

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

BA PROGRAMME WITH HONOURS IN ENGLISH (CBCS)

COURSE OUTCOME

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	OBJECTIVE
English-C-1	INDIAN CLASSICAL LITERATURE	The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with the rich cultural heritage of ancient Indian literature, especially Sanskrit Literature. Indian classical literature can claim the rare distinction of attaining the summit of creative excellence and artistic/aesthetic sensibility, especially in Sanskrit in the immortal plays of Kalidasa, the epics <i>The Ramayana</i> and <i>The Mahabharata</i> , Shudraka's <i>Mrcchakatika</i> , among others. Although Srimanta Sankaradeva of Assam cannot be regarded as 'classical' from the purview of temporality, his works are characterised by classical sensibilities and in the context of Assamese literature and culture, his works are held as immortal classics. Therefore, Sankaradeva's inclusion in this course is determined by his works' timeless appeal and relevance. One of his famous plays <i>Parijata Harana</i> has been included.

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	OBJECTIVE
English-C-2	EUROPEAN CLASSICAL LITERATURE	European Classical literature implies the literature of ancient Greece and Rome. The study of 'ancient Greek literature' implies a study of literature written in Greek in the pre-Christian period, by non-Christians in the first six centuries of the Christian era. Roman literature, written in the Latin language remains an enduring legacy of the culture of ancient Rome. Latin literature drew heavily on the traditions of other cultures, particularly the more mature literary tradition of Greece, and the strong influence of earlier Greek authors are seen. The purpose of this course is to acquaint learners with the great heritage of European classical literature, starting from Homer's epic <i>The Iliad</i> to the satires of Horace. The importance of this course rests on the fact that English literature is heavily indebted to the classical works of Greece and Rome. Whether it is tragedy or comedy, satire or criticism, epic or lyric, the influence of classical literature in the works of the English authors is clearly in evidence. Therefore, learners will be acquainted with immortal classics like <i>The Iliad</i> and <i>Metamorphosis</i> , they get to learn about the difference between the Greek classics and the Latin classics, the different genres dabbled in by the classical writers, such as, tragedy, comedy, epic, satire, criticism and so forth

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English-C-3	INDIAN WRITING IN ENGLISH	<p>Indian Writing in English refers to the body of work by writers in India who write English and whose native language could be one of the numerous languages of India. It is also associated with the works of members of the Indian Diaspora. As a category, this production comes under the broader realm of postcolonial literature- the production from previously colonized countries such as India. Indian English Literature is an honest enterprise to demonstrate the ever rare gems of Indian Writing in English. From being singular and exceptional, rather gradual native flare - up of geniuses, Indian Writing in English has turned out to be a new form of Indian culture and voice in which India converses regularly. Indian Writers - poets, novelists, essayists, and dramatists have been making momentous and considerable contributions to world literature since pre - Independence era, the past few years have witnessed a gigantic prospering and thriving of Indian English Writing in the global market. Indian English Literature has attained an independent status in the realm of world Literature. Wide ranges of themes are dealt within Indian Writing in English. While this literature continues to reflect Indian culture, tradition, social values and even Indian history through the depiction of life in India and Indians living elsewhere, recent Indian English fiction has been trying to give expression to the Indian experience of the modern predicaments. The aim of this course is to introduce learners to Indian Writing in English from the colonial to the postcolonial period. Issues such as identity politics, gendered differences, home, dislocation, language among others shall be underscored with the intention to understand the diversity of Indian culture and tradition across spatiality.</p>

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	OBJECTIVE
English- C-4	Poetics BRITISH POETRY AND DRAMA: 14TH TO 17TH CENTURIES	<p>The objective of this course is to acquaint the learners with British poetry and drama from Chaucer to Shakespeare. The texts prescribed relate to the Age of Chaucer, Pre-Elizabethan and Elizabethan periods. Shakespeare figures predominantly in this course, with a tragedy, comedy and two sonnets prescribed. Marlowe's play encapsulates the spirit of the Renaissance, thereby placing the Elizabethan period in a proper perspective.</p>

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English- C-5	AMERICAN LITERATURE	The objective of this course is to introduce the learners to American literature, a field that could be considered as comparatively recent in formulation, when compared to the literature of Britain and Continental Europe. It is a literature steeped in the reactionary philosophy of its Puritan forbears, and has a strong individualistic spirit running through it. The reality or illusion of the Great American Dream, the transcendentalist movement, the history of slavery in the South, the great economic depression etc., forms important contexts to American history and literature, and this course would attempt to highlight these issues as much as possible. All of these would be taken up in this course

