

B.L.D.E.A's  
S.B.ARTS & K.C.P SCIENCE COLLEGE, VIJAYAPUR

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

STUDENTS SEMINAR

CLASS

B.A I/II

B.A III/IV

B.A V/VI

SUBJECT

OPTIONAL ENGLISH

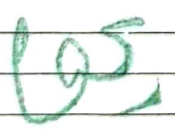
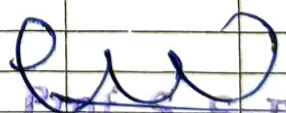
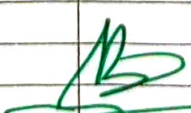
BASIC ENGLISH

2018-2019

B-AI  
2018-19

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

Name of the Teacher: *Prof. Deepanguli Gadai and Prof. Bilal P.*  
Class: *B-AI* Sub: *Optional English*  
*B.A.I c English*

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
01	Sampat Bamode "Sonnet's"		30 min	25 min	20-08-2018	S. Bamode
02	Bhimanna Myalavi "William Shakespeare"		30 min	20 min	20-8-2018	B.M.
03	Lalpath Rajput "Punitan Prose"		30 min	25 min	21-8-2018	L.R.
04	Vidyalaxmi Sudgami "Bacon's Essays"		30 min	25 min	21-8-2018	V.G.
05	Sunil Pujari "Punitan Prose"		30 min	20 min	22-8-2018	S. Pujari.
						
						
						<p>Principal, S.B.Arts &amp; K.C.P. Science College BIJAPUR.</p>
						<p>Prof. S. S. PATIL HOD of English S.B.Arts &amp; K.C.P. Science College, VIJAYAPUR.</p>
						
						<p>IQAC, Co-ordinator S.B.Arts &amp; K.C.P. Science College, Vijayapur.</p>

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

Class Seminar

Class: B.A I<sup>sem</sup> Subject: optical English Date: 20-8-2018  
Name of the Student: Sampat Basode Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_  
Topic of the Seminar: Sonneters.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

◁ : SONNETERS : ▷

During the 16<sup>th</sup> century England was poetically barren, Sir Thomas Wyatt and Earl of Surrey were the earliest person, who realised the position of poetry in the Elizabethan period. The Elizabethan poetry made remarkably progress. Elizabethan age has given birth of many talented poets. In this age poetry become very significant form. literature that is why this age is called A nest of singing birds.

Elizabethan age contributed a lot to development of sonnet. In the England Wyatt & Surrey imitated Italian sonnet and Sir Philip Sidney, Spenser, William Shakespeare, Marlowe, Michael Drayton, Thomas Sackville, are wrote many sonnets, and Elizabethan age also called as Shakespearean age, who wrote the 158 sonnets, and he was called as Master of sonnets.

i) Thomas Wyatt : (1503 - 1542)

He was the first poet who introduced sonnet poetry in English. He wrote sonnets on the basis of Italian model, and introduced Petrarchan sonnet. He wrote 96 love sonnets. His famous work is :- 'Tottel's Miscellany'

ii) Earl of Surrey :- (1517)

Surrey's contribution on the sonnet, he had also introduced the sonnet form to English poetry. He shared credit with Wyatt in the beginning of the sonnet.

iii) Sir Philip Sidney (1554 - 1586)

Sir Philip Sidney well known sonneteer. His finest contribution and achievement was "Astrophel and Stella". This sonnet proved that he was a great sonneteer. It consists of 108 sonnets. His theme was love and romance. 'Apology' is one of the poetry.

iv) Edmund Spenser (1552 - 1599)

Spenser's career started with the publication 'Shepherd - calendar'. Spenser was called 'poet's poet'. He had created his own stanza that is called 'Spenserian stanza'. He improved the style and content of English poetry. His famous works are - Amoretti (writing on sonnet) it consists 88 love sonnets (1595), The Faerie Queen (1609), Four Hymns (1576), Astrophel (1596).

v) William Shakespeare. (1552 - 1616)

William Shakespeare was sonneteer, he was known as Master of sonnet. The Elizabethan age also called as name of Shakespeare age. Shakespeare wrote 154 love sonnets. His famous works are on sonnets as Venus and Adonis.

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur,  
Department of English (UG)

Class Seminar

Class: BA I<sup>st</sup>

Subject: Optional English

Date: 20-8-2018

Name of the Student: Bhimanna Myakei

Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: William Shakespeare

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## → William Shakespeare

William Shakespeare, often called England's national poet is considered the greatest dramatist of all time.

