

# UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE

## Syllabus for Ph.D. Entrance Exam HISTORY

### Unit.1

- I. Definitions-Nature and Scope of History subject matter-themes of history  
objectivity and bias-Sources-External and Internal Criticism.
- II. Major trends in Western Historiography-Greco-Roman, Christian, Cartesian, anti-cartesian, positivist, Marxist, Annales Schools of Indian Historiography-Colonial, Nationalist Marxist, Cambridge, Anglo-American and Subaltern.
- III. Indus Valley Civilization-Towns and Hinter lands  
Society and Economy-Recent interpretations-  
Early Vedic Society and Culture-Literary Sources  
Later Vedic Society, Polity and economy  
Greek Invasion-Spread of Greek Culture, ideas art, Sculpture Architecture.
- IV. Mauryan State and empire-Major rulers – Ashokan administration-  
Mauryan economy, trade and artism guilds  
Rise of Jainism and Buddhism.  
Kushanas-Economy-trade, Culture.
- V. Gupta Empire, Administration-Art,Architecture, Culture, Literature Gupta State and the rise of Feudalism  
Other States-Satavahanas, Kadambas, Sangam Polity, Economy and Culture Gangas and Hoysals.
- VI. Rise of Delhi Sultanate  
Khaljis and Tughluqs – Agriculture, Land Revenue  
Administration, Trade and Commerce Urbanization – Craft technology Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis – Society, economy, Cultural life – Art & Architecture, Portuguese Trading activities.
- VII. Mughal Empire 1526 –  
Establishment of the Mughal Empire  
Administration – Revenue System –  
Zamindari System – Jaghirdari System  
Land grants – Society and economy – Urban growth  
– Manufacturing – internal and external trade Dutch English and French trading companies Decline of the Mughals.
- VIII. Modern India

Rise of British Colonialism in India

East India Company trade and administration

Colonialism and the decline of traditional manufacturing.

Land settlements-Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari and Inamdari

Land Settlements Commercialization of agriculture – Famines and

Famine Policy

Conditions of the agricultural classes-Peasant rebellions.

IX. Infra-structural developments-Railways modern Industries-British and Indian capital investments-colonial State and Industrial Policy.

Nature of Educational reforms –

Colonialism and Modernization –

Socio-religious movements.

X. Formation of Indian National Congress – Moderates and Extremists – Home Rule Movement – Khilafat Agitation – Non-Co-operation Movement and Gandhi

Constitutional Experiments – 1909, 1919, 1935, 1942, 1947.

Swarajist Movement

Rise of the working class movement- Peasantry and the Freedom

Struggle – Militants, INA, Quit India Movement

Independence and Partition