

FIRST SEMESTER SYLLABUS FOR B.SC/ B.C.A COURSE W.E.F THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-2018.

CODE: ENG101C UNIV CODE: 101C WORKLOAD: 4HOURS PER WEEK

CREDIT POINTS: 04

EVALUATION: Continuous internal assessment: -30marks

Semester end examination: 70marks.

UNIT 1 Prose short stories credit points: 01 marks: 16

1. The Eyes are not here –Ruskin Bond -excerpts a text book for general English. I SEM T  
umkur University. Orient blackswan p53.

2. Engine Trouble –R.K.Narayan.p174.

UNIT 2 Prose (essay) credit points: 01 marks: 16

1. Education: Indian and American –Anurag mathur –radiance ORIENT black swan. p176.

2. Six sigma: Dabbawala English for employability K.Purshotam .p01. Orient black wan.

UNIT 3 Poetry credit points:01 marks:18

1. The bus –Arun kolatkar. p38. An Anthology of common wealth poetry.Ed cdn MacMillan.

2. A poison tree -William blacke.p10. Excel Orient black swan

3. A II the world is a stage -Shakespeare. P01. Varieties of expression foundation books.

4. The last ride together –Robert browning. P21. Varieties of expression foundation books.

UNIT 4 Grammar. Credit points: 01 marks :20

1. Articles	05
2. Prepositions	05
3. Present tense	10

## The Eyes Are Not Here



May 19, 1934 (age 84)

**Born** Kasauli, Punjab States Agency,  
British India

**Occupation** Author, poet

**Nationality** Indian

**Alma mater** Bishop Cotton School : Period : 1951-present.

**Notable works:** Our Trees Still Grow in Dehra, A Flight of Pigeons, The Blue Umbrella.

### summary of The Eyes Are Not Here by Ruskin Bond

First, it is important to note that "The Eyes are Not Here" is also known by two other titles: "The Girl on the Train" and "The Eyes Have It." In short, it is about two blind people meeting on a train.

At the beginning of the story, a man is alone in a train compartment simply waiting for the journey to begin. The man is blind and can only differentiate between light and darkness. Soon, he is joined by a young girl who is originally accompanied by her parents. They seem extra anxious about her well-being in that they tell her exactly where to put her luggage, not to lean out of the window, and not to speak with strangers. Soon, the girl's parents leave and the man and the girl are alone in the train compartment as the journey begins.

Most of the story involves the conversation between the two characters: the man and the girl. When the man asks the girl if her destination is the same as his own, she is startled, but is happy to strike up a conversation. The girl says that she will be met by her aunt in Saharanpur in order to be taken home. When the girl learns the man is headed to Mussoorie, the hill country, she looks at him in envy. The man says that the hills are beautiful at this time of year, recollecting his old memories. The girl asks the man why he is so serious and even she requests him to sit near the window. They converse a bit more about their destinations, and the narrator wonders if she has taken notice of his blindness. To hide his disability just before the girl exits at her stop, the man tells her that she has "an interesting face," which the girl likes because she is usually told she has a "pretty" one. The man feels that this journey will be a memorable one throughout his journey and even rest of his life. Here the narrator and the girl both were very successful in hiding their disabilities. The girl leaves and another man enters. Through the comments from this new passenger, the man learns that the girl, too, was blind. The narrator prepares himself again to play the same game with the new co-passenger.

**Conclusion:** Take life as it comes and enjoy.

### Engine Trouble by R.K. Narayan



R. K. Narayan, full name Rasipuram Krishnaswami Iyer Narayanaswami, was an Indian writer known for his works set in the fictional South Indian town of Malgudi. [Wikipedia](#)

Born : 10 October 1906, Chennai

Died : 13 May 2001, Chennai

Spouse : Rajam Narayan (m. ?-1939)

Awards: Padma Bhushan, Padma Vibhushan, Filmfare Award for Best Story

Education: M. C. C. Higher Secondary School, Maharaja's College, Mysore, University of Mysore

Books: Swami and Friends 1935, Malgudi Ki Kahaniyan 1942, The Guide 1958, The English Teacher 1945, The Vendor of Sweets 1967. Movies: Guide 1965, Banker Margayya 1983, Miss Malini 1947, Mr. Sampat 1952.

