

08.HISTORY

Ancient India :-

Sources of Ancient Indian History:-Archaeological sources-
Epigraphy,numismatics,literary sources,folklore and travel accounts.

Evolution of human being-Palaeolithic,Mesolithic and Neolithic.

Indus Valley Civilization:- origin,date,extent ,characteristics and decline.

The Vedic Age- evolution of society,economy,religion and polity;Vedic Literature.

Iron Age-the second urbanization.

Emergence of states-from Janapadas to Mahajanapadas-society,polity,economy and growth of urban culture; Rise of Magadhan Empire.

Era of New Religions:- Jainism and Buddhism-their basic tenets,philosophies and extent of influence;subsequent split in the two religions;other sects.

Foreign invasions-Iranian and Macedonian influences.

Mauryan Empire-Foundation of Mauryan Empire –it's consolidation,expansion and decline ; Asoka and his Dhamma;Asokan edicts; Mauryan administration,society and economy;art,architecture and sculpture.

Post –Mauryan India:- Indo-Greeks,Shakas,Kushanas,Pahlavs and Western Kshatrapas;Urban centres,society,art and architecture,economy and coinage.

Satvahans;Sangam Age-Sangam literature;Kharvela and spread of Jainism.

Gupta Empire :-foundation,consolidation,extent and downfall;
administration;society and culture;art and architecture;trade ;guild system;land grants;caste system;position of women;educational system-Universities of Nalanda,Vikramshila and Vallabhi;contact with foreign countries.

Vakatakas; Maukharis ;age of Harsha-his political and religious; achievements ;art and literature.

Emergence of new powers-Chalukyas of Badami,Kadambas; administration ,trade guilds,Sanskrit literature and growth of regional scripts; Vaishnavism and Saivism-Sankaracharya;temple architecture.

Chalukyas of Kalyani,Cholas,Hoysalas,Pandyas and Pallavas-Administration and local government;art and architecture,economy and trade;contact with Sri Lanka and South East Asia.

Varmans of Kamrup and Palas,Pratihars, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras,Chandels, Kalachuris,Chedis, Senas, ;Chalukyas of Gujarat ;Invasion of Islam-Mohammad-bin-Qasim,Mahmud of Ghazni;Al beruni.

Medieval India :-

Sources-Archaeological sources,epigraphy and ,numismatics,monuments. Literaray sources-Persian,Sanskrit and regional language;.Accounts of foreign travelers.

The Sultanate period-Ghorids,Turks,Khaljis,Tughlaqs,Saiyyads and Lodhis.

Administration,economy and society- position of women; culture-art and architecture;religious movements-Sufi and Bhakti movements ;education and literature;decline of the Delhi Sultanate and emergence of regional powers.

Advent of the Mughals-Babar to Aurangzeb and later Mughals;Afghan interlude-Sher Shah Suri and his reforms.

Mughal Administration-land reforms-Mansabdari and Jagirdari system;economy,trade and commerce-internal and external;society and culture,art and architecture-Indo-Islamic architecture; painting;music;literature-Persian ,Sanskrit and regional languages.

Disintegration of the Mughal Empire –causes and ramifications

Rise of Maratha power :-Maratha Confederacy-extent –administration ,society and culture; Contribution of the Peshwas toward Maratha supremacy;decline of the Maratha power.

South of the Vindhya:- Vijayanagar and Bahmani kingdoms-their extent ,administration,society and culture,economy,art and architecture,literature;causes of decline.

Modern India-

Sources-Archaeological & Archival material-coins and monuments; literature-European as well as Indian; biographies and memoirs,travelogues,newspapers,missionary text;oral traditions ,paintings

Concerns in Modern Historiography-Imperialist,Nationalist,Marxist and Subaltern.

Advent of colonial powers and the rise and consolidation of the British Empire ;

European traders in India and inter –colonial rivalry-Portuguese,Dutch ,English and French.

Relations of East India Company with principal Indian states-Bengal,Oudh,Hyderabad,Mysore,Marathas and Sikhs.

Administration under the East India Company and the Crown-Evolution of central and provincial structure under the Company-1773-1853; Paramountcy,Civil service,Judiciary,Police and the Army.

Economy under British regime :- Changing composition of economy,the “Tribute”; expansion and commercialization of agriculture,land rights,land settlements,rural indebtedness ,decline of handicrafts.

British Industrial policy;major industries; factory legislations;labour and trade union movements.

Monetary policy:- banking,currency and exchange;Railways and surface transport.

Emergence of new urban centres-town planning and architecture.

Famines and epidemics- their socio-political impact and the response of the government .

Economic thought-The Utilitarians, Indian economic historians ;the Drain of Wealth theory.

Indian society in transition:- The advent of Christianity;Missionary activities and it's attendant benefits to the masses-Education,health care,social hygiene .

Educational system under the British-primacy of science;discovery of India's past;the Asiatic Society.

Indian Renaissance-Socio-religious and its prominent proponents;emergence of Indian middle class;caste associations and caste mobility.

Gender issues-emancipation of women;legislations and constitutional remedies.

Advent of the printing press-journalistic activity and its role in creating public opinion.

Modernization of regional languages; changing imageries of Indian paintings, music and performing arts.

Struggle for independence:- Rise of Indian Nationalism;social and economic base of national movement.

Uprising of 1857-causes and consequences; various movements including tribal and peasant movements.

Birth and growth of Indian National Congress-initial years-1885-1920.

Left parties and left wing politics in India.

Swadeshi Movement;Partition of Bengal.

Activities of Indian revolutionaries, both at home and abroad.

Gandhi and Gandhian ideology as manifested in mass movements.

Movements related to depressed classes-Justice Party,Ambedkar ,Periyar.

Rise of communal politics and emergence of Jinnah.

Indian National Army and Subhash Chandra Bose.

Towards independence and partition of India.

Role of Uttarakhand in National Movement.

Post independence scenario-Partition riots and rehabilitation.

Integration of Indian states-problems and solutions.

Making of Indian constitution.

Linguistic reorganization of states.

World History :-

Pre-history-Paleolithic ,Mesolithic and Neolithic ages.

Human beings' movement towards civilization.

Concept of Mother Goddess.

Ancient Greece-Athenian Republics.

Imperial Rome.

Slavery and Slave mode of production.

Confucianism.

Feudalism.

Holy Roman Empire and primacy of the Church

Divine Right theory of kingship

Renaissance and Reformation.

Emergence of nation states-autocratic regimes.

Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions.

Enlightened despotism.

Age of Revolutions (1789-1848).

The Eastern Question.

Socialism and Communism-with special reference to Karl Marx.

Russia in transition-Menshevik and Bolshevik revolutions.

Imperialism and the struggle for hegemony.

Europe between the World Wars I and II.

The Great Depression and The New Deal.

Nazism and Fascism.

Influence of Communism in China-The Kuomintang and the Long March of Mao.

United Nations Organization.

The Cold War and balance of power.

Non Aligned Movement; India's post-independence foreign policy.

Apartheid and its eradication.

Human Rights.

Research in History:- Scope and value of history; sources-primary and secondary.

Objectivity, subjectivity and inquiry in history.

History and its auxiliary sciences.

Modern historical writings.