

Annai Vailankanni Arts and Science College

Thanjavur

PG and Research Department of English

Question Bank – Indian Writing in English

UNIT I – POETRY

2 Marks

1. Why the poetess holds Casuarina tree as dear?

The Casuarina tree is very dear to the poetess not only for its beauty and magnificence. But it the center of her sweet memories of her childhood. She remembers that under the shade of the tree she has played with her brother and sister when they were alive. Though years have passed since her death, as they were her sweet companions, for the sake, the tree remains dearer to her forever.

2. Write a note on the Casuarina tree.

Casuarina tree is famous among the Christians. On the Christmas day they decorate it with lights and it becomes a symbol of happiness and joy. It is an evergreen shrub. In the poem the poetess gives a beautiful description of the tree. It reminds her sweet memories of her childhood and it is the connection link between the past and the present.

3. What is the mourning song heard by the poetess?

The poetess has heard the elegiac music of the tree like the sound of the sea shore full of pebbles. She has heard the mourning song of the tree from off countries and in many a sheltered bay of France and Italy in a moon lit night when the waves gently kiss the shore and when the whole earth is calm as if in a Trans.

4. Describe the types of strangers mentioned in the poem.

There are two types of strangers,

- (i) The strangers who peer into windows to seek shelter and water.
- (ii) The silent mysterious strangers who are mistrustful of everyone and everything.

5. A hot noon in Malabar – explain.

It is an extremely hot afternoon in Malabar, Kerala. People who earn a decent income or even higher would dare not venture out their houses as the heat is unbearable but there are people who are poor, earn very little money and cannot afford to story in their houses, beggars with whinning voices ... etc.

6. What did the children do with the bones of the father?

The children picked the bones of the father from the cremation ground and immersed them in the Thiruvanisangamam the confluence of Ganga, Yamunaand Saraswathi as instructed by the priest, facing the east.

7. Annotation- explain

“Her seizures are cyclic

They visit her in her menses”

In the poem ‘The Epileptic’ Daruwalla describes the reactions of the by passers when a pregnant woman had sudden attack of epilepsy. One by passer callously observed that the woman’s epilepsy was connected with her menses and was bound to occur whenever she had-menses. Thus the indecent man enjoyed remarking on the woman’s personal matter.

8. Why do the buffaloes treat the river as a pond?

Usually thebuffaloes bath and relax themselves in the village ponds. At this time of the year, the water in the river Vaigai is so reduced that it looks like a narrow stream. So the buffaloes walk into its shallow water to relax and cool them as the river seems to be mere as pond to them.

9. How did the river feed the birds in the past?

When in the past the river Vaigai is the true river, different kinds of birds like the kingfisher and the egret used to sit on the river banks and eat tiny fishes which they could easily catch from its water and they also drank water from the river. Thus in those days the river had fed the birds.

10. How does the poet personify the river as women?

Just as women wearing flowers in their hair, the river personified as women is wearing eaglewood flowers and stale flowers in their hair, after carrying out their ritual of religious worship, the worshippers throw the flowers into the river they were seen to floating on the river. So the poet personifies the river as women.

5 MARKS

1. Bring out the autobiographical element in the poem, 'Our Casuarina Tree'.
2. How does Toru Dutt compare her poem with that of Wordsworth?
3. Discuss Kamala Das as a confessional poet.
4. How does the poem satirizes the India and its lifestyle?
5. What was the father's legacy in Obituary?
6. Does Daruwalla show the day to day happening in the poem 'The Epileptic'?
7. What was the past glory and present status of the river Vaigai?

10 MARKS

1. Attempt a critical appreciation of the poem, 'Our Casuarina Tree'.

Introduction
Structure of the poem
Sensuousness in the poem
Autobiographical Elements
Conclusion

2. Give an analysis of the poem 'The Professor' by Nissim Ezekiel.

Introduction
The poem of satire and humour
Typical narrow thinking
Mock of Indian English
A poem of Boasting
A poem of Monologue
Structure of the poem
Conclusion

3. Write an illustration on the poem 'Obituary'.

Introduction
Things left by the father
The rituals
The achievements
Obituary
The annual ritual
Conclusion

4. Provide a critical summary of the poem, 'River Once'.

Introduction
A Monologue
Past Glory
Present Status
Imagery in the poem
Conclusion

UNIT – II – PROSE

2 MARKS

1. What was the result of British rule in India?

After the Britishers came to India, they barred all the doors and stopped all the routes that connected India with her neighbors in Asia. New routes across the seas were opened. So India was brought nearer to Europe and especially to England. But the contacts between India and Iran, Central Asia and China were stopped. Thus India was isolated from the rest of Asia and this was the most important result of British rule in India.

