## Programme Code: PH1DRS

**Ph.D. in Dravidian Studies**

### COURSE WORK SYLLABUS

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<td>PH1DRS01</td>
<td>Research Method</td>
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<td>70 100 3 Hrs</td>
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COURSE 1: METHODS OF RESEARCH

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 Problematization
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
5. Chidananda Murthy, Samshodhane, Kannada Sahitya Parishat, Bengaluru
12. Samshodhaneya Tatvika Ayamagalu, Dr B M Puttaiah, Prasaranga, Kannada University, Hampi 2010.
Unit 01: Concept of ‘Dravida’
  01. Derivation of ‘Dravida’ word
  02. Concept of Dravida Region
  03. Concept of Dravida Race
  04. Concept of Dravidian Language

Unit 02: Arya-Dravida Inter-Relationship
  01. Interpretations of Arya-Dravida
  02. Arya-Dravida Cultural Relationship
  03. Arya-Dravida Linguistic Relationship
  04. Arya-Dravida Literary Relationship

Unit 03: Comparative Dravidian Linguistics
  01. Languages of Dravidian Family
  02. Etymological Relationship of Dravidian Languages
  03. Distinctiveness of Dravidian Language
  04. Distinctiveness and Differences between Dravidian and Indo-Aryan Languages

Unit 04: Inter-Relationship between Dravidian Literature
  01. Characteristics of Inter-Relationship
  02. Inter-Relationship of Ancient Literature
  03. Inter-Relationship of Medieval Literature
  04. Inter-Relationship of Modern Literature

References

A. Books
  01. Arviyas Sundram; Telugu Bhashe mattu Sahitya; Prasaranga Mysore University
  02. Kayara Kinyanna Rai (Trans); Malayalam Sahitya Charitre; Sahitya Academy; Delhi.
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COURSE 3: SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION