

## Gurudev Tatore Chair of Comparative Literature

### University of Mumbai

End Semester Exam

Per Unit – 20 x 3 Unit in 1 Core = 60

Mid Sem – Exam ---- presentation/ Internal test

/ Assignment 40

M. A. Programme

**Research project** ----- 100

Total Semistar 4

Total Core 16 ( 4 Core in each Sem )

Total Unit 48 ( 3 Unit each Core )

Total Hrs per Unit 15 ( 15 x 3 = 45 Hrs )

45 Per Unit x 48 Unit

Total Hrs 720 teaching for entire

MA prog of 4 Sem and 16 Core

Per Core – 100 Marks (60 + 40 )

Per Semester 4 Core 4 x 200 = 800

4 Core = 400 Marks

+ 100 for Research Project

500 Marks for per semester

500 Mark Per sem . x 4 sem = 2000 marks

• ( 400 for 4 Core in one Semi star + 1 Research project of Marks Per semester.

Total Sem . 4 ( 2 x 2 )

Total Core 16 ( 4 + 4 + 4 + 4 ) / ( 8 + 8 )

Total Unit (16 X 3 )

Total Hrs (16 x 45 ) for 16 Core entire Prog.

Per Unit 15 Hrs Teaching

in 1 Core 3 Unit 3 x 15 = 45 Hrs.

Teaching per core

Chaise Base Credit system

( CBCS )

Aim and objectives to be added Paper I

**Sem. I**

**Core I Theory of comparative Literature**

Unit :- I The term and Definition of comparative literature,

Form of comparative literature,

Work field of comparative literature

Marks: 20

Unit :- II The Term National Literature ,

General literature and world literature & Indian Literature

The Concept of world Literature by Guethye

The concept of world Literature by Ravindranath Tagore

Marks: 20

Unit :- III The Term Influence ( असर / प्रभावकता )

Similarity ( साहश्य ) परंपरा आणि Tradition परंपरा

Marks : 20

French Concept of comparative Literature

American Concept of comparative Literature

Semister: I

Core : II Comparative Indian (Eastern ) poetics / Aesthetics

Total : 3 Units – 3 credits, total Teaching Hrs. 45 ( 3 Unit x 15 per unit )

Unit : I

- 1) Acharya Mammat : Shabdashakti , Kavyahetu, Kavyaprayojana, Kavyaprakar, Kavyalakskana
- 2) Acharya Bhamah : Alamkar Siddant Prasthan
- 3) Acharya Vman : ( Riti Siddant Prasthan
- 4) Acharya Anandvardhan : Dhvani Shddant prasthan
- 5) Acharya Kuntak : Vakrokti Shddant prasthan

Marks : 20

Unit : II

- 1) Acharya Kshemendra : Aouchitya Siddhant
- 2) Acharya Abhinavhupt : Ras siddhant
- 3) Bharat Muni : Ras sutra , Rasprakriya  
Rasprakar , Rasvighna

Marks : 20

Unit: II

Vividh Mat on Bharat Muni's Rassutra.

- 1) Bhatt Lollat : Utpattivad
- 2) ) Bhatt Sankuk : Anumitivad
- 3) Bhatt Nayaka : Bhukti vad
- 4) Acharya Abhinav Gupt : Abhivyaktiwad

Marks : 20

60 Marks : End semi . Examination

40 Marks : Mid semi . internal Exam – presentation / Assignments

Semi I

Core III The Ancient Indian literature. Total Unit : 3

Total Teaching Hrs : 45 (15 x 3 )

Unit: I

Vedic and Upnishadik philosophical Trends and Textual study :

(Selected Topics from veda.)

- 1) Rugveda
- 2) Samveda
- 3) Yajurveda
- 4) Alharvaveda

Marks : 20

Unit: II

Study of Ancient Indian Texts. (Selected chapters from the texts)

- 1) Isnavashyam Upnishad : Ishap
- 2) Khlhopnishad
- 3) Vasudev hindi : Gkunadhaya Aardh Magdhi
- 4) Brihad Kathasaritsagar Magdhi  
Paishachi

Marks: 20

Unit: III

Study of Ancient Drama ( Sanskrit Prakrit & other literary forms

- 1) Abhigyan Shakuntalam : kavi kalidas
- 2) Pratima : Bhas
- 3) Kadambari :
- 4) Mruchhkatikam : Shudrak