2. Write a note on Singhalese.

The language of Ceylon is Singhalese. It is an Indo-Aryan language, directly derived from Sanskrit. The Singhalese have got their religion, Buddhism from India. They are racially and linguistically akin to Indians.

3. How did image worship come to India?

The Vedic religion opposed all forms of idol and image worship. There were no temples for the gods. Early Buddhism opposed idol worship and prohibited the making of images and statues of the Buddha. But Greek artistic influence in Afghanistan and round about the frontier was strong and gradually image worship came from Greece to India. The Statues of the Bodhisattvas were made and this was followed by the statues and images of the Buddha himself. This encouraged image worship in some forms of Hinduism.

4. Write a note on the language Sanskrit.

Sanskrit is a language rich, efflorescent and full of luxuriant growth of all kinds. But it is precise and strictly keeping within the framework of grammar which was laid down by Panini before two thousand six hundred years ago. It spread out but it stuck to its original roots.

5. What does Nehru Say about South India?

In South India great states flourished. The Pallava Kings were responsible for the colonizing expeditions of India. During the Chola rule, the empire spread very far and Ceylon and Southern Burma were conquered. South India was noted for its fine products and sea trade. Colonies of Greeks lived in South India. The invasions of North India did not affect South India but it resulted in the migration of builders. Thus south became the stronghold of Hindu Orthodoxy. As South India depended more on the sea, it was connected to other countries by the sea-borne trade.

6. Write a note on Singhalese.

The language of the Ceylon is Singhalese. It is an Indo-Aryan language, directly derived from Sanskrit. The Singhalese have got their religion, Buddhism from India. They are racially and linguistically akin to Indians.

7. Wars- An illegitimate instrument of politics. Define.

In World War I, of the ten million people who were killed, 95 per cent were soldiers and five per cent were civilians. In World War II, of the fifty million people who were killed, 52 per cent were soldiers and 48 per cent were civilians. In the Korean War, of the nine million killed, 84 per cent were civilians and 16 per cent soldiers. Thus, war has degenerated into mass murder of the defenceless, women and children. It has become an illegitimate instrument of politics.

8. Dangerous posed by nuclear weapons – Define.

Nuclear developments have given enough power to the great countries to annihilate the human race many times over. Politicians have become indifferent to this growing danger. The apathy and indifference among the masses have resulted in a creeping paralysis of the people. The building of nuclear armaments means, the destruction of cities, the ruin of countries, the suffering of millions of human beings and the demoralization of the world. There is no protection from nuclear weapons through shelters or emergency regulations.

9. Write a note on Mimamsa.

This system is ritualistic and tends towards polytheism. This system has influenced modern Hinduism and Hindu Law. Both the Hindus and the Buddhists believe that the human birth is the highest stage that the Being has reached on the road to self-realization.

10. Write about Nehru's view on Buddhist Philosophy.

Buddha used Prakrit, a derivative of Sanskrit, the popular language of the area in which he lived. From this Prakrit developed the Pali language of the early Buddhist scriptures.

Buddhism had schisms which led to the formation of different schools of thought. Buddha emphasized the ethical aspects of life. Buddha was born, brought up and died as a Hindu. The difference between him and the other teachers lay chiefly in his deep earnestness and in his broad public spirit of philanthropy.

5 MARKS

1. Bring out Nehru's views on India and China.
2. Write a note on mathematics in Ancient India.
3. Briefly summarize Dr. Radha Krishnan's 'The World Community'.

