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## SHAKESPEARE, D.L. ROY AND JAISHANKAR PRASAD - A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Sanjeev Kumar  
Associate Professor  
Department of English  
Dr.Bhim Rao Ambedkar College  
Delhi University

### Abstract

Shakespeare, Dwijendralal Roy, and Jaishankar Prasad are all subjects of a comparative analysis that is covered in Chapter 1 of this study. The purpose of this study is to compare the qualities of the three authors and to highlight the importance of their contributions.

Chapter 2 of this study has discussed the works of the three authors, their significant works collectively collecting the necessary information regarding them and put them three in terms of their style, literature prophecy and contribution in world literature to emphasize the subject-matter of the research.

### Chapter 1: Introduction

#### 1.1 Introduction

The comparative study of Shakespeare, Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad can be considered as one of the most unique and uncommon comparative studies in the field of literature. Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad are both authors from India. They have contributed to Indian literature with their own views and literary attributes. The patriotic songs of Dwijendralal Roy are still the ones being remembered. On the other hand, the philosopher of Hindi literature, Jaishankar Prasad is also a well known and great literary character in Hindi literature. Then it comes to the giant of English literature, William Shakespeare, the man who contributed the English language with 1700 new coined words, enriched the English literature with plays, sonnets and his vast range of figures including comedies, tragedies and the themes which only Shakespeare himself could think of (Ismoilova, 2021). He has introduced world literature with characters like Macbeth, the famous tragedy hero who became the pioneer in the world of theater and plays. His contribution is unmatched and his legacy has inspired other writers and still

does so. There is no way Shakespeare can be compared with Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad in any scale, in any possible comparative aspect.

## 1.2 Background

The background of this comparative study can be established as an approach to draw an unique opportunity to make these three literature figures in one study. The background of this study is to find the contribution of both of these three writers in world and Indian literature. For his amazing poetry, songs, and other creative forecasts, Dwijendralal Roy is one of the writers who is still highly regarded today. Bengali literature has been improved by his writings, including "*Dhana Dhanya Pushpa Bhara*" and "*Banga Amar Janani Amar.*" There is no reason to rank these two well-known writers of Indian literature from one to two, on a scale of one to two. It is evident that Jaishankar Prasad's curiosity about the Vedas aroused, and this fascination had a big impact on his poems, plays, short stories, and novels. The poetic language and the philosophical topic had him completely engrossed. Shakespeare is considered to be a literary genius. A sea of literary works exists within the guy himself. There are several ways Shakespeare has helped the world of literature prosper with his works, depending on how much of an impact his works have. William Shakespeare made a significant impact on the English-speaking community.

## 1.3 Research Rationale

In terms of the research rationale of this research, it can be considered that the rationale of this research is based upon the principle of finding the data and information of the subject-matter of this comparative study. The ideation of this research is to find and determine whether there is any scope available for this comparative study to be justified. The rationale is circled upon analysis of the contribution, background, similarities, differences of the chosen authors and to put them in one page. The justification can be further drawn as this will help the whole work to be finding the research gap among the subject-matter. The chosen authors are unique and they will be enriching the field of comparative study on the aspect of literature. Furthermore, the principle of this research was to put elaborative information regarding the three authors, especially emphasizing in their works to provide the research much more inclined towards knowledge giving and the readers a brief as well as elaborated idea of the contrast set in this study (Fleischhacker, 2020).

## 1.4 Aim and Objectives

The aim of this research was to draw comparative study among Dwijendralal Roy, Jaishankar Prasad and Shakespeare. The research's aim to put all the information and data found based upon secondary data sources and combine them to make a whole comparative essay or study. Another aim of this research is to provide enough names of the major works of the three authors and align them in terms of their categorisation, their own style, their contribution and individual approach towards literature. Further the work will be highlighting a brief description of their works whole emphasizing on the popular ones.

The objectives of this research are the following:

- To find information on the works of Dwijendralal Roy
- To find information on the works of Jaishankar Prasad
- To find information on the works William Shakespeare
- To highlight their significant literary works
- To check any similarities or differences between these three authors
- To scale their unique style of writing
- To fulfill the research gap regarding this particular subject-matter
- To evaluate their contribution on world literature
- To develop a unique and uncommon comparative study in the field of literature

These are the aims and objectives of this research which will help to understand the importance and way of approach of this research.

