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**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11345470

**Roll No.** 24026000592  
**Total Mark** 48/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A040902T - AfricanAndCaribbean Literature

**Question wise Mark Summary**

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

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3/5

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 9/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 9/15

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9 0/15



### 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 निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल डिजिटल कागरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी जैसे साइटफिक कंस्कलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। 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 कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसको परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 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 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 paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as first time 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.

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4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column

Section-A

1.

(a) Post-colonial literature refers to the literature produced in colonized nations that have now gained independence. In post-colonial literature writers explore the themes of the social, cultural, political, economical, and psychological devastations caused by the colonizers. And they try to reclaim their own culture and identity that had been suppressed due to the coming of colonizers. Colonizers imposed their own culture and language or thus alienated the people of colonized nations from their own roots. Writers also explored trauma, displacement, violence, and exile caused by the colonizers. Literature became a site of reconciliation with their past, culture, and identity that had previously been erased. Writers like Chinua Achebe, Wole Soyinka, Derek Walcott explored the colonial impact on their nations and they tried to reclaim their native voice through constant resistance.

(b) Negritude movement was an intellectual and cultural movement among the Black intellectuals, especially in Paris. It started in the 1930s as a result of French colonial racism. The writers of Negritude movement subverted the portrayal of Africans as primitive or uncivilized and claimed their own voice and identity.



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They rejected the idea of white supremacy and started celebrating their own self. They accepted their blackness with pride. The key founders of this movement are :-

- Emile Césaire from Martinique
- Léopold Senghor Senegal from Senegal
- Leon Damas from French Guiana.

And their main goal was to reject colonialism, white-supremacy, and the promotion of self-acceptance and resistance through their literature.

c) Creolization refers to the process by which multiple races and cultures combine together to form a completely new one. It might include mixing of languages, religions, customs, cuisines, folklores, art and identity. Creolization is one of the most common themes in Caribbean literature. It was a result of many factors, including Trans-Atlantic slave trade in which many people from South Africa were forcibly taken to the Americas and the Caribbean. Other factors include migration in the 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century to search for jobs, opportunities and better economic opportunities.



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d) Post-apartheid literature in South-Africa refers to the literature produced by the South-African writers after the end of the apartheid era in 1994. Apartheid era was an era of racial segregation, oppression, and violence by a small minority of white Americans living in South-Africa. Post-apartheid writers explored the trauma, loss, injustice, and the inequality they faced during the apartheid era. Apart from that, they explored whether it is able to forgive the colonizers and start afresh despite the deep scars it left on them. It also explored how even after the end of apartheid era, they struggle with internalized racism and inferiority complex. They showed in their works not only the physical loss, but also the psychological loss caused by the racial segregation in South Africa. Writers like Ngugi wa Thiong'o emphasized the importance of reclaiming their own language, identity, and most importantly the decolonization of the mind.

e) The central idea of George Lamming's essay 'In the Beginning' is how colonizers have portrayed the history of Caribbean from their perspective and marginalized the native voices from writing it. The colonizers acted like God or creators, writing the history.



of Caribbean people from their own perspective. The title "In the Beginning" in itself is a reference from the Bible's 'The Book of Genesis'.

It describes how the people of Caribbean inherited language, history, culture, and ideas that they ~~inherited~~ from the colonisers and not the true ~~identity~~ identity. They alienated and uprooted the people of Caribbean from their own roots and thus creating a class of people who felt exiled from both the places.

(f) Jamaica Kincaid is a famous American-Antinguan writer known for works that explore colonisation and injustice. Her work 'A Small Place' ~~refers~~ refers to Antigua, the very place she was ~~born~~ born in. Kincaid refers to the present-Antigua to highlight that even after decolonisation, Antigua has seen little development due to corruption, bribery and the failure of present government. She refers to various incidents that show the inadequacy of the current government, one of them being a destruction of a library in Antigua due to an earthquake in 1974. She highlights that even after a long time, that library remains in a ruined situation.



She also refers to a place called Mill Reef club, which existed during the colonial period in which the entry of the black people was prohibited, and how even after decades of colonization, black people are still not allowed to enter there and the place is reserved for a few rich white people.

Jamaica Kincaid also criticizes the white tourists because when they come to visit their land, they just see the scenic beauty and glory of Antigua and ignore the realities of colonialism imposed by their own country.

(g) 'A Common Hate Enriched Our Love for us' is a poignant and powerful poem that critiques the class inequality and poverty created by the white colonizers. The poem is written by Dennis Brutus and he highlights in the poem how their common hatred towards the colonizers united the people of their country into a bond of solidarity and passion for their cow. He describes the colonizers as "parasites" who live off their labours and enjoy a luxurious lifestyle and wealth. The thought of such food and wine becomes a knot in their stomach because they are reminded of how the whites ate such foods while they suffered with hunger, poverty, and



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harsh environmental conditions. This constant lack of shelter, snatched their softness from them turning them into bitter and harsh people.

