



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 10491784

**Roll No.** 24026000592  
**Total Mark** 61/75.00

**Exam** MASTER OF ARTS\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** A040702T - ENGLISH LITERATURE 18TH - 20TH CENT

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 12/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 13/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

**PART-I**

Date of Exam : 13-01-25 Shift : Morning Room No. : 16

Paper Code: A040702T Subject: English Lit Year/Sem. : 1/1

Name of Candidate: RASHIKA SINGH

Roll No.

24026000592

 Signature of Candidate	 Signature of Investigator	 COE Facsimile
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**PART-II**

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										



A040702T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

**PART-III**

Course: MA (English)

Session: 2024-2025 Year/Semester: 1/1

Subject: English literature (18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century)

Paper Code

A 0 4 0 7 0 2 T

Exam Date

1 3 - 0 1 - 2 5

Name of Candidate

RASHIKA SINGH

Father's Name

DHARMENDRARSINGH

महाविद्यालय का कोड  
College Code

K N O I

A	A	●	0	0
E	B	1	●	1
F	D	2	2	2
H	J	3	3	3
●	K	4	4	4
L	L	5	5	5
R	M	6	6	6
S	●	7	7	7
U	T	8	8	8
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परीक्षा केन्द्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code

K N O I

A	A	●	0	0
E	B	1	●	1
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S	●	7	7	7
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U	B	9	9	9
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परीक्षा का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

Regular  Ex. Student   
 Private  Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

10491784

A040702T  
Paper Code



**PART-IV**

समावेशन संख्या  
Enrollment Number

C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 9 6 6 3

परीक्षार्थी अनुसूचक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number

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पेपर कोड Paper Code

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F	4	●	4	4	4	4	
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M	7	7	7	●	7	7	
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9	9	9	9	9	9	9	



*Rashika Singh*  
Signature of Candidate

Signature of Investigator

C.S Facsimile

COE Facsimile

नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण कर्तव्य को पूरा करने पर अधिक कर्तव्य निर्देशों को आवश्यकता पूर्वक पढ़ें।  
2. कोड में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ सही उत्तर से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. कोडों को काले या नीले बीजिंगेन से भरा जाएँ।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

### IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

### अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक नहीं और न लिखे तथा कोई भी किन्तु न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी जैसे साइटफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमत्यात होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विचकार्ये। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex-Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in  Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns

Section - AAnswer 1)

(A) Industrial Revolution (1750-1850) was social, cultural, and economic movement that reformed much of the landscape of the world. Starting from Britain, the movement spread to France and other parts of Europe and beyond.

During Industrial Revolution, Europe saw a stark change and shift in the agrarian economy to industrial labor. Key factors that promoted Industrial Revolution include:

- Technological Advancements
- Surplus food production that allowed people to chase other professions
- Colonization among others.

Due to industrialization, Europe saw a tremendous rise in the number of factories that opened myriads of job opportunities in the urban areas. As a result, people started shifting to cities from villages, causing urbanization. This working class people came to be known as proletariat.



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(B) Victorian morality refers to the strict moral ~~code~~ during the Victorian Era, Reign of Queen Victoria (1837-1910). People were expected to be morally upright, religious, pious, and follow rigid norms. However, they grappled between their idea of morality and the realities of society and human behaviour. While on one hand they believed in rigid morality, on the other hand England saw an immense rise in brothels, prostitution signifying the moral decay of the time period. As a result, many writers critiqued the Victorian morality, vanity, superficiality, and hypocrisy.

The contemporary social norms can be seen as a response to the strict moral codes of the Victorian Era, which is more fluid. At present, morality is viewed as a very subjective concept which provides lot of freedom and space to individual. It allows for individual expression without being bound by strict moral codes. People have started to question things beyond good and evil.



(C) The Subjection of women by John Stuart Mill is a famous text that advocates for the rights of women. It takes a rational approach while talking about concepts like "equality". Mill proposes that women are equally capable as men, except for the lack of opportunity that they face in the world dominated by patriarchal norms.

