Course: Research Methodology

Course Objectives:
* To gain familiarity with a phenomenon or to achieve new insight into it.
* To portray accurately the characteristics of a particular individual situation or a group.
* To determine the frequency with which something occurs or with something else.
* To test a hypothesis of a casual relationship between variables.
* Each research study has its own specific purpose.

PAPER I: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (An Introduction of Research)
Unit-I: Meaning of Research – Function of Research – Characteristics of Research – Steps involved in Research – aims of research, methods of research

Unit - II: PROCESS OF RESEARCH STAGES: Analysis of Research, Selection Research fields, Collection of Research materials, Tabulation of research materials, Generalization of Research

Unit- III: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RS AND RG
Qualities of Research Scholar-Research Scholar’s Source – Features of a good design, problems facing by Research Scholar, Construction of Research Synopsis, Responsibilities of Research Guide.

Unit-IV: RESEARCH REPORTING AND WRITING
Research Report writing- Elements and Principles of Best Research report, preparation of Research Article, Foot Notes, Bibliography

Unit-V: USAGE OF COMPUTER IN RESEARCH:
Introduction of Computers, Computer and Research, Computer Usage in Different Languages, Font Change in Research, Construction of Foot Note through computers

REFERENCES
1. shodh prividhi- kamali pradsad
2. naveen shodh vighyan- Dr. tilak singh
3. Hindi anusandhan-Dr. Vijay pal singh
4. tulnatmak anusandhan evqm uski samasyeye-Dr. s.gulam rassol
5. shodh pravidhiya sahitya evam sanchar- sudir sony

Course Outcome:
CO.1: Research aim and objectives determine the scope, depth and the overall direction of the researcher.
CO.2: Research outcome specifies what needs to be studied.
CO.3: Research objectives comprise how research aim will be achieved.
CO.4: Improve in efficiency and effectiveness of the ongoing research programmes.
CO.5: Implement the new innovations.

BACK GROUND PAPER : HISTORY OF HINDI LITERATURE

Course : Hindi Sahithya Ka Ithihas, paper II

Course Objectives:

* The early period of Hindi Literature is known as Adikaaal.
* From the middle of fourteenth century to the middle of the seventeenth century Bhakti Kavya dominates the Hindi Literature.
* There was another school of writing called the Riti Kavya Kaal.
* The second half of the nineteenth century, Hindi Literature enter the modern period.

Mahaveer Prasad Dwivedi and others bought a new vigor to the literary activities.

Unit-I: Hindi sahitya ka ithahas tatha adikal Hindi sahityer parampara, hindi sahityetiha ke aadhar, kal vibhajan aur namkaran, hindi sahitya tatha aadikal, adikal ki uplabthiya

Unit-2: hindi sahitya ka ithahas thatha bhaktikal, Poorva madya kal thata bhaktikaal, nirghun bhaktikavya, santh kavya, premakhyayan kavya, saghun bhakti kavya: ram bhakti, Krishna bhakti kavya, uttar Madhya kal athva rithikal, rithikal ki uplabthiya

Unit.3 Hindi sahitya ka ithahas thatha adunikal, Adunikal parishthitya, bhartendu yug ke kavya, , bhartendu yug ke ghaya sahitya, divedi, yug ke kavya, diwedi yug ke ghaya sahitya

Unit.4 chayavad yug thata chayavadhottr kal
Chayavad samanya visheshathaye, chayavad yug ke ghydhy sahitya, chayavaoth kal ds kavya dhara

Unit 5. Aadunik natak, Adunik upnays, adunik kahani,
Adunik nibadh, adunik ghadhya sahitya ki anya vidhaye, nai kavitha

REFERENCES
1. Hindi sahitya ka ithihas _ Dr nagendra
2. Hindi sahitya ka ithihas – alok kumar rashtohi, sharn
3. Hindi sahitya ka ithihas-ramkumar
4. Hindi sahitya ka ithihas-Ramchandra shukla
5. Hindi sahitya ka subodh ithihas- gulabrai

Course Outcome:

CO.1: Hindi Literature has its vast heritage behind it.

CO.2: Hindi Literature has evolved as a distinct literary forms of its own.
CO.3: Hindi Literature given the full structure of Indo-Aryan culture.

CO.4: knowledge in various writing systems.

CO.5: The literature was produced in various dialects.