

THIRUVALLUVAR UNIVERSITY
M.Phil / Ph.D Entrance Examination SYLLABUS
HISTORY

Unit – I

Sources: Archaeological sources- Literary Sources - Foreign Accounts. Pre and Proto History: Paleolithic Age – Mesolithic Age – Neolithic Age – Chalcolithic Age – Indus Valley Civilization. Vedic and later Vedic periods: Aryan origin debates - Political and Social Institutions - Religious and Philosophical Ideas. Megaliths of South India. Expansion of State system: Mahajanapadas - Monarchical and Republican States - Economic and Social Developments - Introduction of Iron Technology - Emergence of Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.

Unit – II

From State to Empire: Rise of Magadha, Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects, Mauryan expansion, Mauryan polity, society, economy, Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature, Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire, Mauryan art and architecture, Asokan edicts: language and script. Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka-Ksatrapas. Sangam Age: literature, polity and society, Trade and commerce. Emergence of Mahayana Buddhism, Kharavela and Jainism, Post-Mauryan art and Architecture. Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati schools. Gupta and Vakataka age: Polity, Society, Economy, and Religious condition – Art and Architecture. Harsha and his Times: Administration and Religion.

Unit – III

Emergence of Regional Kingdoms: Kingdoms in Deccan: Gangas, Kadambas, Western and Eastern Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Kalyani Chalukyas, Kakatias, Hoysalas and Yadavas. Kingdoms in South India: Pallavas, Cholas, Colas and Pandyas. Kingdoms in Eastern India: Palas and Senas of Bengal, Varmans of Kamarupa, Bhaumakaras and Somavamsis of Odisha. Kingdoms in Western India: Maitrakas of Vallabhi and Chalukyas of Gujarat. Kingdoms in North India: Gurjara-Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis, Gahadavalas and Paramaras. 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. Arab conquests: Suleiman Ghaznavid conquests. Alberuni's Accounts.

Unit – IV

Source of Medieval Indian History: Archaeological Sources - Literary sources – Foreign Travellers' Accounts. Political Developments – The Delhi Sultanate – the Ghoriids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis. Decline of Delhi Sultanate. Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and the Suris; Expansion and Consolidation from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Later Mughals and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire. The Vijayanagara and the Bahmani Kingdoms - Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar, Nayaks and Maratha Rule in Tamilnadu – Rise,

Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis. Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Mughal – Maratha relations, Maratha Confederacy, Causes of Decline.

Unit – V

Administration & Economy: Administration under the Sultanate, Nature of State – Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of succession. Sher Shah's Administrative Reforms; Mughal Administration – Central, Provincial and Local: Mansabdari and Jagirdari Systems. Administrative System in the Deccan – The Vijayanagara State & Polity, Bahamani Administrative System; Maratha Administration – Asta Pradhan. Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans, Urbanization and Demographic Structure. 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. Famines and Peasant Revolts.

Unit – VI

Society and Culture: Social Organisation and Social Structure. The Sufis – Their Orders, Beliefs and Practices, the leading Sufi Saints, Social Synchronization. Bhakti Movement – Shaivism; Vaishnavism, Shaktism. The Saints of the Medieval Period – North and South – their impact on Socio-Political and Religious Life – Women Saints of Medieval India. The Sikh Movement – Guru Nanak Dev: his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa. Social Classification: Ruling Class, Major Religious Groups, the Ulemas, the Mercantile and Professional Classes – Rajput Society. Rural society – Petty Chieftains, Village Officials, Cultivators and Non-Cultivating Classes, Artisans. Position of Women – Zanjana System – Devadasi System. Development of Education, Centres of Education and Curriculum, Madarasa Education. Fine Arts – Major Schools of Painting – Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari, Garhwali; Development of Music. Art and Architecture, Indo-Islamic Architecture, Mughal Architecture, Regional Styles.

Unit –VII

Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs, Newspapers, Oral Evidence, Creative Literature and Painting, Monuments, Coins. Rise of British Power: European Traders in India in the 16th to 18th Centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British. Establishment and Expansion of British Dominion in India. British Relations with Principal Indian States – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Carnatic and Punjab. Revolt of 1857, Causes, Nature and Impact. Administration of the Company and the Crown; Evolution of Central and Provincial Structure under East India Company. Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company; British Policy and Paramountcy in the Princely States under the Crown. Local Self-Government. Constitutional Changes, 1909 – 1935.

Unit – VIII

Colonial Economy: Changing Composition, Volume and Direction of Trade. Expansion and Commercialization of Agriculture. Decline of Industries – Changing Socio-Economic Conditions of Artisans; De-urbanisation; Economic Drain; World Wars and Economy. British Industrial Policy; Major Modern Industries; Labour and Trade Union Movements. Monetary Policy, Banking, Currency and Exchange, Railways and Road Transport,

Communications – Post & Telegraph. Growth of New Urban Centres; New Features of Town Planning and Architecture, Urban Society and Urban Problems. Famines, Epidemics and the Government Policy. Tribal and Peasant Movements. Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity – the Missions and Missionaries; Critique of Indian Social and Economic Practices and Religious Beliefs; Educational and Other Activities. The New Education – Government Policy; Levels and Contents; English Language; Development of Science, Technology, Public Health & Medicine – Towards Modernism. Indian Renaissance – Socio-Religious Reforms; Emergence of Middle Class; Caste Associations and Caste Mobility. Women’s Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women’s Organisations; British Legislation concerning Women, Gender Identity & 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.

Unit – IX

Rise of Indian Nationalism: Social and Economic basis of Nationalism. Birth of Indian National Congress; Ideologies and Programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920: Early Nationalists, Assertive Nationalists and Revolutionaries. Swadeshi and Swaraj. Gandhian Mass Movements; Subas Chandra Bose and INA; Role of Middle Class in National Movement; Women Participation in National Movement. Left Wing Politics. Depressed Class Movement. Communal Politics; Muslim League and Genesis of Pakistan. Towards Independence and Partition. Tamilnadu and Freedom Movement: South Indian Rebellion – Vellore Mutiny – Emergence of Madras Native Association – Madras Mahajana Shaba – Non-Brahman Movement: Justice Party – Dravida Kazhagam. India after Independence: Challenges of Partition; Integration of the Indian Princely States; Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh. B.R. Ambedkar – The making of the Indian Constitution, its Features. The Structure of Bureaucracy. New Education Policy. Economic Policies and the Planning process; Development, Displacement and Tribal Issues. Linguistic Reorganisation of States; Centre-State Relations. Foreign Policy Initiatives – Panchsheel; Dynamics of Indian Politics-Emergency; Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation of Indian Economy.

Unit – X

Historical Method, Research, Methodology and Historiography: Scope and Importance of History - Objectivity and Bias in History - Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation History and its Auxiliary Sciences - History a Science, Arts or a Social Science - Causation and Imagination in History - Significance of Regional History - Recent Trends of Indian History. Research Methodology - Hypothesis in History - Area of Proposed Research - Sources – Data Collection, Primary / Secondary, Original and Transit Sources - Trends in Historical Research - Recent Indian Historiography - Selection of Topic in History - Notes Taking, References, Footnotes and Bibliography - Thesis and Assignment Writing. Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History - Writing Beginnings of 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