

**M.A. Examination, 2014**  
**Semester – I & III**  
**English**  
**Paper – VI (Optional)**  
**(Indian Bhasha Literature in Translation)**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Full Marks: 40**

*Questions are of equal value.*

Answer question no. 1 and **any three** from the rest.

4×10=40

1. (a) The term 'Indian Literatures' is a more inclusive concept than 'Indian Bhasha Literature'. Do you agree? Explain your reasons.

or

- (b) What are the pros and cons of reading literature in translation? Discuss with reference to the context of Indian Bhasha literature.
2. (a) "Medieval Indian literature is characterized by confluences of the Bhakti and Sufi trends." Do you agree? Substantiate your answer with specific examples.

or

- (b) Is there any difference between the ways in which Andal and Surdas express *dasya bhava*? Elaborate with references to their poems.
3. Why does the 'mad lover' become a recurrent motif in medieval Indian literature?
4. How does Senapati's *Chha Mana Atha Guntha* play off the claims of temporal justice against those of spiritual justice? Analyse.
5. Discuss how the debates regarding the English language and English education constitute important subtexts in both *Chha Mana Atha Guntha* and *Indulekha*.
6. (a) Can you read 'Wang Chu' and 'Draupadi' as depictions of the position of the 'outsider' in post-colonial Indian society fraught with gender, caste and racial hierarchies?

or

- (b) Mahasweta Devi's 'Draupadi', read in connection with the poems of Akka Mahadevi, reveals how 'nudity' becomes a powerful feminist motif in Indian literature. Do you agree? Substantiate.
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