He was born on April 26, 1564 in Stratford-upon-Avon.

## → Childhood and Education

Scant records exist of Shakespeare's childhood & virtually none regarding his education. Scholars have surmised that he most likely attended the King's New School, in Stratford, which taught reading, writing and the classics.

## Shakespeare's Lost Years

There are seven years of Shakespeare's life where no records exist after the birth of his twins in 1585. Scholars call this period the "lost years" and there is wide speculation on what he was doing during this lead period.

It is generally believed he arrived in London in the mid-to late 1580s and may have found work as a horse attendant at some of London's fine theaters, a scenario updated centuries later by the countless aspiring actors & playwrights in Hollywood & Broadway.

## Shakespeare's Writing Style.

Shakespeare's early plays were written in the conventional style of the day, with elaborate metaphors and rhetorical phrases that didn't always align naturally with the story's plot or characters.

With only small degree of variation, primarily used a metrical pattern consisting of lines of unrhymed iambic pentameter, or blank verse, to compose his plays. At the same time there are passages in all the plays that deviate from this and use forms of poetry or simple prose.

## William Shakespeare: Play

While it's difficult to determine the exact chronology of Shakespeare's plays, over the course of lines of unrhymed iambic pentameter or blank verse, to compose his plays

With the exception of the tragic love story *Romeo & Juliet*, Shakespeare's first plays were mostly histories: *Henry VI* (Part I, II & III), *Richard II* & *Henry V* dramatize the destructive results of weak or corrupt rulers & have been interpreted by drama historians as Shakespeare's

Shakespeare also wrote several comedies during his early period: the whimsical *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, the romantic *The Merchant of Venice*, the wit and wordplay of *Much Ado About Nothing* and the charming *As You Like It* & *Twelfth Night*

## Works after 1600: Tragedies & Tragicomedies.

Shakespeare's late period, after 1600, that he wrote the tragedies *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear* & *Macbeth*. In these, Shakespeare's characters present vivid impressions of human temperament that are timeless & universal

## When did Shakespeare Die?

Tradition holds that Shakespeare died on his 52nd birthday, April 23, 1616.

Class Seminar

Class: B.A I<sup>st</sup>

Subject: Optional English

Date: 21-08-2018

Name of the Student: Loknath Rajputh

Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: Puritan Prose

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## Puritan Prose

Introduction:- The period between 1625 and 1660 is called the puritan period. It is called puritan because a puritan standard followed in this era. The growth of puritanism emerged as a moral social force and a national power. There was a notable advance in writing the sermon, pamphlets, were written abundantly. History, politics, philosophy, and other miscellaneous writings were represented effectively.

### Jeremy Taylor (1613 - 1667)

Taylor is the most prominent literary writer of this period. *The liberty of prophesying* (1647), *Holy living* (1650) and *Holy dying* (1651) deserve mention as fine specimens of religious prose. In his writings he is fond of quotations and allusions and florid rhetorical figures such as simile, exclamations, built into long, stately, but is abundant, melodious and pleasing.

## Richard Baxter (1615 - 1691)

He is another eminent puritan writer of this period. He wrote the saints everlasting Rest which is purely religious in matter and aim. His simple style is neither brilliant nor nervous. His 'breviate of the life of Mrs Margaret Baxter' records the virtues of his wife and tenderness - which - otherwise might not have been known.

## Thomas Fuller (1608 - 61)

He is great writer. He wrote Historical. books - The History of the Holy war (1639) dealing with the Crusades and - The church History of Britain (1655) His pamphlets include Good Thoughts in Bad Times. (1645).

## John Milton (1608 - 1674)

Milton was the child of the Renaissance, inheritor of all his culture most profoundly educated man of his age. He accordingly wrote and published in the year 1641 his first work in prose under the title of Reformation in England.

## John Bunyan (1628 - 1688)

John Bunyan is a commanding Prose writer of the period. The world's literature has 3 great allegorical species - fairy queen Dante's Divina commedia, and Bunyan's pilgrim's progress. The Holy war published in 1665, is the first important work of Bunyan, undoubtedly be known remarkable



Class Seminar

Class: BA1<sup>st</sup> Subject: opp<sup>o</sup> english Date: 21-08-2018

Name of the Student: Vijayalaxmi G Roll no: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: Bacon essay -> of Revenge.

