

Tantia University

Sri Ganganagar

Ph.D. Course Work Syllabus

(Revised as Per UGC Regulation 2022)

History

Maximum Marks-120

Minimum Marks-66

PART-A

Part A- 60 Marks

Total Credits = 6

Total Hours=6x45= 270 Hours

Introduction to Research

Introduction of Research, Research methodology, Defining Research problem and formulation of hypothesis, research design, sampling design, measuring and scaling techniques, methods of data collection.

Pure and Applied Research, Exploring or Formulative Research, Descriptive Research, Diagnostic Research/Study, Evaluation Research/Studies, Action Research, Experimental Research, Historical Research, Surveys, Case Study, Field Studies

Research Ethics: Characteristics and format of research paper, article, thesis writing, review of Related Literature, Purpose of the review, Identification of the related literature. Organizing the related literature.

Statistics

Concept of statistics, relevance in research, parametric and non-parametric data; graphical representation of data: histogram, frequency polygon, ogive and pie chart; Measures of Central Tendency, Correlation, t-test chi square test

Computer Application

Basic and fundamental knowledge of Computer and its Applications. Introduction, Application Area, Operating System, Windows, Office, Internet.

PART-B

Part B- 60 Marks (Subject based)

Total Credits = 6

Total Hours=6x45= 270 Hours

1. CONCEPT, IDEAS AND TERMS OF HISTORY

2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY Source: Archaeological Source

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments **Literary Source**
Indigenous: Primary and Secondary- problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific 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 Chalcothic)

Indus Valley Civilization – Origin, date, extent. Characteristics, decline, survival, and significance.

Iron age; Second urbanization.

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

Period of Mahajanapadas

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas) ; Republic and Monarchies ; rise of urban centers ;

trade routes ; economic growth ; introduction of coinage ; spread of

Jainism and Buddhism ; 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; 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 centers, 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 Satavahamis. 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 neighboring countries –central Asia, South East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, scientific 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. Institutions of temple and Mathas. Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia.

3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY Source

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments, chronicles.

Literary source – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages, Archival materials. Foreign travelers' accounts.

Political Developments

The Sultanate –the Ghoriids. The Truks, 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 : Marathas : 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 source 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 centers 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. Bhakati 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 practice. 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 education and its motivations.

Literature – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional language. 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. Concern 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 relation 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. Expansion and commercialization of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour. Decline of industries – changing socio-economic conditions of artisans; De-urbanization. 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 centers: new features of town planning and architecture. Famines and epidemics and the government policy. Economic Thought-English utilitarian's; Indian economic historian; the Drain theory.

Indian Society in Transition

Contact with Christianity- the Missions; critique of Indian social and economic practice 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 Organizations; British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position. The Printing Press- journalistic activity and the public opinion. Modernization of Indian language and literary forms-reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.