

Seat No. : _____

NG-144
November-2018
M.A., Sem.-III
504 : English
(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. Explain the term 'Comparative Literature' and describe its nature. 20

OR

Discuss in detail about the theory and approaches of Comparative Literature.

2. Attempt an essay on modern perspectives in Genealogy. 20

OR

Compare and contrast Amitav Ghosh's *The Hungry Tide* and Dhruv Bhatt's *Oceanside Blues* with special reference to ecological concerns expressed in them.

3. (A) Write short notes on any **one** of the following : 7

- (1) 'The French Hour' as a phase of comparative literary practice and theorization.
- (2) 'The American Hour' – notion of comparative study as being interdisciplinary in essence.
- (3) Similarities and differences in the translations of Umarao Jaan by Khushwant Singh and by David Matthew.

- (B) Answer in brief any **four** of the following : 8

- (1) Why a comparist's approach must be unbiased and unprejudiced ?
- (2) What does Gayatri Chakraborty Spivek consider as an agenda of comparative literature ?
- (3) Mention the bases of Comparative Literature as a discipline in India.
- (4) Which literature is considered as a world literature ?
- (5) How the Sundarbans were formed according to legend ?
- (6) What is Sabur's burning desire ?

4. Choose the correct options for any **fifteen** of the following sentences : 15

- (1) The first person to plead eloquently for a comparative study of literature and that too as an academic discipline in India was _____.
(a) Kalidas (b) Madhusudan Dutt
(c) Rabindranath Tagore (d) Radhakrishnan
- (2) Comparative Literature is expected to study several literatures _____.
(a) separately (b) together (c) one by one (d) partially

- (3) According to Rene Wellek, Comparative Literature will study all literature from _____ perspective.
 (a) a national (b) an international
 (c) a provincialistic (d) a regional
- (4) Comparative Literature in India began in 1956 with the establishment of _____ University.
 (a) Jadavpur (b) Janakpur (c) Jamshedpur (d) Kolkata
- (5) In Transcreation the translator is as important as the _____.
 (a) editor (b) author (c) reader (d) critic
- (6) On account of the quality of inclusiveness and because of the expanded scope of comparative literature there is liberation from _____.
 (a) slavery (b) ignorance (c) prison (d) cultured prison
- (7) Genealogy as method derives from German philosophy, particularly the works of
 (a) Friedrich Engels (b) Friedrich Nietzsche
 (c) Karl Marx (d) B. Friedrich Schiller
- (8) Genealogy is a _____ perspective and investigative method.
 (a) Sociological (b) Psychological (c) Political (d) Historical
- (9) The terms “genealogy” and _____ are often used synonymously.
 (a) “family tradition” (b) “family history”
 (c) “family unity” (d) “National history”
- (10) Piya Roy studies _____.
 (a) killer dolphins (b) sea dolphins (c) river dolphins (d) sea whales
- (11) In the Sundarbans, Kanai’s wealth, servants, and pride _____.
 (a) have no value (b) are matter of pride
 (c) become very important (d) None of this
- (12) Fokir is an illiterate, yet proud local _____.
 (a) fisherman (b) washerman (c) farmer (d) boatman
- (13) Kanai knows _____ languages.
 (a) four (b) five (c) six (d) seven
- (14) Kusum wondered about the people who loved _____.
 (a) animals to kill human beings
 (b) human beings to kill animals
 (c) money and hated fellow human beings
 (d) None of the above
- (15) “Samudrantike” means _____.
 (a) ‘far from sea’ (b) ‘near to sea’ (c) in the sea (d) outside the sea
- (16) Oceanside Blues is a fictional work in the form of memoirs of a young _____.
 (a) scientist (b) teacher (c) civil engineer (d) marine engineer
- (17) Krishna Tandel is very clever _____.
 (a) fisherman (b) washerman (c) farmer (d) boatman

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NG-144
November-2018
M.A., Sem.-III
504 : English
(Colonial/Postcolonial Literature)

Time : 2:30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

Instruction : Attempt **all** questions.