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Bacon starts this essay by expressing how a man instincts to gain some form of pleasure, by punishing people who hurt us or commit injustice or cause, and embarrasment justice and fairness must be sought but through the civilized lawful course.

He insists that achivments of humans should always be to talk about one's purpose an existence therefore forgiveness and generasity is a superior trait than taking revenge.

He claims that even though taking revenge may bring evenness and temporary satisfaction.

An act of forgiveness demands strength of character and bravery that is not so common in human beings of ordinary people.

He quotes of King Solomon's from the Bible; Bacon emphasizes the superiority of taking moral highground and showing compassion and forgiveness.

He says if a person tries to get revanges and gets stuck in the violent cycle of past harm it becomes impossible to move forward and claim a better future so that's way he suggests to forgive or to forget.

## Past cannot be changed

History cannot be changed but the present and the future can be made better through careful efforts. A wise man always looks at the opportunities rather than thinking about the past.

He takes his lessons and applies them in the future to grow and rise above his ~~own~~ mistakes. Bacon believes that one should not be concerned about another person who wants to come some benefit and pleasure for himself and instead feel sorry for the one who has a prisoner to his own designs.

## Importance of Revenge

Bacon says that when some crime is committed which cannot be punished through legal and the perpetrator is likely to go and tried then retribution can be approved.

Punishment on warning can prevent the perpetrator from repeating his crime. On the other hand if the perpetrator is truly evil on hand hunted person, he might never accept his own mistakes and continue to leave in senselessness world of crime so that he cannot be able to lead a happy life.

He also says. One engages revenge that has no lawful remedy then that revenge might be tolerance. One should not bear the injustice.

Bacon ends this essay by pointing out that public revenge on bad leaders is the most part of fortunate but reminds his readers that private revenge is unfortunate.

Class Seminar

Class: B.A. I Sem

Subject: optional (English)

Date: 22-08-2018

Name of the Student: Sushil Rujari

Roll no.: 223

Topic of the Seminar: Puritan Prose

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

— Minor writers of Puritan Prose:—

Robert Burton (1577-1640):—

Burton is famous as the author of Anatomy of melancholy (1621). Burton was a clergyman of the established church. He is an incomprehensible genius. Burton's Anatomy of melancholy was begun as a medical treatise on sadness.

Sir Thomas Browne (1605-1682):—

He was a physician. He was known far and wide as a learned doctor and an honest man. His religious views were liberal. His famous works are:—

- of Religio medici, i.e. (The Religion of a Physician) 1642
- by Vulgar Errors (1646)
- of Urn Burial (

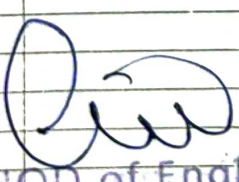
Browne's best work, but is less read than the Religio medici.

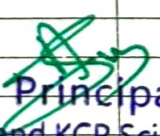
2018-19


BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

Name of the Teacher: Prof - S. S. Patil <sup>Class Seminar</sup>  
Class: BA III Sub: \_\_\_\_\_

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
01	Preeti kabadagi "Victorian Novel"		30 min	28 min	13-08-2018	<u>Preeti</u>
02	Bismilla Pinjar " sublime"		30 min	20 min	13-08-2018	<u>B.A.</u>
03	Parveen Kalamkoti "Last Ride Together"		30 min	20 min	14-08-2018	<u>Ridakoti</u>
04	Mahesh Shinde "20th Century poetic Drama"		30 min	25 min	14-08-2018	<u>M. Shinde</u>

  
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Vijayapur.

Class Seminar

Class: ----- Subject: Optional English Date: 13-08-2018

Name of the Student: Preeti Kabadagi Roll no.: -----

Topic of the Seminar: VICTORIAN NOVEL

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Novels were not so numerous during most of the Victorian period. In 1870 the largest group of books was that on religious subject. After 1887 the novel again became popular. The novels of Charles Dickens cover the early Victorian period. His novels were passionate pleas for sympathy with the unfortunate men and women who inhabited the under-world of London which he knew so well.

Other Victorian novelists were Thackeray, George Eliot, George Meredith, and Bronte Sisters. George Eliot's books *Sense of Clerical Life* and *The Mill on the Floss* portray rural and clerical society. Anthony Trollope also described the life of regional England. Mrs. Gaskell whose, *North and South* (1855) stressed the contrast between industrial and rural England. Disraeli wrote the novel *Sybil*. He depicts the division of England as 'two nations' - rich and poor.

