

4. Kiarostami, Sohrab. Iranian Theatre: A Tradition in Transition. London: Routledge, 2001.
5. Mirbagheri, Ahmad. سینمای ایران: تاریخ و نقد (Iranian Cinema: History and Criticism). Tehran: Markaz, 2001.
6. Sa'edi, Gholam-Hosseini. Theatre and Revolution in Iran: An Analysis of Iranian Modern Drama. Tehran: Roudaki, 1989.
7. Sadr, Hamid Reza. Iranian Drama in the Twentieth Century. Tehran: Shahrivar Press, 2006.
8. Shakespeare, William, and Gholam-Hosseini Sa'edi. Iranian Theatre and Western Influence. Tehran: Sokhan Press, 1975.
9. Taghvaei, Nasser. Modern Iranian Theatre: Cultural Context and Innovation. Tehran: Farhang Press, 2003.
10. Tapper, Richard. The New Iranian Cinema: Politics, Representation and Identity. London: I. B. Tauris, 2002.
11. Vaziri, Ali-Naqi. تاریخ سینمای ایران (History of Iranian Cinema). Tehran: Behzad, 2003.
12. Zia, Ghasem. Iranian Performing Arts: Traditions and Transitions. London: Routledge, 2010.
13. Kamshad, Hasan, Jadeed Farsi Nasri Adab, translated in Urdu by Masudi, Dr. M.M., Indian Printing press, Dalgate, Sri Nagar, 1996.
14. Istelami, Dr. Mohammad, Barrasi-e-Adabiyat -e-Imruz-e-Iran, translated in Urdu by Nomani, Dr. Rais Ahmed, International printing press, Abdul Qadeer Market, Jail Road Aligarh, 2012.

**DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSE – 26: Basics of Research Methodology in Persian literary studies**

**Credit distribution, Eligibility and Pre-requisites of the Course:**

Course title & Code	Credits	Credit distribution of the course			Eligibility criteria	Pre-requisite of the course (if any)
		Lecture	Tutorial	Practical/ Practice		
Basics of Research Methodology in Persian literary studies	4	3	1	NIL	Class XII pass	NIL

**Learning Objectives:**

The Learning Objectives of this course are as follows:

1. To equip the students with fundamental principles of research methodology and skills necessary for conducting research in Persian literature.
2. To provide students with a foundational understanding of essential sources and bibliographic techniques in Persian literary studies.
3. To equip the students with writing research papers and dissertations.

### Learning outcomes:

The Learning Outcomes of this course are as follows:

- By learning this course, students will be familiarised with fundamental principles of research methodology and skills necessary for conducting research in Persian literature.
- By learning this course, students will be able to understand the essential sources and bibliographic techniques in Persian literary studies.
- By learning this course, students will be able to write research papers and dissertations

### SYLLABUS OF DSE- 26

#### UNIT – I (4 Weeks/12 Hours)

Introduction to Research Methodology

- **Academic Discourse** and Research Methodologies  
Academic discourse refers to the formal, critical, and structured way in which scholars communicate ideas and analyses. In the context of Persian literary research, this involves a systematic approach to studying texts, styles, authors, themes, and cultural contexts.  
**Research methodologies** are the frameworks and tools used to conduct such study. In Persian literature, these may include:
  - Historical method (e.g., tracing the evolution of Persian ghazal from Rudaki to Hafez)
  - Textual analysis (e.g., close reading of metaphors in Sa'di's Gulistan, Qaboos Nameh)
  - Comparative studies (e.g., comparing Persian and Arabic literary traditions)
  - Interdisciplinary methods (e.g., psychoanalytic or sociological readings of Sadeh Hedayat)
  - Analysing mystical symbolism in Rumi's Masnavi & Bedil's Poetry
  - Comparative Literature (e.g., comparing the works of Persian poets such as Hafiz with their Indian counterparts like Khusrau and Ghalib)
  - Interdisciplinary Approaches (e.g., incorporating historical, religious, or linguistic studies in understanding texts)
- **Objectives and Scope of Research**  
The objectives of Persian literary research involve generating new understanding, revisiting interpretations, preserving classical knowledge, and exploring underrepresented texts or authors. The scope defines the boundaries of the study, such as specific time periods (e.g., Safavid literature), genres (e.g., short stories), or authors (e.g., Forugh Farrokhzad).  
*Key Objectives Include:*
  - Preserving and analysing classical texts (e.g., Ferdowsi's Shahnameh)
  - Sabk-e-Hindi: Sanai, Urfi Shirazi, Naziri Nishapuri etc.
  - Interpreting modern trends (e.g., modernism in Nima Youshij's poetry)
  - Identifying Literary Synthesis: Exploring how Persian literary forms were interwoven with native Indian traditions, particularly in Urdu poetry.