Marks : 20

End Semi Exam : 60

Mid Sem Exam : 40

----- Internal - Presentation Assignment

## Introduction of the Subject - Comparative Literature

In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the thrust for knowledge sought specialization in every branch the Study of man and matter, Institutions and universal was attempted by dividing them into parts by specialize exports. Consequently the experts pierced through their subjects and could know it's part batter, but this analytical process superseded the concepts of integral approach , But later on the excess of analytical approach was strongly reacted against. The academicians, thinkers and philosophies felt it necessary to foster a holistic view after knowing the parts. Consequently, the process to view all academic disciplines in relation to each other and the process of synthesis thereof received Higher acceleration. Viewed from this perspective , Comparative literature is an liter disciplinary attitude the study of comparative Literature as a discipline comprises of the literature of different regions and different countries as well as different branches of knowledge , art and cultural .

Indian Literature hi itself is comparative because it deals with literature at 22 languages recognized by the constitution of India . Comparative Indian Literature ( CIL ) in other words, means to developed the idea of Indian literature . It is not possible to conceive this concept just by collating Literature written in 22 Indian Languages.

The Methodology of the study of Comparative Literature can only by helpful the realization of this conceptual idea.

India's vision is never narrow and humdingers with its holistic vision and Multiline ear understanding , it has maintained its relationship with the rest of the world when Ravindranath Tagore in 1907 referred to the term “ Vishwa Sahitya ” ( world literature ) and was this emphasizing on the importance of comparative understanding of literature , the weaning was clear : that with the help of enter national conceptualism, the study of literature is to be cultivated.

To associate oneself with the world was not a new thing for India –pithy saying Vasudhaiva kutumbkam establish the fact that we do not differentiate between ‘swa’ and ‘para’ (‘ the self’ and ‘the other’ )

In a multilingual and multicultural situation as in India , there cannot be a true appreciation of a single literature in absolute isolation so Comparative Indian Literature stand an firm ground the very concept of Indian Literature is comparative

The utility of comparative Literature has two Dimensions : The global and local in the study of comparative literature the International comparisons ought to be sought up to some extent , but at the same time our emphasis should on International comparative . The major of comparative thrust at comparative study is amide at a close study of Indian culture civilization and life style of the common people.

Hence, we desire to canalize this approach in Intra –national direction therefore, we plan to develop the syllabi of in the direction Comparing the Literature of Indian languages .without ignoring the world literature.

**Comparative Literature (An academic Approach :**

Comparative literature is a chiefly an academic approach but simultaneously it is an essential and substantial programme to achieve national integrity and a global socio cultural harmony through the Literature we intend to expand our wings in both the directions as we have Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore Chair (GRTC) of comparative Literature.

**Introduction : Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore Chair (GRTC) of comparative Literature.**

**University of Mumbai**

**Gurudev Tagore Chair of Comparative Literature is a endowment chair, created initially with the help of funds made available by Government of Maharashtra & UGC.**

**It was established in 1974-75**

**Its objective is to provide exposure to and research and training in Comparative Literary Studies.**

**It deals with cultural transmissions, relationship between languages, Literatures and cultures. It promotes values of tolerance, understanding and equality.**

**Gurudev Tagore Chair of Comparative Literature offers two courses in Comparative Literature:**

- 1) M.A. : Two optional papers meant for the students from various languages and literature department.**
- 2) Ph. D. : The students inclined to comparative literary studies from various language and literature departments.**
- 3) Gurudev Tagore Chair of comparative Literature does not enroll students directly. For students it is depended on language departments like Marathi, Hindi, English etc.**

**Any M. A. student from language department is eligible to choose two optional Papers of Comparative Literature.**

**Dr. Urvashi Manuprasad pandya,  
I/c. Head, Gurudev Tagore Chair of  
Comparative Literature**

- 1) : Introduction:  
Comparative Literature**
- 2) Introduction : GRTC  
Gurudev Tagore Chair of Comparative Literature**
- 3) M. A. Comparative Literature : Revised syllabi for  
papers IV and VIII (CBGS ) in the subject of  
Comparative Literature at the M.A. (part I & II ) for  
the academic year 2015-16, 16-17 and 17-18**
- 4) M. A. Comparative Literature : Revised syllabi for  
papers IV and VIII (CBGS ) in the subject of  
Comparative Literature at the M.A. (part I & II ) for  
the academic year 2015-16, 16-17 and 17-18**
- 5) Syllabi for Proposed short term Course for the  
Semester I & II**

**Total 2 Proposed Courses**



GTCCCL/27 /61 /2015

7<sup>th</sup> October, 2015

To,  
The Deputy Registrar,  
Teaching Appointment Unit,  
University of Mumbai,  
Fort,  
Mumbai – 400 032.

