

# Subject: HISTORY

## SYALLABUS

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.

### ***Mauryan Empire***

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra ; Ashoka ; Concept of Dharma ; Edicts ; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts,

### ***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,

### ***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 education!

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, Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedis ; Paramaras ; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts — Ghaznavi Conquest, Alberuni.

## **MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY**

### ***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.

### ***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 JagirdarL

Administrative system in the Deccan — the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.

### ***Economic Aspects***

"Agricultural production — village economy ; peasantry.

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 Surs — their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints.

Bhakti cult — Shaivism and its branches ; Vaishnavism and its branches.

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.

### ***Cultural Life***

System of Educational and its motivations.

Architectural developments of North and South India ; Indo-Islamic architecture.

## **MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**

### ***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.

### ***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 Rammohan Roy ; socio-religious reforms ; emergence of middle class ; caste associations and caste mobility.  
Women's Question — 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.  
Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920.  
Trends in Swadeshi movement.  
Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad.  
Gandhian Mass Movements.  
Ideology and programme of the Justice Party.  
Left Wing Politics.  
Movement of the Depressed classes.  
Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan.  
Towards Independence and Partition.

