

## HISTORY OPTIONAL – PAPER - I

### ANCIENT INDIA

#### 1. Sources :

##### (a) Archaeological sources :

Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Monuments

##### (b) Literary sources :

**Indigenous:** Primary and secondary: poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature

**Foreign accounts:** Greek, Chinese and Arab writers

#### 2. Pre – History and Proto – History :

##### (a) Geographical factors

##### (b) Hunting and gathering (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)

##### (c) Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic)

##### (d) Megalithic Cultures

##### (e) Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus

##### (f) Development of Community life

##### (g) Settlements

##### (h) Development of agriculture

##### (i) Development of Crafts

##### (j) Development of Pottery

##### (k) Development of Iron industry

#### 3. Indus Valley Civilization :

##### (a) Origin

##### (b) Date

##### (c) Extent

##### (d) Characteristics

##### (e) Decline

##### (f) Survival

##### (g) Significance

##### (h) Art and architecture

#### 4. Aryans and Vedic Period :

##### (a) Expansions of Aryans in India

##### (b) Religious and philosophic literature

##### (c) Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period

##### (d) Political

##### (e) Social

##### (f) Economical life

##### (g) Significance of the Vedic Age

##### (h) Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system

#### 5. Period of Mahajanapadas or post Vedic age:

##### (a) Formation of States (Mahajanapada) - Republics and Monarchies

##### (b) Rise of urban centres

##### (c) Trade routes

##### (d) Economic growth

##### (e) Introduction of coinage

##### (f) Spread of Jainism and Buddhism

##### (g) Rise of Magadha and Nandas

#### 6. Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact

#### 7. Mauryan Empire :

##### (a) Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra

##### (b) Ashoka's concept of Dharma

##### (c) Ashokan Edicts

##### (d) Polity

##### (e) Administration

##### (f) Economy

##### (g) Art, architecture and sculpture

##### (h) External contacts

##### (i) Religion

##### (j) Spread of religion

##### (k) Literature

##### (l) Disintegration of the empire

#### 8. Post – Mauryan Period :

##### (a) Sungas and Kanvas

##### (b) Indo – Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas

##### (c) Contact with outside world

##### (d) Growth of urban centres

##### (e) Economy

##### (f) Coinage

- (g) Development of religions
- (h) Mahayana
- (i) Society & Culture
- (j) Art & Architecture
- (k) Culture
- (l) Literature
- (m) Science.

## **9. Early State and society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India :**

- (a) Kharavela
- (b) The Satavahanas and Tamil States of the Sangam Age – their Administration and Economic life
- (c) Land grants
- (d) Coinage
- (e) Trade guilds
- (f) Urban centres
- (g) Buddhist centres
- (h) Sangam literature and culture
- (i) Art and architecture.

## **10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhans Age :**

- (a) Polity and administration
- (b) Economic conditions
- (c) Coinage of the Guptas
- (d) Land grants
- (e) Decline of urban centres
- (f) Indian feudalism
- (g) Caste system
- (h) Position of women
- (i) Education
- (j) Education institutions - Nalanda, Vikramashila and Vallabhi
- (k) Literature including scientific literature
- (l) Art and Architecture

## **11. Regional States during Gupta Era :**

- (a) The Kadambas
- (b) Pallavas - Polity and administration
- (c) Chalukyas of Badami and Kalyani - Polity and administration
- (d) Trade guilds
- (e) Literature

- (f) Institutions of temple and temple architecture
- (g) Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration
- (h) Cultural aspects.
- (i) Arab conquest of Sind
- (j) Alberuni
- (k) Hoysalas, Pandyas - Polity and Administration
- (l) Growth of art and architecture
- (m) Religious sects
- (n) Institution of temple and Mathas
- (o) Agraharas
- (p) Education and Literature
- (q) Economy and Society.

