THE ACADEMIC PRACTICE OF COMPARATIVE LITERATURE IN ASSAM: THE ROLE OF DIBRUGARH AND GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

Pallabika Sarmah¹, Samutjal Saikia^{2*}

¹Assistant Professor (pp), Department of Assamese, Cotton University, Assam, India, ²Research Scholar, Department of Assamese, Dibrugarh University, Assam, India.
Email: *samutjalnlc@gmail.com

Article History: Received on 24th August 2019, Revised on 25th September 2019, Published on 30th October 2019

Abstract

Purpose: This paper aims to present a picture of the evolution, present condition and the prospect of Comparative Literature in the academic world of Assam by mainly giving example of the numerous works done on the discipline in Assam, the syllabus of Dibrugarh and Gauhati University and the research works and projects done in these respective universities.

Methodology: The research methods mainly used in this study are analytical and survey methods. The necessary materials are collected from library and used, with proper observation and analysis, to justify the proposed ideas.

Main Findings: This paper, with clear data, seems to cast light on the trajectory of Comparative Literature in Assam, especially of the present situation and with the observation of these data, an effort is made to get a view of its prospect.

Application: Besides getting acquainted with the evolution of the discipline of Comparative Literature in Assam, this paper seems to be beneficial in comprehending the required adaptation and changes for the discipline in the current situation.

Novelty/Originality: The significance of this paper lies in its effort to give a critical look at the discipline from its beginning to the present situation and most importantly, the discussion of the lacks and faults of its practice and of various steps for the development of the discipline in the state will be very relevant and instrumental in the context of Assam.

Keywords: Academic Practice, Comparative Literature, Assam, School, University, Syllabus.

INTRODUCTION

The discussion about the theory of Comparative Literature was started in the mid 20th century. The person who paved the way for the academic study of the subject is Jageswar Sharma who in the journal of the Assam Sahitya Sabha of 1977, wrote an essay titled *Tulanamulak Sahitya* (Comparative Literature) where he discusses the theory of Comparative Literature and shows its importance. Another major development comes in the hands of a scholar named Prafulla kataki who wrote the first book about Comparative Literature titled *Tulanmulok Sahitya* (Comparative Literature) in the year 1989 (Bezborah, 2009). It is noteworthy to mention that it is Prafulla kataki who is considered, as supported by many books, the first person to bring out the subject of Comparative Literature. But it is Jogeswar Sharma who first brought the subject to the realm of literary discussion eleven years before Prafulla kataki. Nirajona Mahanta Bezborah in her book *Tulanamulok Sahitya Aru Sahityik Gobekhona* (Comparative Literature and Literary Research), published in 1994, writes "Comparative Literature in Assam is in a very nascent condition. In Assamese language, the subject had its beginning in Dr. Prafulla Kataki's book *Tulanamulok Sahitya* (1989)" (Bezborah, 1999). But we would like to inform, along with Nirajona, all the learned society of Assam that instead of Prafulla kataki's book, it is the article titled *Tulanamulak Sahitya* by Jogeswar Sharma written 11 years before Prafulla's book is the first essay written on Comparative Literature. But, unfortunately, the name of Jogeswar Sharma cannot be seen in the books pertaining to Comparative Literature written till today.

