CAREER STUDY
The Learning App

www.careerstudy.in

Semester II

ENGDSC152

Indian Writing in English

Total Credits: 3

Unit I: Context of Indian Literature in English

1. The Nature and scope of Indian English Literature
2. Indian English Poetry during pre-and post-independence period
3. Growth and Development of Indian English Drama
4. Short Story in the Pre- and post- independence Period

Unit II: Indian English Fiction

1. R. K. Narayan: *The English Teacher*
2. Anita Desai: *Cry, The Peacock*

Unit III: Indian English Poetry

1. Toru Dutt:"The Lotus"
2. Kamala Das: "An Introduction"
3. Nissim Ezekiel:"The Night of the Scorpion"

Unit IV: Indian English Drama

1. Mahesh Dattani: *Bravely Fought the Queen*
2. Asif Currimbhoy: *The Refugee*

Unit V: Indian English Short Story

1. Mulk Raj Anand, *The Lost Child*
2. Shashi Deshpande: *The Inner Rooms*

UNIT -1

Chapter 1:

Q. What is Indian English Literature?

Ans: Indian English Literature refers to the body of work written by Indian authors in the English language.

Q. When did Indian English Literature begin?

Ans: Indian English Literature began in the 19th century, during the British colonial era.

Q. What are the themes of Indian English Literature?

Ans: The themes of Indian English Literature include colonialism, nationalism, identity, culture, social justice, and personal relationships.

Q. What is the nature of Indian English Literature?

Ans: Indian English Literature is a unique blend of Indian culture, history, and experiences expressed in the English language.

Q. How does Indian English Literature differ from British Literature?

Ans: Indian English Literature differs from British Literature in its themes, settings, characters, and cultural context.

Q. What role does Indian English Literature play in promoting Indian culture?

Ans: Indian English Literature plays a significant role in promoting Indian culture, traditions, and values to a global audience.

Q. What is the scope of Indian English Literature?

Ans: The scope of Indian English Literature is vast and diverse, encompassing various genres, themes, and styles.

Q. How has Indian English Literature evolved over time?

Ans: Indian English Literature has evolved significantly over time, reflecting changes in Indian society, politics, and culture.

Q. What are the future prospects of Indian English Literature?

Ans: The future prospects of Indian English Literature are bright, with a growing number of Indian authors gaining international recognition.

Q. Who are some notable Indian English authors?

Ans: Notable Indian English authors include R.K. Narayan, Salman Rushdie, Arundhati Roy, and Vikram Seth.

Q. What are some significant works of Indian English Literature?

Ans: Significant works of Indian English Literature include R.K. Narayan's "The Guide", Salman Rushdie's "Midnight's Children", and Arundhati Roy's "The God of Small Things".

Q. How did the British colonial era influence Indian English Literature?

Ans: The British colonial era introduced English language and literature to India, influencing the development of Indian English Literature.

Q. What role did the Indian independence movement play in shaping Indian English Literature?

Ans: The Indian independence movement inspired a new generation of Indian writers to express their nationalist sentiments and cultural identity through English literature.

Q. How did the post-independence era affect Indian English Literature?

Ans: The post-independence era saw a surge in Indian English Literature, with writers exploring themes of national identity, social change, and cultural heritage.

Q. What are some common themes in Indian English Literature?

Ans: Common themes in Indian English Literature include colonialism, nationalism, identity, culture, social justice, and personal relationships.

Q. How has Indian English Literature reflected the country's social and cultural changes?

Ans: Indian English Literature has reflected the country's social and cultural changes by exploring themes such as modernity, globalization, and social justice.

Q. What role has Indian English Literature played in promoting social justice and human rights?

Ans: Indian English Literature has played a significant role in promoting social justice and human rights by highlighting issues such as casteism, sexism, and environmental degradation.

Q. Who are some notable Indian English poets?

Ans: Notable Indian English poets include A.K. Ramanujan, Nissim Ezekiel, and Kamala Das.

Q. What are some significant works of Indian English drama?

Ans: Significant works of Indian English drama include Girish Karnad's "Tughlaq" and Vijay Tendulkar's "Sakharam Binder".

Q. How has Indian English Literature been received globally?

Ans: Indian English Literature has been widely acclaimed globally, with many Indian authors winning international awards and recognition.

Q. What are some challenges facing Indian English Literature today?

Ans: Indian English Literature faces challenges such as the dominance of Western literary canons, the need for greater representation and diversity, and the impact of globalization on Indian culture and identity.

Q. How can Indian English Literature contribute to a more nuanced understanding of India and its culture?

Ans: Indian English Literature can contribute to a more nuanced understanding of India and its culture by exploring diverse themes, experiences, and perspectives, and by promoting cross-cultural exchange and understanding.

Q. What is the future of Indian English Literature?

Ans: The future of Indian English Literature looks promising, with a new generation of Indian writers exploring innovative themes, styles, and genres, and gaining international recognition.

Q. How have Indian languages and cultures influenced Indian English Literature?

Ans: Indian languages and cultures have significantly influenced Indian English Literature, with many authors incorporating elements of Indian mythology, folklore, and cultural traditions into their works.

Q. What role has translation played in promoting Indian English Literature?

Ans: Translation has played a crucial role in promoting Indian English Literature, with many Indian authors translating their works from Indian languages into English.

Q. How has Indian English Literature reflected the diversity of Indian cultures and languages?

Ans: Indian English Literature has reflected the diversity of Indian cultures and languages by exploring themes and experiences related to different regions, communities, and languages.

Q. How has globalization affected Indian English Literature?

Ans: Globalization has significantly affected Indian English Literature, with many Indian authors gaining international recognition and exploring global themes and issues.

Q. What role has the internet and social media played in promoting Indian English Literature?

Ans: The internet and social media have played a crucial role in promoting Indian English Literature, with many authors using online platforms to share their work, connect with readers, and promote their writing.

Q. How has Indian English Literature contributed to a global understanding of India and its culture?

Ans: Indian English Literature has contributed significantly to a global understanding of India and its culture, providing insights into Indian experiences, traditions, and perspectives.

Q. What are some future directions for Indian English Literature?

Ans: Future directions for Indian English Literature include exploring new themes and genres, experimenting with innovative styles and forms, and promoting greater diversity and representation.

Q. What are some challenges facing Indian English Literature today?

Ans: Challenges facing Indian English Literature today include the need for greater recognition and support, the impact of globalization on Indian culture and identity, and the challenge of promoting diversity and representation.

Q. How can Indian English Literature continue to evolve and thrive in the future?

Ans: Indian English Literature can continue to evolve and thrive in the future by embracing innovation and experimentation, promoting greater diversity and representation, and engaging with global themes and issues.

Q. Write a note on nature and scope of Indian English literature

Ans: Indian English literature encompasses writings by authors of Indian origin who use English as their medium of expression. Its scope is vast, reflecting the diversity of India's culture, history, and languages. It includes works ranging from novels, poetry, and short stories to essays and plays.

The nature of Indian English literature is multilayered, blending Western literary forms with indigenous themes, creating a unique literary identity. Themes often revolve around the social, cultural, and political landscape of India, exploring issues such as identity, post-colonialism, tradition, and modernity.

Prominent authors like Rabindranath Tagore, R.K. Narayan, Salman Rushdie, and Arundhati Roy have contributed significantly to Indian English literature, shaping its character and global recognition. The genre continues to evolve, capturing the evolving dynamics of contemporary India while maintaining a connection to its rich cultural heritage.

Chapter 2:

1.Who is considered the first Indian English poet?

Ans: Henry Louis Vivian Derozio (1809-1831) is considered the first Indian English poet.

2. What were the themes of early Indian English poetry?

Ans: Early Indian English poetry explored themes of nature, beauty, love, and patriotism.

3. How did British Romanticism influence Indian English poetry?

Ans: British Romanticism influenced Indian English poetry through its emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the beauty of nature.

4. Which Indian English poets were influenced by British Romanticism?

Ans: Poets like Derozio, Kashiprasad Ghose, and Michael Madhusudan Dutt were influenced by British Romanticism.

5.What were the themes of nationalist poetry in Indian English literature?

Ans: Nationalist poetry in Indian English literature explored themes of patriotism, freedom, and social reform.

6. Which Indian English poets were prominent nationalist poets?

Ans: Poets like Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, and Harindranath Chattopadhyay were prominent nationalist poets.

7.Who were some other notable Indian English poets of the pre-independent period?

Ans: Other notable Indian English poets of the pre-independent period include Toru Dutt, Romesh Chunder Dutt, and Manmohan Ghose.

8. What is the legacy of pre-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: The legacy of pre-independent Indian English poetry lies in its contribution to the development of Indian English literature and its exploration of themes that continue to resonate with readers today.

9. What were the characteristic features of pre-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English poetry was characterized by its use of traditional forms and structures, its emphasis on nature and beauty, and its exploration of themes related to patriotism, social reform, and personal relationships.

10. How did pre-independent Indian English poetry reflect the social and cultural context of the time?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English poetry reflected the social and cultural context of the time by exploring themes related to colonialism, nationalism, and social reform.

11. How did Indian languages and cultures influence pre-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: Indian languages and cultures influenced pre-independent Indian English poetry through the use of Indian mythological and cultural references, the incorporation of Indian literary forms and structures, and the exploration of themes related to Indian culture and society.

12. Which Indian languages and cultures had the most significant influence on pre-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: The most significant influences on pre-independent Indian English poetry came from Sanskrit, Bengali, and Urdu languages and cultures.

13. How did nationalist poetry contribute to the Indian freedom movement?

Nationalist poetry contributed to the Indian freedom movement by inspiring patriotism, promoting social reform, and challenging British colonial rule.

14. Which poets were prominent nationalist poets during the pre-independent period?

Ans: Prominent nationalist poets during the pre-independent period included Rabindranath Tagore, Sarojini Naidu, and Harindranath Chattopadhyay.

15. What is the legacy of pre-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: The legacy of pre-independent Indian English poetry lies in its contribution to the development of Indian English literature, its exploration of themes related to patriotism, social reform, and personal relationships, and its influence on later generations of Indian English poets.

16. How has pre-independent Indian English poetry influenced later generations of Indian English poets?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English poetry has influenced later generations of Indian English poets by providing a foundation for the exploration of Indian themes and experiences, by promoting the use of Indian languages and cultural references, and by inspiring a sense of patriotism and social responsibility.

1. What were the major themes of Indian English poetry during the post-independent period?

Ans: Major themes of Indian English poetry during the post-independent period included national identity, social change, modernity, and personal relationships.

2. Which poets were prominent during the post-independent period?

Ans: Prominent poets during the post-independent period included Nissim Ezekiel, A.K. Ramanujan, Kamala Das, and Dom Moraes.

3. What were the characteristic features of post-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: Post-independent Indian English poetry was characterized by its use of free verse, its emphasis on personal and emotional experiences, and its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

4. How did post-independent Indian English poetry reflect the social and cultural changes of the time?

Ans: Post-independent Indian English poetry reflected the social and cultural changes of the time by exploring themes related to modernity, urbanization, and social reform.

5. How did Western modernism and postmodernism influence post-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: Western modernism and postmodernism influenced post-independent Indian English poetry through the use of experimental forms and techniques, the emphasis on individualism and personal experience, and the exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

6. What was the significance of Kamala Das's poetry in the post-independent period?

Ans: Kamala Das's poetry was significant in the post-independent period for its use of the confessional mode, its emphasis on personal and emotional experiences, and its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

7. What was the significance of Dom Moraes's poetry in the post-independent period?

Ans: Dom Moraes's poetry was significant in the post-independent period for its use of free verse, its emphasis on personal and emotional experiences, and its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

8. What is the legacy of post-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: The legacy of post-independent Indian English poetry lies in its contribution to the development of Indian English literature, its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change, and its influence on later generations of Indian English poets.

9.What was the significance of Nissim Ezekiel's poetry in the post-independent period?

Ans: Nissim Ezekiel's poetry was significant in the post-independent period for its use of modernist techniques, its emphasis on urban experiences, and its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

10. How did Nissim Ezekiel's poetry reflect the modernist movement in Indian English literature?

Ans: Nissim Ezekiel's poetry reflected the modernist movement in Indian English literature through its use of experimental forms and techniques, its emphasis on individualism and personal experience, and its exploration of themes related to urbanization and modernity.

11. What was the significance of A.K. Ramanujan's poetry in the post-independent period?

Ans: A.K. Ramanujan's poetry was significant in the post-independent period for its use of postmodernist techniques, its emphasis on personal and cultural experiences, and its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

12. How did A.K. Ramanujan's poetry reflect the postmodernist movement in Indian English literature?

Ans: A.K. Ramanujan's poetry reflected the postmodernist movement in Indian English literature through its use of experimental forms and techniques, its emphasis on fragmentation and diversity, and its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change.

13. What are some contemporary trends and themes in Indian English poetry?

Ans: Contemporary trends and themes in Indian English poetry include the use of digital media and technology, the exploration of themes related to globalization and cosmopolitanism, and the emphasis on personal and emotional experiences.

14. How has Indian English poetry responded to contemporary social and cultural issues?

Ans: Indian English poetry has responded to contemporary social and cultural issues by exploring themes related to identity, culture, and social change, and by using innovative forms and techniques to express personal and emotional experiences.