Theme : The plight of a common man after owning a road engine in a lottery.

In *Engine Trouble* by R.K. Narayan we have the theme of practicality, hope, luck, responsibility and authority. Taken from his *Malgudi Days* collection the story is narrated in the first person by an unnamed narrator and after reading the story the reader realises that Narayan may be exploring the theme of practicality. The narrator has no use for a road engine and all the narrator can do is hope that somebody will either buy the road engine off him or that he might be able to give it away to somebody. It serves no practical purpose and is costing the narrator money in rent. Similarly the narrator's marriage is beginning to suffer because of the problems that the road engine is bringing the narrator. To make matters worse those in authority (Municipal Chief) want the road engine moved which causes further headaches for the narrator. He has to hire an elephant and fifty men but while attempting to move the road engine, the road engine hits a wall. If anything there are traces of irony in the story. At first the narrator felt lucky to have won the road engine and in many ways personalised the engine. However as mentioned the road engine has caused the narrator nothing but problems. Which may be the point that Narayan is attempting to make. He may be suggesting that luck can be a double edged sword and the reality may be that rather than being lucky an individual like the narrator may experience nothing but bad luck.

The fact that the narrator personalises the road engine may also be important as by doing so he may be filling a void in his own life. It may be a case that the road engine represents a shift (upwards) in class for the narrator or at least he hopes it might. He has an object that is unique however nobody is interested in owning it. The road engine is simply not practical. So problematic is ownership of the road engine that the narrator advises his wife to contact her father to take her back to her village. While the narrator himself hopes to run away from his troubles. Which is not necessarily the most responsible of actions. Where once the narrator had huge admiration



for the road engine. This is no longer the case. It is also ironic that the road engine, which is meant to move, does very little moving in the story. This may be because nobody knows how to drive the road engine.

The narrator's second piece of luck comes through the Swami. However due to the restrictions imposed on the Swami by the magistrate things do not work out as planned for the narrator. For the second time the narrator has been frustrated by those in authority. Which may be Narayan's way of highlighting to the reader that those in authority may have too much power or influence over people. There's no disputing that the narrator's life would be a lot easier if those in authority did not interfere with his plans. It is those in authority who are dictating the law though they may not necessarily have valid reasons for their directives. Which again may be the point that Narayan is attempting to make. Rather than blind adherence to authority it is possible that Narayan is suggesting that at times those in authority need to be questioned. As the Swami attempts to do to the police inspector. Though he doesn't actually get anywhere with the police inspector.

The end of the story is also interesting as Narayan continues to explore the theme of luck and it is as though the phrase 'third time lucky' rings true for the narrator. Due to the earthquake the narrator's problems with the road engine have been resolved. To help matters the narrator has also been paid for any losses he may have incurred while trying to move or get rid of the road engine. Through good fortune (earthquake) the narrator has found someone that actually wants the road engine. It is stuck at the bottom of a well which suits the man who owns the well. Though the road engine never served the purpose it was meant to serve it is still serving some purpose to somebody. Which may be important as Narayan could be suggesting that everything has its purpose for somebody. It may not necessarily be the purpose something was built for but nonetheless it has a purpose. It is also noticeable that the worry that the narrator showed throughout the story while he was trying to get rid of the road engine is gone. At the end of the story the narrator is a happy man who is able to 'heave a sigh of great relief.' It may also be a case that what man cannot fix. The narrator and the road engine. Nature will remedy. On this occasion in the form of an earthquake. The narrator can live his life again without the concern that were brought upon him by his winning of the road engine. Life can return to normal for the narrator.

Conclusion; Luck is double edged sword; in the case of narrator it turns to be bad luck in the beginning but nature comes to his rescue. All ends well that end ends well.

Education: Indian and American –Anurag mathur –



Anurag Mathur

**Born** – New Delhi, India **Gender** – Male **Genre** – Humor, Travel, Literature and Fiction

**Anurag Mathur** is a famous Indian author educated at Scindia School (Gwalior), St. Stephen's College (Delhi), and the University of Tulsa (Oklahoma). He lived for three years in the U.S.A. before returning home to India to embark on a career in journalism and publishing. He now lives in New Delhi and contributes regularly to leading Indian magazines and newspapers.