## **12. Early Medieval India, 750 – 1200 :**

- (a) Major political developments in Northern India and the Peninsula
- (b) Origin and the rise of Rajputs
- (c) The Cholas : administration, Village Economy and Society
- (d) Indian Feudalism
- (e) Agrarian economy and urban settlements
- (f) Trade and Commerce

### **(g) Society :**

- the status of the Brahman and the new social order
- Condition of women

### **(h) Indian science and technology**

### **(i) Philosophy :**

- Shakaracharya and Vedanta
- Ramanuja and Vishistadwaita
- Madhava and Brahma – Mimamsa

### **(j) Religion :**

- Forms and features of religion
- Tamil Bhakti movement - Growth of Vaishnava and Shaiva religions
- Islam and its arrival in India
- Sufism

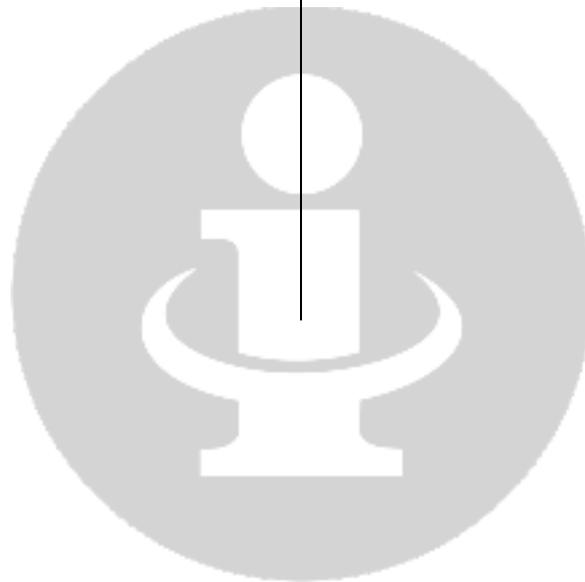
### **(k) Literature :**

- Literature in Sanskrit
- Growth of Tamil literature
- Literature in the newly developing languages

- Kalhana's Rajatarangini
  - Alberuni's India
  - Art and Architecture : Temple architecture, Sculpture, Painting
- (c) Major philosophical thinkers and schools  
(d) Ideas in Science and Mathematics.

### **13. Themes in Early Indian cultural History :**

- (a) Languages and texts  
(b) Major stages in the evolution of art and architecture



## MEDIEVAL INDIA

### 1. Delhi Sultanate :

- (a) The Ghaurian invasions – factors behind Ghaurian success
- (b) Economic, social and cultural consequences establishment of the Delhi Sultanate
- (c) Foundation of Delhi Sultanate

### (d) Consolidation :

- The rule of Iltutmish and Balban
- (e) The Khalji revolution

### (f) Alauddin Khalji :

- Conquests and territorial expansion
- Agrarian and Economic measures

### (g) Muhammad Tughluq :

- Major projects
- Agrarian measure
- Bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq

### (h) Firuz Tughluq :

- Agrarian measures
- Achievements in civil engineering and public works

### (i) Decline of the Sultanate

### (j) Foreign contacts ; Ibn Battuta's account

### 2. Political developments and Economy during 15<sup>th</sup> and early 16<sup>th</sup> Century :

#### (a) Rise of Provincial Dynasties : Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abidin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanis

#### (b) The Vijayanagar Empire

#### (c) Lodhis

#### (d) The Sur Empire : Sher Shah's administration

#### (e) Portuguese Colonial enterprise

#### (f) Bhakti and Sufi Movements

### 3. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries :

#### (a) Society :

- composition of rural society
- ruling classes, town dwellers
- women
- religious classes
- caste and slavery under the Sultanate
- Bhakti movement

- Sufi movement

#### (b) 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

#### (c) Economy :

- Agricultural production
- Rise of urban economy and non– agricultural production
- Trade and commerce

### 4. The Fifteenth and early sixteenth Century – Society and Culture :

#### (a) Regional cultural specificities

#### (b) Literary traditions

#### (c) Provincial architecture

#### (d) Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire

### 5. Mughal Period :

#### (a) Nature of the Mughal State

#### (b) First phase : Babur and Humayun

#### (c) 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
- Religious policy
- Court patronage of art and technology