In the second half of the twentieth century, there were very few literary works produced that dealt with Comparative literature and only a handful of people were involved in bringing the subject into the academic world among which Jogeswar Sharma is the first who gave a clear idea about the subject. He published an article in the first volume of 'Asom Sahitya Sabha Patrika' of the 14th year in 1977 (Sharma, 1977) where he explains, in a very lucid manner, the nature of Comparative literature. In the article, he gives a brief description of the idea, purpose, scope, and discussion of Comparative Literature done in Western countries (Saikia, 2018; Bezborah, 2019). The idea that had its beginning in Sharma's article was strongly established by Prafulla Kataki in his book *Tulanamulok Sahitya* where he gives an idea about the definition, significance, scope, purpose, usefulness of Comparative Literature, World Literature, etc. Gradually, Comparative Literature drew the attention of the learned society and they started considering it as a subject of profound discussion. In the year 1992, a seminar was held at Dibrugarh University on Comparative Literature where eminent scholars like Mahendra Borah, Amores Dutta, etc. put forwarded a very good discussion on Comparative Literature (Buzarboruah, 2013). By realizing the significance of the subject, the Assamese Department of Dibrugarh University, established in 1965, included three comparative Indian literature papers in its syllabus. But to have a clear and broad understanding of the subject, there was a lack of books apart from Prafulla Kataki's book. In order to make the subject clearer, other writers also tried to write books on the topic. For instance, Nirajona Mahanta Bezborah published a book titled *Tulanamulak Sahitya*

and *Sahityik Gobekhona* (Comparative Literature and Literary Research) where she discusses the nature of Comparative Literature, translation, the unity among the Indian literature, comparative research, folklore research, etc. There are some other books containing broad discussion of Comparative Literature written by this writer such as *Tulanamulak Sahitya: Sidhanta and Prayug* (Comparative Literature: Decision and Application), *Tulonamulok Sahitya* (Comparative Indian Literature), *Patobhumikat Tulonamulok Sahitya* (Comparative Literature in Context), etc. Later on, other eminent scholars also wrote articles pertaining to comparative literature and among them; Nagen Saikia's name is worth mentioning. He wrote an article titled "Tulonamulok Sahitya" ([Saikia, 2011](#)) (Comparative Literature) in the book *Sahitya- Badboisitra*. The name of the works of other writers are mentioned below: ([Nath, 2017](#))

Writers	Books
Karabi Deka Hazarika	<i>Tulonamulok Sahitya Aru Anubad Kala</i> (Comparative Literature And the Art of (Translation) 2003
Dilip Borah	<i>Tulonamulok Sahitya</i> (Comparative Literature) 2003
Prafulla Kumar Nath	<i>Tulonamulok Bharatiya Sahitya : Bisar Aru Bishlekhan</i> (Comparative Indian Literature: Judgement And Analysis 2005) and <i>Tulanamulak Sahitya: Tattwa and Prayug</i> (Comparative Literary Theory and Application) 2015
Karabi Deka Hazarika	<i>Tulanamulak Sahitya Tattwa</i> (Comparative Literary Theory), 2013

LITERATURE REVIEW

Various articles and books are published in Assam on comparative studies. Some of the comparative studies that had been done before includes – Prafulla Kataki's 'Tulanamulak Sahitya aru Anubad Bisar'; Nirajana Mahanta Bezborah's 'Tulanamulak Bharitiya Sahitya', 'Tulonamulok Sahitya Aru Sahityik Gobekhona', 'Anubad Kala'; Karabi Deka Hazarika's 'Tulanamulak Sahitya aru Anubad Kala'; Dilip Bora's 'Tulanamulak Sahitya'; Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah's 'Tulanamulak Sahityatattwa'; Dhruvajyoti Nath's 'Tulanamulak Sahitya – Patabhumikat Asom'. These books and articles were studied for preparing this paper.

METHODOLOGY

Analytical and descriptive methods are mainly used in this paper. Critical methods have been used in this study to analyze the collected data.

RESULTS/DISCUSSION

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE IN THE SYLLABUS OF DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY

In the year 1992, Dibrugarh University has included Comparative Literature as a part of the M.A. syllabus of the Assamese department and this step adopted by Dibrugarh University, in the Academic world, was the first initiative in the entire North- East. In the three alternative papers of the abovementioned syllabus, Comparative literature and Comparative Indian Literature were included ([Bezborah, 1999](#)). In the first paper titled "Comparative Literature", the significant aspects pertaining to the concept, significance, history, and translation in Comparative literature, etc. are briefly discussed. Moreover, Western literature, Assamese literature and other regional literary texts of India were included for comparative analysis. Those literary texts were some selected poems of William Wordsworth, P.B. Shelley, S.T. Coleridge and John Keats, Sophocles' *Oedipus Rex* and Albert Camus' *The Outsider*. The first part of the Second paper titled 'Comparative Indian Literature' contains the Bengali Literature, Assamese Literature, and selected writings of Kritibash and Bidyapati, Jagannath Das and Tulsidas from Hindi literature. On the other hand, the second part includes modern poetry from Bengali, Assamese, Odiya and Hindi literature for comparative study. The prescribed poems were *Balaka* by Rabindranath Tagore, *Uttarayan* by Baikuntha Nath Patnaik, and *Dipsikha* by Mahadevi Varma. In the first part of the third paper, there is the inclusion of drama from the Modern Assamese, Bengali, Odia and Hindi literature such as Himendranath Barthakur's *Bagh*, Badal Sarkar's *Abong Indrajit*, Manuranjan Das' *Aranyar Fasal* and Mohon Rakesh's *Akhar Ka Ek Din*, etc. The prescribed text of the second part is taken from the prose literature of modern Assamese, Bengali, Odia and Hindi languages such as *Koka Deotar Har* by Nabakanta Barua, *Pother Panchali* by Bibhuti Bhushan Bandopadhyay, *Matir Monus* by Kalindi Charan Panigrahi and *Godan* by Premchand. The university, by following this pattern, added some other texts in the syllabus of M.A. (distance), and B.A. syllabus of Assamese Department. In the subsequent time, the amended syllabus of Dibrugarh University replaced the earlier European literature with some famous writers from other parts of the world such as Kalidasa from Sanskrit, Anton Chekhov from Russia, O Henry from the USA, Maupassant from France and Lorca from Spanish and thereby enlarged the scope of studying the field of World Literature. Similarly, in the amended syllabus of Comparative Indian Literature includes Gujarati (Dhiruben Patel) and Marathi (Narayan Pendse) Literature. In the current M.A. syllabus of the paper Comparative Literature, some of the important included aspects are: history,

definition, fields, school, literary terms, methods, the concept of Indian literature and history, the comparative study of Hindi-Bengali-Malayalam literature in the context of India, etc.

The purpose behind the inclusion of Comparative Literature and Comparative Indian Literature in the syllabus of Dibrugarh University is:

To acquaint the students with the concepts and preliminary theory of Comparative Literature and through the prescribed texts, to give an idea of the culture of a nation. It also aims at acquainting the students with the different subject matters, types and historical similarities reflected in different literatures. Moreover, making the students aware of the different characteristics of different ages is another intention of this initiative. It is worth mentioning that, in the entire syllabus there is an emphasis on studying Assamese literature from comparative perspective. Rather than approaching Assamese literature as a different entity, this paper aims at approaching it as a branch or part of the broad umbrella of Indian literature.

COMPARATIVE LITERATURE IN THE SYLLABUS OF GAUHATI UNIVERSITY:

Gauhati University included Comparative Literature in the M.A. syllabus of the Assamese Department in the year 2001 and later on also included it in its B.A. syllabus. (Bora Tanuja, & Nath, Dhrubajyoti, 2017) In the M.A. level, a paper on Comparative Indian Literature and another on translation were included. In the Comparative Indian Literature paper, the theory and history of Comparative Literature were included. In the paper, the Hindi text of Maithili Sharan Gupta and Sumitrananda Pant, Bengali poetry of Rabindranath Tagore and Jibanananda Das, *Guleri* by Chandradhar Sharma and the short stories of Usha Priyamwada such as *Usne Kaha Tha* and *Wapsi*, the Bengali short stories by Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay and Tagore such as *Obhagir Swarga* and *Kawbulliwalla*, Hindi novel *Nirmala* by Premchand and *Pather Panchali* by Bibhutubhushan Bandyopadhyay etc. are included. On the other hand, the concerned topics of the translation paper are different theories and standpoints pertaining to translation, different types of translation, etc. The paper made from the perspective of Comparative Literature includes the study and analysis of different translated texts from Hindi, Bengali and English Literature. By following the pattern of the M.A. syllabus, Comparative Literature and its various theories and history are also included in the syllabus of distance education. Some representative texts from Bengali and Hindi Literature are also included for discussion. The B.A. syllabus of Gauhati University includes the introduction to Indian Literature and some Modern Literary text from the regional literature of India such as Tagore's *Postmaster*, Premchand's *Kaffan* and Manik Bandopadhyay's *Padma Nadir Majhi* and Phanishwar Nath Renu's, *Maila Anchal*. Moreover the idea, definition, field, text, and types different schools of Comparative Literature are also added in the syllabus.

