

# **TANTIA UNIVERSITY, SRI GANGANAGAR**

Syllabus Entrance Examination for Ph.D.

## **Subject- History**

**Maximum Marks-100**

**Part A- 50 (Research Methodology)**

**Part B- 50 (Subject Wise)**

### **PART-A**

#### **Research Methodology and Statistics**

- UNIT 1: Meaning of Research  
Aims, nature and scope of research  
Prerequisites of research
- UNIT 2: Research Problem  
Meaning of research problem Sources of research problem Characteristics of a good research problem  
Hypothesis: Meaning and types of hypothesis. Research proposal or synopsis.
- UNIT 3: Types and Methods of Research  
Classification of Research  
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
- Unit 4: Review of Related Literature  
Purpose of the review. Identification of the related literature. Organizing the related literature.
- UNIT 5: Data Collection (Sampling) Sampling and Population Techniques of sampling  
Selection Characteristics of a good sample Types of data.

**UNIT 6: Tools of Data Collection**

Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Rating scales, Attitude scales, Schedules, Characteristics of good research tools.

**UNIT 7: Statistics**

Concept of statistics, relevance in education, parametric and non-parametric data; graphical representation of data: histogram, frequency polygon, ogive and pie chart; Measures of Central Tendency: concept, computation and interpretation; measures of variability: concept, computation and interpretation; normal probability curve: concept, application and interpretation.

Correlation: concept, computation and interpretation- Product Moment, Rank Order, Biserial, Point Biserial, Phi, Contingency, Tetrachoric; significance of mean: concept, computation and interpretation of significance of t-test (correlated and uncorrelated, matched, paired-unpaired, matching- paired); ANOVA (One way) : concept, computation and interpretation, regression and prediction; chi square: concept, computation and interpretation (equal and normal probability).

**UNIT 8: Research Report**

Format of the research report Style of writing the report References and bibliography

**Reference books:**

1. Best John W. and James Kahn, V., 1989, Research in Education, Sixth Edition, Prentice-Hall of India Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Sharma R.A., 1992, Fundamentals of Educational Research, Loyal Book Depot, Meerut, UP, India.
3. Kulbir Singh Sidhu, 1990, Methodology of Research in Education, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
4. Lokesh Koul, 1997 Methodology of educational Research, third edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. , New Delhi.
5. Kothari C.R., 1990, Research Methodology Methods and Techniques, Wiley Eastern Limited, New Delhi.
6. Borg Walter R., Gall Meridith D., 1983, Educational Research an Introduction, Fourth Edition, Longaman, New York & London.
7. Nitko Anthony J., 1983, Educational Tests and Measurement an Introduction, Harcourt

- Brace Jovanovich, Inc., New York.
8. Aggarwal Y.P., 1988, Statistical Methods Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
  9. Garret Hnery E., 1985 Statistics in Psychology and Education, Viakils, Feffer and Simon, Bombay.
  10. Guilford, J.P., and Benjamin Fruchter, 1982 Fundamentals of statistics in Psychology and Education, Fifth edition, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, New York.
  11. Gupta S.C. and Kapoor V.K., 1999, Fundamentals of Mathematical Statistics, Sultan Chand& Sons Educational Publishers, New Delhi.
  12. Grewal P.S., Methods of Statistics Analysis, Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
  13. Bruce W. Tuckman, Statistics in Psychology and Education.

## **History**

### **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 Ghorids. 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 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

## **5. 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.

6. **Research in History** Scope and value of history. Objectivity and Bias in History. History and its auxiliary sciences Area of research-proposed Source- Primary/Secondary in the proposed area of research Modern Historical Writing in the researcher's area of research.