15. What is the legacy of post-independent Indian English poetry?

Ans: The legacy of post-independent Indian English poetry lies in its contribution to the development of Indian English literature, its exploration of themes related to identity, culture, and social change, and its influence on later generations of Indian English poets.

16. How has post-independent Indian English poetry influenced later generations of Indian English poets?

Ans: Post-independent Indian English poetry has influenced later generations of Indian English poets by providing a foundation for the exploration of Indian themes and experiences, by promoting the use of innovative forms and techniques, and by inspiring a sense of experimentation and creativity.

Q. Short Note.

Ans: Indian English Poetry began to be written as early as the early part of the 19th century. Henry Lois Vivian Derozio Kasi Prasad Ghosh Toru Dutt and Manmohan Ghosh were the pioneers. Sarojni Naidu also known as the nightingale of India wrote poems such as village song Songs of Radha and A souls prayer reveal the heart of India. Rabindra Nath Tagore the Nobel laureate In the Gitanjali and Aurobindo Ghosh in The Savitri made moral and spiritual quest. In 20th Century poets like Nissim Ezekiel A.K. Raman Ujan R. Parthasarathy Jayant Mahapatra P. Lal Keki N. Daruwala Shiv K. Kumar Pritish Nandi Arun Kolhatkar and Kamala Das transform Indian poetry in English. When Ezekiel describes the island of Bombay as Unsuitable for song as welp as sense the island flowers into slums and skyscrapers reflecting precisely the growth of my mind, he voices the disillusionment of his age. At the same time, he uses controlled statements with ironical meaning. The language was suitable for depicting harsh realities of like. Kamala Das is more bold and bitter in portraying her frustration as a woman.

Chapter 3

1. When did Indian English drama begin to emerge?

Ans: Indian English drama began to emerge in the mid-19th century, during the British colonial era.

2. Who were some of the early Indian English playwrights?

Ans: Early Indian English playwrights included Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore, and Harindranath Chattopadhyay.

3. How did Indian English drama evolve during the post-independence period?

Ans: Indian English drama evolved during the post-independence period by exploring themes related to national identity, social change, and personal relationships.

4. Who were some prominent Indian English playwrights of the post-independence period?

Ans: Prominent Indian English playwrights of the post-independence period included Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar, and Badal Sircar.

5. What are some characteristic features of Indian English drama?

Ans: Indian English drama is characterized by its use of Indian themes and experiences, its exploration of social and cultural issues, and its use of innovative forms and techniques.

6. How has Western drama influenced Indian English drama?

Ans: Western drama has influenced Indian English drama through the use of Western dramatic forms and techniques, the exploration of Western themes and ideas, and the influence of Western playwrights and dramatists.

7. What are some contemporary trends in Indian English drama?

Ans: Contemporary trends in Indian English drama include the use of experimental forms and techniques, the exploration of themes related to globalization and cosmopolitanism, and the emphasis on personal and emotional experiences.

8.Who are some notable Indian English playwrights and plays?

Ans: Notable Indian English playwrights and plays include Girish Karnad's "Tughlaq", Vijay Tendulkar's "Sakharam Binder", and Badal Sircar's "Evam Indrajit".

9. What role have theatre groups and movements played in the growth of Indian English drama?

Ans: Theatre groups and movements have played a significant role in the growth of Indian English drama by providing a platform for new and experimental works, promoting collaboration and innovation, and helping to develop new audiences.

10. Which theatre groups and movements have been influential in Indian English drama?

Ans: Influential theatre groups and movements in Indian English drama include the Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA), the Theatre Unit, and the National School of Drama (NSD).

11. How have regional and vernacular languages and cultures influenced Indian English drama?

Ans: Regional and vernacular languages and cultures have influenced Indian English drama through the use of local themes and experiences, the incorporation of regional languages and dialects, and the exploration of cultural and social issues specific to particular regions.

12. How have feminist and Dalit perspectives influenced Indian English drama?

Ans: Feminist and Dalit perspectives have influenced Indian English drama by highlighting issues related to gender and caste, challenging dominant narratives and power structures, and promoting social justice and equality.

13. How has globalization and digital media impacted Indian English drama?

Ans: Globalization and digital media have impacted Indian English drama by providing new platforms and opportunities for collaboration and innovation, promoting cross-cultural exchange and understanding, and challenging traditional notions of theatre and performance.

14. What are some future directions and challenges for Indian English drama?

Ans: Future directions and challenges for Indian English drama include the need to promote greater diversity and inclusivity, to engage with new and emerging technologies, and to balance the demands of globalization with the need to preserve and promote local cultures and traditions.

15. What is the legacy and impact of Indian English drama?

Ans: The legacy and impact of Indian English drama lie in its contribution to the development of Indian theatre and literature, its exploration of themes and issues related to Indian culture and society, and its influence on later generations of Indian playwrights and theatre practitioners.

1. When did Indian English drama begin to emerge?

Ans: Indian English drama began to emerge in the 1830s, during the British colonial era.

2. Who were some of the early Indian English playwrights?

Ans: Early Indian English playwrights included Aurobindo Ghose, Rabindranath Tagore, and Harindranath Chattopadhyay.

3. How did Indian English drama evolve during the post-independence period?

Ans: Indian English drama evolved during the post-independence period by exploring themes related to national identity, social change, and personal relationships.

4. Who were some prominent Indian English playwrights of the post-independence period?

Ans: Prominent Indian English playwrights of the post-independence period included Girish Karnad, Vijay Tendulkar, and Badal Sircar.

5. What are some characteristic features of contemporary Indian English drama?

Ans: Contemporary Indian English drama is characterized by its use of experimental forms and techniques, its exploration of themes related to globalization and cosmopolitanism, and its emphasis on personal and emotional experiences.

6. Who are some notable Indian English playwrights of the contemporary period?

Ans: Notable Indian English playwrights of the contemporary period include Mahesh Dattani, Manjula Padmanabhan, and Abhishek Majumdar.

7. What are some common themes in Indian English drama?

Ans: Common themes in Indian English drama include national identity, social change, personal relationships, and cultural heritage.

8. What are some current trends in Indian English drama?

Ans: Current trends in Indian English drama include the use of digital media and technology, the exploration of themes related to globalization and cosmopolitanism, and the emphasis on personal and emotional experiences.

9. How has Western drama influenced Indian English drama?

Ans: Western drama has influenced Indian English drama through the use of Western dramatic forms and techniques, the exploration of Western themes and ideas, and the influence of Western playwrights and dramatists.

10. What are some challenges facing Indian English drama today?

Ans: Challenges facing Indian English drama today include the need to promote greater diversity and inclusivity, to engage with new and emerging technologies, and to balance the demands of globalization with the need to preserve and promote local cultures and traditions.

11. What role have theatre groups and movements played in the development of Indian English drama?

Ans: Theatre groups and movements have played a significant role in the development of Indian English drama by providing a platform for new and experimental works, promoting collaboration and innovation, and helping to develop new audiences.

12. Which theatre groups and movements have been influential in Indian English drama?

Ans: Influential theatre groups and movements in Indian English drama include the Indian People's Theatre Association (IPTA), the Theatre Unit, and the National School of Drama (NSD).

13. How have regional and vernacular languages and cultures influenced Indian English drama?

Ans: Regional and vernacular languages and cultures have influenced Indian English drama through the use of local themes and experiences, the incorporation of regional languages and dialects, and the exploration of cultural and social issues specific to particular regions.

14. Which regional and vernacular languages and cultures have had the most significant influence on Indian English drama?

Ans: The most significant influences on Indian English drama have come from regional languages such as Bengali, Marathi, and Hindi, and from vernacular cultures such as folk theatre and street performance.

15. How has globalization and digital media impacted Indian English drama?

Ans: Globalization and digital media have impacted Indian English drama by providing new platforms and opportunities for collaboration and innovation, promoting cross-cultural exchange and understanding, and challenging traditional notions of theatre and performance.

16. What are some future directions for Indian English drama in the context of globalization and digital media?

Ans: Future directions for Indian English drama in the context of globalization and digital media include the use of digital technologies to create new and innovative works, the exploration of global themes and issues, and the promotion of cross-cultural exchange and collaboration.

17. What is the legacy and impact of Indian English drama?

Ans: The legacy and impact of Indian English drama lie in its contribution to the development of Indian theatre and literature, its exploration of themes and issues related to Indian culture and society, and its influence on later generations of Indian playwrights and theatre practitioners.

18. How has Indian English drama influenced other forms of Indian theatre and literature?

Ans: Indian English drama has influenced other forms of Indian theatre and literature by promoting the use of experimental forms and techniques, exploring new themes and issues, and providing a platform for new and innovative voices.

Q. Short Note

Ans: Drama in India is a much older yet respected literary genre. In India the art of staging the plays began with Sanskrit language based on Bharat Muni's 'Natyashastra'. Sanskrit Drama flourished in India by length and breadth and became popular across the world. Before independence Drama in India became one of the most popular and powerful means of expressions. Dramatists of pre-independent India won world-wide commendation and recognition. After independence also India theatre writers and artists enjoyed much popularity and gifted India and the world with lot many classical plays which

are still staged across the world. Though the shine of India drama faded a little due to smaller screen (TV and Mobiles), there is still a silver lining for this lively art form.

Chapter 4:

1. When did the Indian English short story begin to emerge?

Ans: The Indian English short story began to emerge in the 1830s, during the British colonial era.

2. Who were some of the early Indian English short story writers?

Ans: Early Indian English short story writers included Kylas Chunder Dutt, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, and Rabindranath Tagore.

3. How did the nationalist movement influence Indian English short stories?

Ans: The nationalist movement influenced Indian English short stories by promoting themes related to national identity, social reform, and anti-colonialism.

4. Who were some notable Indian English short story writers of the nationalist period?

Ans: Notable Indian English short story writers of the nationalist period included Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, and Raja Rao.

5. What were some characteristic features of pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English short stories were characterized by their use of Indian themes and experiences, their exploration of social and cultural issues, and their use of simple, direct language.

6.How did pre-independent Indian English short stories reflect the social and cultural context of the time?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English short stories reflected the social and cultural context of the time by exploring themes related to colonialism, nationalism, and social reform.

7. How did Western literature influence pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Western literature influenced pre-independent Indian English short stories through the use of Western literary forms and techniques, the exploration of Western themes and ideas, and the influence of Western writers and literary movements.

8. What were some challenges faced by Indian English short story writers during the pre-independent period?

Ans: Challenges faced by Indian English short story writers during the pre-independent period included the need to navigate the complexities of colonialism, the challenge of finding an audience for their work, and the difficulty of balancing Indian themes and experiences with Western literary forms and techniques.

9.How did Indian languages and cultures influence pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Indian languages and cultures influenced pre-independent Indian English short stories through the use of Indian themes and experiences, the incorporation of Indian languages and dialects, and the exploration of cultural and social issues specific to particular regions.

10. Which Indian languages and cultures had the most significant influence on pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: The most significant influences on pre-independent Indian English short stories came from Indian languages such as Bengali, Hindi, and Urdu, and from cultures such as Hinduism, Islam, and Sikhism.

11. How did nationalist and anti-colonial themes emerge in pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Nationalist and anti-colonial themes emerged in pre-independent Indian English short stories as a response to British colonial rule, promoting themes related to national identity, social reform, and anti-colonialism.

12.Which pre-independent Indian English short story writers explored nationalist and anti-colonial themes?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English short story writers who explored nationalist and anti-colonial themes included Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, and Raja Rao.

13. How did regionalism and folk culture influence pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Regionalism and folk culture influenced pre-independent Indian English short stories through the use of regional settings, characters, and themes, and the incorporation of folk tales, legends, and myths.

14. Which pre-independent Indian English short story writers explored regionalism and folk culture?

Ans: Pre-independent Indian English short story writers who explored regionalism and folk culture included R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Sarojini Naidu.

15. What is the legacy and impact of pre-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: The legacy and impact of pre-independent Indian English short stories lie in their contribution to the development of Indian English literature, their exploration of themes and issues related to Indian culture and society, and their influence on later generations of Indian writers.

1. What were the major themes of Indian English short stories during the post-independent period?

Ans: Major themes of Indian English short stories during the post-independent period included national identity, social change, modernity, and personal relationships.

2. Who were some prominent Indian English short story writers of the post-independent period?

Ans: Prominent Indian English short story writers of the post-independent period included R.K. Narayan, Mulk Raj Anand, and Khushwant Singh.

3. What were some characteristic features of post-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Post-independent Indian English short stories were characterized by their use of Indian themes and experiences, their exploration of social and cultural issues, and their use of innovative forms and techniques.

4. How did post-independent Indian English short stories reflect the social and cultural context of the time?

Ans: Post-independent Indian English short stories reflected the social and cultural context of the time by exploring themes related to national identity, social change, and modernity.

5. How did Western literature influence post-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: Western literature influenced post-independent Indian English short stories through the use of Western literary forms and techniques, the exploration of Western themes and ideas, and the influence of Western writers and literary movements.

6. What are some contemporary trends in Indian English short stories?

Ans: Contemporary trends in Indian English short stories include the use of experimental forms and techniques, the exploration of themes related to globalization and cosmopolitanism, and the emphasis on personal and emotional experiences.

7. Who are some notable Indian English short story writers of the contemporary period?

Ans: Notable Indian English short story writers of the contemporary period include Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, and Arundhati Roy.

