)*

*Note :—* The maximum marks printed on the question paper are applicable for the candidates registered with the School of Open Learning for the B.A. (Hons.). These marks will, however, be scaled down proportionately in respect of the students of regular colleges, at the time of posting of awards for compilation of result.

P.T.O.

Attempt *four* questions in all.

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Attempt any *three* from the rest.

Questions carrying 3 marks must be answered

in not more than 50 words and those carrying

5 and 5½ marks in not more than 100 words.

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

- (a) Identify and comment on any *two* propositions made by Sujit Mukherjee in his essay.
- (b) Write a short note on multi-linguality in India with special reference to "Propositions" by Sujit Mukherjee.
- (c) Sujit Mukherjee says that translations are extremely important for understanding and analysing the literary history of India. Do you agree ? Give reasons for your answer.

(d) Why does Sujit Mukherjee say that the writing of the history of Sanskrit literature till 12th century is relatively easier than reviewing our literary past down to the 20th century ?

(e) In his essay "Propositions", Mukherjee discusses recreations of the original *Ramayana* in different Indian languages. Discuss with the help of two examples.

(f) Discuss how the languages used in Sanskrit plays establish the existence of multilinguality in ancient literary culture in India.

$$5\frac{1}{2} + 5\frac{1}{2} = 11$$

2. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

I belong neither to those who squat,

Nor to those who are given to wandering.

I know not who I am.

- (i) Name the original language of the poem and the form in which it is written.
- (ii) Write a note on the form of the poem.
- (iii) Analyse the lines. 2+3+3=8

Or

I love the Handsome One.

he has no death

decay nor form

no place nor side

no end nor birthmarks,

I love him O mother. Listen.

- (i) Name the poet. What is the original language of the poem ?
- (ii) Who is the Handsome One ? Why does he have 'no end nor birthmarks' ?
- (iii) Critically analyse the lines. 2+3+3=8

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

Or

Discuss two reasons why the Bhakti movement was  
known as the movement of the "common man" with  
special reference to the Baul song. 5

3. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that  
follow :

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.

- (b) Amir Khusrau celebrates the diversity of languages in India. Discuss with reference to his poem. 5

Or

Write a short note on Hindavi. 5

4. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

This we can offer to you.

We can,

Because we are still alive;

If not,

How could we offer at all,

And what ?

- (i) What is the original language of the song ? To which tribe does the song belong ? What is the purpose of the song ?

- (i) Name the poet and the original language of the poem.
- (ii) Explain the political nature of the poem.
- (iii) Explain the meaning of the last two lines.

2+3+3=8

*Or*

Laju stood straight in front of him, shaking with fear. If any one knew Sunder Lal, it was she. She had forgotten none of how badly he treated her before, and now that she was returning after living with another man, there was no telling what he might do.

- (i) Who is the writer of the above lines ?
- (ii) Comment on the nature of relationship between Laju and Sunderlal.
- (iii) Why did Laju live with another man ? 2+3+3=8

(ii) What does the line mean "we can, because we are still alive" ?

(iii) Comment on the ritual in connection with the song. 2+3+3=8

*Or*

My mother, the sun rose

A son was born.

My mother, the moon rose

A daughter was born.

(i) Name the original language of this song. To which tribe does this song belong ?

(ii) To whom are these lines being addressed and usually by whom ?

(iii) Write a note on the tribe to which this song belongs. 2+3+3=8



- (b) Discuss any *two* characteristic features of tribal verse. 5

Or

Write a short note on the Adi tribe. 5

5. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

I tease the kites

Ask them, are you well ?

You fly away,

disappear in the distance

like a dot.

- (i) Name the poet and the original language of the above lines.

- (ii) Why does the poet "tease the kites" ?

- (iii) Critically examine the lines. 2+3+3=8

P.T.O.

Or

These tiny crab-like children pour their kuuzh into their carriers half asleep, totter along to the van, climb in and go off to work.

(i) Name the original language and the writer of the above lines.

(ii) What is the work that the writer is referring to?

(iii) Explain the context of the lines.  $2+3+3=8$

(b) F.M. Shinde's poem "Habit" focuses on the inertness of the repressed society of the Dalits. Discuss. 5

Or

Discuss how Dalit literature emerged in different languages. 5

6. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

Mississippi traces your lifeline to the south

While great lakes draw circles

Along the St. Lawrence headline

But where is your heartline.

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

- (ii) Why is the heartline missing ?

- (iii) Analyse the stated lines.

2+3+3=8

Or.

The tempo of Indian life must be infused into our English expression, even as the tempo of American or Irish life had gone into the making of theirs.

P.T.O.

- (i) Who is the author and what is the original language of the passage ?
- (ii) What is the tempo that he is referring to ?
- (iii) What are the issues that the author raises about Indian writing in English ? 2+3+3=8
- (b) How does the poem "Mother Tongue" express the poet's love for her mother tongue ? 5

*Or*

M.K. Naik calls Indian literature as 'one vast joint family' with 'Indian writing in English' as the youngest brother. Discuss.

7. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

But the last cart-driver stopped his cart and took a look. There lay a shapeless mass, a body. Only the

face was a beautiful woman's face. She wasn't wearing a thing.

- (i) Name the story from where the above passage has been taken. Who is the another ?
- (ii) How did the "beautiful face" get the "shapless mass" as a body ?
- (iii) What did the cart-driver do ?  $2+3+3=8$

*Or*

It is no wonder that this text had been silenced by the urban literate male mediators in the role of literary historians.

- (i) Name the author of the above lines and the book that is being discussed here.

- (ii) Why has the text been silenced ?
- (iii) Write a short note on the sixteenth century poet whose text is mentioned in the above lines.

2+3+3=8

- (b) A.K. Ramanujan discusses the woman's conversion into a flowering tree as a 'sexual ritual' for her husband.

Explain.

5

Or

How is the birth of Sita in *Chandrabati Ramayana* significant from a woman's point of view ?

5

8. (a) Read the following lines and answer the questions that follow :

'...[E]arly phase of Gujarati literary culture, where a certain kind of trans-regionality would continue to be

claimed, was to be prolonged even as new developments in regionality were arising'.

- (i) Name the author of the lines.
- (ii) What is the trans-regionality that the author is talking about ?
- (iii) Bring out the context of the stated lines.  $2+3+3=8$

Or

Sindhi was used to express anti-establishment views and alternative conceptualizations of religiosity primarily because it promoted the wide spread ideas, since vernacular was understood by a broader segment of the population.

- (i) What was the most popular poetic form used by Sindhi to express such views ?

(ii) Why was Sindhi adopted as a vehicle for expression of anti-establishment views ?

(iii) Critically analyse the lines. 2+3+3=8

(b) Write a short note on *Hind Svaraj* and regional literary culture. 5

*Or*

Why do Sindhis find it difficult to maintain link with their mother tongue ? 5