

Bethune College

PG Department of English

Programme specific outcome and Course outcome (Old syllabus)

Name of the Programme	Year of Introduction	Status of implementation in CBCS Curriculum (YES/NO)	Programme specific outcome	Course outcome
M.A. in English (autonomous course, affiliated to University of Calcutta)	2007	NO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The curriculum of Postgraduate studies in English has been designed with a view to help our students gain a comprehensive and deep understanding of literature. The syllabus includes/included basic ancient European classics, major Renaissance works, Restoration and Eighteenth century works, and Romantic, Victorian, Modern and postmodern texts. • At the same time, critical theory, ranging from classical to contemporary theories, constitutes a significant part of the syllabus. • Partition studies and film studies have been incorporated and 	<p>Semester I Paper 101: Renaissance to the English Revolution</p> <p>Module I: Drama The plays included in this section are important for understanding the vast range of Renaissance literature which could explore any sphere of knowledge, be it history, magic or science. <i>Antony and Cleopatra</i> / Shakespeare - This text offers great scope for understanding Shakespeare's treatment of complex, tragic characters while depicting a most spectacular period in Roman history. <i>The Tempest</i> / Shakespeare - This play, with its philosophical commingling of fantasy and realism, magic and fact raises a number of issues relevant to modern studies, such as colonisation, subjugation, primitivism, and human psychology. Prospero, Caliban And Ariel have become reference points for</p>

			students are required to submit term papers and	related studies.
--	--	--	--	------------------

			<p>dissertations, which help them to learn the modalities of writing papers/ articles based on their research.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This course of study equips students not only for a fruitful academic future, but also for any field of work requiring clarity of thought, depth of understanding, power of analysis and a humane approach. 	<p><i>Dr. Faustus</i> / Marlowe „Dr. Faustus“ remains an outstanding representation of human lust for power through knowledge, bringing out the Renaissance man’s limitless imagination, traced through the career of the legendary figure.</p> <p>Module II: Poetry Shakespeare’s Sonnets No. 23, 55, 64, 65, 130, 147- The Renaissance witnessed the full flowering of the imagination, best brought out through the sonnets of Shakespeare, with the unique theme of love for a friend and for a mistress, filled with profound philosophical musings on time and eternity.</p> <p>Anniversary, Good Morrow, Holy Sonnets 5 / Donne -The Metaphysical school of poets led by Donne in the late Elizabethan and early Jacobean period offer a great contrast in style to their immediate predecessors. Donne’s poems, ranging from themes of love to religiousness, are marked by startling use of images and conceits and his power of assimilating diverse areas of knowledge and experience.</p> <p>To His Coy Mistress / Marvell - This is a unique blend of the classical theme of carpe diem and a metaphysical resolution of fundamental contradictions of existence, such as youth and age, time and eternity.</p> <p>Pulley / Herbert - This poem depicts a</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				deeply profound, yet a simple relationship between man and God, worked out through metaphysical conceits.
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>Retreat / Vaughan - "The Retreat" is a metaphysical questioning of the value of experience with age, as this leads one away from innocence and faith.</p> <p>Farewell Love / Wyatt - One of the pioneers in introducing the sonnet form in English poetry alongwith Surrey, Wyatt depicts the fitful nature of love in evocative language replete with allusions and metaphors.</p> <p>The Soot Season / Surrey - This poem by Surrey is a beautiful, emotive evocation of Nature.</p> <p>Amoretti No. 3 / Spenser - Part of Spenser's sonnet cycle on his courtship and marriage, this poem deals with adoration of his beloved, who is almost divinely above all the baseness of common life.</p> <p>Module III: Thought</p> <p><i>Utopia</i> / Thomas More This is a seminal text for understanding the Renaissance ideal of a perfect life, in a perfect world.</p> <p><i>Prince</i> / Machiavelli - Machiavelli is a recurrent figure in Renaissance studies, for representing a hard, cerebral and practical approach to politics, power and administration, where the end justifies the means.</p> <p><i>Of Envy, Of Love, Of Single Life, Of Nature in Man, Of Nobility</i> / Francis Bacon - Bacon's essays constitute a precise and practical commentary about issues related to different spheres of life, and are written in an</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				aphoristic, epigrammatic and logical manner
--	--	--	--	---