## 1.5 Research Questions

The research questions are very important as they answer the major aspects of the rationale of this research and further the research questions help to understand the way and approach of this comparative study. Research questions of this research are the following:

- What are the works of Dwijendralal Roy?
- What are the works of Jaishankar Prasad?
- What are the works of William Shakespeare?
- What are the significant works of these three authors?
- Are there any similarities or differences between these three authors?
- What kind of writing style or attributes these three writers had?
- What is the research gap of this research?
- What are the contributions of three authors on world literature?
- Can there be any unique and uncommon comparative study between these three?

## 1.6 Research Significance

Regarding the importance of significance of this research, it can be said that it is founded on the idea of locating the facts and information related to the topic of this comparison study. The purpose of this investigation is to uncover any areas of opportunity and assess whether they can support this comparative study. After examining the contributions, backgrounds, similarities, and differences of the selected authors and grouping them on a single page, the significance of this study is highlighted. The value of this study may be illustrated further by the fact that it will aid in identifying the areas of research that are lacking in the area of study. Further the significance of this research is that it will elaborate and lay out all the necessary information and a broader scaled discussion of

the three authors while highlighting their major significant works. Dwijendralal Roy, Jaishankar Prasad and Shakespeare, these three are unique and individual in their own way. The significance of this research is the uncommon approach of comparative study while considering any possible similarities and differences between these three. Before this comparative study, there probably was not another study which considered these three authors in one research. Furthermore, this research will be continued by showing the contribution of Dwijendralal Roy, Jaishankar Prasad and William Shakespeare on the world and Indian literature.

## 1.7 Research Structure

In terms of the structure of this research it can be stated that this research follows a very simple approach of structure; introduction, data findings, discussions. These three are the main three pillars of the research. Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad along with Shakespeare, the works of these three authors have been collected and put. Further it can be considered that all the significant and valuable works of these three authors have been mentioned in the starting of this comparative study. Then the process of discussion has been continued by stating the possible similarities, differences among the authors. Their individual and unique style of literature works to showcase the comparison among these. The whole structure of this comparative study is based upon in the way where any direct comparison has been avoided. Rather, the whole comparison has been done in terms of putting the data and information of their works, contribution, styles, structures, types. This way the whole research structure points out towards one directional comparison. The research structure has helped a lot to humiliate or insult any literary figures and a healthy and respectful comparative study has been possible to execute. The structure is plain and simple and it avoids any kind of complex perspectives regarding this comparative study of Dwijendralal Roy, Jaishankar Prasad and William Shakespeare.

## 1.8 Summary

It can be mentioned that the foundation of this research's value and significance is the idea of finding the information and facts relevant to the subject of this comparative study. In order to determine whether they can support this comparison study, this investigation's goal is to identify any potential growth opportunities. Dwijendralal Roy, Jaishankar Prasad, and Shakespeare are the three authors compared in this study. In order to create a comprehensive comparative essay or study, the researcher's goal is to compile all the information and data discovered via secondary data sources. Another goal of this research is to adequately identify the three authors' most important works and align them according to their contributions, individual approaches to literature, styles, and categories.

One of the most original and uncommon comparison studies in the literature field is that of Shakespeare, Dwijendralal Roy, and Jaishankar Prasad. Authors from India include Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad. They have added their unique viewpoints and literary qualities to the literature of India. The purpose of this comparative study's backdrop can be identified as a means of identifying a special chance to combine these three

literary personalities into a single investigation. Finding out how these three authors contributed to both Indian and global literature is the goal of this study's background.

## Chapter 2: Literature Review

### 2.1 Introduction

Shakespeare, an actor, playwright, and poet from England, is generally referred to as the country's poet and is thought to be the finest playwright in history. Shakespeare has a unique place in the annals of literature. Dwijendralal Ray, also known as D. L. Roy was one of Bengal's most ominous figures. On the other hand, he was a poet from Bengal who also wrote plays and composed music (Sarkar, 2019). His roughly 500 compositions, known as the Songs of Dwijendralal or Dwijendrageeti, are based on Hindu mythology and patriotic history, and are regarded as a distinctive Bengali music style (Chatterjee *et al.*, 2022). Playwright, novelist, and poet Jaishankar Prasad was a master. He is regarded, together with Roy, as another of Indian literature's most illustrious and also well philosophers, authors, and poets. He wrote Dhruvaswamini, Skandagupta, and Chandragupta.