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English-C-6	POPULAR LITERATURE	Popular literature includes those writings intended for the masses and those that find favour with large audiences. It can be distinguished from artistic literature in that it is designed primarily to entertain (britannia.com). The objective of this course is to acquaint learners with popular literature, such as crime thriller, graphic fiction, children's literature and so forth, generally regarded by purists to be 'low-brow' and meant for easy mass consumption. However, it would be wrong to assume such a position insofar as the lines of distinction between what is literary and what is popular tends to be blurred

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English-C-7	BRITISH POETRY AND DRAMA: 17TH AND 18TH CENTU	English literature of the Seventeenth and the Eighteenth century was dominated by epoch-making political events, such as the Puritan Interregnum and the Restoration. These events were responsible for ushering in changes in the thought-processes of poets like Milton and Pope, dramatists like Webster and Behn, and so forth. From the romantic excesses of the Elizabethan literature to a literature marked by restraint and order, the learners would be in a position to experience a whole gamut of feelings that define a period and contradistinguishing it from another

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English- C-8	BRITISH LITERATURE: 18TH CENTURY	Continuing with Eighteenth-century literature, this course offers an array of texts across genres. The eighteenth-century was an age in which new modes of creative expression were coming to the fore, particular prose narratives of the likes of Swift and Sterne, among others. Irony and satire became important tools to depict society's ills. The age was also characterised by importance given to gender issues. Congreve's play bears enough testimony to this fact. Since, this period is also referred to as the Age of Enlightenment; 'reason' became the locus from which human's actions and cognition issued forth. Therefore, a fundamental philosophical shift ushered in, in the wake of the culture of positivism that set in during this period

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English- C-9	BRITISH ROMANTIC LITERATURE	The literature of the Romantic period is considered to be the most affective in terms of the ways in which it was able to connect with people across class lines. Product of the revolutionary zeal precipitated by two great revolutions – the French Revolution and the American War of Independence – the highly imaginative, rhetorical, emotive, visionary, metaphysical, epical, sensuous aspects of the works, especially poetry, gave tremendous heft to this literature celebrating Nature in all its beauty, majesty and terror. The Gothic Novel became a dominant genre, which attempted to debunk the structure of rationality by emphasising on the reality of the supernatural

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English- C-10	BRITISH LITERATURE: 19TH CENTURY	<p>The nineteenth-century is emblematic of a certain spiritual crisis that had set in due to the powerful impact of scientific ideology. Utilitarian values exhorting personal aggrandisement at the cost of social responsibility became the practice of daily lives of the people. Such an attitude finds ample illustration in the works of the nineteenth-century novelists and poets. This period, especially after 1837 is termed as 'Victorian' literature – a term that evokes notions of propriety, prudishness, censorship, among others, that was in sharp relief against the spirit of the erstwhile Romantic period. The period is also marked by ground-breaking theories propounded by Darwin, Marx and Freud, which impacted the thought processes of the people to such a remarkable extent that its effects are felt up to the present. Therefore, a reading of nineteenth-century English literature provides a fascinating opportunity to immerse oneself into the fraught historical context determined by contradictory, oppositional drives and processes.</p>

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	OBJECTIVE
English-C-11	WOMEN'S WRITING	<p>Unarguably the truest fact about human society is domination of women by men. Patriarchy believes in the superiority of man over women in all walks of life. Therefore, women were denied agency to air their views publicly or in writings. The fact that women had to resort to male pseudonyms in order to find readership is merely one instance to prove how patriarchal ideology has a stranglehold over the society at large. Since women have been systematically silenced by 'phallogocentric' ideology, they find it rather difficult to articulate their views. Privileging women's writing is a way by means of which the thought, anxieties, fears, desires, emotions of the 'second sex' can be addressed. The objective of this course is to introduce learners to women's writing, and in doing so attempting to underline the manner in which power operates to silence women from articulating their views. Apart from that, the course would also try to situate women's writing in a space that transcends or upends the male writing tradition through various (subversive) ways</p>

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English-C-12	BRITISH LITERATURE: THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY	The early Twentieth-century British literature was characterised by experimentations on the level of both form and content. The imperialistic World War I impacted the minds of the people across Europe to such an extent that they began to suffer from various neurotic symptoms. Capitalism with its dehumanized processes and practices produced alienated, disenfranchised subjects, triggering a philosophical shift that was encapsulated in symbolism, existentialism, cubism, Dadaism, expressionism, and nihilism. These philosophies found ample space in Modernism in Literature, and this particular course attempts to chart these philosophical trajectories through early twentieth-century texts, particularly novels and poetry