Victorian novels tend to be idealized portraits of difficult lives in which hard work, perseverance, love and luck win out in the end. They were usually inclined towards being of improving nature with a central moral lesson at heart.

The plot of the novels was generally very long and complicated by many sub plots: the writer also wanted to give a marked impression of reality so that he presented not only the adventures of the main characters, but also those of the secondary ones.

### List of Some Important Authors and their Works

S.No	Authors	Year	Work
①	Charles Dickens	(1812 - 1870)	(a) A Tale of Two Cities (b) The Old Curiosity Shop
②	William M. Thackeray	(1811 - 1863)	(a) Barry Lyndon (b) The Virginians
③	Oscar Wilde	(1854 - 1900)	(a) The Happy Prince (b) The Selfish Giant
④	George Meredith	(1828 - 1909)	The Adventures of Harry Richmond.
⑤	Charles Kingsley	(1819 - 1875)	(a) Alton Locke (b) Tailor and poet.
⑥	Wilkie Collins	(1824 - 1889)	(a) Hide and Seek (b) Man and Wife.
⑦	Samuel Butler	(1835 - 1902)	(a) Unconscious Memory (b) Dances among the machines.

## Class Seminar

Class: BA IV<sup>th</sup> sem Subject: optional English Date: 10-08-2018

Name of the Student: Mahesh shinde Roll no.: -----

Topic of the Seminar: 20<sup>th</sup> Century Poetic Drama

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

## Introduction-

It is a kind of drama where dialogues written in the form of verse / poetic (poem). In the early years of the twentieth century poetic drama couldn't gain much ground for most of the dramatists of this period. In realistic plays was out of place drama dealing with social problems was prosaic rather than poetic in the early decades of 20<sup>th</sup> century.

1) Stephen Philips (1864-1915)

He was among the earliest of the poetical dramatists of the modern drama age. He produced plays between 1900 to 1908 his main works were Herod, Ulysses, Nero, Faust, Paola and Francesca.

2) Oscar Wilde (1854-1900)

He waved a new sport to poetic drama by making it symbolic and aesthetic in characters. He also wrote comedies in prose. His works are Salome and Duchess of Padua.

3) John Davidson (1857-1909)

Davidson was another writer or dramatist who enriched poetic drama.

\* He fascinated the principles of the church  
\* He glorified the individual and sex impulses.

④ James Elroy Flecker (1884-1915)  
He was influenced by orient

He rejected the misty world of symbolic shapes  
and wrote a number of plays in imitation of  
the poetic spirit of shakespeare. He was one of  
the pioneers in modern english choric Drama.  
works are - Hassan and Colbin sands.

⑤ John Masfield (1878-1967)  
Masfield was also one of the  
great dramatist of this during period and he  
was famous religious writer. He famous by  
his works - 'Good Friday', 'The Trial of Jesus',  
Easter, A play of saint George, The Faithful

⑥ T.S. Eliot (1888-1965) -  
Eliot has always been  
interested in the revival of poetic drama and  
the relation of poetry to drama. Yeats in  
ireland, tried to bring back into fashion the  
poetic drama. works are ① Murder in the cathedral  
② The family reunion, ③ The cocktail party.

⑦ W.H. Auden (1907-1973).  
Was an artist of great  
virtuosity, a ceaseless experimenter in verse form  
with a fine ear for the Rhythm and music word  
① "The Dog Beneath the skin or where is Fran  
② "The Ascent of FG"



2018-19  
B.A V Sem

BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)


Class Seminar

Name of the Teacher: R. H. Bidari

Class: B.A V

Sub: Basic English  
Optional English

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
01	Priyanka Nagathan Basic-English "Character of Bo-Bo"		30 min	15 min	20-08-2018	<u>Priya</u>
02	Hampanna G "New Criticism"		30 min	20 min	20-08-2018	<u>Hampanna</u>
03	Raju Genade Features of English Language	26	30 min	25 min	21-08-2018	<u>Raju G</u>

  
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Vijayapur.

Class Seminar

Class: B-A V Subject: Optional English (P-I) Date: 20-08-2018

Name of the Student: Hampanna G Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: New Criticism

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

### New Historicism

\* New Historicism (sometimes referred to as Cultural Poetics) emerged in the 1970s and 1980s, largely in reaction to the lingering effects of New Criticism and its a historical approach. "New" Historicism's adjectival emphasis highlights its opposition to the old historical-biographical criticism prevalent before the advent of New Criticism.

