

BLDE Association's
S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,
Vijayapur - 586 103
(Accredited at the B++ Grade with 2.99 CGPA in 4th cycle by NAAC)



_____ Programme

Internl Assessment Test Booklet

II Semester 2023

Name : ASHWARYA - MIBTI

Roll No. : 07 R.C.U. Exam Seat No. PISHM22A030001

Subject Code : 2.3

Subject : COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

S. B. ARTS & K. C. P. SCIENCE COLLEGE,
VIJAYAPUR

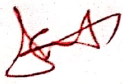
Name of the Student : Archwarya. Miji

Roll No. : 07 R.C.U.Seat No. : P15KM22A030001

Subject Code No. : 2.3

Subject. : Comparative literature.

Test	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
First Test	20	14
Second Test	20	14
Third Test		
Total (Two best of three)		


Signature of
Faculty


Signature of
Co-Ordinator


Signature of
Principal

(II)

(i) Comparative literature.

Introduction:

→ Comparative literature is an academic field dealing with the study of literature and cultural expression across linguistic, nation, geographic and discipline boundaries.

→ Comparative literature performs a role in an interdisciplinary academic field that involves the study of literature. It seeks to explore the relationship, similarities & differences between literary works from various traditions & regions often providing valuable insights into the human condition and complexities of different societies.

According to Henry Remick

- writing in 1961 comparative literature was

"the study of literature beyond the confines of one particular country, and the study of relationships between literature on the one hand, and other areas of knowledge and belief such as the arts."

Following are the functions of
comparative literature:

- ① Comparative methodology
- ② Interdisciplinary engagement
- ③ Cultural Analysis
- ④ Multilingualism and Translation
- ⑤ Promoting dialogue and Global perspectives.

13

(I)

② The theory of Catharsis and Rasa: Introduction:

* Natyashastra by Bharatha Muni is a detailed treatise on dramatic art which deals all aspects of classical sanskrit theatre.

- It contains detailed treatments of all different arts organised in the Indian classical concept of drama, including dance, music & poetics.
- Natyashastra is the first philosophical treatise to focus on literary theory in the western world.
- Natyashastra and Poetics can be compared and contrasted on the basis of beginning, plot, character, ideas, etc.

Following are the points to compare the Poetics and Natyashastra as similarities and differences:-

- Poetics, Greek plays has a theme of sacrifice of their own children, adultery, murder practice. Whereas, Natyashastra holds passion, romance, exploits of goddesses and god, separation, attraction, sin, etc.
- The Greek tradition to which Aristotle belonged to tragedy. According to Aristotle, comedy is a cheap art. Natyashastra is based on karma of Indian theory.

→ The main parts of a tragedy are prologue, episode, exode and choral song. The episode in Greek play and act in Sanskrit play are much closer. The exode is the last scene of Greek drama is not present in Indian drama.

Thus, both the poetica and natyashastra are treatises on drama and mark the origin of the techniques & form of drama.

II Internal Test.

I)

1) Critical analysis of Kiran Desai's "The Inheritance of Loss"

Introduction:

- The novel 'The Inheritance of Loss' is written by Kiran Desai
- It won the Man Booker prize.
- It is written in 1998 and published in 2006.
- Point of view - Third person - Omniscient.
- Setting : 1940 - 1980
- Genre : Historical fiction.

Analysis :

- The novel opens on the 'judge (Jemubhai)' and his grand daughter 'Sai' sitting on the veranda of home, Cholo, while their cook makes tea and the judge's dog (Mutt) sleeps on the entrance.
- A set of boys from the Gorkha National Liberation (GNLF) arrives and demand that the judge hand over his guns threatening them with a rifle and stealing anything of value they find in the house. The judge then sends the cook to the police station.

→ The cook's son biju who stays in New York currently finding a stable job to look after his family. After few days, he gets a job at the restaurant. But he was thrown out, as customers complained about the bad smell of the food which he use to serve.

→ Sai was brought to Judge when she was 8 years old, where she lost her father and mother in an accident. Thereafter, she was brought up by her grandfather i.e. Judge.

→ Sai used to ask about her grandmother to the cook who was named as nanni; cook lied to Sai that Judge and nanni were happy couple and loved each other / admired each other. But the reality was different; they never lived a happy life; instead Judge harassed her for being old fashioned and orthodox.

→ Similarly Sai was appointed for tuition classes by her grandfather, tutor named as Nani who further asked the Judge to get a extra tutor for maths and science, there comes a tutor Cyron. Apparently they both fell for each other, starting dating each other.

→ Biju met a muslim man at the New York Saeed Saeed, who helped him to get the green tickets to work in the restaurants, when he lost job. Then, he started working in Gandhi's cafe which is owned by Harish Harish.

→ Sai and Gyan were fighting with each other when Gyan comes to know about his grandfather work. And he joined with GNLF to protest against Sai's grandfather, where he finds his own family didn't allow him to join. So, he started working in a hotel.

→ When Biju gets a call from his father to come back to home, he gets ready and leaves New York, where he loses all his belongings and he was run over by Guekhar. At last, he reaches home finally to his father. By that time he comes to know that their dog (Mutt) was kidnapped and Judge punished his cook & sends him out of the home. Cook asks Gyan to help him, Gyan starts helping dog (Mutt) for the sake of his father. In this way, the novel ends here.

II)

① Rabindranath Tagore's

→ He was an Indian poet, writer, composer, philosopher, social reformer and painter.

→ He was born on 7th May 1861 in Calcutta, Bengal Presidency, British India.

→ He wrote the national anthems for both India and Bangladesh.

→ He was first Indian to win a Nobel for literature.

→ The three main sources of his literary inspiration:

- the Vaishnava poets of medieval Bengal and Bengali folk literature
- the classic Indian aesthetic.
- the modern European literary tradition.

→ He won the Nobel prize in Literature in 1913 and the first Indian as well as Asian to win Nobel prize. In 1913

→ Notable works are Gitanjali, Chhaya - Baine, Bharoto Bhagya Brahata, Gono.

- He died on 21st August 1941 at
Calcutta at the age of 20.

23