

CENTRE FOR CLASSICAL KANNADA

Road Map



CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA

**CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF KARNATAKA
GULBARGA**

(Established by an Act of the Parliament in 2009)

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Centre for Classical Kannada

Road Map

[Approved by the Advisory Committee in its meeting on June 10, 2012]

1.0 Introduction

India is an abode of 1652 or so mother tongues rationalised into 122 languages. There are four categories of languages. The first category is of Scheduled Languages numbering 22, included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution and the second category is of 100 Non-Scheduled Languages. The Census of India in 2001 reports that 96.56% of the population speak Scheduled languages and the rest 3.44% speak non-scheduled languages. The third category is of the Official Language of the Union and Official Languages of the States and Union Territories. The fourth category created in the past decade is that of the Classical Languages. Four languages of the Eighth Schedule Kannada, Tamil, Telugu and Sanskrit fall into this category.

2.0 Classical Languages

The Government of India vide their Notification No.IV-14014/7/2004-NI-I, of October 12, 2004 created a new category of languages called 'classical languages' and also notified that Tamil be classified henceforth as classical language since it has the following qualities:

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a thousand years.
2. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.
3. The literary tradition is original and not borrowed from another speech community.

Further the Government of India issued a corrigendum to this Notification on October 29, 2004 and added a fourth clause which states:

4. The classical language and literature being distinct from modern there may also be a discontinuity between the classical language and its later forms or its offshoots.

Since there were demands from other languages too for similar categorization, the Government of India vide its Notification No.2-16/2004-US (Akademies), dated November 1, 2004 set up a Committee of Linguistic Experts to consider such demands for categorization of languages as classical languages and also the Government vide this Notification set out the criteria to declare a language as one of the classical languages. They are:

1. High antiquity of its early texts/recorded history over a thousand years.
2. A body of ancient literature/texts, which is considered a valuable heritage by generations of speakers.

3. The literary tradition has to be original and not borrowed from another speech community.
4. The classical language and literature could be distinct from its current form or could be discontinuous with its later forms or its offshoots (like Latin Vs. Roman, Sanskrit – Pali Vs. Prakrit and Modern Indo Aryan).

The benefits that accrue to the classical languages were listed. They are:

1. Two major international awards for scholars of eminence in Classical Indian languages are awarded annually.
2. A 'Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Languages' is set up.
3. The University Grants Commission be requested to create, to start with at least in the Central Universities, a certain number of Professional Chairs for Classical Languages for scholars of eminence in Classical Indian languages.

The Government of India vide its Notification No.IV-14014/7/2004-NI-II of November 25, 2005 decided to amend para 2 of the Notification of October 12, 2004 to be read as "High antiquity of its early texts/record history over a period of 1500-2000 years". Also the same Notification said that "Sanskrit language satisfies the above criteria and will be classified as a classical language." Later the award pattern has changed and is as follows:

1. One Life time achievement award for Indian scholar-A certificate of honor, a memento (a shawl) and onetime cash award of Rs. 5 lakh, to be presented by the President of India.
2. Two International award for Life time achievement (one each for person of Indian and non-Indian origin)- A certificate of honor, a memento (a shawl) and onetime cash award of Rs. 5 lakh, to be presented by the President of India.
3. Five Young Scholars Awards- Young scholars in the age group of 30-40 to be given a certificate of honor and a memento and onetime cash award of Rs. 1 lakh to be presented by the president of India.

2.1 Classical Kannada

Following the declaration of Tamil as a classical language, it was felt by the academic community that the wealth of literature in Kannada and Telugu also should be taken up for equally serious study to safeguard the wealth of ancient literature in the cognate Dravidian languages. Having been convinced with the high antiquity of texts and a body of ancient literature they possess, on the basis of the recommendation of the expert committee the Govt. of India declared Kannada and Telugu also as classical languages (vide Ministry of culture Notification No.2-16/2004-Academis dated October 31, 2008). Subsequently, the matter was placed before Cabinet for ex post facto approval. The cabinet in its meeting held on 8th May 2009 approved the proposal. As a consequence, the MHRD asked the University Grants Commission to take follow up action. The UGC set up a Committee to look in to the modalities for establishment of the Centres of Classical Languages. The committee suggested that instead of

professional chairs Centres of Classical languages be established in the select Central Universities.

3.0 Centre for Classical Kannada

In pursuance of this decision at the Central University of Karnataka, the Centre for Classical Language-Kannada is setup. The work of the Centre is visualised as on-going process. Initially the Centre is established for five years and further continuity depends upon the success of the model process. The Centre shall not act in isolation with the other Indian Classical Languages. The Centre shall draw human resources from within and even outside the education system by interacting with the Pandits / Scholars who are well versed with the classical languages but are not necessarily a part of mainstream education system.

Thrust Areas

Kannada is both 'classical' and 'modern' simultaneously. The Centre shall undertake training, research, creation of tools to understand and propagate classical Kannada in all the thrust areas identified for the purpose including conduct of Ph D., course and publications. The following are the thrust areas:

3.1 Linguistics

1. Kannada Historical / Diachronic Linguistics
2. Descriptive Linguistic Studies of Classical Period (including phonology, morphology, syntax, syntax-semantics-pragmatics interface of the successive classical periods).
3. Stylistics and text linguistics of the texts (of Classical Period including inscriptional texts)
4. Corpus Development for the texts of Classical Period (including inscriptional texts)
5. Grammatical Treatise of Kannada which constitute a part of technical texts (sastra granthas) of Kannada.
6. Lexicography of Classical period (both study of the traditional lexicographic works and developing modern lexicographic resources for the language of Classical Period, text specific dictionaries).
7. Glottochronology and Etymological Studies.
8. Graphology and evolution of Kannada script system.

3.2 Epigraphy & Manuscriptology

1. Karnataka Epigraphy (inscriptional studies - stone inscriptions. metal and non-metal inscriptions, veeragallu (hero stones), nisadigallu (nisadi stones) and mastigallu etc.
2. Manuscriptology of classical period (developing critical versions, interpretation and criticism Etc.)

3. Documentation and Digitalisation of Handwritten texts (manuscripts of a text, administrative correspondences, letter correspondence of important personalities or institutions (like private and religious institutions, asrams, mathas, temples. Basadis etc., which are a significant record of Kannada language pertaining to the classical period, which are not available yet for academic persuasion).
4. Unfocused texts, palm leaf manuscripts or handwritten material, of which the dating and relevance are yet to be studied.

3.3 History of Kannada Language and Karnataka in the perspective of Indian History

1. Classical texts and inscriptions as sources for political History of Karnataka and India.
2. Historiography of Kannada language
3. Historiography of Kannada literature.

3.4 Religion Studies

1. Religious poetry of Classical period
2. Religion studies- Classical Period (Based on Classical Texts, both poetic and technical texts, and also based on inscriptions)

3.5 Technical texts / sastra granthas

1. Technical texts / sastra granthas of Classical Period (excluding poetic 'exegeses' and grammatical treatise)

3.6 Classical literature and Comparative literature

1. Classical poetry and literature
2. Comparative study of texts and written documents of Kannada Classical period with the texts and written documents of any other constitutionally recognized Indian Languages (not necessarily with the classical Indian languages)
3. Literary criticism and grammatology of the literature (pertaining to the classical period of Kannada)
4. Poetic 'exegesis' in Kannada literary tradition
5. Meter studies (chandassu)

3.7 Translation

Translation of Kannada Classical texts (both literary and technical texts *shastra granthas*) and written records of Kannada, pertaining to classical period, to any other constitutionally recognized Indian languages (not necessarily to the other classical Indian languages).

4.0 Objectives

The objectives and academic functions of the Centre are to:

1. Conduct short term courses in the concerned disciplines and ensure training of future generation of scholars in the classical language for sustenance and continuity
2. Develop corpus of the texts of classical period including texts of inscriptions
3. Facilitate teaching and learning Kannada using modern equipment and evolve methods of application of information and communication technology.
4. Hold seminars / workshops / conferences etc.
5. Focus on unpublished manuscripts / inscriptions and epigraphic literature available in Oriental libraries and other repositories.
6. Publish rare written works.
7. Have a regular course leading to Ph.D.
8. Coordinate and provide a think tank in the areas of studies.
9. Provide a veritable archive for the studies in the Classical Kannada
10. Take up any other programmes / projects as suggested by the advisory committee from time to time.