				rich in allusion, metaphor and imagery drawn from a wide variety of sources.
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>Paper 201: Indian Literatures in English</p> <p>Module I: Theory Selections from <i>Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation</i> / Tanika Sarkar - A seminal text for studying Indian English literature against the backdrop of 19th century Indian history - specially, in terms of gender, religion and politics. <i>Anthology of Contemporary Post-Colonial Theory</i>/ Ed. Mongia - An important guide for gaining insight into the late 19th and early 20th century postcolonial condition.</p> <p>Module II: Narrative Rajmohan's Wife / Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay -The first novel in English by an Indian, and centred around a woman protagonist, this text has great literary,historical and sociological significance. The Hungry Tide/ Amitav Ghosh - The novel, set in Sunderbans, marks a landmark in contemporary literature with its „Glocal“ - global and local -concerns, as it explores ecological and sociological issues traced through the lives of the protagonists, Piya and Fokir.</p> <p>Module III: Poetry Our Casuarina Tree, Baugmaree, Sita / Toru Dutt - These poems mark the early attempts in writing in English, following the manner of</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>mainstream British poetry with Indian themes.</p> <p>Derozio - Young Bengal leader, teacher and poet, Derozio's poems are of great sentimental and literary value to all generations of students.</p> <p>Dance of the Eunuchs, Looking Glass, Stone Age (any two) / Kamala Das - These poems mark a break from the conventional manner and matter of earlier Indian poetry in English. Kamala Das is a modern, feminist writer expressing the pain and passions of the modern Indian woman trapped in a traditional society.</p> <p>Mahapatra - A leading modernist poet, he offers an insight into the Indian milieu from a modern, objective yet emotive standpoint.</p> <p>A.K.Ramanujan - an expatriate poet, his poems are noted for the nostalgic, yet critical evocation of home and country.</p> <p>Nissim Ezekiel - One of the pioneers of modernism in Indian English poetry, Ezekiel ushered in a new era through his experimental, innovative language, style and form, brought out in poems such as „Enterprise“.</p> <p>Module IV: Drama</p> <p>Tara / Mahesh Dattani - In this modern Indian play, Dattani presents the complexities of gender bias, money-mindedness and selfish interests of so-called modern society, through the</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				unfair treatment meted out to the protagonist, Tara, when her conjoined twin is
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>given the conjoined limb for being male, and she is left maimed for life.</p> <p>Ghasiram Kotwal/ Tendulkar - A political satire, based on the life of Nana Fadnavis, this play brings out the corruption unleashed in society, by people in power.</p> <p>Hayavadana/ Girish Karnad - A scholarly play with serious undertones and a tragic outcome, it is presented in an apparently comic way, requiring great skill in theatre craft.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>SEMESTER II</p> <p>Paper 102: Restoration and the 18th Century</p> <p>Module I: Drama</p> <p><i>All for Love</i> / Dryden -This Restoration tragedy introduces students to the world of heroic tragedy where the conflict revolves around love and honour, as Antony struggles between his duty towards Rome and his passion for Cleopatra.</p> <p><i>The Way of the World</i>/Congreve -This is the most representative Restoration comedy depicting the Restoration world of manners, the battle of the sexes, love intrigues, monetary interests, and also the healthy, ideal relationship between a man and a woman, as brought out by Mirabel and Millamant, who project the real way of the world.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

The School for Scandal/ R.B.Sheridan -This anti-sentimental comedy is a scathing, but entertaining play on the hypocrisy of the times, where real worth is ignored in favour of pretence of morality.

Module II: Poetry

Absalom and Achitophel/ Dryden - In this verse satire, Dryden makes use of Biblical figures to present the political conflict raging in contemporary England over the succession to Charles II and is of great literary and historical interest to students.

An Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot/ Alexander Pope -Pope's satire on poetasters and sham writers offers students a glimpse into the 18th century world of letters and Pope's unique style and language, as well as perfect use of the heroic couplet.

Selections from *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience* / William Blake- These poems mark a departure from the social and literary concerns of the 18th century, in the imaginative exploration of spiritual and profound moral truth in a completely original conception of the universe, where religion is a personal experience.

Module III: Prose

Oroonoko/ Aphra Behn - An innovative work in prose fiction by a woman writer in the late 17th century, „Oroonoko“ presents an interesting story about a captive African prince and his love for Imoinda, it is

				<p>interesting in its use of location and choice of characters.</p> <p><i>Robinson Crusoe</i> / Daniel Defoe - Considered as the pioneer in sustained, long prose narrative that would later develop into the novel proper, Defoe ushers in the concept of verisimilitude and for a long time people believed in the actual existence of a man named Robinson Crusoe, who was marooned on an island where he gradually became the lord and master - „monarch of all I survey“.</p> <p><i>Gulliver’s Travels</i> / Jonathan Swift - A scathing prose satire on the hypocrisy of contemporary times, „Gulliver“’s Travels“ is also an extremely interesting and unique travel story.</p> <p>Module IV: Non- fictional Prose</p> <p><i>A Vindication of the Rights of Women</i> / Mary Wollstonecraft - Written by one of the earliest feminist writers, this is a seminal text for understanding the position of women in the 19th century and the need for collective protest.</p> <p><i>Lives of Poets</i> (Any two) Samuel Johnson - As the central figure in the world of 18th century literary society, „Lives of the Poets“ offers insightful assessment of earlier writers such as Shakespeare, as well as contemporary writers like Pope.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				Paper 103: The Romantics and the
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>Victorians</p> <p>Module I: Romantic Poetry</p> <p>Ode on the Intimations of Immortality / William Wordsworth - A most representative poem about Wordsworth's personal faith and his relation to Nature, this poem introduces students to the rarefied world of Romantic poetry.</p> <p>Frost at Midnight/ S.T.Coleridge - A visionary poet of the Romantic age, Coleridge gives expression to his poignant memories of his early life and the role of Nature in leading to profound realisations.</p> <p>On the Castle of Chillon/ Byron - In this long narrative poem about the imprisonment of Bonivard, an imaginative exploration of the human condition is expressed in beautiful, evocative language.</p> <p>Stanzas Written in Dejection, The Cloud/ P.B.Shelley -One is a philosophical and emotional poem on alienation, while the other is an example of Shelley's deep sense of communion with Nature and his mythopeic powers.</p> <p>A Vision/ John Clair - This is a dream poem, introducing students to the ambiguities underlying the Victorian age.</p> <p>Eve of St. Agnes, Ode on Indolence, Ode on</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				Psyche / John Keats - "Eve of St. Agnes" is a
--	--	--	--	---

perfect instance of the Romantic engagement with medievalism and the rich potential it held for the explorative Romantic imagination. The two odes are philosophical contemplations of the human condition with close reference to the world of Nature.

Module II: Victorian Poetry

Robert Browning -

Caliban upon Setebos, Bishop Orders his Tomb at St. Praxed's, Fra Lippo Lippi - „Caliban upon Setebos“ is an anthropomorphic study of the famous Shakespearean character, taking students into the quirky thought processes of a savage mind. „The Bishop Orders his Tomb“ is an interesting study of decadent Renaissance culture and religion, while „Fra Lippo Lippi“ is a delightful portrayal of a pre-Renaissance artist, caught between medieval norms and Renaissance individualism.

In Memoriam/ Tennyson - This famed elegiac poem written for a friend offers students an insight into the Victorian ethos where personal grief finds philosophical expression in lyrical language.

Scholar Gipsy/ Matthew Arnold - Partly a pastoral elegy, the poem explores Victorian intellectual perspectives through the figure

				<p>of the imagined scholar gipsy.</p> <p>Blessed Damozel/ D.G. Rossetti - Students are introduced to the Pre-Raphaelite school of</p>
--	--	--	--	--

poetry, marking a new development in late Victorian art and poetry, though this pictorially eloquent poem.

Goblin Market/C.G.Rossetti - An intriguing narrative poem, ahead of its times, depicting the attraction of the supernatural, it introduces students into the dark recesses of the human imagination, while portraying vividly the lives of two sisters, the protagonists.

Module III: Narrative

Jane Eyre / Charlotte Bronte - The novel, tracing the story of an orphaned girl finding her way through life in a man's world, is of great psychological and sociological interest to students of Victorian literature.

Wuthering Heights/ Emile Bronte - Multiple narrators, a gothic setting in the Yorkshire moors, violent passions, obsessive love and hatred, and a gripping, dramatic story line combine to create this exceptional work revolving around the immortal characters of Heathcliff and Catherine.

A Tale of Two Cities/ Chales Dickens -A representative Victorian novel set against the French revolution, this is one of the timeless creations of Dickens, the most prolific Victorian novelist.

				<i>Tess of D'Urbervilles</i> / Hardy - Set in late Victorian England, the novel introduces
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>students to the tragic condition of women, repressed and abused by society, bringing into question the dubious moral values of the age.</p> <p><i>Adam Bede</i>/ George Eliot - „Adam Bede“, is a questioning of some prevalent attitudes and ideas of the Victorian age, especially where women are concerned.</p> <p><i>Mary Barton</i>/ Elizabeth Gaskell - An industrial novel by a woman writer, „Mary Barton“ studies the conditions of factory workers and the bitter class divisions in society leading to mindless hatred and violence.</p> <p>Module IV: Thought –</p> <p>This module aims to introduce students to the key works of the major thinkers of the time. John Stuart Mill and Bentham upheld rationalism and a utilitarian approach to economy which led to great economic benefits and at the same time sparked a counter movement against utilitarianism when carried to an extreme. Carlyle’s book on Heroes and Hero-worship brings out the importance of exemplary heroic figures in history in improving society. Ruskin’s work marks a change from the utilitarian approach of the Victorian age, with its study of Venetian art and architecture, ushering in a new era in aesthetic criticism.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

--	--	--	--	--

				<p>SEMESTER III Paper 104: Critical Theory</p> <p>Module I <i>The Republic</i> (Selections)/Plato- The first module is designed to make the students aware of foundations of classical thought and its influence on history, philosophy, politics and the discourse of literature in the Western world.</p> <p><i>On the Sublime</i>/ Longinus- Longinus'' discourses on the sublime further orients the students toward the parameters for understanding and practicing rhetoric and literary style- a major concern in classical literary criticism and aesthetics.</p> <p><i>An Apologie for Poetrie</i> / Philip Sidney Written in response to the contemporary resistance to imaginative writing, this neo classical text advances the principle of delight and instruction and reinstates poetry as a necessity for the state.</p> <p>Module II <i>Preface to the Lyrical Ballads</i> / William Wordsworth - An important text for understanding Wordsworth''s poetic creed with relation to Nature and his theory of Imagination, and central to Romantic thought.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p><i>Biographia Literaria</i>(Selections)/ Coleridge - Coleridge's definition of fancy, imagination and his view of the significance of meter in verse are fundamental for understanding Romantic thought.</p> <p>Collected Letters (Selections) by Keats - Keats's letters are invaluable for learning about the creative process involved in the writing of poetry, as well as for the unique definition of the Imagination, which he calls „negative capability“.</p> <p><i>Essays in Criticism</i> (Selections) Arnold - With these essays, students are introduced to the more objective and analytical approach to literature in the latter part of the 19th century.</p> <p>Module III</p> <p><i>Tradition and the Individual Talent</i>/ T.S.Eliot- This module on modernist and post-modernist theory begins with this seminal essay by Eliot which seeks to establish the significance of the historical sense in the evolution of literature and literary traditions.</p> <p><i>Death of the Author</i>/ Barthes – Barthes releases the author from his role as the authoritative source of meaning in the text and instead views him as scriptor, thus opening a literary text to the interpretations of language by the readers.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<i>Defining the Post-modern/ Lyotard</i>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Another foundational text of post-modernist and post-structuralist thought which introduces the students to the complex questioning of the meta-narratives of history and knowledge as well as the philosophical concerns with the use of language.</p> <p>Module IV</p> <p><i>The Second Sex</i> (Selections)/ Simone de Beauvoir- This is a major text inspiring second wave feminism which introduces the students to the concept of woman as a gender evolving out of processes of social conditioning and social construction.</p> <p>Orientalism (Selections) /Said- Students are made aware of the economic, political and psychological processes involved in the epistemological and cultural construct of the Orient in Western knowledge systems.</p> <p><i>In Other Worlds</i> (Selections) / Gayatri Chakraborty Spivak- A close study of these essays on cultural politics will develop valuable insight into the interconnections between power, language, culture and subjectivation as well as the politics involved in historiography and literary studies itself.</p> <p><i>The Intimate Enemy</i> (Selections) / Ashish</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				Nandy – This text traces the far-reaching psychological effects of colonialism upon
--	--	--	--	---