#### (d) Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb

#### (e) The Empire and the Zamindars

#### (f) Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb

#### (g) Late Seventeenth century crisis and the revolts

#### (h) The Ahom Kingdom

(i) Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom

**6. Economy and society in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries:**

(a) Population, agricultural production, craft production

(b) Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies - a trade revolution

(c) Indian mercantile classes, banking, insurance and credit systems

(d) Condition of peasants, condition of women

(e) Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth

(f) Culture in the Mughal Empire

(g) Persian histories and the other literature

(h) Hindi and the other religious literature

(i) Mughal architecture

(j) Mughal painting

(k) Provincial architecture and painting

(l) Classical music

(m) Science and technology

**7. The Eighteenth Century :**

(a) Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire

(b) The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh

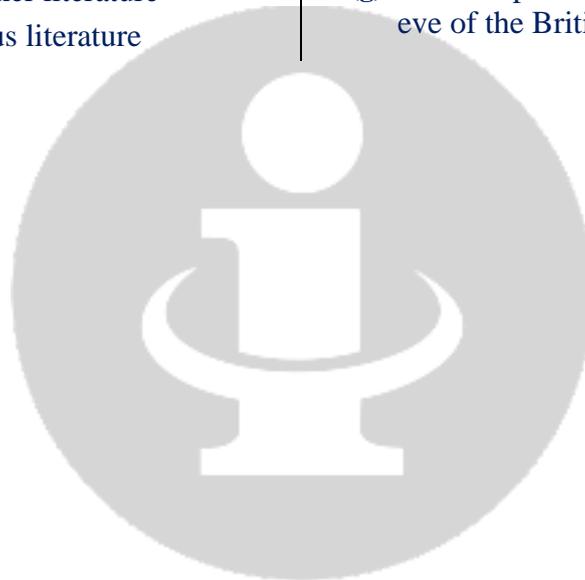
(c) Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas

(d) The Maratha fiscal and financial system

(e) Emergence of Afghan Power

(f) Battle of Panipat : 1761

(g) State of politics, culture and economy on the eve of the British conquest



**HISTORY OPTIONAL – PAPER - II****MODERN INDIA****1. European Penetration into India :**

- (a) The Early European Settlements
- (b) The Portuguese and the Dutch
- (c) The English and the French East India Companies
- (d) Their struggle for supremacy: Carnatic Wars;
- (e) 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 :**

- (a) Bengal – Mir Zafar and Mir Kasim
- (b) The Battle of Buxar
- (c) Mysore
- (d) The Marathas
- (e) The three Anglo – Maratha Wars
- (f) The Punjab

**3. Early Structure of the British Raj :**

- (a) The early administrative structure - From diarchy to direct control
- (b) the Regulating Act (1773)
- (c) The Pitt's India Act (1784)
- (d) The Charter Act (1833)
- (e) The voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule
- (f) The English Utilitarian and India.

**4. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule :**

- (a) Land revenue settlements in British India -The Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement, Mahalwari Settlement
- (b) Economic impact of the revenue arrangements
- (c) Commercialization of agriculture
- (d) Rise of landless agrarian labourers
- (e) Impoverishment of the rural society
- (f) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce
- (g) De – industrialization
- (h) Decline of traditional crafts
- (i) Drain of wealth
- (j) Economic transformation of India

- (k) Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services
- (l) Famine and poverty in the rural interior
- (m) European business enterprise and its limitations.

**5. Social and Cultural Developments :**

- (a) The state of indigenous education and its dislocation
- (b) Orientalists–Anglicists controversy
- (c) The introduction of western education in India
- (d) The rise of press, literature and public opinion
- (e) The rise of modern vernacular literature
- (f) Progress of science
- (g) Christian missionary activities in India.

**6. Social and Religious Reform movements in Bengal and Other areas :**

- (a) Ram Mohan Roy
- (b) The Brahmo Movement
- (c) Devendranath Tagore
- (d) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (e) The Young Bengal Movement
- (f) Dayananda Saraswati
- (g) The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.
- (h) The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India
- (i) Islamic revivalism – the Faraizi and Wahabi Movements.

**7. Indian Response to British Rule :**

- (a) Peasant movements and tribal uprisings in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries including –
  - the Rangpur Dhing (1783)
  - the Kol Rebellion (1832)
  - the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1832 - 1920)
  - the Santhal Hul (1855)
  - indigo rebellion (1859 - 60)
  - Deccan Uprising (1875)
  - the Munda Ulgulan (1899 - 1900)

- (b) The Great Revolt of 1857 – Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences
- (c) The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post – 1857 period
- (d) The peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

**8. First Phase of Indian Nationalism :**

- (a) Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism
- (b) Politics of Association
- (c) The Foundation of the Indian National Congress
- (d) the Safety – valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress
- (e) Programme and objectives of Early Congress
- (f) the social composition of early Congress leadership
- (g) the Moderates and Extremists
- (h) The Partition of Bengal (1905)
- (i) The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal
- (j) the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement
- (k) The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.

