

## History.

### **Section-A**

Sources of Medieval Indian History: Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatic materials and monuments.

Literary source: Persian, Sanskrit and regional languages, Epigraphical materials. Accounts of foreign travellers.

Sultanate: Ghori's invasions of Indian Turks, Khaljis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis. Foundation of Mughal empire- Babar, Humayun and Suri: Expansion of empire from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Decline of the Mughal Empire. Political, Administrative and economic causes. Later Mughals and disintegration of Mughal empire . Vijayanagar and Bahamani state- Rise, expansion and disintegration. Maratha movement- Foundation of swaraj by Shivaji, Its extension under Peshwas. Maratha Confederacy- causes of its downfall.

Administration under Delhi Sultanate; Non military, Judicial, kingship, and Military.

Administrative reform of Shershah ; Mughal Administration. Land Revenue and sources of the income of state. Mansabdari and Jagirdari systems.

Administration in the south; Vijayanagar & Bahamani States.

Agricultural production:- Village economy, Peasants class, Urban centres and urbanization. Industry: Cotton Industry, Handicrafts, Agriculture Based Industrial organization. Karkhanas, Technology, Trade and Commerce, Policy of state, External and internal trade, European Trade, Trade Centres and harbours, Transport and Communication, Hundi and Insurance, Currency.

Sufi- Silsilah's, Belief and systems. Eminent sufi saints. Bhakti school- Shavism and its branches, Vaishnavism and its branches. Medieval saints- of South and North India, sangria and nirguha saints. their impact on Social, Political and Religious lives, Sikh Movement- Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings, Adigranth, Khalsa.



Ruling class, Religious class and Occupational class. Rural society- petty nobles, village worker, peasants and non peasant class, status of women.

Education system, Literature: Persian, Sanskrit, Hindi and regional languages. Major schools of painting, Music, Architectural development in south and North India. Indo Islamic Architecture of mediaeval India.

## **Section - B**

### **Modern Indian History**

Mercantilism, European Traders in India in the Seventeenth and eighteenth centuries- Portuguese, Dutch, French and British. Ascendancy of English East India Company in the Indian Subcontinent.

Battles of Plassey (1757) and Buxar (1764) as curtain raiser to the acquisition of Diwani. The company as territorial power. Foundation of early land settlements. Permanent settlement, Mahalwari Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement, Subsidiary Alliance system, Doctrine of Lapse.

British Parliament and the Indian empire: Constitutional developments during the company Raj (ie till 1857); Constitutional development under the crown (1858-1935), evolution of administration under the company and the crown. British relations with Indian states.- Awadh, Mysore, Punjab.

Uprisings of 1857 : Historiographical debates Causes, Nature and Consequences, Foundation of Indian National Congress, economic nationalism, Swadeshi movement, moderates and extremists, Muslim policies and foundation of Muslim League; Rise of left in Indian Politics, Rise of Communalism leading to the partition of India. Gandhian Era and Gandhian movements - Non Co-operation, Civil Disobedience movement, Individual Satyagraha, Quit India movement. Governance and British policy: Lytton, Ripon and Curzon.

Indian revolutionary movement, Tribal Movement. Rise of leftist movement, Indian Communalism. Cripps Mission, Wavel plan, Cabinet Mission, Mountbatten plan.



Socio religious movement of 19th Century, Subhah Chandra Bose and Indian National Army; Naval revolt of 1946. Indian independence Act, 1947, India's Foreign Ilhati with particular reference to China, Pakistan, USSR, U.S.A. Five Years Plan. Non alignment movement, Role of India in the emergence of Bangladesh. Indo China war (1962). Indian Emergency and coalition politics.

### **Section- C**

Renaissance, Reformation, Counter Reformation, American war of Independence, French Revolution of 1789, Chinese revolution of 1911, Achievements of Sun Yat Sen and Chiang Kai Sheik, Modernization of Japan, Growth of capitalism, Imperialism, Liberalism, Socialism and Nationalism, The Two World Wars, Russian Revolution of 1917, Nazism, Fascism, Communism, League of Nations, UNO, Cold war, NAM, S.A.P.T.A, S.A.A.R.C, C.H.O.G.M,(Commonwealth Head of Government Meet), W.T.O., Globalization and its economic and political impact.

### **Section- D**

Meaning and Scope of History.

Interrelation between History and Auxiliary Sciences- philology and Linguistics, paleography, Epigraphy, Numismatics, sigillography and sphragistics.

Philosophy of History: Objectivity, Determinism, Causation and chance.

Major Theories of History: Hegel (Dialectical Method), Karl Marx, Oswald Spangler (cyclic theory), Arnold Toyanbee.

Utility of Museums, Archives and Art galleries in History

Historiography: Definition, Major schools of Indian historiography.

Sources of Historiography- Primary and secondary.

Historians of Medieval Indian History: Ziauddin Barani, Abul Fazl, Abdul Qadir Badayuni, Col. James Todd, V.A. Smith.

Historians of Modern Indian History: James Mill, Satish Chandra,  
Bipan Chandra, D.D. Koshambi.