

Mrinal's Research Methodology Studio

FOR HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

User Manual

From choosing a topic to the viva: MA dissertations, PhD synopses and theses, and research papers in History and Philosophy

Version 1.0
Made on behalf of AANK_A Creative Line
Planning and content: Dr Mrinal Jyoti Goswami

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This manual explains how to use Mrinal's Research Methodology Studio for History and Philosophy, Version 1.0: opening and installing the studio, keys, projects and university formats, the research proposal, writing chapters, sources and archival references, the literature search, theory and learning, fieldwork and oral history, the history and philosophy tools, data and their analysis, checks and supervisor review, submitting, preparing for the viva, and keeping your work safe.

The pictures are taken from the two sample projects that come with the studio, an MA History dissertation and a PhD synopsis in Philosophy. The archival references, people, institutions and data in them are made up for the example.

The studio guides you; it never writes your research for you.

Mrinal's Research Methodology Studio
Version 1.0 · User Manual
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Boxes used in this manual

Quick start
The task in brief.

Remember
A rule or a tip.

Take care
Something that could cost you your work or your key.

Chapter 1

What the studio does

Mrinal's Research Methodology Studio for History and Philosophy is a workbook for research, from the first idea to the viva. It is made for students of History (including the history of Assam and the Northeast, archaeology, historiography and oral history) and of Philosophy (Indian and Western traditions, ethics, logic, epistemology, metaphysics, aesthetics and the philosophy of religion) who write an MA dissertation, for PhD scholars, and for the teachers who guide them. It works in a browser on a phone or a computer, and also without the internet once it is installed.

> **Remember**
>
> The studio does not write for you. It shows what each part must contain, keeps the parts consistent with one another, checks what is missing, and helps you keep exact references. The research, the reading of sources and texts, the arguments and every sentence are yours.

Two disciplines

A project belongs to **History** or to **Philosophy**, and the examples, lists, theories, tools and default citation style follow it. History starts on Chicago notes and bibliography (footnotes); Philosophy starts on Chicago author–date. Either can be changed at any time.

What you find inside

- **Proposal and synopsis** in eleven guided steps: basic details, topic and title, problem, review of literature and gap, theoretical framework, questions and hypotheses, objectives, methodology, alignment matrix, scope and ethics, chapters and work plan.
- **Theory library** of 161 theories in 12 families: the philosophy and theory of history, schools of historical writing, colonialism and nationalism, debates in Indian and regional history, gender, environment, memory and material culture; classical Indian philosophy, modern Indian thought, Western philosophy from the Greeks to the present, ethics and political philosophy, knowledge, mind, language, science and religion, and emerging philosophy (2020–2026). Each card gives its date, original works and how to use it in a study.
- **Sources**: a bibliography with types for manuscripts (puthis, buranjis and caritas), archival records, inscriptions, copper plates and coins, Acts, regulations and treaties, performances and broadcasts; footnotes; reading notes; search links for Shodhganga, JSTOR, PhilPapers, the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, Abhilekh Patal and others; and a list of archives and libraries for Assam, India and the world.
- **History and philosophy tools**: an archive log, a manuscript and inscription sheet, a chronology, an oral history release form, an ethics checklist, a field diary, a truth-table checker, a syllogism checker, a list of fallacies with the Nyaya hetvabhasas, and a Gantt chart; and a converter of Saka, Bhaskarabda and CE years.

- **Fieldwork**: a source description and criticism sheet (History) or an argument reconstruction sheet (Philosophy), oral history interview guides, observation sheets for sites, rituals and performances, consent and release forms, field notes and interview transcripts.
- **Writing**: chapters on A4-like pages in the formats of the universities of Assam, with footnotes, citations in Chicago (notes and bibliography or author–date), APA 7, MLA 9 and Harvard, and Word and PDF files.
- **Data, when a study has numbers**: census, revenue, price or wage series, and surveys of memory or of philosophical intuitions, with SPSS-style tests, growth rates, inequality and agreement between coders.
- **Learning**: a glossary of 351 terms, 32 research methods, 42 objects of study, 16 classic models, research directions, flashcards, quizzes, seven practice sets, 21 viva questions and an integrity page.

Quick start

1. Open the studio link in Chrome, Edge or Safari, on a phone or a computer.
2. Look round the sample projects: every screen can be seen without a key.
3. Buy a key; it is activated as soon as the payment succeeds.
4. Start your own project with Projects → New project.

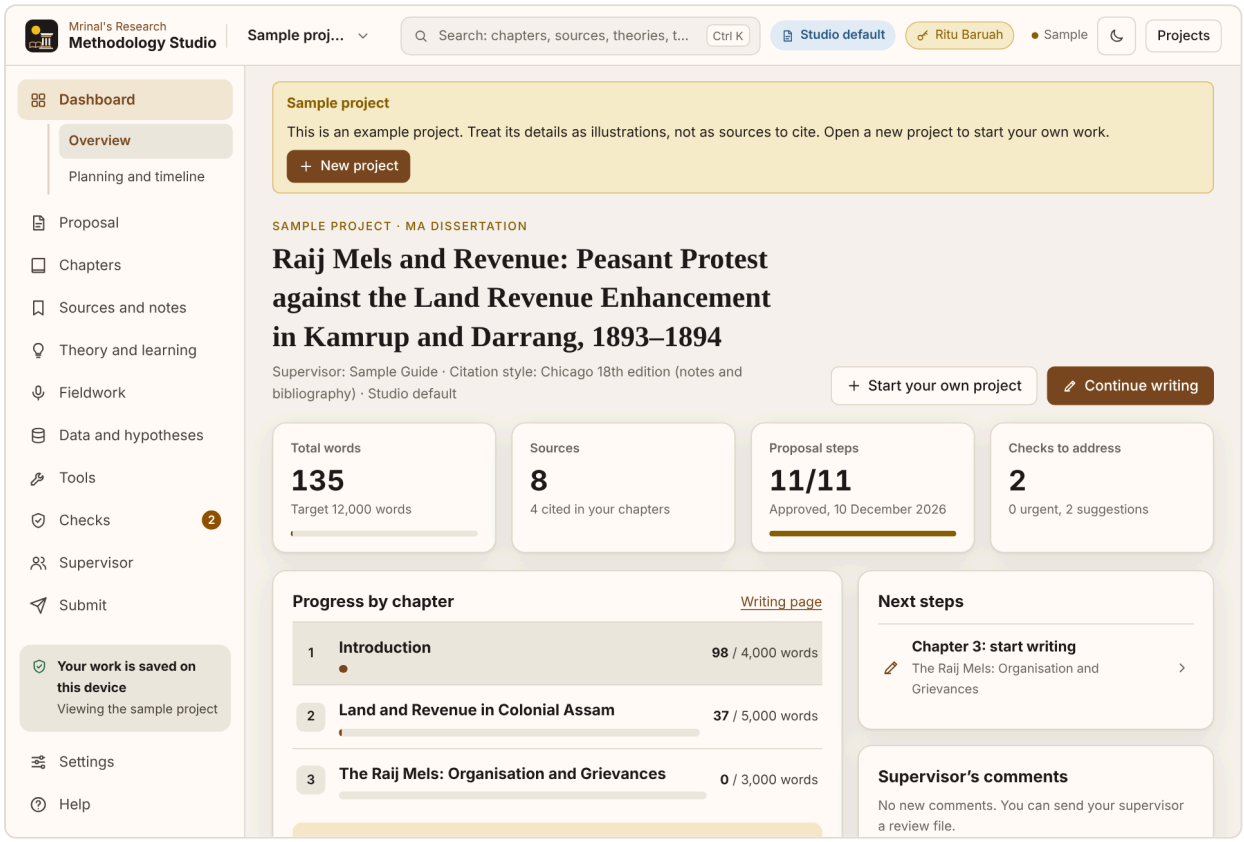


Figure 1.1: The dashboard of the sample MA History dissertation

Chapter 2

Opening the studio, the preview and your key

Opening and installing

Open **https://research.aank.org/history-philosophy/** in Chrome, Edge or Safari. On an Android phone, tap the ⋮ menu and choose **Install app** or **Add to Home screen**; on an iPhone, tap **Share** and then **Add to Home Screen**. On a computer, click the install icon at the right end of the address bar. The studio then opens in its own window, like an app, and works without the internet.

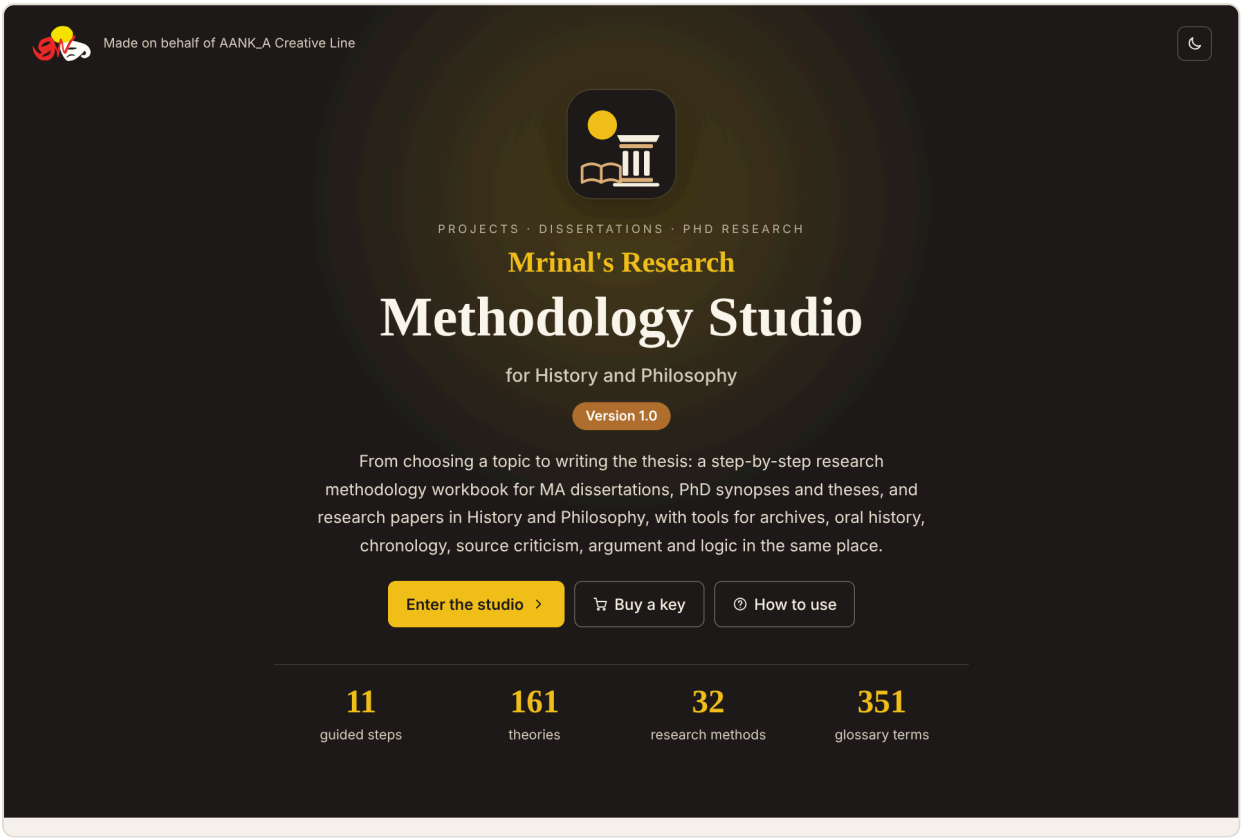


Figure 2.1: The opening page

The free preview

Without a key the studio opens as a preview. You can look at every screen of the two sample projects (an MA History dissertation on the raij mels, the peasant protests against the land revenue enhancement in Kamrup and Darrang in 1893–1894, and a PhD synopsis in Philosophy on the Nyaya theory of testimony and the contemporary debate on epistemic dependence), change the university format and the citation style, and see the results. You cannot type, save or export in the preview. Three demonstrations work on built-in material: citation styles, university formats and reading a sample scan.

> **Remember**
>
> The sample projects are examples to explore. Their archival references and data are made up for the example; do not cite their details.

Plans and prices

Student key	Price
3 months, one device	₹109
1 year, one device (fits an MA dissertation)	₹399
Each extra device (up to 3 devices in all)	₹33

A one-year key fits an MA dissertation from the proposal to the viva. A PhD scholar can renew the same key each year.

Buying a key

1. Tap **Buy a key** and choose a plan and the number of devices.
2. Type your name (it appears on the key), your WhatsApp number and email.
3. Pay online by UPI, debit or credit card, or net banking. The secure window of the payment partner, Cashfree, opens inside the studio.
4. When the payment succeeds, the key is made and activated on this device at once. Copy the key and keep it in a safe place.

If online payment is not available, the studio shows a UPI address: pay, then send your name, WhatsApp number and the UTR number. The key then comes by WhatsApp or email, usually within 24 hours. Paste it under **Projects → Licence key** and tap **Activate**.

> **Take care**
>
> The key is yours alone. If you give it to others, the devices on it are used up. Keep a copy of the key in a safe place.

Activating, devices and renewal

- Each device is activated once, with the internet. After that the key works offline until its expiry date; there is no automatic sign-out. When you are online, the studio quietly checks the key now and then to bring in a renewal.
- To move to a new phone or computer, open **Projects → Licence key → My devices**, remove the old device and activate the key on the new one. You can remove devices up to 2 times in 30 days.
- Before the key runs out, tap **Renew** and pay. The same key is extended; you do not need a new one, and you can add devices when you renew.

- If the key runs out, nothing is deleted: you can still open your work and export Word files and backups. Renew to edit again.

Kinds of key

The kind of key is shown after the name on the key.

Kind	What it is
Student	The ordinary key, in the student's own name.
Supervisor	For a research supervisor or teacher, for one year on two devices.
Institution	Keys bought together by a college, a university or a department, for one year.
Review	A short key for a reviewer, valid for seven days.

For supervisor and institution keys, write to mrinal.goswami2026@gmail.com.

If the key does not work

Message	What to do
This key is not valid.	Copy the whole key again, from GS2. to the last character, and paste it again.
This key was issued for a different studio.	Keys for the other studios (Assamese, English, Bengali, Social Sciences, Commerce) do not work here, and keys for this studio do not work there.
Could not connect to the internet.	Activation needs the internet once. Connect and tap Activate again.
The key could not be saved in this browser.	You are probably in a private or incognito window. Open the studio in a normal window.
The date on this device seems to be wrong.	Correct the date and time on the device and open the studio again.

Chapter 3

The parts of the screen

On a computer, the list of sections is on the left and the work area on the right. Each section opens its pages below its name.

Section	What it holds
Dashboard	Overview of the project, and Planning and timeline
Proposal	The eleven steps with guidance, and the proposal document
Chapters	The writing page and the writing guide
Sources and notes	Bibliography and citations, reading notes, literature search and choosing a journal
Theory and learning	Glossary, theory library, research directions, methods, objects of study, flashcards, quizzes, practice, viva and integrity
Fieldwork	Field notes and codes, data collection tools and interview transcripts
Data and hypotheses	Data and variables, Analyse, Test the hypotheses, and Output and export
Tools	Helpers, charts and models; history and philosophy tools; text analysis; text from a scan; Saka, Bhaskarabda and CE
Checks	Automatic checks, the logic map and checklists
Supervisor	Review files and your supervisor’s comments
Submit	The Word and PDF files of the whole work

The top bar

- **Project name**: tap it to switch to another project.
- **Search (Ctrl K)**: finds chapters, sources, theories, glossary terms and tools. Use the arrow keys and Enter, or tap a result.
- **Format chip**: the university format of the project; tap it to open Settings.
- **Save status**: Saved, Saving, Not saved, or Sample when a sample project is open.
- **Lock button**: appears when the project is locked with a password; it closes the project at once (chapter 19).
- **Moon or sun**: the dark or the light theme.
- **Projects**: licence key, your projects, the sample projects, backups, Help, feedback and the start page.

On a phone

On a phone, the main sections are buttons at the bottom of the screen; **More** opens the full list. Tables scroll sideways; turn the phone sideways for wide tables.

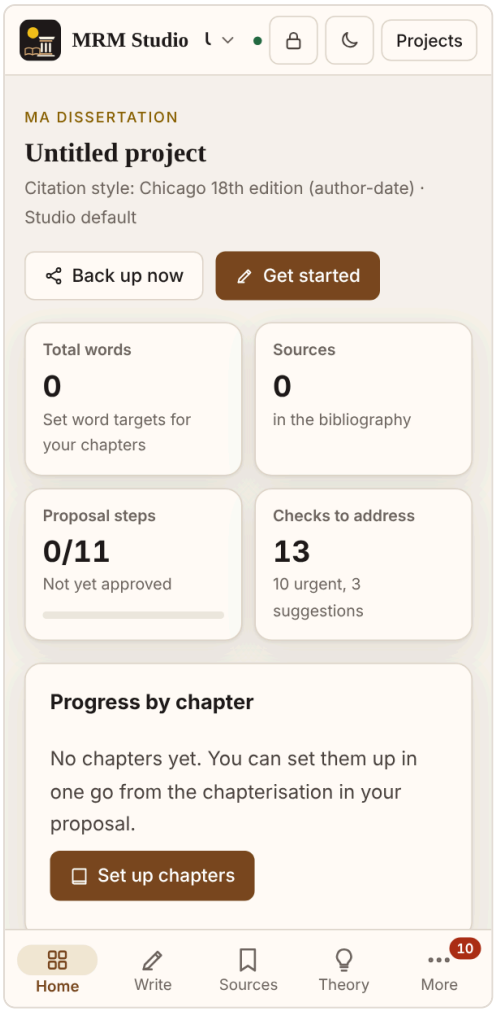


Figure 3.1: The studio on a phone

Chapter 4

The dashboard and planning

Dashboard → Overview shows the title, the type of work, the format and the style; the total words against the target; the number of sources and how many are cited; how many proposal steps are complete; the checks to address; progress chapter by chapter; the next steps; and your supervisor's latest comments. When the last backup is more than 7 days old, the dashboard reminds you.

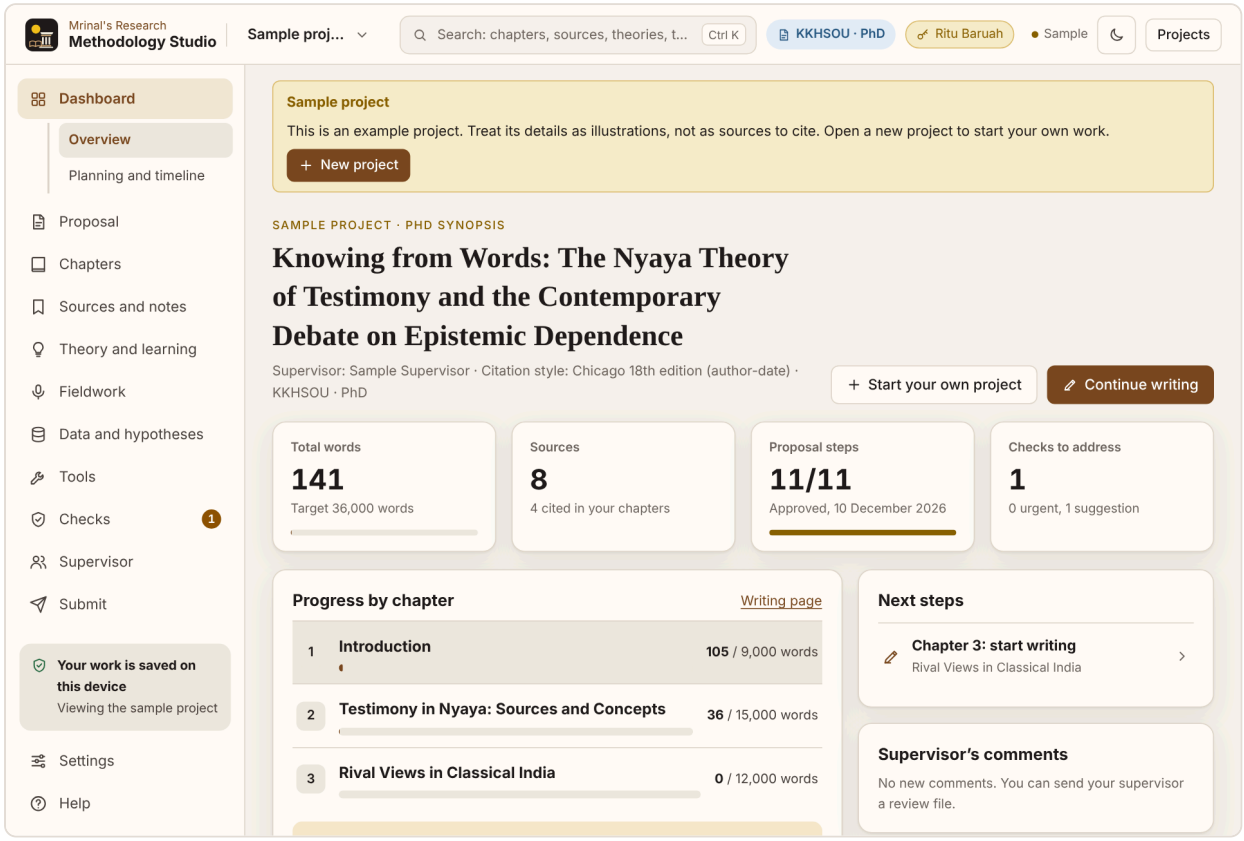


Figure 4.1: The dashboard of the sample PhD synopsis in Philosophy

Planning and timeline

Dashboard → Planning and timeline: type the date the work began and tap **Make a model timeline**. For an MA dissertation the model runs over six months: the topic and the guide, the proposal, finding the archives, editions or narrators and getting permissions, archival work, fieldwork or close reading, drafting the main chapters, the introduction, conclusion and abstract, formatting and the similarity check, submission and the viva. For a PhD it follows the UGC Regulations, 2022, with a six-monthly progress report. Change any date, tick tasks when they are done, and download a **Calendar file (.ics)** for reminders on your phone or computer.

The other tabs make a six-monthly progress report as a Word file (the project's figures go in by themselves), keep a list of your publications, and outline the pre-submission seminar and how to turn a chapter into a paper.

