

Syllabus of History Paper — |

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 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, 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: Shankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma Mimamsa.
- ◆ 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.