

# **NALANDA OPEN UNIVERSITY**

## **Syllabus for Pre-Ph.D. Registration Test**

### **HISTORY**

#### **1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS**

Bharatvarsha	Kara / Vishti
Sabha and Samiti	Stridhana
Varnasrama	Memorial stones
Purusharthas.	Agraharas
Rina	Khilafat
Samskaras	Sulah-i-kul
Yajna	Maharashtra-dharma
Doctrine of Karma	Turkan-Chahlghani
Dandaniti / Arthasastra	Watan
Saptanga	Baluta
Dharmavijaya	Iqta
Stupa / Chaitya	Jizyah
Nagara / Dravida / Vesara	Madad-i-maash
Bodhisattva / Tirthankara	Amaram
Alvars / Nayanars	Raya-Rekho
Sreni	Jangama
Chauth	Dyarehy
Hundi ( Bills of Exchange)	Federalism
Sarraf	Utilitarianism
Polygars	Filtration Theory
Jagir	Forward Policy
Dastur	Doctrine of Lapse
Mansab ( Rank )	Satyagrah
Deshmukh	Swadeshi
Pargana	Communalism
Bengal Vaishnavism	Orientalism
Alt mahga	De-industrialization
Shahna-i-Mandi	Subsidiary Alliance
Mercantilism	Evangelicalism
Economic Nationalism	Bhudan
Indian Renaissance	Panchsheel
Economic Drain	Mixed Economy
Colonialism	Indian Left
Paramountcy	Hindu Code Bill

#### **2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY**

##### **Sources : Archaeological Sources**

Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

**Literary Sources Indigenous:** Primary and Secondary - problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, 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 Chalcolithic) .

**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 ) ; Republics and Monarchies ; rise of urban centres ; 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 centres, 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 literature, 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. Institution of temple and Mathas. Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia.

### 3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

#### Sources

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments, chronicles.

Literary sources – Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages, Archival materials.

Foreign travellers' accounts.

#### Political Developments

The Sultanate -the Ghorids. the Turks, 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 : 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 sources 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 centres 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.

Bhakti 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 Educational and its motivations.

Literature - Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

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.

Concerns 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 relations 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 centres: new features of town planning and architecture.

Famines and epidemics and the government policy.

Economic Thought-English utilitarians; Indian economic historians; the Drain theory.

### **Indian Society in Transition**

Contact with Christianity - the Missions; critique of Indian social and economic practices 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 languages 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  
 Sources – Primary/secondary in the proposed area of research  
 Modern Historical Writing in the researcher's area of research.