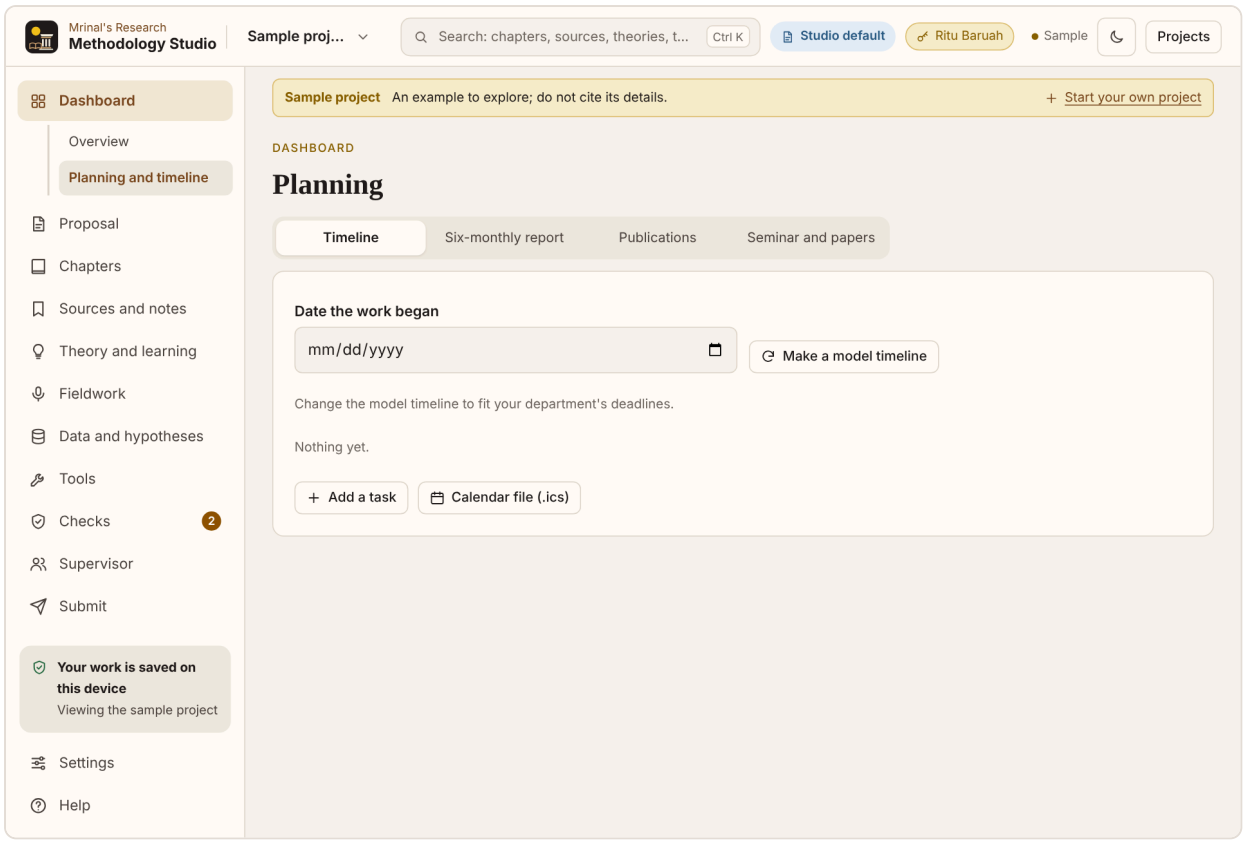


Figure 4.2: Planning and timeline

Remember

Your university’s own calendar and rules come first. Change the model timeline to match them.

Chapter 5

Projects, university formats and settings

A new project

1. Open **Projects** → **New project**.
2. Choose the discipline: **History** or **Philosophy**. Lists, examples, theories and tools then follow that discipline.
3. Choose the type of work: BA project or dissertation (four-year degree), MA dissertation, PhD synopsis, PhD thesis, or research or seminar paper.
4. In the basic details, type your name, the guide, the department, the institution and the session.

Each project is saved separately in **My projects**: rename, copy or delete a project there. Opening one does not delete the others.

University format

In **Settings** (or the format chip in the top bar), choose the format of your university. The studio follows its page size, fonts, spacing, margins, chapter numbers, page numbers and preliminary pages in the Word and PDF files, and on the A4 pages of the writing page.

Format	Main rules
Studio default format	Not any university's rules: a clean A4 layout to start with. Find out the rules of your university or department and adjust the format to match.
Cotton University, Department of History · PhD	Times New Roman 12, footnotes 10; 1.5 line spacing, footnotes single-spaced; margins of 3 cm on all sides; at most 90,000 words; quotations of 45 words or more indented as a separate paragraph; the department's own footnote style (the first note in full, later notes as short title, year and page); a blue cover with white letters and the emblem
PhD formats	Gauhati University, Dibrugarh University, Tezpur University, Assam University (Silchar), KKHSOU, Bhattadev University and Rabindranath Tagore University (Hojai)
Dibrugarh University · undergraduate dissertation	A4, Times New Roman 12, double spacing; the guide certifies originality and the head of the department countersigns
Your own format	Every setting can be changed and is saved with the project

Check with your department

Each format follows the university's published guidelines, with the date it was checked and the source shown in Settings; the Cotton University history format was checked on 15 November 2026. Where a guideline is silent (for example on page numbers), the studio marks the setting as not specified. KKHSOU's published rules for MA dissertations do not cover History or Philosophy, so no MA format is given for them: use the studio default and set your department's rules.

Citation style

A History project starts on **Chicago 18th edition, notes and bibliography**: citations become footnotes, and the bibliography lists the sources. A Philosophy project starts on **Chicago author–date**, with (Matilal 1990, 25) in the text and a reference list. You can change to APA 7th edition, MLA 9th edition or Harvard (Cite Them Right) at any time in Settings, in the bibliography or on the writing page; every citation and the list change with it.

Other settings

- **Research proposal**: mark the proposal as approved; its steps then become read-only. **Unlock to change** opens them again, and **Make the current proposal the new approved version** records a revised approval.
- **Project**: the discipline and the type of work.
- **Appearance**: same as the device, light or dark.
- **Lock and security** and **Saving and backup**: see chapter 19.

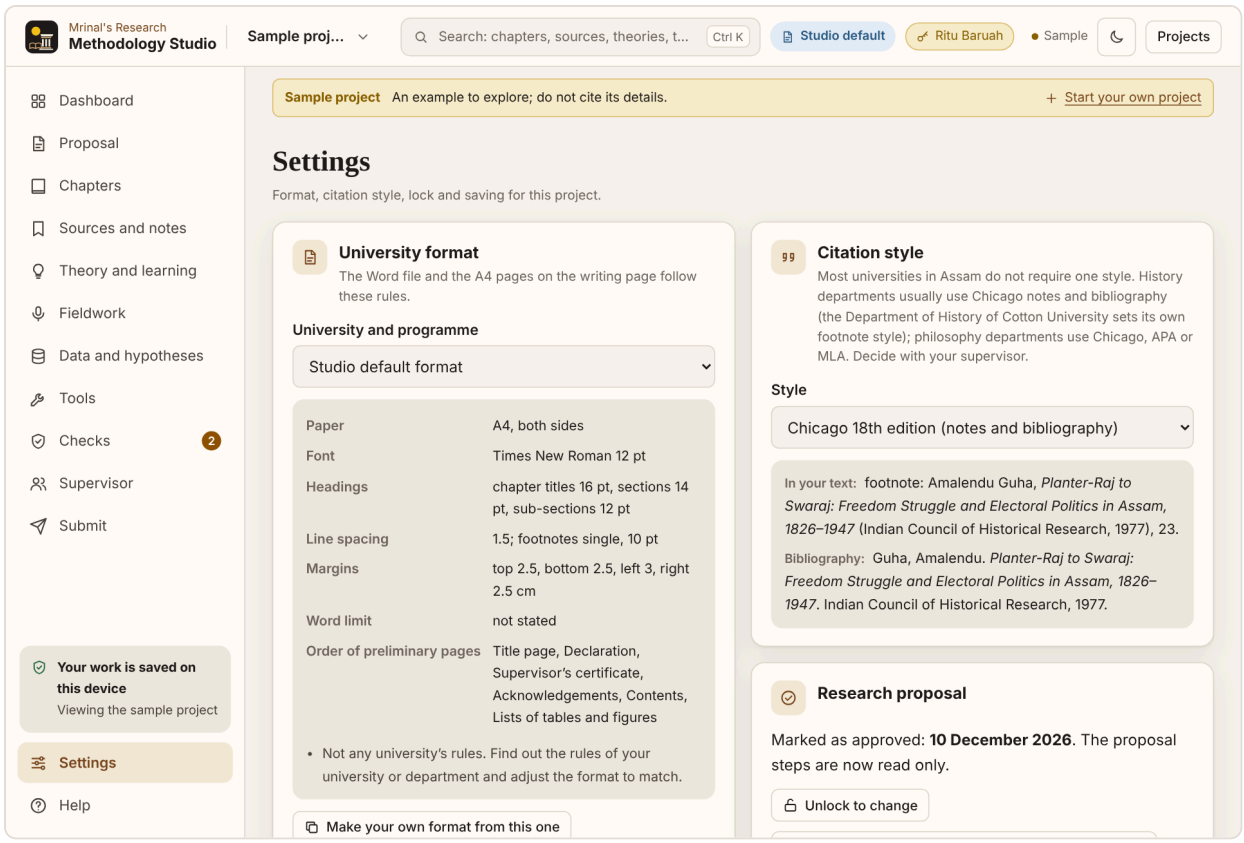


Figure 5.1: Settings: format, citation style and the approved proposal

Chapter 6

The research proposal

Open **Proposal** → **Steps and guidance** and work through the eleven steps. Each step explains what is needed, gives examples from History and Philosophy, and has fields to fill in. A tick appears when a step is complete.

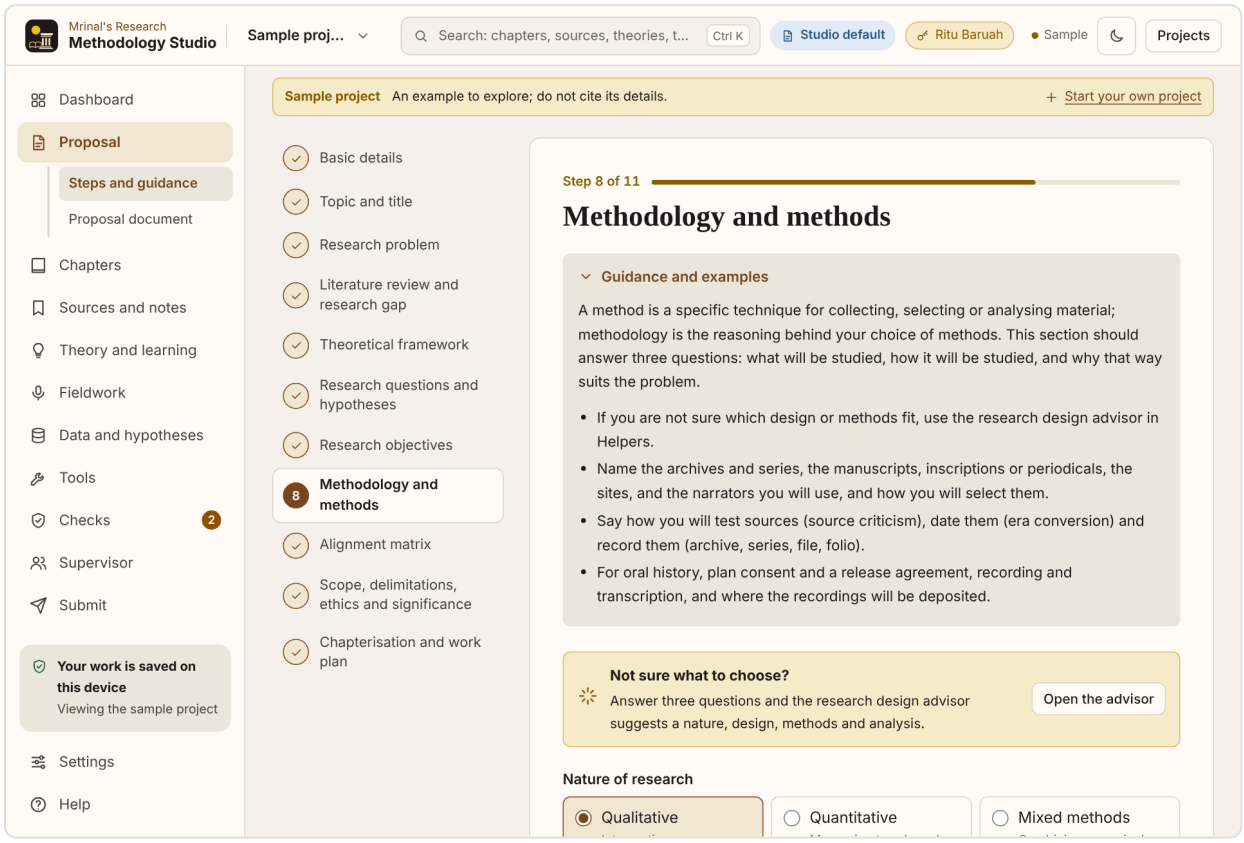


Figure 6.1: A step of the proposal, with guidance and examples

Some steps in more detail

- **Topic and title**: choose the object of study, for example a period or region (early, medieval, colonial India; Assam and the Northeast), a theme (agrarian, religious, gender or environmental history), a body of sources (an archive, manuscripts and buranjis, a site, oral traditions), a school of Indian or Western philosophy, or a field of philosophy. The title builder joins what you study, which aspect, the place and the period, for example “Raij Mels and Revenue: Peasant Protest against the Land Revenue Enhancement in Kamrup and Darrang, 1893–1894”.
- **Research problem**: the background, the statement of the problem, and a check of seven features of a good problem (clarity, focus, researchability, feasibility, significance, originality and ethics).
- **Literature review and research gap**: each study with its argument, sources or texts, method and limits; how the review is organised (by theme, by period, by historiographical school or by philosophical position); the kind of gap and the gap in one sentence.

- **Theoretical framework**: one or two theories or frameworks from the library, or one of the three design alternatives for studies without a single theory: a source-led historical narrative, a critical exposition of a text or thinker, or a dialogue between positions.
- **Questions and hypotheses**: most historical and philosophical studies need research questions, not hypotheses. When a study does test a claim (for example with a revenue series or a survey of intuitions), each hypothesis is written as H_0 and H_1 with the test.
- **Objectives**: one for each question, beginning with "To" and a verb that can be checked; the verb chips say what each verb commits you to.
- **Methodology**: nature, design (for example historical narrative and explanation, microhistory, historiographical study, oral history project, critical exposition, conceptual study, normative argument or comparative philosophy), approach, methods, sources or texts, selection, and the methods of analysis (source criticism, chronology, discourse analysis, hermeneutic interpretation, argument evaluation, conceptual analysis, formal logic and others).
- **Scope and ethics**: 22 ethical points, among them consent and the oral history release agreement, painful memories, older narrators, community and custodian permission, respect for sacred texts, objects and places, archive rules, restricted records, fairness to living persons and families, fair representation of traditions and thinkers, copyright and the disclosure of AI use.

The design advisor

Not sure which design to use? In **Tools** → **Helpers** → **Design advisor**, answer three questions: what lies at the centre of your question (for example events and their causes, an institution or community over time, a body of sources, memories, a site or object, how historians have written about a subject, numerical trends, the life of a person or the thought of a philosopher, a concept, an argument, an applied ethical issue, experience, people's intuitions, a comparison, or a review), what your main sources are, and whether anything is sensitive (painful memories, caste, religion or community origins, sacred texts and places, restricted records, living persons, or a survey). The advisor suggests the nature of research, design, approach, theories, methods, analysis and ethics, with the reasons and the safeguards, and can put them into your proposal. When your study applies one theory (for example history from below, or Rawls's justice as fairness), choose that option and the theory: you get a plan in six phases.

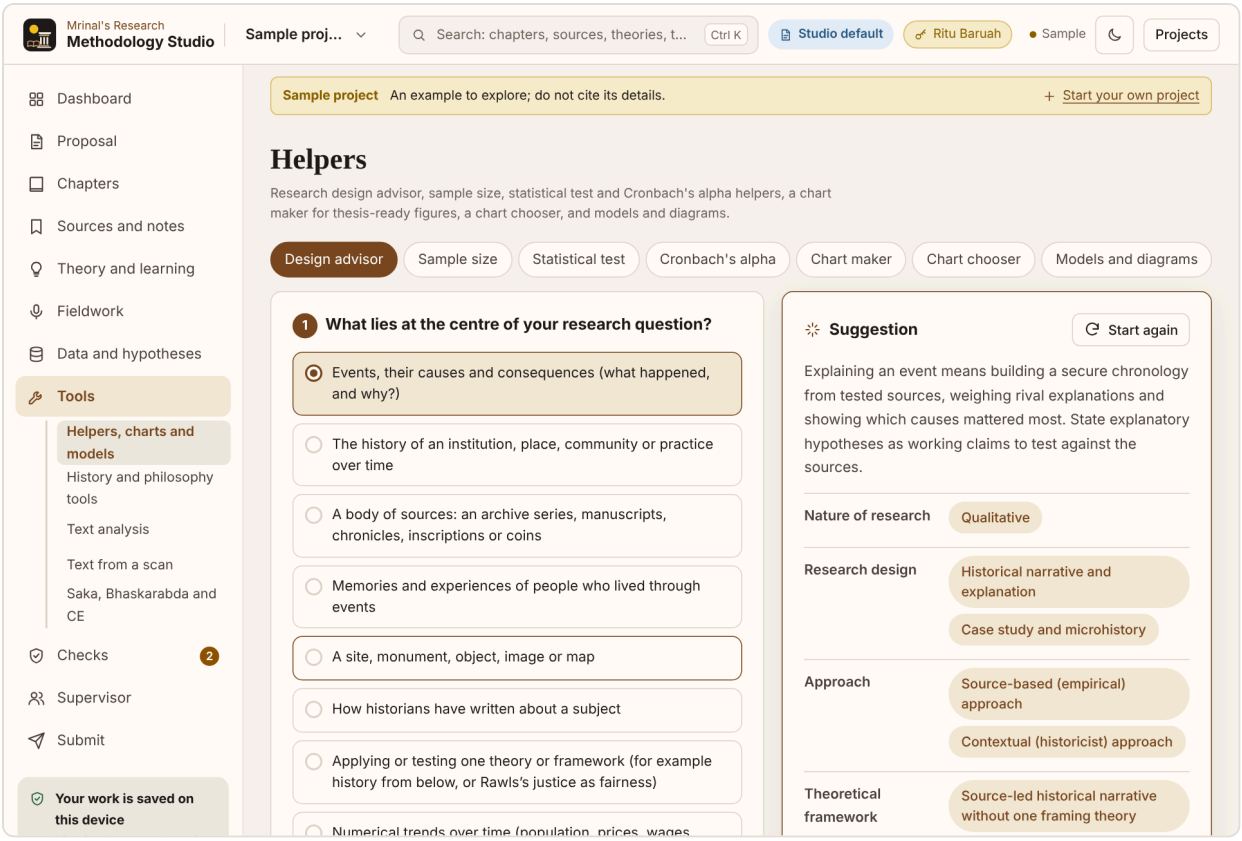


Figure 6.2: The design advisor for a study of events and their causes

The proposal document

Proposal → Proposal document puts the steps together as a synopsis. **Copy** it, take it as a **Word (.docx)** file, or **Print or PDF**. The alignment matrix and the work plan can be included.

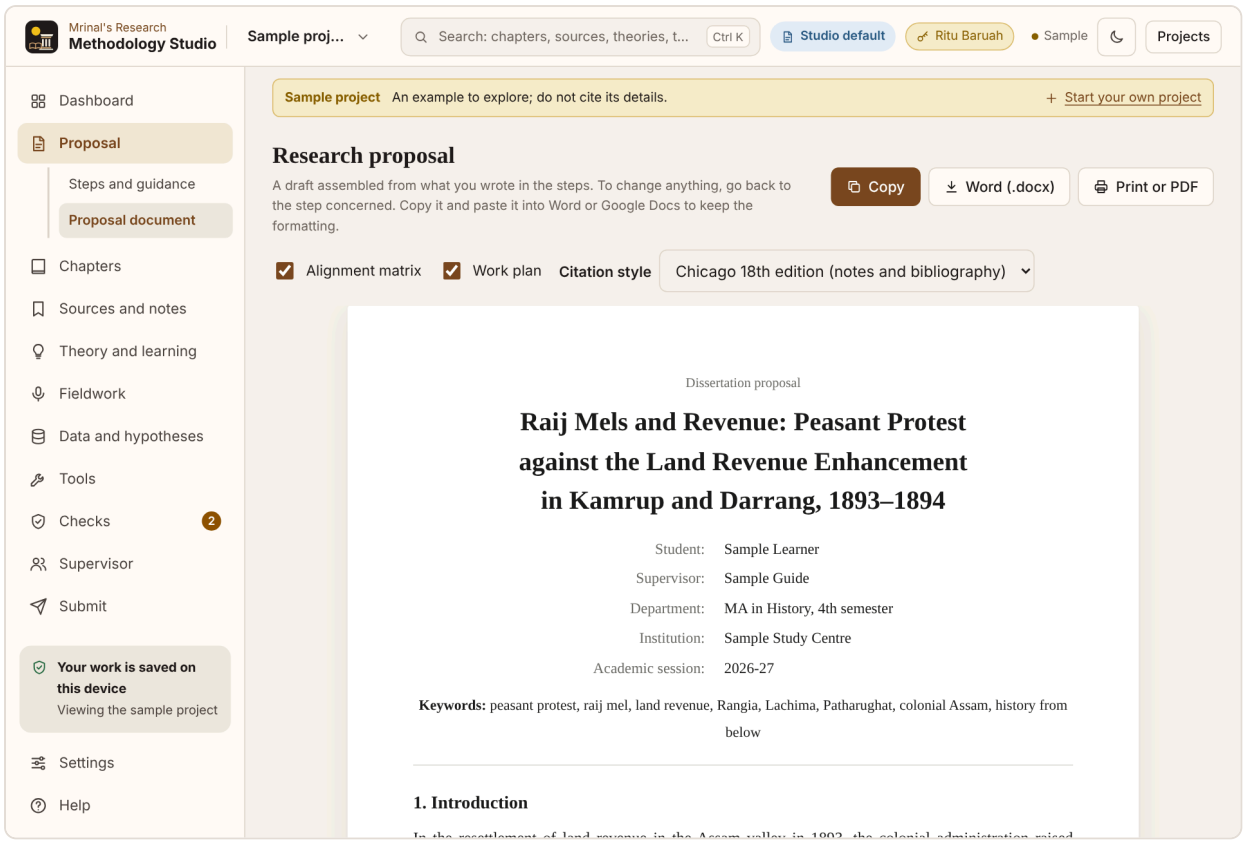


Figure 6.3: The synopsis of the sample project

Chapter 7

Writing chapters

Chapters → Writing page holds the whole dissertation or thesis on A4-like pages in your university format: margins, fonts, spacing, footnotes and chapter headings as they will appear in the Word file.

