

HISTORY (CODE NO. 14)**PAPER - I****INDIAN HISTORY****PART - I**

1. Study sources of Ancient Indian History. Ancient Indian Traditions of Historical writing
2. **Prehistoric Cultures in India.** - Lower Paleolithic, Mesolithic and new Paleolithic.
3. **Harappen Civilization** – Origin, Extent , Urban Planning, Nature of Political and Economic Organization, Urban decline.
4. **Vedic and Later Vedic civilization** – Literature, Society, Polity, Economy, Culture and religion . Social Development- Varna, Jati, Sanskar, Purushartha Ashrama.
5. **Rise of Territorial States** - (Republican States and Mahajanpadas) Rise of Religious movement in North India. Doctrines and social Dimension of Buddhism and Jainism.
6. **The Mauryan Empire** - State, administration Economy. Ashoka's Dhamma its Nature and Propagation, and architecture.
7. **Post Mauryan Period** - Shungas, Sathavahanas, and Kushanas. Post Mauryan – Social, cultural development- with special reference to the kushanas and Sathavahanas, Gandhar and Mathura Art and architecture.Sangam Age- Literature, Society and Culture.
8. **Gupta Empire** - administration , Economy, Changing pattern of urban development, architecture, art, literature and science.
9. **Post Gupta Times (up to 750 A.D.)** – Pallavas, Chaluakyas and Vardhan, Political History of Northern and Peninsular India, Samanta (Feudal) system and Changes in political structure- Economy, Social Structure, culture, religion .
10. **India 700 A.D.-1200 A.D.** – Rise of Rajputas, Major Rajput dynasties- Gurjars- Pratiharas, Palas, Paramars Chandelas Chauhans and their administration . Indian feudalism. South : Rastrakutas, Cholas- administration and economy, art and architecture, Bhakti movement in South.

11. Invasion of Arabs, Gaznavi and Ghoris and their Impacts.

PART - II

1. Sources of Medieval Indian History , Traditions of Historical writing
2. **India under Delhi Sultanate** - Qutubuddin Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia and Balban. Khilji-Imperialism- Alauddin Khilji Conquests and reforms.
3. Muhammed-Bin-Tughluq's major Projects; Firoza Tughluq's reforms, Taimur's Invasion and its impact. Decline of Delhi Sultanate. Rise of Provincial dynasties Lodis, Gujarat, Malwa, Bengal, Kashmir, Bahmanis and the Vijaynagar Empire.
4. Economy, Society , Culture and arts in the 13th and 14th century. Religious movement, Bhakti Movement, Sufi Movement, Administration during Sultanate Period.
5. **Foundation of Mughal Empire-** Babur, Humayun, Shershah Suri- Conquests and administration.
6. **Akbar Era** - Imperial Policy, religious and Rajput Policy. Akbar as a national monarch . Jagir and Mansabdari System of Akbar. Mughal empire in the 17th Century, Major Religious Policies and administration of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Auragnjeb.
7. Decline of Mughal empire. Rise of Marathas, Shivaji's Conquests and administration.
8. **Mughal administration and Policies** - Social, religious and economic life, literature, architecture, painting, music, science and technology .
9. Rise and Expansion of the Maratha under the Peshwas. Third Battle of Panipat – Causes, Result and impact.

HISTORY (CODE NO. 14)
PAPER - II (Modern history)

PART - I

Modern Indian history

1. Sources of Modern Indian History, approaches of Modern Historical Writing
2. **British – French conflict** – Karnataka war Establishment of British Power and Expansion in Bengal – Battle of Plassey & Buxar, Dual alliance of Clive .
3. **British administration in Bengal** – Warren Hastings, Regulation Act, 1773 Pitts India act, 1784. Cornwallis – administration & Permanent land settlement. Economic effect of the British rule- Raiyatwari, Mahalwari, Zamindari, Damage to handicrafts, Commercialization of agriculture, Drain of wealth.
4. British – Maratha , British – Mysore relations, Subsidiary alliance of Wellesley – Maharaja Ranjitsingh and British – Sikh relations .
5. Establishment of supremacy of Lord Hastings and British rule in the 19th century. Reforms of Bantik, Dal Hausie's Doctrines of Lapse and reforms.
6. **The Freedom Movement of 1857** – Nature, Causes & Result. Proclamation of Victoria, Government of India act, 1858, India Act,1861.
7. Renaissance in the 19th Century and social, religious – movement. RajaRam Mohan Roy (Brahma – Samaj), Swami Dayanand Saraswati (Aarya – Samaj) Anne Basent (Theosophical Society), Development of Education, Press . Transport and Communication.
8. **Primary Stage of Indian Nationalism** - Social Background, Peasants and Tribal revolt in the initial stage of Indian

Nationalism Establishment of Indian National congress – Moderate phase and Extremists.

9. Administration of Curzon and Partition of Bengal, formation of Muslim league, 1909 Act. Revolutionary Movement – Home rule Movement, Act of 1919.
10. Gandhian Era- Opposition and Non Co-operation movement, Swarajya Dal Simon commission, Lahore Congress, Civil Disobedience Movement, Round table Conference, Government of India act of 1935 and Provincial autonomy, Quit India Movement.
11. Cripps mission, Shimla Conference, Cabinet mission, Subhash chandra Bose (Indian National Army) communal politics and partition of India. Independence of India, Integration of Indian States in the Union. Salient features of the Indian constitution.
12. Contribution of Madhya Pradesh in National Movement .
13. Nehru Era – Economic development of India, Foreign policy, Policy of non-alignment, conflict with China on Border dispute. Indo – Pak war & Tashkant Treaty.
14. Indo-Pak War 1971 and rise of Bangla Desh

PART - II

Modern History of the World

1. Industrial and Agricultural revolution, American war of Independence.
2. French revolution - Napoleonic era (1799-1815), Vienna Congress, Concert of Europe.
3. American civil war, Liberalization in England, Politics of Democracy, 1815-1850 Parliamentary reforms Free trade, Chartist movement.
4. Rise of Nationalism in 19th century Unification of Germany and Italy.
5. 1871 to 1914 - Home and foreign policy of Germany Third republic of France - Foreign & Home Policy.

6. Eastern question in 19th and 20th Century -Crimian war, Berlin congress, Young Turk movement and Balkan wars.
7. First World war, Treaty of Versally, League of Nations.
1901 to 1924 Russia - Revolution of 1905, Revolution of 1917 and establishment of communism and its economic policy under the leadership of Lenin.
8. World politics between the two World wars - Naziisms, Hitlers home and Foreign policy, Fassistism - Mussoloni's home and foreign policy, Dictatorship in Japan.
9. China - Revolution of 1911, Revolution of 1949, Communism system of government and administration (Mao-se-Tung). Imperialism in Japan - Magic restoration and Modernisation of Japan, Rise of Arab Nationalism.
10. Second world war - Effects, United Nations.
11. Policy of Non-allignment and the Third World, United Nations and World peace, Regional Tension-Pelistine, Cuba, Vietnam.