

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL STUDIES AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT

Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Examination

Unit-I

Geographical features- Mountain systems- Aluvial lowland, peninsular plateau, Islands, climate, flora and fauna Natural resources –location, extent and nature of Mountains and hill location -Unity and Diversity-Sources for ancient Indian history- pre-historic period-Land and Races- hunting, food gathering-fishing and producing-Tribal practice Indus valley civilization-Draavidian and Aryan Civilizstions.

Unit-II

Sources-Archaeological, Numismatics, literature- Sangam age- Sangam literature-people-Economy, professions-faiths and beliefs- religious life caste system-slavery - status of women-rise of Socio-economic institutions- International trade- Post Sangam age to AD 900- Jainism, Buddhism and Hinduism-emergence of Saivism, vaishnavism – advaita, alwars and nayanmars- - devadasi system- imperial cholas- cheras and pandyas

Unit-III

Delhi sultanate- Administration under Delhi sultanate –Art and Architecture - Deccan kingdom - Vijayanagar empire- Mughal empire -India on the eve of Babars’s Invasion –conquests- administration and Religious policy- wars-golden age of mughals Relationship with Marathas – Mughals administration – social, economic and cultural conditions –spread of Islam- Hinduism- spread of Christianity –status of women –Social reform Movement- abolition of social evils-social organizations.

Unit-IV

The Advent of Europeans- Portuguese –Dutch English and the French Anglo-French rivalry in the carnatic – The establishment of the English power in the Bengal-civil administration-constitutional developments- acts- India’s march towards independents- Indian national congress –Agrarian movement - de-industrialization, industrialization-Education-social reform movement and social legislation- women in freedom movement-women’s organization and international women’s decade.

Unit-V

Research Problem- Hypothesis- Testing of Hypothesis- Data -conventional and non conventional –Data collection-data analysis- data interpretation -Textual criticism-quantitative and qualitative methods- objectivity in historical writing- Tables, graph, chart, documentation -foot note and bibliography) Thesis presentat

Reference Books:

1. V.D Mahajan, History of Modern India , Volume II , First Edition, S. Chand and Company Ltd, New Delhi, 1983
2. S.V Venkatesware, , Indian Culture through the Ages, Volume – II. Gian Publishing House, New Delhi, 1986
3. Mark Wilk – Murry Hammick, historical Sketches of the South Indian History from the earliest times to the last Muhammadian Dynasty, Volume -III .,Cosmo Publications, New Delhi, 1980
4. Ram Prasad Khosla, Man Mohan, A History of India, Asian Publication Sevices, New Delhi, 1985
5. K.M. Panikkar, India Through the Ages, Discovery publisher, Delhi, 1985
6. H.G.Kneene,History of India from the Earliest Times to the twentieth century,vol.2.,Atlantic publishers,New Delhi,1988
7. D.N.Dhanagare, Peasant Movements in India from1920to1950, Oxford University press, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta,1990
8. D.C.Gupta, Indian National Movement and Constitutional Development, Fourth Revised Edition, Vikas publishing House , New Delhi, 1983.
9. Nilakanda Sastri, History of South India from Pre-Historic times to falloff Vijayanagar Empire, Oxford University Press, Madras, Delhi, Calcutta,1966
10. R.G.Collingwood, The idea of History, oxford University Press, Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, 1985 .
11. K.Rajayyan, A study in Historiography History In Theory and Method, Ratna Publication, Madurai 2004.
12. Mukhopadhyay, K.P Evolution of Historiography in Modern India : 1900 – 1960, Bagchi & Company Ltd, Calcutta, New Delhi, 1981.