



**KANNADA UNIVERSITY, HAMPI
DEPARTMENT OF MANUSCRIPTLOGY**

Programme Code : PH1MS

Ph.D.in Manuscriptlogy

COURSE WORK SYLLABUS

Course Code	Course Name	Marks			Duration of Examination
		Internal	Exam	Total	
PH1MS01	Research Method	30	70	100	3 Hrs
PH1MS02	Subject Specific	30	70	100	3 Hrs
PH1MS03	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 WORK SYLLABUS

COURSE 2: SUBJECT SPECIFIC

Unit-1 :Manuscript: Meaning and Structure

This unit explains the genesis, growth of manuscripts and deals with the definitions of various scholars. This unit discusses how manuscripts can be made available and identifies their significance in terms of culture, religion and literary aspects.

1. Genesis and growth of manuscripts
2. Types of manuscripts: Palm-leaf manuscript, Ola leaf, Paper. modern paper
3. Writing Material: Paper, wood, chalk, cloth, skin ink
4. Features of manuscripts

Unit-2: Manuscript Collection and Preservation

Karnataka has a history of manuscript collection. Desi pandits, foreign scholars and interested individuals have contributed their might in collecting manuscripts. Likewise, government agencies, public and endowment agencies have also involved in the process of collecting manuscripts. This unit deals with collection and preservation of manuscripts.

- 2.1 Methods of manuscript Collection
- 2.2 Preservation of Manuscript: Ancient and Modern
- 2.3 Preparation of Manuscript Index
- 2.4 Manuscriptology: History

Unit-3: Textual Criticism: Meaning and History

Textual criticism is the technique of restoring texts as nearly as possible to their original form. Texts in this connection are defined as writings other than formal documents, inscribed or printed on paper, parchment, papyrus, or similar materials. This unit discusses the history and methodology of textual criticism

- 3.1 Meaning and History of Textual Criticism
- 3.2 History of textual Criticism: Ancient and Modern
- 3.3 Method of Textual Criticism: Marga, Desi, Janapada (folklore)

Unit-4: Cultural Significance of Manuscript-Textual Criticism

Textual criticism is the method of research used to help determine the most likely reading of the original text. Textual critics use a variety of methods in researching these numerous manuscripts to best determine what the original readings most likely were.

- 4.1 Textual Criticism: Recent trends
- 4.2 Manuscript-Editing: Deliberation of Philosophical Works
- 4.3 Manuscript-Editing: Modern Methodologies

Reference Books

1. Maniha.F.G. Halakatti Abhinandana Grantha, (ed) M V Seetharamaiah, R Shesha Shastri, BM Sri Smaraka Pratishtana, Bengaluru 1982.
2. Hastapratishashtra (ed) M V Seetharamaiah, Dr Chidananda Murthy, BM Sri Smaraka Pratishtana, Bengaluru 1983.
3. Kannada Hastapratishashtra, Dr M M kalburgi, Sneha Publishers, Bengaluru 1993.
4. Adhunka Grantha Sampadane Itihasa, B S Sannaiah, Kannada Book Authority, Bengaluru.
5. Kantapatra, Dr F T hallikeri, Vikas Publishers, Hosapete 2003.
6. Hastprati Kshetrakarya, F T Hallikeri, Prasaranaga, Kannada University, Hampi 2000
7. Kannada hastapratigalu: Ondu Adhyayana, Dr B K hiremath, Veerashaiva Adhyayana Vedike, Hiremath Kasaba, Jambagi, Bijapura Dist 1992
8. Kannada Grantha Sampadanashastra, Dr M M Kalburgi, Samaja Pustakalaya, Dharwad 1972
9. Kannada Hastapratigalu Mattu Software Tantrajana, Dr Veeresh Badiger, Prasaranaga, Kannada University, Hampi 2000
10. Kannada Grantha Sampadane, Dr D L Narasimhachar, Sarada Mandira, Mysore.
11. Veerashaiva Hasptapradi Pushtikegalu, (ed), S Shivanna, Veerashaiva Adhyayana Samsthey, Sri Tontadarya Samsthana Mutt, Gadag 1994.

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COURSE 3: PAPER ON THESIS WRITING

Unit -1 :Selection Topics and Methodology

- 1.1 Selection of Topic
- 1.2 Historical Method
- 1.3 Comparative Study
- 1.4 Review Literature

Unit -2: Theoretical and Applicability of Study

- 2.2 Structure of theoretical study
- 2.3 Distinctiveness of Theory
- 2.4 Structure of Applicability
- 2.5 Distinctiveness of Applicability

Unit -3: Sources of Study

- 3.1 Structure of Sources
- 3.2 Utility of Sources
- 3.3 Analysis of sources
- 3.4 Scope of sources

Unit -4: Preparation of Synopsis

- 4.1 Synopsis
- 4.2 Language
- 4.3 Appendix- 1. Reference Books
 2. Reference
- 4.4 Appendix- 1. Details of Respondents
 2. Photographs and Tables

Note: Reference books mentioned in Paper-1 are applicable to this.