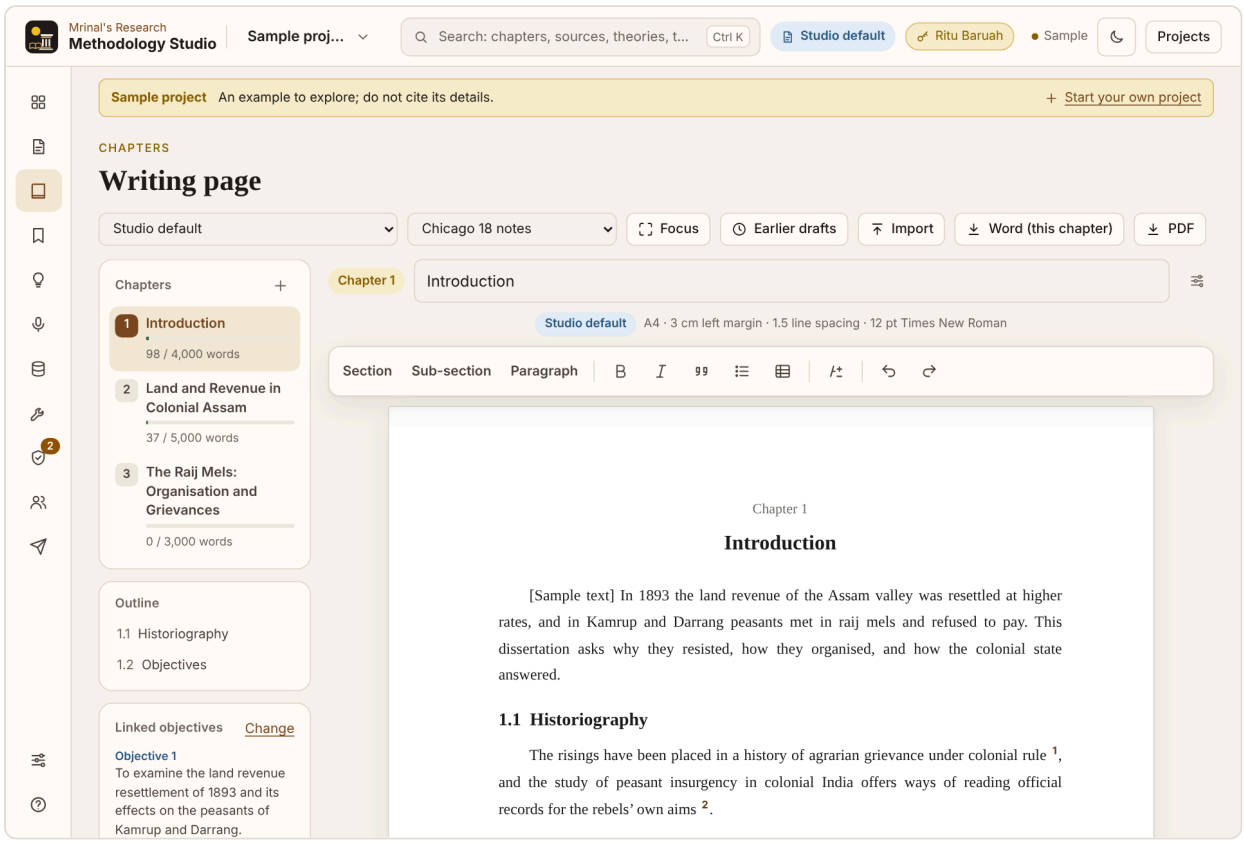


Figure 7.1: The writing page with footnotes in Chicago notes and bibliography

Setting up the chapters

- The plus sign above the chapter list adds a chapter.
- If your proposal has a chapter plan, tap **From the chapterisation in your proposal** the first time: the chapters are made with those titles. If the proposal is not marked as approved, the studio asks first.
- **Chapter settings** (the button beside the chapter title) holds the title, the word target, the chapter summary and the objectives the chapter answers. The summaries can later be put together for the abstract.

Writing

- **Section**, **Sub-section** and **Paragraph** set the level of a heading. Numbers such as 3.1 and 3.1.1 are added by themselves when numbering is on.
- The toolbar also has bold, italic, block quotation, list, table, footnote, undo and redo.
- Your browser underlines spelling mistakes as you type. Words in Assamese, Sanskrit or Persian in roman letters will be marked; ignore those marks.

> **Remember**
>
> Work on the writing page is saved as you type. When the top bar says Saved, your work is safe on this device.

Citations and footnotes

1. Put the cursor where the citation goes and tap **Add a citation**.
2. Search for the source, give the page or folio, and tick **Author's name inside the sentence** if the author is named in your sentence. The window shows how the citation will read.
3. Tap **Insert**. The citation sits in the text as a marker and changes by itself when you change the style. Click it to change or remove it.

If the source is not in your bibliography yet, add it from the same window. In Chicago notes and bibliography, citations become footnotes: the first note gives the source in full and later notes a short form. The footnote button adds a footnote of your own for comments and explanations.

Help while writing

- **Focus**: shows the page alone.
- **Earlier drafts**: the chapter as it was on an earlier day; look at it or bring it back.
- **Import**: brings in an earlier Word or PDF file (chapter 8).
- **Word (this chapter)** and **PDF**: the open chapter as a file.
- **Checks**: problems in this chapter: a citation whose source is missing, an empty footnote, a long quotation, a repeated heading, a chapter not linked to an objective, words over the target, or a title changed from the proposal.
- **Notes**: your reading notes, ready to insert with their citation.
- **Comments**: your supervisor's comments on this chapter.

The writing guide

Chapters → Writing guide follows either the dissertation structure of the humanities (History: introduction with the problem, historiography, sources and method; background; thematic or chronological chapters; conclusion. Philosophy: introduction with the problem, thesis and method; exposition of the position; critical analysis; objections and replies; comparison or construction; conclusion) or the paper structure with data (for quantitative history, oral history projects with surveys and experimental philosophy). For each section it lists what must be included, a paragraph plan, sentence starters with [ ] blanks and the common mistakes, with a draft box and a word target.

The abstract checker

Under the abstract, the checker looks at the length (usually 150 to 300 words; follow your department), the keywords (3 to 6), and whether the abstract states the aim, names the sources, texts or method, names the period, place, tradition or texts studied, states the main argument or findings and ends with

the significance or contribution, without citations. For a seminar or conference abstract, check the length the call for papers allows.

Chapter 8

Bringing in Word and PDF files

If you have already written part of your work in Word, tap **Import** on the writing page and choose **Bring in from a file**.

- **Word (.docx)**: Heading 1 starts a new chapter; Heading 2 and Heading 3 become sections. Italics, bold, tables and footnotes come along.
- **PDF with text**: the whole file comes in as one chapter. Text from a PDF may have wrong line breaks; check it after it comes in. A PDF made of pictures has no text: use Text from a scan (chapter 14).
- Choose **Add as a new chapter** or **Add at the end of the current chapter**.
- Typed citations such as (Guha 1977, 45) that match your bibliography can be turned into citation markers; you confirm each one. The others stay as typed.

> **Remember**
>
> Old .doc files cannot be opened. Open the file in Word, use Save As and save it as .docx.

Chapter 9

Sources, bibliography and reading notes

Adding a source

1. Open **Sources and notes → Bibliography and citations**.
2. Give a DOI or ISBN and tap **Fetch details**: the details come from Crossref or Open Library. Check them before you add the source.
3. Or choose the type of source and fill in the fields. Write each name as Surname, Given name and separate several names with a semicolon. Put an organisation whose name contains a comma inside braces.
4. Check the preview and tap **Add to bibliography**.

Besides books, edited volumes, chapters, journal articles, newspaper articles, theses, conference papers, reports, web pages and videos, there are source types for historical and philosophical research. The examples below are in Chicago notes and bibliography; [ ] marks what you fill in.

Source type	In Chicago (example)
Manuscript (puthi, buranji, carita)	[Scribe]. [Title of the manuscript]. Manuscript, Collection of [name] Sattra, [Place], [Saka year], fols. [12a–14b].
Archival record (file, proceedings, register)	Office of the Commissioner of Assam. [Description of the record]. Record, Assam State Archives, Assam Commissioner Files, File No. [number], Guwahati, [Year].
Inscription, copper plate or coin	[Issuer]. [Name of the inscription]. Inscription, [Edition or collection], [Find-spot], [Saka year or c. date], [lines or plates].
Act, regulation or treaty	Government of India. Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. Regulation V of 1873, 1873.
Performance (bhaona, play, song)	[Group or performer]. [Name of the performance]. Performance, [Festival or occasion], [Place], [Year].

Older issues of periodicals go under **Magazine or periodical**, radio and television programmes under **Radio or TV programme**, and letters and other unpublished papers under **Unpublished manuscript or archival item**. **Import (RIS, BibTeX)** brings in a list from Zotero, Mendeley or a database; **RIS** and **BibTeX** export it.

The bibliography

The list follows the chosen style. **Copy** it, take it as a **Word (.docx)** file or **Print or PDF**. Many history departments divide the bibliography into primary sources (archival, manuscript, printed and oral) and secondary works; arrange the Word file as your department asks. The **Informants and interviews** tab

keeps the people you interviewed, with the right way to cite them in each style. Use codes for narrators who asked to remain anonymous.

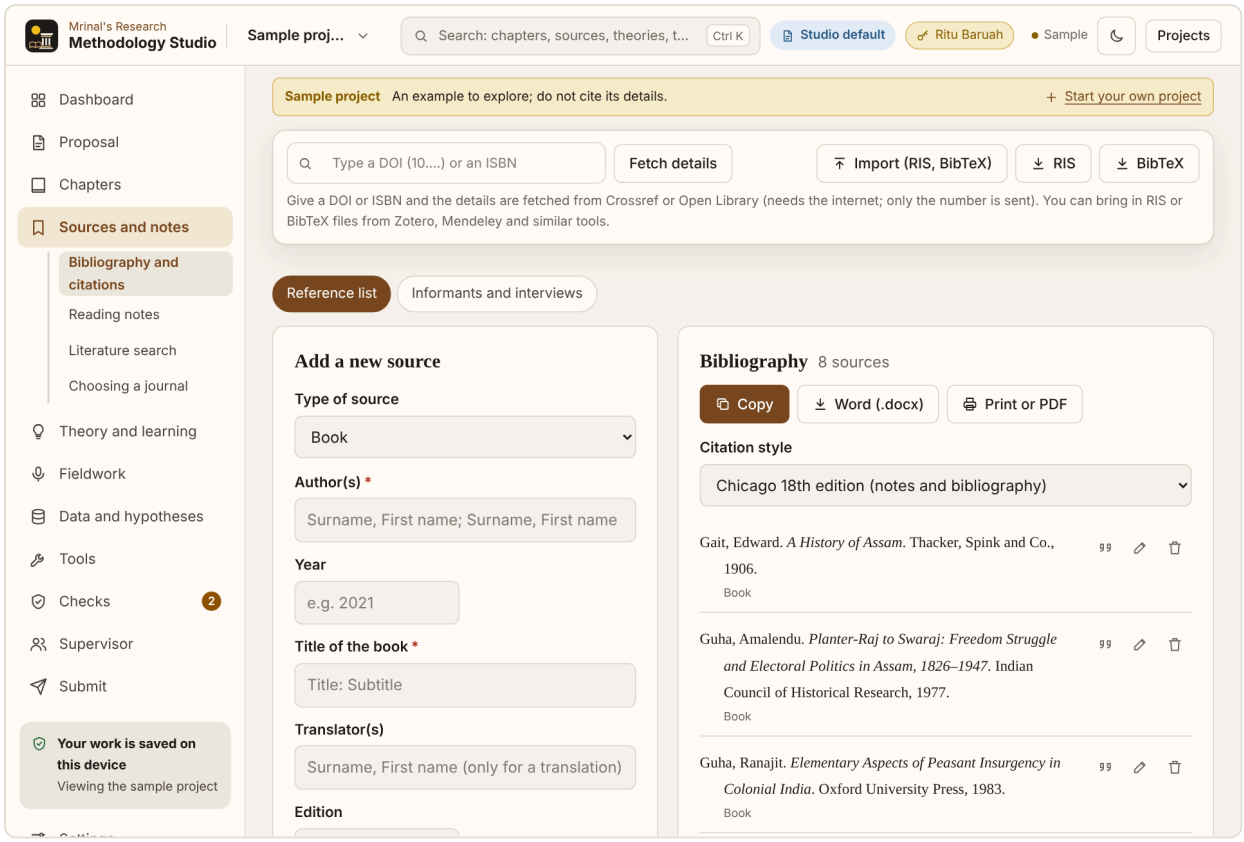


Figure 9.1: The bibliography in Chicago notes and bibliography

> **Remember**
>
> Give the archive, the series, the file number and the folio exactly as the archive writes them, and keep a copy of each reference in the archive log (chapter 13). Never invent a date, page or file number that the source does not show.

Reading notes

Sources and notes → **Reading notes** keeps what you take from your reading. Choose the source, the kind of note (**Quotation**, **In my own words** or **Idea**), write it, and add the page and tags. Search the notes or filter them by source and kind. **Insert in a chapter** puts a note into the open chapter with its citation; a quotation goes in quotation marks.

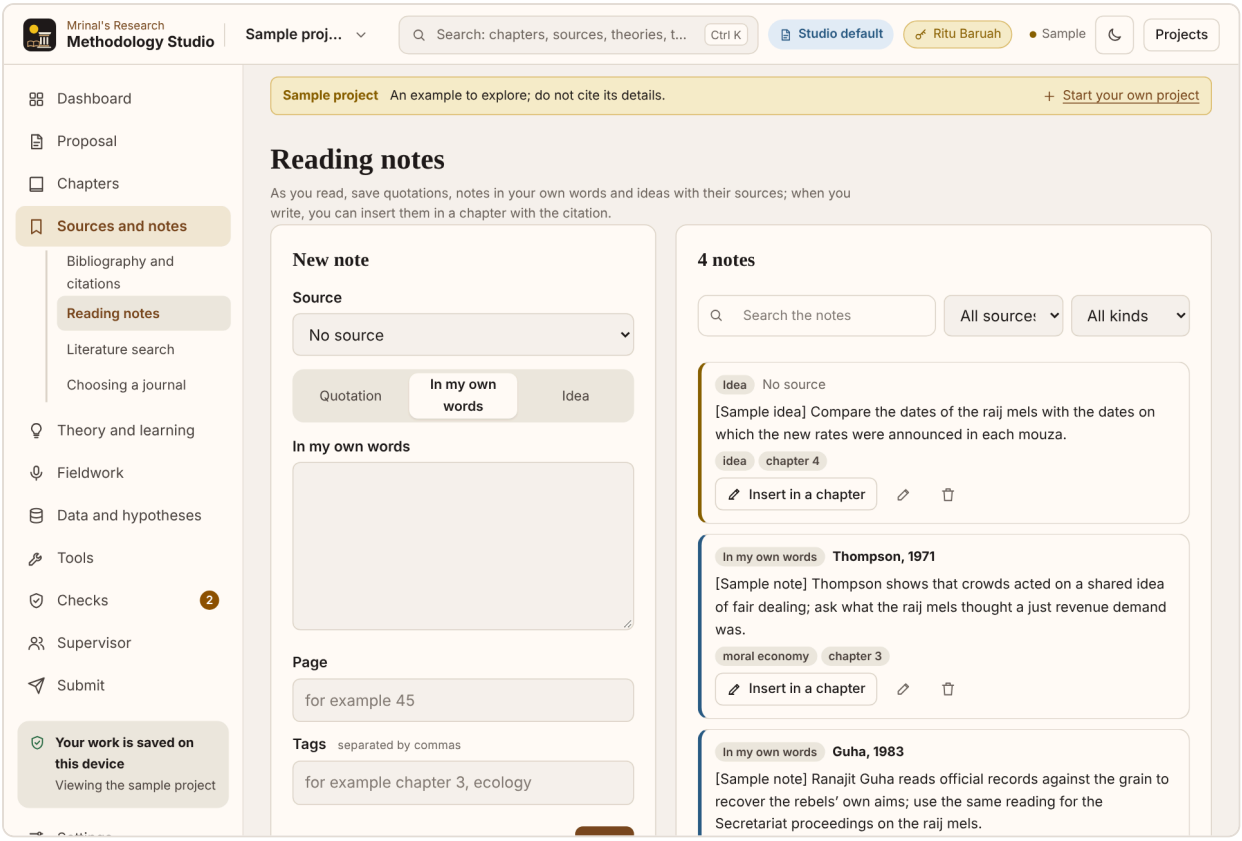


Figure 9.2: Reading notes of the sample project

Take care

Copy a quotation word for word and check it against the source. When you quote a source in Assamese, Sanskrit or Persian, give the original where the wording matters and your translation, and say whose translation it is.

Chapter 10

Literature search, research gaps and journals

Literature search

Sources and notes → Literature search works in six stages: break down the topic into concepts; build a Boolean search string with synonyms (the keyword mind map shows broader, narrower and related terms from the studio's word bank); open it in the databases; keep a search log; add the sources you find; then follow citation chains and evaluate the sources.

For both disciplines the search opens in Shodhganga, Shodhgangotri, Google Scholar, JSTOR, CORE, BASE, Semantic Scholar, the Internet Archive, HathiTrust and the National Digital Library of India; for DOAJ and Scopus the search string is copied for you to paste. For History it adds Abhilekh Patal (National Archives of India) and Google Scholar searches of the Proceedings of the Indian History Congress, the Indian Economic and Social History Review, Studies in History, Modern Asian Studies and the Indian Historical Review. For Philosophy it adds PhilPapers, the Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, the Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy, and Google Scholar searches of the Journal of Indian Philosophy, Philosophy East and West, the Journal of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research and the Indian Philosophical Quarterly.

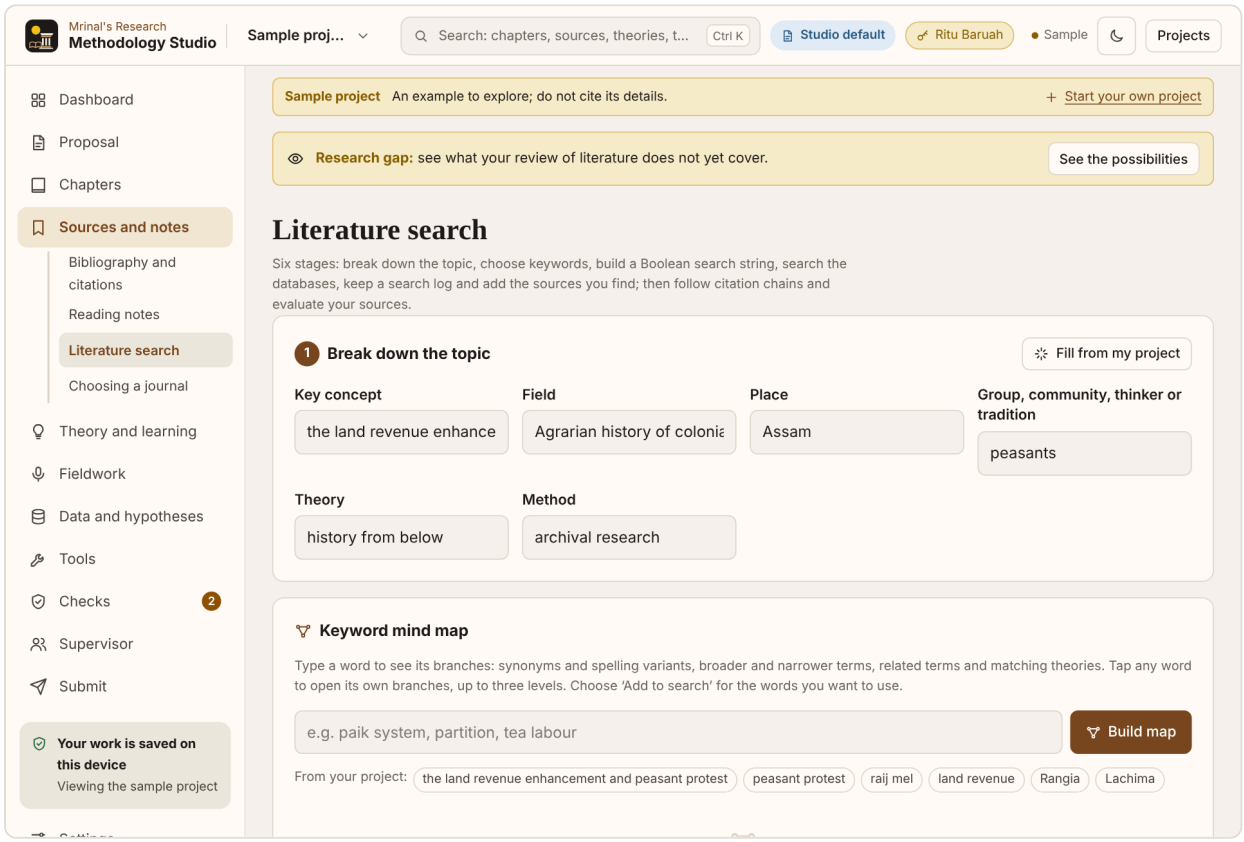


Figure 10.1: Literature search and the keyword mind map

Possible research gaps

When your review of literature (step 4) has at least three studies, a banner on this page offers **See the possibilities**. The studio compares the reviewed studies with your theory, method, place, period and keywords and lists possible gaps, for example a framework that no reviewed study uses, a region or community not yet studied, or a period that no study covers. Each one has a link to search Shodhganga.

> **Remember**
>
> These are possibilities, not findings. A gap exists only when a systematic search confirms it; read the studies and discuss them with your guide. Do not write that “no work has been done”: write that an aspect “has received comparatively little attention in the available literature”.

Choosing a journal

Sources and notes → Choosing a journal checks a journal against the UGC’s “Suggestive Parameters for Peer-Reviewed Journals” (16 July 2025). Add a journal with **New journal**, give its ISSN and website, and mark each parameter Yes, No or Not known. The count shows how many are met. Check the ISSN on the ISSN Portal, and watch for the signs of predatory journals listed on the same page.

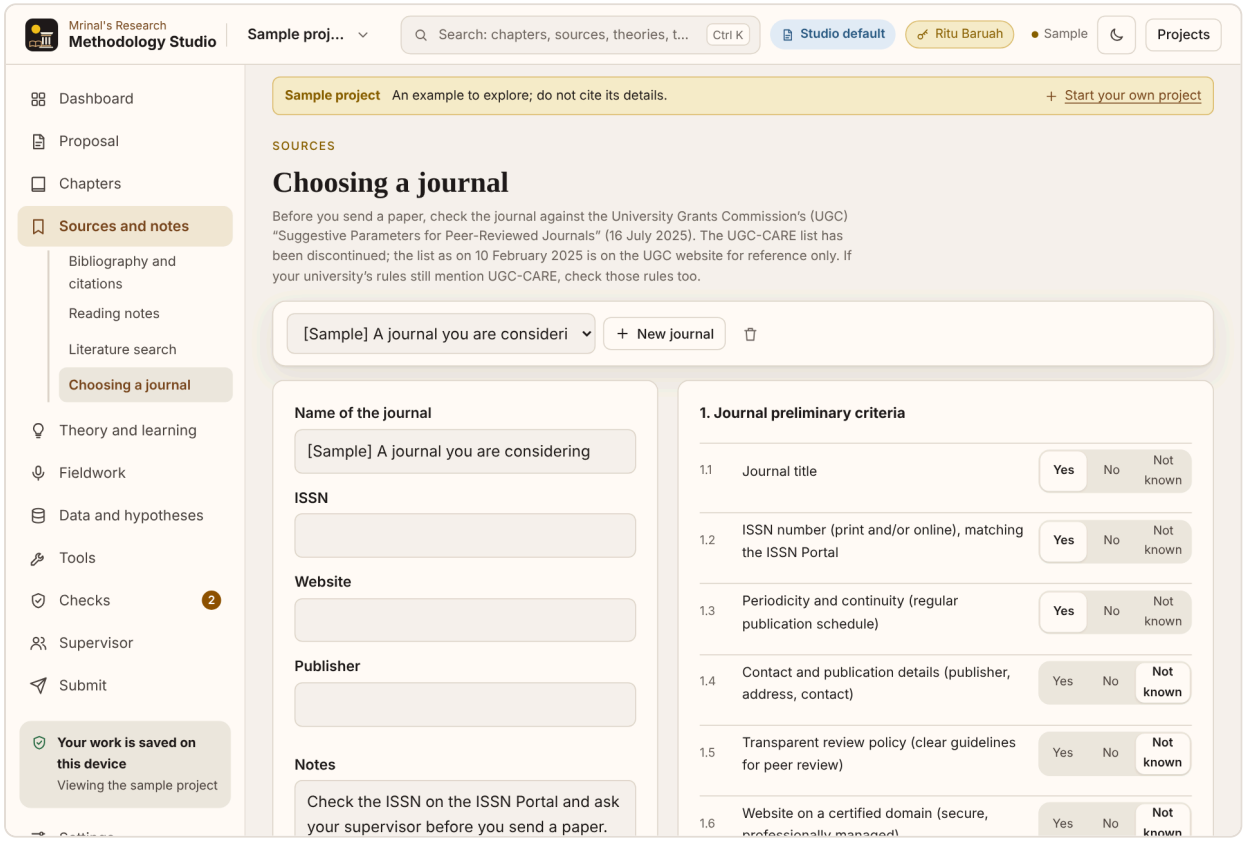


Figure 10.2: Checking a journal

Chapter 11

Theory and learning

The theory library

Theory and learning → Theory library holds 161 theories in 12 families. For History: the philosophy and theory of history (8); schools of historical writing (11), from Rankean source criticism to the Annales, Marxist history, history from below, microhistory and the Subaltern Studies; colonialism, nationalism and postcolonial history (12); debates in Indian and regional history (12), including state formation in early and medieval India and debates on Assam and the Northeast; and gender, environment, memory and material culture (9). For Philosophy: classical Indian philosophy (24), from Nyaya and Vaisheshika, Samkhya and Yoga, Mimamsa and Vedanta to Buddhist, Jaina and Carvaka thought and the philosophy of Bhakti; modern Indian thought (10); ancient, medieval and early modern Western philosophy (14); modern and contemporary Western philosophy (16); ethics, applied ethics and political philosophy (17); knowledge, mind, language, science and religion (20); and emerging philosophy, 2020–2026 (8).

