

HISTORY

PAPER I

1. Sources Archaeological sources :

- Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.
- Literary sources:
 - Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.
 - Foreign account: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

2. Pre-history and Proto-history :

- Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic);
- Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).

3. Indus Valley Civilization : Origin, date, extent, characteristics- decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.

4. Megalithic Cultures : Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus, Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.

5. Aryans and Vedic Period : Expansions of Aryans in India : Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.

6. Period of Mahajanapadas :

- Formation of States (Mahajanapada): 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 Mecedonian invasions and their impact.

7. Mauryan Empire : Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

8. 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, architecture, culture, literature and science.

9. Early State and Society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India:

- Kharavela, The Satavahanas, 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.

10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:

- Polity and 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, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.
- 11. Regional States during Gupta Era:**
- The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions.
 - Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta;
 - Institutions of temple and temple architecture;
 - Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects.
 - Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni,
 - The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; Local Government;
 - Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.
- 12. Themes in Early Indian Cultural History:**
- **Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.**
- 13. Early Medieval India, 750-1200:**
- — **Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.**
 - — **The Cholas: administration, village economy and society “Indian Feudalism”.**
 - — **Agrarian economy and urban settlements.**
 - — **Trade and commerce.**
 - — **Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order.**
 - — **Condition of women.**
 - — **Indian science and technology.**

- 14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:**
- — **Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa.**
 - — **Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism.**
 - — **Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India.**
 - — **Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting.**
- 15. The Thirteenth Century:**
- — **Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions - factors behind Ghurian success.**
 - — **Economic, Social and cultural consequences.**
 - — **Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans.**
 - — **Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.**
- 16. The Fourteenth Century:**
- — **“The Khalji Revolution”.**
 - — **Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.**
 - — **Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq.**
 - — **Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.**
- 17. Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries:**

- — **Society:** composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement.
 - — **Culture:** Persian literature, literature in the regional languages of North India, literature in the languages of South India, Sultanate architecture and new structural forms, painting, evolution of a composite culture.
 - — **Economy:** Agricultural Production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce.
- 18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy:**
- — **Rise of Provincial Dynasties :** Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.
 - — **Malwa, Bahmanids.**
 - — **The Vijayanagara Empire.**
 - — **Lodis.**
 - — **Mughal Empire, first phase :** Babur, Humayun.
 - — **The Sur Empire :** Sher Shah's administration.
 - — **Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.**
- 19. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture:**
- — **Regional cultures specificities.**
 - — **Literary traditions.**
 - — **Provincial architectural.**
 - — **Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.**

- 20. Akbar:**
- — Conquests and consolidation of empire.
 - — Establishment of jagir and mansab systems.
 - — Rajput policy.
 - — Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and religious policy.
 - — Court patronage of art and technology.
- 21. Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century:**
- — Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
 - — The Empire and the Zamindars.
 - — Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.
 - — Nature of the Mughal State.
 - — Late Seventeenth Century crisis and the revolts.
 - — The Ahom kingdom.
 - — Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.
- 22. Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:**
- — Population Agricultural and craft production.
 - — Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.
 - — Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.
 - — Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.
 - — Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.
- 23. Culture during Mughal Empire:**
- — Persian histories and other literature.
 - — Hindi and religious literatures.
 - — Mughal architecture.
 - — Mughal painting.
 - — Provincial architecture and painting.
 - — Classical music.
 - — Science and technology.

24. The Eighteenth Century:

- — **Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire.**
- — **The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh.**
- — **Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas.**
- — **The Maratha fiscal and financial system.**
- — **Emergence of Afghan power Battle of Panipat, 1761.**
- — **State of, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.**

PAPER-II**1. European Penetration into India:**

- The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch;
- The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars;
- Bengal-The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.

2. British Expansion in India:

- Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar;
- Mysore;
- The Marathas;
- The three Anglo-Maratha Wars;
- The Punjab.

3. Early Structure of the British Raj:

- **The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833);**
- **The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.**

4. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:

- Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.
- Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.

5. Social and Cultural Developments: The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.

6. Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:

- Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement;
- Dayanada Saraswati;
- The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.;
- The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India;
- Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.

7. Indian Response to British Rule:

- Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900);
- The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences;
- The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

8. Birth of Indian Nationalism:

- Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism;
- Politics of Association;
- The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists;
- The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement;
- The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.

9. Gandhian Phase of Indian Nationalism:

- **Rise of Gandhi;** Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal;
- Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement;

- Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements;
 - Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947);
 - the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.
10. **Constitutional Developments** in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.
11. **Other strands in the National Movement.**
- **The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India.**
 - **The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.**
12. **Politics of Separatism;** the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.
13. **Consolidation as a Nation;**
- Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964);
 - The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality;
 - Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics;
 - the Question of National Language.
14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.

15. **Economic development and political change;**
 - Land reforms;
 - the politics of planning and rural reconstruction;
 - Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India;
 - Progress of Science.
16. **Enlightenment and Modern ideas:**
 - Major Ideas of Enlightenment : Kant, Rousseau.
 - Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.
 - Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.
17. **Origins of Modern Politics :**
 - European States System.
 - American Revolution and the Constitution.
 - French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.
 - American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
 - British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.
18. **Industrialization :**
 - English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.
 - Industrialization in other countries : USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.
 - Industrialization and Globalization.
19. **Nation-State System :**
 - Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.
 - Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.
 - Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.

20. Imperialism and Colonialism :

- South and South-East Asia.
- Latin America and South Africa.
- Australia.
- Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.

21. Revolution and Counter-Revolution :

- 19th Century European revolutions.
- The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.
- Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.
- The Chinese Revolution of 1949.

22. World Wars :

- 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications.
- World War I : Causes and Consequences.
- World War II : Causes and Consequences.

23. The World after World War II:

- Emergence of Two power blocs.
- Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.
- UNO and the global disputes.

24. Liberation from Colonial Rule :

- Latin America-Bolivar.
- Arab World-Egypt.
- Africa-Apartheid to Democracy.
- South-East Asia-Vietnam.

25. Decolonization and Underdevelopment :

- Factors constraining Development ; Latin America, Africa.

26. Unification of Europe :

- Post War Foundations ; NATO and European Community.
- Consolidation and Expansion of European Community
- European Union.

27. Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World :

- Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.
- Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.
- End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.