HISTORY
PAPER -I

SECTION -A : HISTORY OF INDIA (DOWN TO 1200 A.D.)

1. The Indus Civilisation: Origin Extent ; Characteristic feature, major cities, Trade and contacts, causes of decline, Survival and continuity.

2. The Vedic Age : Vedic literature, Geographical area known to Vedic Texts, Differences and similarities between Indus civilisation and Vedic Culture. Political, Social and economic patterns. Major religious ideas and rituals.


5. The post-Maurya Period : (200 B.C- 300 A.D. ) Principal dynasties in Northern and Southern India. Economy of society: Art (Gandhara, Mathura and other schools;). Contacts with Central Asia.

6. The Gupta Age : Rise and fall of the Gupta Empire, the Vakatakas, Administration, Society, economy, literature, art and religion. Contacts with south-East Asia.


8. Political and social conditions the Rajputs their policy and social structure, Land structure and its impact on society.


SECTION -B (INDIA : 1200-1765)

1. Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate in Northern India, Causes and circumstances its impact of the Indian society.

2. Khilji imperialism, significance and implications, Administrative and economic regulations and their impact on State and the People.

3. New Orientation of State policies and administrative principles under Mohammed-bin Tughlaq. Religious policy and public works of Firoz shah.


5. Nature and character of State : Political ideas and institutions. Agrarian structure and relations growth of urban centres, trade and commerce, condition of artisans and peasants, new crafts, industry and technology, Indian Medicines.


7. The Vijaynagar Empire : Its origin and growth contribution to art , literature and culture, social and economic conditions, system of administration, break-up of the Vijaynagar Empire.

8. Establishment of Mughal Empire in Northern India; Political and social conditions in Hindustan on the eve of Babur’s invasion: Babur and Humayun. Establishment of the Portuguese control in the Indian Ocean . its political and , economic consequences.

9. Sur Administration, Political, revenue and military administration.
10. Expansion of the Mughal Empire under Akbar, political unification; new concept of monarchy under Akbar, Akbar’s religio-political outlook; Relations with the non-Muslims.

11. Political Ideas and institutions; Nature of the Mughal State; Land Revenue administrations; the Mansabdari and the jagirdari systems, the landed structure and the role of Zamindars, agrarian relations, the military organisation.

12. Aurangzeb’s religious policy; expansion of the Mughal Empire in Deccan; Revolts against Aurangzeb-character and consequences.

13. Growth of urban centres; Industrial economy-urban and rural; Foreign Trade and Commerce. The Mughals and the European trading companies.

14. Rise of Shivaji, his conflict with the Mughals; administration of Shivaji; expansion of the Maratha power under the Peshwas (1707-1761); Maratha political structure under the First three Peshwas; Chauth and Sardeshmukhi; Third Battle of Panipath, causes and effect.

15. Disintegration of the Mughal Empire, Emergency of the new Regional States.

SECTION -C HISTORY OF NORTH-EAST INDIA (1603-1947)

PART-I

1. Decline of the Ahom Kingdom; Laksmi Singha, Gaurinath Singha, Moamaria Rebellion; Expedition of Capt. Welsh to Assam; Purandar Singha; Burmese invasion; Anglo-Burmese War, Treaty of Yandaboo 1826; Annexation of Assam.


3. Freedom Struggle; Revolt of 1857, civil Disobedience Movement, 1920, 1930-34; Quit India Movement and attainment of independence.

4. Impact of the British rule on the Social, Cultural and economic conditions of the people with special reference to administrative growth, missionaries and education.

PART- II (ARUNACHAL PRADESH)

5. Sources; Historical, Traditional, archaeological evidence, indigenous and foreign writings.

6. Origin and migration of the people; The Tani Group, the Monpa-Sherdukpen, the Mishmis, the Khamptis and Singphos; the Noctes, Wanchos and Tangsas.

7. Society and economy; Family, religion, art and culture, agriculture, trades-barter system. The social and political life of the people.

8. Relations with the Ahoms and the British, the Anglo Adi war of 1911-12 and aftermath of the war. The posa system and its implications.

9. British policy; show of force, policy of isolation, the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation McMohan Line, expansion of administration, role of Kotokis (P.l’s). Hopkinson’s proposal, Declaration of scheduled Districts, Division of Frontier into three tracts, direct administration, policy on tribal administration, single Line Administration.

10. Socio-Cultural changes, political conditions and administrative growth of Arunachal Pradesh.

PAPER- II

SECTION -A: MODERN INDIA (1757-1947)

1. Historical Forces and Factors which led the British conquest of India with special reference to Bengal, Maharashtra and Sind, Resistance of Indian powers and causes of their failure.

2. Evolution of British Paramountcy over princely States.

3. Stage of colonialism and changes in Administrative structure and policies. Revenue, Judicial and social and Educational and their Linkage with British Colonial interests.

5. Efforts at regeneration of Indian society : Socio-religious movements; social, religious, political and economic ideas of the reformers and their vision of future, nature and limitation of 19th Century “Renaissance” caste movements in general with special reference to South India and Maharashtra, Tribal revolts, Specially in Central and Eastern India.


SECTION -B: WORLD HISTORY (1500-1950)

A. Geographical Discoveries:
Decline of the feudalism, Beginnings of Capitalism.
Renaissance and reformation in Europe.
The New absolute monarchies-Emergence of the National State.
Commercial Revolution in western Europe-Mercantilism.
Growth Parliamentary institution in England.
The Thirty Years War, Its Significance in European History.
Ascendancy of France.

The American Revolution its significance.
The Growth of liberalism and Democracy in Western Europe (1815-1914).
Scientific and Technological Background to Industrial Revolution Stages of the Industrial Revolution in Europe, Socialist its and Labour Movement in Europe

C. Consolidation of large nation States:
The unification of Italy- The Founding of the German Empire.
The American Civil War.
Colonialism and Imperialism in Asia and Africa in the 19th and 20th Centuries. China and the Western Powers.
Modernisation of Japan and its emergency as a great power.
The European powers and the Ottoman Empire (1815-1914)
The first World War - The Economic and social impact of the War- The peace of Paris, 1919.

D. The Russian Revolution, 1917-Economic and Social Re-construction in Soviet Union.
Rise of Nationalist Movement in Indonesia, China and Indo-China.
Rise and establishment of Communism in China.
Awakening in the Arab World Struggle for freedom and reform in Egypt-Emergence of Modern Turkey under Kamal Ataturk- The Rise of Arab Nationalism.
World Depression of 1929-32.
The New Deal of Franklin D. Rossevelt.
Totalitarianism in Europe-Fascism in Italy-Nazism in Germany.
Rise of militarism in Japan.
Origins and impact of Second World War