

# HISTORY OPTIONAL SYLLABUS

## PAPER - I

### 1. Sources

#### Archaeological sources :

- Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.
- Literary sources:
- Indigenous: Primary and secondary; poetry, scientific literature, literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature.
- Foreign account: Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

### 2. Pre-history and Proto-history :

Geographical factors; hunting and gathering (paleolithic and mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (neolithic and chalcolithic).

### 3. Indus Valley Civilization :

Origin, date, extent, characteristics-decline, survival and significance, art and architecture.

### 4. Megalithic Cultures :

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

### 5. Aryans and Vedic Period :

Expansions of Aryans in India :

Vedic Period: Religious and philosophic literature; Transformation from Rig Vedic period to the later Vedic period; Political, social and economical life; Significance of the Vedic Age; Evolution of Monarchy and Varna system.

### 6. Period of Mahajanapadas :

Formation of States (Mahajanapada): 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 Mecedonian invasions and their impact.

### 7. Mauryan Empire :

**Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Polity, Administration, Economy; Art, architecture and sculpture; External contacts; Religion; Spread of religion; Literature.**

**Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.**

#### **8. 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, architecture, culture, literature and science.**

#### **9. 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.**

#### **10. Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas:**

**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, Literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.**

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

**The Kadambas, Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami; Polity and Administration, Trade guilds, Literature; growth of Vaishnava and Saiva religions. Tamil Bhakit 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.**

#### **12. 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.**

#### **13. 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.**

#### 14. Cultural Traditions in India, 750-1200:

- **Philosophy:** Skankaracharya 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.

#### 15. 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.

#### 16. The Fourteenth Century:

- "The Khalji Revolution".
- **Alauddin Khalji:** Conquests and territorial expansion, agrarian and economic measure.
- **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.

#### 17. 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.

#### 18. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century-Political Developments and Economy:

- **Rise of Provincial Dynasties :** Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat.
- **Malwa, Bahmanids.**
- **The Vijayanagara Empire.**
- **Lodis.**
- **Mughal Empire, first phase :** Babur, Humayun.
- **The Sur Empire :** Sher Shah's administration.
- **Portuguese colonial enterprise, Bhakti and Sufi Movements.**

#### 19. The Fifteenth and Early Sixteenth Century- Society and culture:

- **Regional cultures specificities.**
- **Literary traditions.**

- Provincial architectural.
- Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.

#### 20. Akbar:

- Conquests and consolidation of 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.

#### 21. 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.

#### 22. Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries:

- Population Agricultural and craft production.
- Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies : a trade revolution.
- Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems.
- Conditions of peasants, Condition of Women.
- Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth.

#### 23. Culture during Mughal Empire:

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

#### 24. 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, political, cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.

## **PAPER - II**

### **1. European Penetration into India:**

**The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; 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:**

**Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three Anglo-Maratha Wars; The Punjab.**

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

**The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; 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; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.**

**(b) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.**

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

**The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.**

### **6. Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas:**

**Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahmo Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.**

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

**Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The**

**Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.**

**8. Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.**

**9. Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.**

**10. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.**

**11. Other strands in the National Movement.**

**The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India.**

**The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.**

**12. Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.**

**13. Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.**

**14. Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.**

**15. Economic development and political change; Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.**

**16. Enlightenment and Modern ideas:**

**(i) Major Ideas of Enlightenment : Kant, Rousseau.**

**(ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.**

**(iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.**

**17. Origins of Modern Politics :**

- (i) European States System.**
- (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution.**
- (iii) French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.**
- (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.**
- (v) British Democratic politics, 1815-1850 : Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.**

#### **18. Industrialization :**

- (i) English Industrial Revolution : Causes and Impact on Society.**
- (ii) Industrialization in other countries : USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.**
- (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.**

#### **19. Nation-State System :**

- (i) Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.**
- (ii) Nationalism : State-building in Germany and Italy.**
- (iii) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.**

#### **20. Imperialism and Colonialism :**

- (i) South and South-East Asia.**
- (ii) Latin America and South Africa.**
- (iii) Australia.**
- (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.**

#### **21. Revolution and Counter-Revolution :**

- (i) 19th Century European revolutions.**
- (ii) The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.**
- (iii) Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.**
- (iv) The Chinese Revolution of 1949.**

#### **22. World Wars :**

- (i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars : Societal implications.**
- (ii) World War I : Causes and Consequences.**
- (iii) World War II : Causes and Consequences.**

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

- (i) Emergence of Two power blocs.**
- (ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.**
- (iii) UNO and the global disputes.**

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

- (i) Latin America-Bolivar.**
- (ii) Arab World-Egypt.**

**(iii) Africa-Apartheid to Democracy.**

**(iv) South-East Asia-Vietnam.**

**25. Decolonization and Underdevelopment :**

**(i) Factors constraining Development ; Latin America, Africa.**

**26. Unification of Europe :**

**(i) Post War Foundations ; NATO and European Community.**

**(ii) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community**

**(iii) European Union.**

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

**(i) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.**

**(ii) Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.**

**(iii) End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.**



**Educrat IAS**

**India's Premier Institute for Civil Services**