1. “Postcoloniality connotes a condition of existence in the postcolonial countries and a global condition of the relation between the West and the rest of the world.” Elaborate. **20**

OR

Discuss in detail the major themes of Shadow Lines.

2. “In ‘Can the Subaltern Speak’ Spivak explores the extreme marginalization of the people from ‘third world countries’.” Justify. **20**

OR

“Through Joothan is Omprakash Valmiki’s purpose is not only to create disgust amongst the readers but to motivate them to change the status quo of Dalit worlds.” Discuss.

3. (A) Write Short Notes on any **one** : **7**

- (1) An Indian Day
- (2) Wide Sargasso Sea
- (3) Arrow of God

- (B) Answer in brief : (Any **Four**) **8**

- (1) Bring out the characteristics of Postcolonial literature.
- (2) Comment on the relationship between the colonial powers and postcolonial world.
- (3) Write a brief note on the character of Tridib.
- (4) Discuss the significance of the two parts of Shadow Lines.
- (5) Comment briefly on Spivak’s idea of Knowledge formation.
- (6) Briefly discuss the title Joothan.

4. Write the correct option : (Any **15**) **15**

- (1) The Politics of Literary Postcoloniality was first published in the year _____.
(a) 1998 (b) 1995 (c) 1978 (d) 1982
- (2) “Language of the Empire are marked off as _____ to the cause of a reconstructive postcolonialism.”
(a) Soldiers (b) Enemies (c) Traitors (d) Tools

- (3) Ahmad believes that 'postcolonial' is simply a polite way of saying _____ literature.
- (a) Not-white, not-Europe (b) Inferior
(c) Indian (d) Commonwealth
- (4) According to Ahmad "in order to be a properly postcolonial discourse, the discourse must be _____".
- (a) Structural (b) Third World (c) Marginal (d) Postmodern
- (5) For Thamma the _____ of a person is the most important thing.
- (a) Political Leanings (b) Family Background
(c) Social Standing (d) Religion
- (6) What does the title *Shadow Lines* symbolize ?
- (a) The character's memories (b) The Border between two countries
(c) The Lines on the face (d) The lines between two families
- (7) In *Shadow Lines* Amitav Ghosh tries to establish that places help people establish their _____.
- (a) Friendships (b) Identities (c) Families (d) Homes
- (8) "But you know, the strange thing was that as we grew older even I almost came to believe in our story." Who says this ?
- (a) May Price (b) Tridib (c) Mayadebi (d) Thamma
- (9) *Shadow Lines* centers primarily around the riots of late _____ and early _____.
- (a) 1990-1991 (b) 1956-1957 (c) 1963-1964 (d) 1947-1948
- (10) Gayatri Spivak calls herself a "practical Marxist feminist _____".
- (a) Deconstructionist (b) Postcolonialist
(c) Marginalist (d) Structuralist
- (11) A subaltern "cannot speak" because its speech falls short of fully authorized _____ speech.
- (a) Powerful (b) Political (c) Strong (d) Important
- (12) Gayatri Spivak feels that the 'subaltern' in India are a _____ group.
- (a) Inferior (b) Barbaric (c) Heterogeneous (d) Identical
- (13) Spivak criticizes the idea that "White men are saving brown women from _____ men".
- (a) White (b) Brown (c) Black (d) Asian
- (14) In *Joothan Valmiki* is extremely discriminated against in his _____.
- (a) Hostel (b) University (c) College (d) School
- (15) Ambedkar's books, Valmiki writes, 'had given voice to my _____'.
- (a) Muteness (b) Disgust (c) Anger (d) Pain
- (16) Valmiki rues, "Why is my caste my only _____?"
- (a) Truth (b) Life (c) Identity (d) Existence
- (17) _____ theory had a deep influence on Omprakash Valmiki.
- (a) Subaltern (b) Marxist (c) Deconstruction (d) Postcolonial