

(12) HISTORY (Medium – Marathi and English)

PAPER I (subject code 1031)	
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 Macedonian 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 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.
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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polity: Major political developments in Northern India and the peninsula, origin and the rise of Rajputs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Philosophy: Skankaracharya and Vedanta, Ramanuja and Vishishtadvaita, Madhva and Brahma-Mimamsa. ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ “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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Regional cultures specificities. ○ Literary traditions. ○ Provincial architectural. ○ Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
20	Akbar: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conquests and consolidation of empire. ○ Establishment of <i>jagir</i> and <i>mansab</i> systems. ○ Rajput policy. ○ Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of <i>Sulh-i-kul</i> and religious policy. ○ Court patronage of art and technology.
21	Mughal Empire in the Seventeenth Century: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Shivaji and the early Maratha Kingdom.
22	Economy and society, in the 16th and 17th Centuries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 (subject code 1032)	
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: 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. 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. 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. 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.