**9. Second Phase of Indian Nationalism :**

- (a) Rise of Gandhi
- (b) Character of Gandhian nationalism
- (c) Gandhi’s popular appeal
- (d) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (e) the Khilafat Movement
- (f) the Non – cooperation Movement
- (g) National politics from the end of the Non – cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience movement
- (h) the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement
- (i) Simon Commission
- (j) The Nehru Report
- (k) the Round Table Conferences
- (l) Nationalism and the Peasant Movements
- (m) Nationalism and Working class movements
- (n) Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885 - 1947)
- (o) the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries

- (p) Cripps Mission
- (q) the Quit India Movement
- (r) Cripps Mission
- (s) the Wavell Plan
- (t) The Cabinet Mission.

**10. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935****11. Other strands in the National Movement :**

- (a) The Revolutionaries of Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P, the Madras Presidency and outside India.
- (b) The Left within the Congress; Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose.
- (c) The Congress Socialist Party
- (d) The Communist Party of India and other left parties.

**12. Separatist strands in the National Movement:**

- (a) Politics of Separatism
- (b) the Muslim League
- (c) the Hindu Mahasabha
- (d) Communalism and the politics of partition
- (e) Transfer of power
- (f) Independence

**13. Consolidation as a Nation**

- (a) Nehru’s Foreign Policy
- (b) India and her neighbours (1947 - 1964)
- (c) The linguistic reorganization of States (1935 - 1947)
- (d) Regionalism and Regional Inequality
- (e) Integration of Princely States
- (f) Princes in electoral politics
- (g) The question of National Language.

**14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947**

- (a) Backward castes and tribes in post – colonial electoral politics
- (b) Dalit movements

**15. Economic development and political change**

- (a) Land reforms
- (b) the politics of planning and rural reconstruction
- (c) Ecology and environmental policy in post– colonial India

(d) Progress of science



## WORLD HISTORY

### **1. Enlightenment and Modern ideas :**

- (a) Major ideas of Enlightenment ; Kant, Rousseau
- (b) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies
- (c) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx) ; spread of Marxian Socialism.

### **2. Origins of Modern Politics :**

- (a) European States System
- (b) American Revolution and the Constitution
- (c) French revolution and aftermath, 1789 – 1815
- (d) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery
- (e) British Democratic politics (1815 – 1850) –
  - Parliamentary Reformers
  - Free Traders
  - Chartists

### **3. Industrialization :**

- (a) English Industrial Revolution; causes and impact on Society
- (b) Industrialization in other countries; USA, Germany, Russia, Japan
- (c) Industrialization and Globalization

### **4. Nation – State System :**

- (a) Rise of Nationalism in 19<sup>th</sup> century
- (b) Nationalism ; state – building in Germany and Italy
- (c) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the world

### **5. Imperialism and Colonialism :**

- (a) South and South – east Asia
- (b) Latin America and South Africa
- (c) Australia
- (d) Imperialism and free trade; Rise of neo – imperialism.

### **6. Revolution and Counter – Revolution :**

- (a) 19<sup>th</sup> Century European revolutions
- (b) The Russian Revolution of 1917 – 1921

- (c) Fascist Counter – Revolution, Italy and Germany.

- (d) The Chinese Revolution of 1949

### **7. World Wars :**

- (a) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications

- (b) World War I : Causes and consequences

- (c) World War II : Causes and consequence

### **8. The World after World War II :**

- (a) Emergence of two power blocs

- (b) Emergence of Third World and non – alignment

- (c) UNO and the global disputes

### **9. Liberation from Colonial Rule :**

- (a) Latin America – Bolivar

- (b) Arab world – Egypt

- (c) Africa – Apartheid to Democracy

- (d) South – East Asia – Vietnam

- (e) Decolonization and Underdevelopment

- (f) Factors constraining development: Latin America, Africa

### **10. Unification of Europe :**

- (a) Post War Foundations : NATO and European Community

- (b) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community

- (c) European Union

### **11. Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World :**

- (a) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985– 1991

- (b) Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989– 2001

- (c) End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the world as the lone superpower.