And thus their common suffering becomes a reason for their unity and strength.

b) The protagonist of the 'Dream of a Monkey Mountain' is an elderly, alienated and isolated man called as Makak. Makak is a word that resembles a monkey called 'macaque'. This represents how colonisers saw the Black Africans as monkeys; primitive and uncivilised. Makak represents all those people who have internalised this self-hatred of their own self imposed by the colonisers. The constant vision of Makak of a white goddess becomes a symbol of how he constantly tries to be like the white people and his dreams and wishes to fit in the white society.

2) Documentaries are important in social and political discourses because they help in spreading various ideologies, critique



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a regime or any ill practices in the society by giving a voice to them. Just like literature, documentaries work like a mirror that helps to reflect social and political realities, question, critique and even celebrate them. They help in shaping mass opinion alongside just praising or critiquing any practice.



Section-B

4) Gabriel Okara is a famous South-African poet known to write poems that reflect a clash of traditional African culture and the modern European identity. His writing style is marked by simple, yet powerful language infused with lots of symbolism and nature imagery such as fire, wind, earth, sun, moon, and stars.

✓  
The 'Mystic Drum' by Gabriel Okara is a poem that juxtaposes free Africa with the colonized Africa. Initially, his land is perfect, harmonious, and a divine cosmic order is maintained between nature and humans. 'The Drum' symbolizes the Africa's native culture and identity which is initially untainted from colonialism. When the drum beats, everything seems to dance, the fire, the wind, men, women, and even fishes.

Even Gods, sun, and moon seem to take part in this celebratory dance. But this vision is juxtaposed with a beautiful woman standing at the distance from the narrator. She is symbolic of the alluring call of colonialism and how the speaker is deluded by the white culture and manners.



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But as soon as realization hits, the man realizes the brutal reality of the colonizers. The transformation of the woman from an alluring figure into ~~something~~ <sup>something</sup> dark and destructive represents the reality of colonization. That woman is nothing but like a smoke, that clouds the vision, clarity, and intellectual capacity of the native African people. It suppresses their own identity by presenting to them false alluring images of progress, development, and cultural civilization.

The man, when he confronts the reality and faces the truth, the mystic drum stops to beat. It symbolizes how their very essence, identity, and culture gets intruded by the colonial interference. The woman's smile is nothing but "caustic belching darkness." Her beauty is superficial and deluding. This shows one of the most important themes of the poem that is illusion vs reality.

Hence, Gabriel Okara's 'The Mystic Drum' is a beautiful poem that describes African idea of cosmic order where everything exists in harmony, and how that harmony is disturbed when the colonizers come.

"Men turn to fishes,  
Fishes turn to men,  
And everything stopped to grow."



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### Section - C

7. Chinua Achebe is a famous Nigerian novelist, an essayist and the first South-African to win the Nobel Prize in literature. His works constantly explore the theme of internalized racism, colonisation, and gender inequality in the colonial Africa.

'Things Fall Apart' by Chinua Achebe is one of the most famous works written by him that perfectly portrays the clash between traditional Igbo society and the colonial forces in 'Things Fall Apart'.

The Igbo community of South Africa has a rich cultural and traditional roots where they have their own system, governance, spiritual and communal subs. They value strength, masculinity, and are in divine unity with nature. However, this unity breaks when colonisers start coming for the first time in Okonkwo's uncle's village Mbanta and gradually to his own village Umuofia.

The title itself is taken from W.B.



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Yeats poem 'The Second Coming' :  
" The Center can no longer hold, Things fall  
apart  
And mere anarchy is loosed upon the  
world "

The coming of colonizers is the very point from where things begin to fall apart for Igbo society in South Africa. When they come, they gradually start converting Igbo people into Christianity, impose their own culture, language, systems, and even administration.

Okonkwo is a man who is closely tied to his ~~tribe~~ community, and when he sees the colonizers changing his land, he becomes a voice of resistance against that change. However, some people adapt to everything new imposed by them. Nobody revolts to them as they are more powerful.

Okonkwo's final suicide can be seen as the last attempt in the novel to end the colonialism. But he dies, and with him their resistance. The coming of Europeans not only created new modern systems but also divided the Igbo community from within.



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And hence, Chinua Achebe has perfectly portrayed the clash between traditional Igbo society and colonial forces. Not only did they use violence to alienate them from their roots but also broke the community into pieces.



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