8. What is the legacy and impact of post-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: The legacy and impact of post-independent Indian English short stories lie in their contribution to the development of Indian English literature, their exploration of themes and issues related to Indian culture and society, and their influence on later generations of Indian writers.

9. What role did magazines and journals play in promoting Indian English short stories during the post-independent period?

Ans: Magazines and journals played a significant role in promoting Indian English short stories during the post-independent period by providing a platform for new and established writers, publishing new and innovative works, and helping to develop a readership for Indian English literature.

10. Which magazines and journals were influential in promoting Indian English short stories during the post-independent period?

Ans: Influential magazines and journals included The Illustrated Weekly of India, The Times of India, and Indian Literature.

11.What new themes and trends emerged in Indian English short stories during the post-independent period?

Ans: New themes and trends that emerged in Indian English short stories during the post-independent period included the exploration of urban experiences, the impact of modernity and technology, and the emergence of new social and cultural issues.

12. How did other Indian languages influence Indian English short stories during the post-independent period?

Ans: Other Indian languages influenced Indian English short stories during the post-independent period through the use of translation, the incorporation of Indian languages and dialects, and the exploration of themes and issues related to Indian culture and society.

13. What role did women writers play in shaping Indian English short stories during the post-independent period?

Ans: Women writers played a significant role in shaping Indian English short stories during the post-independent period by exploring new themes and issues related to women's experiences, challenging traditional notions of gender and identity, and promoting a more nuanced understanding of Indian culture and society.

14. What is the legacy of post-independent Indian English short stories?

Ans: The legacy of post-independent Indian English short stories lies in their contribution to the development of Indian English literature, their exploration of themes and issues related to Indian culture and society, and their influence on later generations of Indian writers.

Q. Short Note

Ans: The development of English short story has been developed with the relation of human with nature and struggle of human being. A Short story is a brief work of literature, usually written in narrative prose. In modern times, the short story has become one of the most popular forms for literature. Origin of Sanskrit short stories was in the form of animals where all characters were animals which have been contributed by Indian writers. The short story in Indian writing in English may be superficially called an offshoot of the Indo-Anglian novel. The bulky output of Mulk Raj Anand, Manjeri S. Isvaran, R.K. Narayan, Khushwant Singh, and others in the form of short stories reveal their dedication to its development. Today, the Indian short story in English has very well served as a powerful vehicle of social awareness and a tool of painting the Indian social scene.

A short story is one of the oldest types of literature, existing in many forms such as myths, fairy tales, ballads, and parables. It began with the oral storytelling which led to the composition of epics such as Homer's Iliad and Odyssey. The development of English short story has been developed with the relation of human with nature and struggle of human being. Origin of Sanskrit short stories was in the form of animals where all characters were animals. These stories have been contributed by Indian writers. Sir William Jones, Max Muller, David's also believed that animal tales have been introduced only in Ancient Literature of India compare to the other countries of the world.

UNIT – II

CHAPTER -1:

1. Whose books Krishna read for fiftieth time?

Ans: Milton, Carlyle and Shakespeare.

2. Where did Krishna work?

Ans: He worked in Albert Mission College.

3. What was the salary paid to Krishna?

Ans: One hundred rupees per month.

4. Who was the principal (head) of the Albert Mission College?

Ans: Mr. Brown.

5. Who was the assistant professor of Geography?

Ans: Gajapathy.

6. Who spoke on the importance of English and the need for preserving its purity?

Ans: Mr. Brown.

7. Name two colleagues of Krishna?

Ans: Rangappa, Gajapati, Gopal.

8. Who was as sharp as a knife in Mathematics?

Ans: Gopal.

9. What created an alchemy of inexplicable joy in Krishna's mind?

Ans: The rumble of the river, cries of birds, magic of the morning light.

10. What did the English department solely exist for?

Ans: For dotting the - i's and crossing the - t's.

11. What does 'raining cat and dogs mean'?

Ans: Strong wind, heavy and hard rain.

12. Who was the ever-questioning philosopher?

Ans: Rangappa.

13. Why did Krishna want to be up very early the next day?

Ans: To see the sunrise and get some exercise before the work.

14. Where had Krishna brought the alarm clock from?

Ans: Junk store in Madras.

15. When did the alarm clock stop shrieking?

Ans: When a heavy book like 'Taine's History of English Literature' was placed on its crest.

16. What was in heaps on Krishnan's table?

Ans: Books from libraries and friends, untouched and unanswered letters.

17. Who was Singaram?

Ans: Hostel servant.

18. Which bath is real bath for a real man according to Singaram?

Ans: River bath.

19. Which poem did Krishna write and how many lines?

Ans: Nature, Fifty lines.

20. What takes up most of teachers' hours?

Ans: Attendance.

21. Which is the vital portion of great tragedy King Lear?

Ans: Lear facing the storm.

22. Which hour is a sort of relaxation for teachers?

Ans: The Composition hour.

23 Who had written two pages about a poem without understanding it?

Ans: Ramaswami.

24. Which epigram Krishnan set for essay writing?

Ans: "Man is the master of his own destiny"?

25. Who read the four days old newspaper?

Ans: Logic lecturer Sastri.

26. Who was the assistant professor of philosophy?

Ans: Dr.Menon.

27. Who are Saner than their English cousin in most matters?

Ans: Americans.

28. Where had Dr.Menon obtained his Ph.D from?

Ans: Columbia University.

29. Who said the "American spelling is foolish buffoonery"?

Ans: Gajapathy.

30. What we're exciting things for Krishna?

Ans: Letters.

31. Where did Krishna's brother work?

Ans: He worked in Hyderabad as an auditor.

32. Who led her husband by nose?

Ans: Krishna's brother's wife.

33. Who said there is merit in accuracy, which must be cultivated for its own sake?

Ans: Gajapathy.

34. Who said "Politics need not butt in everywhere"?

Ans: Gajapathy.

35. What is like a weed choking all other human faculties?

Ans: Politics.

36. Who said the American spelling is foolish buffoonery?

Ans: Gajapathy.

37. Who underlined the 'town' three times while writing letter?

Ans: Susila.

38. Name the wife of Krishna?

Ans: Susila

39. Who was fastidious and precise in handling the English language?

Ans: Krishna's father.

40. Who was the B.A. of the olden days?

Ans: Krishna's father.

41. Which bathrooms are like hell on the earth?

Ans: Hostel bathrooms.

42. Who was as assistant in the Economics Department.

Ans: Subharam.

43. What makes somebody 'gurus' in this life?

Ans: The Meritorious deeds in the previous life.

44. What was a grand affair for Krishna's mother?

Ans: House-keeping.

45. How did Susila spend her time before marriage?

Ans: Reading, knitting, embroidering or looking after a garden.

46. Whom did Krishna's mother detest heartily?

Ans: Her eldest daughter-in-law.

47. Who said 'I shall never accept a girl from High Court Judge's family'?

Ans: Krishna's mother.

48. Which was a wonderful place for Krishna?

Ans: Kavadi.

49. Who were the eminent professors of the Madras College?

Ans: Dr. William Miller, Mark Hunter

50. What amount of rent Krishna had to pay for the house?

Ans: Twenty-five on the fifth of every month.

51. Why should we grow jasmine bush in a boys' hostel?

Ans: To remind that there are better things in the world.

52. Why did Krishna want a house facing south?

Ans: It keeps the western sun out and gets the eastern in and admits northern light.

53. What are the conditions that are looked for in residential locality?

Ans: Cheap houses, refined surroundings, near to the market and the office.

54. Who revered the college teachers?

Ans: The old man.

55. Who was the daughter of the retired High Court judge?

Ans: Krishna's eldest brother's wife.

56. Who said "Susila is a modest girl, she is not obstinate"?

Ans: Krishna's mother.

57. Who disliked the extravagance of travelling second class?

Ans: Krishna's father-in-law.

58. Who said "Biscuits are bad for the baby"?

Ans: Krishna.

59. Which was the best shop in the town?

Ans: The National Provision Stores (N.P.S).

60. Who never understand the importance of traveling alone?

Ans: Women.

61. Who says man or woman is not born merely to cook and eat?

ANs: Krishna.

62. Who is Leela in the novel?

Ans: Krishna's daughter.

63. What are bad for the babies?

Ans: Biscuits

64. Who was the cash-keeper in Krishna's house?

Ans: His wife Susila.

65. In whose hand a hundred rupees seemed to do the work of two hundred rupees.

Ans: Susila.

66. Who is 'Kamu' in the novel?

Ans: Krishna's mother.

67. What did Susila read without Krishna's help?

Ans: The Tamil classics and Sanskrit texts.

68. Who was a 'Phantom of Delight' for Krishna?

Ans: Susila

69. What price Susila got for the old clock?

Ans: Twelve annas.

70. What affects a child's health?

Ans: Husband and wife quarrelling.

71. Who advanced money to Krishna to buy a new house?

Ans: His father.

72. Where did Krishna and his wife go to choose a house?

Ans: To Lawley Extension.

73. How do the soul and body laugh?

Ans: The soul laughs through the eyes and body laughs with lips.

74. Name the boy who serves tiffin to Krishna and Susila?

Ans: Mani, a youngster from Malabar.

75. Who had promised Krishna in choosing the house?

Ans: Sastri, of the logic section.

76. What did Krishna call his wife?

Ans: Jasmine.

77. Who blamed Krishna for living in a rented house?

Ans: His mother.

78. What salary was fixed to the old lady?

Ans: Six rupees per month.

79. What did Krishna fancy?

Ans: He was born for a poetic career and some day he hoped to take the world by storm with the publication.

80. Who jostled each other in a struggle for existence?

Ans: Milton, Shakespeare, Bradley.

81. Who was the moving spirit of the new Lawley Extension?

Ans: Dr. Sastri of the logic section.

82. What sign Krishna watched for while searching the house?

Ans: "To Let".

83. Who was the secretary of the Building and Acquisition Society?

Ans: Dr. Sastri of the logic section

84. Who blamed Krishna and his wife for living in the rented house?

Ans: Susila's mother.

85. What name Krishna loved to give to the new home?

Ans: Jasmine Home

86. What did the God Srinivas grant the visitors?

Ans: He granted all their boons and blessed all their efforts.

87. Who never heard of buttermilk being given for fever?

Ans: The old woman in Krishna's house.

88. Who wrote encouraging letters to Krishna during Susila's illness?

Ans: His brother in Hyderabad, his sister at Vellore and the other sister at Delhi.

89. Who try to starve patients to death?

Ans: The English doctors.

90. Who was convinced that an Evil Eye had fallen on her daughter?

Ans: Susila's mother.

91. What does the exorcist do to bring down the fever of Susila

Ans: He feels her pulse, utters some mantras with closed eyes, takes a pinch of sacred ash and rubs it on Susila's forehead. He ties her arm a talisman strung in yellow thread.

92. Why did Susila not like the doctors?

Ans: They pressed the stomach, and here and there.

93. Who, according to Rangappa, was the greatest physician on the earth?

Ans: Dr.Shankar of the Krishna Medical Hall.

94. Which is the most erratic and temperamental disease on the earth?

Ans: Malaria.

95. Which ailment is the king among the fevers?

Ans: Typhoid.

96. Who said," Never trust these English doctors"?

Ans: The contractor.

97. Where did Krishna's mother live?

Ans: Kamalapuram.

98. What was old lady's antidote for an 'Evil Eye'?

Ans: Cracking fingers on the temple.

99. What did Kamu's friend say about the men?

Ans: Men are spoilt if they are without a wife at home.

100. Why was Krishna to take Fourth Hons. class?

Ans: Because George of the language class was absent.

101. Where did Krishna and Susila take their morning tiffin?

Ans: The Bombay Anand Bhavan.

102. Who says 'our nature adapts itself to circumstances with wonderful speed'.

Ans: Krishna.

103. What was one aim in Krishna's life after Susila's death?

Ans: To see that Leela did not feel the absence of her mother.

104. What seemed to be the greatest task for Krishna in life after Susila's death?

Ans: Living without illusions.

105. Who cracked her finger on her temple as an antidote for Evil Eye?

Ans: An old village woman sitting next to Krishna's mother.

106. What was the most welcome sound into the pandemonium -like class?

Ans: The college bell.

107. Who brings a letter to Krishna?

Ans: The village boy of fifteen years.

108. Who says," men are spoilt if they are without a wife at home?

Ans: The old village woman.

109. Why should we first wash and then read stories?

Ans: We must never touch goddess Saraswati without washing.

110. Who built the goddess 'Yak Matha' temple by mere chanting?

Ans: Sankara.

111. Through whom Susila communicated with Krishna?

Ans: The peasant.

112. Who have been working to bridge the gulf between life and after life?

Ans: A band of spirits.

113. Who said children must not eat more than two sweets at a time?

Ans: Krishna.

114. Who was very good girl and friend of Leela?

Ans: Kamala.

115. Where had Susila selected clothes for Leela's birthday?

Ans; At the Bombay Cloth Emporium.

116. How many skirts and shirts Leela had?

Ans: Over forty.

117. Who sent silk pieces and clothes to Leela?

Ans: Her grandparents, uncles and aunts.

118. Who had partitioned the main hall into a number of rooms?

Ans: The Headmaster.

119. What bored the headmaster?

Ans: Holidays.

120. What did Susila urge Krishna on to look for at every sitting?

Ans: Her sandalwood casket and the fourteen letters.