## ANALYSIS OF CHANGE IN THE IAS SYLLABUS IN YEAR 2000

### TOPICS ADDED TO THE SYLLABUS

#### **Ancient India**

1. Sources and approaches to study of early Indian History
2. Early Pastoral and Agricultural Communities - the archaeological evidence
3. Patterns of Settlement, Economy, Social organisation and religion in India (2000 BC to 500 BC): Archaeological perspectives
4. Early phase of State Formation and Urbanization
5. Themes in early Indian cultural history, languages and texts; major stages in the evolution of art and architecture; major philosophical thinkers and school; ideas in science and mathematics
6. Indian Feudalism
7. **India, 750-1200** - Culture, Literature,

#### **Medieval India**

1. Kalhana, historian,
2. Styles of Temple Architecture; Sculpture
3. Early Sultanate Architecture
4. Economy, Society and Culture in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries.
5. Castes and Slavery under Sultanate.
6. Amir Khusrau,
7. Historiography,
8. Ziya Barni
9. Abul Fazl, Thinker and Historian.
10. Court patronage of Art and Technology
11. Science and Technology,
12. Sawai Jai Singh - Astronomer
13. Mystic Ecclesiasticism;

#### **Modern India**

1. Policy of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse
2. Structure of the British Raj up to 1857 (Including the Acts of 1773 and 1784 and Administrative Organisation)
3. Socio-cultural impact of colonial rule, official social reform measures (1828-57); Orientalist Anglicist controversy;
4. Women as focus of social reform
5. Railways
6. Inter-War economy of India; Industries and problem of Protection; Agricultural distress; the

- Great Depression; Ottawa agreements and Discriminatory protection
7. The economic programme of the Congress - Karachi resolution , 1931
8. Ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru
9. Women in National Movement
10. Literary and cultural Movements; Tagore, Premchand, Subramanya Bharati, Iqbal as examples only;
11. New trends in art; film industry; Writers organisations and Theatre Associations.
12. **First phase of Independence (1947-64) :**
13. Facing the consequence of Partition;
14. Gandhiji's murder;
15. Economic dislocation;
16. Integration of States;
17. The democratic constitution, 1950
18. Agrarian reforms;
19. Building an industrial welfare state ;
20. Planning and Industrialisation;
21. Foreign policy of Non-alignment
22. Relations with neighbours

#### **World History**

1. Rise of Socialist Ideas (to Marx)
2. Industrialization.
3. English Industrial Revolution; Causes and impacts on society
4. Industrialization in other Countries; USA, Germany, Russia, Japan
5. Socialist Industrialization; Soviet and Chinese
6. Rise of Nationalism in 19<sup>th</sup> Century
7. Cold war
8. Emergence of two Blocs
9. Integration of West Europe and US Strategy;
10. Communist East Europe
11. Emergence of Third World and Non-alignment
12. UN and dispute Resolution
13. Colonial Liberation
  - a. Latin America-Bolivia
  - b. Arab world-Egypt
  - c. Africa-Apartheid
  - d. South-East Asia-Vietnam

14. Decolonization and Underdevelopment - Decolonization; Break up of colonial empires. British, French, Dutch
15. Factors constraining Development; Latin America, Africa
16. Unification of Europe
17. Post war Foundation: NATO and European Community
18. Consolidation and Expansion of European Community/European Union

19. Soviet Disintegration and the Unipolar World
20. Factors in the collapse of Soviet Communism and the Soviet Union,

### 1985-1991

21. Political Changes in East Europe 1989-1992
22. End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the world
23. Globalization.



## TOPICS DELETED FROM THE SYLLABUS IN 2000

### **Ancient India**

1. The Indus Civilisation –Origin, Extent, Characteristic Features, Major cities, Trade and contacts, Survival and Continuity
2. The Vedic Age — Literature, Geographical area known to Vedic Texts, Differences and similarities between Indus civilisation and Vedic Culture, Political patterns.
3. The Rise of Buddhism, Jainism etc.
4. The Maurya Empire: Sources, Rise, Extent and fall of the Empire, Administration, Social and Economic Conditions, Ashoka's Policy and reforms, Art.
5. Contacts with Central Asia
6. Rise and fall of the Gupta Empire; The Vakatakas, Contacts with South East Asia

