

Research Proposal

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Topic: Comparative Study on Chetan Bhagat's Novel heroin and Jane Austen's work *Emma* and *Sense and Sensibility*

Introduction:

There are lots of difference between Indian Literature and European Literature. This Thesis will focus on the comparative study on heroin in 18th C European Literature and 20th C Indian Literature. Cultural Difference, Psychoanalytic View, Feminism and Structuralism can be used in this Comparative Study. Through the ages Literature has met lots of changes, these changes can be seen in this Research.

Purpose of Study:

The purpose of the study is to analyze the Psychological and Social difference between two Literatures. Chetan Bhagat is one of Contemporary Indian Writer. In each of his novels he tried to project heroin in unique way. As he is one of the Contemporary writers, this research will help to understand the 20th Women mind. Jane Austen novels are mostly heroin centric. *Emma* and *Sense and Sensibility* projects different types of women in 18th C England. This Comparative Study will help us to analyze the difference in Literary Forms in European and Indian Literature. This research will make the readers to understand the Social and Cultural difference between both ages and Countries and also Literary Techniques.

Methodolgy:

A clear study on Chetan Bhagat novels and the Women characters in his novels. His novels project different types of women characters among the 20th C society. Chetan Bhagat's novels are *Five Point Someone*, *One Night @ the Call Center*, *The 3 Mistakes of my Life*, *2 States*, *Revolution 2020*, *Half Girlfriend*, *One Indian Girl* and *The Girl in Room 105*. In each novel the women character can be analyzed and compared with Jane Austen's novel *Emma* and *Sense and Sensibility*, through Psychoanalytic theory, Feminism and Cultural difference.

Literature Review:

It is said that Chetan Bhagat is one the Post Modern Indian Writer. In *Indian Streams Research Journal* A. Pavani has presented a paper about Chetan Bhagat on the topic “Globalized Elements in Select Works of Chetan Bhagat.” This paper tells us that Chetan Bhagat works have the theme of Globalization. Jane Austen’s novel *Emma* and *Sense and Sensibility* have lots of literary views. Austen’s novels are mostly about suppression of women in the society.

Sigmund Freud is one of the most important thinkers of the twentieth century, if only because versions of his ideas have permeated almost every aspect of Western culture. It’s unlikely that you’ve never heard of, or us According to Freud in *The Interpretation of Dreams*, dreams are symbolic fulfillments of wishes that can’t be fulfilled because they’ve been repressed. Often these wishes can’t even be expressed directly in consciousness, because they are forbidden, so they come out in dreams – but in strange ways, in ways that often hide or disguise the true (forbidden) wish behind the dream. The project of psychoanalysis in general is to chart how this polymorphous perverse incestuous desiring animal turns into a self with a firm sense of differentiated gender (masculine or feminine), with sexual and libidinal desires channeled into proper forms (defined as non-incestuous reproductive heterosexuality), and subordinated to the reality principle so that this self can get some work done and not just have sex all the time. The project of psychoanalytic *theory* is to describe how the gendered and sexual self is formed. The project of Freud’s psychoanalytic *practice* (and many of those who followed him) was to cure those who had gone astray in the process, those who had not correctly developed this firm sense of gender, sexuality, and repression of libidinal drives.

Structuralism appears in a variety of disciplines or fields, including anthropology, linguistics, mathematics, and literary and cultural criticism. In any field, a Structuralist is interested in finding the basic elements – the *units* – that make up any system, and in discovering the *rules* that govern how those units can be combined. And that’s all. A Structuralist analysis is not concerned with anything beyond the interrelationship of units and rules.

Postmodernism is a complicated term, or set of ideas, one that has only emerged as an area of academic study since the mid-1980s. Postmodernism is hard to define, because it is a concept that appears in a wide variety of disciplines or areas of study, including art, architecture, music, film, literature, sociology, communications, fashion, and technology. It’s hard to locate it

temporally or historically, because it's not clear exactly when postmodernism begins. Perhaps the easiest way to start thinking about postmodernism is by thinking about modernism, the movement from which postmodernism seems to grow or emerge. Modernism has two facets, or two modes of definition, both of which are relevant to understanding postmodernism.

References:

Klages, Mary, 31,33,63,64, *Literary Theory A Guide for the perplexed*.