

Ph.D. Entrance Test - SYLLABUS - 2020

History

Part - 1

Research Methodology (50 %)

UNIT 1

1. Nature and scope of philosophy of history - modern concept of history
2. History - its relationship with literature and social science
3. History - art and science
4. Types of history - their characteristics
5. Biases in history
6. Nature and classification of source - questionnaire system - field work personal interviews

UNIT 2

7. Writing the dissertation - foot - notes , appendices & bibliography
8. Historiography - its meaning subject matter and its utility
9. Influence of European historiography on the writing of Indian history - shortcomings in Indian historiography
10. Historical writing on the nationalist & popular movement with special reference to Gujarat
11. Authenticity and credibility of source - forgery in sources
12. Collection and selection of source - evidence and its transmission

UNIT 3

13. Rewriting of history
14. Characteristics and pitfalls of Historicism
15. Greek, Roman, Islamic and Chinese traditions of historiography
16. Ancient and medieval Indian traditions
17. Oxford, Romantic, Prussian school of historiography

UNIT 4

18. Modern approaches to history - imperialist, nationalist, Marxist and subaltern
19. Theory of causation in history
20. Contribution to regional historiography of Bhagwanlal Indraji, Durgashankar Shastri and Vallabhaji H. Acharya.
21. Contribution of - Jadunath Sarkar, R.C. Majumdar, S.N. Sen & G.S. Sardesai
22. Contribution of - Ranke and Arnold Toynbee

History (Core Subject)

Part - 2 (50 %) (UGC NET Paper II Syllabus)

1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS

Bharatvarsha	Kara / Vishti
Sabha and Samiti	Stridhana
Varnasrama	Memorial stones
Purusharthas	Agraharas
Rina	Khilafat
Samskaras	Sulah-i-kul
Yajna	Maharashtra-dharma
Doctrine of Karma	Turkan-i-Chahlghani
Dandaniti / Arthasastra	Watan
Saptanga	Baluta
Dharmavijaya	Iqta
Stupa / Chaitya	Jizyah
Nagara / Dravida / Vesara	Madad-i-maash
Bodhisattva / Tirthankara	Amaram
Alvars / Nayanars	Raya-Rekho
Sreni	Jangama

Chauth
Hundi (Bills of Exchange)
Sarraf
Polygars
Jagir
Dastur
Mansab (Rank)
Deshmukh
Nadu
Pargana
Bengal Valshnavism
Altmagha
Shahna-i-Mandi
Mercantilism
Economic Nationalism
Indian Renaissance
Economic Drain
Colonialism
Paramountcy

Dyarehy
Federalism
Utittarianism
Filtration Theory
Forward Policy
Doctrine of Lapse
Satyagraha
Swadeshi
Revivalism
Communalism
Orientalism
De-industrialisation
Subsidiary Alliance
Evangelicalism
Bhudan
Panchsheel
Mixed Economy
Indian Left
Hindu Code Bill

2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Sources:

Archaeological Sources

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

Literary Sources

Indigenous : Primary and Secondary — problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.

Foreign accounts : Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

Pre-history and Proto-history

Man and Environment — geographical factors. Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic) ; Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).

Indus Valley Civilization — origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance.

Iron age ; Second urbanisation.

Vedic Period

Migrations and settlements ; dating the Vedic, -literary and archaeojogical . evidences, evolution of social and political institutions ; religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

Period of Mcdiajanapadas

Formation of States (**Mahajanapadas**) ; .Republics and Monarchies ; rise of urban centres ; trade routes ; **economic growth** ; introduction of coinage ; spread **of** Jainism and Buddhism ; **rise of** Magadha and **Nandas**.

Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and **their impact**.

Malayan Empire

Foundation of the **Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra ; Ashoka ; Concept of Dharma ; Edicts ; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts.**

Administration ; economy ; architecture and sculpture ; external contacts.

Disintegration of the empire ; Sungas and Kanvas.

Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)

Contact with outside world ; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

Early state and society — in Eastern India, Deccan and South India

Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age. Administration ; economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres, Buddhist centres, Sangam literature and culture ; art and architecture.

Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha, Administration, economic conditions, coinage of the Guptas, land grants, decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, caste system, position of women, education and educational institutions — Nalanda, Vikramshila and Vallabhi, contact with neighbouring countries — Central Asia, South-East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami — Administration, trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts ; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti Movement, Shankaracharya — Vedanta ; Institutions of temple and temple architecture.

Varmanas of Kamrup ; Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis ; Paramaras ; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts — Ghaznavi Conquest, Alberuni.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysalas, Pandyas — Administration and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and SouthEast Asia.

