

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION  
BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG  
NEW DELHI – 110 002.

PROFORMA FOR SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION AT THE TIME OF SENDING THE  
FINAL REPORT OF THE WORK DONE ON THE PROJECT

1. Title of the Project "A Comparative study of Harihara's Gigizakalayana &  
Kalidasa's Kumara sambhavam"

2. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR

Dr.N.Maheshwari  
Asst Professor, Department of Kannada  
JSS College for Women, Chamarajanagara

3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION

JSS College for Women, Chamarajanagara.

4. UGC APPROVAL LETTER NO. AND DATE

MRP (H)-241/12-13/KMYO19/UGC-SWRO, 29 March 13

5. DATE OF IMPLEMENTATION 23 September 2013

6. TENURE OF THE PROJECT Two Years

7. TOTAL GRANT ALLOCATED Rs. 50,000.00 (Rs. Fifty Thousand)

8. TOTAL GRANT RECEIVED Rs. 35,000.00 (Rs. Thirty Five Thousand)

9. FINAL EXPENDITURE Rs. 52,588.00 (Rs. Fifty Two Thousand Five Hundred and  
Eight Eight Only)

10. TITLE OF THE PROJECT "A Comparative study of Harihara's Girija Kalayana  
and Kalidasa's Kumara sambhavam".

11. *OBJECTIVES OF THE PROJECT*

- a. Analysis of two classical poetry
- b. Background of both the poets
- c. Identifying the poetic content of both the works
- d. Philosophy, objectives, attitude reflected in their works.
- e. Similarities and differences, messages conveyed through the works.

12. *WHETHER OBJECTIVES WERE ACHIEVED* Yes, By looking into great Sanskrit scholar Kalidasa, I came to know the influence of Shaiva culture on him. As a result of it the work was done in Kumara sambhavam. It mainly based on Shiva myths and focuses on the birth of Kumara (Karthikeya/Shanmukha). Being a devotional poet of 13<sup>th</sup> century in our Kannada literature, Harihara wrote Girija Kalayana based on Shaiva myths. And also found several similarities as well as differences in interpreting the same theme

13. *ACHIEVEMENTS FROM THE PROJECT*

- i. The project helps the readers to know about the influence of Sanskrit literature on our regional languages & the writers, comparatively and even in interdisciplinary method.
- ii. Most of our regional language writers are learned scholars in Sanskrit and at the same time they have taken different paths to present their views, attitudes according to the needs of their period.
- iii. Study of this project also helps to revalue those writings according to the present disciplines.
- iv. It is most necessary to look into the past heritage and culture of our languages. Without knowing the past nobody can create the history.

14. *SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS* Classical literature has its own importance and speciality in the literature of all languages. Indian literature also in not an

exception. The origin of the Indian poetry traces back to the ancient religions, rituals, Mantras, four Vedas, Puranas etc.,

Basically the main sources of the Indian literature are from Sanskrit whether epic or non-epic works. For example Mahabharatha, Ramayana, Shivapurana, Vishnupurana, Bhagavatha etc., But the Indian poets have taken only content form these sources and transformed into classical literature with the help of their imagination, creativity and knowledge (vidwath), like wise both Harihara of Kannada literature and Kalidasa of Sanskrit literature. Both the poets wrote on the same content. That is 'Shiva-Parvathi's Kalyana', 'Girija Kalayanam' and 'Kumarasambhavam' is based on the same story but in different version, belonging to different age, brought up in different backgrounds, different era. And more over both the poets had different point of view and outlook so it is quite natural to make of comparative study, where there is same content and characters.

Comparative study is one of the important discipline in the field of 'Criticism and even in Re-search. Comparative study is important not only to highlight the theme of the poets and changes made in the poetry; but also to indentify the creativity and imaginative talent of the poets. Above all to find the artistic capability to express the theme, characters, situation. And also to find out the special features of the poet and poetry.

Analysis of the ancient literary works will become incomplete without comparison. More over to setup the trend of studying classical literature, and to create interest to understand the classical literature. By, comparing Harihara's and Kalidas's poetry, the value of the classical literature has been raised by Re evaluation and Re-criticism.

Comparitive study also findout the poetic content of both the works, philosophy and objectives of both the poet, attitude reflected in their works messages conveyed through the works and also similarities and differences of both the works. Though both the works are classical, attempt has been made to find out the relevancy of the society.

Kalidasa presents the work analysis of the chaos political scenerio of his time in his poetry. On the other hand Harihara a devotee, describes the

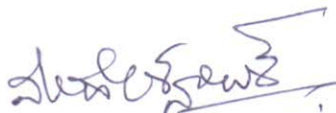
wedding of lord Parvathi with love but without any political touch. His characterisation of Godess Parvathi has much relevance to the present social and cultural aspects of life.

15. CONTRIBUTION TO THE SOCIETY

- i. It is most necessary for present and the upcoming generation of the society to revisit the classical writings of our ancient poets.
- ii. It may lead them to find the necessity of re-construct, to re-value, those writings according to the present disciplines.
- iii. It is also necessary to know our Heritage & culture of our mother tongue.

16. WHETHER ANY PH.D. ENROLLED/PRODUCED OUT OF THE PROJECT No.

17. NO. OF PUBLICATIONS OUT OF THE PROJECT Nil

  
(PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR)

  
Principal  
(PRINCIPAL)  
J.S.S. College for Women  
Chamarajanagar.

(Seal)