

(i) Printed Pages: 3

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(ii) Questions : 5 Sub. Code : 

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Exam. Code : 

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Master of Arts (English) 4<sup>th</sup> Semester  
(2055)

Opt. (ii) WRITINGS FROM PUNJAB—II  
Paper—XVII

Time Allowed : Three Hours] [Maximum Marks : 80

Note :—Attempt ALL questions. Each question carries 16 marks.

1. Amrita Pritam's poem "*Ajj Akhan Waris Noo*" deeply engages with themes of loss, longing, and memory. Discuss the emotional depth of this poem and its exploration of the human condition in the context of partition and its aftermath.

OR

Urvashi Butalia's short story "*Ranamama*" explores the silence surrounding trauma and violence in the aftermath of partition. How does Butalia use narrative strategies to reflect the personal and communal scars left by the violence ?

2. In *Gone are the Rivers*, Dalip Kaur Tiwana portrays a society in transition, particularly the role of women within it. Analyze how Tiwana presents the tension between tradition and modernity, and the effects this has on her female characters.

OR

Krishna Sobti's *Memory's Daughter* reflects a generational clash in the context of changing societal values. Discuss how the relationship between the mother and daughter symbolizes the broader social and cultural shifts in post-independence Punjab.

3. How do Balbir Madhopuri's poems "*Sunshine Through Clouds*" and "*Flowering of the Cactus*" reflect the resilience and spirit of the people of Punjab ?

OR

Lal Singh Dil, through his poem "*Friends and Foes*", addresses themes of conflict, revolution, and personal struggle. How does Dil use poetry to express the complexity of individual and collective identity in a political charged environment ?

4. Faiz Ahmad Faiz's poetry combines classical forms with progressive, revolutionary themes. Analyze how poems like "*Do not Ask My Love Again*" and "*Dogs*" represent Faiz's vision of social change and human rights, and the use of traditional poetry to challenge societal norms.

OR

Shiv Kumar's poems "*Birha Tu Sultan*" and "*Maye Ni Maye*" reflect the pain of separation and longing. Discuss how Kumar's use of traditional folk forms of expression highlights the emotional and cultural landscape of Punjab, and the significance of his work in modern Punjabi poetry.

5. Ajmer Rode's poetry, with its themes of loss, identity, and the passage of time, offers a contemporary voice in the literary space of Punjab. Discuss how his poems "*Playing with Big Numbers*" and "*Mustard Flowers*" reflect the changing cultural and social dynamics of post-independence Punjab.

OR

Raghubir Dhand's short story "*Third Eye*" provides insights into the life and struggles of rural Punjab. How does Dhand use the story to examine the impact of traditional beliefs and modern challenges on the lives of ordinary people ?