### 2.2 Overview of the works of Shakespeare

Shakespeare, an English poet, playwright, and actor, is frequently referred to as the nation's poet and is widely regarded as the world's greatest playwright (Javed, 2020). Shakespeare holds a special place in literary history. Shakespeare's plays, which were created in the late 16th and early 17th centuries for a small repertory theater, are now more frequently performed and read than ever before and in more nations. A good example of this is *'Titus Andronicus'* (c. 1589–92). *The Spanish Tragedy* by Thomas Kyd, which was very popular in the late 1580s, served as the inspiration for many of the topic, linguistic, and structural elements in Shakespeare's first complete tragedy (Haekel, 2019). Shakespeare's first plays, with the exception of *Titus Andronicus*, did not feature formal tragedy. *'The Comedy of Errors'* is one of Shakespeare's first comedies with the most classical influences (c. 1589–94) (Minion, 2021). He focused on Plautus' comic drama *The Menaechmi* in this instance (*Twins*). Shakespeare's history pieces had been so popular in London theaters during the 1590s that such censors of his complete works decided to divide his dramatic works into three categories in 1623: *comedies, histories, and tragedies*. The Shakespearean account of English history took place at a period when the country was undergoing a rising perception of power and grappling with its personal shared identity.

In addition, he wrote many poems during the period between 1592 and 1594 as he endured a lull in his theater career due to the plague's suspension of considerable theater activities. Shakespeare really seems to have managed the production of *'Venus and Adonis'* (1593) and The *'Rape of Lucrece'* (1594) (Swann, 2020). In addition to being the most important author in the history of the English language, William Shakespeare is regarded as the greatest dramatist of all time. *'Romeo and Juliet'* is one of Shakespeare's most well-known works, while not typically being regarded as one of his best (Ahbanni, 2022). *Claudio and Hero* are the focus of the story's plot,

which also features some zany supporting characters and amusing miscommunications. *The secondary plot of Much Ado About Nothing is particularly noteworthy, in which Benedick, the prospective love interest for Hero's cousin Beatrice, and Beatrice trade sharp jabs and show doubt about love throughout the play* (Sherman, 2019). He would often research other historical events around the globe. Julius Caesar serves as the best illustration of this. In Shakespeare's play, *Caesar*, the ruler of Rome, is plotted against and ultimately killed by his old republican allies, *among them his dependable friend Brutus* (Yargo, 2020). Most people agree that *Hamlet is the best play possibly composed* (Taylor, 2019). The Danish prince Hamlet deals at his mother's marriage to Claudius, his father's brother and legal heir, as well as his father's untimely death. *Shakespeare's play 'King Lear' is among his pessimistic creations. 'Macbeth' is one of Shakespeare's three major tragedies, including 'Hamlet' and 'King Lear'* (Graham, 2022). It tells the tale of a Scottish lord who, as predicted by three witches, kills the current king Duncan to take over with the leader of his nation.

*The sonnet cycle was eventually published in 1609 after being written in the 1590s during a period of Shakespeare's theater career being interrupted by a plague epidemic* (Thomas, 2022). Two pieces make up the sonnets, which could be autobiographical. The poet's anonymous "*Fair Youth*," a male companion, is the subject of the first, much bigger series of sonnets. The "*Dark Lady*" is the subject of the second set. The sonnet series depicts a story of intense affection, envy, sadness over separating, and happiness over being one and experiencing wonderful things (Petzold, 2022).

