

**SECTION – A**  
**(Common for all candidates)**

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Total Marks: 50

Unit	Content
1	<b>Basics of Research:</b> Research: Meaning, Objective, Characteristics, Steps of research, Methods of research, Types of research – Descriptive vs. Analytical, Applied vs. Fundamental, Quantitative vs. Qualitative, Conceptual vs. Empirical.
2	<b>Research Problem and Research Design:</b> Introduction to Research Problem, Necessity of Defining the Problem, Selecting the Problem, Techniques Involved in Defining a Problem, Meaning and Types of Research Design, Important Concepts Relating to Research Design
3	<b>Sampling Design:</b> Census and sample survey, Implications of a Sample Design, Steps in sampling Design, Criteria of Selecting a Sampling Procedure, Characteristics of a Good Sample Design, Different Types of sample Designs, How to Select a Random Sample?, Random Sample from an Infinite Universe, Complex Random Sampling Designs
4	<b>Data Collection and Analysis:</b> Methods of Data Collection- Observation, Interview, Questionnaires, Schedules, Survey and Experimental. Selection of Appropriate Method for Data Collection, Different Techniques of Sampling such as Probability and Non-Probability, Basic Statistical Methods of Data Analysis such as Frequency distribution, Measures of central tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Coefficient of variation, correlation and regression.
5	<b>Research Ethics and Morals:</b> Environmental impacts and Ethical issues, Commercialisation, Copy right, Royalty, Intellectual property rights and Patent law, Plagiarism, Citation, Referencing style and acknowledgement.

## **SECTION – B**

### **(Faculty of Humanities)**

Total Marks: 50

### **Department: History**

The History paper consists of all the aspects of Indian History, Pre-history, Ancient period, Medieval Indian history and Modern India including National Movement and post independent phase. It also consists of Historical Method, Research Methodology and Historiography. Since, the subject and the boundaries of Indian history are vast and comprehensive, it has been systematically analysed and synthesized into **Ten Units**. However, the concepts, the ideas and the terms given here would specify the extent the subject included though it is not mentioned in the units. It is to make the student realize the comprehension of the syllabus prepared.

### **Concepts, Ideas and Terms**

Bharatvarsha

Sabha and Samiti

Varnasrama

Vedanta

Purusharthas

Rina

Samskaras

Yajna

Ganarajya

Janapada

Doctrine of Karma

Dandaniti / Arthasastra / Saptanga

Dharmavijaya

Stupa / Chaitya/ Vihara

Nagara / Dravida / Vesara

Bodhisattva / Tirthankara

Alvars / Nayanars

Sreni

Bhumi-chidra-vidhana-nyaya

Kara-bhoga-bhaga

Vishti

Stridhana

Memorial Stones

Agraharas

Khilafat

Sulah-i-kul

Turkan-i-Chahlgani

Watan

Baluta

Taquavi

Iqta

Jaziya

Zakat

Madad-i-maash

Amaram

Raya-Rekho

Jangama / Dasa

Madarasa / Maqtab

Chauth / Sardeshmukhi

Sarai

Polygars

Jagir / Shariyat

Dastur

Mansab (Rank)

Deshmukh

Nadu / Ur

Ulema

Firman

Unit	Content
1	<p>Negotiating the Sources: Archaeological sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy and Numismatics. Dating of Archaeological Sites. Literary Sources: Indigenous Literature: Primary and Secondary: problem of dating Religious and Secular Literature, Myths, Legends, etc. Foreign Accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arabic.</p> <p>Pastoralism and Food production: Neolithic and Chalcolithic Phase: Settlement, distribution, tools and patterns of exchange.</p> <p>Indus/Harappa Civilization: Origin, extent, major sites, settlement pattern, craft specialization, religion, society and polity, Decline of Indus Civilization, Internal and external trade, First urbanization in India.</p> <p>Vedic and later Vedic periods; Aryan debates, Political and Social Institutions, State Structure and Theories of State; Emergence of Varnas and Social Stratification, Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Introduction of Iron Technology, Megaliths of South India.</p> <p>Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas, Monarchical and Republican States, Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6th century BCE; Emergence of heterodox sects-Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.</p>
2	<p>From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauryan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script.-3.Dissolution of Empire and Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka-Ksatrapas, Sangam literature, polity and society in South India as reflected in Sangam literature. Trade and commerce from 2nd century BCE to 3rd century CE, Trade with the Roman World, Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools.</p> <p>Gupta Vakataka age: Polity and Society, Agrarian Economy, Land Grants, Land Revenue and Land Rights, Gupta Coins, Beginning of Temple Architecture, Emergence of Puranic Hinduism, Development of Sanskrit Language and Literature. Developments in Science Technology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine. Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion. Salankayanas and Visnukundins in Andhradesa.</p>
3	<p>Emergence of Regional Kingdoms: Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadambas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatiyas, Hoysalas and Yadavas.</p> <p>Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas,</p> <p>Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha.</p> <p>Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat.</p> <p>Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras.</p> <p>Characteristics of Early Medieval India: Administration and Political Structure Legitimation of Kingship.</p>