Gopal Kumar, the son of a hair oil tycoon in Madhya Pradesh, arrives in America to study chemical engineering in a university in Eversville. As he reaches New York, he is received by Sunil and Sushant and his comic discovery of America starts. He stays with them for one night and takes a flight to Eversville, the next day. During his journey to the airport he discovers a part of New York from where his bewilderment starts right from the American girls, new gadgets, the naked billboards, vegetarian cats and continues with telephone and multi channeled color TV. He meets Randy, who welcomes him at the airport and tries to introduce him to the American society and culture. In all the letters to his brother he complains about the language and his inability to understand it, which results in embarrassing situations. As we move into the rising action we see Gopal's priorities and thought process changes as he is exposed to American way of life as earlier he said "I am only going to classes, library and home" but goes with Randy to see a real bar. He gets absorbed in American way of life as he even asks for cigarette to impress the lady at bar. He meets Anand (the only other Indian on campus) and dislikes him as he portrays America in a superior class and thinks "India has a lot of growing up to do and America will show the way". He even comes across his internal conflict of whether to continue his study after the incident that takes place outside the bar. Eventually, he takes decision to continue his study and even goes with Randy to Springfield ( Randy's



hometown). He begins to learn the joy of analysis and finds that American students are unable to utilize the opportunities provided by their institutions at higher level. One day, while returning from library he meets Sue and gets touched by the emotions shown by Sue towards him. But, his heart breaks when he finds another man with Sue and spends the next few hours drinking and vomiting. One day while coming out of library he meets Tom (head waiter) and gets to know about his poverty but he is exposed to the actual reality of America when he goes with Peacock to the junkyard and the ghost town. He is shaken on seeing the poverty in the richest of all lands and on the notion that white Americans separate black ones from them and do not care of them. This way for the first time he comes across the ugly side of America. His worst part of loneliness comes when Christmas vacation descends upon the campus like a mist of silence. He feels lonely and depressed and starts missing his parents and friends in India and also Randy. He tries to overcome this by spending time in malls where he comes across a leaflet of a massage center. He goes to the center in order to fulfill his fantasy but returns unsuccessfully. Even after vacations he gets chances to see and meet naked women of America and to fulfill his fantasy, first at girl's dormitory, another at an ice show and at a lake party respectively but fails to score. Finally his one year comes to an end and he departs from his campus taking with him memories of his experiences in America. Climax comes when Gopal meets a woman in the plane. He begins discussing with her, his adventures with women in America, his fears of boring future in India and an unknown wife. He feels absorbed by her and they start kissing while talking. Finally his fantasy is fulfilled when 30,000 feet above the ocean, Gopal feels he has truly become a man. This way the novel ends without any resolution.

**Conclusion :** Education: Indian and American is an amusing variation on the way too familiar theme of the innocent abroad, and remains of some interest, both in how foreigners see the United States, and how Indians (of a particular time and class) fare abroad.

## 'The Bus' by Arun Kolatkar



Born: 1<sup>st</sup> November 1932, Kolhapur, Maharashtra. Died: 25<sup>th</sup> September 2004, Pune, Maharashtra.

## 'The Bus' by Arun Kolatkar: Summary and Analysis

## Summary:

'The Bus' by Arun Kolatkar is the opening poem of the thirty-one section of his collection of poems 'Jejuri.' It describes the bumpy journey from the starting point to its destination which is the temple of Khandoba. It is a State Transport bus the windows of which are screened by the tarpaulin with which the bus has been covered to keep the possible rainfall, and also to keep off the cold wind which keeps blowing throughout the journey. The Bus is a symbol of a camera; camera which its roots in the Latin words, camera obscura means a dark chamber. The significance of light through camera feature is very fascinating. It is a night journey which the bus has undertaken; and after several hours of the arduous journey the passengers start waiting eagerly for daybreak.

The bus is full of the pilgrims who are bound for the temple of Khandoba where they want to offer worship; and the passengers might have included a few tourists who merely want to satisfy their curiosity about what kind of a temple it is and in what surroundings the temple stands. One of the passengers sits opposite an old man wearing glasses; and this passenger, while looking at the old man, sees his reflection in both the glasses of the spectacles which the old man is wearing. This passenger can feel the onward movement of the bus. The old man wears on his forehead a mark indicating his Hindu faith and even the high caste to which he belongs. Among the passengers is the protagonist or the person who speaks in the poem, describing his experiences and his reactions to what he sees at Jejuri.

In due course, the sun appears on the horizon, and quietly moves upwards in the sky. The sun's rays, filtering through the gaps in the tarpaulin, fall upon the old man's glasses. Then a ray of the sun falls upon the bus-driver's night cheek. The bus seems to have changed its direction. It has been an uncomfortable journey; but, when the destination is reached, the passengers get down from the bus which had held them tightly in its grip.

## Analysis:

The Bus is a purely descriptive poem which does not give us much of information about the purpose of the journey, apart from telling us that it is going to Jejuri and that it is a night journey, with a cold wind blowing all the way. There are a few humorous touches in this poem as, for instance, the protagonist finding two reflections of him in the two glasses of the spectacles which the old man sitting opposite him is wearing. We also learn that it is a bumpy ride at the end of which the passengers get off the bus without anybody stepping inside the old man's head; and this is another touch of humor. The poet also forebodes dehumanization in The Bus indicated by the use of transferred epithets: roaring road, cold wind slapping etc.

CONCLUSION: Life itself a journey enjoy and have sublime faith in God.



## A Poison Tree



**INTRODUCTION OF THE AUTHOR:** William Blake was an English poet, painter, and printmaker. Largely unrecognised during his lifetime, Blake is now considered a seminal figure in the history of the poetry and visual arts of the Romantic Age.

**Born :** 28 November 1757, Soho, London, United Kingdom **Died:** 12 August 1827, Westminster, United Kingdom

**Educ ation:** Royal Academy of Arts **Spouse:** Catherine Blake (m. 1782–1827)

**Mov ies:** Tiger, Chartered Streets

**Influ enced by:** John Milton, Dante Alighieri, Henry Fuseli, Emanuel Swedenborg, Mary Wollstonecraft, Ben Jonson, Jakob Böhrne

**Books:** The Tyger 1794, Songs of Innocence and of Ex... 1789, And did those feet in ancient... , The Lamb 1789.

**Theme:** When it comes to deal with society we sometimes lack of strategies of immediate response, we are a thinking animal; we like to return to our house in order to prepare ourselves for an more appropriate response.

**SUMMARY:** Blake says something here about the importance of talking. Blake comes in here because the point is there is no discussion. There is no debate, only argument. There is no listening; only fighting. It's all very good and fun, but when do the issues get resolved? There is a huge difference between how we deal problems with friends and how we do it with people who are not. One of the aspects that make friendship grow stronger is our sincerity towards the others, we tell a friend when we are happy, but we tell him when we got mad as well. In front of other people it seems to be different though, we always try to show our best smile and most of the time we are hiding our real feelings; this is what makes that inner feelings grow, if we do not get rid of them quickly, after something has happened, then it will be harder to handle. We must not care so much about what will the others think, but about ourselves and our feelings. We have the key to keep them balanced, telling what we really think, and if we do not agree with somebody in something, we need to express it and try to fix it from the beginning or else we will not able to do so.

In this poem Blake refers 'Apple' as the entertainment and the hidden anger. Blake tells us what happens when issues don't get resolved, and when there's no talking. We nurse our misunderstandings with fears and strengthen them with our wicked tricks. We make secret efforts to bring about the destruction of our rivals. We adopt many ways to tempt and deceive them. Sometimes they fail to see the dirty tricks and fall a victim to our evil designs. When we see them fallen and defeated, we feel happy and proud of our success. But the apple destroyed Blakes "foe," so we have to ask ourselves; will it destroy us as well?

**Conclusion:** People who do not show their feelings during a long time usually will have some kind of psychological problem later in life. Repression is a very dangerous thing. Unbearable situations can sometimes trigger madness. We all must be aware of this.



