HISTORY

PAPER - II

1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS

- Bharatvarsha
- Sabha and Samiti
- Varnasrama
- Purusharthas
- Rina
- Samskaras
- Yajna
- Doctrine of Karma
- Dandaniti/Arthasastra
- Saptanga
- Dharmavijaya
- Stupa/Chaitya
- Nagarav/Dravida/Vesara
- Bodhisattva/Tirthankara
- Alvars/Nayanars
- Sreni
- Chauth
- Hundii (Bills of Exchange)
- Sarraf
- Polgars
- Jagir
- Dastur
- Mansab (Rank)
- Deshmukh
- Nadu
- Pargana
- Bengal Vaishnavism
- Alt magha
- Shahna-i-Mandi
- Mercantilism

- Kara/Vishti
- Stridhana
- Memorial stones
- Agraharas
- Khilafat
- Sulh-i-kul
- Maharashtra-dharma
- Turkan-i-Chalghani
- Watan
- Baluta
- Iqta
- Jizyah
- Madad-i-maash
- Amaram
- Raya-Rekho
- Jangama
- Dyarchy
- Federalism
- Utilitarianism
- Filtration Theory
- Forward Policy
- Doctrine of Lapse
- Satyagraha
- Swadeshi
- Revivalism
- Communalism
- Orientalism
- De-industrialisation
- Subsidiary Alliance
- Evangelicalism

2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Source:

- 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 urbanisation

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 script.
Administration; economy; architecture and sculpture; external contacts.
Disintegration of the empire, Sungas and Kanvas.

Post-Mauryan Period
(Indo-Greek, 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 Satavahana, 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 neighbouring 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,

Prathiharas Kalachuri-Chedis; Paramaras; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts – Ghaznavi conquest Alberuni.
The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysala Pandyas - Administration and local Government, growth of art of architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South-East 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 Tughluqs, 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 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 Jagirdat; Administrative system in the Deccan–the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.
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.
Paramountacy, 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 commercialisation of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.
Decline of industries-changing socio-economic conditions of artisans;
De-urbanisation.
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 Ram Mohan Roy; socio-religious reforms; emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility.
Women’s Questions—Nationalist Discourse: Women’s Organisations; British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position.
The Printing Press—journalistic activity and the public opinion.
Modernisation of Indian languages and literary forms—reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.

National Movement
Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism.
Revolt of 1857 and different social classes.
Tribal and peasant movements.
Ideaologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885−1920.
Trends in Swadeshi movement.
Ideaologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad.
Gandhian Mass Movement.
Ideaology and programme of the Justice Party.
Left Wing Politics.
Movement of the Depressed classes

India after Independence (1947−1964)
Rehabilitation after Partition.
Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question.
The making of the Indian Constitution.
The structure of Bureaucracy and the Police.
The demographic trends.
Economic policies and the planning process.
Linguistic reorganisation of States.
Foreign policy initiatives.

World History – Concepts, Ideas and Terms
Pre-history
Burial Practices
Mother-Goddess
Law codes
Athenian Democracy
Imperial Rome
Slavery
Aristocracy
Confucianism
Manorial system
Black Death
Feudalism
Non-alignment
Parliamentary Democracy
Nazism
Commonwealth
Imperialism
Socialism
Balance of Power
Apartheid
Rights of Man
Cold War

Humanism
Enlightened Despotism
Divine Right
Supremacy of Church
Holy Roman Empire
Social Contract and General Will
Nation States
Renaissance
Reformation
Darwinism
Great Depression (1929)
Feminism
Post-modernism

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

PAPER - III (A)
Core Group

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, Asoka and his Dharma, Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire.
Sangam Age
Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society, trade and commerce, culture—Art and Architecture, Literature.

Unit – III
India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD
India’s contacts with the outside world.

Unit – IV
India from 1206 to 1526
Vijayanagar and Bhamani Kingdoms.
State and Religion—Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism.
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.
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, Mansabdar and Jagirdar.

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—Bengali, 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,

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 Movement, 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 (A)
World History – Concepts, Ideas and Terms
Renaissance, Reformation
Enlightenment, Right of Man
Apartheid
Imperialism
Socialism
Nazism
Parliamentary Democracy
Commonwealth
Efforts at World Peace, Cold War
Post-modernism
Unit – X (B)

Research in History

Scope and Importance of History
Objectivity and Bias in History
Cousation 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.

PAPER - III (B)

(ELECTIVE / OPTIONAL)

Elective – I

Ancient Indian History

Stone-age Cultures of India
Origin, date, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.
Evolution of social and political institutions in the Vedic period
Economic and religious developments in 6th century BC
Sources of Mauryan history–Megasthenes, Kautilya, Asokan edicts and Simhalese chronicles
Economy and trade during 2nd century BC–3rd century AD–Schools of art–Development of Stupa and Chaitya architecture
Assessment of the Gupta Age.
Ancient Indian Republics – History of Local Self-government in India.
Indian feudalism
Indian contacts with the outside world in the ancient period.

Elective – II

Medieval Indian History

Sources on Medieval Indian History
North-West frontier and Deccan Policy of the Mughals
Society and Economy during Medieval period
Religion, Art, Architecture and Literature during Medieval period
Urban Economy, Trade and Commerce during Medieval period.
Legacy of the Mughals
18th Century Debate
Significance of Regional History

Elective – III

Modern Indian History

The Establishment and Expansion of the British Dominion in India
Constitutional Development from 1858 to 1935.
The British Agrarian Policies
The Relief Measures adopted by the British
Education and Social Reforms under the British
Socio-Religious Reforms Movements in the 19th century
Rise of Nationalism and the Indian National Congress
The Gandhian Era
Towards Independence and Partition
The Making of the Indian Constitution and its working

Contribution of Sankara and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy.