

(3 Hours)

[Total Marks: 100

- N. B. (1) All questions are **compulsory**
(2) All questions carry **equal** marks.

1. (a) The introduction of English studies in India during the first half of the nineteenth century proved to be a boon in disguise. Elucidate this statement.

OR

- (b) Comment on the contributions of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru for the development of prose in Indian English Literature.

OR

- (c) Discuss the functions of myth and history in the contemporary Indian English literature.

2. (a) *Rajmohan's Wife* is a story of trials and tribulations of Matangini, a beautiful and heroic women character representing the 19th century India. Sketch the character in the light of this statement.

OR

- (b) Indian English poets during the pre independence period followed suit in terms of themes, forms and prosody of the Romantic and Victorian poets. Elucidate.

OR

- (c) Comment on the use of humour, irony and satire in R. K. Narayan's *Swami and Friends*.

3. (a) "Although Shashi Deshpande does not have an overt feminist agenda, women are at the centre of her writing". Illustrate this statement with appropriate examples from the novel, *A Matter of Time*.

OR

- (b) Amitav Ghosh's *Calcutta Chromosome* is a science fiction with post-colonial undertones. Justify your answer with appropriate examples from the novel.

OR

- (c) The post independence Indian English poetry is very Indian and experimental. Discuss.

4. (a) "A woman in man's world is considered progressive, but a man in a woman's world is considered pathetic." Substantiate this statement from Mahesh Dattani's *Dance Like a Man*.

OR

- (b) Illustrate the statement that "Pratap Sharma's *Touch of Brightness* deals with the matter that is highly undesirable to show on the stage."

OR

- (c) Compare and contrast the women's issues in both the plays, Mahesh Dattani's *Dance Like a Man* and Pratap Sharma's *Touch of Brightness*.