### **Medieval India**

1. Break-up of the Vijayanagar Empire
2. Political and Social Conditions of Hindustan on the eve of Babur's invasion

### **World History**

1. Geographical Discoveries
2. Decline of Feudalism
3. Beginning of Capitalism
4. Reformation in Europe
5. The New absolute monarchies, Emergence of the Nation-State
6. Commercial Revolution in Western Europe
7. Mercantilism
8. Ascendancy of France
9. Thirty years war
10. The growth of Liberalism and Democracy in Western Europe (1815-1914)
11. Socialist and Labour Movements in Europe
12. The American Civil War
13. China and the Western Powers
14. Modernisation of Japan and the Ottoman Empire (1815-1914)
15. The Peace of Paris, 1919
16. Rise of Nationalist Movement in Indonesia, China and Indo-china
17. Awakening in Arab World—Struggle for Freedom
18. Emergence of Modern Turkey under Kamal Ataturk
19. The Rise of Arab nationalism
20. World Depression of 1929-32
21. The New Deal of Roosevelt



## TOPICS ADDED TO THE SYLLABUS IN 2007

### ANCIENT INDIA

#### 1. Pre – History and Proto – History:

- (l) Geographical factors
- (m) Hunting and gathering (Palaeolithic and Mesolithic)
- (n) Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic)
- (o) Megalithic Cultures
- (p) Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus
- (q) Development of Community life, Settlements
- (r) Development of agriculture
- (s) Development of Crafts, Pottery, Iron industry

#### 2. Indus Valley Civilization:

- (i) Date, Extent, Characteristics, Survival,
- (j) Significance,
- (k) Art and architecture.

#### 3. Aryans and Vedic Period :

- (i) Expansions of Aryans in India
- (j) Religious and philosophic literature
- (k) Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period
- (l) Political, Social, Economical life
- (m) Significance of the Vedic Age
- (n) Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system

#### 4. Period of Mahajanapadas or post Vedic age

- (h) Trade routes, Economic growth
  - (i) Introduction of coinage
  - (j) Spread of Jainism and Buddhism
5. Iranian and Macedonian invasions and their impact

#### 6. Mauryan Empire:

- (m) Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra
- (n) Polity, Administration, Economy
- (o) Art, architecture and sculpture
- (p) External contacts
- (q) Religion, Spread of religion, Literature
- (r) Disintegration of the empire

#### 7. Early State and society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India :

### MODERN INDIA

#### 1. European Penetration into India :

- (f) The Early European Settlements
- (g) The Portuguese and the Dutch

(j) Kharavela

(k) The Satavahanas and Tamil States of the Sangam Age – their Administration and Economic life

(l) Land grants, Coinage, Trade guilds, Urban centres, Buddhist centres

#### 8. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhans Age:

(m) Coinage of the Guptas, Land grants

(n) Decline of urban centres

(o) Education institutions - Nalanda, Vikramashila and Vallabhi

(p) Literature including scientific literature

#### 9. Regional States during Gupta Era:

(r) The Kadambas

(s) Institutions of temple and temple architecture

(t) Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration

(u) Hoysalas, Pandyas - Polity and Administration

(v) Growth of art and architecture

(w) Institution of temple and Mathas

(x) Agraharas, Trade guilds,

(y) Education and Literature

#### 10. Early Medieval India, 750 – 1200:

(l) Origin of Rajputs

(m) Society:

- the status of the Brahman and the new social order

(n) Philosophy:

- Madhava and Brahma – Mimamsa

### MEDIEVAL INDIA

#### Delhi Sultanate:

- i. Muhammad Tughluq: Agrarian measure, Bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq
- ii. Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures
- iii. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries: Society, Culture, Economy
- iv. Akbar : Court patronage of art and technology
- v. Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb

(h) The English and the French East India Companies

(i) Their struggle for supremacy: Carnatic Wars;

(j) Bengal – the conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey, Significance of Plassey.

## **2. Early Structure of the British Raj :**

(g) The early administrative structure - From diarchy to direct control

(h) The voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule

(i) The English Utilitarian and India.

## **3. Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:**

(n) Economic impact of the revenue arrangements

(o) Impoverishment of the rural society.

(p) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce

(q) Economic transformation of India

(r) communication network including telegraph and postal services

(s) European business enterprise and its limitations.