	<p>Agrarian economy; land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry, water resources, taxation system, coins and currency system;</p> <p>Trade and urbanization: patterns of trade, and urban settlements, ports and trade routes, merchandise and exchange, trade guilds; trade and colonization in south-east Asia.</p> <p>Growth of Brahminical religions: Vaisnavism and Saivism; Temples; Patronage and Regional Ramification; Temple Architecture and Regional Styles. Dana, Tirtha and Bhakti, Tamil Bhakti movement - Shankara, Madhava and Ramanujacharya.</p> <p>Society: Varna, Jati and Proliferation of Castes, Position of women; Gender, marriage and property relations; Women in public life. Tribes as peasants and their place in Varna order. Untouchability.</p> <p>Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages.-4</p> <p>Debates of state formation in early medieval India: A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model</p> <p>Arab contracts: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.</p>
4	<p>Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological, Epigraphic and Numismatic sources, Material evidences and Monuments; Chronicles; Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages; Daftar Khannas: Firmans, Bahis / Pothis / Akhbarat; Foreign Travellers' Accounts – Persian and Arabic.</p> <p>Political Developments – The Delhi Sultanate – the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate.</p> <p>Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire.</p> <p>Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire.</p> <p>The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis - Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar – Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis.</p> <p>Rise of the Marathas &amp; the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Mughal – Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline.</p>
5	<p>Administration &amp; Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State – Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession.</p> <p>Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms ; Mughal Administration – Central, Provincial and Local : Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems.</p> <p>Administrative System in the Deccan – The Vijayanagara State &amp; Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration – Asta Pradhan.</p> <p>Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate and Mughals.</p> <p>Inter-State Relations during the Sultanate and the Mughals.</p> <p>Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure.</p> <p>Industries – Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based industries, Organisation, Factories &amp; Technology. -5-</p> <p>Trade and Commerce – State Policies, Internal and External Trade: European Trade, Trade Centres and Ports, Transport and Communication.</p>

	Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance, State Income and Expenditure, Currency, Mint System; Famines and Peasant Revolts.
6	<p>Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure.</p> <p>The Sufis – Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization.</p> <p>Bhakti Movement – Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism.</p> <p>The Saints of the Medieval Period – North and South – their impact on Socio-Political and Religious Life – Women Saints of Medieval India.</p> <p>The Sikh Movement – Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa.</p> <p>Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes – Rajput Society.</p> <p>Rural society – Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non-Cultivating Classes, Artisans.</p> <p>Position of Women – Zanana System – Devadasi System.</p> <p>Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education.</p> <p>Fine Arts – Major Schools of Painting – Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music.</p> <p>Art and Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles.</p> <p>Indo-Arabic Architecture, Mughal Gardens, Maratha Forts, Shrines and Temples.</p>
7	<p>Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins.</p> <p>Rise of British Power: European Traders in India in the 16th to 18th Centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.</p> <p>Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India. -6-</p> <p>British Relations with Principal Indian States – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab.</p> <p>Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact.</p> <p>Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company.</p> <p>Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company; British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown.</p> <p>Local Self-Government.</p> <p>Constitutional Changes, 1909 – 1935.</p>
8	<p>Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade.</p> <p>Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture, Land Rights, Land Settlements, Rural Indebtedness, Landless Labour, Irrigation and Canal System.</p> <p>Decline of Industries – Changing Socio-Economic Conditions of Artisans; De-urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy.</p> <p>British Industrial Policy; Major Modern Industries; Nature of Factory Legislation; Labour and Trade Union Movements.</p> <p>Monetary Policy, Banking, Currency and Exchange, Railways and Road Transport, Communications – Post &amp; Telegraph.</p>

	<p>Growth of New Urban Centres; New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems.</p> <p>Famines, Epidemics and the Government Policy.</p> <p>Tribal and Peasant Movements.</p> <p>Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity – the Missions and Missionaries; Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities.</p> <p>The New Education – Government Policy; Levels and Contents; English Language; Development of Science, Technology, Public Health &amp; Medicine – Towards Modernism.</p> <p>Indian Renaissance – Socio-Religious Reforms; Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility. -7-</p> <p>Women's Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organisations; British Legislation concerning Women, Gender Identity &amp; Constitutional Position.</p> <p>The Printing Press – Journalistic Activity and the Public opinion.</p> <p>Modernisation of Indian Languages and Literary Forms – Reorientation in Painting, Music and Performing Arts.</p>
9	<p>Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism.</p> <p>Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries.</p> <p>Swadeshi and Swaraj.</p> <p>Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement.</p> <p>Left Wing Politics.</p> <p>Depressed Class Movement.</p> <p>Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan.</p> <p>Towards Independence and Partition.</p> <p>India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad &amp; Junagarh.</p> <p>B.R. Ambedkar – The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features.</p> <p>The Structure of Bureaucracy.</p> <p>New Education Policy.</p> <p>Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues.</p> <p>Linguistic Reorganisation of States; Centre-State Relations.</p> <p>Foreign Policy Initiatives – Panchsheel; Dynamics of Indian Politics-Emergency; Liberalisation, Privatisation &amp; Globalisation of Indian Economy. -8-</p>
10	<p>Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography:</p> <p>Scope and Importance of History</p> <p>Objectivity and Bias in History</p> <p>Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation</p> <p>History and its Auxiliary Sciences</p> <p>History a Science, Arts or a Social Science</p>

	<p> Causation and Imagination in History  Significance of Regional History  Recent Trends of Indian History  Research Methodology  Hypothesis in History  Area of Proposed Research  Sources – Data Collection, Primary / Secondary, Original and Transit Sources  Trends in Historical Research  Recent Indian Historiography  Selection of Topic in History  Notes Taking, References, Footnotes and Bibliography  Thesis and Assignment Writing  Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing  Beginnings of Historical Writings – Greek, Roman and Church Historiography  Renaissance and its Impact on History Writing  Negative and Positive Schools of Historical Writing  Berlin Revolution in History Writing – Von Ranke  Marxist Philosophy of History – Scientific Materialism  Cyclical Theory of History – Oswald Spengler  Challenge and Response Theory – Arnold Joseph Toynbee  Post – Modernism in History </p>
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