## THE LAST RIDE TOGETHER


*Robert Browning*

## INTRODUCTION OF THE POET:

Born on 7th May 1812, Camberwell, London, England. Died on 12<sup>th</sup> December 1889, Venice, Kingdom of Italy. Notable works: Men and Women, The Ring and the Book, Dramatis Parsonae, Dramatic Lyrics, Dramatic Romances and Lyrics, Asolando. Spouse: Elizabeth Barrett Browning (m 1846, d.1861). Father: Robert Browning. Mother Sarah Anna Wiedemann.

**THEME:** Emotions and the feelings of a true lover in the form a poem.

**SUMMARY:** "The Last Ride Together" by Robert Browning begins with a lover getting finally rejected by his lady-love after he waited for her for a long time. As the lover is sincere in his love, he does not have any ill-will for his lady-love. On the contrary, he tells his beloved that the uncertainty is no longer present as he knows that he would not get her love. The speaker says, his beloved's love was the most meaningful thing in his life and after he has lost her love, his life has lost all its meaning and significance. In fact, he feels proud that he had the opportunity to love her and enjoy her company for a long time. He is grateful towards her for the beautiful and blissful moments they had together. For this he asks God to bless her. The first person narrative, an abrupt beginning, a single speaker and a silent listener- all that a dramatic monologue needs-are present in the poem.

Though he has no hopes of ever getting her love back in his life, he requests her for two wishes. First, he should be allowed to cherish the memories of his love and the memories of the happiness during the courting period. Secondly, if she considers nothing indecent in this request, he wants to go on a last ride with her. The lady is in a dilemma, not able to decide whether she should accept the request or reject it.

Finally, the lady accepts his request. The lover is extremely happy, it seemed like the circulation of blood in his body has been regenerated. The lover is at peace as he is going to enjoy bliss and his lover's company for another day. He hopes for the world to end that very night so that his moment of bliss becomes eternal. In that way, he would be with her always and there would be no need of despair at being rejected by his lady-love.

The third stanza is about the description of the heavenly bliss (happiness) which the lover experiences when his beloved lies on his bosom. The last ride begins. This bliss experience gives the lover soul a terrific experience. The poet compares the lover's soul to that of a crumpled paper which has been kept like that for a long time. When exposed to wind, this paper opens up, the wrinkles get smoothened and it starts fluttering in the wind like a bird. In the same way, the lover's soul has grown wrinkled due to the grief of his failure in love. But after encountering the last ride with his beloved, his soul experiences

tremendous joy and feels rejuvenated. The lover as he rides with his beloved continues to think about the world. He says that brain and hand cannot go together hand in hand. Conception and execution can never be paired. Man is not able to make pace with his actions to match with his ambitions. He plans a lot but achieves a little. The lover feels that he has at least achieved a little success by being able to ride with his beloved. He compares himself with a statesman and a soldier. A statesman works hard all his life but all his efforts are merely published in a book or as an obituary in newspapers. Similarly a soldier dies fighting for his country and is buried in the Westminster Abbey, which is his only reward after death. Sometimes an epitaph is raised in his memory but that is all. The lover then compares his love with that of a poet. He believes that a poet's reward is too small compared with his skills. He composed sweet lyrics, thoughts of emotions of others, views that men should achieve beautiful things in life. But the reward he gets in return is very little and he dies in poverty in the prime of his life. Ordinary men cannot compose such poems. Compared to the poet, the lover considers himself luckier as he at least achieved the consolation of riding with his lover for the last time. During the ride, the lover was lost in his own thoughts while his beloved did not speak a word. But it did not make any difference to him as her company is a heavenly bliss for him. The lover thinks that it would be a heaven on earth for him if he continues to ride with his beloved forever. He wishes that the moment should become everlasting so that they could continue to ride together forever and ever. That would indeed be heavenly bliss for him.

It's a poem of robust optimism and is full of vibrant imagery with prodigal use of simile and metaphors. It is comparatively long with ten stanzas each containing eleven lines. The rhythm throughout the poem is fractured, but the rhyme holds consistently with a rhyme scheme 'aabbcddeec' in each stanza. Iambic pentameter lines constitute the poem.

**Conclusion:** The poem is full of romantic overtones. It describes the romantic feelings of the lover towards his lady love. Therefore, 'The Last Ride Together' can be aptly described as a love poem.