10 MARKS

1. Write an essay on six systems of philosophy.

Introduction
Nyaya
Vaisheshika
Samkhya
Toga
Mimamsa
Vedanta
Conclusion

2. State Nehru's views on Buddha and Buddhism.

Introduction
Buddhist Philosophy
Hinayana and Mahayana
Effect of Buddhism on Hinduism
Absorption of Buddhism in Hinduism
Conclusion

3. What do you understand about 'The World Community' by Dr. S. Radha Krishnan?

Introduction
Wars- An Illegitimate Instrument of politics
Dangerous posed by Nuclear Weapons
Alternatives of the Military methods
Prerequisites for a world community
Conclusion

4. Assess Dr. S. Radha Krishnan's reflections on 'The World Community'.

Introduction
Radha Krishnan on federal set-up
Radha Krishnan's idealism
Radha Krishnan's wishful thinking
Radha Krishnan on the inadequacies of the UNO
Conclusion

UNIT –III– DRAMA

2 MARKS

1. Sketch the character of Tara.

Tara is the main character in the play Tara. She is a victim of social prejudices. She has all the qualities of an emerging new woman ready to defy age-old prejudices and compulsions. Her emergence as a new woman is reflected in her ability to take decision and assert her identity.

2. Sketch the character of Paravasu.

Paravasu, aged about twenty eight, is an elder son of sage Rabibhya. The king has appointed him the chief Priest of the seven year long fire sacrifice. He is the most important of all the priests. It is his responsibility to see that there are no errors, either of omission or of commission, in the performance of the sacrifice. He is learned and well versed with the performance of all religious rituals. He commands a privileged position in the court. It is only after his consent that the king allows the performance of play within play. He is the villain in 'The Fire and The Rain'.

3. Describe the main theme of Tara by Dattani.

In Tara, a play by Mahesh Dattani, we see gender discrimination as the main theme. In this play he sketches the agony of a girl child in male dominated Indian Society. From the very beginning itself we can experience this discrimination. This is not only the case of Tara but the entire womanhood. The conversation between father and son is an example for this: "the men in the house were deciding on whether they were going for hunting while women looked after the cave".

4. Describe the major themes of Dattani that he has dealt with in Tara.

Mahesh Dattani has depicted the condition of women, the gender discrimination, the interference of in-laws, the materialistic approach of medical professionals, the female infanticide, the

emergence of new woman, the compensatory behavior of a mother, the revelation of the past and the dowry system.

5. Dattani's Tara is primarily concerned with a relevant issue, gender discrimination. Describe.

Gender discrimination has been an important theme in the world of literature. Tara has it as its main theme. The important characters of the play, like Patel, Bharati, Bharati's father, are brought up on old values. They do not have very high opinion of women's potential. They have their fixed views regarding the role of women. They favour male child and discriminate against girl child. Their values are deep-rooted that they cannot visualize the outcome of their attitude.

6. Describe the revelation of the past in Tara.

Patel reveals the past, which kept on haunting him as well as Bharati. The incident that took place about fifteen years ago has its effect on all the members of the family. Bharati develops a guilt-complex, Patel is still to reconcile to his helplessness. Tara has to depend on an artificial leg and face other complications and Chandan develops sense of guilt that he is responsible for Tara's suffering. Bharati's concern for Tara is worth noticing.

7. Dattani's use of unconventional subjects in his plays. Discuss.

Mahesh Dattani has discussed unconventional and explosive subjects. His plays - Bravely Fought the Queen, Do the Needful 'A Muggy Night in Mumbai' - deal with his concern for social, emotional and sexual aberrations. '30 Days in September' is concerned with the after-effects of child sexual abuse.

8. Which episode is the main episode in 'The Fire and The Rain'?

The Yavakri-Vishakha episode is the main episode in 'Fire and The Rain'. It proves that the misuse or misapplication of knowledge is self-destructive. Yavakri misuses the knowledge for taking revenge and he himself was destroyed.

9. Sketch the character of Arvasu.

Arvasu, aged about eighteen, is Parvasu's younger brother. He is the only positive character who has been portrayed as the antithesis to Raibhya, Parvasu and Yavakri. Arvasu dislikes the false sense of the superiority, egocentrism, hypocrisy and pedantry of Brahminism. He is born Brahmin but he sheds his caste for the love of Nittilai, a tribal girl. He thus disregards the rigidity of caste system and upholds love and sympathy for all. He does not hesitate to appear before the tribal elders to profess his love for Nittilai in their presence. His love for Nittilai is self-sacrificing.

10. Draw the character sketch of Nittilai.

Nittilai is a brave girl who boldly faces all difficulties. She observes certain ideals in her life steadfastly. She loves life. She is married to the tribal youth. She cannot suppress her love for Arvasu. Sensing danger to Arvasu's life she runs away and abandons her husband, her family and her all. She embodies selfless love. When she came to know Arvasu was tortured by his own brother Parvasu's men. Although she loves Arvasu deeply, she does not betray her husband. She likes him very much. She cannot deceive her husband. Her love for Arvasu is noble and self-sacrificing.