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English –C-13	MODERN EUROPEAN DRAMA	The twentieth century marked the revival of drama after it was forced to shut down during the Puritan Interregnum. Even though the revival started during the Restoration Period, it subsequently lost ground during the Romantic and the Victorian Period. It was with the onset of the twentieth-century that drama made a magnificent return. It was in Europe, particularly the plays of the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen, the German playwright Bertolt Brecht and French playwright Samuel Beckett that drama became an important vehicle for representing the political, social, individual, economic conditions the post-war Europe, with all its attendant ills and trauma. This course intends to read the plays by placing the epochal events of the period as the backdrop.

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English- C-14	POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURES	This course introduces postcolonial literature to the learners. The importance of postcolonial studies in a globalised world in which more than three-quarters of the people living in the world today have had their lives shaped by the experience of colonialism, cannot be overestimated. The main focus in the course is on literary texts and literary analysis. The literary works chosen are English language texts from the erstwhile colonized countries

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AECC-1	ENGLISH COMMUNICATION	The purpose of this course is to introduce students to the theory, fundamentals and tools of communication and to develop in them vital communication skills which should be integral to personal, social and professional interactions. One of the critical links among human beings and an important thread that binds society together is the ability to share thoughts, emotions and ideas through various means of communication: both verbal and non-verbal. In the context of rapid globalization and increasing recognition of social and cultural pluralities, the significance of clear and effective communication has substantially enhanced. The present course hopes to address some of these aspects through an interactive mode of teaching-learning process and by focusing on various dimensions of communication skills. Some of these are: Language of communication, various speaking skills such as personal communication, social interactions and communication in professional situations such as interviews, group discussions and office environments, important reading skills as well as writing skills such as report writing, note-taking etc. While, to an extent, the art of communication is natural to all living beings, in today's world of complexities, it has also acquired some elements of science.

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	OBJECTIVE
AECC-2	ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH (SEMESTER 1)	This course is offered in lieu of MIL, for learners who do not have the required competence to take up any of the modern Indian languages that are part of the undergraduate curriculum. The objective of this course is to acquaint learners with some of the most representative Prose Pieces and Short Stories in the western literary and cultural canon. However, the course also accommodates texts that are significant in Indian writing in English. The rationale for including this course as part of AECC courses is to impart learners with the idea of the best that has been written (or translated) in the East as well as the West

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DSE-2	LITERATURE OF THE INDIAN DIASPORA	Generally, <i>diasporic literature</i> deals with alienation, displacement, existential rootlessness, nostalgia, quest for identity, hybridity and so forth. Indian diaspora writers have contributed immensely to literature, especially those writing in English. Salman Rushdie, Amitav Ghosh, Vikram Seth, Jhumpa Lahiri, Rohinton Mistry, V.S. Naipaul etc. are luminaries in the field of fiction and their works have earned both critical acclaim and commercial success. The objective of this course is to introduce learners to literature of the Indian diaspora keeping in view the issues that haunt the writers who have settled abroad, despite being Indians in terms of roots and emotional make-up.

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DSE-3	LITERARY CRITICISM	The course presents an overview of major trends in literary criticism from the Romantic period to the present. The critical trajectory comprises of Romantic theory of poetry propounded by Wordsworth and Coleridge, modernist poetics of Woolf and Eliot, New Criticism of Richards and Cleanth Brooks, and an introduction to recent trends in criticism, particularly feminist criticism (by Maggie Humm

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DSE-5	LITERARY THEORY	Literary theory is a field which is presently in great academic demand. It involves reading texts by deploying discourse/s. These discourses have political, social, economic, gendered, cultural values, and when one reads literature through such discursive lenses, interpretation of texts tend to be multiple and heterogeneous. The objective of this course is to acquaint learners with four relevant discourses or theories. These are Marxism, Feminism, Poststructuralism, and Postcolonial Studies

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DSE-7	PARTITION LITERATURE	<p>The Partition was perhaps the most horrific event of the twentieth-century subcontinent's history. Thousands of innocent people across the divided nation (India and Pakistan) lost their lives, millions lost their homes, and migrations of unimaginable magnitude took place. It is important to understand the backgrounds and reason for the partition, but also to consider its effects on the lives of the people involved. The historical accounts may not be enough; imaginative literature helps fill in the gaps in understanding the emotional impact of these events on people's lives. So, the objective of this course is to read literature that captures the sense of the times. There will also be film screenings since cinema also helps capture both the horror and the repercussions of these events.</p>