

**Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya , Jabalpur**

Syllabus for M.Phil Entrance Test in History subject

Section A, Research Methodology, ( 50 questions, one mark for each)

What is Research, Selection of topic for research, Interdisciplinary Research in Social Sciences, Nature of Research in Social Sciences, Principles and Concept.

Methodology of Historical Research, Analytical Method, Scientific Method, Comparative Method, Critical Method, Oral Tradition, Interview Method, Questionnaire Method, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.

Nature of Historical Sources- Primary and Secondary,

Application of Computer in Historical Research- Data Collection through internet, knowledge of e-resource,.

Collection and Selection of Data,

Archival Study, References, Bibliography,

Also questions on reasoning, qualitative and quantitative aptitude.

Section B, Particular Subject (History) ( 50 questions, one mark for each)

Meaning and Scope of History, Evidence and its transmission, Causation in History, Problems of Indian Historiography, Historiography of Kalhan, Bilhan, Al-Baruni, Ziauddin Barni and AbulFazl

Modern Trends of Historiography, Positivist, Marxist and Annals,

Approaches to History; Theological, Oriental, Imperialist, Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern and Postmodernist,

Administrative reforms of Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, and Dalhousie,

Expansion by diplomacy-Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse,

Instrument of expansion by wars, Anglo-Maratha relations, Anglo-Mysore relations, Anglo-Sikh relations,

Establishment of British Supremacy in Bengal, Social Policies of British under William Bentinck,

Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahma Samaj, Young Bengal Movement, Education, Indigenous and Modern, Charles Wood's dispatch of 1854, Revolt of 1857, Historiography, Causes, Programmes, Leadership at various levels, People's Participation, Failure of Revolt.

Colonial intervention and social change, development of modern education since 1858, Social reform movement- Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Aligarh Movement, Anti-caste movements, Satya Shodhak Samaj,

Rise of Indian Nationalism, role of nationalist press in the evolution political consciousness, formation of nationalist organization, establishment of Indian National Congress, Moderates in Indian politics, extremists in Indian National Movement, their ideologies, Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement,

Constitutional developments, Regulating Act 1774, Pitts India Act 1784, Government of India Act 1909, Government of India Act 1919, Government of India Act 1935,

Revolutionary Movements, Home Rule Movement, Khilafat Movement, Rowlett Satyagraha, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Gandhian Movements-Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Round Table Conferences, Poona Pact, Individual Satyagraha, Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement, Wavell Plan, Cabinet Mission, Mountbatten Plan and Partition of India, Communal Politics and Partition, Dalit Movements, Christian missions and depressed classes, Jyotiba Phule, Periyar, Dr Ambedkar, Mahatma Gandhi and social reform movements, the Depressed Classes and colonial government,

Economic consequences of Battle of Plassey, Drain of Wealth from Bengal and its mechanism, Revenue Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, famines, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs,

Independent India- Integration of Princely States, Merger of Junagadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir, Beginning of Planned Economy, Formation of Planning Commission, Foreign Policy, Panchsheel, Non-Alignment Movement, Five year plans, Emancipation of women in Modern India, Socialism,

Historical monuments of India, Tourist sites of India, Religion and Festivals, Folk Culture of India,

World order up to 1919, Origins of World War I, It's Nature, Paris Peace Settlement and its long term effects, The Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 in Russia, Communist Revolution in China 1949 and its impact on world politics, World between the two wars, working of The League of Nations, Origin, Nature and Results of the World War II, establishment of New World Order,

UNO and the concept of World Peace, Non Alignment and the Third World, Globalization and its economic and political impact on the Third World Countries.

**Rani Durgavati Vishwavidyalaya , Jabalpur**

Pre M.Phil course work in History Subject,

Syllabus for Paper Research Methodology

4 credits

The main objective of this course is to introduce the students the basic methods and skills for writing research work: Papers, Dissertation and thesis.

Unit I- Definition of Research, Who should do the research, Finding a Supervisor, Selection of Topic for research, Research Design.

Unit II- Interdisciplinary Research in Social Sciences, Nature of Historical Research, Methodology of Historical Research, Analytical Method, Scientific Method, Comparative Method, Critical Method, Oral Tradition, Questionnaire Method, Qualitative and Quantitative Methods.

Unit III- Nature of Historical Sources, Primary and Secondary, Preparation of Research Synopsis, Application of Computer in Historical Research- Data Collection through Internet, Knowledge of e-resources.

Unit IV- Collection and Selection of Data, Archival Study and Library Work; Writing of Dissertations, Research Papers and Monographs.

Unit V- Format of the thesis, technicalities of the format, Scientific details about the thesis format, appropriate use of graphs, maps, pictures, drawings, preparation of Bibliography, Use of References, Summary of Thesis, Oral Defense of the thesis.