## **4. Social and Cultural Developments :**

(h) The state of indigenous education and its dislocation, Literature and public opinion

(i) The rise of modern vernacular literature

(j) Progress of science

5. The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India

## **6. Indian Response to British Rule :**

(e) The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post – 1857 period

(f) The peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

## **7. First Phase of Indian Nationalism :**

(l) Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism

(m) the Safety – valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress

(n) the social composition of early Congress leadership  
(o) the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement

## **8. Second Phase of Indian Nationalism :**

(u) Rise of Gandhi, Character of Gandhian nationalism, Gandhi’s popular appeal

(v) Nationalism and the Peasant Movements

(w) Nationalism and Working class movements

(x) Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885 - 1947)

9. Communalism and the politics of partition

## **10. Consolidation as a Nation**

(h) The linguistic reorganization of States (1935 - 1947)

(i) Regionalism and Regional Inequality ;

(j) Princes in electoral politics

(k) The question of National Language.

## **11. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947**

(c) Backward castes and tribes in post – colonial electoral politics, Dalit movements.

## **12. Economic development and political change**

(e) Land reforms, Progress of science

(f) Ecology and environmental policy in post– colonial India

## **WORLD HISTORY**

1. American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery

2. Industrialization and Globalization

## **3. Imperialism and Colonialism :**

(d) South and South – east Asia, Latin America and South Africa, Australia

## TOPICS DELETED FROM THE SYLLABUS IN 2007

### ANCIENT INDIA

- Approaches to Study Early Indian History
- Early pastoral and agricultural communities – Archaeological evidences
- The Indus Civilisation: Nature,
- Patterns of Settlement, Economy, Sociological organisation and religion in India (2000 BC to 500 BC): Archaeological perspectives
- Evolution of North Indian society and culture: Evidence of Vedic texts (Samhita to Sutras)
- Teachings of Buddha and Mahavira
- Contemporary society
- India 750 AD–1200 AD: Conditions of Women, Mercantile groups and Guilds; Towns, Problem of Coinage

### MEDIEVAL INDIA

- Firuz Tughluq's concessions
- Technological changes during 14<sup>th</sup> century
- Persian literature: Amir Khusro,
- Historiography; Zia Barni.
- Evolution of composite culture.
- Sufism in north India Lingayatas. Bhakti schools in South
- Monotheistic movements Kabir and Guru Nanak.
- Bhakti movements: Chaitanya. Sufism in its pantheistic phase.
- Vaishnava Bhakti, Maharashtra Dharma.
- Abul Fazl – Thinker and Historian.
- Swai Jai Singh- Astronomer
- Mystic Eclecticism: Dara Shukoh.

### MODERN INDIA

#### 16. Establishment of British rule in India:

- Factors behind British success against Indian powers – Mysore, Maratha confederacy and Punjab as major powers in resistance;
- Policy of Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse

17. Colonial Economy: Tribute system.

18. Reorganisation of Raj 1858 and after

#### 19. Economy 1858 to 1934:

- India as market for British industry ;
- Customs removal, exchange and countervailing excise ;
- Limited growth of modern industry

20. Early Indian Nationalism : Social background

21. Formations of National associations ;

22. Peasants and Tribal uprisings during the early Nationalist era;

23. State people's Movement

24. Gandhi's career, thought and methods of mass mobilization;

25. Literary and Cultural Movements: Tagore, Premchand, Subramanya Bharti, Iqbal as examples only, New trend in art ; Film industry; Writer's organizations and Theatre Associations

26. Post 1945 upsurge (RIN Mutiny, Telangana uprising etc.).

27. First phase of Independence (1947-64): Facing the consequences of Partition; Gandhiji's Murder, Economic dislocation; The democratic Constitution, 1950; Agrarian Reforms, Building an Industrial welfare state;
28. Inter war economy of India: Industries and problem of protection; Agricultural distress; the great Depression; Ottawa agreements and Discriminatory protection; Growth of Trade Unions; The Kisan Movements; Economic programme of Congress' Karachi Resolution, 1931

## **WORLD HISTORY**

1. Renaissance Background
2. Socialist Industrialisation : Soviet and Chinese
3. **Imperialism and Colonialism**
  - I. Colonial System (Exploitation of New World, Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, Tribute from Asian Conquests)
  - II. Type of Empire: of settlement and non-settlement: Latin America, South Africa, Indonesia, and Australia.
4. Integration of west Europe and us strategy; communist Eats Europe

