

Department of Studies in History & Archaeology

Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus (2020-21)

Part -A : ReseaRch Methodol ogy

Total Marks: 40

Unit- 1 : *Research in History*

10 Marks

- Scope and Importance of History
- Objectivity and Bias in History
- Causation in History

Unit-2 : *History and its auxiliary Sciences*

10 Marks

- Significance of Regional History
- Recent Trends of Indian History

Unit- 3:*Area of Proposed Research:*

10 Marks

Concept of Research: Concept of Research and Pre-Requisites of Research Scholar-Problems of Researcher-Sources-Primary and Secondary. Research and Bibliography-Selection of Topic-Hypothesis in Research-Art of Documentation and Oral History. Data Collection- Problems-Historical data

Unit-4: *Analytical and Synthetic Operations:*

10 Marks

Authenticity of Documents, Reason for Fake/Forgery Documents and Historical Errors- Methods of Conducting External and Internal Criticism- Testing of Hypothesis Synthetic Operation-Selection of Facts- Arrangements of Facts etc. Theory of Causation. Concept of Objectivity in Historical Research- Concluding Operation-Engineering of the Thesis-Methods of Serialization-Presentation-Imagination as a Principle of Serialization-Theme and Design of the Thesis and Final Draft and Exposition-Main Features of a Good Thesis- Foot Notes-Its Forms Uses and Misuses Bibliography, Appendix-Index, Maps-Charts.

Part B:

Core Syllabus – HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY

Total Marks: 60

Unit- 1

10 Marks

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures of India

Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures of India- Geographical Features of India – Important sites and Cultural Characteristics – Hunasigin.

Neolithic & Chalcolithic Cultures of India

North and South Indian Neolithic Cultures – Burzhom, Tekkalakota- Material Culture and Subsistence – Chalcolithic Cultures – Important types sites Matareial Culture – Inamgoan- *Iron Age Culture*-South Indian Megaliths

From the Indus Valley Civilization:

- Age, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization Pre-Harappan-Harappan-Late Harappan sites Decline.

History of India from Earliest 3rd Century AD

- Vedic Culture-Early and Late-Geography: Social and Political Institutions, Economics conditions, Religious and Philosophical Ideas.
- Mahajanapadas, Republics, Economics growth-Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism-Rise of Magadha-Macedonian invasion and its effects.
- Foundation of the Mauryan Empire-Chandragupta, Ashoka and his Dharma. Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire.
- Sangam Age.
- Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, Religion, Society, Economy, Trade and Commerce, Culture-Art and Architecture, Literature.

Unit-2

10 Marks

Main Features of India Architecture:

Mauryan Art – Asokan Pillars. Development of Stupa architecture with special reference to Sanchi, Bharhut and Amravati.

Rock-Cut & Temple Architecture:

Types and Characteristics. Temple development with special reference to Gupta temples and Western Chalukyan temples at Aihole and Pattadakal. Discussion on temple types with reference to: A. Central India – Kandariya Mahadeva temple (Madhya Pradesh) B. Western India- Modhera (Gujarat) C. Eastern India- Lingaraja Temple (Bhubaneswar), Konarak Sun Temple; D. Southern India - Mahabalipuram Shore Temple; Hoysala temple at Halebidu; Vijayanagara Temples at Hampi; Brihadeshwara temple at Tanjore.

Antiquity and Concept of Indian Iconography:

Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath and Amravati Schools of Art. Meanings of mudras, asanas, lanchana and ayudhas. 1. Brahmanical Iconography: Siva, Vishnu, Ganesa, Parvati, Lakshmi. 2. Buddhist Iconography: Buddha, Bodhisattva (Avalokiteswara, Maitreya, Manjusri). 3. Jain Iconography: Tirthankars. 4. Survey of Metal Images of India with special reference to Chola Bronzes.