121. What story Susila had begun on a sheet of paper?

Ans: The story of two brothers, woodcutters.

122. Why did the spirits need no exercise?

Ans: Because they have no physical bodies.

123. What had Krishna a gift for?

Ans: Veena.

124. What transports us directly?

Ans: Music

125. What was the evidence of Susila's visit to Krishna's room after her death?

Ans: Taking away the scent from the ten jasmine buds.

126. What had Leela made on her first day visit to the college?

Ans: A green paper boat.

127. Who bring in a shield or cup?

Ans: The eleven stalwart idiots.

128. What is the main business of an educational institution?

Ans: To shape the mind and character

128. Who are made to pass the examinations?

Ans: The sportsmen.

129. What was the name of the tiger in the headmaster's story?

Ans: Raja.

139. Who never used a towel for bath.

Ans: The Headmaster.

140. Where was the house of the headmaster?

Ans: In Anderson Lane.

141. What had Malagudi earned notoriety for?

Ans: Its municipal affairs.

142. Who was Anderson?

Ans: Some gentleman of the East India Company.

143. What had children taught to the headmaster?

Ans: To speak plainly, without the varnish of the adult world?

144. Which was the dullest work read in English language by Krishna?

Ans: Criticism of the Elizabethan dramatists, Beaumont and Fletcher.

145. Whose company is unfit for children?

Ans: Adults' company.

146. Where had the headmaster a fine house?

Ans: In Lawley Extension, Anderson Lane.

147. What puts blinkers on us?

Ans: Our own schooling.

148. Which system will make children wholesome?

Ans: 'The Leave Alone System'.

149. Which problem is crushing us all the time?

Ans: The problem of living and dying.

150. Who is a nice fellow to have around?

Ans: A dog.

151. Who obeys you carefully and never falls back?

Ans: A dog.

152. Whose golden temple was in Tayur village?

Ans: Yak Matha.

153. Who are keener sighted by nature?

Ans: Children

154. Name the friend of Leela?

Ans: Kamala

155. Who was a miniature version of Susila?

Ans: Leela.

156. Who was the fourth wife to her husband?

Ans: The old village woman.

157. What did Susila ask Krishna to find out?

Ans: Fourteen letters and her small sandalwood casket.

158. Who had sent Susila a couple of fancy lacquer caskets of Burmese origin?

Ans: Her sister from Rangoon.

159. What was responsible for a perpetual criticism?

Ans: He was constantly nagged by the feeling that he was doing the wrong work.

160. Who had a gift for Veena when he was young?

Ans: Krishna.

161. What directly transports us directly?

Ans: Music.

162. What was evidence of Susila's presence in Krishna's house?

Ans: Taking the scent out of ten jasmine buds.

163. What the school halls were hung with?

Ans: Different pictures, tigers and lambs and trees drawn with childish hands

164. What, according to the headmaster, is the main function of an educational institution?

Ans: To shape the mind and character of the youths.

165. Who are made to pass the examinations?

Ans: The tournament players.

166. Which story the Head master narrates to the children in front of Krishna?

Q. Who is the protagonist of "The English Teacher"?

Ans: The protagonist of "The English Teacher" is Krishna.

Q. What is Krishna's profession?

Ans: Krishna is an English teacher.

Q. What is the name of Krishna's wife?

Ans: Krishna's wife's name is Susila.

Q. What is the central theme of "The English Teacher"?

Ans: The central theme of "The English Teacher" is the search for meaning and purpose in life.

Q. What is the significance of the title "The English Teacher"?

Ans: The title "The English Teacher" is significant because it reflects Krishna's profession and his struggles to reconcile his love of English literature with his Indian heritage.

Q. How does Krishna's relationship with his wife Susila change throughout the novel?

Ans: Krishna's relationship with his wife Susila deepens and becomes more spiritual throughout the novel.

Q. What role does the character of Rajam play in the novel?

Ans: Rajam is a colleague of Krishna's who represents a more worldly and materialistic approach to life.

Q. How does Krishna's view of himself and his place in the world change throughout the novel?

Ans: Krishna's view of himself and his place in the world becomes humbler and more spiritual throughout the novel.

Q. What is the significance of the novel's ending?

Ans: The novel's ending is significant because it shows Krishna's acceptance of his wife's death and his newfound understanding of the meaning of life.

Ans: R.K. Narayan is trying to convey the importance of living a simple and spiritual life, and of finding meaning and purpose in one's relationships and experiences.

Q. What is the setting of the novel "The English Teacher"?

Ans: The setting of the novel "The English Teacher" is the fictional town of Malgudi, which is modeled after Narayan's hometown of Mysore.

Q. How does Krishna's character evolve throughout the novel?

Ans: Krishna's character evolves from being a strict and conventional English teacher to becoming a more relaxed and spiritual person.

Q. What is the significance of the character of Leela in the novel?

Ans: Leela is a young girl who is a student of Krishna's, and she represents a more carefree and joyful approach to life.

Q. How does Narayan portray the Indian middle class in the novel?

Ans: Narayan portrays the Indian middle class in the novel as being caught between traditional Indian values and modern Western influences.

Q. What is the tone of the novel "The English Teacher"?

Ans: The tone of the novel "The English Teacher" is contemplative, humorous, and slightly ironic.

Q. How does the novel explore the theme of identity?

Ans: The novel explores the theme of identity through Krishna's struggles to reconcile his Indian heritage with his love of English literature.

Q. What is the significance of the novel's title in relation to the theme of identity?

Ans: The title "The English Teacher" is significant because it reflects Krishna's profession and his struggles to reconcile his love of English literature with his Indian heritage.

Q. How does Narayan use humor in the novel?

Ans: Narayan uses humor in the novel to poke fun at the absurdities of Indian middle-class life and to highlight the contradictions and paradoxes of Krishna's character.

Q. What is the significance of the novel's ending in relation to the theme of identity?

Ans: The novel's ending is significant because it shows Krishna's acceptance of his wife's death and his newfound understanding of his own identity and place in the world.

Q. How does "The English Teacher" relate to Narayan's other works?

Ans: "The English Teacher" relates to Narayan's other works in its exploration of themes such as identity, culture, and the human condition, and in its use of humor and irony to explore these themes.

Q. Briefly analysis the fiction the English teacher

Or

Write the theme of the fiction

Or

write the summary of the fiction

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the fiction

Ans: R.K. Narayan's The English Teacher is set in the made-up Indian town of Malgudi, a common setting for his stories, and gives a glimpse into India's education system during the 1940s. The book, written in 1945, also reflects on India's language variety and the stark social and economic differences of its characters, illustrating the contrasting lifestyles from simple teachers to wealthy individuals.

The English Teacher was renamed Grateful to Life and Death in 1953. The renaming is appropriate because Krishna, the main character, learns to make sense of death as the novel progresses. The story draws from Narayan's personal experience of grief when he lost his wife to typhoid in the year 1939.

The English Teacher follows the life of Krishna, a teacher at Albert Mission College. Krishna's parents choose a wife for him, Susila, and eventually, she and their daughter, Leela, live with him. Initially, Krishna is hesitant to leave his bachelor-like existence but soon grows to love his new family life.

While looking for a new family home, Susila comes down with Typhoid fever. She is bedridden for weeks on end. Krishna has genuinely grown to love his wife, even though when they met, he thought her too traditional and submissive. Even though he remains optimistic through her illness, it ultimately takes her life. Much of the novel focuses on how Krishna copes with this loss.

Susila's passing leads Krishna onto a grief-filled and spiritual journey of self-discovery. Krishna confronts the discontent with his job as a teacher, questioning the relevance of teaching English literature in India. He criticizes the educational system for disconnecting people from their culture and mindlessly following another, declaring it a form of intellectual subservience. This clash of cultures is a common thread in Narayan's stories and speaks to Narayan's broader discussion of English colonialism and his patriotic spirit as an Indian writer.

The story takes a mystical turn when a stranger reaches out to Krishna, letting him know they have been in contact with Susila after her death. Having access to the spirit world gives Krishna hope, something he lost after Susila's death. A series of supernatural and mystical events happen to him, leading him to believe that he can regularly communicate with Susila in the spirit world via this medium. This communication brings him comfort.

Krishna eventually learns to talk to Susila without the help of the medium, leading him to quit his detested teaching position and become a teacher at an experimental school operated by a spiritual leader. Readers are left feeling that he is the happiest in this moment of his life.

CHAPTER – 2:

1. Who is the author of "Cry, the Peacock"?

Ans: The author of "Cry, the Peacock" is Anita Desai.

2. What is the name of the protagonist of "Cry, the Peacock"?

Ans: The protagonist of "Cry, the Peacock" is Maya.

3. What is the central theme of "Cry, the Peacock"?

Ans: The central theme of "Cry, the Peacock" is the struggle of a woman to find her identity and independence in a patriarchal society.

4. What is the significance of the title "Cry, the Peacock"?

Ans: The title "Cry, the Peacock" is significant because it reflects Maya's inner turmoil and her desire to break free from the constraints of her life.

5. How does Maya's character evolve throughout the novel?

Ans: Maya's character evolves from being a timid and submissive wife to becoming a more confident and independent individual.

6. What is the role of Gautama in the novel?

Ans: Gautama is Maya's husband, and he represents the patriarchal values and expectations that Maya struggles against.

7. What is the significance of the setting of the novel?

Ans: The setting of the novel, a small town in India, is significant because it reflects the social and cultural constraints that Maya faces.

8. How does Anita Desai use symbolism in the novel?

Ans: Anita Desai uses symbolism in the novel, particularly through the image of the peacock, to reflect Maya's inner turmoil and her desire for freedom and self-expression.

9. What is the tone of the novel?

Ans: The tone of the novel is introspective, melancholic, and contemplative.

10. What message do you think Anita Desai is trying to convey through "Cry, the Peacock"?

Ans: Anita Desai is trying to convey the importance of women's independence, self-expression, and individuality in a patriarchal society.

11. How does Maya's relationship with her husband Gautama change throughout the novel?

Ans: Maya's relationship with her husband Gautama becomes increasingly strained and distant throughout the novel.

12. What is the significance of Maya's childhood memories in the novel?

Ans: Maya's childhood memories are significant because they reflect her desire for freedom and self-expression, and her feelings of confinement and suffocation in her marriage.

13. How does Anita Desai portray the societal expectations placed on women in the novel?

Ans: Anita Desai portrays the societal expectations placed on women in the novel as restrictive and oppressive, emphasizing the importance of marriage, domesticity, and conformity.

14. What is the role of nature in the novel?

Ans: Nature plays a significant role in the novel, serving as a symbol of freedom, beauty, and escape from the confines of Maya's life.

15. How does Maya's character relate to the feminist movement?

Ans: Maya's character relates to the feminist movement in her struggle for independence, self-expression, and individuality in a patriarchal society.

16. What is the significance of the novel's ending?

Ans: The novel's ending is significant because it reflects Maya's acceptance of her circumstances and her decision to move forward, symbolizing her growth and self-awareness.

17. How does Anita Desai use language and imagery in the novel?

Ans: Anita Desai uses language and imagery in the novel to create a vivid and introspective portrait of Maya's inner world, emphasizing her emotions, thoughts, and desires.

18. What is the role of Gautama's family in the novel?

Ans: Gautama's family plays a significant role in the novel, representing the societal expectations and pressures that Maya faces in her marriage.

19. How does Maya's relationship with her mother influence her character?

Ans: Maya's relationship with her mother influences her character by reflecting her desire for independence and self-expression, and her feelings of guilt and obligation towards her family.

20. What message do you think Anita Desai is trying to convey through Maya's character?

Ans: Anita Desai is trying to convey the importance of women's independence, self-expression, and individuality, and the need for women to break free from the societal expectations and pressures that constrain them.

21. What is the significance of the peacock in the novel?

Ans: The peacock is a symbol of beauty, freedom, and pride, reflecting Maya's desire for self-expression and individuality.

22. How does Maya's character relate to the theme of identity?

Ans: Maya's character relates to the theme of identity through her struggle to define herself and find her place in the world.

23. What is the role of the past in the novel?

Ans: The past plays a significant role in the novel, reflecting Maya's memories and experiences, and influencing her present.

24. How does Anita Desai use foreshadowing in the novel?

Ans: Anita Desai uses foreshadowing in the novel to hint at the tragic events that will unfold, creating a sense of tension and foreboding.

25. What is the significance of the novel's title in relation to the theme of identity?

Ans: The title "Cry, the Peacock" is significant because it reflects Maya's desire for self-expression and individuality, and her struggle to find her place in the world.

26. How does Maya's relationship with her husband reflect the societal expectations placed on women?

Ans: Maya's relationship with her husband reflects the societal expectations placed on women through Gautama's expectations of Maya as a wife and his restriction of her freedom.

27. What is the role of the supernatural in the novel?

Ans: The supernatural plays a significant role in the novel, reflecting Maya's intuition and emotional state, and adding a sense of mystery and foreboding.

28. How does Anita Desai use symbolism in the novel to reflect Maya's emotional state?

Ans: Anita Desai uses symbolism in the novel to reflect Maya's emotional state through the use of images and objects that symbolize her emotions and desires.

29. What is the significance of the novel's ending in relation to the theme of identity?

Ans: The novel's ending is significant because it reflects Maya's acceptance of her circumstances and her decision to move forward, symbolizing her growth and self-awareness.

