

## 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 accounts:** 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 economic life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.

6. **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.

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, Kushans, 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 measures
- 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 Vijayanagra Empire
- Lodis
- Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur and 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 cultural specificities
- Literary traditions
- Provincial architecture
- Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.

### **20. Akbar: - Conquests and consolidation of the 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 Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries:**

- Population, agricultural production, craft production
- Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies: a trade revolution
- Indian mercantile classes, banking, insurance and credit systems
- Condition of peasants, condition of women
- Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth

### **23. Culture in the Mughal Empire:**

- Persian histories and other literature
- Hindi and other religious literature
- 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 politics, culture and economy on the 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 movements 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. 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. 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 neighbors (1947-1964);
- The linguistic reorganization 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 postcolonial 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 consequence

**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 the Soviet Union, 1985-1991
- Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989-2001.
- End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.