



NORTH SOUTH UNIVERSITY



DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY

BRIEFING ON PROJECT WORK/PRESENTATION



Dr. Md Sarwar Hossain

What is research?

- The term "research" is derived from the Middle French word "recherche," meaning "to seek" or "to search."
- Research is usually a process of scientifically synthesizing a vast pull of information into some comprehensively understandable concepts, ideas and theories.
- It reflects the process of systematically investigating, exploring, & seeking knowledge or information to advance understanding in a particular field.
- In the context of academic research, the term typically implies a systematic investigation and analysis of *existing phenomena*, rather than inventing or creating something entirely new.

RESEARCH AREAS

Scientific subject research:

This term is a bit broad and could refer to research in any scientific field, including both natural and social sciences.

If you specifically mean natural or physical sciences (e.g., physics, chemistry, biology), the focus is on studying non-human, physical phenomena.

This may involve experiments, observations, and measurements of natural processes.

Social science subject research:

This specifically refers to research within the social sciences.

It include disciplines like sociology, psychology, economics, political science, and anthropology.

Social science research focuses on human behavior, societies, and the interactions among individuals.

Scientific subjects

Hypothesis :

This is not a question

A statement WE believe in & seeking to prove/disprove it

In essence, a hypothesis is a prediction or a proposed solution to a problem that can be tested and validated through empirical evidence.

For example: If I raise the temperature of a cup of water, then the amount of sugar that can be dissolved in it will be increased

Social science subject

Research questions:

Primary question

Secondary question

Secondary question

Research Materials/Sources

Primary Sources : In research, primary sources are original materials providing firsthand information, like documents, interviews, or data.

Secondary Sources: Analyze, interpret, or summarize primary sources, such as reviews or scholarly articles.

Tertiary Sources : Compile and organize information from primary and secondary sources, like encyclopedias or textbooks.

In research methodology, triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods, data sources, researchers, or theoretical perspectives to enhance the credibility and reliability of study findings.

The basic idea behind triangulation is to cross-validate and corroborate information from different sources or through different means to increase the overall validity of the research.

There are several types of triangulation: Methodological Triangulation/Data Triangulation/Investigator Triangulation/Theoretical Triangulation

Research Work/Subject

1. Introduction (10%)
2. Aim
3. Main Body : Background, history, events, turning point, contentious issues, consequence(70%-75%)
5. Learning Points
6. Conclusions (15%-20%)

References

- 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- # Directly taken # Idea taken # Personal idea
References

Referencing System

The most commonly used referencing systems in social science research include the American Psychological Association (APA) style, the Modern Language Association (MLA) style, and the Chicago Manual of Style.

Each of these styles has its own set of rules for citing sources, formatting references, and creating bibliographies.

Among these, the APA style is particularly prevalent in the social sciences.

It is commonly used in psychology, sociology, education, and other related fields.

The APA style provides guidelines for formatting academic papers, citing sources within the text, and creating a reference list at the end of the document.

However, the choice of referencing system may also depend on the specific requirements of a journal, institution, or academic publisher.

It's always advisable to check the guidelines provided by the target publication or your academic institution to ensure compliance with their preferred citation style.

REFERENCES

(APA – American Psychological Association System)

1. **Dixit, J. N.** Liberation and Beyond. **Dhaka: The University Press Limited, 1999.**
p. 1.
2. **Collins, Larry and Dominique LaPierre.** Freedom at Midnight. **New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt Ltd, 1976. p. 26.**
3. **Ibid., p. 28.**
4. **Ibid., p. 29.**
5. **Hunter, W. W.** The Indian Musalmans. **Dhaka: Barnalipi Mudrayan, 1975. p. 148.**
6. **Ibid., p 161.**
7. **Dixit, Op. Cit.**
8. **Hunter, Op. Cit., p. 141.**
9. **Haider, Abul Kashem and Mahmud, Sohel.** Bangladesher Unnayaner Itihas: Nawab Salim Ullah theke Khaleda Zia (History of Bangladesh Development: From Nawab Salim Ullah to Khaleda Zia). **Dhaka: Panorama Publications, 1999. p. 41.**
10. **Dixit, Op. Cit., p. 8.**