THE M.PHIL RESEARCH WORKS DONE IN DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY

Researcher's Name	Department/Year	Title of the Research Work
Asyut Saikia	Assamese/ 1998	Rojonikanta Bordoloi's <i>Monumati</i> Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's <i>Durgekhandini</i> : A Comparative Study
Rita Chetia	Assamese/2001	A Comparative Study of Rabindranath Tagore's <i>Raja</i> and Jyotiprasad Agarwala's <i>Nimati Koina</i>
Palash Gogoi	Assamese/ 2006	Naliniwala Devi's <i>Sandhyar Sur</i> and Mahadevi Barma's <i>Dipshikha</i> : A Comparative Study
Mridula Baruah	Assamese/2008	2008 The Generation Gap in Godan and Pita Putra: An Evaluation

PH. D RESEARCH WORKS

Researcher's Name	Department/ Year	Title of the Research Work
Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Assamese/2000	The Poetic Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore And the Poetry of his Followers: A Comparative Study And the Poetry of his Followers: A Comparative
Jumi Baruah	Assamese/2001	Comparative Study Between Assamese and Bengali Folklore
Anju Bora	Assamese/2001	Comparative Study Between the Novels of Bibhuti Bhushan and Syad Abdul Malik
Mahendra Narayan Choudhry	Assamese/ 2003	Comparative Study Between <i>Pather Panchali</i> and <i>Jibanar Batot</i>

Junu Mahanata	Assamese/2005	Indian Folklife in Tale- A Comparative Study with Special Reference to Assamese and Bengali Folktales
---------------	---------------	---

RESEARCH PROJECTS

Researcher's Name	Department/ Year	Title of the Research Work
Bashanata Kumar Sharma	Assamese/2003	Medieval English and Assamese Religious Drama: A Comparative Study
Bashanata Kumar Sharma	Assamese/2003	Assessment of the Ideas and nature of the poetry Of Jibanananda Das and Nabakanta Baruah
Karabi Deka Hazarika	Assamese/2006	Beginning of Modernism in Assamese and Bengali Poetry
Joyanta Kumar Borah	Assamese/2008	The Beginning Phase of the Assamese and Bengali Prose Literature

SOME NOTABLE Ph.D. RESEARCH WORKS DONE UNDER GAUHATI UNIVERSITY

Researcher's Name	Department/ Year	Title of the Research Work
Indira Goswami	Assamese/1973	A comparative Study of Ramayana of Madhab Kandali and Tulsidas
Ananda Mohan Mokhopadhy	Modern Assamese Language/1974	A Comparative Study in Eksaraniya Vaishnava and Goudiya Vaishnava in Bengal
Bani Bhattacharya	Modern Assamese Language/1978	A Comparative Study of Madhab Kandali and Kritivasa
Nirmali Das	Modern Assamese Language/1981	A Comparative Study of the Devotional (Vaishnava) Lyrics of Assam and Bengal
Nirupama Nath	Bengali/1987	Historical Novels of Bankim Chandra and Rameschandra : A Comparative Study
Swadhinata Mahanta	Hindi/1990	A Comparative Study of Dramas of J.P Agarwala and Joy Sankar Prasad
Sumita Choudhry	Bengali/1996	A Comparative Study of Autobiographies of Rasosundari Devi (1810) and Nalinibana Devi (1898) of Assam
Beauty Mahanta	Hindi/1997	Surdas and Madhavadeva: A Comparative Study with Special Reference to Vatsalya Rasa Revealed in their Literature
Rekha Dhar	Bengali/1998	Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Lakshminath Bezboruah: A Comparative Study of Their Literary Works
Anjali Kakati	Hindi/ 1998	Comparative Study of the Women Characters of Assamese <i>Saptakanda Ramayana</i> and <i>Ramcharitmanasa</i>
Bipul Chandra Kalita	folk culture/2000	A Comparative Study of Assamese and Bhojpuri Oral Songs

