



KANNADA UNIVERSITY, HAMPI
DEPARTMENT OF KANNADA LITERATURE STUDIES

Programme Code : PH1LS

Ph.D.in Kannada Literature Studies

COURSE WORK SYLLABUS

Course Code	Course Name	Marks			Duration of Examination
		Internal	Exam	Total	
PH1LS01	Research Method	30	70	100	3 Hrs
PH1LS02	Subject Specific	30	70	100	3 Hrs
PH1LS03	Paper on Thesis Writing	30	70	100	3 Hrs



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COURSE 1: RESEARCH METHOD

Unit-1: Concept

1. Meaning and Definition of Research
2. Structure of Research
3. History of Research
4. Theoretical and Philosophical

This Unit deals with concepts of research in the area of Kannada Literature, culture and linguistics. A special focus is paid on meaning and various definitions of research. 'Research' in Kannada is conceptualized more on scientific point of view and less on conventional notions. Kannada has stemmed research into analytical, descriptive, source of knowledge oriented and proactive streams. In the backdrop of this concept, one can find differences in structure and models of research studies. Kannada has a great historical tradition as far as these elements are concerned. Colonial education, nationalism, set up universities is some of prominent stages of Kannada research. A researcher should be equipped with prerequisite knowledge to understand these aspects as the research has to be carried forward on qualitative and quantitative basis. This unit deals with these features in detail.

Unit- 2 : Methodology

1. Selection of topic and Problemization
2. Preparation of Synopsis
3. Meaning of Terminology
4. Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary methods

Kannada Literary tradition, which is rich and exuberant, can be classified as *Jaina Sahitya, Vachana Sahitya, Dasa Sahitya, Purana Sahitya, Tatvapada Sahitya, Kalajnana Sahitya*. In the pre-modern medieval period, Kannada witnessed some of the unique forms of literature. For ex: *Dangura Padagalu, Sannata*.

Modern Kannada literature has grown more emphatic and matured in the field of research-criticism, short story-novel, poetry-drama, essay and translation. With reference to this vast literary tradition, a researcher has a wide range of topics to choose such as region specific, case specific, subject specific, period specific and cult specific studies. The topic should bring out the insight to the mainstream of awareness.

A selected research topic should provide details about introduction, review literature, methodology, objectives, scope and theoretical aspects and features. A list of contents, primary texts and supplementary texts pertaining to a specific is most necessary.

Research studies on Kannada literature and literary criticism have produced many dimensions. Language techniques and terminology have changed from time to time. It is highly desirable to perceive new terminology as it renders clarity in research studies.

Research studies are of various types; literary, cultural to name a few. A research study on Kannada literature with a direct reference to other subject disciplines such as history, social science or science is called interdisciplinary while multidisciplinary study consists of Kannada literature with other knowledge disciplines. A researcher should be aware of these models.

Unit-3: Sources

1. Structure-quantity- Types (methods)
2. Written-Documented-Oral
3. Field Study-Interview-Questionnaire
4. Use of computers, Internet

Sources play an important role in research study as it is said that No sources No research. Language, material and knowledge are categorized as forms of sources. This unit deals with meaning, definition and types of sources which are necessary for a research study.

Unit-4 : Designs of Dissertation

1. Footnote-Endnote
2. Bibliography
3. Glossary

Unit-5 : Use of language and Technique

- 5.1 Use of Language and style of writing (structure of research language, characteristics and style of writing)
- 5.2 Footnote- Endnote (what are footnotes? Methods of using footnotes)
- 5.3 Bibliography and reference (What is bibliography and reference, its scope and method)
- 5.4 Abbreviation-Glossary (What is abbreviation and its models)

Note:

This unit describes that taking notes is a key part of the research process because it helps you learn, and allows you to see your information in a useful visual way. This unit has four sub-units. The first sub-unit is about language of a research study, its usage and technique. The second and third sub-units deal with footnotes, endnotes, bibliography and reference. The fourth unit gives details about bibliography.