30. How does "Cry, the Peacock" relate to Anita Desai's other works?

Ans: "Cry, the Peacock" relates to Anita Desai's other works through its exploration of themes such as identity, culture, and the human condition.

Q.Briefly analysis the fiction Cry, The peacock

Or

Write the theme of the fiction

Or

write the summary of the fiction

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the fiction

Ans: The protagonist of the story is Maya, a young woman trapped in a loveless union with the emotionally distant and heartless Gautama. Maya is troubled with a sense of impending doom and has a deep fear of death. She is incredibly observant and frequently finds solace in the beauty of nature. She does, however, frequently experience great emotional turmoil and a profound sense of loneliness due to her heightened sensitivity.

As Maya's anxieties and concerns intensify, she becomes increasingly distant from reality. Her active mind begins to mix dreams and reality, producing a jumbled narrative that is challenging to follow. Maya feels a wide spectrum of emotions in her inner world, from short-lived longing to melancholy and hopelessness and optimism.

She loses herself in her own worries and concerns to the point where she further deteriorates her connection with Gautama. Her desire for a deeper sense of connection is stifled by Gautama's disinterest in and ignorance of it. Maya's emotional anguish worsens, and she begins to question the meaning of her existence and her identity.

Throughout the entire novel, Maya's experiences are juxtaposed with the mythology surrounding the peacock, a symbol of beauty, pride, and longing. The peacock's cries represent Maya's internal conflicts as she struggles with her concerns, desires, and her never-ending quest for fulfilment.

UNIT – 3

CHAPTER – 1:

1) Who approached to Flora for a flower and why?

Ans: "The Lotus" by Toru Dutt, begins with the goddess of love, approaching the flower goddess, Flora to create a flower who would undisputedly be the queenliest of all flowers. Both the lily and the rose, use their "bards of power" in their fight over the queenliest flower title. Toru uses Greek and Roman mythology as support for her Hindu beliefs and to establish her stand.

In line 8 of the poem, we reach the climax where all the flower groups form cliques in a bitter conflict within the soul's essence. The goddess Flora is given a task of creating a flower as "delicious as the rose" and "stately as the lily in her pride". Lines 9-14 of the poem, describes the solution to the problem of finding the queenliest flower of all. Toru has Flora create a flower that is both red as a rose and white as a lily. As a result, Flora creates a flower with the characteristics of a rose and a lily combined and created the beautiful lotus flower.

The lotus is a national symbol of India and the Hindu faith. The overall theme of the poem is the pride of India's culture and Hindu religion. The idea of Hindu being the ultimate religion of the world is the main focus of "The Lotus".

2) Where do the flowers meet for the challenge? Who are the main characters of the challenge?

Ans: "The Lotus" by Toru Dutt, begins with the goddess of love, Psyche, approaching the flower goddess, Flora to create a flower who would undisputedly be the queenliest of all flowers. The lily and the rose are the main contenders of the challenge; they had been rivals for long for that high honour. They use their "bards of power" in their fight over the queenliest flower title. They also have their followers among other flowers. Some flowers told rose was better than lily and other flowers compared lily to the beautiful goddess juno's face. Some flowers supported lily whereas others supported rose. Toru uses Greek and Roman mythology as support for her Hindu beliefs and to establish her stand.

The flowers meet at goddess of love, Psyche's bower for the challenge. In Roman mythology, Psyche is Cupid's love interest. In their story, Psyche is at one point brought to a bower (a leafy shelter or recess) covered with plants and flowers. There the goddess Flora is given the task of creating a flower as "delicious as the rose" and "stately as the lily in her pride".

3) What do the Rose and Lily symbolize?

Ans: In her Sonnet, "The Lotus" Toru Dutt is entering into a long poetical debate on the superiority of the rose versus the lily, most notably William Cowper's "The Lily and the Rose". Dutt portrays the rose as romantic and delicious because of its color in contrast to the lily, which is regal and stately in stature. In Cowper's poem, it is decided that the two flowers must reign equally as queen until there exists a third to surpass them. Dutt employs the powers of the gods and goddesses along with the tradition of the "Bards" in order to position the lotus as the "queenliest" flower.

The Sonnet the Lotus is interesting in the symbolic representation of flowers. The rose is projected as one that has been often used by poets as a powerful symbol of beauty, romanticism and deliciousness. The lily is projected as a symbol of stateliness and majesty. In the symbolic projection the lotus surpasses both as it is a combination of beauty and stateliness, (the rose and the lily). It is perhaps because of this that the lotus is considered a symbol of the divine-divinity which is a combination of

beauty and stateliness. As Toru Dutt describes; 'And Flora gave the lotus, "rose-red" dyed, / And "lily-white,"—the queenliest flower that blows.'

4) Who creates the queenliest flower and why?

Ans: Same as previous answer. Just add this line in the first stanza – When asked about colour, Love at first asks for "Rose-red," then says "No, lily-white, —or, both provide".

Short questions and answers:

1. Who is the author of "The Lotus"?

Ans: The author of "The Lotus" is Toru Dutt.

2. What is the central theme of "The Lotus"?

Ans: The central theme of "The Lotus" is the beauty and significance of nature.

3. What is the significance of the lotus flower in the poem?

Ans: The lotus flower is a symbol of beauty, purity, and spiritual growth.

4. What is the tone of the poem?

Ans: The tone of the poem is contemplative, reflective, and appreciative.

5. What literary devices does Toru Dutt use in the poem?

Ans: Toru Dutt uses literary devices such as imagery, metaphor, and symbolism in the poem.

6.How does the poem reflect Toru Dutt's cultural background?

Ans: The poem reflects Toru Dutt's Indian cultural background through its use of Indian imagery and symbolism.

7. What message do you think Toru Dutt is trying to convey through "The Lotus"?

Ans: Toru Dutt is trying to convey the importance of appreciating and respecting nature, and the beauty and significance of the lotus flower in Indian culture.

8. What is the structure of the poem "The Lotus"?

Ans: The poem "The Lotus" has a lyrical structure, with a consistent rhyme scheme and stanza layout.

9. How does Toru Dutt use imagery in the poem?

Ans: Toru Dutt uses vivid and descriptive imagery in the poem to describe the beauty of the lotus flower and its surroundings.

10. What is the significance of the poem's title?

Ans: The title "The Lotus" is significant because it reflects the central theme of the poem, which is the beauty and significance of the lotus flower.

11. How does the poem reflect Toru Dutt's personal experiences and emotions?

Ans: The poem reflects Toru Dutt's personal experiences and emotions through its expression of appreciation and respect for nature.

12. What literary movement is the poem associated with?

Ans: The poem is associated with the Indian Renaissance literary movement, which sought to promote Indian culture and literature.

13. How does the poem use symbolism to convey meaning?

Ans: The poem uses the lotus flower as a symbol of beauty, purity, and spiritual growth to convey meaning.

14. What is the tone of the poem's ending?

Ans: The tone of the poem's ending is contemplative and reflective.

15. How does the poem contribute to our understanding of Indian culture and literature?

Ans: The poem contributes to our understanding of Indian culture and literature by reflecting Toru Dutt's Indian cultural background and her appreciation for Indian mythology and symbolism.

16. What is the significance of the lotus flower in Indian mythology?

Ans: The lotus flower is a symbol of spiritual growth, beauty, and purity in Indian mythology.

17. How does Toru Dutt's use of language contribute to the poem's meaning?

Ans: Toru Dutt's use of language contributes to the poem's meaning by creating a vivid and descriptive picture of the lotus flower.

18. What is the role of nature in the poem?

Ans: Nature plays a significant role in the poem, serving as a backdrop for the lotus flower and reflecting the beauty and wonder of the natural world.

19. How does the poem reflect Toru Dutt's own experiences as a woman in Indian society?

Ans: The poem reflects Toru Dutt's own experiences as a woman in Indian society by expressing her appreciation for the beauty and significance of the lotus flower.

20. What is the significance of the poem's final stanza?

Ans: The poem's final stanza is significant because it reflects Toru Dutt's own emotional response to the lotus flower and serves as a conclusion to the poem.

21. What literary devices does Toru Dutt use in the poem to create imagery?

Ans: Toru Dutt uses literary devices such as simile, metaphor, and personification to create imagery in the poem.

22. How does the poem reflect Toru Dutt's interest in Indian mythology and culture?

Ans: The poem reflects Toru Dutt's interest in Indian mythology and culture through its use of Indian imagery and symbolism.

23. What is the significance of the lotus flower's beauty in the poem?

Ans: The lotus flower's beauty is significant in the poem because it reflects the beauty and wonder of the natural world.

24. How does Toru Dutt's use of language contribute to the poem's emotional impact?

Ans: Toru Dutt's use of language contributes to the poem's emotional impact by creating a vivid and descriptive picture of the lotus flower.

25. What message do you think Toru Dutt is trying to convey through the poem?

Ans: Toru Dutt is trying to convey a message of appreciation and respect for nature, and the beauty and significance of the lotus flower in Indian culture.

26. What is the significance of the poem's title in relation to its themes?

Ans: The title "The Lotus" is significant because it reflects the poem's themes of beauty, purity, and spiritual growth.

27. How does the poem use sensory details to describe the lotus flower?

Ans: The poem uses sensory details such as sight, smell, and touch to describe the lotus flower.

28. What is the role of the poet's voice in the poem?

Ans: The poet's voice in the poem is reflective and contemplative, expressing appreciation and respect for the lotus flower.

29. How does the poem relate to Toru Dutt's other works?

Ans: The poem relates to Toru Dutt's other works through its exploration of themes such as nature, beauty, and Indian culture.

30. What is the significance of the poem's structure and form?

Ans: The poem's structure and form are significant because they reflect the poet's use of traditional forms to explore contemporary themes.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem The lotus

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: The Poet personifies ‘Love’, Love asks Flora, the Greek Goddesses of Nature to provide a flower, a flower that has an undeniable ability to be the Queen of all the flowers in the world. Among the flowers, there has been a well-known, long-standing rivalry between ‘the Lily’ and ‘the Rose’. Popular Poets claimed their beauty through songs (both got equal praises). They both have their own uniqueness; both couldn’t beat the other. A Rose cannot be pale or tower splendid like a Lily and a Lily cannot be as lovely as a Rose (Lily is sacred to Juno, the wife of Jupiter, Goddess of fertility and protection. Rose is associated with the Greek Goddess Psyche). Considering all these factors Love claims a flower that has both Lily and Rose’s unique qualities together- A flower that is as lovely as a Rose and as stately as a Lily with pride. Flora, listening to his queries asks a question “But of what colour?” At first, Love chooses red (Rose- red) then he prays for white (Lily- white). Finally, he asks for both the colours and so, Flora gave him the beautiful, elegant, pale, Rose-red and Lily-white dyed Queenliest of all flowers- Lotus in his hands.

CHAPTER – 2:

1. What does the poetess know about Indian politics?

Ans: The poetess Kamala Das does not understand politics but she knows the name of every Indian politician beginning with Nehru and she can say those names as easily as the names of days, months.

2. "I am Indian"—Who refers herself as an Indian? Where was the speaker born?

Ans: The poetess Kamala Das refers herself as Indian.

She was born in Malabar.

3. "Don't write in English"—Who orders and to whom? Why does the speaker say so?

Ans: All the critics, friends, visiting cousins order the poetess not to write in English because English is not her mother-tongue.

4. Which languages are Kamala Das' own language? How does Kamala Das describe her own language?

Ans: According to Kamala Das, the languages that she likes to speak, write are her own language that may be incomplete, with distortions, queerness because with those languages she can express her joys, longings.

Those languages are as useful to the poetess as cawing to crows, roaring to the lions.

5. "I was a child, and later they

Told me I grew……."—Who is 'I' here? Who are 'they' here? Why do they consider that the referred person has grown up?

Ans: Here 'I' refers to the poetess Kamala Das.

Here 'they' refers to the people of society.

They consider that the poetess has grown up because she has become tall and her limbs have swelled and also in one or two places of her body, hair has sprouted.

6. Be wife, they said……"—Who said this and to whom? When did they say so?

Ans: The people of society said this to the poetess Kamala Das.

When to ignore her womanliness, she wore her brother's dresses, cut her hair short, they said so.

7. What did the categoriser/ society advise the poetess?

Ans: The categoriser/ society advised the poetess to dress in saree to be looked like a girl or someone else's wife. They also advised her to be cook, embroiderer or a quarreller.

8. What did the categoriser/ society forbid the poetess?

Ans: The categoriser/ society forbade the poetess to sit on walls, peep through window curtain and even to cry loudly.

9. "Be Amy, or be Kamala. Or better Still be Madhavikutty." Explain.

Ans: The male-dominated society always underestimates the identity of woman in this society. They want that woman should live her life like a dependent woman.

10.. "……. anywhere and

Everywhere I see the one who calls himself I"—Whose confession is this? Explain.

Ans: The poetess Kamala Das says this

Kamala Das meets so many people in her life and loves many of them. But when she asks them who they are. They answer that they only love themselves not the poetess. Here a male ego is evident in their answers.

11. "I too call myself I"—Who is 'I' here? Explain

Ans: Here 'I' refers to the poetess Kamala Das herself.

When the poetess seeks love everywhere, she observes that nobody loves her. They only love themselves and express their identity as "I". So, the poetess also decides to call herself 'I'.