Topic - 1

The British ruled India for 190 years and during that long period of colonization drained India of most of its wealth. When India finally attained freedom, its financial situation was dire. Provide an insight to the dimension of **British wealth drain including their impacts.**

Initial motive

Transformation of interest from trading to ruling

Acquiring pol power

Policy reforms

Land reform, economic policy including agricultural commercialization

Impact

Topic – 2

For a long time, we were not part of the extended sub-continental political antiquity and mostly remained in the back water, yet many political events left deeper impact on our shared history. In view of the above describe the origins, events & consequences of Khilafat movement.

Khilafat movement

Origin

Events, Alliance with Gandhi, Abandonment of Khilafat movement, Revival of Muslim league, Transformation of Indian nationalism to Islamic nationalism & role of Allama Iqbal

RTC in London & Communal Award including its Impact.

Return of Jinnah from London & subsequent developments

Consequences

Group-3

The Hindus of West Bengal strongly resisted the partition of Bengal in 1905 and the Hindus didn't want be part of United Bengal as proposed by Hussain Shaheed Suhrawardy prior to the partition of 1947. Write an evaluation on the changing political disposition of the Hindus of West Bengal on the issue of United Bengal.

Background/Hindu-Muslim relations before 19th Century

Partition of Bengal & split between Hindu-Muslim community

1909 Act – British Offering of Separate Electorate

Morley-Minto Reform & Reunification of Bengal

Khilafat movement & Revitalization of Muslim politics

RTC & Communal Award

1936-1937 Election & Shere Bangla Becoming CM of Bengal

Lahore Resolution

1947 Partition

Topic – 4

A brief recount of the historical perspective covering broad socio-economic impulses & resulting political orientation of the Muslims of the subcontinent particularly after the Partition of Bengal evidently led to formation of Muslim league that consequently created Pakistan based on Two nation theory. Write an analytical paper on the political process involved in the creation of Pakistan as a separate homeland for the Muslims.

Partition of Bengal

Shimla delegation & formation of Muslim League, annulment of partition

Kilafat movement & Gandhi

Shift in Jinnah's political philosophy/approach

Allama Iqbal's role in conceptualizing the idea of Pakistan

Lahore Resolution

WW 2

Cabinet Mission

Direct Action in 1946

Partition

Topic – 5

How language movement gave rise to Bengali nationalism, explain in the context of historical events. How this movement impacted upon the subsequent political events and eventually facilitated the way to the Independence war?

Nationalism(for example, French revolution, Indian nationalism)

Bengali Nationalism(East Pakistan)

Impact on following :

Influence on Culture

Grew awareness on discrimination(United Front Election 54)

Creation of opposition political party

Invoked the six-point movement

Establishing Bangla Academy

Influence on raising voice of middle-class

Influence on secularism

Influence on political movement & the liberation war

Topic - 6:

The dismissal of the United Front government of East Pakistan in 1954 was a key turning point in aggravating East Pakistan's grievances in the Pakistani union which was further complicated by General Ayub Khan's military takeover. With this backdrop enumerate the **causes, events & consequences** of martial law in Pakistan.

Causes:

Events:

Consequences:

Topic - 7:

How bio-polar security architecture had influenced the outcome of Bangladesh liberation war of 1971? Make an assessment with particular reference to the role of super powers.
(I shall soon cover this session for your convenience)

Topic – 8:

Emergence of Bangladesh is one of the most significant events in the contemporary regional and global history. Although the war started with the military crackdown of 25 March 1971, but the process had started much before. Highlight the political events starting from 1947 that laid to the foundation of independent Bangladesh.

Synopsis – To be submitted online & will have to be approved by the Faculty

After approval of the synopsis – you can start writing the report within 3000 words

Authentication/Ibid/Op.cit/ Bibliography (APA method)

Submission – In Hard Copies before presentation

Distribution of Marks : Group marking

❖ Framework/synopsis – 7

❖ Research -6

❖ Presentation – 7

