

<u>Course Work for Ph.D. in History (Medieval and Modern)</u>			
Paper II			
COURSE CODE: DHSC 602		COURSE : Trends in History writing	
Course outcome: Research Topic is related to research question.It draws ideas and informations in a specific field. Historiography is the analysis of the interpretation of a specific topic written by ppast historians and is a basic source of new studies.			
CREDIT: 03			
Unit	Topics	No. of Lectures	No. of Credit
I	Nature of Research Topic(National-Regional-Local) a. National b. Regional/ Micro c. Descriptive research topic d. Community based research e. Economy based research f. Demographic research	15	01
II	Medieval and Modern Indian Historiography a. Medieval Indo Muslim Historiography b. The Sultanate period Historians c. Historians of the Mughal Period d. Royal Autobiographers e. Travalogues f. Historians of Maratha History g. Indology and Indian History h. Modern Indian Historiography	15+15	02

References:

1. Blackwell Dictionary of Historians,336
2. Smith, oxford histry of India,xiii
3. Pathak:Ancient Historians of India:A study in Historical Biographies,96
4. Bajaj:Recent Trends in Historiography,108
5. Peter Hardy, Some studies in Pre MughalMuslim Historiography
6. Mukhia, Historians and Historiography
7. Majumdar, Historiograohy in Modern India
8. Kosambi, Introduction to the study of Indian History
9. Panikkar,A survey of Indian History
10. Kosambi:culture and civilization in Ancient India

Course Work for Ph.D. in History (Medieval and Modern)

Paper III

COURSE CODE: DHSC 603

COURSE : Concept and Methods of History Writing

Course outcome: Historical sources and data collection is fundamental of research in history it provides facts and evidences in history

Hypothesis testing is used to assess the plausibility of a **hypothesis** by using sample data. The test provides evidence concerning the plausibility of the **hypothesis**, given the data.

The order in which events occur is the center of history. Approaches in history is defined by its chronology.

CREDIT-03

Unit	Topics	No. of Lectures	No. of Credit
I	Historical Sources and Data Collection <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Data : Types, Measurement, Sources and Sampling methods Data types Qualitative and Quantitative Sources of data: Primary and secondary Data collection methods Primary data Methods of collecting primary data : Observation, interview, schedules and questionnaires, case-study Framing questionnaire and interview schedule for socioeconomic exploratory surveys. Secondary data Sources : Published statistics. Use of search engines, and search methods . Bibliography and footnotes. 	15	01
II	HYPOTHESIS: NATURE AND ROLE IN RESEARCH <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Objectives Meaning of Hypothesis Role of Hypothesis Types of Hypothesis , On the basis of their functions ,On the basis of their nature. Sources of Hypothesis Characteristics of a Good Hypothesis Basic concepts in Hypothesis Testing Null and Alternative hypothesis 	15	01
III	APPROACHES OF HISTORY IN INDIAN CONTEXT <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Theological 	15	01

	b. Orientalist c. Imperialist d. Nationalist e. Subaltern f. Marxist g. Post modernist		
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References:

1. Thomson and Holm:History of Historical writing,121
2. Ralph Berry:1966, How to write a Research Paper, Pergamon press,Oxford
3. J.H. Hodson:1966, The administration of Archives, Pergamon Press, Oxford
4. Brauce:,H.M.-A History of Historical writing,1937
5. Charlse Oman: On the writing of History
6. Carr,E.H.:What is History,1961,1964
7. Fling,F.M.: Outlines of Historical Methods, 1899
8. Shotwell,J.I: An introduction of History,1922
9. E.Shreedharan:Atextbook of Historiography, 2004
10. Widgrey, A.G.: Interpretations of History,1961
11. Sheikh,Ali,B. :History,Its theory and Method, 1978