A COMPARATIVE DISCUSSION BETWEEN ASSAMESE LITERARY WORKS AND LITERARY WORKS OF OTHER INDIAN LANGUAGE

Besides being studied as an academic subject in Dibrugarh and Gauhati University, many books are written in the Assamese from Comparative standpoint. Many writings are published in journals and Research journal. The name of some of the books and articles studied in Comparative Literary discussion are mentioned below:

BOOKS

1. Rabindranath Tagore and Assamese Short Story- Parag Kumar Bhattacharya, Banlata, 1994
2. Assamese, Bengali, and Odiya Language: A Comparative Study- Dipti Phukan Patgiri, Banlata, 2004
3. Some Aspects of the Unity between Assamese and Odiya Culture- Jyotshna B Rauat, Bani Mandir, 2005
4. The poetry of Jibanananda Das and Nabakanta Baruah- Prahlad Kumar Baruah, Kiran Prakakhan, 2007

ARTICLES

Practising Works	Writers	Magazine/ Research Journal/ Books
Medieval Assamese Dramas and Comparative Dance Dramas of Other Parts of India	Maheswar Neog	Journal of the University of Gauhati, 1995
Madhabdev and Surdas: A Comparative Discussion	Karabi Deka Hazarika	Madhavdeva: Literature, Art and Philosophy/1987
Poet Nabakanta Barua and Rabindra-Chetana	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Asom Sahitya Sabha Patrika, Feb. 2001
Sita from the Utarakanda of Valmiki And Sankardeva: A Comparative Study	Naba Kumar Handique	The Ramayana Tradition of North East India/2002
Rabindranath and Assamese Poetry In the light of the tradition of the Upanishad	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Gariyoshi, May 2002
The Poetry of Parbatiprasad and Rabindranath	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Lyricist Parvatiprasad: Assessment Of Life and Creativity, 2004
The Poetry of Bezboruah and Rabindranath	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Gariyoshi, May, 2006
Aesthetics, Rabindranath and Assamese Poetry	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Anves, Jan-Jun, 2006
Rabindranath Romanticism and Assamese Romantic Poetry	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Gariyoshi, September, 2008
Assamese Literature and Rabindra Philosophy	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Assamese Literature: Characteristics and Context, October, 2008
Comparative Literature and Comparative Indian Literature in Their Development	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Literature's Taste- Diversity, Feb. 2009
The Distinguishing Nature of Comparative Indian Literature and Some Promising Aspects of its Development	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Gariyoshi, July, 2009
A Glance at Some Modern Thoughts Of Rabindranath and Tagore	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Kesahun, February, 2010
The Romantic Nature of Rabindranath and Assamese Romanticism	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Gariyoshi, June and July, 2011
The relevance of Rabindra- thought Literature In Present Context	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Kesahun, 2011-12
The Development of the Schools of Comparative Indian Literature: Possibilities and Literature	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	Prakakh, May, 2012
Comparative Literature: An Approach to Indian School	Pallavi Deka Buzarboruah	International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention Oct, 2014

A REVIEW

Besides the two above mentioned universities in Assam, some other newly established universities like the Sankardeva and Assam Women University also have the subject of Comparative Literature in their syllabus. Even the syllabus of some autonomous colleges is seen including Comparative Literature in Master's Degree. But the systematic and academic study of Comparative Literature is not in an advanced position in Assam. The field of Comparative Literature is very broad and in this broad field, there cannot be seen enough practice in Assam. Despite being established as an academic subject or

department in various institutions, there is an absence of its clear purpose, methodology and theoretical foundation till today. Some of the practices that are currently going on are:

1. Studying an Assamese literary text with another text from Assamese literature itself.
2. Studying other regional literature of India or World Literature, but its study is limited in its initial phase.