5 MARKS

1. Draw the character sketch of Yavakri.
2. Discuss the character of Nittilai.
3. Comment – Patel is on the receiving end in the family matter.
4. Discuss on Roopa's role in Tara.

10 MARKS

1. What is the dramatic significance of Yavakri-Vishakha episode in 'The Fire and The Rain'?

Introduction
Return from the forest
Meeting Lord Indra
Vowed Revenge
Conclusion

2. Girish Karnad contrasts Brahminism and tribal culture in 'The Fire and The Rain'. Do you agree with this opinion and why?

Introduction
Connection between Brahminism and the tribals
Parvasu – the Priest
Kindness of Arvasu
Conclusion

3. Comment on Dattani's use of unconventional subjects in his plays.

Introduction
Unconventional Subjects
A Muggy Night in Mumbai
Dance like a Man
Conclusion

4. Tara is concerned with the emergence of new woman - Discuss.

Introduction
Social Prejudices against Girls
Victims of Social Prejudices
Discriminatory attitude
Conclusion

UNIT – IV – FICTION

2 MARKS

1. From where ‘Two Leaves and A Bud’ by Mulk Raj Anand is derived ?

The title of ‘Two Leaves and A Bud’ derived from the song sung by the coolies while plucking tea leaves on Macpherson Tea Estate:

I will make a good sheaf

Plucking, Plucking, Plucking

Two Leaves and a Bud

Two Leaves and a Bud

The song suggests the systematic plucking of tea leaves by the happy coolies in an Arcadian landscape.

2. ‘Two Leaves and A Bud’ by Mulk Raj Anand is about what?

Two leaves and a bud may be said to be essentially a dramatic novel that deals with a tragic clash of interests and destinies between Indian coolies and the British managers of a tea estate in Assam during 1930’s. Its hero Ganga Singh or Gangu is an industrious, shrewd and pious peasant who lives in Punjab province of British India. For his debt he loses all his wealth and there is no employment for aged person. The British planter’s cunning agent promises him for fine house, cultivate land at Assam and the miserable life they led there.

3. Write about Polo-match played on the club ground in ‘Two Leaves and A Bud’.

A polo-match is being played on the Tea Estate Club ground between two teams, one of which has CroftCooke, Reggie hunt, Tweetie and Reggie’s bearer Afzal on its side and the other has Macara, Hitchcock and Ralph. Reggie thinks polo is the game of kings while cricket, hockey, billiards and golf are games of ordinary people. The Player has to hit the ball while riding on the horse back.

4. What do you understand about Raja Rao’s ‘The Cat and Shakespeare’?

The Cat and Shakespeare represent a modified western literary form. In other words Raja Rao reinvents and Indianises the form as no one else had done it. His innovative experiments with novels conveys Raja Rao’s metaphysical ideas to the reader which otherwise would have remained enigmatic to readers. Thus, both stylistically and thematically Raja Rao succeeds in capturing the true spirit of India and Hinduism in The Cat and Shakespeare.

5. Justify the significance of the title ‘The Cat and Shakespeare’ by Raja Rao.

If one looks into highly complex metaphysical nature of the composition of the book, it may not be difficult to connect the ‘Cat and Shakespeare’ or to trace the relationship of the absolute symbolized by the mother cat with the sage (as sadhaka) symbolized by Shakespeare. Divine grace, which is the pivotal theme of this novel, as the several themes employed by Shakespeare in his plays, more especially in ‘The Tempest’.

6. How the myth and philosophy of Hinduism did exposed in the novel ‘The Cat and Shakespeare’?

In The Cat and Shakespeare, the Hindu myth and philosophy is visible not only at the level of the narrative but also in the craft and technique of the writing. His deep rooted Hindu thought has influenced Raja Rao in writing this novel. This work of Raja Rao holds universal appeal in its presentation of the traditional Hindu world-view. The Cat and Shakespeare is more like one of the longer Upanishads, part narrative, part speculation, part dialogue or discussion. It has a philosophical basis of the great tradition of Hinduism.

7. Why did not Raju return to his village of Malgudi after his release from the prison?

After his release of two years imprisonment, Raju could not go back to his village, Malgudi, because he would be mocked and jeered at by the people. Moreover, he had already mortgaged his house in the

village and so has no place to live in. So he takes refuge in an old deserted temple on the banks of the river.