Each card shows its date (a year, or a century for older thought), the question it asks, its key concepts, the original works, model questions and objectives, the evidence it needs, possible studies from India and the Northeast, its critiques and limits, and the theories that pair with it. **Choose** adds a theory to your framework; **Compare** sets up to three theories side by side; **View model** draws its diagram where there is one.

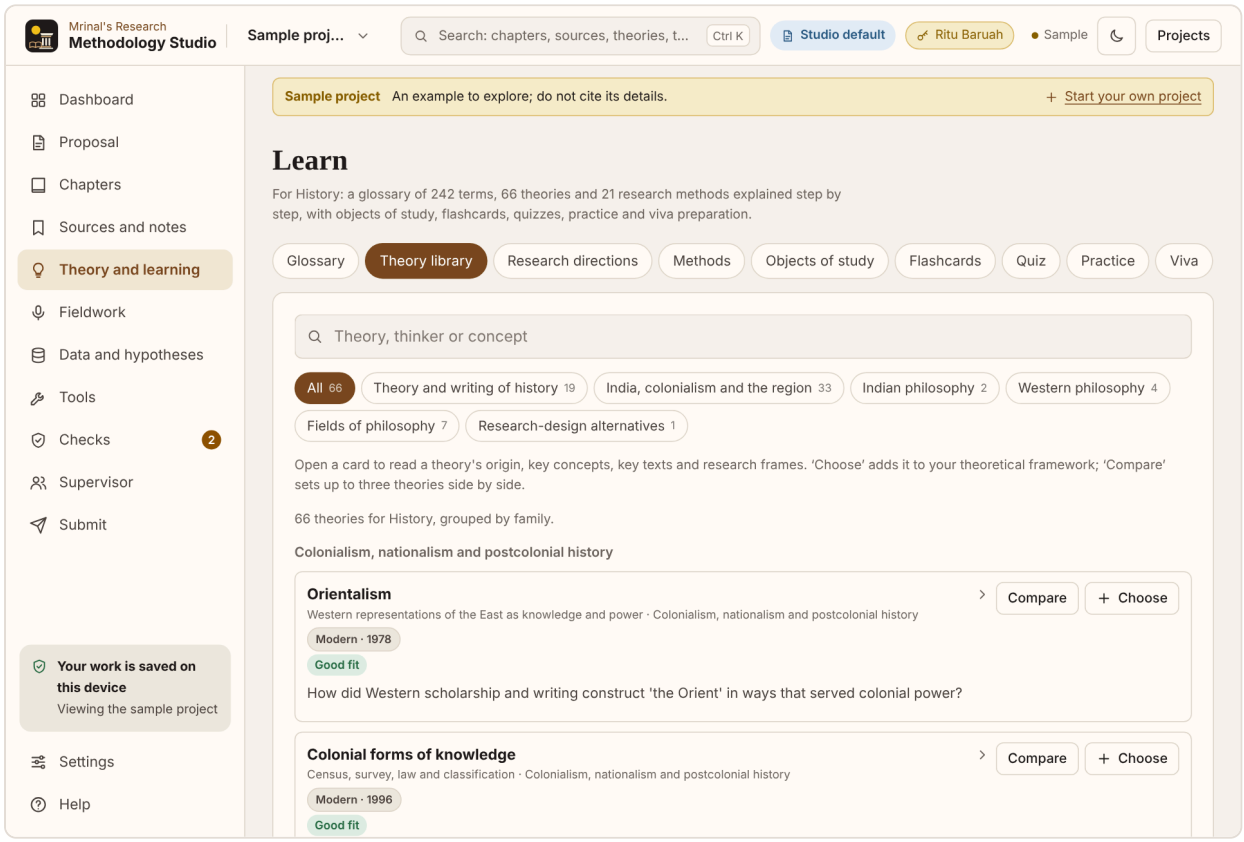


Figure 11.1: The theory library for History

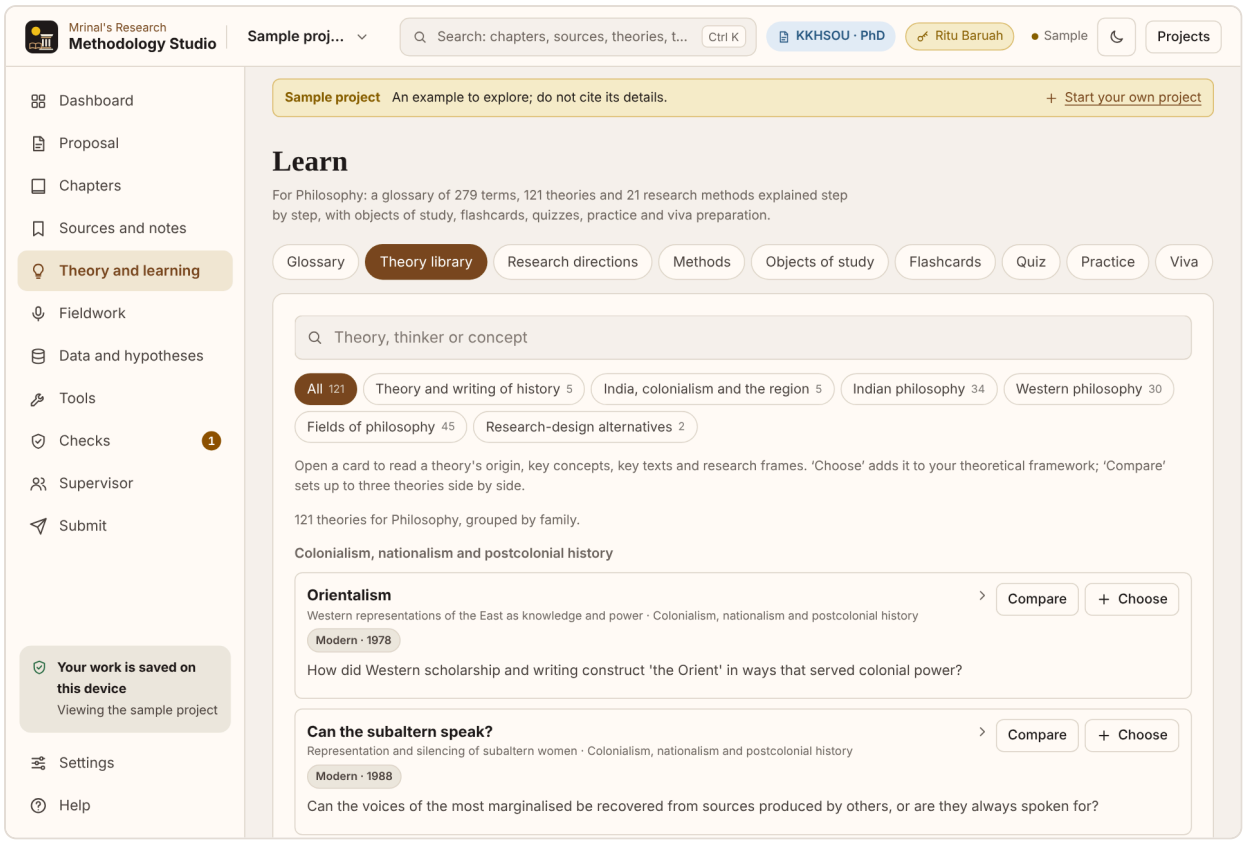


Figure 11.2: The theory library for Philosophy

Research directions

The tab **Research directions** helps when you have an interest but not yet a question. Choose an object of study, type keywords of interest and choose an area (or tap **Use my project's object of study and keywords**), then **Find directions**. You get matching theories with question frames, possible sources and methods, theories to read alongside, and a possible study from India and the Northeast.

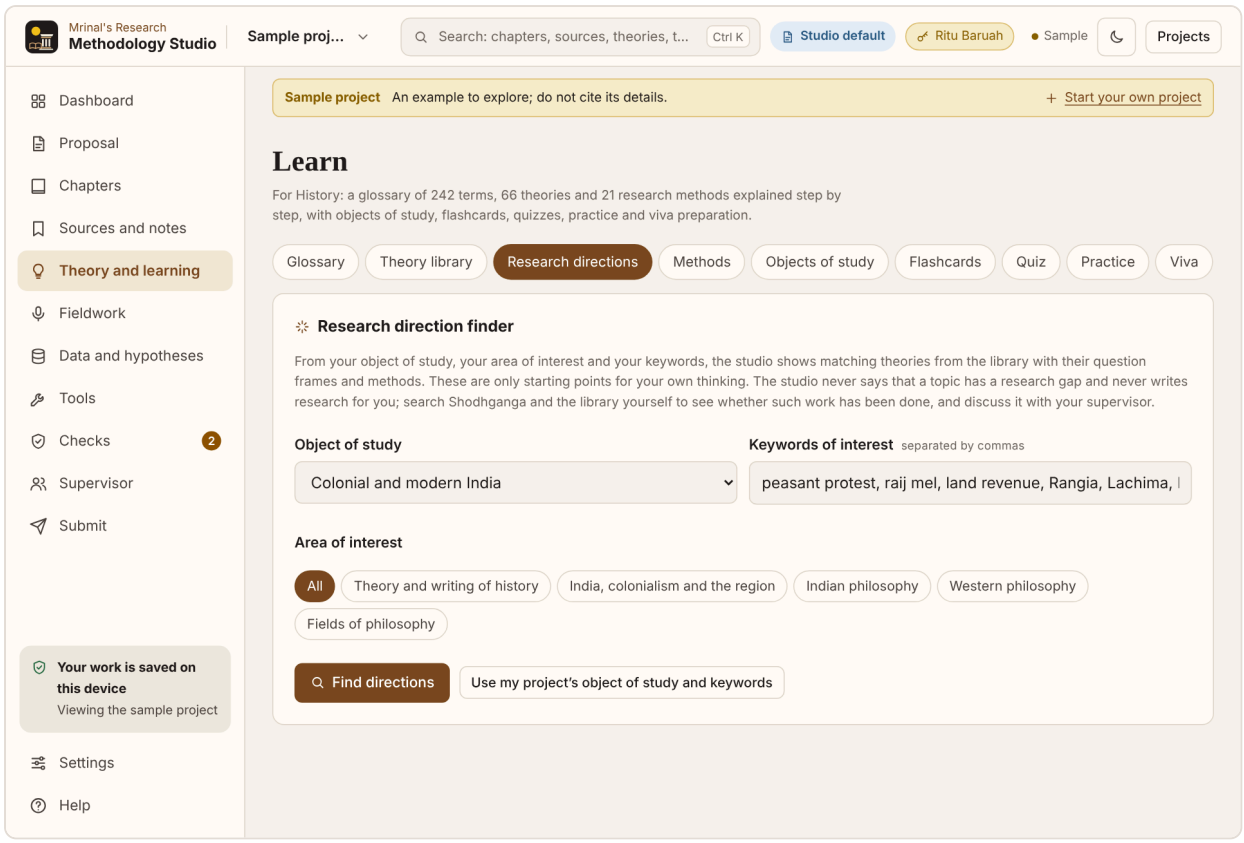


Figure 11.3: The research direction finder

> **Remember**
>
> The finder suggests directions; it does not say that a study has not been done. Replace the [ ] parts of the question frames with your own text and search the literature before you decide.

The other tabs

- **Glossary**: 351 terms in 25 groups: research foundations, design, sources and citation, analysis, statistics, ethics and integrity, and, for History, historical method and sources; archives, manuscripts, inscriptions and coins; historiography and the theory of history; Assam and Northeast history; for Philosophy, logic and argument; Indian philosophy; Western philosophy; ethics and political philosophy.
- **Methods**: 32 methods step by step: archival and documentary research, source criticism, oral history and life history, interviews, epigraphy, palaeography and numismatics, archaeological reports, material and visual culture, prosopography, quantitative and serial sources, content and discourse analysis, historiographical analysis, case study and microhistory, comparison, digital history, observation of sites, rituals and performances, questionnaire surveys and group discussions; conceptual analysis, argument reconstruction and evaluation, textual exegesis, hermeneutic interpretation, comparative philosophy, thought experiments, reflective equilibrium, the phenomenological and genealogical methods, formal logic, the classical Indian method of debate, experimental philosophy, case analysis in applied ethics and the systematic review. Each gives when to use it, the data or texts, selection, analysis, mistakes, writing it up and ethics.

- **Objects of study**: 42 objects in six groups: periods and regions; themes of history; sources, places and practices of history; Indian philosophy; Western philosophy; and fields of philosophy, each with its elements and research angles.
- **Flashcards**, **Quiz** and **Practice**: learn the terms and test yourself; the seven practice sets ask whether something is a topic or a research problem, how good a research question is, whether a source is primary or secondary, whether an argument is valid, which fallacy it commits, which type of research gap it is, and whether a hypothesis is needed.
- **Viva** and **Integrity**: see chapters 18 and 16.

Classic models

Tools → **Helpers** → **Models and diagrams** → **Classic models** draws 16 classic models. For History: from source to evidence (source criticism), Braudel's three levels of historical time, layers of historical explanation, the four moments where silences enter history (after Trouillot), the oral history cycle, base and superstructure, and the integrative model of state formation. For Philosophy: the five members of a Nyaya inference, the four means of valid knowledge in Nyaya, the Toulmin model of argument, the traditional square of opposition, the Jaina sevenfold predication (saptabhangi), how rasa arises, the hermeneutic circle, wide reflective equilibrium, and knowledge as justified true belief. Each image carries the line "Source: Adapted from …"; download it as PNG or SVG, and give it your own figure number and caption. **Models and diagrams** also builds a conceptual framework and a research design flow from your project.

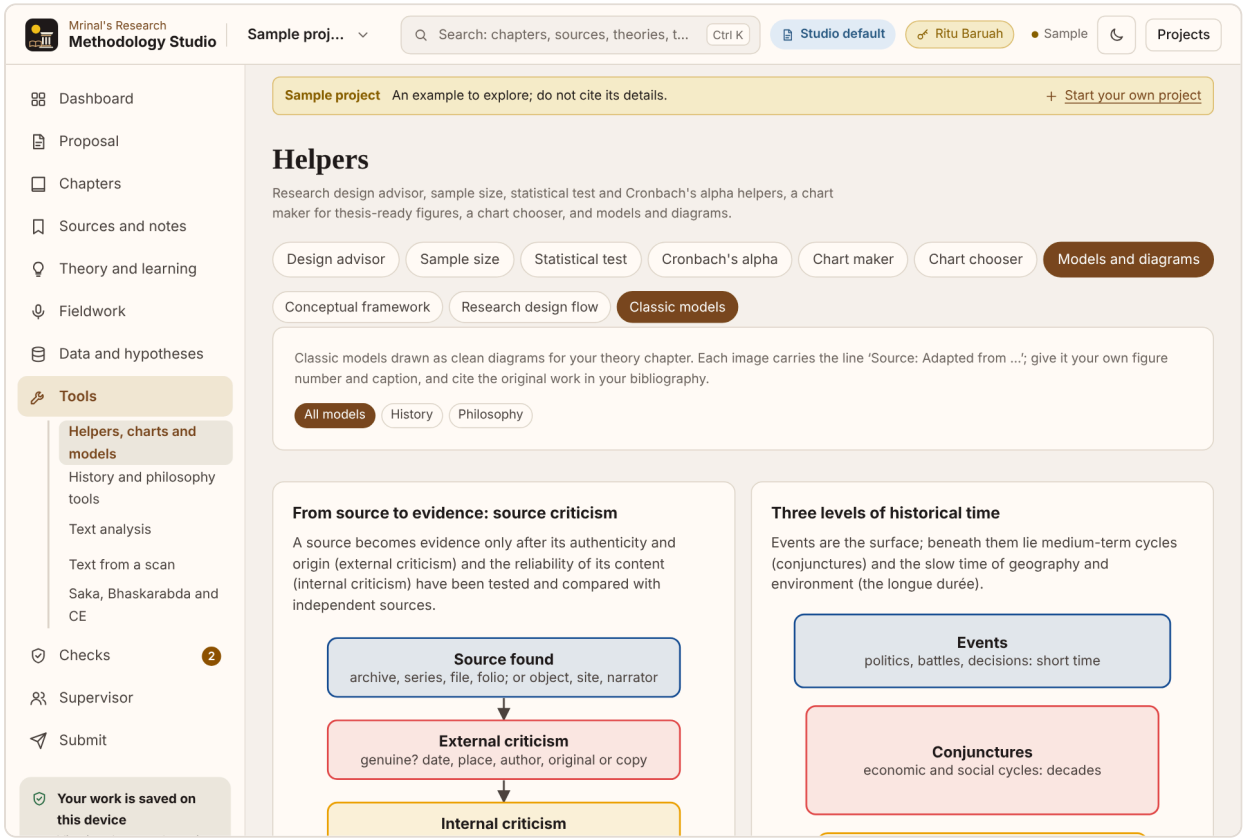


Figure 11.4: Classic models for History

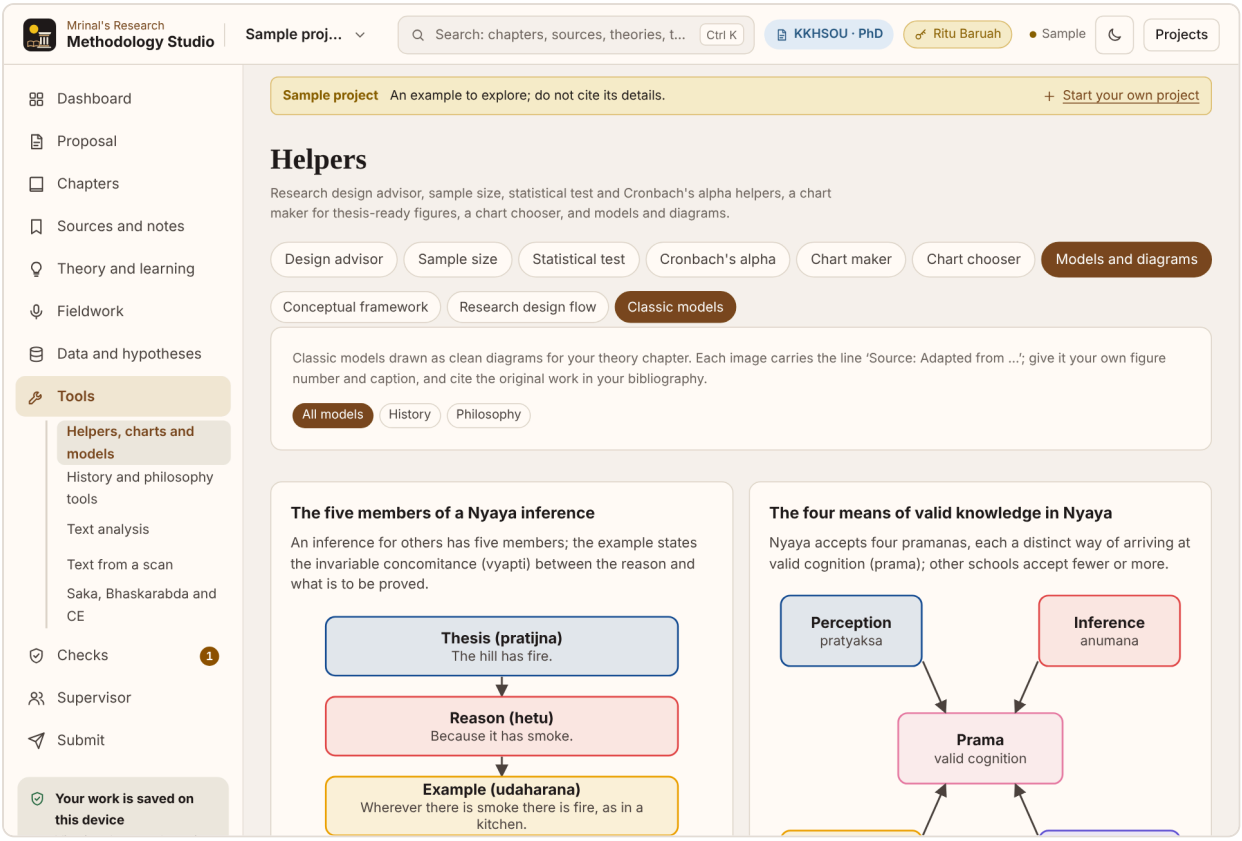


Figure 11.5: Classic models for Philosophy

Chapter 12

Fieldwork and oral history

Fieldwork has three pages: **Field notes and codes**, **Data collection tools** and **Interview transcripts**.

Data collection tools

Six tools are filled in from your project and are ready to print or take as Word files.