5.0 Tasks

The way the scholar community organises the classical language studies in each language is different and very interesting. Every classical language is evolving and organising its own independent and need based modalities to cope up with the task of furthering research, teaching and other related activities. This is true of Greek, Arabic, Persian, Chinese, Sanskrit etc. Same is the case of our neighbouring classical languages Tamil and Telugu. Telugu, for the present is focussing on rendering the classical texts into modern readable Telugu form, teaching epigraphy and *avadhana* skill. Tamil with its good financial resources is focusing for the present on the preparation of critical editions of the classical Tamil texts, preparation of concordances of the same, teaching classical Tamil online, digitization of texts and inscriptions, creation of human resources and collaborating with the Central University of Tamil Nadu by funding an integrated Post graduate course in Classical Tamil etc.

The work on classical Kannada texts is going on for more than two and a half centuries. In this process of research, teaching and interpretation have been done during the colonial period and also in the post- independence period. The work that was carried out so far is mainly individualistic to the scholar and the institution. However with the declaration of Kannada as a classical language, the tasks undertaken by the institutions set up for the purpose, obtain the institutional status and have to go ahead according to the mandate prescribed for the purpose. All facets of language – literature, history, society, culture, knowledge etc., get uniform attention and the work done will lead to the recreation of the Kannada world.

Now once the language is given an official status as Classical Language how the scholarship should look at these texts for research and teaching. Should we continue the same kind of tasks? Though the texts remain the same the context in which they are to be discussed has changed. Sheldon Pollock (2008) while writing on classical languages debate in India writes that “...the house of Indian classical language study is not only burning, it lies almost in ashes... The great edifice of Indian Classical language study and literary scholarship has been nearly torn down. Is it possible, at this late hour, to build it up again?...India has shown itself capable of achieving pre-eminence in anything it sets its mind to.”

The CUK-CCLK is conscious of the above comment by Sheldon Pollock and other classical language scholars and within its mandate will make a sincere attempt to fulfil its objectives. The time has come to consolidate the academic gains of nearly 250 years of teaching and research into Classical Kannada and surge ahead with new research and teaching agenda. The first and foremost in the agenda is to search for new scholars who would like to take up the cause of the language and train them with appropriate tools to discover the joy of working with nuances of classical language. Teaching and learning of classics has to be made interesting and absorbing. Also the activities undertaken shall make every effort to make classical Kannada more relevant to the contemporary Kannada and society.

The roadmap is prepared keeping in mind the aims, objectives and thrust areas of the centre. Hence this roadmap is Centre specific. It is indicative of the work that it involves but not constrained by the human resources that are in place at this point of time. It includes the work done in house as well as by out sourcing. The road map will also be revised wherever and whenever needed on the basis of suggestions of the members of the Advisory Committee, the scholar community and demands on the language. The following immediate tasks are proposed to be undertaken.

5.1 Creation of Human Resources

Short term courses to train future generation of scholars in the classical language shall be conducted. Two kinds of courses are envisaged to be conducted every year.

1. Workshops: Workshop / a short term course of one week each at the first instance [may be extended to two week duration if the need is felt in the next series], on (1) Chandassu (2) palaeography and epigraphy (3) manuscriptology and textual criticism (4) lexicography (5) linguistics (6) historiography and religion studies (7) comparative literature and (8) reading and appreciation of classical Kannada texts.

Intake of each course shall be of 20 persons to be conducted at CUK as well as in different parts of Karnataka. One workshop, once in two to three months shall be conducted. The postgraduates and the registrants for doctoral work at different universities and institutions shall be the participants. Under exceptional circumstances young lecturers who do not have doctoral degree may also be admitted. These shall be conducted in collaboration with local institutions wherever necessary.

2. Winter schools: Winter schools in 'Classical Kannada Studies' of four week duration will be conducted with (1) palaeography and epigraphy (2) manuscriptology and textual criticism (3) Chandassu (4) lexicography (5) linguistics (6) historiography and religion studies (7) comparative literature and (8) reading and appreciation of classical Kannada texts as major components.

Intake of a winter school shall be 40 persons to be conducted at the CUK. One such programme shall be conducted in a year. The postgraduates and the registrants for doctoral work at different universities and institutions shall be the participants. Under exceptional circumstances young lecturers who do not have doctoral degree may also be admitted.

Emphasis in both these types of courses is on 'hands on' activity with the classical texts and not purely lecture oriented.

In addition, a pool of experts in classical Kannada studies who can impart teaching in uniform competence shall emerge.

5.2 Creation of Educational Resources

1. A Compendium of Classical Kannada Texts: This is an introductory volume with texts from the first instance of occurrence of a Kannada text till 1750 AD.