### 2.3 Overview of the works of D. L. Roy

Dwijendralal Ray, also referred to as D. L. Ray was one of the starkest figures in Bengal. He was a poet, playwright, musician and a poet from Bengal. *The nearly 500 songs he wrote under the name Dwijendrageeti, or the Songs of Dwijendralal, which are based on Hindu mythology and nationalism history, his works are defined as an unique subgenre attributes of Bengali music. Among Bengali playwrights, Dwijendra Lal Roy was well-known* (Gooptu, 2021). He was drawn to farces by their wit and naturalness, yet he disliked them for being so crude. Drama also turned him off because of the lack of poetic fervor. *He attended Henry Irving and Ellen Terry plays while he was living in England*, and these performances, along with his in-depth study of *Bhavabhuti, Kalidasa, and Shakespeare*, sparked his interest in theater.

The songs "*Dhana Dhanya Pushpa Bhara*" and "*Banga Amar Janani Amar*" are two among his most well-known creations (Roy and Roy). He is recognised among the most significant authors in Bengali literature from the early modern time. In the present Indian state of West Bengal, in Krishnanagar's Nadia district, Dwijendralal Ray was born on July 19, 1863.

After Maharana Pratap Singh in 1905, Dwijendra Lal Roy increasingly shifted his focus away from poetry plays and toward prose. *His nearly 20 plays cover such a wide range*, from social comedies to musical drama, that it truly is astounding. His serious writings include social, historical, and mythological themes. Theatergoers were captivated by the historical drama. *Rana Pratap, Nurjahan (1908), Mewar-patan (1908), Shah Jahan (1909), and Chandragupta (1911)* are some of the names that might be listed.

Purnima Milon, a literary organization, was founded by Dwijendralal in Kolkata in 1905. In 1913, he was hired as the publication's editor. Dwijendralal had an artistic thinking style and began composing poetry when he was still in his teen years. He wrote *Aryagatha* while still in school (part 1, 1882). *The Lyrics of Ind was written in 1886* while he was a visitor to England. In Kolkata and other cities, the majority of his plays were produced with success. Particularly, his historical dramas are remembered. He also was a famous composer of contemporary music, and his songs like "*Dwijendragiti*" continue to be heard on radio and television.

He not only wrote some more of his great lyrics and poems when he was residing in Kajlagarh, but he also organized a revolt against the high tax that small farmers and landowners were required to pay. The poet writes in his autobiography: "*The plan to take excessive tax is illegal and my predecessor land settlement officers did not even properly measure the lands that belong to the farmers before assessing the tax brackets. This leads to more tax for less land. I have decided to revoke it, and first do exact measurement of the lands. However the British government is not happy with me for this. Lt Governor Charles Eliot who is in charge of the Bengal Presidency came himself to visit Kajlagarh and seemed to be quite unhappy that I am supporting the farmers in their cause. But I had to. That was the only rightful thing to do.*"

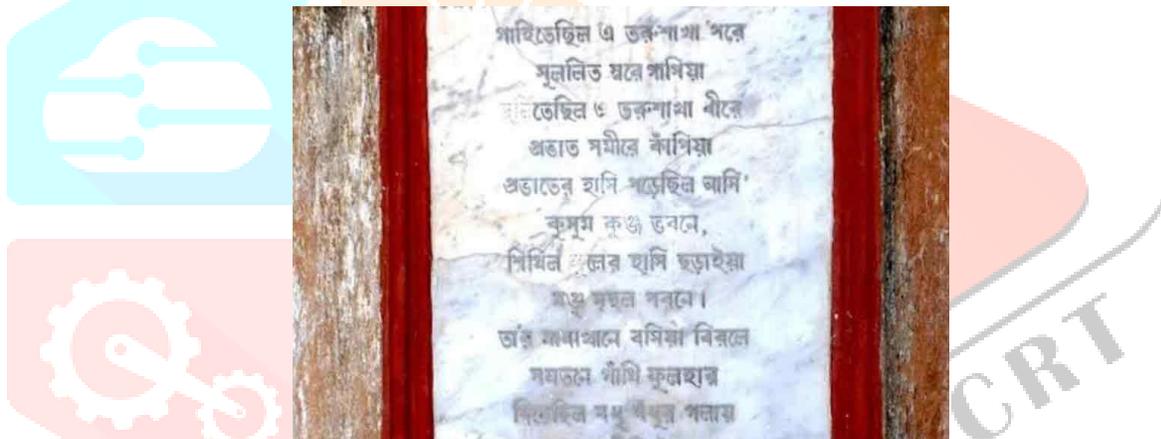


Figure 1: Memorial stone of D. L. Roy in Kajlagarh

(Source: <https://www.getbengal.com/details/how-poet-d-l-roy-fought-for-the-farmers-of-kajlagarh>)