Dear Sir,

This is with the reference to the office letter No. TAU/ICD/2015-16/663 dated 28<sup>th</sup> September, 2015. I am informing you that I have join the (GRTC) **Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore Chair of Comparative Literature** on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2015 before noon (11.00 am ).

Further I am to inform you that as per directed I am sending herewith the work plan for Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore Chair of Comparative Literature for the academic year 2016-17 for M.A. optional papers as well as the proposed a two short term Course with workload as per the University rules & regulations for CBGS.

Kindly do the needful a oblige

Thanking you,

With warm regards.

Yours truly,

Dr. Urvashi Manuprasad pandya,  
I/c. Head,  
Gurudev Ravindranath Tagore Chair of  
Comparative Literature

---

Copy forward for the information to –

- 1) The Hon' Vice Chancellor, University of Mumbai, Fort, Mumbai – 400 032
- 2) The Registrar, University of Mumbai, Fort, Mumbai – 400 032

**The Reference Books for Post Gradation Diploma - Course I**  
**Core: I**

- 1) Abrams M H – “The mirror and the Lamp ” New York Oxford Up, 1953
- 2) Bate Jackson – “ From classic to Romantic” Cambridge Mass Harvard Up , 1946
- 3) Selden Raman, The Theory of Criticism Longman Publication Lancaster 1987, (Indian Edition).
- 4) Tivari Ramchandra “ Bhartiya Evam Pashchatya Kavyashastra ki Mimansha Lokbharti Prakashan, New Delhi, 2010
- 5) History of classical Sanskrit Literature – M Krishnana charier Matilal Banarasidas Pvt. Ltd.
- 6) Veda Ed. By Asko parpola, Masato
- 7) Encyclo paedia of Indian wisdom – Dr. R. K. Sharma, Bharatiya Vidya Prakshan Delhi 1973

- ८) भारतीय दर्शनशास्त्र का इतिहास – जयदेव वेदालंकार, न्यु भारतीय बुक कार्पोरेशन १९९०
- ९) हिन्दू धर्म शास्त्र – इन्दु वीरेन्द्रा – अनंग प्रकाशन दिल्ली ५३
- १०) ईशादिदशीयनि तद् – अंकरभा यसहित दृ मोतीलाल बनारसीदास, १९६४
- ११) ऋग्वेदसंहिता ( सायणभा यसहित ) – श्री दामोदर, सातवलेकर, औन्ध राजधानी ई. १९४०

१२) अर्थर्ववेद सायणभा यसहित पांच भागोमें, वेदिक ादसंस्थान, रेंशियापूर, १९६०  
काव्यशास्त्र – भगिरतमिश्र विश्व विद्यालय प्रकाशन, वाराणशी २०११

**M. A. Comparative Literature: Revised syllabi for papers IV and VIII (CBGS) in the subject of Comparative Literature at the M.A. (part I & II) for the academic year 2015-16, 16-17 and 17-18 Semester: I, II, III, & VI**

**The Reference Books for Post Gradation Diploma - Course: II**  
**Core: II**

- १) सनातन धर्मशास्त्र : डॉ. कृ ण महिन प्रसाद सिंह सानविज्ञान प्रकाशन — नई दिल्ली २०१३
- २) हिन्दु धर्मशास्त्र : इन्दु वीरेन्द्रा अनंत प्रकाशन दिल्ली २००७
- ३) आचार्य वल्लभ और उनका दर्शन : डॉ. राजलक्ष्मण वर्मा लोकभारती प्रकाशन इलाहाबाद  
१९९८
- ४) भारतीय काव्यव्यदिम— राममूर्ति त्रिपाठी वाणी प्रकाशन नई दिल्ली २००१
- ५) भारतीय साहित्य — डॉ. नगेन्द्रए भारतीय साहित्य अकादमी न्यु दिल्ली २०१०
- ६) सूची मत डॉ. कन्हैया सिंह — लोकभारती प्रकाशन इलाहाबाद १९९८
- ७) संत सप्तक — ब्रजेद्रकुमार सिंहल जगतगुरु रामानन्दाचार्य स्मारक सदोन्यास वाराणसी २०१५

**Syllabi for Proposed two short term Course for the  
Semester I, II, III, & IV**

**Total 2 Semesters and 4 Cores for the Proposed  
Courses**