Tool	History	Philosophy
Questionnaire	A memory or heritage survey	A survey of intuitions with vignettes
Interview guide	An oral history interview guide	An interview guide for scholars or practitioners
Observation sheet	Sites, rituals and performances	An observation sheet
Sheet for sources or arguments	Source description and criticism sheet: origin, date as written and converted, author and audience, authenticity, reliability, what it says and what it leaves out	Argument reconstruction sheet: the thesis, premises and conclusion in standard form, hidden premises, the kind of inference, objections and replies
Field-note format	Date, place, people (codes), what was seen and said	The same
Consent	Consent and recording release form	Informed consent form

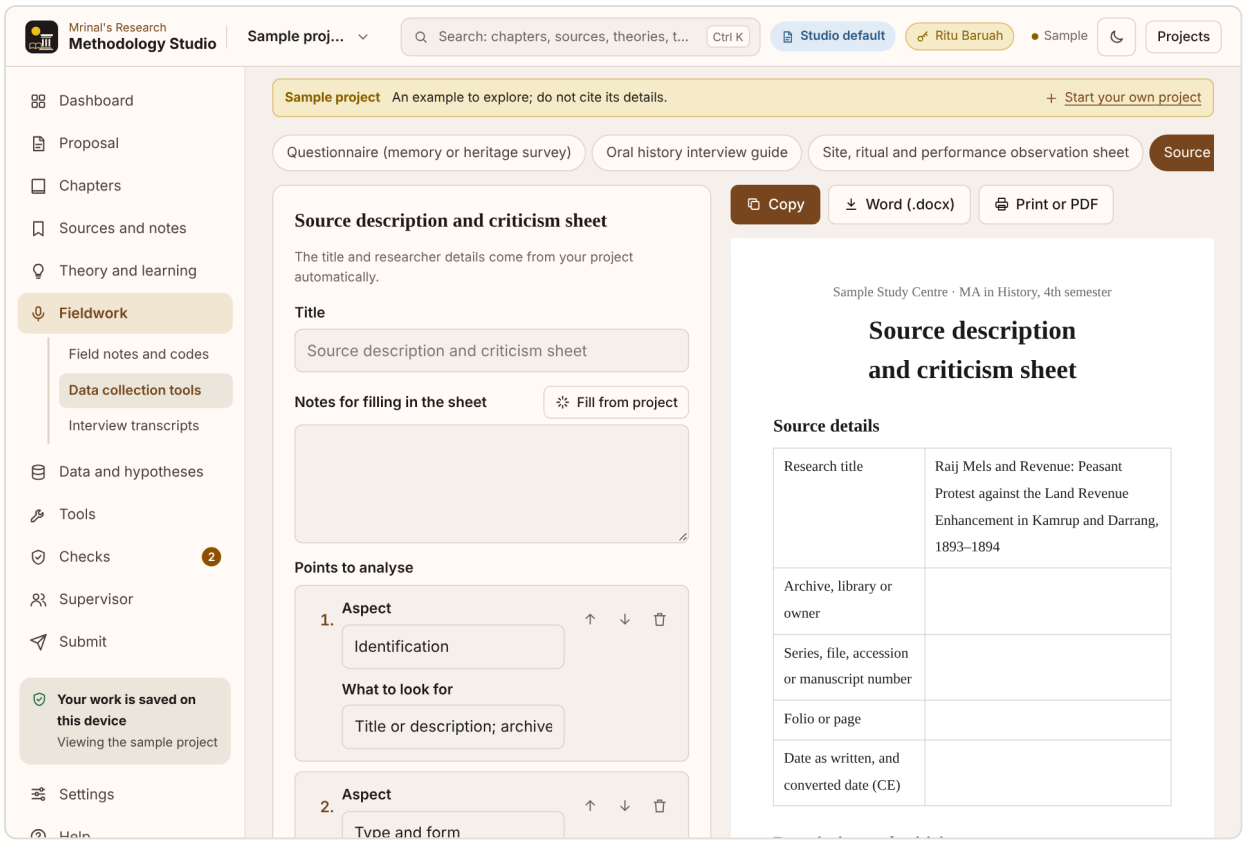


Figure 12.1: The source description and criticism sheet, filled in from the project

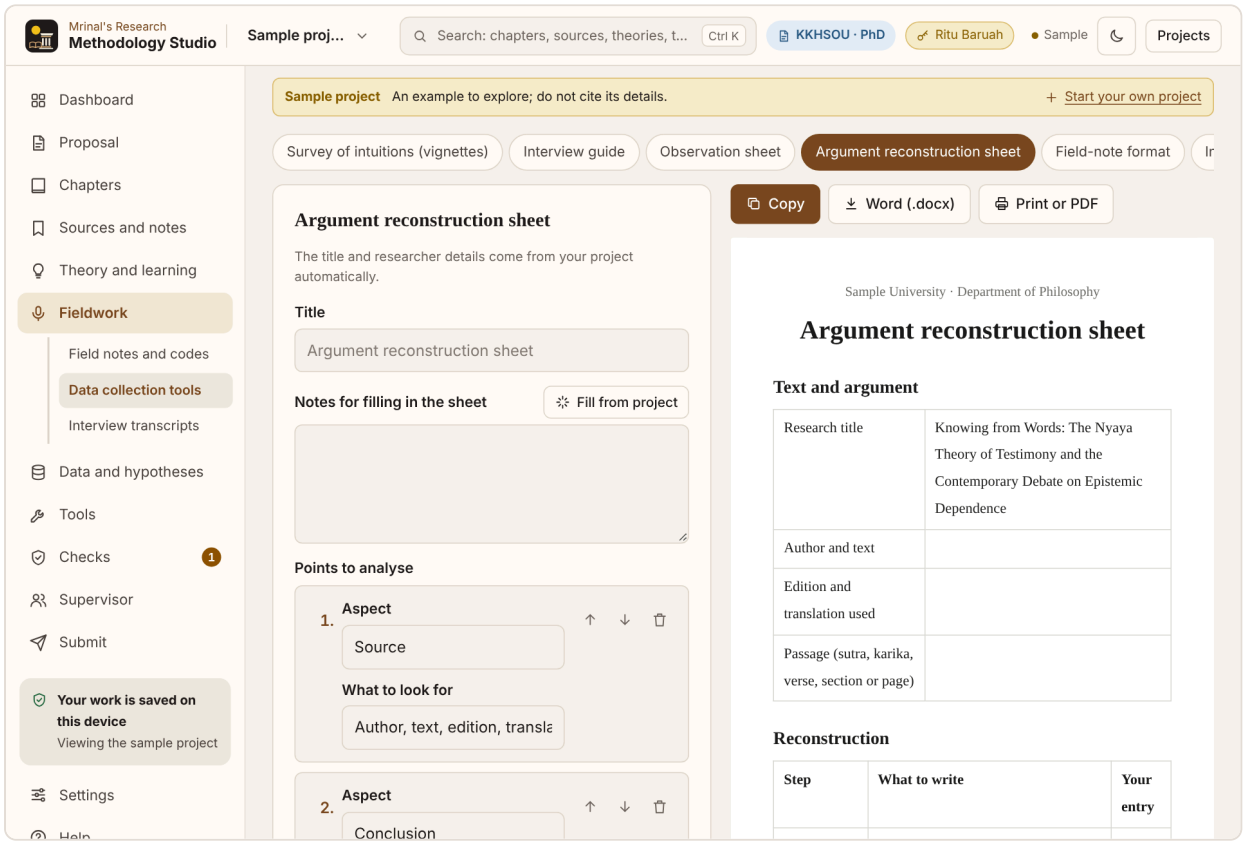


Figure 12.2: The argument reconstruction sheet

Field notes and codes

A field notebook (date, place, participant code and kind of note), coding of passages in the notes, and a codebook in which codes are defined and grouped into themes with example quotations. Use it for oral history interviews, observation of a bhaona or a festival, visits to sites and sattras, and notes from the archive.

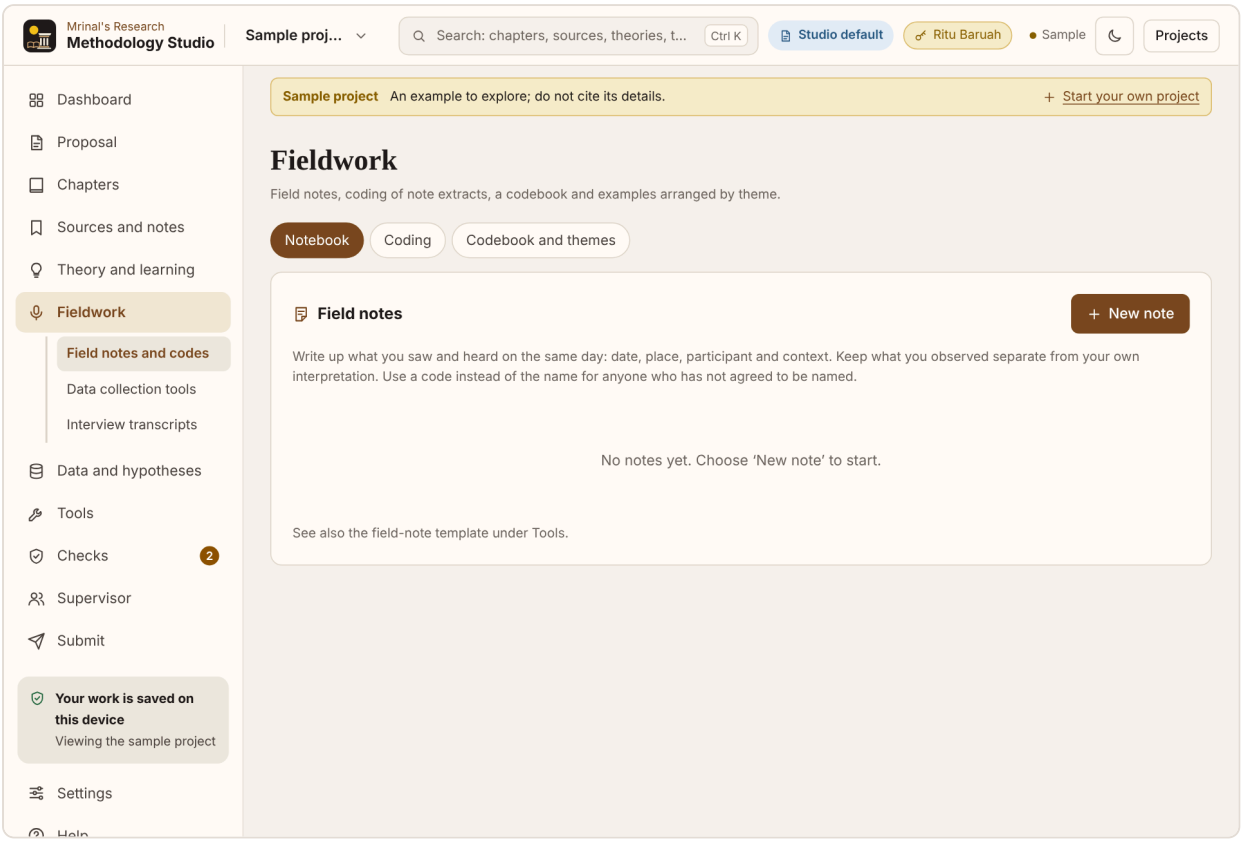


Figure 12.3: Field notes and codes

Interview transcripts

1. Tap **New transcript** and fill in the name, the narrator's code, the date and the place.
2. Use **Open a recording** to play an audio file on this device, or the **Stopwatch** while you listen elsewhere.
3. Type what you hear. **Time (Alt + T)** inserts a [minutes:seconds] mark; the speaker buttons insert "Interviewer" or the narrator's code; **Alt + P** plays or pauses.
4. **Send to field notes** puts the transcript in the notebook for coding; **Word** saves it as a file.

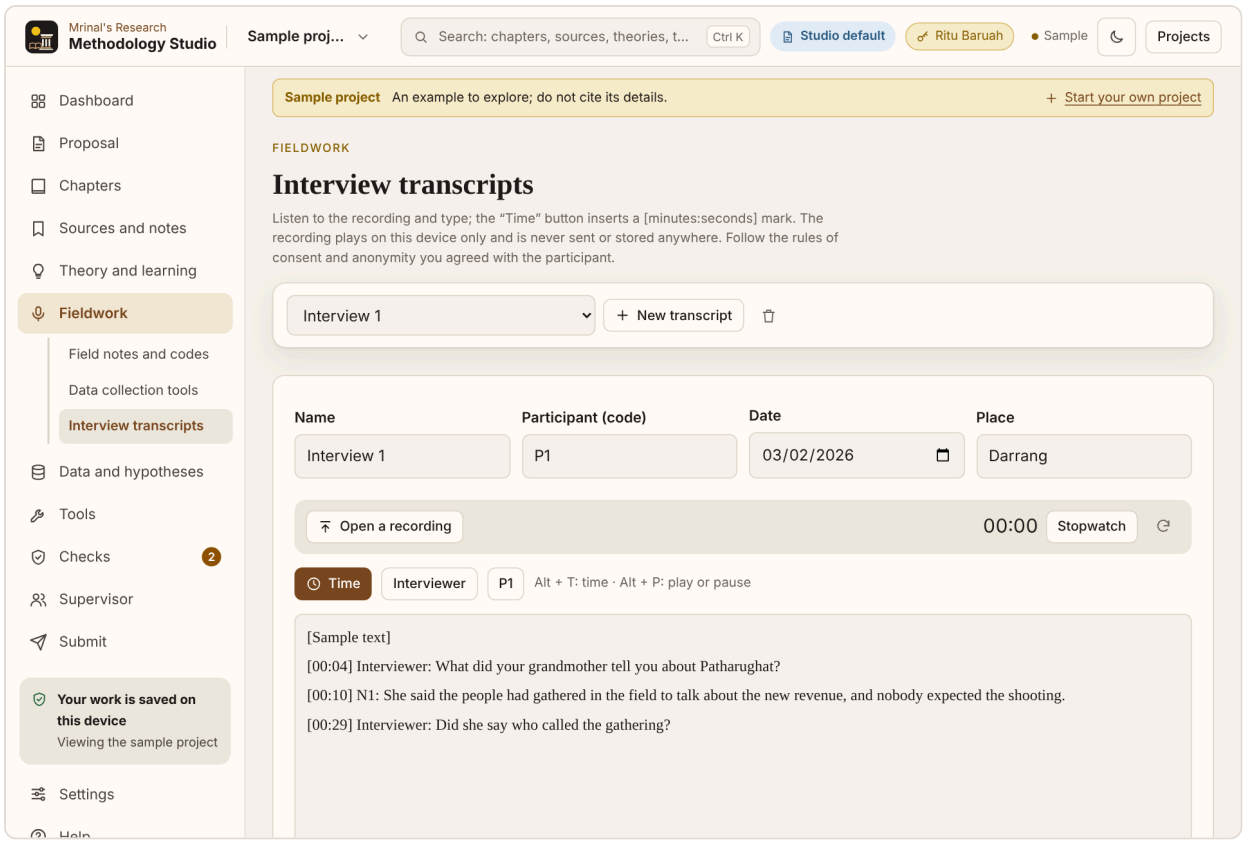


Figure 12.4: An interview transcript

Take care

Before recording, explain the purpose, ask for consent and agree in a release form how the recording may be used and whether the narrator is named (chapter 13). Approach painful memories gently. The recording plays on this device only and is never sent or stored anywhere. Transcribe in the narrator's language where you can, keep the original words for quotations, and translate carefully.

Chapter 13

History and philosophy tools

Tools → History and philosophy tools holds ten pages for the practical side of a dissertation. Everything is saved with the project; most pages can be taken as a Word file. In a History project the archive tools come first; in a Philosophy project the logic tools come first.

Archive log

Note every document you read with the reference you will need for a footnote: the date of the visit, the archive, the series, the file or accession number, the folio or page, the date of the document, what it says in one sentence and how you will use it. A new row keeps the archive and series of the row before. Take the log as a **CSV** file or a **Word** file.

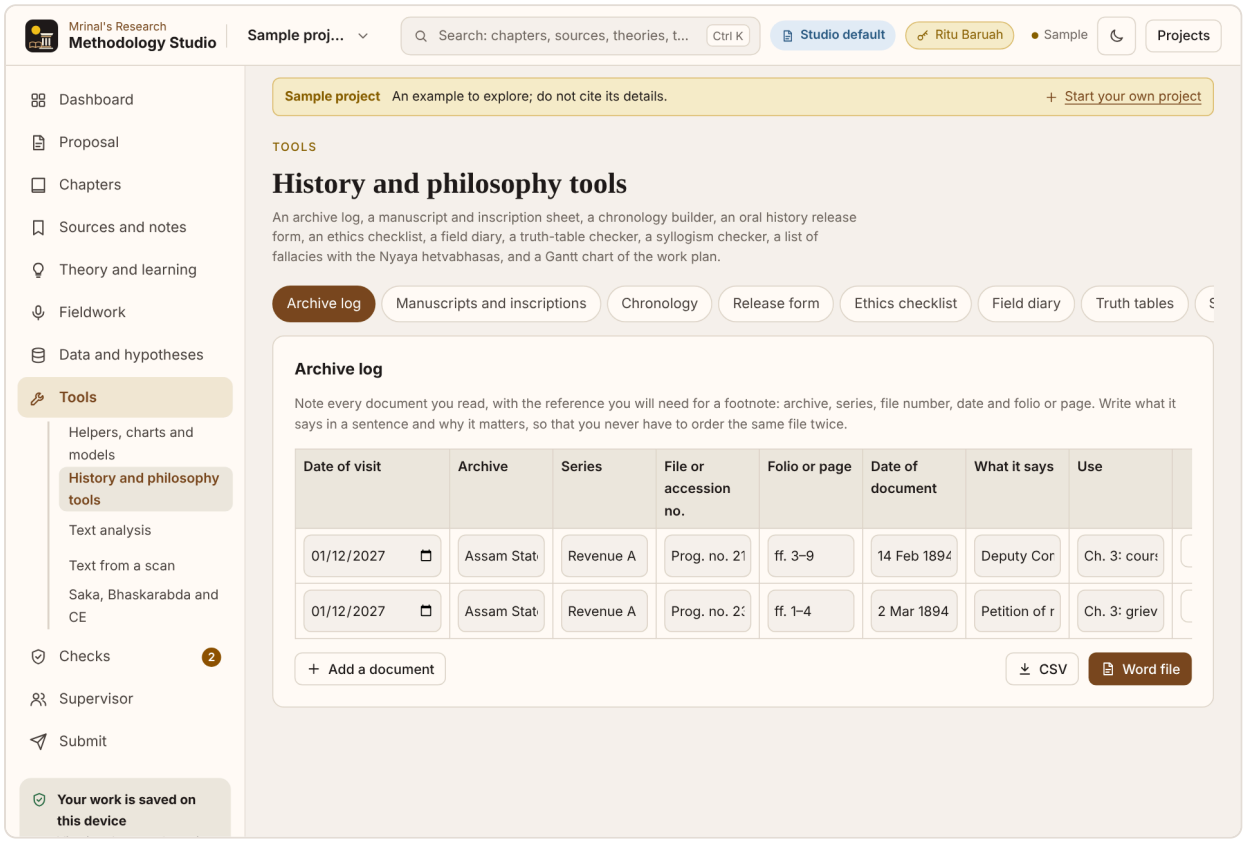


Figure 13.1: The archive log

Manuscripts and inscriptions

One record for each manuscript, copper plate, inscription, coin or document you examine: code or accession number, kind, title, custodian and place, script, language, material (sanchi bark, tula-pat, paper, copper or stone), size and folios or lines, the date as written and in CE, the scribe, author or issuer, the condition, the opening and closing words and colophon in brief, what it contains, earlier editions or readings, and the photographs taken with the custodian’s permission.

Chronology

Enter each event with its date as the source gives it (for example Saka 1615, or a regnal year), the year in CE for sorting, and the source and reference. The list is shown in order of the CE year; **Sort now** also sorts the rows you typed. Mark doubtful dates with “c.” or a question mark. Take it as CSV or Word.

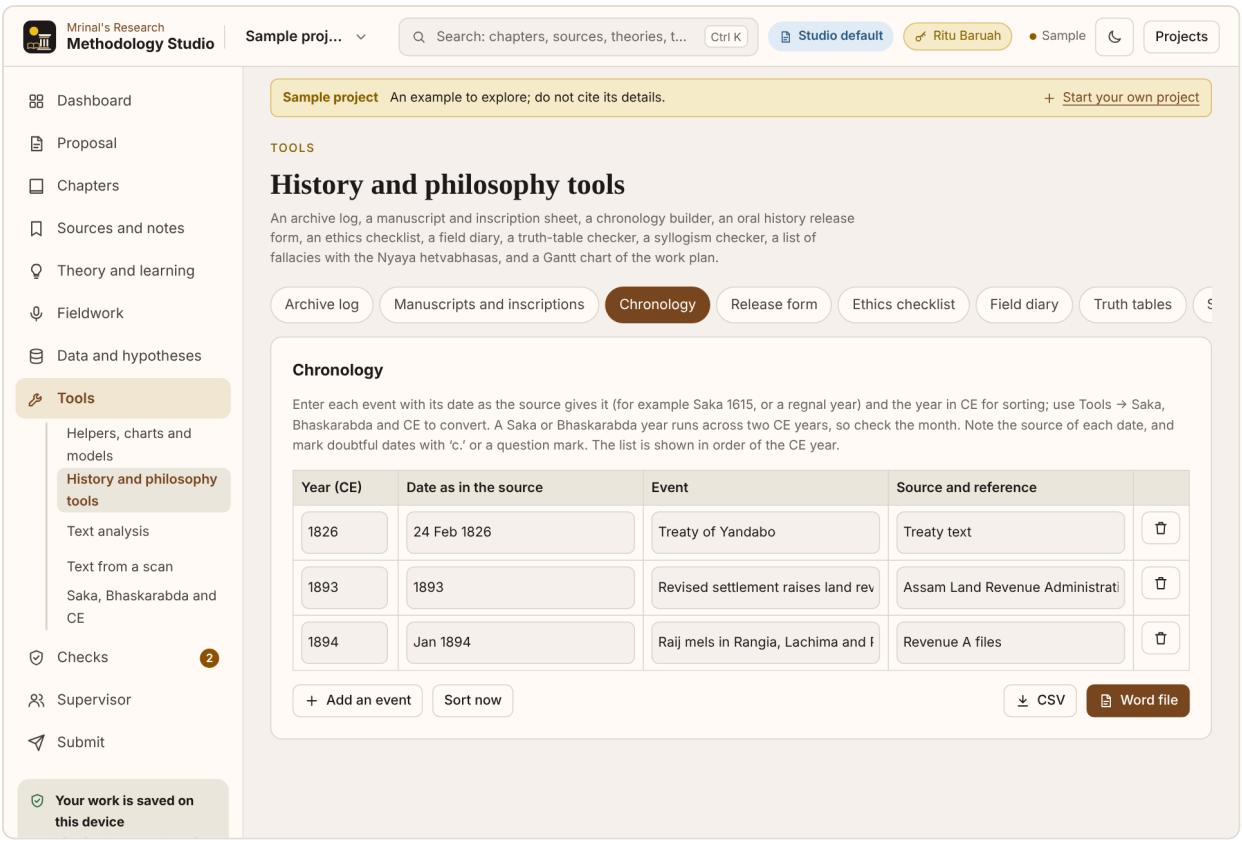


Figure 13.2: The chronology

Release form and ethics checklist

The **oral history consent and release form** records the narrator, place, date and language of the interview, the archive where the recording may be deposited, and the narrator’s choices: to be named or to remain anonymous, quotations, deposit for other researchers, photographs and any restrictions. Read it to the narrator in their language, mark the choices together, and give them a copy. The **ethics checklist** has fourteen points in three groups: archives, libraries and custodians; narrators and participants; and writing and publishing.

Field diary

One entry for each visit to an archive, site, sattra or village: date, place, with whom (codes), what you did and observed, what people said, your reflections and what to follow up.

Truth-table checker

Write each premise on its own line and the conclusion below, using letters for simple statements. Signs: not ~, and & (or ·), or v, if … then -> (or ⊃), if and only if <-> (or ≡); brackets group parts. The checker draws the full truth table (up to six letters) and says whether the argument is valid; when it is invalid, it

marks each row in which all the premises are true and the conclusion false and gives one such case in words. It also notices premises that can never all be true together.