- a. It covers all the four categories of texts: literature, *shastra granthas* inscriptions and oral epics including folklore as relevant to Classical Kannada Studies. It covers all types of literary genres.
- b. Classical Kannada Samples from all categories of writings are culled out and compiled to provide a taste of the language. They are selected in such a way that they will be revealing a wealth of information too. Each text shall have full description, literary/linguistic speciality; social, political, historical and cultural information. The texts are arranged in the chronological order. The sources of the texts will be acknowledged.
- c. This volume shall give a glimpse of development of Classical Kannada through ages.
- d. This will function as reference as well as teaching and learning volume for Classical Kannada Studies at CUK, in India and abroad.

2. A Methodology Monograph: After conducting one series of workshops and one Winter School in Classical Kannada consolidating the teaching, learning, interpretation and other academic experiences a methodology shall evolve for Classical Kannada education. On the basis of it 'A Handbook to Teach and Learn Classical Kannada' shall be prepared, if possible with multimedia kit.

3. A Pedagogical Grammar and A Historical Grammar: Studies of Kannada inscriptions have been done by A N Narasimhiah 'A Grammar of the Oldest Kannada Inscriptions(6th and 7th Century)' in 1933. This thesis was later published by the University of Mysore. (1941). The research of G S Gai (1945) [6th to 10th Century], K Kushalappa Gowda (1972) [Inscriptions of Coorg,

South Canara and North Canara from 1000 AD to 1400 AD] and C Ramaswamy (1980) [10th to 14th Century inscriptions of North Karnataka] provide a linguistic analysis of inscriptional Kannada.

- a. History of Kannada language is written by R. Narasimhachar, *Kannada Kaipidi* and also *kannaa bhaasheyya sankshipta charitre* by DNS Bhat. A historical grammar of Kannada based historical method of reconstruction also has been attempted by DNS Bhat in his *Kannada bhaasheya kalpita charitre*.
- b. Grammars and dictionaries are the basic tools to read and understand the classical texts. Hence the preparation of a comprehensive historical grammar of classical Kannada on one hand and on the other, a pedagogical grammar of classical Kannada keeping in mind the teachers and learners of classical language is a priority and the need of the hour. These are important tools for the new generation of interested population to read and understand the classical texts.

5.3 Creation of Research Resources

5.3.1. Corpus of the texts of classical period including inscriptional texts: Texts:

Several hundreds of the classical Kannada texts are published and thousands remain to be edited and published. Some of the already published texts, the scholars think need to be reedited with the help of some more manuscripts. Kannada manuscripts in different forms are spread and stored in different institutions and universities in Karnataka and elsewhere. Many Institutions in Karnataka are engaged in editing and publishing them. Recently the Karnataka State Archives has also taken up editing and publication of classical Kannada texts and published 25 of them and 25 more of them are in press and soon are published. The Manuscripts Mission of the Government of India was established in February 2003, by the Ministry of Tourism and Culture, Government of India to “unearth and preserve the vast manuscript wealth of India... which covers a variety of themes, textures and aesthetics, scripts, languages, calligraphies, illuminations and illustrations... These manuscripts lie scattered across the country and beyond, in numerous institutions as well as private collections, often unattended and undocumented. The National Mission for Manuscripts aims to locate, document, preserve and render these accessible—to connect India's past with its future, its memory with its aspirations”. It also digitizes them. With the additional special grant of funds from the Government of Karnataka towards development of Kannada different Universities have under taken several works relating to Kannada which includes editing and publishing of the Classical Kannada texts. Under these circumstances the CCL- K of the CUK will immediately not embark upon this task and wait for some time to look into the results of these efforts. If there is an opportunity for it to involve in the task of these institutions, it shall join them. It is a felt need of the scholar community that a searchable online database of all the manuscripts be prepared wherein all details including the location of it is recorded.

Inscriptions: Kannada inscriptions numbering more than 20 to 25 thousand are identified and many are published since the commencement of the inscription studies. They are the store house of information on language, culture, society, history etc. It is

reported that thousands of inscriptions are copied and are with the Chief Epigraphist, Mysore for further work. The task of creation of corpus of even published inscriptions itself is a stupendous task. But the Centre for Classical Kannada intends to take it up on priority. Mere digitisation of inscription shall not suffice. It has to be augmented with more available information wherever possible along with mark-up language for processing the data. The mark-up will help the computer in collating, classifying and searching the inscription on type (mastikallu, veeragallu etc.), period (7th century, 8th century etc.), dynasty (Hoysala, Kadamba etc.), kind (stone, copperplate, etc.), place (Badami, Halmidi, etc.) of finding etc.