Q. What does the narrator say about her knowledge of politics?

Ans: The poet says that she does not know politics. But she knows the names of the Indian politicians, Nehru and others. The lines reveal her distaste for politics in a country where politics is considered a domain for me

Q. What was the objection raised when she wrote in English?

Ans: Critics, friends and visiting cousins tell her to use Malayalam. English is not her mother-tongue. But Kamala Das asks to be left alone in the matter

Q. What happened when she asked for love?

Ans: Though the narrator entered the stage of puberty she was still a child and was immature. As she was still a child she asked for love. The girl after being married desires her husband's compassion and love. However, her husband quenched his own lust in the bed room.

Q. What did she do to ignore her womanliness?

Ans: She wore a shirt and her brother's trousers, cut her hair short and ignored her womanliness.

Short questions and answers:

1. Who is the author of "An Introduction"?

The author of "An Introduction" is Kamala Das.

2. What is the central theme of "An Introduction"?

The central theme of "An Introduction" is the poet's struggle to assert her identity.

3. What is the tone of the poem?

The tone of the poem is introspective, emotional, and assertive.

4. What literary devices does Kamala Das use in the poem?

Kamala Das uses literary devices such as imagery, metaphor, and symbolism in the poem.

5.How does the poem reflect Kamala Das's own experiences as a woman?

The poem reflects Kamala Das's own experiences as a woman through its exploration of themes such as identity, marriage, and social expectations.

6. What is the significance of the poem's title?

The title "An Introduction" is significant because it reflects the poet's desire to introduce herself and assert her identity.

7. How does the poem use language to convey emotion?

The poem uses language to convey emotion through its use of vivid imagery, metaphor, and repetition.

8. What message do you think Kamala Das is trying to convey through the poem?

Kamala Das is trying to convey a message of self-assertion and independence, and the importance of women asserting their own identities.

9. How does the poem relate to Kamala Das's other works?

The poem relates to Kamala Das's other works through its exploration of themes such as identity, marriage, and social expectations.

10. What is the significance of the poem's ending?

The poem's ending is significant because it reflects the poet's final assertion of her identity and her independence.

11. What is the significance of the line "I am Indian, very brown, born in Malabar"?

The line is significant because it reflects the poet's assertion of her Indian identity and her connection to her homeland.

12. How does the poem explore the theme of identity?

The poem explores the theme of identity through the poet's assertion of her own identity and her rejection of societal expectations.

13. What is the role of the speaker's voice in the poem?

The speaker's voice in the poem is personal, emotional, and assertive, reflecting the poet's own experiences and emotions.

14. How does the poem use imagery to convey emotion?

The poem uses imagery to convey emotion through its vivid descriptions of nature and the speaker's own body.

15. What is the significance of the poem's use of metaphor?

The poem's use of metaphor is significant because it allows the poet to explore complex emotions and ideas in a powerful and evocative way.

16. How does the poem relate to feminist themes?

The poem relates to feminist themes through its exploration of the speaker's experiences as a woman and her assertion of her own identity and independence.

17. What is the significance of the poem's structure and form?

The poem's structure and form are significant because they reflect the poet's use of traditional forms to explore contemporary themes.

18. How does the poem use language to convey a sense of urgency?

The poem uses language to convey a sense of urgency through its use of short sentences, repetition, and emphatic language.

19. What is the significance of the poem's ending in relation to its themes?

The poem's ending is significant because it reflects the speaker's final assertion of her identity and her independence.

20. How does the poem contribute to our understanding of Indian culture and society?

The poem contributes to our understanding of Indian culture and society by reflecting the poet's own experiences as an Indian woman and her exploration of themes such as identity, marriage, and social expectations.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem The Introduction

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: 'An Introduction' begins with the speaker, Das, stating that she knows all the male leaders of India. Their names are a part of her, a tribute to their overwhelming power. This contrasts significantly with the lack of power she felt growing up and getting married at sixteen. She struggles with her identity and is finally able to step away from the traditional role of wife.

Das describes the way that men are able to move through the world with a solid identity. They are allowed their choices and emotions. In the last lines, she pushes back against this way of life by stating that she feels things that do not belong to the man she loves. She too can be "I."

Das explores powerful themes of feminism/equal rights, freedom, and marriage in 'An Introduction'. This poem is a very clear feminist statement that advocates for free choice for all women. This is in regards to every aspect of life, but the poet puts a special emphasis on marriage. She compares and contrasts the roles of men and women in society and explains for the reader how her life, the rules she's forced to obey, infringe on her freedom. Readers should be able to ask themselves while moving through the poem how, if at all, the things Das is talking about apply to their own life. If nothing matches up, they might ask themselves why and if some kind of unaddressed or unacknowledged privilege is making their lives better.

CHAPTER – 3:

1. Who was stung by the scorpion?

Ans: The poet's mother.

2. What kind of a night was it?

Ans: The night was dark and also had been raining for long.

Q. Who came like swarms of flies?

Ans: The village peasants.

4. Who is the 'Evil One' in the poem?

Ans: The Evil One is the scorpion that stung the poet's mother.

5. What will purify the flesh and soul of the mother?

Ans: The poison will purify the flesh and soul of the mother.

6.What led the scorpion to crawl beneath the sack of rice?

Ans: The scorpion had craw led beneath a sack of rice to seek protection and shelter from the rain.

7. Which lines in the poem suggests the mother's suffering?

Ans: The line 'my mother twisted through and through, groaning on a mat' shows that the mother had been in pain

8. Who is the author of "The Night of the Scorpion"?

The author of "The Night of the Scorpion" is Nissim Ezekiel.

9. What is the central theme of "The Night of the Scorpion"?

The central theme of "The Night of the Scorpion" is the contrast between the mother's love and the father's rationality.

10.What is the significance of the scorpion in the poem?

The scorpion is a symbol of suffering and pain, and its sting serves as a catalyst for the events of the poem.

11.How does the poem portray the relationship between the mother and the child?

The poem portrays the relationship between the mother and the child as one of deep love and devotion.

12.What is the significance of the father's actions in the poem?

The father's actions in the poem, such as pouring paraffin on the scorpion and setting it on fire, serve as a contrast to the mother's emotional response.

13.How does the poem use imagery to convey emotion?

The poem uses vivid imagery, such as the description of the scorpion's sting and the mother's tears, to convey emotion.

14.What message do you think Nissim Ezekiel is trying to convey through the poem?

Nissim Ezekiel is trying to convey a message about the power of love and devotion, as well as the contrast between rationality and emotion.

15.How does the poem relate to Nissim Ezekiel's other works?

The poem relates to Nissim Ezekiel's other works through its exploration of themes such as family, love, and identity.

16.What is the significance of the poem's title?

The title "The Night of the Scorpion" is significant because it sets the tone for the events of the poem and serves as a reminder of the scorpion's sting.

17. How does the poem contribute to our understanding of Indian culture and society?

The poem contributes to our understanding of Indian culture and society by reflecting the poet's own experiences growing up in India and exploring themes such as family and identity.

18.What is the tone of the poem?

The tone of the poem is reflective, emotional, and contemplative.

19.How does the poem use symbolism to convey meaning?

The poem uses the scorpion as a symbol of suffering and pain, and the mother's tears as a symbol of love and devotion.

20.What is the significance of the poem's setting?

The poem's setting, a rural Indian village, is significant because it provides a backdrop for the events of the poem and reflects the poet's own experiences growing up in India.

21.How does the poem explore the theme of love?

The poem explores the theme of love through the mother's devotion to her child and her willingness to suffer for his sake.

22.What is the significance of the father's character in the poem?

The father's character in the poem is significant because he represents a rational and detached response to the events of the poem, which contrasts with the mother's emotional response.

23.How does the poem use imagery to describe the scorpion's sting?

The poem uses vivid and descriptive imagery to describe the scorpion's sting, such as "the poison spread" and "the sweat had dried."

24.What message do you think Nissim Ezekiel is trying to convey through the poem's ending?

Nissim Ezekiel is trying to convey a message about the enduring power of love and devotion, even in the face of suffering and pain.

25.How does the poem relate to other works of Indian literature?

The poem relates to other works of Indian literature through its exploration of themes such as family, love, and identity, which are common in Indian literature.

26.What is the significance of the poem's language and style?

The poem's language and style are significant because they reflect the poet's use of simple, direct language to convey complex emotions and ideas.

27.How does the poem contribute to our understanding of the human experience?

The poem contributes to our understanding of the human experience by exploring universal themes such as love, suffering, and devotion.

Q. Briefly analysis the poem The Night of the scorpion

Or

Write the theme of the poem

Or

write the summary of the poem

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the poem

Ans: In "Night of the scorpion," the poet describes how the narrator's mother was bitten by a scorpion on a rainy day. The poem depicts typical Indian motherhood, which includes sacrifice and devotion. The villagers' peasant-folk rushed in like swarms of insects to express their sympathies. They believed that the poison would move in mother's blood with every movement of the scorpion. So, loaded with lit candles and lanterns, they set out to find him, but in vain. In pain, Mother twisted and groaned. Her sceptic and rationalist husband tried every curse and blessing; powder, herb, and hybrid. As a final option, he poured a little paraffin on the bitten part and lit a match to it. To try to contain the poison, the holy man performed his rites and used an incantation. The sting of the poison had gone off after twenty hours, and the mother was happy that the poison had spared her children.

UNIT – 4

CHAPTER – 1:

Q. Who wrote "Bravely Fought the Queen"?

Ans: Mahesh Dattani.

Q. What is the central theme of the play?

The subordination of women in a patriarchal society, highlighting the various ways women are controlled and abused by men.

Q. Who are the main female characters in the play?

Ans: Dolly, Alka, and Baa.

Q. How does the title "Bravely Fought the Queen" reflect the play's theme?

It is ironic, suggesting a powerful woman fighting against a dominating force, while in reality, the "queen" represents the patriarchal system that the women are struggling against.

Q. What are some of the ways the women in the play are oppressed?

Ans: Physical abuse, emotional manipulation, restrictions on personal freedom, and societal expectations regarding their roles as wives and mothers.

Q. What is the significance of the character Baa?

Baa, despite being a woman herself, often perpetuates patriarchal values and contributes to the oppression of the younger women.

Q. How does the play portray the relationship between Dolly and Alka?

Ans: Although both are victims of patriarchy, their relationship is complex, sometimes showing solidarity and other times highlighting their individual struggles.

Q. What is the overall message of the play?

Ans: "Bravely Fought the Queen" calls attention to the need to challenge patriarchal norms and empower women to resist oppression.

Q. What is the theme of the story Bravely Fought the Queen?

Ans: "Bravely Fought the Queen" challenges the status quo and invites readers to question the deeply ingrained gender norms that persist in our society. Furthermore, the interplay of characters and the protagonist's agency underscore the importance of solidarity among women.

Q. How is the title of the play "Bravely Fought the Queen" significant?

Ans: Overall, the title "Bravely Fought the Queen" encapsulates the central themes of the play, including power, gender, and identity. It signifies the characters' battles against societal norms and expectations, and their courageous efforts to assert their own identities and desires.

Q. What is the role of BAA in Bravely Fought the Queen?

Ans: The play, Bravely Fought the Queen, questions the male and female roles in society. It depicts the plight of helpless women victims of male tyranny. With the delineation of Baa, he handles the mother-son relationship. Baa represents many Indian mothers-in- law, who set up their sons against their wives.

Short questions and answers:

1. Who is the author of "Bravely Fought the Queen"?

Ans: The author of "Bravely Fought the Queen" is Mahesh Dattani.

2. What is the central theme of "Bravely Fought the Queen"?

Ans: The central theme of "Bravely Fought the Queen" is the struggle for power and identity within a patriarchal society.

3. What is the significance of the title "Bravely Fought the Queen"?

Ans: The title "Bravely Fought the Queen" is significant because it reflects the protagonist's struggle against the dominant patriarchal forces.

4. Who is the protagonist of the play?

Ans: The protagonist of the play is Jiten, a gay man struggling to assert his identity.

5. What is the tone of the play?

Ans: The tone of the play is introspective, emotional, and confrontational.

6. How does the play portray the relationship between Jiten and his family?

Ans: The play portrays the relationship between Jiten and his family as complex and strained, reflecting the societal pressures and expectations placed on them.

7. What message do you think Mahesh Dattani is trying to convey through the play?

Ans: Mahesh Dattani is trying to convey a message about the need to recognize and respect individual identities and choices.

8. How does the play relate to Mahesh Dattani's other works?

Ans: The play relates to Mahesh Dattani's other works through its exploration of themes such as identity, family, and social expectations.

9. What is the significance of the play's ending?

Ans: The play's ending is significant because it reflects Jiten's growing assertiveness and self-awareness.

10. How does the play contribute to our understanding of Indian society and culture?

Ans: The play contributes to our understanding of Indian society and culture by highlighting the complexities and challenges faced by individuals struggling to assert their identities.

11. What is the significance of the character of Jiten's mother?

Ans: The character of Jiten's mother is significant because she represents the societal pressures and expectations that Jiten faces.

12.How does the play portray the theme of identity?

Ans: The play portrays the theme of identity through Jiten's struggle to assert his individuality and self-expression.

13. What is the role of the character of Kartik in the play?

Ans: The character of Kartik serves as a foil to Jiten, highlighting their different approaches to dealing with societal expectations.

14. How does the play use dramatic techniques to convey emotion?

Ans: The play uses dramatic techniques such as dialogue, stage directions, and character development to convey emotion.

