

SYLLABUS

Subject: HISTORY

Note:

There are two Papers for each of the subjects. Paper – I on Teaching and Research aptitude, Paper – II based on the syllabus of concerned subjects. Details are furnished below:

PAPER – I

Subject : General Paper on Teaching & Research Aptitude

The Test is intended to assess the teaching/research aptitude of the candidate. They are supposed to possess and exhibit cognitive abilities like comprehension, analysis, evaluation, understanding the structure of arguments, evaluating and distinguishing deductive and inductive reasoning, weighing the evidence with special reference to analogical arguments and inductive generalization, evaluating, classification and definition, avoiding logical inconsistency rising out of failure to see logical relevance due to ambiguity and vagueness in language. The candidates are also supposed to have a general acquaintance with the nature of a concept, meaning and criteria of truth, and the source of knowledge. There will be 50 questions for Paper – I.

1. The Test will be conducted in objective mode. The Test will consist of two Papers. All the two Papers will consist of only objective type questions and will be held on the day of Test in two separate sessions as under :

Session	Paper	Number of Questions	Marks	Duration
First	I	50 question	$50 \times 2 = 100$	1 Hours
Second	II	100 questions	$100 \times 2 = 200$	2 Hours

2. Candidates who appear in two Papers and secure at least 40% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to General Category and at least 35% aggregate marks for candidates belonging to reserved categories will be declared qualifies for Eligibility for Assistant Professor by following the reservation policy of the State Government.
3. The Syllabus of Paper – II and Paper – III will be combined for Paper – II of each subject.

HISTORY**PAPER - II****1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS**

Bharatvarsha	Kara/Vishti
Sabha and Samiti	Stridhana
Varnasrama	Memorial stones
Purusharthas	Agraharas
Rina	Khilafat
Samskaras	Sulh-i-kul
Yajna	Maharashtra-dharma
Doctrine of Karma	Turkan-i-Chahlghani
Dandaniti/Arthasastra	Watan
Saptanga	Baluta
Dharmavijaya	Iqta
Stupa/Chaitya	Jizyah
Nagara/Dravida/Vesara	Madad-i-maash
Bodhisattva/Tirthankara	Amaram
Alvars/Nayanars	Raya-Rekho
Sreni	Jangama
Chauth	Dyarchy
Hundi (Bills of Exchange)	Federalism
Sarraf	Utilitarianism
Polygars	Filtration Theory
Jagir	Forward Policy
Dastur	Doctrine of Lapse
Mansab (Rank)	Satyagraha
Deshmukh	Swadeshi
Nadu	Revivalism
Pargana	Communalism
Bengal Vaishnavism	Orientalism
Alt magha	De-industrialisation
Shahna-i-Mandi	Subsidiary Alliance
Mercantilism	Evangelicalism

Economic Nationalism	Bhudan
Indian Renaissance	Panchsheel
Economic Drain	Mixed Economy
Colonialism	Indian Left
Paramountcy	Hindu Code Bill

2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY**Source :***Archaeological Sources*

Exploration, excavation epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

Literary Sources

Indigenous : Primary and Secondary –

Problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.

Foreign accounts : Greek, Chinese and Arab writers

Pre-history and Proto-history

Man and Environment – geographical factors, Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).

Indus Valley Civilization– origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance.

Iron age; Second urbanisation

Vedic Period

Migrations and settlements; dating the Vedic, literary and archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political institutions; religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

Period of Mahajanapadas

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas); 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.

Mauryan Empire

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi script.

Administration; economy; architecture and sculpture; external contacts.

Disintegration of the empire, Sungas and Kanvas.

Post-Mauryan Period

(Indo-Greek, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)

Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

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.

Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha, 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, contact with neighbouring countries – Central Asia, South-East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami – Administration, trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions, Tamil Bhakti Movement, Shankaracharya – Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture.

Varmanas of Kamrup, Palas and Senas. Rashtrakutas,

Pratiharas Kalachuri-Chedis; Paramaras; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts– Ghaznavi conquest Alberuni.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysala Pandyas - Administration and local Government, growth of art of architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South-East Asia.

3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY**Sources**

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments Chronicles

Literary sources - Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages. Archival materials.

Foreign travellers' accounts

Political Developments

The Sultanate- the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughluqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire-Babur, Humayun and the Suris, expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

Decline of the Mughal empire-political, administrative and economic causes.

Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire.

The Vijayanagara and Bahmanis-rise, expansion and disintegration.

The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Maratha Confederacy-causes of decline.

Administration

Administration under the Sultanate-civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military.

Sher Shah's administrative reforms; Mughal administration-land revenue and other sources of income; Mansabdari and Jagirdat; Administrative system in the Deccan-the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.

Economic Aspects

Agricultural production–village economy; peasantry.

Urban centres and population.

Industries–cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro-based industries, organisation, karkhanas, technology.

Trade and commerce- State policies, internal and external trade;

European trade, trade centres and ports, transport and communication.

Financing trade, commerce and industries; Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance.

Currency.

Socio-religious Movements

The Sufis-their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints. Bhakti cult-Shaivism and its branches; Vaishnavism and its branches.

The Saints of the medieval period-north and south-their impact of socio-political and religious life.

The Sikh movement-Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices.

Adi Granth; the Khalsa.

Society

Classification-ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes.

Rural society-petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non cultivating classes artisans.

Position of woman.

Cultural Life

System of Educational and its motivations.

Literature-Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Fine Arts-major schools of painting; music.

Architectural developments of the North and South India; Indo-Islamic architecture.

4. MODERN INDIAN HISTORY**Sources and Historiography**

Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers.

Oral evidence, creative literature and painting.

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

Rise of British Power

European traders in India in the 17th and 18th centuries-Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British.

The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India.

British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian, Powers-Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.

Administration of the Company and Crown

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773-1853.

Paramountacy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown.

Local Self-Government

Constitutional changes, 1909-1935.

Economic History

Changing composition, volume and direction of trade; ‘The Tribute’,

Expansion and commercialisation of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.

Decline of industries-changing socio-economic conditions of artisans;

De-urbanisation.

British Industrial Policy; major modern industries; nature of factory legislation; labour and trade union movements.

Monetary policy; banking, currency and exchange.

Railways and Road Transport.

Growth of new urban centres; new features of town planning and architecture.

Famines and epidemics and the government policy.

Economic Thought-English utilitarians; Indian economic historians; the Drain theory.

Indian Society in Transition

Contact with Christianity-the Missions; critique of Indian social and economic practices and religious beliefs; educational and other activities.

The New Education-government policy; levels and contents; English language; modern science; Indian initiatives in education.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy; socio-religious reforms; emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility.

Women's Questions-Nationalist Discourse : Women's Organisations; British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position.

The Printing Press-journalistic activity and the public opinion.

Modernisation of Indian languages and literary forms-reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.

National Movement

Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism.

Revolt of 1857 and different social classes.

Tribal and peasant movements.

Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920.

Trends in Swadeshi movement.

Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad.

Gandhian Mass Movement.

Ideology and programme of the Justice Party.

Left Wing Politics.

Movement of the Depressed classes

Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan.

Towards Independence and Partition.

India after Independence (1947-1964)

Rehabilitation after Partition.

Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question.

The making of the Indian Constitution.

The structure of Bureaucracy and the Police.

The demographic trends.

Economic policies and the planning process.

Linguistic reorganisation of States.

Foreign policy initiatives.

World History – Concepts, Ideas and Terms

Pre-history

Humanism

Burial Practices

Enlightened Despotism

Mother-Goddess

Divine Right

Law codes

Supremacy of Church

Athenian Democracy

Holy Roman Empire

Imperial Rome

Social Contract and General Will

Slavery

Nation States

Aristocracy

Renaissance

Confucianism

Reformation

Manorial system

Darwinism

Black Death

Great Depression (1929)

Feudalism

Feminism

Non-alignment

Parliamentary Democracy

Nazism

Commonwealth

Imperialism

Socialism

Balance of Power

Apartheid

Rights of Man

Cold War

Post-modernism

Research in History

Scope and value of History

Objectivity and Bias in History.

History and its auxiliary sciences.

Area of research-proposed

Sources–Primary/secondary in the proposed area of research

Modern Historical Writing in the researcher's area of research

PAPER - III (A)

Core Group

Unit – I

From the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mahajanapadas

Age, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.

Vedic culture-Early and Late-Geography : Social and Political institutions. Economic conditions, Religious and Philosophical ideas.

Mahajanapadas, Republics, Economic growth-Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism-Rise of Magadha-Macedonian invasion and its effects

Unit – II

History of India from 4th century BC to 3rd century AD

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire-Chandragupta, Asoka and his Dharma, Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire.

Sangam Age

Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society, trade and commerce, culture– Art and Architecture, Literature.

Unit – III

India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD

Gupta–Vakataka Age – Harsh-Pallavas-Early Chalukyas-Rashtrakutas-Cholas-Pratiharas-Palas-A brief survey of the history of the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans –Administration.

Feudalism, Society, Position of Women, Educational centres, Economy,

Religious trends, styles of temple architecture, art, Literature, An outline of scientific and technological developments.

India's contacts with the outside world.

Unit – IV

India from 1206 to 1526

Expansion and Consolidation – The Ghorids, The Turks, The Khalijis, The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and the Lodis. Vijayanagar and Bhamani Kingdoms.

State and Religion – Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism.

Economic Aspects – Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.

Mongol problem and its impact.

Administrative structure

Art, Architecture and Literature.

Sources – Archaeological, Persian and non-Persian literature, Foreign travellers account.

Unit – V

India from 1526 onward

Sources of Mughal period.

Mughal Expansion and Consolidation – Babur's establishment of Mughal rule in India : Humayun and Surs: Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb.

Mughal relations with the nobility and the Rajputs.

Jahangir – the period of stability and expansion 1611-1621:

the period of crises 1622-1627 – The Nurjahan Junta.
Decline of Mughal Empire : Political, administrative and economic causes.

The Maratha Movement, the foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji, its expansion and administration, Maratha Confederacy and causes of decline.

Administration : Sher Shah's administrative reforms, Mughal administration, land revenue and other sources of income, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

Unit – VI

Socio-economic and cultural life under the Mughals

Village society and economy
Art, architecture and literature
Trade and Commerce
Religious policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb
Urban centres and Industries
Currency
Position of women

Unit – VII

Foundation of the British Rule

Rise of European powers – Expansion and Consolidation of the British rule, British relations with major Indian powers–Bengali, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and Sikhs.

Administration under the East India Company and Crown, Paramountacy Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and Army. Local Self-government, Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935.

Unit – VIII

Economic and Social Policies

Agrarian policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights, Famine policy, Rural indebtedness
Policy towards trade and industries, Condition of Labour,

Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation, Banking, Transport, Drain Theory.

Indian Society in transition, Christian mission, Socio-religious reform movements, Status of women.

New educational policy, English language, Modern sciences, Press, Indian languages and literature.

Unit – IX

National Movement and Post-Independent India

Rise of nationalism, Revolt of 1857, Tribal and Peasant Movements, ideologies and Programmes of Indian National Congress, Swadeshi Movement, Indian Revolutionary Movement in India and Abroad.

Gandhian Mass Movement, Ideologies and Programmes of the Justice Party; Left wing politics, Movement of the depressed classes, Genesis of Pakistan, India towards independence and Partition.

India after Independence, Rehabilitation after partition, Integration of Indian States, the Kashmir Question. Making of the Indian Constitution, Structure of Bureaucracy and the police, Economic policies and the planning process, Linguistic reorganisation of the States, foreign policy initiatives.

Unit – X (A)

World History – Concepts, Ideas and Terms

Renaissance, Reformation
Enlightenment, Right of Man
Apartheid
Imperialism
Socialism
Nazism
Parliamentary Democracy
Commonwealth
Efforts at World Peace, Cold War
Post-modernism

Unit – X (B)***Research in History***

Scope and Importance of History
 Objectivity and Bias in History
 Causation in History
 History and its auxiliary sciences
 Significance of Regional History
 Recent trends of Indian History
 Research Methodology
 Area of Proposed Research
 Sources–Primary/Secondary in the Proposed area of Research
 Recent Historical writings in the Proposed area of research.

PAPER - III (B)**(ELECTIVE / OPTIONAL)****Elective – I****Ancient Indian History**

Stone-age Cultures of India
 Origin, date, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.
 Evolution of social and political institutions in the Vedic period
 Economic and religious developments in 6th century BC
 Sources of Mauryan history–Megasthenes, Kautilya, Asokan edicts and Simhalese chronicles
 Economy and trade during 2nd century BC–3rd century AD–Schools of art–Development of Stupa and Chaitya architecture
 Assessment of the Gupta Age.
 Ancient Indian Republics – History of Local Self-government in India.
 Indian feudalism
 Indian contacts with the outside world in the ancient period.

Contribution of Sankara and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy.

Elective – II**Medieval Indian History**

Sources on Medieval Indian History
 North-West frontier and Deccan Policy of the Mughals
 Society and Economy during Medieval period
 Religion, Art, Architecture and Literature during Medieval period
 Urban Economy, Trade and Commerce during Medieval period.
 Legacy of the Mughals
 18th Century Debate
 Significance of Regional History

Elective – III**Modern Indian History**

The Establishment and Expansion of the British Dominion in India
 Constitutional Development from 1858 to 1935.
 The British Agrarian Policies
 The Relief Measures adopted by the British
 Education and Social Reforms under the British
 Socio-Religious Reforms Movements in the 19th century
 Rise of Nationalism and the Indian National Congress
 The Gandhian Era
 Towards Independence and Partition
 The Making of the Indian Constitution and its working