

**Rani Channamma University, Belagavi**  
**Dept. of Studies & Research in History**  
**Syllabus for Ph.D Entrance Test -2025-26**

**Unit—I**

From the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mahajanapadas  
Age, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.  
Vedic culture-Early and Late-Geography : Social and Political institutions, Economic conditions, Religious and Philosophical ideas.  
Mahajanapadas, Republics, Economic growth-Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism-Rise of Magadha-Macedonian invasion and its effects.

**Unit—II**

*History of India from 4th century BC to 3rd century AD*  
Foundation of the Mauryan Empire-Chandragupta, Ashoka and his Dharma. Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire.  
Sangam Age.  
Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society, economy, trade and commerce, culture-Art and Architecture, Literature.

**Unit—III**

*India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD*  
Gupta-Vakataka age-Harsha Pallavas-Early Chalukyas-Rashtrakutas.  
Cholas-Pratiharas Palas-A brief survey of the history of the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans-Administration.  
Feudalism, Society, Position of Women, Educational centres, Economy.  
Religious trends, styles of temple architecture, art, Literature, An outline of scientific and technological developments.

**Unit—IV**

*India from 1206 to 1526*  
Expansion and Consolidation-The Ghorids. The Turks, The Khaljis.  
The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and the Lodis.  
Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.  
State and Religion-Concept of sovereignty, religious movements and Sufism.  
Economic Aspects-Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.  
Mongol problem and its impact.  
Administrative structure.  
Art. Architecture and literature.  
Sources-Archaeological, Persian and non Persian literature, Foreign travellers account.

**Unit—V**

*India from 1526 onward*  
Sources of Mughal period.  
Mughal Expansion and Consolidation-Babur's establishment of Mughal rule in India :  
Humayun and Surs : Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.  
Mughal relations with the nobility and the Rajputs.  
Jahangir-the period of stability and expansion 1611-1621; the period of crises 1622-1627-  
The Nurjahan Junta.

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Decline of Mughal Empire : Political, administrative and economic causes.  
The Maratha Movement, the foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji its expansion and administration, Maratha Confederacy and causes of decline.  
Administration : Sher Shah's administrative reforms, Mughal administration, land revenue and other sources of income, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

#### **Unit—VI**

*Socio-economic and cultural life under the Mughals*

Village society and economy.

Art, architecture and literature.

Trade and Commerce.

Religious policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

Urban centres and Industries.

Currency.

Position of women.

#### **Unit—VII**

*Foundation of the British Rule*

Rise of European powers-Expansion and Consolidation of the British rule.

British relations with major Indian powers-Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore.

Marathas and Sikhs.

Administration under the East India Company and Crown. Paramountcy Civil Service,

Judiciary, Police and Army.

Local Self government, Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935.

#### **Unit—VIII**

*Economic and Social Policies*

Agrarian policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights. Famine policy, Rural indebtedness.

Policy towards trade and industries. Condition of Labour, Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation. Banking, Transport, Drain Theory.

Indian Society in transition. Christian missions, Socio-religious reform movements. Non-Brahmin Movement, Ezva Movement, self Respect Movement in India Status of women.

New educational policy.

#### **Unit—IX**

*National Movement and Post-Independent India*

Rise of nationalism, Revolt of 1857, Tribal and Peasant Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of Indian National Congress, Swadeshi Movement. Indian Revolutionary Movement in India and Abroad.

Gandhian Mass Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of the Justice Party, Left wing politics, Movement of the depressed classes. Genesis of Pakistan, India towards Independence and Partition.

India after independence, Rehabilitation after partition, Integration of Indian States. the Kashmir Question.

Making of the Indian Constitution, Structure of Bureaucracy and the police. Economic policies and the planning process. Linguistic reorganisation of the States, foreign policy initiatives.

**Unit—X**

*World History-Concepts, Ideas and Terms*

Renaissance, Reformation

Enlightenment, Rights of Man

Apartheid

Imperialism

Socialism

Nazism

Parliamentary Democracy

Commonwealth

Efforts at World Peace, Cold War

Post-modernism.

**Unit—XI**

*Research in History*

Scope and Importance of History

Objectivity and Bias in History

Causation in History

History and its auxiliary sciences

Significance of Regional History

Recent trends of Indian History

Research Methodology

Area of Proposed Research

Sources-Primary/Secondary in the Proposed area of Research.

Recent Historical writings in the Proposed area of research



Coordinator

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