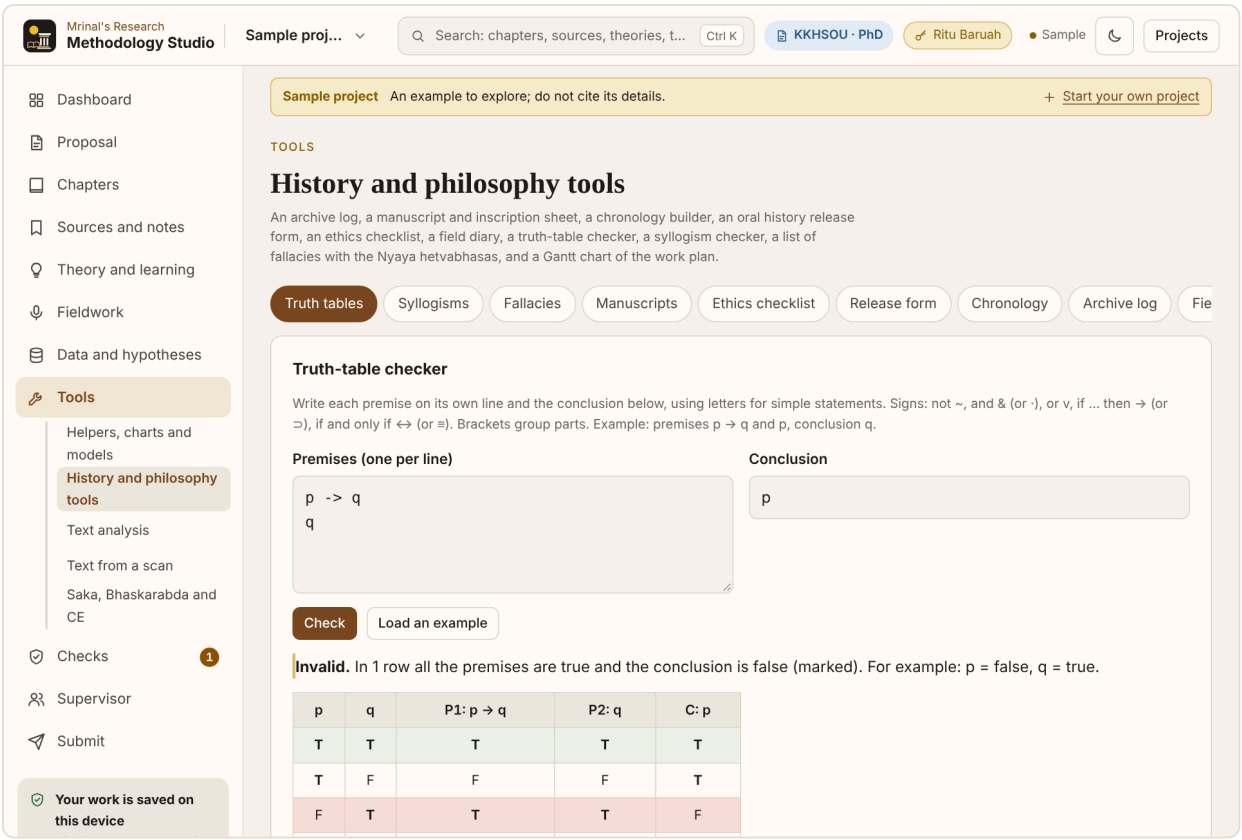


Figure 13.3: The truth-table checker finds affirming the consequent invalid

Syllogism checker

Choose the form of each statement (A: All … are …; E: No … are …; I: Some … are …; O: Some … are not …), the figure, and the three terms. The checker tests every possible case, as a Venn diagram does, and names the mood when it has a traditional name (Barbara, Celarent, Darii and the rest). It separates the 15 forms that are valid in modern logic from the 9 more that traditional logic accepts only when the terms refer to things that exist.

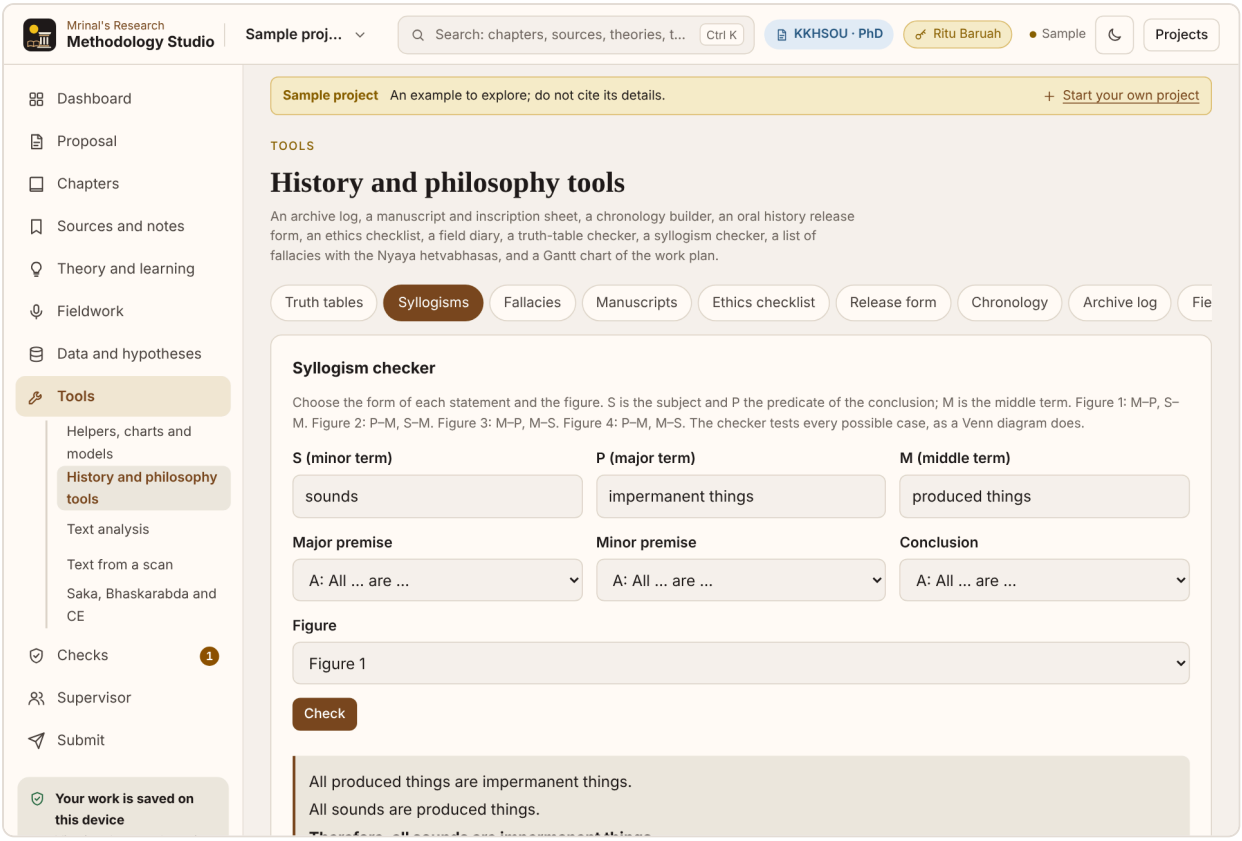


Figure 13.4: The syllogism checker

Checked

The truth-table and syllogism checkers were tested against known results: modus ponens and modus tollens valid, affirming the consequent and denying the antecedent invalid, De Morgan's laws and other equivalences; and all 256 moods and figures of the syllogism, which give exactly the 15 forms valid in modern logic and 24 with existential import.

Fallacies and hetvabhasas

Ten common fallacies with a short explanation (attack on the person, straw man, begging the question, false dilemma, appeal to authority, slippery slope, hasty generalisation, post hoc, equivocation and anachronism), and the five hetvabhasas (fallacies of the reason) of the Nyaya Sutra (1.2.4), with the revised list of later Nyaya.

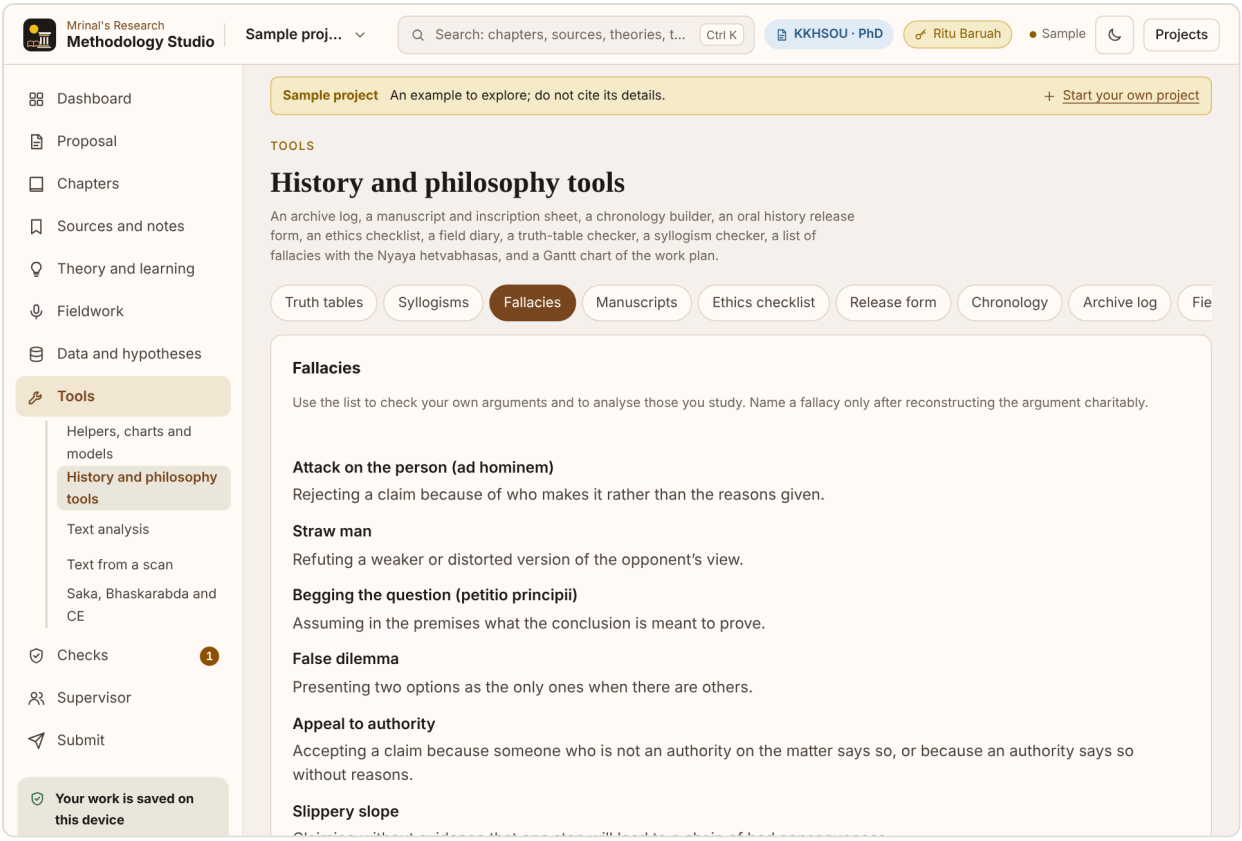


Figure 13.5: Fallacies and the Nyaya hetvabhasas

Gantt chart

The **Gantt chart** is drawn from the work plan in your proposal; download it as PNG (300 dpi) or SVG for the synopsis.

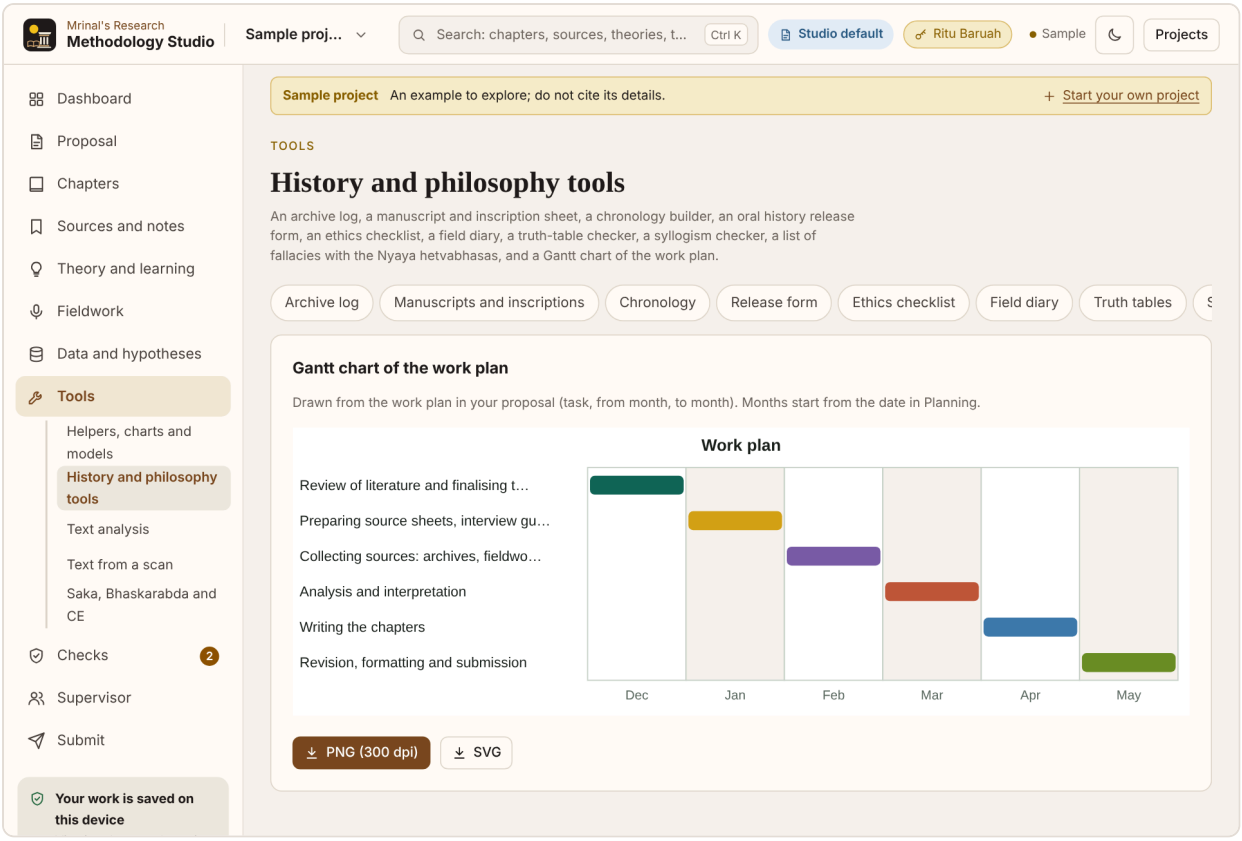


Figure 13.6: The Gantt chart of the work plan

Chapter 14

Dates, text analysis and scans

Saka, Bhaskarabda and CE

Tools → Saka, Bhaskarabda and CE converts the year of a manuscript, a record or an old periodical to the Common Era, or the other way round. The Saka year begins on 22 March (Saka = CE − 78); the Bhaskarabda year begins in Bohag, in mid-April (Bhaskarabda = CE − 593). So one Saka or Bhaskarabda year runs across two CE years: give the month if you know it, and the studio gives one year; without the month it gives both.

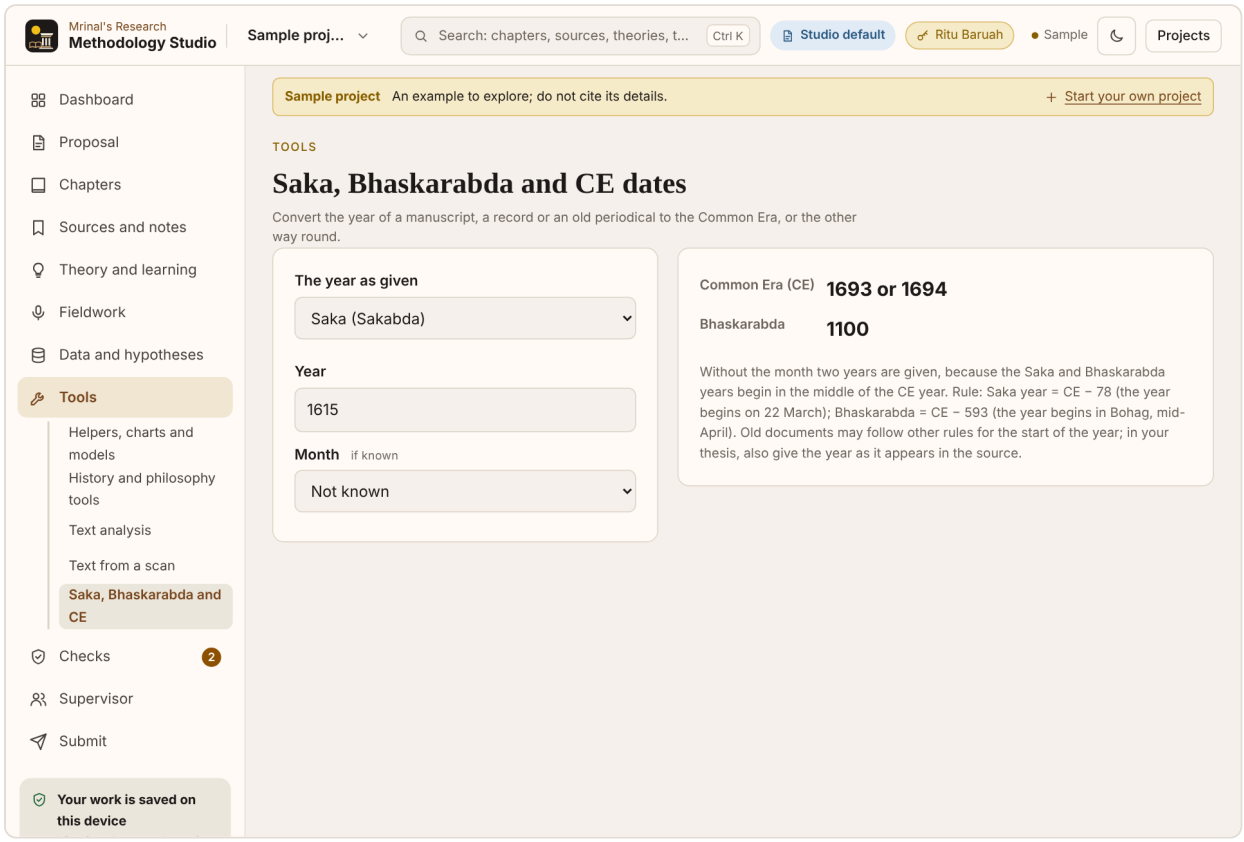


Figure 14.1: Converting a Saka year

> **Remember**
>
> Old documents may follow other rules for the start of the year. In your thesis, give the year as it appears in the source and the CE year beside it, for example “Saka 1615 (1693 CE)”.

Text analysis

Tools → Text analysis works on the text of oral history transcripts, chronicles, letters, periodicals or a philosophical text. Paste the text, open a file (.txt or .docx), or take it **From your chapters**. You get **Word counts** (common words can be hidden, and word forms grouped approximately), a **Concordance** showing

every use of a word in its context (an asterisk matches any ending, as in revenue*), and **Comparison by part**, which shows how chosen words rise and fall across the text. Everything happens on this device.

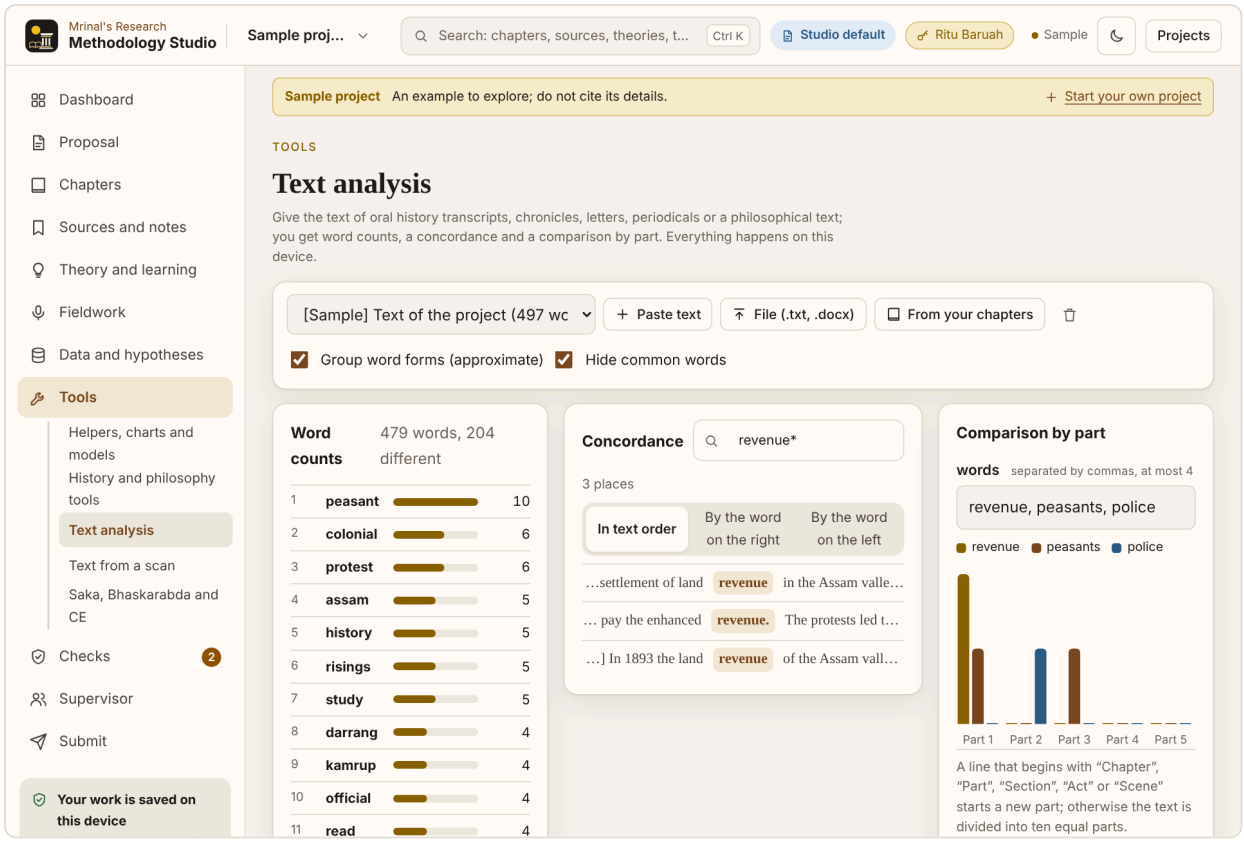


Figure 14.2: Text analysis

Text from a scan

Tools → Text from a scan turns phone photos, scanned pages (JPG, PNG; several at once) or the pages of a PDF into editable English text, on the device and without the internet: useful for printed reports, gazettes, old periodicals and printed tables. For a PDF, choose which pages to read. The picture can be rotated and cleaned in several ways; **Automatic** tries two and keeps the better. Doubtful words are marked, and numbers are highlighted because they must always be checked. **Copy**, **All pages (.txt)** or **Save as a quotation** (with the source and page) take the text out.