Classical Kannada Inscriptional Database: The preparation of it involves huge financial implications. It cannot be undertaken with the available human and financial resources of the Centre.

Phase I: Kalyana Chalukya - In the first phase it is intended to take up the inscriptions of the period of Kalyana Chalukya's. More stone inscriptions are found in this period compared to copper plates. Most of them are in Kannada. They have a combination of prose and poetry. Many of them are of literary value. According to one estimate approximately there are four thousand inscriptions of this period.

Hence a detailed proposal shall be prepared and submitted to the funding bodies for approval and funding. The database shall include all the inscriptions in the *kavi likkhita shuddha ruupa* forms.

Chalukyas of Kalyani are the last phase of the celebrated dynasty. The kings of this segment got established after Rashtrakutas and they had their capital in Kalyana now known as Basava kalyana. Kalyani Chalukyas ruled a powerful empire for almost two centuries till kalachurya dynasty subjugated them. A list of important kings belonging to this dynasty is provided here.

| | |
|------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Tailapa-2 | 973-997 A.D. |
| 2. Satyashraya Iriya Bedanga | 997-1008 A.D. |
| 3. Vikramaditya-5 | 1008-1015 A.D. |
| 4. Jayasimha-2 | 1015-1044 A.D. |
| 5. Someshvara | 1044-1068 A.D. |
| 6. Someshvara-2 | 1068-1076 A.D. |
| 7. Vikramaditya-6 | 1076-1127 A.D. |
| 8. Someshvara-3 | 1127-1139 A.D. |
| 9. Jagadekamalla-2 | 1139-1149 A.D. |
| 10. Tailapa-3 | 1149-1162 A.D. |
| 11. Someshvara-4 | 1182-1189 A.D. |

The Chalukya Kingdom was completely under the control of Kalachuris during 1162-1182 A.D., till Someshvara-4 regained control temporarily. Chalukya kingdom got dissolved by 1190 A.D., by the onslaught of Hoysalas, Kakateeyas and Sevunaas.

The important components of the inscriptional database are the actual photograph of the inscription, photograph of text on tracing paper, pdf of the printed text, text in UNICODE, word division, word by word meaning, verbatim prose rendering of the text, summary of the text in modern Kannada and details of the research etc., done about the specific inscription. The mark-up language for the database shall be so

designed that database shall have multiple searches for information retrieval. Such an inscriptional database in digital form is the need of the hour for research on various aspects of the valuable heritage. On this model inscriptional data bases for other dynasties also could be undertaken. This shall be done in phases like digitization, adding up research and other information, hyphenation, meaning component, summary etc.

Phase 2: Hoysala - In the second phase, inscriptional data base of Hoysala dynasty shall be prepared. Hoysala dynasty ruled in Karnataka in the period between 11th and 14th centuries.

5.3.2 Concordances for Some Important Texts: Computer generated concordances for some of the important texts like the following shall be produced in Unicode.

- a. Kavirajamaarga, Srivijaya, 850 A.D.
- b. *Vaddaradhane*, Shivakotyacharya, 10th century
- c. *Chavundarapurana*, Chavundaraya, 978 A.D.
- d. *Purvapurana*, Hastimallishenacharya, 1300 A.D.
- e. *Bhairaveshvarakathamansutraratnakara*, Shantalingadeshika, 1672 A.D.
- f. *Chikadevaraya Vamshavali*, Tirumalarya, 1700 A.D.

This shall lay foundation to begin with, for the preparation of word indexes, meaning indexes, synonymy and polysemy studies etc.

6.0 Research

Research will at the first instance be focused on texts, inscriptions and oral epics including folklore as relevant to Classical Kannada Studies. The areas to be covered will be the ones that are not so well covered by the scholars till now.

6.1. Interdisciplinary Studies: The classical Kannada studies have yielded fruits in the past centuries. They are of two types, core and applied. When both are compared the applied and inter-disciplinary ones are wanting. The knowledge texts are less researched for their native knowledge base. Most of the interdisciplinary studies need knowledge of two or more subjects and competence in an individual scholar which is not easily available. If this is not possible, two or more scholars of different academic disciplines have to work together to achieve the goal. Here research is not for research sake but it is aimed at filling the gaps that exist in the current research. In addition to taking up core research, the focus will be more on inter-disciplinary studies of the Classical Kannada texts which include oral epics including folklore as relevant to Classical Kannada Studies also.