15. What message do you think Mahesh Dattani is trying to convey through Jiten's character?

Ans: Mahesh Dattani is trying to convey a message about the importance of self-acceptance and self-expression.

16. How does the play relate to contemporary social issues?

Ans: The play relates to contemporary social issues such as LGBTQ+ rights, identity, and self-expression.

17. What is the significance of the play's title in relation to its themes?

Ans: The title "Bravely Fought the Queen" is significant because it reflects Jiten's struggle against societal expectations and norms.

18. How does the play use language to convey emotion?

Ans: The play uses language to convey emotion through vivid imagery, metaphors, and dialogue.

19. What is the role of the character of Alka in the play?

Ans: The character of Alka serves as a symbol of the societal expectations placed on women.

20. How does the play contribute to our understanding of Indian theatre and drama?

Ans: The play contributes to our understanding of Indian theatre and drama by highlighting the complexities and challenges faced by individuals in Indian society.

Q. Briefly analysis the Drama Bravely Fought the Queen

Or

Write the theme of the drama

Or

write the summary of the drama

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the drama

Ans: Bravely Fought the Queen is set in present-day Bangalore, in one of the twin houses on an executive property the place sisters Dolly and Alka look forward to the return of their husbands from the struggling ad corporation which they run. The cast of characters is carefully knit: husbands Jiten and Nitin are also brothers; their bedridden and demented matriarch Baa is upstairs in the house, casting a shadow over the action with her by way of turns clear and crazily skewed perspective; an absent brother and daughter propel events as a lot as the characters onstage. The witnesses to these increasingly more tragic entanglements are the brothers' sole employee and his wife.

"Women", is mostly a comedy of manners played between glacial elder sister Dolly, mischievous dipsomaniac Alka and their surprising visitor, the skittish, ill-at-ease Lalitha. Its remaining rhapsodic motion paves the way for the Second Act, in which Jiten has published as comprehensively unsympathetic a violent lecher whose method to business is an aggregate of brainless obstinacy and

clumsy scams. Jiten's personality is the most one-dimensionally written, and now not helped using Harmage Singh Kalirai's performance, which offers too soon; Dhirendra's first chance to establish Nitin as a full persona comes after the interval when the burden of his reputation as Baa's favourite is published along with a slew of different family secrets.

It is a fantastic piece of writing, but this production's staging throws in quite a few extra elements: the periphery of the white-floored central taking part in location is used both as an all-purpose exterior and as a variety of limbo thru which characters process and in which they exercise usual Indian dance moves in stylised slow-motion; a video display in the room shows each act titles and extreme close-ups of several anatomical regions, sooner or later cutting between the rain of Act Three falling upon a Buddha statue and random scenes from historic movies. These touches seem supposed to illustrate the customary situation of both Baa's family and the culture of this social crew in general, poised between heritage and modernity, but in particular, they quit up bemusing.

CHAPTER – 2:

1. Who is the author of "The Refugee"?

Ans: The author of "The Refugee" is Asif Currimbhoy.

2. What is the central theme of "The Refugee"?

Ans: The central theme of "The Refugee" is the struggle for identity and belonging faced by refugees.

3. What is the significance of the title "The Refugee"?

Ans: The title "The Refugee" is significant because it highlights the protagonist's status as a displaced person.

4. Who is the protagonist of the play?

Ans: The protagonist of the play is a young Parsi refugee.

5. What is the tone of the play?

Ans: The tone of the play is introspective, emotional, and humorous.

6. How does the play portray the experience of refugees?

Ans: The play portrays the experience of refugees as one of displacement, loss, and struggle for identity.

7. What message do you think Asif Currimbhoy is trying to convey through the play?

Ans: Asif Currimbhoy is trying to convey a message about the importance of empathy, understanding, and acceptance towards refugees.

8. How does the play relate to Asif Currimbhoy's other works?

Ans: The play relates to Asif Currimbhoy's other works through its exploration of themes such as identity, culture, and social justice.

9. What is the significance of the play's ending?

Ans: The play's ending is significant because it reflects the protagonist's growth and acceptance of his new identity.

10. How does the play contribute to our understanding of the refugee experience?

Ans: The play contributes to our understanding of the refugee experience by highlighting the emotional, psychological, and social challenges faced by refugees.

11. What is the significance of the protagonist's Parsi identity?

Ans: The protagonist's Parsi identity is significant because it highlights the complexities of cultural identity and belonging.

12. How does the play portray the theme of cultural displacement?

Ans: The play portrays the theme of cultural displacement through the protagonist's struggles to adjust to a new culture and identity.

13. What is the role of humour in the play?

Ans: The role of humour in the play is to highlight the absurdities and contradictions of the refugee experience.

14. How does the play relate to contemporary issues of migration and displacement?

Ans: The play relates to contemporary issues of migration and displacement by highlighting the ongoing struggles faced by refugees and migrants.

15. What is the significance of the play's title in relation to its themes?

Ans: The title "The Refugee" is significant because it highlights the protagonist's status as a displaced person and the themes of identity, culture, and belonging.

16. How does the play use dramatic techniques to convey emotion?

Ans: The play uses dramatic techniques such as dialogue, stage directions, and character development to convey emotion.

17. What message do you think Asif Currimbhoy is trying to convey through the protagonist's character?

Ans: Asif Currimbhoy is trying to convey a message about the importance of resilience, adaptability, and self-acceptance in the face of displacement and uncertainty.

18. How does the play contribute to our understanding of the complexities of identity and belonging?

Ans: The play contributes to our understanding of the complexities of identity and belonging by highlighting the tensions and contradictions faced by refugees and migrants.

19. What is the significance of the play's setting?

Ans: The play's setting is significant because it reflects the historical and cultural context of the Parsi community in India.

20. How does the play relate to Asif Currimbhoy's own experiences as a Parsi playwright?

Ans: The play relates to Asif Currimbhoy's own experiences as a Parsi playwright by reflecting his own struggles with identity, culture, and belonging.

21. What is the role of the protagonist's family in the play?

Ans: The protagonist's family plays a significant role in the play, highlighting the complexities of family relationships and cultural identity.

22. How does the play portray the theme of cultural heritage?

Ans: The play portrays the theme of cultural heritage through the protagonist's struggles to preserve his Parsi cultural identity.

23. What is the significance of the play's use of language?

Ans: The play's use of language is significant because it reflects the complexities of cultural identity and the tensions between different languages and cultures.

24. How does the play relate to contemporary debates about identity and belonging?

Ans: The play relates to contemporary debates about identity and belonging by highlighting the complexities and tensions faced by refugees and migrants.

25. What is the significance of the play's ending in relation to its themes?

Ans: The play's ending is significant because it reflects the protagonist's growth and acceptance of his new identity, highlighting the complexities of identity and belonging.

26. How does the play use humor to highlight the absurdities of the refugee experience?

Ans: The play uses humour to highlight the absurdities of the refugee experience, reflecting the complexities and contradictions faced by refugees and migrants.

27. What is the role of the protagonist's relationships in the play?

Ans: The protagonist's relationships play a significant role in the play, highlighting the complexities of family relationships, cultural identity, and belonging.

28. How does the play portray the theme of resilience?

Ans: The play portrays the theme of resilience through the protagonist's struggles to adapt to a new culture and identity.

29. What is the significance of the play's use of symbolism?

Ans: The play's use of symbolism is significant because it reflects the complexities of cultural identity and the tensions between different cultures.

30. How does the play contribute to our understanding of the complexities of identity and belonging?

Ans: The play contributes to our understanding of the complexities of identity and belonging by highlighting the tensions and contradictions faced by refugees and migrants.

Q. Briefly analysis the Refugees

Or

Write the theme of the drama

Or

write the summary of the drama

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the drama

Ans: The Refugees consists of eight short stories and two essays.

In “Black-Eyed Women,” the unnamed protagonist is a ghostwriter living with her mother. They are visited by the ghost of her older brother, who died defending the protagonist from pirates as the family crossed the ocean as refugees from the Vietnam War. The apparition helps the narrator reconcile the trauma of that day. The narrator becomes closer to her mother, who is a source of ghost stories. The narrator finds her voice and plans to write a collection of ghost stories using her own name.

Liem, the protagonist of “The Other Man,” comes to America as a refugee. Liem is sponsored by Parrish Coyne, a gay man living with his partner, Marcus Chan. Growing up in a society that represses homosexuality, Liem was unable to explore his sexuality until he moved in with Parrish and Marcus. Liem takes a job at a convenience store and works hard; he wants to view himself as a good person. When Parrish leaves for a conference, Liem gets to know Marcus better. The two have sex, leading Liem to a path of self-discovery.

In “War Years,” the protagonist recalls an episode from his teenage years in which his mother comes into conflict with Mrs. Hoa, a garish woman who zealously raises money for anti-communist forces in Vietnam. When the protagonist’s mother refuses to contribute, Mrs. Hoa slanders her. The protagonist’s mother takes him along with her to confront Mrs. Hoa. They discover her shabby living conditions, and they gain sympathy for her when they learn she lost a son in the war and her husband is missing. Mrs. Hoa sews uniforms for the anti-communist forces in her tailor shop. The narrator’s mother contributes $200 to her cause—an extravagant amount for the struggling family.

In “The Transplant,” Arthur Arellano has nearly lost everything due to his gambling addiction. He befriends Louis Vu when he receives a liver transplant from a man that is presumably Louis’s father. Louis uses Arthur to store counterfeit goods at his house. Arthur has a falling out with his wife, Norma. When it comes to light that the transplanted organ was not from Louis’s father, Arthur confronts him. Their friendship ends, and Arthur is left in limbo with no friends and is unable to reconcile with his wife.

Mrs. Khanh, the main character of “I’d Love You to Want Me,” struggles with her husband’s declining memory due to dementia or Alzheimer’s. Professor Khanh mistakenly calls her “Yen,” eliciting jealousy from Mrs. Khanh. As his condition declines, Mrs. Khanh is forced to give in to her son Vinh’s wishes and retire from her part-time job at the library. She vows to read to her husband every day for the rest of his life.

In “The Americans,” James Carver is a 69-year-old Black Vietnam War veteran who goes to Vietnam with his wife, Michiko, to visit their daughter, Claire. James does not like Claire’s boyfriend, a robotics engineer named Khoi Legaspi. Old tensions come to a head when James calls Claire’s life choices stupid and walks away when Khoi gives them a demonstration of his demining robot. James catches pneumonia in a monsoonal downpour. Claire takes care of him in the hospital, reminding him of how he would care for her as a young child.

Thomas, the main character of “Someone Else Besides You,” invites his father to live with him after his mother suddenly dies of an aneurysm and his wife, Sam, leaves him over his indecision about having kids. His father, Mr. P, was as tough as a drill sergeant to Thomas and his siblings growing up. He decides it is time to fix Thomas’s life shortly after Thomas meets Mimi, Mr. P’s former mistress, now girlfriend. They visit Sam, only to find she is pregnant and plans to raise the child alone. Mr. P vandalizes her car as they leave. Sam visits Thomas to confront him. Thomas tells her he wants to be a father to their child.

In “Fatherland,” Phuong’s father, Mr. Ly, named her and her younger brothers, Hanh and Phuc, after his first set of children. These children fled to America when their mother discovered Mr. Ly was having an affair with Phuong’s mother. The former Mrs. Ly writes letters bragging about the first Phuong’s successes. Phuong is jealous of her half-sister. However, when the elder Phuong, who goes by Vivien, visits the Ly family in Vietnam, she reveals that despite her lavish spending, she is not really a doctor.

Her mother made up her success story. After Vivien leaves, Phuong burns photographs they took with her and plans her escape from her current life.

Nguyen includes two essays in The Refugees. The first, “On Being a Refugee, an American—And a Human Being,” explores these intersecting aspects of Nguyen’s identity. He contends that refugees are derided as un-American because they remind Americans of the precarity inherent in their society. For America to live up to its promise, it must become more accepting of the most vulnerable in society. In “In Praise of Doubt and Uselessness,” Nguyen describes the enormous effort and struggle that goes into writing a book, academic or otherwise. He hopes society can recognize this and give as much value to the doubt, faith, and failure that it takes to create in the humanities as it does in the sciences.

UNIT – 5

CHAPTER – 1:

1)What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?

Answer: On his way to the fair the child sees toys, balloons of different colours, garland of gulmohur, a swing and a snake-charmer playing a flute. He gets attracted towards all these things. So, he lags behind.

2)In the fair he wants many things. What are they? Why does he move on without waiting for an answer?

Answer: The child wants many things in the fair. He wants to have toys, different sweets, garland, balloons of different colours and has a keen desire to enjoy the roundabout. He moves on without waiting for an answer because whenever he stops to see things, his

parents give him a cautionary call, “come, child, come!”

3)When does he realise that he has lost his way? How have his anxiety and insecurity been described?

Answer: The child sees a roundabout in the fair and gets attracted to it. He wants to have a ride on it. He asks his parents for permission to enjoy it. Having no response on the part of his parents he realises that he has lost his way. He starts crying bitterly at once and runs here and there in search of them.

4)Why does the lost child lose interest in the things that he had wanted earlier?

Answer: The lost child loses interest in the things he had wanted earlier because he got lost in the fair. He is panic-stricken for being lost. Now he first wants his parents. He is afraid and feels unsafe.