In the earlier historical-biographical criticism, literature was seen as a (mimetic) reflection of the historical world in which it was produced. Further, history was viewed as stable, linear, and recoverable a narrative of fact. In contrast, New Historicism views history skeptically (historical narrative is inherently subjective), but also more broadly; history includes all of the cultural, social, political, anthropological discourses at work in any given age, and these various

"texts" are unranked - any text may yield information valuable in understanding a particular author. Rather than forming a backdrop, the many uses at work at any given time affect both author and his/her text; both are inescapably part of a social construct.

Stephen Greenblatt was an early important figure, and Michel Foucault's intertextual methods focusing especially on issues such as power and knowledge proved very influential. Other major figures include Clifford Geertz, Leontine Montrose, Catherine Gallagher, Jonathan Dollimore, and Jerome McCann.

\* Discourse - (from Wolkreys) - "defined by Michel Foucault as language practice: that is, language as it is used by various constituencies (law, medicine, the church, for example) for issues to do with power relationships between


\* Episteme - (from Wolkreys) - "Michel Foucault the idea of episteme to indicate a particular set-up of knowledges and discourses which operate in concert as the dominant discourses in a particular historical period.

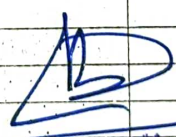
2018-19  
B.A VI

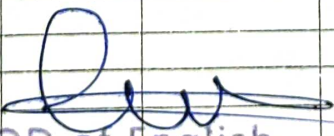
BLDEA's SB Arts and KCP Science College, Vijayapur.  
Department of English (UG)

Name of the Teacher: Padmashree <sup>Class Seminar</sup> J-B  
Class: B.A VI  
Sub: optional Eng.  
Basic English

SL no.	Name of the student & Topic of the seminar	Roll no.	Time Allotted	Time Taken	Date	Signature
01	Priyanka Nagthan "Marxist Theory"		30 min	25 min	12-02-2018	P. Nagthan
02	Somangouda G "Structuralism"		30 min	20 min	12-02-2018	S.G.
03	Ashwini Bagali (B. Eng) "King Midas"		30 min	20 min	13-02-2018	A. Bagali
04	Somangouda G. "Post-structuralism"		30 min	25 min	13-02-2018	S.G.

  
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Class Seminar

Class: B.A III

Subject: Opt English

Date: 10-02-2018

Name of the Student: Somangouda G.

Roll no.: \_\_\_\_\_

Topic of the Seminar: Post-Structuralism

Summary of the Seminar presentation:

Post-Structuralism :-

Post structuralism is a school of thought that emerged out of party from within French STRUCTURALISM in the 1960s, reacting against structuralist pretensions to scientific objectivity and comprehensiveness. The term covers philosophical 'DECONSTRUCTION' practiced by Jacques Derrida and his followers, along with the later works of the critic Roland Barthes, the psychoanalytic theories of Jacques Lacan and Julia Kristeva, the historical critiques of Michael Foucault, and the cultural-political writings of Jean-Francois Lyotard and Gilles Deleuze. These thinkers emphasized the instability of meanings and intellectual categories (including that of the human subject) and sought to undermine any theoretical system that claimed to have universal validity. Such claims were denounced as 'totalitarian'. They set out to dissolve the fixed BINARY OPPOSITIONS of structuralist thought, including that

11-31 They set out to dissolve the fixed BINARY OPPOSITIONS of structuralist thought, including that between literature and Criticism. Instead they favoured a non-hierarchical plurality or 'free play' of meanings, stressing the indeterminacy of texts. Although waning in French intellectual life by the end of the 1970s, post-structuralism's delayed influence upon literary and cultural theory in the English speaking world has persisted. For a fuller account, consult Madan Sarup, An introductory guide to post-Structuralism and post modernism.

post-structuralism emerged in France in the late 1960. The two figures most closely associated with this emergence are Roland Barthes and Jacques Derrida. Rather the text is free by its very nature of all restraints.

The early phase of post-structuralism seems to license and revel in the endless free play of meanings and the escape from all forms of textual permissiveness to the more disciplined and austere textual republicanism. According to

Barbara Johnson, structure is not a hedonistic Prior to this event the existence of a norm or centre in all things was taken for granted; thus 'man' as the Renaissance Solgen had it, it was the measure of all other things in universe.