- **Importance of Academic Research**

Academic research in Persian and Indo-Persian literature serves as a bridge between cultures, historical periods, and literary traditions. It enriches our understanding of the cultural diffusion that occurred between Iran and India, particularly during the Medieval period.

*Key Contributions of Research Include:*

- Cultural Preservation: Documenting the development of Indo-Persian literary traditions to ensure the preservation of a unique literary heritage.
- Cross-Cultural Understanding: Providing insight into how Persian influence shaped Indian languages, art, and literature, particularly during the Medieval period.
- Critical Re-evaluation: Challenging old paradigms and reinterpreting classic texts through contemporary lenses, such as post-colonial, feminist, or psychoanalytic readings.

## UNIT – II (4 Weeks/12 Hours)

### Types of Academic Research

- **Based on Sources**

Research based on sources focuses on the primary texts (manuscripts, printed books, or historical documents) that are the foundation of literary studies. These primary sources include classical texts, poetry collections, historical records, and contemporary writings.

- Primary Source Research: This involves working directly with original Persian texts, such as Shahnameh by Ferdowsi, Divan-e-Hafiz, or Masnavi by Rumi etc. and other classical Persian texts. Researchers focus on analyzing the texts themselves to study language, themes, style, and symbolism.
- This would include the works of Indo-Persian poets like Hasan Sijzi or Siraj-ud-Din Ali Khan Aarzu etc. It also involves the study of Persian works produced in India.
- Example Teaching Material: A course based on the Divan-e-Hafiz may involve students reading and analyzing selected ghazals, focusing on the metaphorical meanings, linguistic richness, and historical context.
- Students may study manuscripts of Indo-Persian Poet, considering both the Persian literary influences and the Indian poetic forms he integrated.

- **Based on Objectives**

Research based on objectives is concerned with the specific goals or purposes of the study. This includes descriptive research (providing an overview), explanatory research (offering reasons and causes), or analytical research (examining and interpreting data or texts).

- Descriptive Research: The study of Ferdowsi's Shahnameh with a focus on its narrative structure, historical significance, and mythological themes.
- Explanatory Research: Examining how Rumi's Masnavi influenced later mystic poetry in the Persian-speaking world and beyond.

- Analytical Research: Analyzing the linguistic and poetic techniques used in Hafez, Saadi and Khusrau’s ghazals, especially in the context of the Persian poetic tradition.
- Descriptive Research: Studying Persian poetry and its role in shaping Indo-Persian literary culture.
- Explanatory Research: Understanding how Persian literature influenced Urdu poetry.
- Analytical Research: Investigating the use of Sufism in the works of Bedil and Ghalib, analyzing their approach to mysticism and love.
- Research objectives might guide a study on Sufism in Persian and Indo-Persian Literature, with a focus on Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti, Hazrat Nazamuddin Aulia, and other Sufi saints of India.
- A project focused on Persian poetry could provide students with a specific objective, like understanding the role of language and culture in shaping literary identity.

- **Based on Subject Matter**

Research based on subject matter focuses on specific themes, topics, or areas of study within Persian or Indo-Persian literature. It deals with the thematic focus of the research, whether it’s on literary forms, authors, or particular literary movements.

- Thematic Research: Exploring poetry & Prose in Persian literature (e.g., the ghazals of Hafez and Saadi, Text of Chahar Maqala and Siyasat Nemeh), or investigating the theme of kingship and justice in Ferdowsi’s Shahnameh and Siyasat Nameh.
- Investigating mysticism and Sufism in Indo-Persian poetry (e.g., the works of Amir Khusrau and Bu Shah Ali Qalander), or studying the fusion of Persian and local Indian themes.
- Historical Research: Studying how Persian literature evolved from the Sassanian period through the Safavid era to modern times.
- Exploring the role of Persian in India, including its dominance in courts and cultural exchanges between Persia and India.
- Genre Studies: A research project on the evolution of Persian epistolary literature, exploring letters, diwan collections, or royal correspondence.
- A comparative study of Persian and Indo-Persian Sufi literature might involve analyzing Rumi’s metaphysical poetry alongside Khusrau’s mystical works.
- Research on the Indo-Persian Ghazal could guide students to analyze Mirza Ghalib’s works in the context of both Persian and Indian literary traditions.