Mainly, the discussion of the explicit similarities and dissimilarities of two texts are the prevalent practicing method in Assamese literature.

In the recent time, the field of Comparative Literature in Assam saw, as a result of the practice of various critics, the emergence of a myriad of perspectives such as Post-colonialism, multilingualism, multiculturalism, sociology of literature, interdisciplinary angle of literature etc. through which it is studied and it paves the way for its enrichment with novel concepts. As Assam is a state of multilingualism and multiculturalism, hence, to make the study of Comparative literature inclusive, it should include the abovementioned perspectives.

There are mainly two reasons behind the limitation of the development of Comparative Literature in Assam and these are ([Bora Tanuja, & Nath, Dhrubajyoti, 2017](#)): 1. Lack of translated works and 2. Absence of critics that is skillful in various languages. In current scenario, the comparative study between Assamese and Bengali literature is done in highest number. Moreover, in the available texts, the same topics and ideas are seen discussed. The comparative studies of Assamese literature with the literature of the other languages of India are not done extensively. In Gauhati and Dibrugarh University, in order to study Comparative Indian Literature, literatures of some Indian languages are selected and the languages are: Assamese, Bengali, Odia, and Hindi. The abovementioned four languages have some similarities among them and the literature of the Medieval and the Modern age of these four languages are included in the syllabus. In the multilingual society of Assam, there is an immense possibility for the development of Comparative Literature and in the light of the diverse knowledge of multilingual and multicultural society Comparative Literature can be studied. In this field, the regional languages of India should come forward for discussion and the tribal literature of Assam should also be included under the purview of Comparative literature. Although the study of the tribal literature from the standpoint of Comparative Literature is very rare, the amended syllabus of Dibrugarh University has included various perspectives and topics such as multiculturalism, Cultural Studies, Sociology of Literature, film study, etc. in the study of Comparative Literature.

CONCLUSION

In Assam, the study of Comparative Literature and its curriculum has provided an immense contribution to the development of the intellectual world. Besides the inclusion of language-literature -culture in the study of Comparative Literature, the inclusion of Post-colonialism, multiculturalism, etc. has enriched the knowledge and thinking of the University students. But, there is a need to change with the passage of time and move along with practicality. Hence, as an academic subject, the scope of Comparative Literature should be broadened with time. The inclusion of interdisciplinary study with other mediums such as films, paintings, architecture, plays, etc. will make the curriculum more interesting. Moreover, there is a possibility of the development of comparative study among the literature written in Assamese reflecting the lives and cultures of various ethnic and tribal communities. The pattern of studying Comparative Literature in Assam should be of four phases and these are:

1. A comparative study among the biographical literature, written in Assamese, of various communities.
2. Comparative study between the literature of the Assamese language and the literature produced in the languages of various communities.
3. Comparative study between the Assamese literature and literature of Sanskrit and the other regional languages of India.
4. Comparative study between the Assamese literature and World Literature.

Another significant point is that in order to develop Comparative Literature, the act of giving emphasis on translation is of utmost importance. At the end of the study, it can be said that there are various fields in Assam for the study and practice of Comparative Literature and it gives a picture of immense possibilities for the development of the subject. Apart from strengthening the unity in multilingual and multicultural Assamese society, Comparative Literature can contribute towards the development of unity at the national level. The Comparative Study of Assamese language and literature with the literature of the regional languages of India can pave the way for bringing out the cultural relationship and unity of Assam with the other places of India.

