

418- HISTORY

DOCTOR HARI SINGH GOUR VISHWAVIDYALAYA, SAGAR (M.P.)
(A Central University)

Department of History

Syllabus

Ph.D. Entrance Examination

Section – A (Research Methodology)

What is Research, Selection of topic of 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 & Secondary

Application of Computer in Historical Research- Data Collection through internet; knowledge of E-resources

Collection and Selection of Data.

Archival Study

References

Bibliography



Section - B (Concern Subject)

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Meaning and Scope of History, Collection and Selection of data, Evidence and its transmission, Causation in History, Problems of Indian Historiography, Historiography of Albaruni, Ziya-ud-Din Barni and Abul Fazal,

Modern trends of Historiography - Positivist, Marxist and Annals

Approaches to History: Theological, Orientalist, Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern, Postmodernist.

Administrative reforms of Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, and Dalhousie.

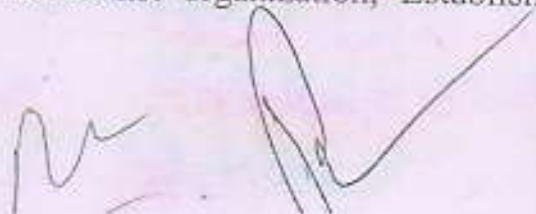
Expansion by diplomacy- Subsidiary Alliance system and Doctrine of Lapse.

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

Establishment of British Supremacy in Bengal, Social Policies of the 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, Failures of the Revolt.

Colonial intervention and social change: Development of modern education since 1858. Social reform movement: Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ram Krishna Mission, Theosophical Society, Aligarh Movement, Anti-caste movements, Satya Sodhak Samaj.

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Role of Nationalist press in the evolution of political consciousness. Formation of nationalist organization, Establishment of Indian



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National Congress, Moderates in Indian politics, Birth of extremists in Indian national movement, their ideologies, Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi movement,

Constitutional developments: Regulating Act, Pitts India Act, Govt. of India Act 1909, Govt. of India act 1919, Govt. of India Act 1935

Revolutionary Movements, Home Rule Movement, Khilafat movement, Rowlatt Satyagraha, Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre

Gandhian movements: Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, Round Table Conferences, Poona Pact, Govt. of India act 1935, 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 the depressed classes; Phule, Periyar, Ambedkar, Gandhi and social reform Movements, The Depressed classes and the colonial government

Independent India – Integration of Princely States, Merger of Jungadh, Hyderabad and Kashmir, Beginning of Planned economy, Formation of Planning Commission, Foreign Policy, Panchsheel, Non-Alignment movement, Five year plans

Economic consequences of Battle of Plessey, Drain of wealth from Bengal and its mechanism, Revenue settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Famines: Causes of Increased Frequency of Famines under British Rule, Railways

Nature of polity during Sultanate and Mughals, Emancipation of women in Modern India, Socialism, Communalism, Secularism

Historical Monuments of India, Tourist Sites of India, Religions and Festivals of India, Folk Culture of India

World order up to 1919: Origins of First World War, 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.



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Second World War and the New World Order: Origin, nature and results of the Second World War, World between the two wars: working of League of Nations

UNO and the concept of world peace, Non-Alignment and the third World, Globalization and its economic and political impact on Third World Countries

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