8. What is the opinion of Velan's sister about Raju?

Velan brings his sister to Raju who tells her that what must happen and that no power on earth or heaven can change its course. So she leaves the place as a change its course. So she leaves the place as a changed girl and tells the people that Raju does not speak to any one, but if he looks at one, one is changed. So to her he is a saint.

9. What did the people of the town of Mangala think about Raju?

To the people of the town of Mangala, Raju is a big man who has renounced the world and does nothing except meditating. They feel that just sitting with him for a few minutes, bring about a great soul has come to live in their midst and if he goes away from there, it is their misfortune.

10. What is Velan's reaction after he heard Raju's past story?

Raju narrates his past story in detail without omitting anything to Velan who listens to him attentively. After finishing the story, Raju feels that Velan will be disgusted and will blame him for fooling the innocent villagers. But to Raju's disappointment Velan rises up and still addresses him as Swami. To him Raju is a great man. So he leaves the place for the time being, promising to keep his story as a secret.

5 MARKS

1. What are the themes heighted in the novel 'Two Leaves and A Bud' by Mulk Raj Anand?
2. Draw the character sketch of Gangu Singh.
3. Enumerate the significance of the title 'The Cat and Shakespeare'.
4. Elaborate transition of a Sadhak to Bhakta (seeker to religious devotee)
5. How did Raju become Railway Raju?

6. Write a note on Velan.

7. How did Raju acquire the status of a saint?

10 MARKS

1. "Two leaves and a Bud --- for all its violence and bitterness--- have a very jewel of a title." Discuss.

Introduction

Irony

Conclusion

2. In 'The Cat and Shakespeare', Raja Rao has projected the metaphysical truths and spritual values of Hindu culture,tradition and religion with full of colour,freshness and vitality. Explain.

Introduction

Motives behind his writing

Spiritual Quest

Hindu myth and Philosophy

Conclusion

3. Elucidate the theme of the novel 'The Guide'.

Introduction

General theme

Other themes

Love and Sex

Saint hood and Martyrdom

Lonliness

Malgudi the major theme

Conclusion

UNIT – V–FICTION

2 MARKS

1. Define the sub title of “Nectar in a Sieve”.

The sub-title of the novel is ‘The novel of rural India’. It is a symbol of rural India and not any one particular village. Similarly, Nathan and Rukmani are larger than life characters symbolizing the suffering of the down-trodden peasantry of India. They do enjoy the nectar of happiness, but it is only an episode in general drama of pain.

2. Define hunger as a theme in “Nectar in a Sieve”.

The theme is here studied in a rural setting and hunger and starvation here are caused by the operation of natural forces – excessive rains or utter drought. The theme hunger has been realistically depicted.

3. Explain Nathan and Ira as a victim.

Nathan and Ira lived happily together despite their poverty. They could eat well and were contented with their lot. But Nathan wanted a son, Rukmani had herself treated by Dr. Kenny. A number of sons were born to them in quick succession. Ironically enough this was the beginning of their misfortunes. They could no longer eat well, the food had to be shared and poverty and hunger were henceforth their lot. Similarly, Ira was treated by Dr. Kenny and she could conceive. But by that time her husband had married another woman, and so could not take her back. The child she gave birth turned to be an albino child, weak and sickly.

4. What does the ‘Cry, The Peacock’ tale about?

‘Cry , The Peacock is the tale of Maya’s love for Gautama, her husband. Maya was Deeply devoted and affectionate towards nature, overstrung in mental states and feeling. Maya requires a love partner with wide sympathies, highly sensitive, imaginative and responsive temperament, which Gautama surely does not possess. This is the beginning and end of the tragedy of love in the novel which arises out of the temperamental and emotional differences between the lovers.

5. ShashiDeshpende’s ‘The Long Silence’ focuses on what?

ShashiDeshpende through ‘The Long Silence’ brilliantly focuses on gender discrimination, impact of patriarchy, conflicts in conjugal life, subordinate position of females and wrong child rearing practices persisting in Indian society. Since childhood girls are taught to suppress their feelings in order to fit in the frame of ideal woman created by society.