## 2.4 Overview of the works of Jaishankar Prasad

On January 30, 1889, Jaishankar Prasad was born, and on January 14, 1937, he passed away. *He was one of the most renowned contributions to modern Hindi literature and theater* (Jayalakshmi, 2020). The son of a modest madheshiya Teli Vaisya family in Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, India, he was a brilliant poet, novelist, and playwright. Babu Devki Prasad, commonly known as the Sunghani Sahu, is the father of the boy and runs a tobacco-related trade on his own. Both the poetic language and the philosophic topic had his full attention. *It is for this reason that he is regarded as a top-tier Hindi philosopher, writer, and literary figure.* He wrote poetry in a variety of styles, from romantic to nationalistic. The "*Himadri Tung Shring Se,*" which he wrote before the country gained its *independence from the British, is considered to be his most famous patriotic poetry.*

He began writing poetry in the Braj language (the Chitradhar collection), but soon switched to the Khadi and Sanskrit languages. He began by writing plays in Sanskrit, but later he also began to write plays in Bengali and Persian. The plays *Chandragupta*, *Skandagupta*, and *Dhruvaswamini* are only a few of his well-known creations (Chandrasekara, 2019).

Through his plays and other publications, he has illustrated the biographies of many notable figures and tales from ancient India. The most ground-breaking Hindi plays were those he had written, it was found. For the modern Indian theater, *Shanta Gandhi, a professor of ancient Indian drama, chose some of his pieces in the 1960s. In 1928*, he finished authoring the *Skandagupta*, one of his most significant works.

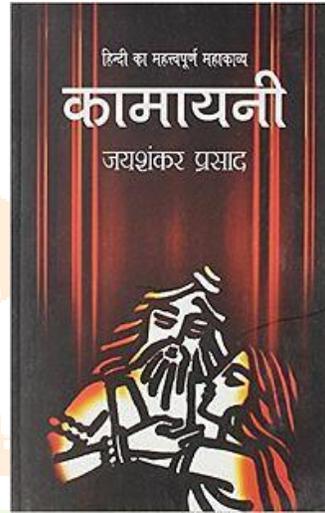
He has also penned a great deal of intriguing short stories, with themes that span the historical to the mythological and are connected to both modern and social issues. *The motherly affection and the tale of the Mughal Badshah were both depicted in one of his short stories, Mamta. The Chhota Jadugar* is a different short story that describes the life of a young boy who discovered how to get money by street performing with small toys. Some of Jaishankar Prasad's well-known poems are:

- "Kanan kusum (means the Forest Flower)"
- "Jharna (means the Waterfall)"
- "Chitraadhar"
- "Lahar"
- "Himadri Tung Shring Se"
- "Maharana ka mahatva"
- "Bharat Mahima"
- "Kamayani (an epic about the Manu and the flood) in the year 1935"
- "Ek ghunṭ"
- "Ansu"
- "Woman, you are love incarnated"
- "Aatmkathya"
- "Prayaangeet"
- "Prem pathik"
- "Beetee Vibhaavaree Jaag Ree"
- "Kaamaayani – Lajja parichhed"
- "Kaamaayani – Nirved"
- "Mahakavya"
- "Kamana"
- "Chitradhar"
- "Aah! Vedana Mili Vidai"
- "Do Bunde"
- "Tum Kanak Kiran"

- "Arun Yah Madhumay Desh Hamara"
- "Sab Jivan Bita Jata Hai"

### "Kamayani", one of the best from Jaishankar Prasad

Jaishanker Prasad's poem "*Kamayani*" is one of his best and most well-known works (Jayalakshmi, 2020). His best collection of Hindi poetry is called Kamayani. The mahakabya Kamayani is still well-liked by poets. He combined knowledge, need, and action, three things that are fundamental to human existence, to create this poetry. Through the characters Manu, Ida, and Shradha, the poem explores history, cultural development, and the narrative of the great flood. Kamayani gained widespread public acclaim and positive reviews from readers after its 1935 publication.



