

M. Phil. in HISTORY

The M.Phil course in History is a **one year** (two semesters) course. The main thrust of the course is to provide the comprehensive understanding of Indian and Western Historiography along with the major themes & concepts of Indian history. The syllabus is divided into Five Courses. The Courses I, II, III & IV will be of 100 marks, in which 80% marks will be allotted to external assessment and 20 % marks to internal assessment. The internal assessment will be based on periodical written tests, seminars and term papers. The Course V is a language paper. The candidates will have to qualify this course by attaining at least 50 % marks. The marks of Course V will not be considered in awarding the division.

Besides these five courses, divided into two semesters, all the candidates will have to write a compulsory dissertation, based on fresh interpretation of existing facts and exploration of new sources. There will be a compulsory viva-voce examination for the final assessment of the dissertation.

M. Phil. I SEMESTER

COURSE I – THEORIES AND METHODS OF HISTORY

COURSE II – HISTORIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN HISTORY

M. Phil. II SEMESTER

COURSE III – A STUDY OF WESTERN HISTORIOGRAPHY

**COURSE IV- SOME MAJOR THEMES & CONCEPTS IN INDIAN
HISTORY**

COURSE V – LANGUAGE PAPER

DISSERTATION

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FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE I – THEORIES AND METHODS OF HISTORY

- UNIT I** (a) History – Nature, Meaning, Scope and Objective.
(b) Sources of History – Primary & Secondary
(c) Collection and selection of data.
(d) Analysis and interpretation of data – Hermeneutics & Heuristics analysis.
- UNIT II** (a) History and its relation with other Sciences.
(b) Objectivity and Bias in History.
(c) Various Theories & Methods of History.
(d) Micro & Macro levels in History.
- UNIT III** (a) Causation and generalization in History.
(b) Progress in History.
(c) Historical Imagination.
(d) Historical Evidence.
- UNIT IV** (a) Choice of subject.
(b) Preparation of Synopsis.
(c) Footnotes and Indexing.
(d) Bibliography and documentation.
- UNIT V** (a) Book review-Essential features.
(b) Interdisciplinary and Multidisciplinary approach.
(c) Quantitative and Qualitative research.
(d) Interviews & Fieldwork in research.

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FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE II – HISTORIOGRAPHY OF INDIAN HISTORY

- UNIT I** (a) Various approaches to Indian History.
(b) Colonial / Imperialist approach to Indian History.
(c) Nationalist approach to Indian History.
(d) Marxist approach to Indian History.
- UNIT II** (a) Ancient Indian Historical Traditions- rise & development.
(b) Historicity of the Buddhist & the Jain Traditions.
(c) Major Historical works- Harshacharita, Vikramankadeva Charita and Rajatarangini.
(d) South Indian Historiography- Sangam Literature, works of Cholas & Vijyanagara Empire.
- UNIT III** Medieval Indian Historiography:
(a) Historiography of the Sultanate period – Minhaz Siraj, Amir Khusrav, Barani.
(b) Historiography of the Mughal period – Abul Fazl, Badauni.
(c) Some Modern Historians of Medieval India: Muhammad Habib, J.N.Sarkar, R.P.Tripathi, Satish Chandra and Irfan Habib.
- UNIT IV** Modern Historiography of India:
(a) William Jones and Orientalist writings on India.
(b) Colonial/Imperial ideology and its impact on Indian Historiography- James Mill, Elpinstone, Vincent Smith.
(c) Nationalist writings on Modern India.
(d) Marxist writings on Modern India: Major assumptions.
- UNIT V** (a) Subaltern studies in India.
(b) Communal issues and Indian Historiography.
(c) Cambridge School- Major assumptions.
(d) Periodisation in Indian History.

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SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE III – A STUDY OF WESTERN HISTORIOGRAPHY

- UNIT I** (a) Greco- Roman Traditions.
(b) Medieval Historiography- St.Agustine and Ibn Khaldun
(c) Renaissance and the Western Historiography.
(d) Idealist Interpretation: Herder & Hegel.
- UNIT II** (a) Scientific Revolution and Historiography: Francis Bacon, Rene Descartes, Vico.
(b) Enlightenment Historiography: Voltaire, David Hume, Montesquieu & Edward Gibbon.
(c) Romanticist Historiography: Major assumptions.
- UNIT III** (a) Positivism and Auguste Comte.
(b) Empiricist traditions: George Berkeley, David Hume, John Stuart Mill.
(c) Institutionalization of History: Neibruh and Ranke.
- UNIT IV** (a) Cyclical Theory of history: Herder, Oswald Spengler, Arnold Toynbee.
(b) Western Marxists Approaches: Georges Lefebvre, Maurice Dobb, George Rude, Albert Soboul and E.J.Hobsbawm.
(b) Post Modernist Intervention: Michel Foucault, Jacques Derrida, Jean Francios Lyotard, Jean Baudrillard and Hayden White.
- UNIT V** (a) Annals School of history.
(b) Some Recent Trends in Western Historiography.

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SECOND SEMESTER

COURSE IV – SOME MAJOR THEMES & CONCEPTS IN INDIAN HISTORY

- UNIT I** (a) The Aryan Debate.
(b) Social & Religious Reform Movements of Modern India.
(c) Oral History/ Local History.
(d) 1857- Debate.
- UNIT II** M.K.Gandhi: Political, Social & Economic thoughts:
(a) Political thoughts of Gandhi.
(b) Social thoughts of Gandhi- Caste system, Position of women, Harijan.
(c) Wardha Scheme of Education.
(d) Gandhian Economy.
(e) Gandhi's Impact on the Political and Social Movements of World.
- UNIT III** Dr.B.R.Ambedkar: Social, Political & Economic thoughts:
(a) Upliftment of the Depressed Classes.
(b) Political views.
(c) Economic views.
- UNIT IV** Understanding Indian Culture-
(a) Concepts of Indian Culture & Civilization.
(b) Social structure.
(c) Understanding Indian economics.
(d) Gender in History- Features of Feminist Historiography.
- UNIT V** Environment, Science & Technology-
(a) Development of Environmental history in India- issues & concepts.
(b) History of Science and Technology in Ancient India.
(c) History of Science and Technology in Medieval India
(d) History of Science and Technology in Colonial India.

COURSE V- LANGUAGE PAPER

Knowledge of the language, other than Hindi and English to be used in studying the primary sources is compulsory. The department will arrange an examination to test the student's ability to translate passages of historical documents into English. The standard of attainment would be the same as one year certificate course.

The students can offer any one of the Indian languages-like Sanskrit, Malyalam, Telgu, Marathi, etc. European languages- like Italian, Russian, French, German, etc. or any of the classical languages like Pali and Persian.

DISSERTATION

Dissertation will be based on fresh interpretation of existing facts and exploration of new sources. There will be a compulsory viva-voce examination for the final assessment of the dissertation.