Reference Books :

1. RVS Sundaram and Taranath N S Samshodhana nPatha, Prasaranga, Mysore University
2. Kanavalli Sadananda et al, (ed) Mahamarga (1998) Veerashaiva Adhyayana Samsthey, Gadag.
3. Kalburgi M M, Kannada Samshodhana Shastra (2002) Sapna Book House B'lore.
4. Krishna Bhat Heranji (ed) Samshodhana Prajne (1995) Rashtrakavi Govind Pai Research Centre, Udupi.
5. Chidananda Murthy, Samshodhane, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bengaluru
6. Marulasiddappa H N, Samshodhaneya Eradu Hejjegalu, (1993) Prasaranga, kannada University, Hampi.
7. Shiroor B V Samshodhana Vyasanga (1990) Annapurna Publishers, Hubballi.
8. Shivamurthy M (tr) Samajika Samshodhana Vidhanagalu (1995) Prasaranga, Mysore University, Mysore.
9. Niluvu, H S Raghavendra Rao, Kannada Sangha, Christ College, Bengaluru 1979.
10. Kannada Samshodhane Tatvika Vichara, Dr Rahamat Tarikere, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi, 2007.

11. Kannada Samshodhaneya Vaidhanikatealu, Dr Amaresh Nugadioni, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi, 2008.
12. Samshodhaneya Tatvika Ayamagalu, Dr B M Puttaiah, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 2010.
13. Ravindranath.K, Kannada Dakhalu Sahitya, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 2000
14. Haarikrishna Bharanya, Sadashiva, Kulkarni P., Samshodhana Vidhana, Prabhasa Bidugade, madurai 1989.
15. Ravindranath.K, Adhyayanda Vidhividhanagalu, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 2011
16. Hoskere Shivaswamy, Samshodhana Shastra, Talukina Venkannaiah Smaraka Granthamale, Mysore 1979.
17. Vasanth Madhav, karavali Karnatakada Rajakiya Itihasa Adhyayana Mattu Samshodhane, nammi Publishers, Mangaluru 1998.
18. Shastri A.K, Kannada Kadatagalu, kannada Sahitya parishat, bengaluru 1997.
19. Kalburgi MM, (ed) Karnatakada Kaifiyattugalu, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 1993
20. Sharma Ti Ta, Charitrika Dakhalegalu, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bengaluru 1973
21. Veeresh Badiger, Kannada hastapratigalu Mattu Software, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 1993.
22. Sangamesh Savadattimutt, Kannada Samshodhane Kaipidi, Vidyanidhi Publishers, Gadag, 1994.
23. Hallikeri.F.T, Hastapрати Kshetrakarya, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 2000
24. K V Narayana (ed) Kaili Kaipidi, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi
25. Careth Morgan, Beyond Method (1983) Sage Publications, New Delhi
26. Partia natha Mukherji (ed) Methods in Social Research (2000) Sage Publications, new Delhi
27. Strauss Anselern (ed) Basis of Qualitative Research (1998) Sage Publications, new Delhi

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COURSE 2: SUBJECT SPECIFIC

Unit 1: Literature

- 1.1. Stance of History of Literature
- 1.2. Stance of poetic
- 1.3. Stance of Oral Literature
- 1.4. Stance of Transition

Unit 2: History of Literature Studies

- 2.1. Period of Creation History of Literature
- 2.2. Period of Rasa (Emotional) Criticism
- 2.3. Period of Navya (modern) Criticism
- 2.4. Period of Social Criticism

Unit 3: Method of Readings

- 3.1. Literature Reading: Nationalism/colonialism
- 3.2. Literature Reading: Feminism
- 3.3. Literature Reading: Marxism
- 3.4. Literature Reading: Nativism

Unit 4: Nature of Research Writing

- 4.1. Introductory writing
- 4.2. Descriptive writing
- 4.3. Analytical Writing
- 4.4. Interpretative Writing

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COURSE 3: PAPER ON THESIS WRITING