				colonized societies from a sociological, cultural and psychological perspective.
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Paper 202: Ancient European Classics</p> <p>Module I: Tragedy</p> <p>The first module introduces the students to the rich world of classical tragedy with its origins in myth and polity. Aeschylus' <i>Agamemnon</i> brings into question the relation between Fate and individual will. Sophocles' <i>Oedipus Rex / Medea</i> opens up to further scrutiny the ambivalent connection between Fate and free will, passion and action, responsibility and moral innocence. Seneca's <i>Thyestes</i> offers the scope to study the origins of revenge tragedy in ancient Roman literature.</p> <p>Module II: Comedy</p> <p><i>Frogs / Aristophanes</i> - A study of this masterpiece from Old Comedy is imperative for understanding that the basic purpose of comedy is not just amusement and entertainment, but involves an intellectual analysis of problems and solutions to these. „Frogs“ is a commentary on the social, moral and literary degeneration of contemporary Athens in the time of Aristophanes.</p> <p><i>Menaechmi/ Plautus</i> - An outstanding example of New Comedy, this play deals with</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>the theme of mistaken identity involving twin brothers with an intricate plot and much intrigue.</p> <p>Module III: Poetry</p> <p>Selected Odes from <i>Odes and Epodes</i> / Horace - These odes and epodes are short lyrics dealing chiefly with contemporary politics and other topics, including love, and are marked by disciplined use of words and controlled structure, while introducing students to the sophisticated art of satire.</p> <p>The Iliad (Selections) / Homer - This text initiates students into the heroic world of the primary epic, with Gods and men involved in the most celebrated battle of honour, the battle of Troy.</p> <p>Aeneid (Selections) Virgil - A secondary epic, „The Aeneid“ tells the story of Aeneas in a more controlled, sophisticated manner.</p> <p>Module IV: Classical Thought</p> <p><i>Apology</i>/ Plato - Students are introduced to the reasoning and questioning power of Socrates when he is tried for his revolutionary ideas.</p> <p><i>Poetics</i> / Aristotle - A seminal text for students of literature, Aristotle“s definition of tragedy and requisites of tragic drama form the yardstick for examining much of tragic literature.</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				<i>Ars Poetica/</i> Horace - Guidelines or norms to
--	--	--	--	---

				be followed in the writing of poetry/literature are contained in Horace's "art of Poetry", with some famous expressions like „in medias res“ and this work is important not only for studying classical texts, but also, modern works of literature.
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>SEMESTER IV</p> <p>Paper 105 20th Century Literature</p> <p>Module I: Poetry <i>The Wasteland</i> / T.S. Eliot -A path breaking poem of modernist elements, T.S.Eliot's poem was considered representative of the 20th century man's alienation and sense of fragmented reality. Students learn elements of modernism from this poem.</p> <p><i>The Wild Swans at Coole, Sailing to Byzantium, No second Troy</i>/ W.B. Yeats's poetry- An Irish Nobel laureate and one of the foremost poets of the century who embodied the revolutionary spirit, was a symbolist and drew heavily upon Irish myth and folklore. These poems give a sneak peek into his philosophy and style.</p> <p>Auden: Auden's poetry was noted for its stylistic and technical achievement, its engagement with politics, morals, love, and religion, and its variety in tone, form and</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>content. Students are expected to learn about the major poets of the twentieth century.</p> <p>Sassoon:was an English poet, writer, and soldier. Decorated for bravery on the Western Front, he became one of the leading poets of the First World War. His poetry both described the horrors of the trenches and satirised the patriotic pretensions of those who, in Sassoon's view, were responsible for a politics-fuelled war.</p> <p>Sylvia Plath: Maverick poet of the Twentieth century who was depressed for most of her adult lfe and finally committed suicide, Sylvia Plath's poems exhibit what became her typical imagery, using personal and nature-based depictions featuring, for example, the moon, blood, hospitals, fetuses, and skulls. Students learn a lot including her direct style and confessional mode of poetry.</p> <p>Ted Hughes:Poet Laureate and Sylvia Plath's husband, Hughes's poetic work is rooted in nature and, in particular, the innocent savagery of animals, an interest from an early age. He wrote frequently of the mixture of beauty and violence in the natural world. Animals serve as a metaphor for his view on life: animals live out a</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				struggle in the same way that humans strive for ascendancy and success. His Poems are powerful and seductive and students can feel a different flavour in these poems.
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Module II: Novel</p> <p>A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man/ Joyce: It is the first novel of Irish writer James Joyce. A Künstlerroman written in a modernist style, it traces the religious and intellectual awakening of Stephen Dedalus, Joyce's fictional alter ego. It introduces students to the famous period of stream of consciousness narratives.</p> <p><i>To the Lighthouse</i> / Virginia Woolf: From the seemingly trivial postponement of a visit to a nearby lighthouse, Woolf constructs a remarkable, moving examination of the complex tensions and allegiances of family life and the conflict between men and women. <i>To the Lighthouse</i> is a delightful stream-of-consciousness journey into modernism for the students.</p> <p>Heart of Darkness/ Conrad: On surface a journey up the river Congo, Conrad's novella is a psychological exploration of the dark recesses of the human mind and the horror of what resides there is no less than the horrors of what hides in the deepest jungles of Africa. A necessary read for the students to understand the politics of colonialism.</p> <p><i>The Rainbow</i>/ D.H.Lawrence: The Rainbow is a book unequivocally all about the human</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				soul, and the writer is known as a genius who loved nothing better than to explore every
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>nuance of family marital and sexual relations, showing him for the radical, protean, thoroughly modern writer whom students find interesting to read.</p> <p>Module III: Drama</p> <p><i>Murder in the Cathedral</i> / T.S. Eliot: poetic drama in two parts, with a prose sermon interlude, the most successful play by American English poet T.S.Eliot. The play was performed at Canterbury Cathedral in 1935 and published the same year. Set in December 1170, it is a modern miracle play on the martyrdom of Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury and students learn a lot about the craft of theatre from Eliot.</p> <p>Waiting for Godot/ Beckett: A dystopian play representing existential crisis and angst, Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot is a bleak show that reminds us of our mortality, but it's also a tour de force of skill and passion. Students learn a lot about absurd drama tradition from this play.</p> <p>The Birthday party/ Pinter:Pinter's first full length play established his trademark "comedy of menace," in which a character is suddenly threatened by the vague horrors at large in the outside world. Noted for their understatement, reticence and even silence,</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				this play introduces readers to the Pinteresque world.
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>Module IV: Thought</p> <p><i>A Room of One's Own</i> / Virginia Woolf: Arguing for a literal and figurative space for female writers within the dominant masculine tradition, Virginia Woolf's seminal essay is an important introduction to students to feminism and its stalwarts.</p> <p>Selections from <i>The Dialectics of Enlightenment</i>/ Adorno and Horkheimer: Why humanity, instead of ascending into a truly human state, is sinking into a new form of barbarism is what Theodore Adorno and Max Horkheimer set out to find in this philosophical extract constructed out of a conversation between them. Students learn an important critique of enlightenment from it.</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				<p>Paper 301</p> <p>Module I: Literature and Partition</p> <p>Partition and independence in 1947 are critical events underlying the modern history of the subcontinent. This course engages with the histories of nationalist and imperial politics that are held to account for the partition of British India. It also examines the „experience „of partition beyond its politics.</p> <p>The students are sensitized with the</p>
--	--	--	--	--

