



KANNADA UNIVERSITY, HAMPI
DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA LITERATURE STUDIES

Programme Code : MP2LS

M.Phil. in Kannada Literature Studies
Syllabus

Course Code	Course Name	Marks			Duration of Examination
		Internal	Exam	Total	
MP2LS01	Dimensions of Literature Study	30	70	100	3 Hrs
MP2LS02	History of Kannada Research/Studies	30	70	100	3 Hrs
MP2LS03	Methods of Study	30	70	100	3 Hrs
MP2LS04	Literature Studies	30	70	100	3 Hrs
MP2LS05	Dissertation	30	70	100	3 Hrs



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COURSE 1: DIMENSIONS OF KANNADA LITERARY STUDIES

Unit 1: Literature

- 1.1 Definitions of Literature and its Nature
- 1.2 Literature and Culture
- 1.3 Literature and Religion
- 1.4 Literature and State

Unit 2 : Language

- 2.1 Definition of Language and its Nature
- 2.2 Language and Literature
- 2.3 Language and Society
- 2.4 Language and Mass Media

Unit 3 : Society

- 3.1 Definitions of Society and its Nature
- 3.2 Society and Women's Movement
- 3.3 Society and Language Movements
- 3.4 Society and Literary Movements

Unit 4 : Culture

- 4.1 Definitions of Culture and its Nature
- 4.2 Culture and Oral Tradition
- 4.3 Culture and Globalization
- 4.4 Culture and Mass Media

Unit 5 : Texts

- 5.1 Sahithya mattu Dharma By H S Shrimati, Dharma Vishvakoha Kannada University, Hampi
- 5.2 Sahthyadalli Strivada By B N Sumitrabai, Sanchaya, Ila prakashana, Bangalore
- 5.3 Kannada Sahithya mattu Prabhuthva By H S Shivaprakah, Karnataka Sahitya Academy
- 5.4 Kuvempu Kadambarigalalli Dalita chitrana By B krishnappa, Kannada Pustaka pradhikar, Bangalore

Reference Books:

- Sahithya Sandarbha, G S Shivarudrappa, Karnataka Sahitya Akademi, Bangalore 1990
Shathamana Vimarsha- H S Raghavendra rao, Karnataka Sahitya Akademi, Bangalore, 2001
Sanskritika Adhyayana- Rahamath Tarikere, Karnataka Sahitya Akademi, Bangalore, 2004

Programme Code : MP2LS
M.Phil. in Kannada Literature Studies
Syllabus

COURSE 2: HISTORY OF KANNADA RESEARCH/STUDIES

Unit – 1

In this section, the discussion of constituents arises from the background of the historical context in which the concept of modern research originated, and the political implications of it. That is how the concept of research in Kannada became part of the work of colonialism and the enlightenment and history-making work to complement Indian political rule. How the British modern education and print culture complemented this. This kind of research needs to be discussed in the light of how Europeans worked to interpret the socio-cultural language histories of India, the Eastern countries.

Unit – 2

In this part, different scholars from different parts of Karnataka, who were inspired by the British modern education and research studies, worked on different models. Together they can be called the nationalist model. Its three main models are a model that is loyal to the colonialist view, namely, that history is the past, in which the person, the place and the care must be assured. The second is to go out of this colonial framework and do research on what may be called an All-Indian (sometimes Vedic). The third is a cultural explorer of all-nation or provincial history. For example oral science Foreword by F.G.Halakatti, Shamba's Edegalu Heluva Kmnada Kate, Allura's Karnataktwada Vikasa, Kannada Kannadigas Karnataka Visits India The above three models should teach how to search for sources, edit, revise, and interpret references. The illustrations in Kamsa come to clarify the nature of this model and not the text that should teach it. This research paradigm can be explained by another example.

Unit – 3

This section should introduce the first of the major organizational research models in universities. In doing so, it should be noted that there are other models. Some representative example is given to clarify the above models. Other instances can be used.

- 3.1 Sangatya Prakara Ondu Adhyayana - R.N. Vijayalakshmi
- 3.2 Nagachandra Ondu Adhyayana – D. Vijaya
- 3.3 Pampabhara ondu Adhyayana – Shantinatha Dibbada
- 3.4 Andal Mahadevi Mira Toulanika Adhyayana – S. Vinodabai

Unit – 4

Research based on different concepts took place at a later stage. They are given the main 5 models. This does not mean that these are the same four models. It is worth discussing here what literary studies have attempted to do with the key concepts that underpin our society. Sample examples

- 4.1 Dalita Vargada Sharanaru Ondu Adhyayana – M N Javarayya
- 4.2 Kannadadalli Mahila Kathasahitya Ondu Adhyayana – Mallikaghanti
- 4.3 Dakshina Karnatakada Janapada Kavyaprakaragalu – G.S.P
- 4.4 Adhunika Kannada Sahitya mattu Astitwavada – T. Subramnyam

Unit – 5

In this section there are some areas that are not generally considered in Kannada literary studies but are part of an extension of literary studies. In the broad sense of literature, all kinds of living and effective expressions that are made using the letter are literal. There are very few genres. Perceived as literature. Knowing that much has been given away. But the linguistic and literary dimensions that have been left out here play an important role in our public life. By studying them, the goal is to transcend the prevailing attitude of research.

