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Register Number:

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ST. JOSEPH’S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), BENGALURU-27

MA ENGLISH – III SEMESTER

SEMESTER EXAMINATION: OCTOBER 2021

(Examination conducted in March 2022)

**EN 9318 English Studies – III**

**Time 2.5 HOURS MAX. MARKS 70**

**This Question Paper Contains TWO Printed Pages and THREE Parts**

**SECTION-A**

**I. Read the following extracts about Edward Said’s ideas and answer the questions set on them.**

1. Edward Said’s starting point in *Orientalism* is that the existence and development of every culture impels the existence of a different and inevitably competitive “other” or “alter ego.” Therefore, Europe, in attempting to construct its self-image, created the Middle East (the ‘Orient’) as the ultimate “other.” The Middle East (the ‘Orient’) and the West (the ‘Occident’) do not correspond to any stable reality that exists as a natural fact but are merely products of construction.
2. Firstly, “Orientalism is a style of thought based upon an ontological and epistemological distinction made between ‘the Orient’ and (most of the time) ‘the Occident.'” Said argued that his distinction emphasized the supremacy of the Occident versus the inferiority of the Orient. Second, Orientalism is a field of academic research that includes everyone who teaches, investigates, and writes about the Orient. Third, Orientalism is a “corporate institution for dealing with the Orient” beginning in the eighteenth century.

**I. A. Answer the following in not more than 3 sentences each. (3x5=15)**

1. From your reading of Said, explain briefly the term “the other” using an example.
2. Explain how according to Said the “Orient” and the “Occident” are not natural facts.
3. In what ways does the nature of ‘orientalising’ provide supremacy to the “Occident”?

**SECTION-B**

**II. Answer ANY THREE of the following in not more than 200 words. (3x15=45)**

1. Explain how according to Foucault, “Ars Erotica” is different from other discourses and practices about questions of sexuality. How does this difference impact upon the construction of power in all its forms?
2. Evaluate the varied arguments Wimsatt and Beardsley offer to show how authorial intentions are impossible to gauge and analyse in and through the reading of literary texts. Comment on the significance of such arguments to literary studies.
3. Explore the varied tenets of liberal humanism as an approach to the study of literature. Comment on its strengths and its pitfalls.
4. Roland Barthes’ views on texts and authorship marked a paradigm shift in very approach to reading, interpreting, and producing literary texts. Do you agree with the above proposition? Explain your point of view using suitable arguments.
5. Do you consider Spivak’s analysis of “Three Women Texts and a Critique of Imperialism” a well-thought commentary on feminist and imperialist thinking? Provide suitable reasons for your answer.

**SECTION-C**

**III. Write a short essay on ANY ONE of the following. (1x10=10)**

1. Gary Day’s views on FR Leavis’ notion of “culture”
2. Historical materialism