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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2024-2025

Programme – M.A.(ENG)-2021/M.A.(ENG)-2022/M.A.(ENG)-2023

Course Name – Literature of Displacement and Diaspora

Course Code - MELS404B

(Semester IV)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) According to William Safran, rejection of which of the following cultural aspects/factors lead to an incomplete and improper understanding of the politics inherent in a diaspora?
 - a) The shift in language experienced by the diasporic community
 - b) The desire for a return to the home space that the diasporic community encounters
 - c) The cultural anxiety faced by the diasporic community at the prospect of assimilation
 - d) None of the above
- (ii) Which of the following illustrations refers to Walker Connor's definition of diaspora, that has since been widely rejected?
 - a) "...that segment of a people living outside the homeland"
 - b) "...they come, they go, they scatter"
 - c) "...they leave their home, willingly or by force. They form the crux of the fleeting population of this world."
 - d) None of the above
- (iii) Interpret the following statement from William Safran's essay "Diasporas in Modern Societies: Myths of Homeland and Return" and pick out its proper analysis from the following options: "...they continue to relate personally and vicariously, to that homeland in one way or the another, and their ethnocommunal consciousness and solidarity are importantly defined by the existence of such relationships."
 - a) This is an opinion upon the idea of antionalism that remains in a state of flux
 - b) This is an opinion that diasporic sensibilities idealise identity through roughly fixed and specific geopolitical lenses
 - c) This is an opinion that diasporic identity will always essentially be poststructural rejecting fixed account of nationality or ethnicity
 - d) None of the above

- (iv) The application of Robin Cohen's broad distinction of diasporas cannot be applied to which of the following tropes?
- The indentured labourers who were shipped to the Caribbean to work in the sugar plantations
 - The British colonial officers stationed in the Indian subcontinent to run the country
 - The Parsis fleeing persecution in Iran and settling in Gujarat and Bombay
 - All of the above
- (v) Urvashi Butalia does not evaluate the effects of the Partition on which of the following people/ communities in her work *The Other Side of Silence*?
- The Hindus
 - The Muslims
 - The Dalits
 - The Maghrebis
- (vi) Which of the following is a correct analysis of ethnonationalism?
- Nationalism as per demographic heritage
 - Nationalism as per geopolitical boundaries
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
- (vii) Complete the statement; Hall gives two ways to understand identity. In the first position he defines identity as one shared culture and similarities amongst a group of people and the second position includes _____.
- The trauma of immigrants in post-colonial context.
 - Sense of self and give them a position in past.
 - Identity as a product, which is never accomplished and never complete.
 - Both similarities and differences amongst a group/immigrants.
- (viii) How does Butalia challenge traditional historical narratives? Explain.
- By providing a romanticized version of events.
 - By focusing only on political leaders.
 - By including personal stories and oral histories.
 - By avoiding controversial topics.
- (ix) Which of the following statements best describes Safran's explication of the Polish diaspora during WWI and WWII in "*Diasporas in Modern Societies: Myths of Homeland and Return*"?
- The Polish have integrated into the fragment of the host society into which they have migrated becoming completely hybridised
 - The Polish have held onto their mythicisation of home even in diaspora believing to return "home" someday
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
- (x) Which of the following features does William Safran take into consideration in his analysis of diaspora/ diasporic communities?
- The desire at hybridisation by the diasporic subject
 - The rejection of the desire of return
 - The mythification of the homeland
 - None of the above
- (xi) Who among the following can be understood to have written about diasporic scattering in the Presbyterian and Bishop's Bible in 1694?
- Michael Owen
 - Ratcliffe Owen
 - James Owen
 - Benjamin Owen
- (xii) In the original Greek work "*diaspeirō*" (διασπείρω), the derivative "*dia*" (διά) can be evaluated as _____.
- "between, beyond, across"
 - "away, through, across"
 - "between, through, scatter"
 - "between, through, across"
- (xiii) Which of the following statements best articulates the difference between classical diaspora and modern diaspora?
- Classical diaspora refers to diasporic movements dating back to the 17-18th century whereas modern diaspora refers to the most recent 21st century movements
 - Classical diaspora refers to the classical motives of diasporic movements like job security or the prospect of better life whereas modern diaspora refers to the

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