			<p>historiography of colonialism, nationalism in order to gain an understanding of cultural, political issues involved in the politics of governing diverse groups, the politics of identity, its various sources and dimensions the role of literature and culture, questions of memory and pain, as well as international geopolitics.</p> <p>The course is based on primary texts about partition as well as personal accounts, memories and fiction on partition. Short stories by Saadat Hasan Manto and Rajinder Singh Bedi carefully introspect the trauma of partition and the memoirs included in <i>The Other Side of Silence</i> show how memory reconstructs painful personal experiences. It is expected that after the course, the student will have awareness of the human and social costs of geopolitical power struggles and the ability to learn to read primary materials and locate them in a context of politics and power, thus enhancing their critical faculties.</p> <p>Module II: Literature and Film</p> <p>The objective of the course is to inculcate the basics of film appreciation in students, and the ability to analyse cinema. It is to help students understand the special tools required to understand the „double</p>
--	--	--	---

				language" of cinema. It also facilitates the understanding that cinema, an independent discipline, is an
--	--	--	--	--

				<p>extremely significant art form as well as an ideological apparatus. Therefore the aim is to create an alert audience who can develop the ability to question the power of the cinematic apparatus. Studying texts by Andre Bazin and Laura Mulvey, students gain an understanding of the language of cinema. The course also explores critical, theoretical, and contextual approaches to film and literature, offering specialisations in Shakespeare on film, Satyajit Ray"s Apu Trilogy or his adaptation of Tagore"s <i>Nastanir</i> and <i>Ghare Baire</i>.</p> <p>The students also attempt a dissertation in this paper choosing a topic from any one of the two modules. A dissertation encourages independent thinking and research. Students recognise the importance of planning and preparation involved to undertake a research project. It also facilitates a thorough understanding of the chosen subject and an ability to collate and critically assess texts and contexts.</p>
--	--	--	--	---