

**SYLLABUS FOR UNIRAJ – MPAT: 2019 & 2020
For PAPER II in the subject of HISTORY**

SECTION A : ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Sources

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. Tradition of Historical Writings in Ancient India.

Pre-history and Proto-history

Man and environment – geographical factors. Paleolithic and Mesolithic Cultures. Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Copper age Cultures. Rock Art. Indus-Saraswati Civilization – origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance. Recent researches on river Saraswati. Iron age; Second urbanization.

Aryans and the Vedic Period

Original Home of the Aryans. Vedic Literature. Dating the Vedic. Political and social institutions. Religious and philosophical ideas. Researches on relationship of Vedic and Indus-Saraswati civilization. Significance of Vedic age.

Megalithic Cultures

Distribution of pastoral and farming cultures outside the Indus-Saraswati region. Development of community life, Settlements, Development of agriculture, Crafts, Pottery, and Iron industry.

Period of Mahajanapadas

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas): Republics and Monarchies ; Rise of urban centers; 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 scripts; Polity, Administration; Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, 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.

Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha. Polity and 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, Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture. Contact with neighboring countries - Central Asia, South-East Asia and China.

Regional States during Gupta Era

The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakti movement, Shankaracharya; Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture; Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Paramaras, Polity and administration; Cultural aspects. Arab conquest of Sind; Alberuni, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas; Polity and Administration; local Government; Growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society.

Themes in Early Indian Cultural History

Languages and texts, major stages in the evolution of art and architecture, major philosophical thinkers and schools, ideas in Science and Mathematics.

Ancient Rajasthan

Geographical features of Rajasthan and their impact on its history and culture. Hub of Chalcolithic and Copper age cultures in Rajasthan (Ahar, Balathal, Ganeshwar). Rock Art in Rajasthan. Origin of the Rajputs. Guhilas of Medapata. Political and cultural achievements of Gurjar-Pratiharas and Chahamanas.

SECTION B : MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Sources

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments. Chronicles. Literary sources - Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages. Archival material. Foreign travellers' accounts.

Early Medieval India, 750-1200

Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the Peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs; The Cholas: administration, village economy and society; "Indian Feudalism"; Agrarian economy and urban settlements; Trade and commerce; Society: the status of the Brahman and the new social order; Condition of women; Indian science and technology.

Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200

Philosophy: Shankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimansa; Religion: Forms and features of religion, Tamil devotional cult, growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India, Sufism; Literature: Literature in Sanskrit, growth of Tamil literature, literature in the newly developing languages, Kalhan's Rajtarangini, Alberuni's India; Art and Architecture: Temple architecture, sculpture, painting.

The Thirteenth Century

Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate: The Ghurian invasions – factors behind Ghurian success; Economic, social and cultural consequences; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate and early Turkish Sultans; Consolidation: The rule of Iltutmish and Balban.

The Fourteenth Century

"The Khalji Revolution"; Alauddin Khalji: Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measures; Muhammad Tughluq: Major projects, agrarian measures, bureaucracy of Muhammad Tughluq; Firuz Tughluq: Agrarian measures, achievements in civil engineering and public works, decline of the Sultanate, foreign contacts and Ibn Battuta's account.

Society, Culture and Economy in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries

Society: composition of rural society, ruling classes, town dwellers, women, religious classes, caste and slavery under the Sultanate, Bhakti movement, Sufi movement; 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; Economy: Agricultural production, rise of urban economy and non-agricultural production, trade and commerce

The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century

Political Developments and Economy: Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahmanids; The Vijayanagra Empire; Lodis; Mughal Empire, First phase: Babur and Humayun; The Sur Empire: Sher Shah's administration; Portuguese Colonial enterprise; Bhakti and Sufi Movements.

The Fifteenth and early Sixteenth Century - Society and Culture

Regional cultural specificities; Literary traditions; Provincial architecture; Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.

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 and religious policy; Court patronage of art and technology

Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century

Major administrative policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; The Empire and the Zamindars; Religious policies of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb; Nature of the Mughal State; Late Seventeenth century crisis and the revolts; The Ahom Kingdom; Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.

Economy and Society in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

Population, agricultural production, craft production; Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution; Indian mercantile classes, banking, insurance and credit systems; Condition of peasants, condition of women; Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.

Culture in the Mughal Empire

Persian histories and other literature; Hindi and other religious literature; Mughal architecture; Mughal painting; Provincial architecture and painting; Classical music; Science and technology.

The Eighteenth Century

Factors for the decline of the Mughal Empire; The regional principalities: Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh; Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas; The Maratha fiscal and financial system; Emergence of Afghan Power, Battle of Panipat: 1761; State of politics, culture and economy on the eve of the British conquest.

Medieval Rajasthan

Rajput resistance to Muslim invasions. Political and cultural achievements of Maharana Kumbha and Sanga. Estimate of Maharana Pratap. Role of Chandrasen. Contribution of Sawai Jaisingh. Religious movements : Mirabai, Dadu Panthis, Folk deities. Art and architecture : Forts, Temples, Rajput schools of Painting.

SECTION C : MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Sources and Historiography

Archival materials, biographies and memoirs, 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. Paramountcy, 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 commercialization of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour. Decline of industries - changing socio-economic conditions of artisans; De-urbanization. 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 Rammohan Roy; socio-religious reforms; emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility. Women's Question - Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organizations; British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position. The Printing Press - journalistic activity and the public opinion.

Modernization 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 Movements. Ideology and programme of the Justice Party. Left Wing Politics. Movements 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. Demographic trends. Economic policies and the planning process. Linguistic reorganization of States. Foreign policy initiatives.

Modern Rajasthan

Nature and Operation of British Paramountcy in Rajputana States : Social, Economic and Administrative Changes. Peasant Movements and Tribal Revolts. Political Awakening in Rajasthan – Prajamandal Movements and Formation of Rajasthan.