#### Future 2: Kamayani

(Source:

<https://hi.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A4%95%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AE%E0%A4%BE%E0%A4%AF%E0%A4%A8%E0%A5%80>)

## 2.5 A compare and contrast between their works

When it comes to the comparison of these two well known figures of Indian literature, it is not justified to put them in a scale of comparison. In literature it is not possible to compare any author with another. However for the sake of better understanding Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad can be evaluated on the basis of their works. Dwijendralal Roy was a man of patriotism, his works are the stark evidence of how he was fond of his country (Subramanian, 2020). Majority of his works are based upon nationalism history. Dwijendralal Roy was one of those who are still remembered for his extraordinary works and poems, songs and his other literary prophecies in the history of Bengali literature, his works, "*Dhana Dhanya Pushpa Bhara*" and "*Banga Amar Janani Amar*" are one of those which has enriched the Bengali literature. On the other hand, Jaishankar Prasad was a brilliant poet, novelist, and playwright. He is also known like Roy as one of the well-known and famous philosophers, writers and poets in Hindi literature. *Chandragupta*, *Skandagupta*, and *Dhruvaswamini* have been penned by him (Jayalakshmi, 2020). Jaishankar Prasad was known as *Chhayavadi Poet*. *Jaishankar Prasad is considered*

*as one of the major pillars of Romanticism in Hindi.* One common factor on which this comparative study can be taken further is that many of their works included *Hindu mythology*. Both of the literary figures had their own penned works on mythological attributes. Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad were different in other terms from each other. Prasad was much more inclined towards philosophical thoughts of literature, his poems, his style of writing reflects his knack towards implementing his philosophical attributes. He took a lot of inspiration from the Vedas, who imitated him in their intense philosophical rivalry. *Jaishankar Prasad showed a tremendous deal of interest in the Vedas*, which had a big impact on the poetry, dramas, stories, and novels he wrote. Both the poetic language and the philosophic topic had his full attention. *It is for this reason that he is regarded as a top-tier Hindi philosopher, writer, and literary figure.* But Dwijendralal Roy was majorly connected with political writings and patriotism, especially in his later works. Dwijendralal picked up *Tapkheyal* while he was stationed in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, and he later incorporated its sound into his compositions. Dwijendralal also *wrote several satirical songs*, many of which *were motivated by the patriotic fervor of the moment*. "O Bengal of mine, my motherland," "*Dhanadhanya puspabhara*," and other well-known patriotic songs by Dwijendralal are only a few examples ([My land], abounding with wealth and grain).

Along with these if Shakespeare is being compared, then it will be an audacious deed. There are no scopes and places to compare Dwijendralal Roy, Jaishankar Prasad and Shakespeare. The immense big and vast penning world of Shakespeare is much older, experienced and covers almost every genre of writing. While the first two names are only based upon a subcontinent, less dynamic than the works of Shakespeare. The category of the works of Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad can be considered as similar to some extent. But when it further considers the works of William Shakespeare, the whole comparative scale gets nullified. There is no way Shakespeare is being compared with Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad. Three of the authors are exclusive and their prophecies have shown individualism. Dwijendralal Roy has shown political, patriotic elements in his writings, his works are considered as one of the most patriotic writings in the history of Indian literature. On the other hand, Jaishankar Prasad is considered the *philosopher of Hindi literature*. His works are much inspired from *Vedas*. Jaishankar Prasad's works are also from the '*Romanticism*' aspect. He is a more thoughtful and indirect writer than Dwijendralal Roy. All of these are much more different and somehow become overshadowed by the works of Shakespeare. '*Macbeth*', '*Hamlet*', '*Romeo and Juliet*', *Sonnets* and all the other literary wonders Shakespeare has penned through his prophecy makes him a man ahead of his time (Pamplona, 2022). His tragedies and comedies had the attributes of contemporary political and social aspects in a manner where Shakespeare perfectly used *satires, similes, comedies* to mark down those ills of society. His literary works are able to be aligned with both the individual and social aspects of his readers.

