



VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY

Department of Studies and Research in History and Archaeology

Jnanasagara campus, Vinayakanagara, Cantonment, Bellary -583105

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Ph.D. Entrance Test Syllabus 2021-2022



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PART- A (60 Marks)

Unit-I, ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

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

Geographical factors of India. Hunting and Gathering Stage (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).- Megalithic Culture- Importance of Iron age Sites- Megaliths of South India.

Indus Valley Civilization – origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance. Pre-Harappan, Harappan-Late Harappans, Important Sites: Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Dolavira.

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,

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. rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact.

Mauryan Empire

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. Administration; economy; architecture and sculpture; Early Rock cut Architecture-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

Vardmanas 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 South-East Asia- Institutions of temple – Study of the Hindu Temple architecture. Iconography, Sculptures.

Agrarian economy;-Trade and urbanization- 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.

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.

Education and Educational Institutions: Agraharas, Mathas and Mahaviharas as Centres of Education. Growth of Regional Languages.

Debates of state formation in early medieval India: A) Feudal model; B) Segmentary model; C) Integrative model

Arab contracts: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

Unit-2. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Sources :

Archaeological, epigraphic 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 Turks, 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.

Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.-State and Religion – Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism. Economic Aspect – Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.

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

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, organization, 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.

Unit-3 : MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Sources and Historiography, Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers. Oral evidence, creative literature and painting- 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. Paramountcy, 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'. Expansions and commercialization 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 Ram Mohan 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.- Partition debates (Historiography), M.A.Jinnah's Fourteen Points, and Effects of 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 reorganization of States.-Foreign policy initiatives.

Unit -4 World History:

Concepts, Ideas and Terms Renaissance, Reformation Enlightenment, Rights of Man Apartheid-

French Revolution – causes –stages- effects – Rise of Napoleon –Achievements

Europe on the Eve of the First World War -**American Imperialism-** The Big Stick Policy and the Open Door Policy – American Interests in the Pacific.

The First World War and League of Nations- Causes, Course and Results of the War –Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson-Structure, Work and Failure of League of Nations.

The October Revolution of 1917 in Russia- Emergence of Communist Rule and the New Economic Policy of Lenin

The Great Depression (1929) and the Rise of Fascism in Europe- Causes and Impacts of Economic Crisis – Fascism in Italy and Germany -Policy of Appeasement and its Impact.

Growth of Communism in China-People's Republic of China – Role of Mao-Tse-Tung

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. Parliamentary Democracy Commonwealth, UNO-Efforts at World Peace.

Unit-5

Indian Archaeology and Development

Introduction to Archaeology, Meaning and Scope- Pre, Proto and Historical Archaeology. -**Branches of Historical Archaeology**, Archaeology and History- Epigraphy, Numismatics, Iconography- Archaeology and other sciences- Geology, Life sciences, Anthropology, Chemistry and Physics. -

Exploration-Methods of Exploration -Geophysical Surveys- Recording

Excavation-Methods of Excavation- Horizontal, Vertical and Quadrant Methods –Recording & Reporting.

Dating the Archaeological Objects- Relative, Absolute and Derivative Methods. Development of Indian Archaeology since Independence Neo Archaeology

Unit-6

Studies in Epigraphy, Numismatics and Archival Sources

Definition, Antiquity Nature, Scope and Importance, Major Works on Karnataka Epigraphy and Numismatics. -**Classification of Epigraphically source** -Format Content, Writing Materials, Eras and Dating Methods, Political and Cultural Significance of Epigraphy. -Stages in the Development of Scripts, Epigraphy as Reflection of Literary Sensibilities

Numismatics-Antiquity and Importance of Indian Coinage, Historiography of Indian Numismatics, Development of Coinage in India. Numismatics as a source to History.

Archives-Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance – History of Archives Types of the Archival Materials: Preservation and Maintenance. Development of Archives.

PART-B (40-MARKS)

UNIT-7 – HISTORICAL METHOD AND RESEARCH

Concept of History- Definitions and Meaning of History- Scope and Subject Matter, Uses and Abuses of History-Kinds of History. History- Art and Science Auxiliary Sciences and their uses in History.- 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

Analytical and Synthetic Operations-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.

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- Modern Indian Historiography – Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern.- R.G. Bhandarkar, K.P.Jayswal and Jadunath Sircar-D.D. Kosambi, Romila Thapar and Irfan Habib-KAN Shastry S.K. Aiyangar,

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

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Select E-resources:

http://www.uri.edu/mua/?gclid=CNLRuZ6UoLwCFW964god_UUAGA

http://www.saa.org/publicftp/public/educators/04_gathering.html

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Archaeological_field_survey

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Underwater_archaeology

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