Suggested Readings-

Budh Prakash, 'The Modern Approach to History'

E.H.Carr, 'What is History', Penguin Books, Macmillan reprint 1975

V.H.Bedekar, 'How to Write Assignments, Research Papers, Dissertations and Theses',

Kanak Publications, New Delhi, 1982

B.K. Shrivastava, 'Itihas Lekhan: Avdharna, Vidhayen evam Sadhan', SBPD Publishers, Agra, 2007

B.M.Jain, 'Shodh Pravidhi evam Kshetriya Taknik' Research Publications, Jaipur

R.N.Trivedi&D.P.Shukla, 'Research Methodology', College Book Depot, Jaipur

Advance Course in History (this course has two optional papers, the researcher has to choose either of the two)

4 credits

Paper (A) Indian Thinkers and Thought

The objective of this paper is to inculcate in the students, the positivist Indian thought, and also learn from the life and works of Indian Great Souls.

Unit-I- Vedic and Upanishadic Thought, Bhagvatism, Geeta,

Six Schools of Indian Philosophy (Shad-darshan)- Sankhya, Yog, Nyaya and Vaisheshik, Mimamsa, Vedant.

Jainism and Buddhism, Manu, Kautilya.

Unit II- Bhakti Movement, Adi Shankaracharya and Advaitism, Kabir, Goswami Tulsidas, Surdas, Raidas, Ramanujacharya, Vallabhacharya, Madhavacharya, Abdurrahim Khan-I-Khana, Guru Nanak, Sant Jnanesvar.

Unit III- Sufism and its essentials, Chishti, Suharavardi, Qadiri, Shattari, Firdausi and Naqshbandi orders.

UnitIV- Modern Indian renaissance and awakening, Raja Rammohan Roy and Brahma Samaj, Swami Vivekananda and Ramkrishna Mission, Dayananda Saraswati and Arya Samaj, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and Aligarh Movement, Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak Mahatma Gandhi, Jyotiba Phule and Dr B.R.Ambedkar.

UnitV- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Shaheed Bhagat Singh, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, Mahamana Madan Mohan Malviya, Pandit Deen Dayal Upadhyaya and Integral Humanism (Ekam Manavwad),Dr A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

Suggested Readings-

Krishna Chandra Shrivastava, 'Prachin Bharat ka Itihas Tatha Sanskruti',

United Book Depot, Allahabad, 2005-06

Dr. Rajbali Pandeya, 'Pracheen Bharat', Vishwavidya Prakashan, Varanasi,2010

B.N.Puri, P.N.Chopra, M.N.Das, 'A Social, Cultural and Economic History of India' Vol.I, II, and III, Macmillan India

K.A.Antonova, G.M.Bongard-Levin, G.G.Kotovskiy, 'A History of India', Peoples', Publishing House, N.Delhi, (in Hindi language also)

Giriraj Sharan, 'Tilak Ne Kaha Thaa', Pratibha Pratishtan, N.Delhi, 1987

Giriraj Sharan, 'Subhash Ne Kaha Thaa', Pratibha Pratishtan, N.Delhi, 1987

M. K. Gandhi, 'An Autobiography or The Story of my experiments with truth', Navjivan, Reprint2014

Dhananjay Kir, 'Dr Baba Saheb Ambedkar: A biography' (In Hindi also),

Popular Publication, N.Delhi,2011

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, 'An Autobiography'(In Hindi also), Penguin India

Or, Paper(B) Historiography

The objective of this paper is to make the students aware with the finer points of history writing so that they themselves can bring out some good history publications.

Unit I- The meaning, nature and scope of history, Whether history is science or arts, historical objectivity, bias in history, moral judgment in history, history and allied subjects.

Unit II- Survey of historical writings in the west; ancient, mediaeval and modern trends. English, German, French and Italian schools of history writing.

Unit III- Chief characteristics of ancient historiography. Historians and historiography of ancient India, Bana, Kalhana, Bilhana, SomeshwaraIII, Jayanaka. Modern writings on ancient Indian historiography.

Unit IV- Chief characteristics of Muslim historiography, Court historians-Amir Khusrau, Ziauddin Barni, Ibn Batuta, Abul Fazl. Private historians, Badauni, Khafi Khan. Modern writings on mediaeval Indian historiography.

Unit V-Main trends of modern Indian historiography. European historians- Ranke, Vincent Arthur Smith, E.H.Carr, James Mill, Elphinston. Indian historians- R.G.Bhandarkar, J.N.Sarkar, R.C. Majumdar, D.D. Kosambi, Rahul Sankratyayan. Recent trends in history writings in India-Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern approaches.

Suggested readings-

B.Sheikh Ali, 'History, Its Theory And Method', Macmillan India Limited

Govind Chandra Pandey, 'Itihas Swarup Evam Siddhant' ,(in Hindi)

Jharkhande Choube, 'Itihas Darshan', ( in Hindi)