3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTOKY

Sources

Archaeological, eplgraphic and numismatic materials and monuments.

Chronicles.

Literary sources — Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages. Archival materials. Foreign travellers' accounts. *Political Developments*

The Sultanate — the Ghorids, the Tarks. the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire — Babur, Humayun and the Suris ; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

Decline of the Mughal empire — political, administrative and economic causes.

Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire.

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis — rise, expansion and disintegration.

The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji ; its expansion under the Peshwas ; Maratha Confederacy — causes of decline.

Administration

Administration under the Sultanate — civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military.

Sher Shah's administrative reforms ; Mughal administration — land revenue and other sources of income ; Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

Administrative system in the Deccan — the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.

Economic Aspects

" Agricultural production — village economy ; peasantry.

Urban centres and population.

Industries — cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro-based industries, organisation, factories, technology.

Trade and commerce — State policies, internal and external trade ; European trade, trade centres and ports, transport and communication.

Financing trade, commerce and industries ; Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance.

Currency.

Socio-religious Movements

The Sufis — their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints.

Bhakti cult — Shaivism and its branches ; Vaishnavism and its branches.

The Saints of the medieval period — north and south — their impact on socio-political and religious life.

The Sikh movement — Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices, Adi Granth ; the Khalsa.

Society

Classification — ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes.

Rural society — petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non-cultivating classes, artisans.

Position of women.

Cultural Life

System of Educational and its motivations.

Literature — Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Fine Arts — Major schools of painting ; music.

Architectural developments of North and South India ; Indo-Islamic architecture.

4. MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Sources and Historiography:

Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers. Oral evidence, creative literature and painting.

Concerns in Modern Indian Historiography — Imperialist, Nationalist. Marxist and Subaltern.

Rise of British Power

European traders in India in the 17th and 18th centuries — Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.

The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India.

British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian Powers — Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.

Administration of the Company and Crown

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773 - 1853. *

Paramoury, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown.

Local Self-Government Constitutional changes,

1909 - 1935. *Economic History*

Changing composition, volume and direction of trade ; The Tribute*. Expansion and commercialisation of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.

Decline of industries — changing socio-economic conditions of artisans ; De-urbanisation.

British Industrial Policy ; major modern industries ; nature of factory legislation ; labour and trade union movements.

Monetary policy, banking, currency and exchange, Railways and Road Transport.

Growth of new urban centres ; new features of town planning and architecture.

Famines, and epidemics and the government policy. Economic Thought — English utilitarians ; Indian economic historians ; the Drain theory. *Indian Society in Transition*

Contact with Christianity — the Missions ; critique of Indian social and economic practices and religious beliefs ; educational and other activities. The New Education — Government policy ; levels and contents . English language ; modern science ; Indian initiatives in education. Raja Rammohan Roy ; socio-religious reforms ; emergence of middle class ; caste associations and caste mobility.

Women's Question — Nationalist Discourse ; Women's Organisations ; British legislation concerning women ; Constitutional position.

The Printing Press — journalistic activity and the public opinion.

Modernisation of Indian languages and literary forms — reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.

National Movement

Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism. Revolt of 1857 and different social classes. Tribal and peasant movements.

Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920. Trends in Swadeshi movement.

Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad.

Gandhian Mass Movements.

Ideology and programme of the Justice Party.

Left Wing Politics.

Movement of the Depressed classes. Communal politics

and genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and

Partition. *India after Independence (1947 - 1964)*

Rehabilitation after Partition.

Integration of the Indian States ; The Kashmir Question. The making

of the Indian Constitution. The structure of Bureaucracy and the

Policy. The demographic trends. Economic policies and the planning

process. Linguistic reorganisation of States. Foreign policy initiatives.

World History : Concepts, Ideas and Terms

Pre-history Humanism

Burial Practices

Mother-Goddess

Law codes

Athenian Democracy

Imperial Rome

Slavery

Aristocracy Renaissance

Confucianism Reformation

Manorial system Darwinism

Black Death

Feudalism Feminism

Enlightened Despotism

Divine Right

Supremacy of Church

Holy Roman Empire

Social Contract and General Will

Nation States

Great Depression (1929)

Non-alignment Parliamentary
Democracy Nazism
Commonwealth Imperialism
Socialism Balance of Power
Apartheid Rights of Man Cold
War Post-modernism
Research in History
Scope and value of History Objectivity
and Bias in History History and its
auxiliary sciences Area of research —
proposed
Sources — Primary / secondary in the proposed area of research
Modern Historical Writing in the researcher s area of research