Reference Book

1. Hosagannadada Arunodaya – Dr. Srinivasa Havanur
2. Mahavarga – Dr. Sadananda Kanavalli
3. Hosagannadada Udayakala – Dr. R.Y Dharavadakara
4. Kannada Samshodhaneya Adhyayana – Dr. Rahamat Trikere
5. Kannada Samshodhaneya Itihasa – Dr. Sangamesh Savadattimath
6. Kannada Vishaya Vishwakosha – Dr. Ha.Ma.Na Nayaka
7. Janapriya Sahitya – Prof. Baraguru Ramachandrappa

Programme Code : MP2LS
M.Phil. in Kannada Literature Studies
Syllabus

COURSE 3: METHODS OF STUDY

Unit 1: What is Study?

- 1.1 Definition of Truth finding
- 1.2 Definition of Knowledge Production
- 1.3 Definition of Action Oriented Research
- 1.4 Definition of Descriptive and Analytical Research

Unit 2: Theorization and Thesis

- 2.1 Nature of Theories
- 2.2 Scope of Theories in Studies/Research
- 2.3 Nature of thesis
- 2.4 Scope of thesis in Studies/Research

Unit 3: Stages of Study

- 3.1 Selection of Study Area/Field
- 3.2 Literature survey
- 3.3 Topic selection
- 3.4 Problematizing the Topic

Unit 4: Sources

- 4.1 Nature of Sources-Primary, Secondary, Supportive
- 4.2 Chapter Classification, Citation Method
- 4.3 Content page, Annexures preparation
- 4.4 Bibliography, Abrivation Index, Word Index, End Note

Unit 5: Research/Report Writing

- 5.1 Descriptive
- 5.2 Argumentative
- 5.3 Analytical
- 5.4 Interpretative

Reference:

- Kannada Shaili kaipidi- Kannada University, Hampi.1995
Bhashe Vishvakosha – Kannada University, Hampi, 2009
Samshodhane- Chidananda Murthy M, Bangalore
Kannada Samshodhane Rahamath Tarikere, Kannada University, Hampi, 2009
Modern Language Association Hand Book (MLA Hand Book)
Rhetoric-Wayne Booth, The University of Chicago Press, 1983
The Chicago Manual of Style Sheet, The University of Chicago Press, 2003

Programme Code : MP2LS
M.Phil. in Kannada Literature Studies
Syllabus

COURSE 4: LLITERATURE STUDIES

1. Concepts

- 1.1 Different Concepts of Literature
- 1.2 Different Concepts of Literature Studies
- 1.3 Historical Developments of Literature Studies
- 1.4 Resent Developments of Literature Studies

2. Different Models in Literature Studies

- 2.1 Author Centred Study
- 2.2 Text Centred Study
- 2.3 Date and School Based Study
- 2.4 Region and Genre Based Study

3. Different Aspects of Literature Studies

- 3.1 Nationalistic Studies
- 3.2 Class Oriented Studies
- 3.3 Dalit Oriented Studies
- 3.4 Feminist Oriented Studies

4. Different Concepts of Literature Studies

- 4.1 Literature Studies
- 4.2 Cultural Studies
- 4.3 Comparative Studies
- 4.4 Meter Disciplinary/ Multi Disciplinary Studies

5. Problematic Concept's in Literature Studies

- 5.1 Problems of Standard and Folk Concept's
- 5.2 Problems of Creative and non Creative Concepts
- 5.3 Problems of Literature and other then Literature Concepts
- 5.4 Problems of Criticism and Research Concepts in Literature Studies

Reference:

1. Nuru Mara Nuru Swara – Kirtinath Kurtakoti
2. Sahitya Vimarshe – C.N Ramachandran
3. Oduva Darigalu – Giraddi Govindaraja
4. Strivada – B.N Sumitrabai
5. Desivada – Rajendrachenni
6. Nadunudiya Ropaka – Shivarama Padikkal
7. Shaktisharadeya Mela – D.R Nagaraj
8. Kavirajamarga and Kannada Jagattu – K.V. Subbanna
9. Sahityadhyana Samikshe – H.S Srimati
10. Samshodhane Parikalpane – K.V. Narayana
11. Kuvempu Kadambarigalalli Dalita Patra Chitraba – B, Krushnappa
12. Kuvempu Krutigalalli Varna Varga Sangharsha – D.R. Nagaraj
13. Vachana Chaluvaliya Huttu – R.N. Nandi

Programme Code : MP2LS
M.Phil. in Kannada Literature Studies
Syllabus

COURSE 5: DISSERTATION