## 2.6 Their contribution on world literature

In terms of the contribution of these three literary figures, there can be a large discussion on Shakespeare but the part of Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad is not so to be excited about. However, for the sake of this comparative study, it can be considered that Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad have their small contribution in this large ocean of world literature. Their works carry their individual prophecies and their own signatures. It can be considered that both of the authors belonged to a small subcontinent but they pursued their style of expressing, penning which has enriched Indian literature and so the world literature. The patriotic works of Dwijendralal Roy and Jaishankar Prasad will be there and in current times they are considered the foundation pillars of Indian literature along with the others. Their poems, plays, stories and as a whole their literary presence has made Indian literature enriched with dynamic attributes and eventually world literature. Their names are remembered when it comes to Indian literature.

On the other hand, Shakespeare, the prodigy of world and English literature. The man himself is an ocean of literary works. When it comes to scaling the contribution of his works on world literature, there are different aspects of how Shakespeare has made world literature prosperous with his works. The world of the English-speaking people was profoundly altered by William Shakespeare. Shakespeare had a significant impact on modern literature through the creation of various terminology as well as themes including the development of connections across authors and readers. In addition to having plays still being performed on stage, the symbolism, wordplay, and characters in his works encourage modern authors to experiment with new forms of expression. *Shakespeare* invented *1700 commonly used words* and many new phrases "*Birthplace*", "*dewdrop*", "*brilliance*", "*watchdog*", and "*blanket*" are a few of the words (Dykes, 2022). In addition, he coined expressions like "*break the ice*," "*cold comfort*," "*in a pickle*," "*wild goose chase*," and "*what's done is done*" that are still in use today. Additionally, *Shakespeare is credited with creating blank verse (unrhymed) and popularizing iambic pentameter (a ten-syllable line with alternating unstressed and stressed syllables)*.

Shakespeare has had a long-established and well-documented impact on a wide range of creative disciplines, including literature, art, and language (Marrapodi, 2019). The English language is rife with quotations and expressions that have their roots in his plays, which are the most widely read plays in the Western Hemisphere. One of Shakespeare's traits was this. *He misrepresented the source material in the plays he wrote*. However, he "*remoulded*" them in his own image, which is why *Macbeth*, *Othello*, and *Shylock* became well-known figures. "Shakespeare's works have had a significant impact on contemporary novelists, playwrights, and writers of fiction. *Herman Melville*, *Charles Dickens*, *Thomas Dickens*, and *William Faulkner* are just a few of the writers that were highly impacted by Shakespeare" (kizi Usmonova and Tursunnazarova, 2022). "*Shakespeare's writings inspired nearly 25 titles by Charles Dickens*". Shakespeare was frequently quoted by him as well (LaPorte, 2020) "*Shakespeare's Hamlet had a big impact on the creation of the character in Herman Melville's book Moby Dick*" (Greven, 2022). Shakespeare's some of the creations can also be the inspiration for several of Melville's titles. He provides writers with inspiration, readers with joy, and performance artists with a rich mine of material.

## 2.7 Summary

In terms of summarizing the whole comparative study, the clear evidence of Dwijendralal Roy's patriotism may be found in his works. His studies largely center on the history of nationalism. In the history of Bengali literature, Dwijendralal Roy is among those who are still revered for his extraordinary poems, songs, and other literary prophecies. His works "Dhana Dhanya Pushpa Bhara" and "Banga Amar Janani Amar" are two examples of those that have enhanced Bengali literature. There is no justification for comparing these two well-known authors of Indian literature on a scale of one to two. The Vedas clearly piqued Jaishankar Prasad's curiosity, which had a significant influence on his poetry, dramas, short tales, and novels. He was fully engaged by the lyrical language and the philosophic subject. Because of this, he is regarded as a leading Hindi philosopher, author, and literary personality. Shakespeare is considered to be a literary genius. A sea of literary works exists within the guy himself. There are several ways Shakespeare has helped the world of literature prosper with his works, depending on how much of an impact his works have. To end this comparative study, it can be stated that both these three writers had their own world of literature and they contributed and expressed their own state and prophecies of literature which evidently added up to the dynamics of world literature. However, Shakespeare's name will always be considered as a pioneer and prodigy of world and English literature no matter with whom he is being compared with.

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