### UNIT – III (3 Weeks/9 Hours)

- **Elements of Academic Research**

The elements of academic research are the foundational components that guide scholarly inquiry. In Persian literary studies, these typically include:

- Research Problem
- Literature Review

- Objectives – identifying aims, such as thematic analysis or historical tracing.
  - Methodology – using historical, comparative, textual, or interdisciplinary methods.
  - Data Collection – analyzing manuscripts, published works, archival sources.
  - Analysis and Interpretation – critical reading of poetry, prose, themes.
  - Conclusion – offering new insights or interpretations of texts.
- **Availability of Research Sources**  
Availability of research sources refers to the accessibility of primary and secondary materials necessary for conducting research. In Persian and Indo-Persian contexts, sources include:
    - Primary Sources – manuscripts, classical texts (e.g., Shahnameh, Gulistan, Qabusnama, Deewan-e-Ghalib)
    - Archival Materials – libraries (e.g., British Library, Rampur Raza Library, Iran National Archives, Noor Micro films, Khuda Bakhsh Library, Patna, Asiatic Society of Bengal, National Museums. )
    - Secondary Sources – academic books, journal articles, dissertations
    - Digital Resources – websites like HathiTrust, JSTOR, Fihrist, Rekhta (for Indo-Persian/Urdu)
    - Commentaries and Translations – annotated editions, Persian–English/Urdu translations

#### UNIT – IV (4 Weeks/12 Hours)

- Editing of Manuscripts
- What is a Manuscript?
- What is Editing?
- Initial Stages of Manuscript Editing
- Textual Editing of a Manuscript

#### Essential/recommended readings:

۱. زرین کوب، عبدالحسین. در جستجوی ریشه‌ها: تحقیق در تاریخ و ادب فارسی. تهران: انتشارات سخن، ۱۳۸۲.  
(Zarrinkoob, Abdul Hossein, In Search of Roots: A Study in Persian History and Literature. Tehran: Sokhan Publications, 2003)
۲. شفیعی کدکنی، محمد رضا. موسیقی شعر. تهران: انتشارات آگاه، ۱۳۹۵.  
(Shafie Kadkani, Mohammad Reza. Music of Poetry. Tehran: Agah Publications, 2006)
۳. مجتباei، فتح‌الله. پژوهش در ادبیات تطبیقی. تهران: مرکز نشر دانشگاهی، ۱۳۸۰.  
(Mojtabaei, Fathullah, A Study in Comparative Literature. Tehran: University Press Center, 2001)
۴. ناتل خانلری، پرویز. وزن شعر فارسی. تهران: انتشارات توس، ۱۳۶۳.  
(Khanlari, Parviz Natel, The Weight of Persian Poetry. Tehran: Toos Publications, 2004)

۵. رکن الدین ہمایون فرخ. مقدمہ ای بر نسخہ شناسی و نقد متون. تہران: انتشارات زوار، ۱۳۷۰ء.  
(Homayounfarkh, Rohn al-Din, An Introduction to Manuscriptology and Textual Criticism. Tehran: Zavar Publications, 2001)
۶. گیان چند جین. تحقیق کا فن. دہلی: ادارہ فروغ اردو، ۱۹۹۸ء.  
(Gian Chand Jain, The Art of Research. Delhi: Idara Forough Urdu, 1998)
۷. رشید حسن خان. تحقیق کی روایات اور مسائل. علی گڑھ: علی گڑھ مسلم یونیورسٹی، ۱۹۹۵ء.  
(Rashid Hassan Khan, Research on Narratives and Issues. Aligarh: Aligarh Muslim University, 2005)
۸. مجتبیٰ مینوی، تحقیق در متون، انتشارات دانشگاه تہران، تہران، ۱۳۶۸ء.  
(Mojtaba Minovi, Research in Texts, Tehran University Press, Tehran, 1989)
۹. ڈاکٹر غلام نبی خان، تحقیق اور تنقید کے اصول، ۲۰۱۵ء.  
(Dr. Gholam Nabi Khan, Principles of Research and Criticism, 2015)
۱۰. ڈاکٹر سید عبداللہ، اصول بحث و تحقیق، ۲۰۱۰ء.  
(Dr. Seyed Abdullah, Principles of Discussion and Research, 2010)
۱۱. زرین کوب، عبدالحسین. باکاروان حله، تہران: انتشارات سخن.  
(Zarrinkoob, Abdolhossein, With the Karvan of Hulle, Tehran: Sokhan Publications)
۱۲. ریپکا، یان. تاریخ ادبیات ایران، ترجمہ عیسیٰ صدیق، تہران: دانشگاه تہران.  
(Ripka, Jan, History of Iranian Literature, translated by Isa Seddiq, Tehran: Tehran University)
۱۳. روش تحقیق در علوم انسانی، علی اکبر دھندا، تہران: انتشارات سمت  
(Dekhoda, Ali Akbar, Research Methods in the Humanities, Tehran: Samat Publications)
14. Kothari, C.R. Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques. New Age International, New Delhi, 2004.
15. Dr. Tanveer Alam Alvi, Usoole Tehqiq wa Tarteebe Matan: Delhi 2009
16. Prof. Nazir Ahmad, Tasihih wa Tehqeeqe Matn: Idareh Yadgare Ghalib, -2000 A.D.
17. Storey, C.A. Persian Literature: A Bio-Bibliographical Survey, London: Royal Asiatic Society.
18. Edward G. Browne, A Literary History of Persia, Cambridge University Press.

**Note:** Examination scheme and mode shall be as prescribed by the Examination Branch, University of Delhi, from time to time.