



Seat No. : _____

NI-145

November-2025

M.A., Sem.-III

504 : English

(EA : Comparative Literature)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) All the questions are compulsory.
(2) Mention clearly the options you attempt.
(3) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

1. Write in detail about the nature of comparative literature with the help of various definitions. 14

OR

1. Discuss in detail about the Development of Comparative Literature in the West and in India. 14

2. Critically examine various approaches of comparative literature in India. 14

OR

2. Discuss in detail about the concept of Genealogy. 14

3. Discuss in detail about the modern perspectives in Genealogy in the western world. 14

OR

3. Explain what genealogy is and discuss it from a modern Indian perspective. 14

4. Write in detail about similarities and differences in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* and Dhruv Bhatt's *The Oceanside Blues*. 14

OR

4. Critically compare the symbolic significance of female characters in Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* and Dhruv Bhatt's *The Oceanside Blues*. 14

5. Choose the correct options for the following sentences : (Any Seven) 14

- (1) Who authored *Comparative Literature : Method and Perspective* (1973), which shaped the field in the West ?
- (a) Susan Bassnett
(b) Gayatri Spivak
(c) Rene Wellek and Austin Warren
(d) Henry Remak

- (2) Which of the following best describes the interdisciplinary nature of Comparative Literature ?
- It avoids connections with other disciplines.
 - It focuses only on poetry.
 - It integrates literature with history, sociology, philosophy, and the arts.
 - It compares scientific theories.
- (3) Which of the following can be a valid subject of study in Comparative Literature ?
- Myth and folklore across cultures
 - Gender roles in global literature
 - Post colonial narratives in different countries
 - All of the above
- (4) Genealogy is a _____ perspective and investigative method.
- Sociological
 - Psychological
 - Political
 - Historical
- (5) Genealogy is also known as _____.
- History
 - Sports history
 - Family History
 - National history
- (6) Who is considered a founding figure of Comparative Literature in India ?
- K.M. George
 - Sisir Kumar Das
 - G.N. Devy
 - A.K. Ramanujan
- (7) What is the profession of Piya Roy, one of the protagonists in *The Hungry Tide* ?
- Marine biologist
 - Criminal Lawyer
 - Professor
 - Journalist
- (8) The hero of *The Oceanside Blues* is going to draft proposal to erect _____.
- Fertilizer Plant
 - Power Plants
 - Chemical Factories
 - Pharmaceutical Factories
- (9) What is the source of strength to overcome unending struggles of life according to *The Oceanside Blues* ?
- Nature
 - Money
 - Knowledge
 - Courage
- (10) Piya Roy studies _____.
- killer dolphins
 - sea dolphins
 - river dolphins
 - sea whales
- (11) In the Sundarbans, Kanai's wealth, servants, and pride _____.
- have no value
 - are matter of pride
 - become very important
 - None of these
- (12) To whom the Nature grants her fundamental qualities according to *The Oceanside Blues* ?
- To those who stay in the city
 - To those who stay close to the Nature
 - To those who wish to stay close to the Nature
 - To those who praise the Nature

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(EB : Colonial / Post colonial)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Figures to the Right indicate marks.
(3) Please mention the options clearly.

1. The Orientalist gaze tended to essentialize and exoticize the cultures of the East, depicting them as static, mysterious and backward. Discuss how Edward Said critiques such a falsified and dehumanizing tendency. **14**

OR

1. Orientalism is fundamental a political doctrine imposed over the Orient because the Orient was weaker than the West. Evaluate the contrastive ideologies like the Occident and the Orient. **14**

2. "They were dying slowly... They were not enemies, they were not criminals, they were nothing earthly now-nothing but black shadows of disease and starvation". Evaluate how *Heart of Darkness* exposes the violence, racism, and moral corruption as the underlying issues of imperialism. **14**

OR

2. Kurtz's final words, "The horror! The horror!" embodies the corrupt influence of absolute power and colonial ambition. Discuss Kurtz's character in the light of this statement. **14**

3. Dalit literature rejects canonical literature and Indian aesthetic theory. Evaluate how Dalit literature and its aesthetics is based on reality of suffering and discrimination. **14**

OR

3. Limbale traces the evolution of Marathi Dalit literature within the history of Marathi literature. Discuss in detail the impact of Dalit literature on the mainstream Marathi literature. **14**

4. "What is the point of sending him to school ? When has a crow become a swan" ? Discuss how Valmiki's *Joothan* is a painful narration of the trauma and humiliation of the marginalized Dalit community. **14**

OR

4. "The autobiographies of Dalit literature records of Dalit cultural revolution." Evaluate OmPrakash Valmiki's *Joothan* as an autobiography. **14**

5. Choose the correct option for any **Seven** only :

14

- (1) According to Edward Said, The Orient was permanently seen as _____.
(a) primitive (b) progressive
(c) rich (d) aristocratic
- (2) What does Kurtz use to adorn the fence post around the Inner station ?
(a) fragrant flowers (b) wooden fence
(c) severed heads (d) weapons
- (3) What are Indian literary history, theory and the teaching of Indian literature silent about ?
(a) English literature (b) Dalit literature
(c) American literature (d) Afro-American literature
- (4) Limbale characterizes Dalit writings as :
(a) mainstream (b) nomad
(c) progressive (d) ideal
- (5) Disciplines such as Comparative literature, English literature, anthropology can be directly linked to the concept of _____.
(a) Humanism (b) Imperialism
(c) Modernism (d) Post Colonialism
- (6) Where do Marlow's adventures take place ?
(a) European Congo (b) African Congo
(c) Indian Continent (d) Asian Continent
- (7) Who has translated *Joothan* from Hindi into English language ?
(a) Arun Prabha Mukherjee (b) Dr. Ambedkar
(c) Om Prakash Valmiki (d) Mahatma Gandhi
- (8) The story of the *Gross is Singing* takes place in :
(a) Europe (b) England
(c) India (d) Southern Rhodesia
- (9) Who says, "Caste follows one right up to one's death ?"
(a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Limbale
(c) Dr. Ambedkar (d) Om Prakash Valmiki
- (10) In *A Passage to India*, why was the town of Chandrapore famous ?
(a) Ajanta caves (b) Ellora caves
(c) Malabar caves (d) Jog Falls
- (11) How many novels in India did Edward Thompson write ?
(a) Eight (b) Five
(c) Ten (d) None