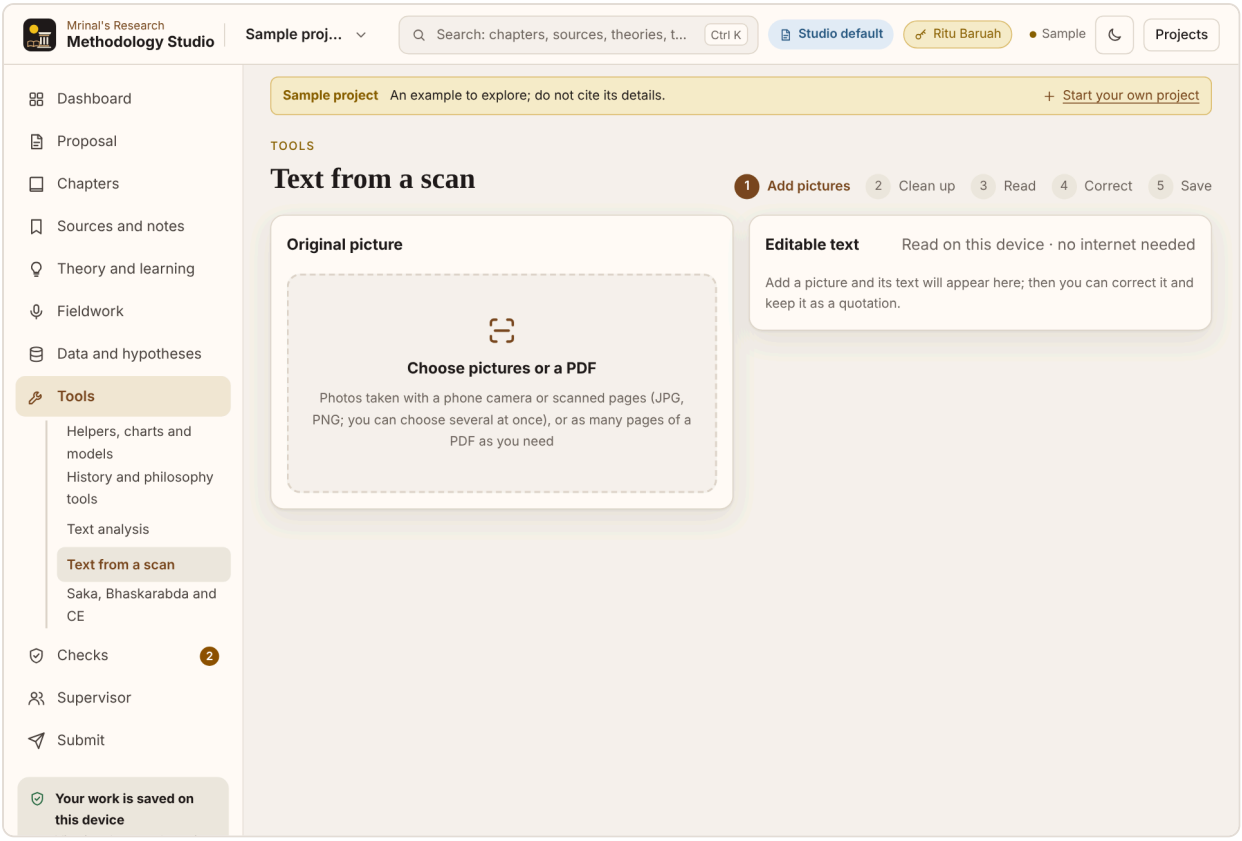


Figure 14.3: Text from a scan

Remember

The reader works on printed English. Handwritten documents and manuscripts must be read by you. Check every word and figure read from a scan against the original page.

Chapter 15

Data and analysis

Many historical and philosophical studies need no statistics. When yours has numbers, for example a census or revenue series, prices and wages, a survey of memory or heritage, or a survey of philosophical intuitions, **Data and hypotheses** holds them. A data file never leaves the device: its values are kept in the browser's own database, and only its name and list of variables are kept in the project.

Opening and preparing data

- **Open a data file**: Excel (.xlsx), CSV (including Google Forms responses) or SPSS (.sav and .zsav). Keep one row for each case (a respondent, a year, a mauza, a district or a document) and one column for each variable.
- **Practice data**: a survey of philosophical intuitions (120 students: the trolley and footbridge cases, a Gettier case and four free-will items), the land revenue of 40 mauzas, the themes given by three coders to 60 passages, and indicators of 30 districts. They are made up and clearly marked; use them to learn, never in a dissertation.
- In **Variable View**, give each variable a label, value labels, missing-value codes and the right measure: nominal, ordinal or scale. **Prepare** makes scale scores, reverse-codes items and recodes values; each change makes a new data version, recorded in the output log. Run the **Cleaning check** before any test.
- **Data sources** lists archives, manuscript collections, research councils and libraries for Assam, India and the world: the Assam State Archives, the Directorate of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, the Directorate of Archaeology and the Directorate of Museums, Assam; the National Archives of India and Abhilekh Patal, the National Mission for Manuscripts, the Archaeological Survey of India, the Indian Culture portal and the Census of India; the ICHR (with its North-East Regional Centre), the ICPR, the Asiatic Society, Kolkata, and the National Digital Library of India; and the British Library's India Office Records.
- **Save and export** downloads the data as Excel or CSV and writes an SPSS syntax file (.sps).

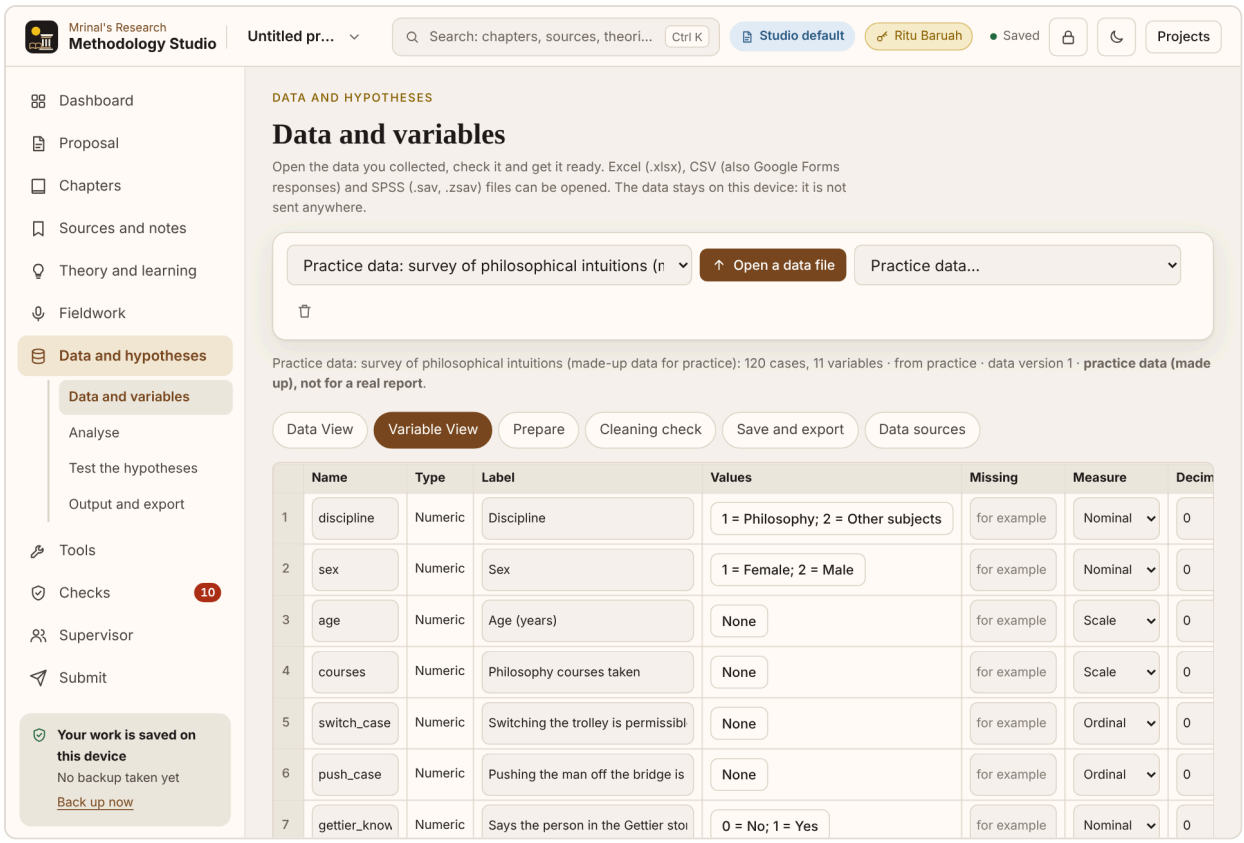


Figure 15.1: Variable View with the practice survey of philosophical intuitions

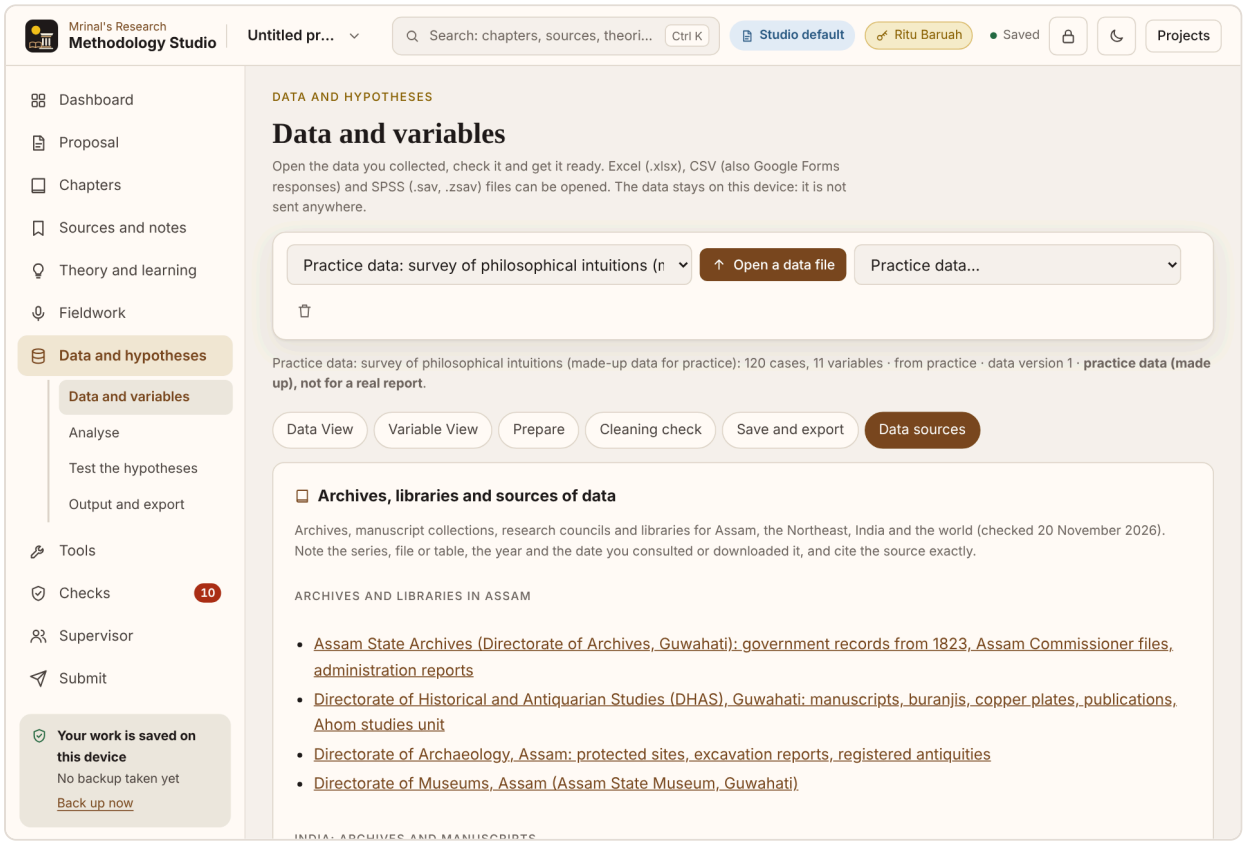


Figure 15.2: Archives, libraries and sources of data

Analyse

In **Analyse**, choose an analysis, pick the variables and tap **Run**. Each result comes as SPSS-style tables, charts where they help, a model sentence, notes on assumptions and a “Do it in Excel” note.

Group	Analyses
Describe the data	Frequencies; descriptive statistics; explore and normality; crosstabs and chi-square
Compare groups	t-tests; one-way, two-way and repeated-measures ANOVA
Non-parametric tests	Mann–Whitney U, Wilcoxon, Kruskal–Wallis, Friedman, chi-square goodness of fit
Relationships and prediction	Correlation, partial correlation, linear and binary logistic regression
Scales	Cronbach’s alpha; exploratory factor analysis
Planning	Sample size
Agreement, demographic and economic indicators	Cohen’s and Fleiss’ kappa (agreement between coders of documents or interviews); sex ratio, literacy and decadal growth from census tables; trend and compound growth rates of a historical series; the Gini coefficient and Lorenz curve (for example of landholding)

Not sure which test? Write your question in **Ask in plain words**, for example “Do philosophy students and other students differ in free-will beliefs?”, or answer two questions in the test chooser.

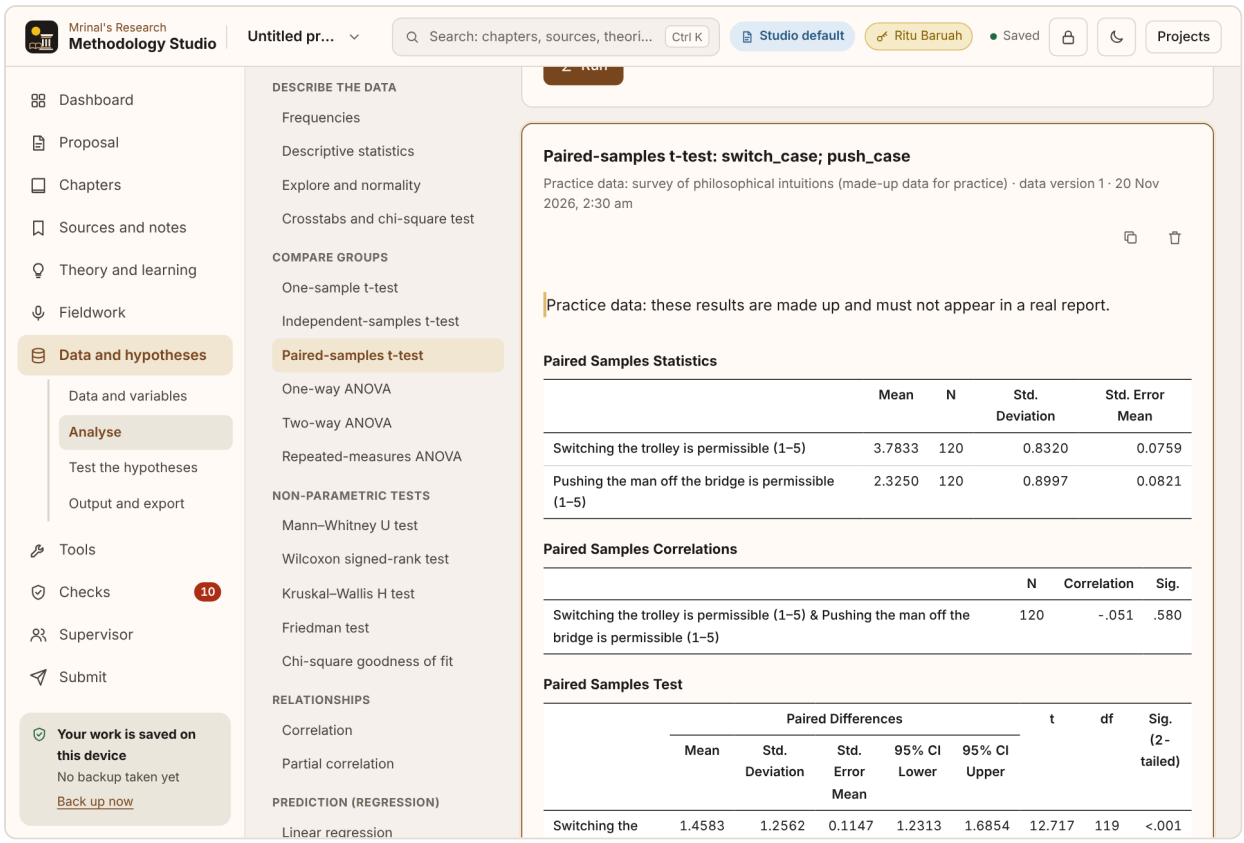


Figure 15.3: A paired-samples t-test on the switch and footbridge cases

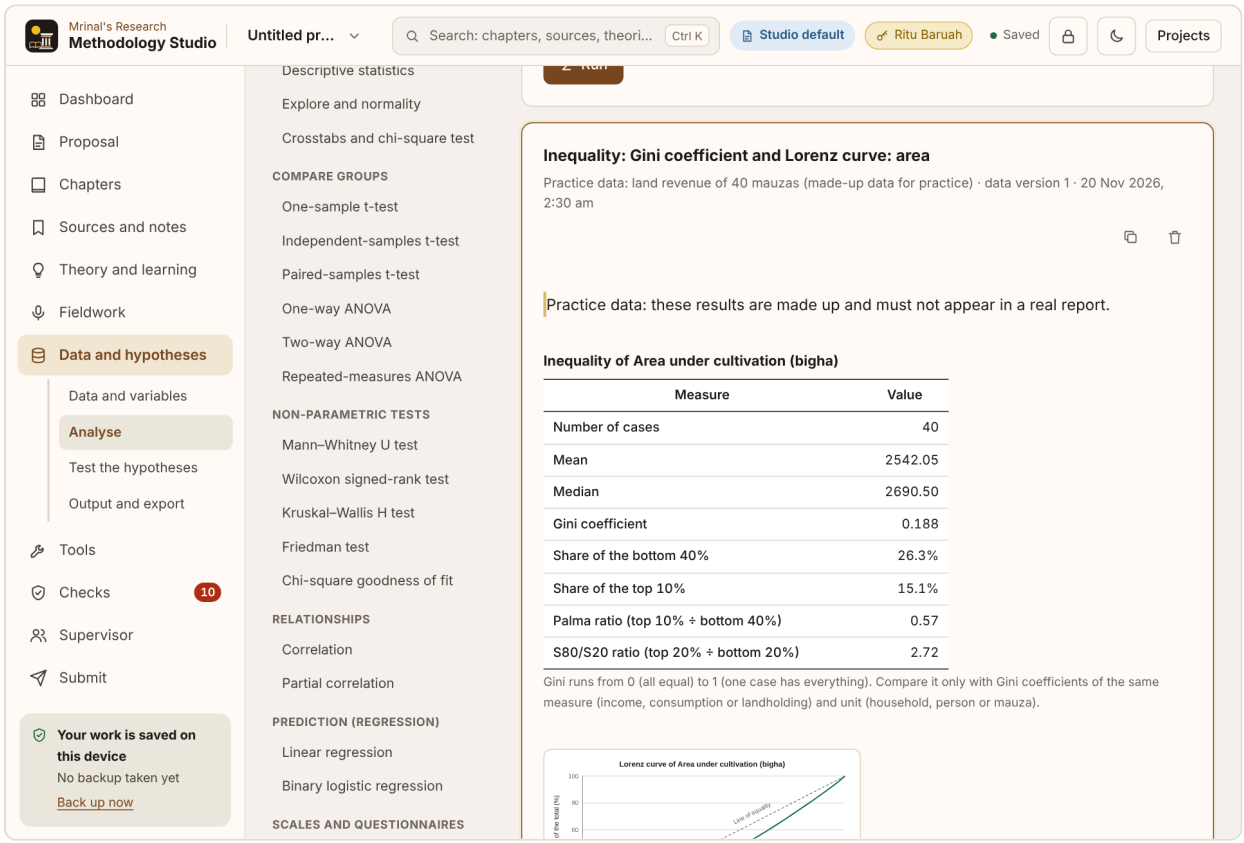


Figure 15.4: Inequality of cultivated area across mauzas, with the Lorenz curve

Checked against standard software

The statistics engine is the same as in the Social Sciences studio, where it was checked against SciPy, statsmodels and other standard software (189 of 189 reference values agree). Kappa, the Gini coefficient, growth rates and the demographic indicators were checked again in this studio (18 of 18 values agree).

Hypotheses, output and the findings map

Test the hypotheses shows any hypotheses written in your proposal; choose the test and the variables and the studio reports the statistic, the p-value, the effect size and the decision. **Output and export** keeps every result with the name and version of the data, and gives Word, Excel, PNG and the output log. Below it, the **Findings and suggestions map** links each finding to its evidence (a source, a table, an argument or a tested hypothesis) and to what follows from it, for the conclusion chapter.

Chapter 16

Checks, integrity and supervisor review

Checks

Checks lists what must be fixed, warnings and suggestions: missing parts of the proposal, objectives without a chapter, theories whose concepts are not used, sources cited but not in the bibliography, and more. Each item has a **Fix it** button that opens the right place. The logic map shows how problem, questions, objectives, methods and chapters connect, and the checklists cover the problem statement, alignment, evaluating a source, the questionnaire, ethics and the presentation.