In Subjection of women Mill critiques the institution of marriage which he equates with slavery, where women have no rights. He proposes that marriage should be based upon mutual understanding rather than a master-slave relationship. He depicts the vulnerability of the women living during his time period and advocates for their equal partnership. He calls marriage as a financial contract, and critiques the lack of opportunities to women who had no option but to marry to attain financial freedom.

Hence, the Subjection of women by John Stuart Mill can be seen as a defence for the equal rights of women and a critique on the institution of marriage.



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(D) Albert Camus is a famous existentialist philosopher who explores themes like man's purpose on earth, death, and life etc. Myth of Sisyphus, written by Albert Camus is an existentialist prose whose protagonist is Sisyphus.

Sisyphus is a character from Greek mythology who is condemned to push a boulder up against the mountain, only to fall again. This act of pushing the rock again and again signifies that life has no inherent meaning or purpose to it, but it doesn't mean that we should not live it.

Sisyphus's determination of never to give up is an act of rebellion, and he decides to create his own meaning. The idea of Camus is to not to seek for meaning but to embrace the absurdism of life. While doing that, one can create his own meaning and he therefore concludes, that suicide is not an option.



(E) The Poem 'Second Coming' by William Butler Yeats is one of his most famous works, written in the aftermath of the World War I. The poem presents the chaos, destruction, and people's decline of their faith in God in a vivid manner. Yeats presents an alternative image of the Second Coming - the rebirth of Jesus Christ, by depicting a birth of a grotesque beast indeed which is symbolic of future destructions and possibility of a darker future.

The term 'newer gyre' symbolizes the cyclical nature of history, of how civilizations are born and destroyed, and how a new civilization takes birth. In the poem, the old civilization is about to come to an end, a new civilization with darker future is about to be born, which is symbolized by the birth of a grotesque beast, portrayed as having human body and a lion's head.



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(F) Look Back in Anger is a famous drama written by John Osborne. The play is a kitchen-sink drama whose protagonist is usually an angry young man. The term Angry young man was coined by George Fearon while talking about his play.

The title Look Back in Anger refers to the angry young man, who is Jimmy Potter. He is a working-class man who is disillusioned from the world around him. He is an educated individual, yet he is forced to work at a Sweet shop. He is frustrated and always angry because of his stagnated conditions in life. And due to this reason, he vents out his anger on people around him, especially his wife Allison Potter. He always insults and fights with his wife who belongs to an upper-class aristocratic society. He always insults her family and verbally abuse his wife.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



(G) Homecoming is a famous play written by a modernist writer 'Harold Pinter'. His plays usually falls under the category of comedy of menace. Comedy of menace is a genre that provides a unique blend of humour and an underlying sense of threat, fear, and tension.

The main themes explored in Homecoming typically includes <sup>✓</sup> shifting power dynamics among the members of the house, reversal of gender dynamics, patriarchy etc. In the beginning of the play, Max, the father holds the authority by verbally abusing other members of the house. He calls his son Jenny a pimp, and he also says to his brother Max that he is a maggot. However, when Ruth arrives, the established power dynamics is subverted. She takes charge of all the men in the house and lays out her terms that if she stays she'll need at least three spoons and a bathroom. The final visual depiction of Jenny sitting in the center chair and all the men surrounding her depicts the power as a fluid term, which keeps changing.



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(H) Oedipus Complex is a term coined by the famous psychologist 'Sigmund Freud'.

Oedipus Complex refers to a child's first instinct to have sexual encounter with his mother.

We can see the depiction of this ~~the~~ phenomenon in various works of literature where writers portray characters grappling with Oedipus Complex. Some widely known texts include 'Oedipus Rex' by Sophocles, D.H. Lawrence's 'Sons and Lovers' or 'Women in Love', etc.

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(E) The Wuthering Heights by Emily Brontë is the only novel written by her under the pen-name of 'Ellis Bell'. Wuthering Heights is a masterpiece of Gothic literature, which was a prevalent genre during the Romantic Era. The novel depicts a dark, remote setting with dark and eerie environment. The setting of Wuthering Heights serves to portray the themes of emotional isolation, lack of connection, and alienation that characters in the novel depict.