6.2. Language Development Studies: A study of historical development of Kannada prose as seen in literature and inscriptions shall be undertaken.

6.3. Vocabulary Studies: Vocabulary used by different professions, *shaastra grantha*, knowledge texts, culture, names of places and persons, shall be studied which results in the preparation of *padakoosha* and *padaparyooga koosha* for all of them.

6.4. Interrelation Studies: Exploration of inter relation between Classical Kannada written texts and oral epics including folklore as relevant to Classical Kannada Studies.

6.5. Languages in Contact Studies: A historical survey/ study of the relations that have prevailed between Prakrut and Kannada, Sanskrit and Kannada, Persian / Arabic and Kannada shall be undertaken.

6.6 Translation Studies: Translating the un- translated works shall be undertaken. But it is generally found that translations move from Kannada to English easily, than from Kannada to any other constitutionally recognised language. Hence where ever it is possible, such efforts shall be made. Concurrently translation studies involving already translated texts would also be taken up.

7.0 Network of Centres of Classical Language Studies in India

The representatives of the Kannada, Tamil and Telugu Centres shall meet minimum once and maximum twice a year to take stock of activities and explore the possibilities of joint works.

In the past decades some comparative studies have been done. But they were best at that time. If need be a fresh look at such studies if they are going to lead to new insights shall be taken up.

The work on *chandassu* shall be taken first in Kannada, Tamil and Telugu. After this, comparative studies of grammars of cognate languages and their traditions shall be studied.

8.0 Dissemination of Information

8.1 Seminar

One annual seminar on 'Classical Kannada Studies' – (year) of two days will be conducted every year by inviting the scholars who have published or conducted research and published on any aspect of the thrust areas of the Centre in the previous year to share their findings. It will be done in combination with the Winter School in Classical Kannada Studies.

8.2 Website

The Centre shall have a website *kannada parampare* to disseminate information regarding its activities and also activities on classical Kannada and other classical languages. It will have announcements and also become a store house of information. This will give visibility to the work of the centre.

It is intended to obtain copyright permission from the authors of landmark research papers on classical Kannada and place them at the site for wider use by the research community.

8.3 Awareness Programme

There is a need for spreading awareness about the rich heritage of Classical Kannada among the younger generation. Necessary steps to create the same throughout the country shall be initiated. 12

9.0 Publications

The centre focuses more on e-publications to begin with. In order to do so many scholars have edited the texts are awaiting the publication of their work. Such scholars shall be approached to lend their work to CUK for e-publication.

As and when possible, would like to have multimedia editions of Classical Kannada texts and their oral rendering.

10.0 Advisory Committee

Chairperson

1. Vice Chancellor, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

One UGC nominee as Member

2. Prof. U R Ananthamurthy, Jnanpith Awardee and Former VC, MG University, Kottayam

Two outside Experts as Members

3. Prof. A. Murigeppa, Former VC, Kannada University, Hampi
4. Prof. Siddhalingaiah, Chairperson, Kannada Pustaka Pradhikara, Bangalore

Three Internal Members from the Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

5. Prof. S. Chandrashekar, Pro Vice Chancellor
6. Prof. N. Nagaraju, Dean, School of Humanities and Languages
7. Dr. Vikram Visaji, Associate Professor, Department of Kannada

Member Secretary, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

8. Prof. B. Mallikarjun, Professor and Director, Centre for Classical Kannada

**For further details contact
classicalkannada@gmail.com**

Central University of Karnataka

The Central University of Karnataka was established in 2009 by an Act of Parliament with jurisdiction all over Karnataka with a mandate to address the concerns of equity and access. Among the prime objectives of the CUK are sincere attempts to disseminate and advance knowledge by providing instructional and research facilities and to pay special attention to the improvement of the social and economic conditions as well as the welfare of the people, making contributions towards their intellectual and academic growth.

Centre for Classical Language - Kannada

The Central University of Karnataka through the Statute 45 [Section 26 (k) of the Act], after receiving the assent of the Visitor to the statute vide letter No.F.42-26/2009-Desk(U) of April 19, 2011 from the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development New Delhi has established the Centre for Classical Language – Kannada.

The Centre is established for undertaking - research on various aspects of Classical Kannada, to conduct short term courses and also to train future generation of scholars for sustenance and continuity. Also there shall be a full-time regular course leading for Ph. D programme.

The work of the Centre is envisaged in a continuous research mode.