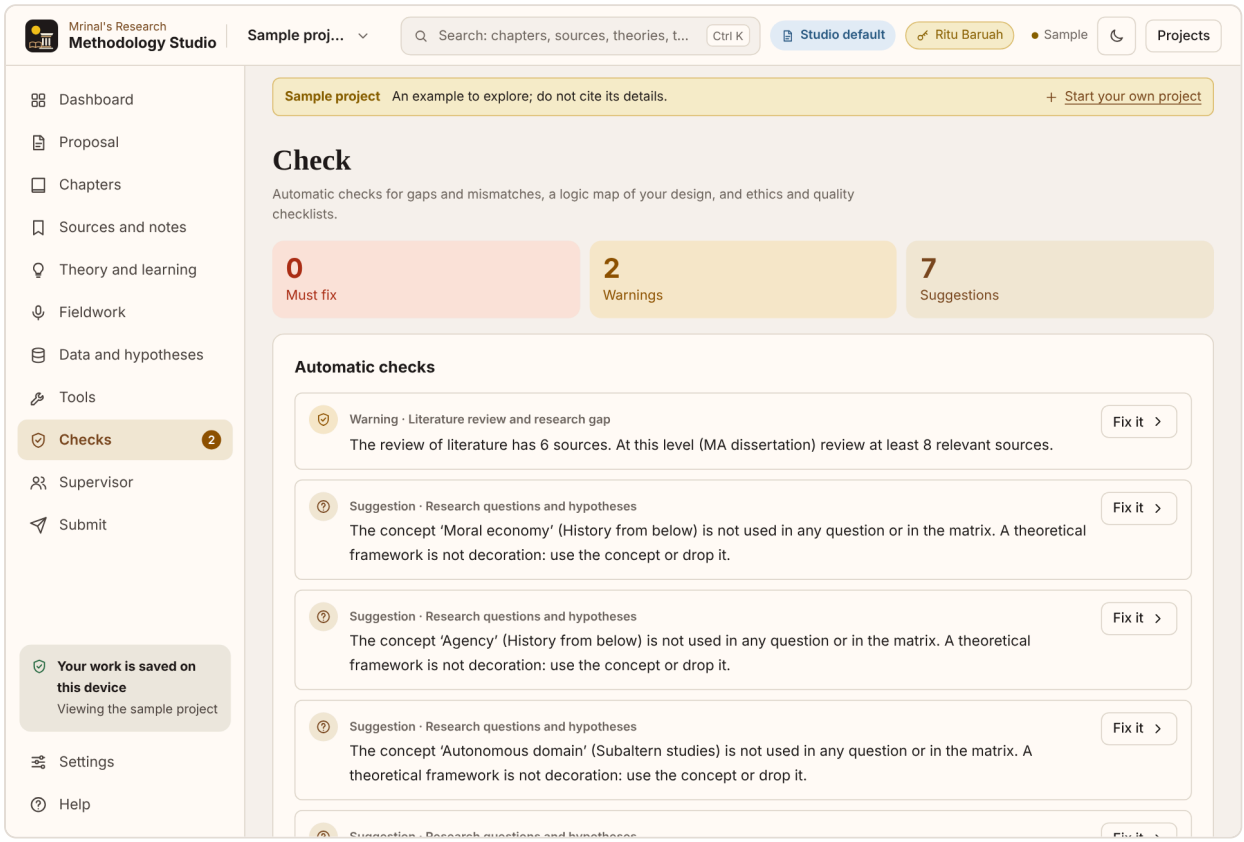


Figure 16.1: Automatic checks

Integrity

Theory and learning → **Integrity** explains the UGC (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018 in plain words: up to 10% similarity carries no penalty; above 10% to 40%, a revised script within six months; above 40% to 60%, no revised script for one year; above 60%, the registration is cancelled. It also covers quoting sources and texts, translations, credit lines for maps and photographs from archives and museums, the protection of narrators' and participants' data under the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023, and a model declaration on the use of AI tools.

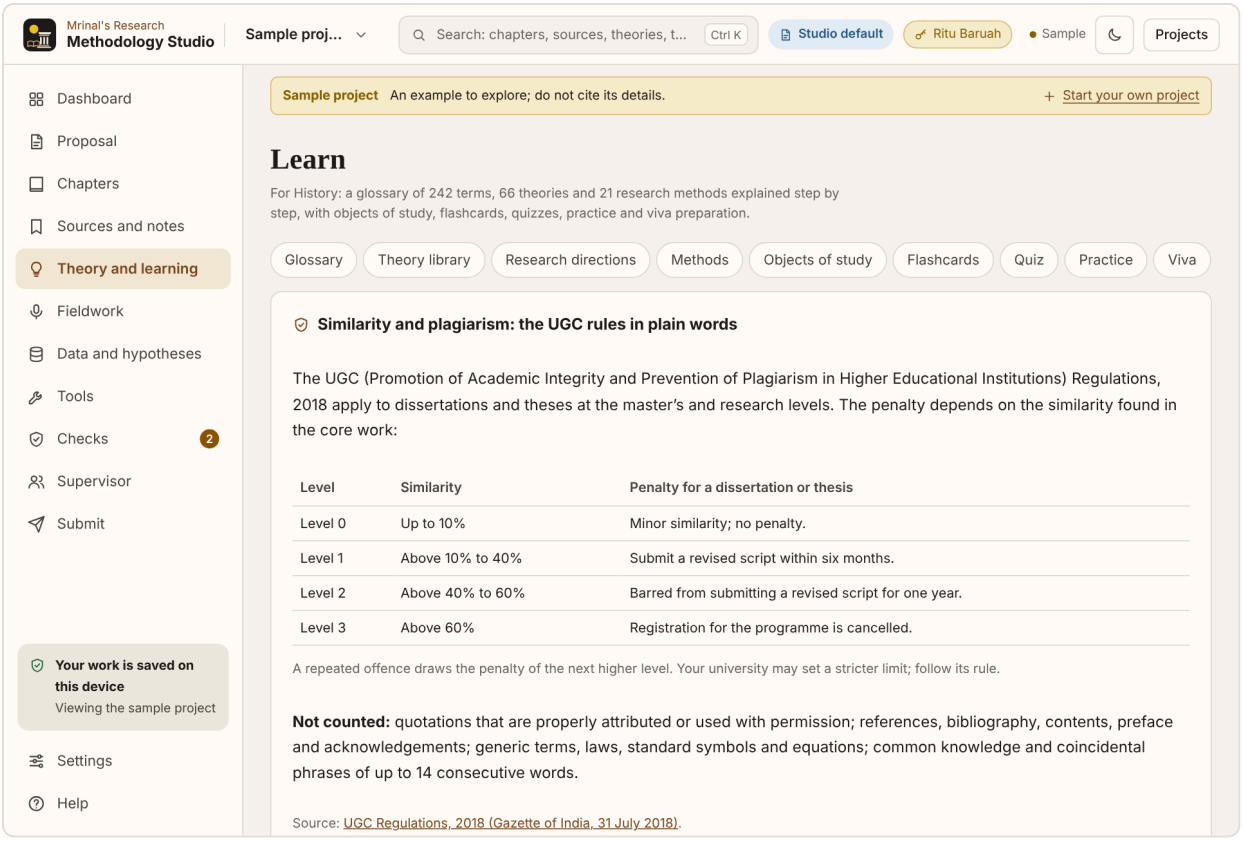


Figure 16.2: The integrity page

Working with your supervisor

1. Open **Supervisor**. Under **Send to your supervisor**, tick **Research proposal** and, if you have drafts in the writing guide, **Written draft**. Every chapter with text on the writing page is included as well.
2. Tap **Save review file**. The studio saves an .html file and keeps the current draft as a version. Send the file by email or WhatsApp.
3. Your supervisor opens it in any browser, with no key, no account and no internet, writes comments under each section and sends back a comments file or the copied text.
4. Tap **Open comments file** or **Paste comments**. Each comment appears under its section; comments on a chapter also appear in the Comments tab of the writing page. Write your response and tick **Resolved**.

Save version keeps the draft before major changes; **Compare** shows what has changed and **Restore** goes back to it.

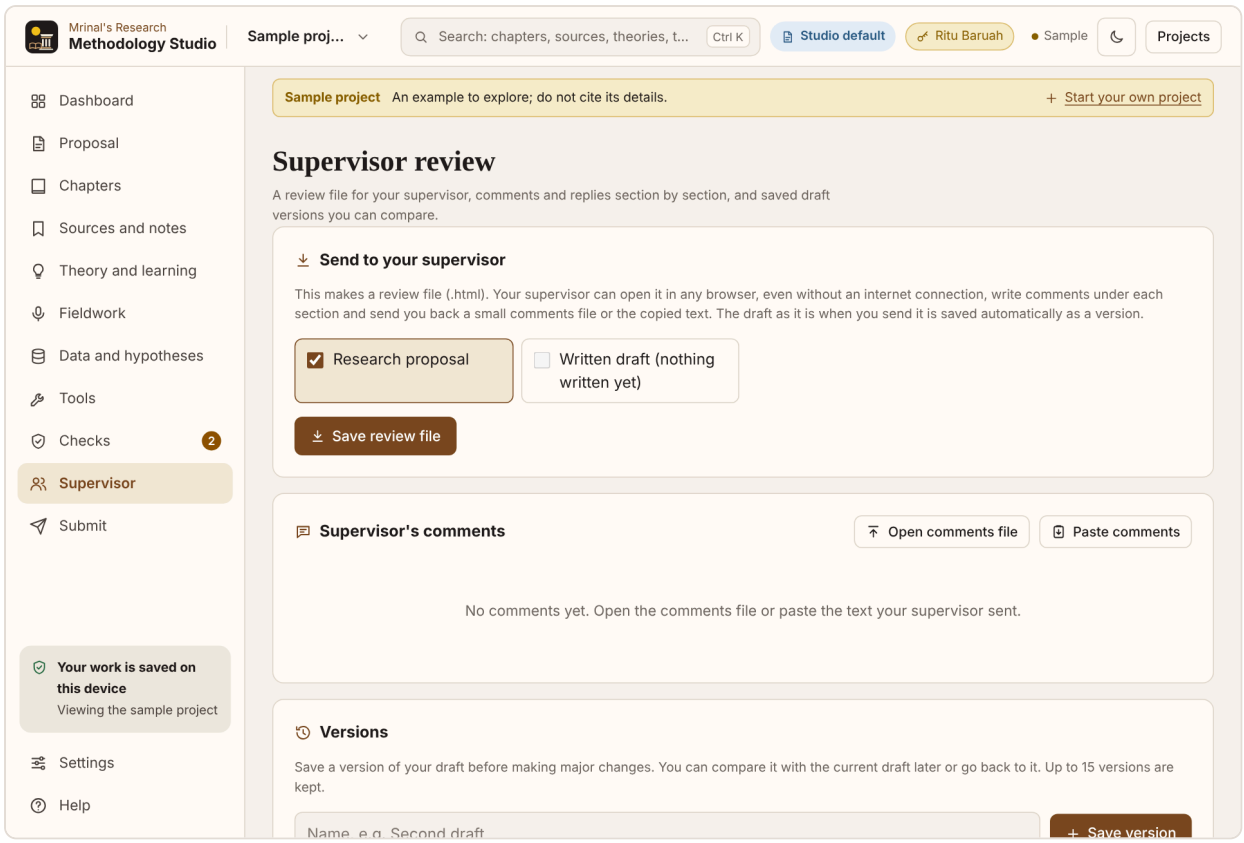


Figure 16.3: Supervisor review

Remember

When your supervisor approves the proposal, mark it as approved in Settings. The studio then shows any later change against the approved version.

Chapter 17

Submitting

Submit prepares the Word file of the whole dissertation or thesis in your university format: the cover and title page, the declaration, the guide's certificate and the other preliminary pages your format asks for (including, where needed, a certificate from an archive, museum or other institution where the work was done), the declaration on the use of AI tools, the chapters with their footnotes, and the bibliography. The title page names the degree, for example Master of Arts in History or Doctor of Philosophy.

- **Word file (sources cited)**: the bibliography holds only the sources cited in the chapters.
- **Word file (all sources)**: every source in the bibliography.
- **PDF (print or save)**: the whole work in your format; choose Save as PDF in the print window. For footnotes at the foot of the page and page numbers in the contents, make the PDF from the Word file.
- **Chapter-wise files for Shodhganga**: the preliminary pages, each chapter and the bibliography as separate Word files in one zip file, for PhD theses.
- **Abstract**: **Put together from the chapter summaries** gives a starting draft; then write the abstract yourself.
- **Declaration on the use of AI tools**: tick only what you actually did, or that you used none.

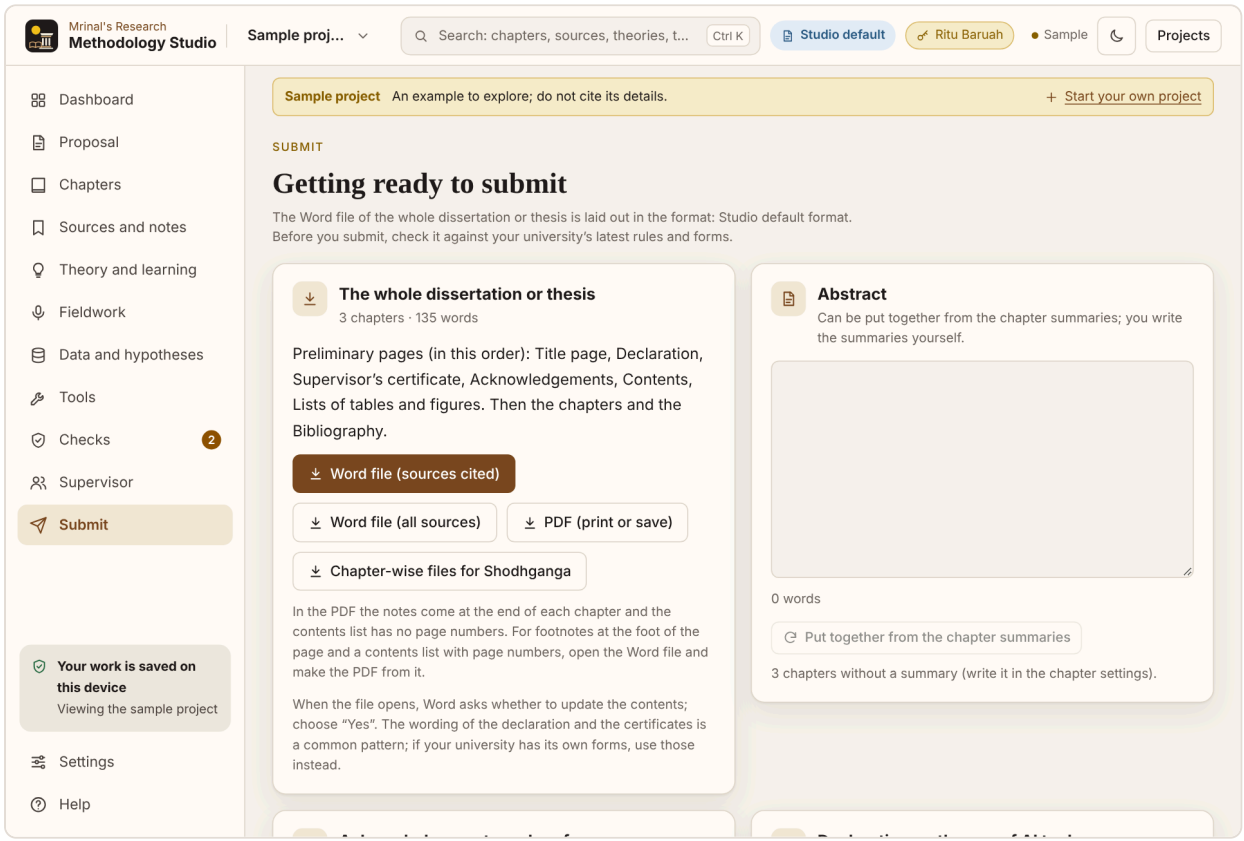


Figure 17.1: Getting ready to submit

Remember

When the Word file first opens, Word may ask whether to update the contents; choose Yes. In LibreOffice, choose Tools, then Update, then Update All. If your university has its own forms for the declaration and certificates, use those.

Chapter 18

Preparing for the viva

Theory and learning → **Viva** gives 21 practice questions with hints and room for your own key points: the problem and its significance, the review and the gap, theory and method, the selection of sources or texts, the archive, oral history, chronology and causes, historiography, texts and translations, exposition, argument and comparison, concepts, ethics and limitations, and, for a PhD, the contribution and how you defend your argument.

Below them, **Ten slides for the viva** plans a 10 to 12 minute presentation filled from your project: title; introduction and the problem; objectives; review and the gap; methodology with the sources or texts; the historical or textual background; evidence and argument; findings; conclusion and contribution; and limitations and further research. **Copy the outline** into PowerPoint or Google Slides, one heading per slide. The checklist **Before your presentation or viva** reminds you to rehearse with a timer, label every map, table and figure, and have your key sources and passages at hand.

Chapter 19

Saving, backups and the lock

Where your work is kept

Your work and your data files are saved in your browser's database on this device. They do not go to the studio's server. Only the key and device details when you buy and activate a key, and feedback when you send it, go to the server.

Earlier drafts

The studio keeps the last state of each day for 30 days, and after that one a week. Open **Settings → Saving and backup → Earlier drafts**, or **Earlier drafts** on the writing page, choose a date, and bring back one chapter or the whole project.

Backups

- At least once a week, take a backup: **Projects → Back up this project** (.json). A backup carries the project and its data files.
- If the file does not download, tap **Copy backup** and paste it into a WhatsApp chat with yourself or an email to yourself. On a phone, **Share** sends the backup to WhatsApp, Drive or another app.
- On a new device, use **Open a backup file** or **Paste a backup**. A backup always opens as a new project with its data; nothing is overwritten.
- Work is not kept in private or incognito windows, and clearing the browser's data (cache and site data) can delete it. iPhones and iPads may clear a website's data if it is not used for some time: open the studio from the Home Screen and take backups regularly.

> **Take care**
>
> If you clear the browser's data, or change or lose your phone without a backup, the work cannot be recovered. Take a backup at least once a week and keep it off the device.

Locking a project

If others also use your computer (in a library, a lab or at home), lock the project. In **Settings → Lock and security**, tap **Lock the project** and set a password of at least 6 characters. The text of a locked project is kept in encrypted form; nobody can read it without the password.

- When you lock, the studio gives a recovery code. Copy it or save it as a file, and keep it in a safe place.
- **Lock automatically when idle** closes the project after the time you choose. The lock button in the top bar closes it at once.
- Forgot the password? Tap **Forgot the password**: enter the recovery code, then set a new password.

- The backup of a locked project is locked too and opens with the same password.
- **Change the password** and **Remove the lock** are in the same place.

> **Take care**
>
> If both the password and the recovery code are lost, nobody can open the project, not even the makers of the studio.

Chapter 20

Feedback, help and contact

Sending feedback

Found a mistake, something that does not work, or have an idea? Choose **Send feedback** in the Projects menu, on the Help page or at the foot of the start page. Choose the type (bug, suggestion, content error, question or other), write the message and, if you would like a reply, your name and email or WhatsApp number. The form shows exactly what is attached: the app and version, your discipline, type of work and style, the section, your device and browser, the name and serial number on your licence, and the date. Your project, your data and your key are never attached. Nothing is sent until you tap **Send** or **Send by email**.

Help

The **Help** page is always available, also in the preview: keys, devices and projects, using the studio on Android, iPhone, Windows and Mac, keeping your work safe, questions and answers, the privacy note and the open-source licences.

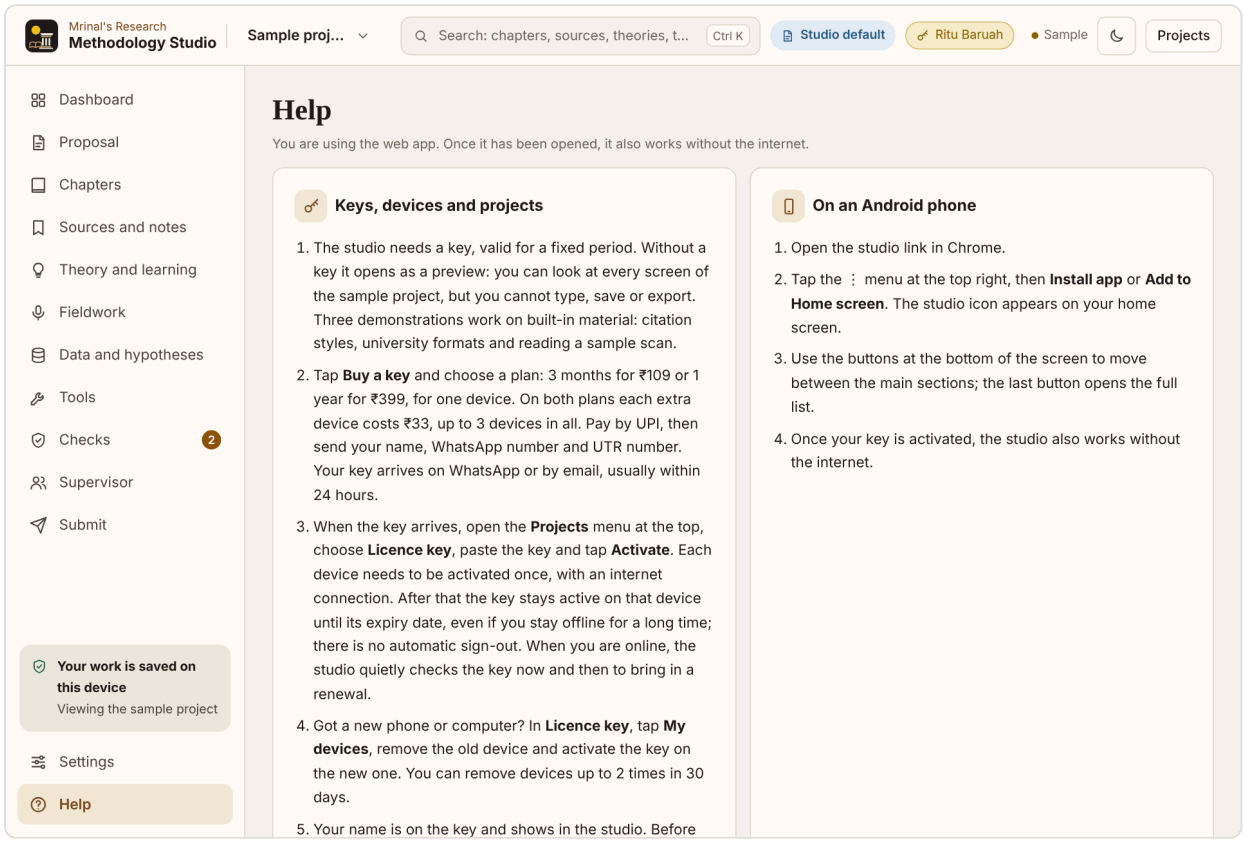


Figure 20.1: The Help page

Contact

When you write about a key or an order, give the name on the key and the order number or the key's serial number. Never send your whole key to anyone except the studio.

Studio	Mrinal’s Research Methodology Studio for History and Philosophy, Version 1.0
Address	https://research.aank.org/history-philosophy/
Made on behalf of	AANK_A Creative Line · aank.org
Planning and content	Dr Mrinal Jyoti Goswami
Email (keys, orders and help)	mrinal.goswami2026@gmail.com
WhatsApp	+91 94350 16840

Chapter 21

Frequently asked questions

Will the studio write my dissertation? No. It guides each stage, keeps your references exact and checks what is missing, but the research and the writing are yours. Sentence starters have [ ] blanks for your own words.

Do I need hypotheses? Usually not. Historical and philosophical studies normally state research questions and a thesis to be argued. A study that tests a claim with numbers, for example a revenue series or a survey of intuitions, may state hypotheses. The practice set "Do you need a hypothesis?" helps you decide.

Which citation style should I use? The one your department asks for. History usually uses Chicago notes and bibliography (footnotes); Philosophy often uses Chicago author–date or the department's own style. The studio changes every citation when you change the style.

How do I cite a file in the Assam State Archives, a puthi or a copper plate? Choose Archival record, Manuscript or Inscription as the source type, and give the archive, series, file number and folio (or the collection and folios, or the edition and lines) exactly as written. Keep the same details in the archive log.

How do I convert a Saka date? Tools → Saka, Bhaskarabda and CE. Give the month if the source does; otherwise the CE year may be one of two years.

Are the logic checkers reliable? They test the form of an argument exhaustively and were checked against known results. A valid form with a false premise is still unsound: judge the premises yourself.

Can I use the practice data in my dissertation? No. Practice data are made up for learning. Every result from practice data is marked so.

Does it work without the internet? Yes, after it is installed and the key is activated. Literature search links, DOI look-ups and payments need the internet.

Can my guide see my work? Only what you send in a review file. Your work stays on your device.

My key does not work. See "If the key does not work" in chapter 2. Write to the contact in chapter 20 if it still fails.

Can I record interviews about painful events? Yes, with care: consent, a release agreement, the narrator's right to stop or withdraw, privacy, and the approval your institution asks for. The design advisor and the ethics checklist show what to do.