The ghost of Catherine in Wuthering Heights depicts Heathcliff's obsessive love for Catherine which makes him revenge every person around him. He is devastated by the death of Catherine, and her ghostly apparitions reflect Heathcliff's descent into madness. Also it serves to elevate the eerie qualities and add a supernaturalistic element which is a key trait of a Gothic fiction.



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## Section-B

Answer 2) The age of Reason or Enlightenment era was a period of significant shift in the thought process of the world. It was marked by focus on reason, empiricism, secularism, individualism as well as progress and optimism.

• Art in the Age of Reason:

Art in the age of reason was heavily influenced by the Greek and Roman artists who focused on order, symmetry, and morality. Their paintings depicted the enlightenment ideals of order and reason. One of the most famous painters of the Age of Reason include Jacques-Louis David whose painting 'Death of Socrates' is quintessential work of this age.

• Literature During the Age of Reason :-

• Rise of Critique and Satire  
Literature during the age of reason was marked by satire and critique of the society and follies of mankind.



writers like Jonathan Swift and Alexander Pope in their seminal works 'The Gulliver's Travel' and 'Rape of the lock' satirize the follies and vices of the society of that time period.

literature became a vehicle to critique and satirize the society. Scriblerus club, whose members, were Swift and Pope, created a fictional character called scriblerus to satirize. The term likely refers to 'scribbler', pointing towards talentless writers.

- Reason and Rationalism.

literature during age of Reason was devoid of emotional depth, but rather was a display of wit, and intellectual capacity of the writers.

- Rise of Novels.

Novels became a major literary genre during the age of reason. Some famous works include:

- Tom Jones by Henry Fielding
- Gulliver's Travel by Jonathan Swift
- Pamela by Samuel Richardson, etc.

- Defense of the rights of women  
although much of the feminist works



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of that time period was dominated by male writers, but writers like Mary Wollstonecraft advocated for the women's equality and suffrage rights.

The key thinkers of the age of Reason include:

- John Locke
- Adam Smith
- Thomas Hobbes
- etc.

Their focus on individual liberty, freedom, and political autonomy can be seen in the works/literature produced during this era.

Section-C.

Answer 6) The 'Wasteland' written by T.S. Eliot is one of the most significant texts of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is a modernist poem that explores the themes of spiritual and moral barrenness, decline in moral standards, alienation, isolation, and disillusionment suffered by a modern man in the post-world war era.

One of the key features of a modernist text is the rejection of traditional narrative forms. Writers started exploring new way of expressing themselves, whether in art, poetry, architecture, or songs. We can see the emergence of new narrative techniques like stream-of-consciousness, non-linear plots, and fragmented writing structure.

Wasteland by T.S. Eliot implies a fragmented and non-linear narrative structure that combines disjointed allusions and multiple narrations in a random manner. This reflects to the broader theme of wasteland like alienation, fragmentation, and disjointedness which was faced by a modern man.



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The poem is divided into five sections with no sequential narration

- The Burial of the Dead
- A Game of Chess
- The Fire Sermon
- Death by Water &
- What the Thunder Said.

The non-linear progression and lack of any definite plot makes it a masterpiece of the modern literature the structure of which itself serves to indicate the realities faced by mankind in the aftermath of the first world war.

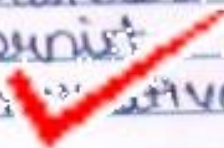
The poem mentions various allusions from traditional mythology such as Tiresias, Socrates, Philomela, the Phoenician sailor Phlebas. There is also an allusion to the Fisher King legend.

The poem explores the mechanization of human relationships where there is no emotional connection between individuals. It also explores the themes of sterility and barrenness; both physical and metaphorical.




However, by the end there is a faint glimmer of hope and the poet giving the ways to cure this emotional, physical, and psychological painness pervading the play from beginning to the end

- Ratta (to give)
- Dayadhvam (to empathize)
- Damyata (self-restrain or control)

Hence, the poem wasteland is a perfect epitome of a modernist text that implies modernist  structure and themes.

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16





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17



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19

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21



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