

# DEPARTMENT OF BENGALI

## Program Specific Outcomes (PSO): Bengali Honours

- Literature is by humans, for humans, and about humans. The humanistic critic understands artist lives in human terms rather than as superhumans of a different species, and realizes that there is a place for biography in understanding a writer's oeuvre.
- We can still evaluate literature, including Bengali literature, in terms of its quality and importance. Even in the era when we read different text in different ways, students can learn through the study of literature that it is possible to return to a focus on primary texts. Concepts such as significant form, genre, persona, and structure are still definable in the Babel of critical discourses.
- This discipline preserve a healthy respect for close reading-with its emphasis on form-and to think about how language works in specific literary contexts. The aim is to prepare the next generation of secondary and college teachers as well as enrich the rest of our students and perhaps the community of serious readers.
- The human aspect and finer senses get widened in the close touch of literature.
- Students of Bengali literature can take up writing as their profession. Journalism is also another important profession which the student can take up.

# Course Outcomes (CO): Bengali Honours

## Paper I : History of Literature

- ◆ Studying History of Bengali Literature helps students to know about religion, society, culture and development of the Bengali Literature. The vision is to see our own literature, manifestation of our nationality transformation of content, form and style of writing technique through ages and indication of future direction in literature.
- ◆ The notion of a literary text that makes full sense only in the context of the particular moment and context of its reception. To read literature historically is, then, also to attend to history imaginatively and aesthetically, with a wider, fuller regard to the concerns, at once both intimately and broadly cultural.
- ◆ Bengali Literature, as an academic subject, is not only restricted to the study of characters, plots and images, it also allows students to investigate the intellectual climate, the social structure and the moral and emotional dilemmas of culture past and present, familiar and strange. To understand Bankimchandra Chatterjee or Rabindranath Tagore we not only need to find out about the issues which concerned the 19<sup>th</sup> century Bengalis, we also need to understand ourselves and our society.
- ◆ To read literature historically allows students to see how contemporary men & women deployed the ideas, concepts and symbols that mattered to them and how they represented their own relationship to such ideas & symbols. And it permits students some insight into how those men and woman might respond, emotionally and aesthetically (as well as intellectually, strategically or pragmatically) to moral, social and political issues.

## Paper II: General Linguistics and Bengali

- ◆ Study of origin and development of Bengali language is most important. Students will understand Bengali language in an historical context and they will learn how the language changed over time and how it varies from situation to situation and place to place. Students will be familiar with the aspects of Bengali language – including sounds, sentences, meaning and dialects in the course of linguistics.

## ◆ **Rhetoric and Prosody**

- a. To prepare students about the ornament use of language in constructing sentences while speaking and writing
- b. Introducing the foundation of prosody along with the basic knowledge of linguistics
- c. To make students aware about Indian idea of Rhetoric and Prosody
- d. To give practical lessons of Rhetoric and Prosody to students

## ◆ **Genres :**

- a) To recover a sense of variety of literary forms
- b) Inquires how do genre function, how are they formed and what is the relation of 'fixed genre' to mode.
- c) To discuss problems and issues that arise when literary groupings are considered in terms of genre.

## **Paper III to VI: Close reading of literary text (Poetry, Fiction, Drama and Essay)**

- ◆ The close reading of text-both from an authorial and resistant perspective - enables students to perceive more clearly.
- ◆ Our goal should be an empathetic reading of a text to discover the conscious and unconscious patterns of language that the author built into the text; those patterns convey a vision of how humans live to both the reading audience for whom the text was written and to the contemporary reader.
- ◆ We believe in continuity between reading texts and reading lives. We believe in the place of the aesthetic. Students can enter into imagined worlds and learn from them. Following Aristotle, we believe that the aesthetic, ethical, and political are inextricably linked.

## **Paper VII: Literary theory and criticism**

- ◆ Literary criticism attends to the text, hear the narrator's voice and understand author's artistry. That is, good criticism is aware of both the initial encounter with a text and of rereading as well as how much a reread text impresses itself on the mind as memory. Students recognize that there is no ideal reading and that reading is always somewhat a function of the reader's personality, social milieu, education, and historical moment.
- ◆ Literary theory and criticism that addresses the experience of reading, respect the text and places the text in historical contexts can be quite wonderful, and students need be aware of what the methodological underpinnings are for such criticism. At the same

time, in a maelstrom of fashionable academic garble, students must not lose the joys of reading and talking about literature.

### **Paper VIII: Special Paper**

- ◆ This paper is designed to make students as specialist of particular fields or area. students can choose Folk culture and literature or Medieval literature or Novel or Drama as their special subjects.

### **Course Outcome: Bengali (General)**

- ◆ Knowledge and understanding of history and Genres of Bengali literature.
- ◆ Knowledge and understanding of basic idea of Poetry, Drama, Novel and stories, and Essay.
- ◆ Knowledge and understanding of Bengali language, Rhetoric and Prosody.

Students acquire skill in proof-reading, reporting of various affairs etc. Exercise of these methods will help students in getting jobs as translator, professional proof-reader or reporter in news agencies.