India from the 4th Century AD to 12th Century AD

- Gupta-Vakataka Age-Harsha Pallavas-Early. Chalukyas-Rashtrakutas.
- Cholas-Pratiharas Palas-A brief survey of the history of the paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans-Administration.
- Feudalism, Society, Position of Women, Educational centres, Economy.
- Religious Trends, Styles of temples architecture, Art, Literature, An outline of Scientific and technological developments.

India from 1206 to 1526

- Expansion and Consolidation-The Turks, The Khaljis.
- The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and the Lodis.
- Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.
- State and Religion-Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism.
- Economic Aspects-Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.
- Mongol Problem and its impact.
- Administrative Structure.
- Art. Architecture and Literature.
- Sources-Archaeological, Persian and non-persian Literature, Foreign Travelers accounts.

Unit- 3

10 Marks

India from 1526 onward:

- Sources of Mughal period.
- Mughal Expansion and Consolidation-Babur's establishment of Mughal rule in India: Humayun and Surs: Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
- Mughal Relations with the nobility and the Rajputs.
- Jahangir-the Period of Stability and expansion 1611-1621: the Period of Crises 1622-1627- the Nurjahan Junta.

Decline of Mughal Empire: Political, Administrative and Economic Causes.

- The Maratha Movement, the Foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji its expansion and Administration, Maratha Confederacy and causes of decline.
- Administration: Sher Shah's Administrative reforms, Mughal Administration, land revenue and other sources of income, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

Socio-Economic and Cultural Life under the Mughals

- Village Society and Economy.
- Art, Architecture and Literature.
- Trade and Commerce.
- Religious policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb.
- Urban centres and Industries.
- Currency.
- Position of Women.

Unit-4

10 Marks

Foundation of the British Rule:

- Rise of European powers-Expansion and Consolidation of the British Rule.
- British Relations with Major Indian Powers-Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore.
- Marathas and Sikhs.
- Administration under the East India Company and Crown. Paramountcy Civil Services.
- Judiciary, Police and Army.
- Local Self Government, Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935
- People's Republic of China – Role of Mao-Tse-Tung.

Unit-5

10 Marks

Economic and Social Policies

- Agrarian Policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights. Famine Policy, Rural indebtedness.
- Policy towards trade and Industries. Conditions of Labour, Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation. Banking, Transport, Drain Theory.
- Indian Society in transition. Christian Missions, Socio-Religious reform movements, Non-Brahmin Movement, Ezva Movement, Self Respect Movements in India Status of Women.
- New Educational Policy.

National Movement and Post-Independent India

- Rise of Nationalism, Revolt of 1857, Tribal and Peasant Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of India National Congress, Swadeshi Movement. Indian Revolutionary Movement in India and Abroad.
- Gandhian Mass Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of the Justice Party, Left wing Politics, Movement of the depressed Classes. Genesis of Pakistan, India towards Independence and Partition.
- India after Independence, Rehabilitation after Partition, Integration of Indian States, the Kashmir Question.
- Making of the Indian Constitution, Structure of Bureaucracy and the Police. Economic Policies and the Planning Process. Linguistic Re-organization of the States, Foreign Policy initiatives.

Unit-6

10 Marks

World History-Concepts, Ideas and Terms

- Renaissance, Reformation
- Enlightenment, Rights of Man
- Apartheid
- Socialism
- Nazism
- Parliamentary Democracy
- The Second World War (1939-45)- Nature, Causes and Course of War – Results and Peace Treaty
- United Nations Organization-The Aims and Purpose, its Structure, Work and Evaluation.
- The New World Order-Cold War- Cold War-Ideological and Political Basis of Cold War– Pacts and Treaties – Its Impact, Disintegration of Soviet Bloc – Uni-Polar World System.
- Non-Aligned Movement-Aims and Purpose - Third World Countries and their Role-Commonwealth

Note:

1. Ph.D. Entrance test is for 100 Marks (1 Marks each) and MCQ type.
2. Research methodology (Part A) carries 40 marks and core subject (Part B) carries 60 Marks.