HISTORY

SYLLABUS

CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS

Bharatvarsha  
Sabha and Samiti  
Varnasrama  
Purusharthas  
Rina  
Samskaras  
Yajna  
Doctrine of Karma  
Dandaniti / Arthasastra  
Saptanga  
Dharmavijaya  
Stupa / Chaitya  
Nagara / Dravida / Vesara  
Bodhisattva / Tirthankara  
Alvars / Nayanars  
Sreni

Kara / Vishti  
Stridhana  
Memorial stones  
Agraharas  
Khilafat  
Sulah-i-kul  
Maharashtra-dharma  
Turkan-i-Chahlghani  
Watan  
Baluta  
Iqta  
Jizyah  
Madad-i-maash  
Amaram  
Raya-Rekho  
Jangama
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 Civilizationorigin, 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 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 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. 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, Shankarachaiya — Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture. Varmanas of Kamrup; Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Kaiachuri-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 South-East Asia.

**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 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, organisation, 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 practices, 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. Cultured 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.

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY- Sources and Historiography:


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
- 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
• 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.

• History of India from 4th Century BC to 3rd Century AD, Foundation of the Mauryan Empire — Chandragupta, Asoka and his Dhamma, Mauryan administration. Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire. Sangam Age, Sungas, Satvahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society, economy, trade and commerce, culture — Art and architecture, Literature.


• 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, Mansabdari, and Jagirdari.

• 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.

• 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.

movements, Status of women, New educational policy, English language. Modern sciences, Journalism, Indian languages and literature.


- 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.

- 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 Contribution of Sankara and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy
• 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