

Paper -404

Short Questions:-

1. What is the primary concept behind Rasa theory in Indian aesthetics, and how does it relate to emotions in literature?
2. In Dhvani theory, what is the significance of "suggestion" or "implied meaning," and how does it contribute to the depth of literary works?
3. Explain the concept of "Vakrokti" in Indian literary theory, and how does it differ from straightforward expression?
4. How do the nine Rasas (emotions) contribute to the aesthetic experience in Indian literature, and what are some examples of their representation in classical texts?
5. In Dhvani theory, what is the role of "Suggestion" (Dhvani) in conveying the deeper meaning of a literary work, and how does it differ from "Vachya" or the literal meaning?
6. What are the primary components of the "Alankara" or embellishment theory, and how do they enhance the poetic quality of a text?
7. How does "Vakrokti" theory challenge the idea of direct and straightforward expression in literary works, and what role does irony play in this context?
8. What is the relationship between "Rasa" and "Dhvani" in Indian aesthetics, and how do they work together to create a powerful emotional impact in literature?
9. How does "Sphota" theory contribute to the understanding of language and meaning in Indian literary and linguistic thought?
10. What is the connection between "Rasa theory" and the concept of "Bhava" (emotional states) in Indian aesthetics, and how do they influence the reader's or audience's experience of a literary work?
11. Who is the central character in the play *Silence! The Court is in Session*, and what is her profession?
12. What is the main premise of the play, and why is the court session significant in the story?
13. Describe the role of gender and societal norms in the play, especially in the treatment of the central character.
14. What are the key themes explored in "*Silence! The Court is in Session*," and how do they relate to the characters' lives?
15. How does the play address issues of morality, ethics, and justice, particularly in the context of the court session?
16. Who is the protagonist of the novel "*Untouchable*," and what is his occupation?
17. What social issues and discrimination does the novel highlight through the protagonist's experiences?
18. How does Bakha, the main character, feel about his identity as an untouchable, and how does it affect his daily life?
19. Describe the pivotal event in the novel that leads to a significant change in Bakha's perception of his social status.
20. What is the role of the character of Gandhi in the novel, and how does he influence Bakha and his community?

Long Questions:-

1. Explain the fundamental concept of Rasa theory in Indian aesthetics. How does Rasa theory classify and describe emotions in literature, and what role do they play in creating aesthetic experiences in different forms of art?
2. Dhvani theory focuses on the power of suggestion and implied meaning in literary works. Describe the key elements of Dhvani theory and provide examples of how it can be applied to

analyze specific literary texts. How does Dhvani theory contribute to the richness of interpretation in Indian literature?

3. Vakrokti theory challenges the idea of straightforward expression in literary works. Discuss the central tenets of Vakrokti theory and its significance in the realm of Indian aesthetics. Provide examples of how poets use Vakrokti to convey deeper meanings and engage readers.
4. Compare and contrast the roles of "Sphota" theory and Dhvani theory in understanding language and meaning in Indian aesthetics and literary thought. How do these theories complement each other, and what unique perspectives do they offer?
5. Explore the relationship between Rasa theory and the concept of "Bhava" (emotional states) in Indian aesthetics. How do these two concepts intertwine to create profound emotional experiences for readers or audiences in various forms of art? Provide examples from classical Indian literature or drama to illustrate your points.
6. In "Silence! The Court is in Session," how does the character of Leela Benare serve as a representation of societal norms and expectations for women in Indian society during that period? How does her portrayal reflect the challenges and limitations placed on women in the play?
7. Discuss the significance of the court session in the play. How does it serve as a microcosm of broader societal issues and prejudices? Analyze the interactions between the characters during the court session and their implications for the story's themes.
8. "Silence! The Court is in Session" explores themes of morality, hypocrisy, and judgment. Provide examples from the play that illustrate the moral dilemmas faced by the characters, particularly Leela Benare and the members of the mock trial. How do these dilemmas drive the narrative?
9. Explore the symbolism and implications of the play-within-a-play format in "Silence! The Court is in Session." How does the performance of the folk play "I'm True, You're False" mirror the events and dynamics of the main storyline, and what commentary does it provide on truth and falsehood?
10. The character of Miss Benare faces intense scrutiny and judgment from her colleagues and society. Discuss the psychological impact of this judgment on her character and the choices she makes. How does her internal struggle reflect the broader theme of societal pressure in the play?
11. Examine the character of the Prosecutor in the play. What motivates him to relentlessly pursue Leela Benare during the mock trial, and what does his character represent in terms of societal biases and gender roles?
12. "Silence! The Court is in Session" is known for its powerful and controversial ending. Analyze the final scene of the play, where Leela Benare's confession is revealed. What message or commentary is the playwright conveying through this dramatic conclusion, and how does it relate to the play's overall themes and social critique?
13. In "Untouchable," Bakha is the central character and belongs to the lowest caste in the Indian social hierarchy. Discuss Bakha's journey throughout the novel, highlighting his experiences, struggles, and the transformation of his self-identity.
14. Analyse the role of caste discrimination and prejudice in "Untouchable." How does the novel depict the oppressive social structure of the time, and what impact does it have on the lives of characters like Bakha?
15. Explore the theme of modernity versus tradition in "Untouchable." How do the modern ideas and technologies introduced in the story clash with traditional beliefs and practices, and what does this conflict reveal about the characters and society?
16. Bakha's encounter with a reformer who encourages him to change his life is a significant turning point in the novel. Explain the impact of this encounter on Bakha's perspective and aspirations, and how it symbolizes hope for change within the oppressive caste system.

17. The character of Sohini, Bakha's sister, faces her own set of challenges and injustices. Analyze Sohini's experiences and choices throughout the novel and their contribution to the story's themes of gender, class, and social inequality.
18. "Untouchable" explores the idea of untouchability as both a physical and psychological condition. Discuss how Bakha's experiences, particularly his interactions with people of higher castes, highlight the psychological toll of untouchability on his self-esteem and identity.
19. The ending of "Untouchable" leaves the reader with a sense of both hope and despair. Explain the events and decisions leading up to the conclusion and their implications for Bakha and the broader social context. How does the novel ultimately comment on the possibility of change within the caste system?
20. What is the essence of the poem "Dawn at Puri" by Jayant Mahapatra?