REFERENCE

1. Ayer, N.E. Biswanath (2003), *Anubad Kala*, Prabhat Prakashan, New Delhi, Sanskaran
2. Bezborah, N. Mahanta (2009), *Tulanamulak Sahitya _ Ek Gatishil Anushashan*, Neog, Bibha Dutta, & Handique Nivedita
3. B., *Sahityar Swad-Baicitra*, Assam (India), Kiran Prakashan
4. Bezborah, N. Mahanta (1999), *Tulanamulak Bharitya Sahitya*, Dibrugarh, Assam, Banalata
5. Publication
6. Bezborah, N. Mahanta (2019), *Asamat Tulamulak Sahitya Sathik Dixe Aagbahisene?* In Anuradha Sarmah Pujari (ed.),
7. *Satsori*, September, p.34-38

8. Bora, Tanuja, & Nath, Dhrubajyoti (2017). Comparative Literature in Assam: History and Practice, In Nath, Dhrubajyoti,
9. *Tulanamulak Sahitya – Patabhumikat Asom* (pp 121-136), Assam (India): Purbanchal Prakash
10. Buzarboruah, Pallavi Deka, (2008). Assamese Literature and Rabindra Philosophy, *Assamese Literature: Characteristics and Context*, pp.12-17
12. Buzarboruah, Pallavi Deka, (2014). Comparative Indian Literature: an approach to a School, *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, pp.54-64
14. Buzarboruah, Pallavi Deka (2017). School of Comparative Literature: History and Present, In Nath, Dhrubajyoti (ed.),
15. *Tulanamulak Sahitya – Patabhumikat Asom* (pp 32-65), Assam (India): Purbanchal Prakash
16. Buzarboruah, Pallavi Deka (2018), Rabindranath Romanticism and Assamese Romantic Poetry, *Gariokhi*, September,
17. Assam
18. Buzarboruah, Pallavi Deka, (2013), *Tulanamulak Sahityatattwa*, Dibrugarh-1, Assam, Banalata, Publication.
19. Fokkema, W. Dollwe (1987), *Issue in General & Comparative Literature*, Papyrus 2 Ganendra Mitra Lane, Calcutta
20. Harris, M., Karper, E., Stacks, G., Hoffman, D., DeNiro, R., Cruz, P., et al. (2001). Writing labs and the
21. hollywood connection. *Journal of Film Writing*, 44(3), 213–245
22. Hazarika, Karabi Deka (2003), *Tulanamulak Sahitya Aru Anubad Kala*, Banalata, Dibrugarh
23. Hazarika, Karabi Deka & Buzarboruah, Pallavi Deka (2008), *Tulanamulak Sahitya : Bikash Aru Bibortan*, Assamese
24. Department, Dibrugarh University
25. Sharma, Jageswar (1977), *Tulanamulak Sahitya*, In Bhuyan, Jogendra Narayan (ed.), *Assam Sahitya Sbha Patrika*, p.1-4
26. Kataki, Prafulla, (2012) *Tulanamulak Sahitya aru Anubad Bisar*, Guwahati, Panbazar, Jyoti Prakashan, Assam
27. Nath, Dhrubajyoti (2017), *Tulanamulak Sahitya – Patabhumikat Asom*, Assam (India) : Purbanchal Prakash
28. Saikia, Samutjal (2018), Assamot ‘Tulanamulak Sahitya’r Etihas Aru Jageswar Sharma, In Pujari, Anuradha Sarmah (ed.),
29. *Satsori*, December, p.8-9
30. Panikar, K. Ayyappa (1992), *An Indian Apparoch, Spotlight on Comparative Indian Literature*, Papyrus, Calcutta
31. Remark, Henry, H. (1961), *Comparative Literature*. Carbondal Southern Illinois University Press
32. Saikia, Nagen (2011), *Sahitya-Badabaicitra*, Dibrugarh, Assam (India), Kaustubh Prakashan