6. Describe – the quest for identity in ‘The Long Silence’.

At the very outset the problem of identity crisis comes to the fore in The Long Silence. The dilemma faced by the protagonist is highly intriguing when she says the words come to her freely but “self-revelation is a cruel process”.

7. How the status of women exposed in ShashiDeshpende’s work?

The status of women has undergone a gaint hike in the recent decades. Education, exposure to the fast growing world, urbanization, increasing number of career women, awareness of own strength and status in the society are some of the reasons for it. The change in the status of women has revolutionized the system of family and literature too. This theme of self – realization has become a major theme to literary artists, theorists and sociologists. Though we have overcome many evil practices like child marriage and sati the image of Sita and Savithri is still there in the mind of Indian community, this in essence is the theme of ShashiDeshpende’s works. The conflict between the light of education and exposure and the darkness of the old ttradition and the values is the essences of her novels.

8. How Indian mythology depicts woman?

Indian mythology depicts woman more as an absence than presence. Woman’s sacrifice, surrender and affacement are approved because the heroic failures of the females ensure the victory of the males. Deshpende very interestingly manipulates the Indian myths to create a space for women to challenge the traditions of subservience and circumscription. Her re-vision of the myth Draupadi of Mahabharata uncovers new truth and possibilities related to female psychology conventionally, it is believed that a married woman

without her husband is unhappy and incomplete. Deshpande through re-orientation of the myth suggests that a married woman may desire to enjoy an independent existence occasionally.

9. How did Shashi Deshpande depict Indian woman?

Deshpande depicts two different pictures of Indian women at two parallel levels in the novel – the lower class women engaged in menial domestic chores to earn their living; and the middle class women of some financial independence. She further divides middle class women into two categories: those who never question marriage and submit to insult, injuries and humiliation without any complaint; and those who refuse to become the victim of trends, raise voice against oppression.

10. How was Gautama portrayed as intellectual and unemotional?

Gautama's intellectual attitude had suppressed the emotional aspect of his personality. As Maya had love mixed with gratefulness to Gautama, she confessed to him that whenever she passed by the lime trees, she was invariably reminded of the death of Toto, but Gautama gave her a shock by his indifference. He asked: "Toto? Who was that?" These words "were as grim as any death sentence, absolute and unredeemable. She came well composed to Gautama who was pulling his tie and knotting it. She smiled at his discomfiture, saying that a gibbon was defter. But Gautama admitted that he never had a chance to see a gibbon because his poverty did not allow him the luxury of visiting zoos or having a ride through the jungle. His poverty-born clumsiness attracted one impediment after the other.

5 MARKS

1. Consider "Nectar in a Sieve" as a microcosm of modern India.
2. East-West encounter in the novels of Kamala Markandaya's – Explain.
3. Draw the character sketch of Rukmani.

4. Draw the character sketch of Dr. Kennington.
5. Draw the character sketch of Kunthi.
6. How is the plot constructed in the novel 'Cry and the Peacock'?
7. Explain Anita Desai's Art of characterization in the fiction 'Cry and the Peacock'.
8. Explain Maya: The major character of the novel.
9. Briefly explain 'long silence and Jaya'.
10. Sketch the character of Jaya.

10 MARKS

1. "Nectar in a Sieve" Irony of life or Tragic irony in the life of Rukmani and Nathan Tragic Irony – Explain.

Introduction
Rukmani-victim of tragic Irony
Nathan and Ira as victims
Nature as instrument of tragedy
Operation of relentless fate
Illusion and reality
Conclusion

2. Consider the significance of "Nectar in a Sieve" as a novel of rural India.

Introduction
Reflection of society Importance of characters
Response of the Indian Predicament
As an Indian novel
Conclusion

3. How the theme of male-female dichotomy does have been dealt with successfully in 'Cry, the Peacock'?

Introduction
Marriage
Attitude
Incompatibility and lack of communication
Conclusion

4. Narrate the view of women in Anita Desai's Fiction 'Cry, the Peacock'.

Introduction
Women in this novel
Frustration and loneliness
Conclusion

5. Give a critical analysis of Shashi Deshpande's 'That Long Silence'.

Introduction
Metaphor of silence
Self-alienated
Marriage based on compromise
Conclusion

6. Bring out the gender-inequality and injustice as the central theme of 'That Long Silence'.

Introduction
Blow to her career
Defiance attitude against her mother
As a writer
As a novelist
Conflict with tradition and modernity
Long Silence
Gender inequality
Conclusion