5)What do you think will happen in the end? Does the child find his parents?

Answer: Yes, I feel that the child finds his parents at last. The kind-hearted person must have tried his best to find his parents. On the other hand, the parents of the child must have left no stone unturned to find their child.

1)How did the child react when there was no sign of his parents?

Answer: The child was very innocent. He gets confused and panic-stricken on not seeing his parents. He felt lonely without his parents amidst so much crowd. The man who tries to console the child also does not achieve any success as the boy only needs his parents and no monetary benefit.

2)Where did the child go with his parents? What did he want there?

Answer: The child went to a fair with his parents. He wanted garlands, balloons and sweets over there. He also wanted to see the snake and take a ride on the swing.

3)Why did the lost child refuse to take his favourite things in the fair after losing his parents?

Answer: The child refused to take his favourite things in the fair after he lost his parents as he missed them and wanted to meet them only. Now, he had lost interest in all his favourite things.

4)How did the mother distract the child's mind from the toy seller?

Answer: The mother distracted the child's mind from the toy seller by pointing towards a flowering mustard field. He saw colourful dragonflies and staffed running after them.

5)How was the child separated from his parents?

Answer: The boy was attracted to toys, balloons and sweets in the fair. He got fascinated with the flute music being played by the snake charmer. While watching the roundabout swing he got separated from his parents.

6)What happened when the lost child reached the temple door?

Answer: When the child reached the temple door men jostled each other. The poor child struggled to thrust his way out but was knocked. He might have been trampled if he had not shouted at his highest pitch.

7)Who rescued the lost child? What did he offer to buy him?

Answer: The man in the shrine rescued the lost child. He lifted him up in his arms and tried to soothe him. He took him to the nearest roundabout swing and offered to buy him flowers ballons and sheets.

Short questions and answers:

1. Who is the author of "The Lost Child"?

Ans: The author of "The Lost Child" is Mulk Raj Anand.

2. What is the central theme of "The Lost Child"?

Ans: The central theme of "The Lost Child" is the loss of innocence and the struggle for survival.

3. What is the significance of the title "The Lost Child"?

Ans: The title "The Lost Child" is significant because it reflects the protagonist's feelings of disorientation and disconnection.

4. Who is the protagonist of the story?

Ans: The protagonist of the story is a young boy who gets lost at a fair.

5. What is the tone of the story?

Ans: The tone of the story is melancholic, reflective, and introspective.

6. How does the story portray the theme of childhood innocence?

Ans: The story portrays the theme of childhood innocence through the protagonist's experiences and perceptions.

7. What message do you think Mulk Raj Anand is trying to convey through the story?

Ans: Mulk Raj Anand is trying to convey a message about the fragility of childhood innocence and the importance of empathy and understanding.

8. How does the story relate to Mulk Raj Anand's other works?

Ans: The story relates to Mulk Raj Anand's other works through its exploration of themes such as childhood, innocence, and social justice.

9. What is the significance of the story's setting?

Ans: The story's setting is significant because it reflects the cultural and social context of rural India.

10. How does the story contribute to our understanding of Indian society and culture?

Ans: The story contributes to our understanding of Indian society and culture by highlighting the complexities and challenges faced by children in rural India.

11. What is the role of the protagonist's parents in the story?

Ans: The protagonist's parents play a significant role in the story, highlighting their love and concern for their child.

12. How does the story portray the theme of fear and anxiety?

Ans: The story portrays the theme of fear and anxiety through the protagonist's experiences and emotions.

13. What is the significance of the fair in the story?

Ans: The fair in the story is significant because it represents a world of wonder and excitement, but also a world of danger and uncertainty.

14. How does the story use imagery to convey emotion?

Ans: The story uses vivid imagery to convey emotion, such as the description of the fair and the protagonist's feelings of fear and anxiety.

15. What message do you think Mulk Raj Anand is trying to convey through the protagonist's character?

Ans: Mulk Raj Anand is trying to convey a message about the importance of empathy, understanding, and compassion towards children.

16. How does the story relate to contemporary issues of child safety and protection?

Ans: The story relates to contemporary issues of child safety and protection by highlighting the vulnerability of children in public places.

17. What is the significance of the story's ending?

Ans: The story's ending is significant because it reflects the protagonist's growth and maturity, as well as the importance of family and love.

18. How does the story use symbolism to convey meaning?

Ans: The story uses symbolism to convey meaning, such as the fair representing a world of wonder and excitement.

19. What is the role of the protagonist's emotions in the story?

Ans: The protagonist's emotions play a significant role in the story, highlighting his feelings of fear, anxiety, and joy.

20. How does the story contribute to our understanding of the human experience?

Ans: The story contributes to our understanding of the human experience by highlighting the complexities and challenges faced by children in navigating the world.

Q. Briefly analysis the story the Lost Child

Or

Write the theme of the story

Or

write the summary of the story

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the story

Ans: It was the season of spring. The people of the village came out of their houses, in colorful attire and walked towards the fair. A child along with his parents was going to the fair and was very excited and happy. He was attracted to the stalls of toys and sweets. Though his father got angry but his mother pacified him and diverted his attention towards other things. The child moved forward but once again lagged behind because his eyes were caught by one thing or the other every now and then.

As they moved forward, the child wanted the various things on the stalls. His mouth watered seeing sweets decorated with gold and silver leaves. He wanted his favorite burfi but knowing that his parents would refuse on the ground that he was greedy, he walked ahead. Then he saw beautiful garlands of Gulmohar but didn't ask for it, then he saw balloons but he knew very well that his parents would deny due to the fact that he was too old to play with balloons, so he walked away.

Then he saw a snake charmer and a roundabout swing. As he stopped to ask his parents for permission to enjoy the swing, to his astonishment, there was no reply. Neither his father nor his mother was there. Now the child realized that he was lost. He ran here and there but could not find them. The place was overcrowded. He got terrified but suddenly a kind-hearted man took him up in his arms and consoled the bitterly weeping child. He asked if he would like to have a joyride but the child sobbed "I want my father, I want my mother." The man offered him sweets, balloons and garland but the child kept sobbing "I want my father, I want my mother."

CHAPTER – 2

1. Who is the author of "The Inner Room"?

Ans: The author of "The Inner Room" is Sashi Deshpande.

2. What is the central theme of "The Inner Room"?

Ans: The central theme of "The Inner Room" is the exploration of the inner lives and emotions of women.

3. What is the significance of the title "The Inner Room"?

Ans: The title "The Inner Room" is significant because it represents the inner lives and emotions of the protagonist.

4. Who is the protagonist of the story?

Ans: The protagonist of the story is a middle-aged woman who is struggling to come to terms with her past.

5. What is the tone of the story?

Ans: The tone of the story is introspective, emotional, and contemplative.

6. How does the story portray the theme of identity?

Ans: The story portrays the theme of identity through the protagonist's struggles to reconcile her past and present selves.

7. What message do you think Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey through the story?

Ans: Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey a message about the importance of self-reflection and introspection in understanding one's own identity.

8. How does the story relate to Sashi Deshpande's other works?

Ans: The story relates to Sashi Deshpande's other works through its exploration of themes such as identity, family, and social relationships.

9. What is the significance of the story's ending?

Ans: The story's ending is significant because it reflects the protagonist's growth and self-awareness.

10. How does the story contribute to our understanding of women's lives and experiences?

Ans: The story contributes to our understanding of women's lives and experiences by highlighting the complexities and challenges faced by women in Indian society.

11. What is the role of the protagonist's memories in the story?

Ans: The protagonist's memories play a significant role in the story, highlighting her past experiences and emotions.

12. How does the story portray the theme of loneliness?

Ans: The story portrays the theme of loneliness through the protagonist's feelings of isolation and disconnection.

13. What is the significance of the protagonist's relationships with others?

Ans: The protagonist's relationships with others are significant because they highlight her struggles with intimacy and connection.

14. How does the story use symbolism to convey meaning?

Ans: The story uses symbolism to convey meaning, such as the inner room representing the protagonist's inner life and emotions.

15. What message do you think Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey through the protagonist's character?

Ans: Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey a message about the importance of self-awareness, introspection, and personal growth.

16. How does the story relate to contemporary issues of women's empowerment and independence?

Ans: The story relates to contemporary issues of women's empowerment and independence by highlighting the challenges and struggles faced by women in Indian society.

17.What is the significance of the story's narrative structure?

Ans: The story's narrative structure is significant because it reflects the protagonist's non-linear and fragmented memories and emotions.

18. How does the story use language to convey emotion?

Ans: The story uses language to convey emotion through vivid imagery, metaphors, and descriptive language.

19. What is the role of the protagonist's inner world in the story?

Ans: The protagonist's inner world plays a significant role in the story, highlighting her thoughts, feelings, and emotions.

20. How does the story contribute to our understanding of the human psyche?

Ans: The story contributes to our understanding of the human psyche by highlighting the complexities and nuances of human emotions and experiences.

21. What is the significance of the protagonist's past experiences?

Ans: The protagonist's past experiences are significant because they shape her present and influence her relationships.

22. How does the story portray the theme of identity formation?

Ans: The story portrays the theme of identity formation through the protagonist's struggles to reconcile her past and present selves.

23. What is the role of the protagonist's relationships with her family members?

Ans: The protagonist's relationships with her family members play a significant role in the story, highlighting her struggles with intimacy and connection.

24. How does the story use imagery to convey the protagonist's emotions?

Ans: The story uses vivid imagery to convey the protagonist's emotions, such as the description of the inner room.

25. What message do you think Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey through the story's ending?

Ans: Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey a message about the importance of self-awareness, introspection, and personal growth.

26. How does the story relate to contemporary issues of mental health and wellness?

Ans: The story relates to contemporary issues of mental health and wellness by highlighting the importance of self-care and introspection.

27. What is the significance of the story's title in relation to its themes?

Ans: The title "The Inner Room" is significant because it represents the protagonist's inner world and emotions.

28. How does the story use symbolism to convey the protagonist's emotional state?

Ans: The story uses symbolism to convey the protagonist's emotional state, such as the inner room representing her inner turmoil.

29. What is the role of the protagonist's memories in shaping her identity?

Ans: The protagonist's memories play a significant role in shaping her identity, highlighting her past experiences and emotions.

30. How does the story contribute to our understanding of the complexities of human emotions?

Ans: The story contributes to our understanding of the complexities of human emotions by highlighting the nuances and subtleties of the protagonist's emotional state.

31. What is the significance of the protagonist's inner world?

Ans: The protagonist's inner world is significant because it represents her thoughts, feelings, and emotions.

32.How does the story portray the theme of self-discovery?

Ans: The story portrays the theme of self-discovery through the protagonist's journey of introspection and self-awareness.

33. What is the role of the protagonist's relationships in the story?

Ans: The protagonist's relationships play a significant role in the story, highlighting her struggles with intimacy and connection.

34. How does the story use language to convey the protagonist's emotional state?

Ans: The story uses language to convey the protagonist's emotional state through vivid imagery, metaphors, and descriptive language.

35. What message do you think Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey through the story?

Ans: Sashi Deshpande is trying to convey a message about the importance of self-awareness, introspection, and personal growth.

36. How does the story relate to contemporary issues of women's empowerment?

Ans: The story relates to contemporary issues of women's empowerment by highlighting the challenges and struggles faced by women in Indian society.

37. What is the significance of the story's ending in relation to its themes?

Ans: The story's ending is significant because it reflects the protagonist's growth and self-awareness.

38. How does the story contribute to our understanding of the complexities of human relationships?

Ans: The story contributes to our understanding of the complexities of human relationships by highlighting the nuances and subtleties of the protagonist's relationships.

39. What is the role of the protagonist's memories in shaping her identity?

Ans: The protagonist's memories play a significant role in shaping her identity, highlighting her past experiences and emotions.

40. How does the story use symbolism to convey the protagonist's emotional state?

Ans: The story uses symbolism to convey the protagonist's emotional state, such as the inner room representing her inner turmoil.

Q. Briefly analysis the story the Lost Child

Or

Write the theme of the story

Or

write the summary of the story

Or

Discuss the main idea or central idea of the story

Ans: The Inner Rooms" by Shashi Deshpande is a short story that reinterprets the myth of Amba from the Mahabharata, focusing on her anguish and sense of betrayal after being abducted by Bhishma and then rejected by the man she loved, ultimately highlighting the plight of women trapped within the confines of patriarchal societal norms, represented by the "inner rooms" where women are confined and denied agency in their own lives.

"The Inner Rooms" by Shashi Deshpande is a short story that reinterprets the myth of Amba from the Mahabharata. The story highlights Amba's anguish and sense of betrayal after being abducted by Bhishma and rejected by the man she loved. It critiques patriarchal societal norms that confine women to "inner rooms", denying them agency and autonomy

1. Patriarchal Oppression: The story highlights the oppressive nature of patriarchal society, where women are denied agency and autonomy.

2.Female Identity: The story explores the theme of female identity, particularly in the context of patriarchal society.

3. Trauma and Betrayal: The story portrays the trauma and betrayal experienced by Amba, highlighting the long-lasting impact of such experiences.

4. Confinement and Freedom: The "inner rooms" of the title symbolize the confinement of women within patriarchal society, while also highlighting their desire for freedom and autonomy.

5. Feminist Resistance: The story can be seen as a feminist resistance to patriarchal norms, highlighting the need for women's empowerment and liberation.

****