State Eligibility Test  
MP SET – 2018  [Code No. – 08]  
HISTORY  
Syllabus  
PAPER – II

Note:-

Paper-II (Covering entire syllabi of earlier Paper-II & Paper-III, including all Core Group, Electives, without options). The Paper- II will have 100 Multiple Type Questions (Multiple Choice, Matching Type, True/False and Assertion-Reasoning Type) and all are compulsory. Each Question will carry two marks Total marks of Paper - II will be 200 marks.

**Paper-II (Covering entire syllabi of earlier Paper-II & Paper-III, including all Core Group, Electives, without options)**

**PAPER – II**

1. **CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS**

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<td>Forward Policy</td>
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2. 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.

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 urbanization.

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 scripts.
Administration; economy; architecture and sculpture; external contacts.
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.

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 fo 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, Hoysalas, Pandyas – 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.

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 Tughlaqs, 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 the 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 Jagirdari.
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, organization, factories, 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 on 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 women.

**Cultural Life**
System of Educational and its motivations.
Literature - Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.
Fine Arts – Major schools of painting; music.
Architectural developments of 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.
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’.
Expansions and commercialization 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 Question – Nationalist Discourse; Women’s Organisations; British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position.
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.
Rovolt of 1857 and different social classes.
Tribal and peasant movements.
Ideologies and programmes or 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.
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 Policy.
The demographic trends.
Economic policies and the planning process.
Linguistic reorganization of States.
Foreign policy initiatives.
World History : Concepts, Ideas and Terms

- Pre-history
- Burial-Practices
- Mother-Goddess
- Law codes
- Athenian Democracy
- Imperial Rome
- Slavery
- Aristocracy
- Confucianism
- Manorial system
- Black death
- Feudalism
- Non-alignment
- Parliamentary democracy
- Nazism
- Commonwealth
- Imperialism
- Socialism
- Balance of Power
- Apartheid
- Rights of Man
- Cold War
- Post-modernism
- Humanism
- Enlightened Despotism
- Divine Right
- Supremacy of Church
- Holy Roman Empire
- Social Contract and General Will
- Nation States
- Renaissance
- Reformation
- Darwinism
- Great Depression (1929)
- Feminism

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

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.

Unit - II

History of India from the 4th Century BC to 3rd Century AD

- Foundation of the Mauryan Empire – Chandragupta, Ashoka and his Dhamma, Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire.
- Sangam Age
Sungas, Satvahanas and Kushanas: Administration, religion, society, economy, trade and commerce, culture – Art and architecture, Literature.

Unit - III
India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD
India’s contacts with the outside world.

Unit - IV
India from 1206 to 1526
Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.
State and Religion – Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism.
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 expansions 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 – Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore,
  Marathas and Sikhs.
  Administration under the East India Company and Crown, Paramountcy, Civil
  Service, Judiciary, Policy 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 missions, Socio-religious reforms
  movements, Status of women.
  New educational policy, English language, Modern sciences, Journalism, 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 Indian and abroad.
  Gandhian Mass Movements, 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 reorganization of the
  States, foreign policy initiatives.

Unit – X (A)
World History – Concepts, Ideas and Terms
  Renaissance, Reformation
  Enlightenment, Rights 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 of the Vedic period
Economic and religious developments in 6th century BC
Sources of Mauryan history – Megasthenes, Kautilya, Ashokan edicts and Simhalese chronicles
Economy and trade during 2nd century BC – 3rd century AD – Schools of art – Development of Stupa and Chitya 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 Sanskara 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 Reform 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

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2 व्यक्तिभूमियों व लोकों के लिए इतिहासकार

इतिहासकार ने वर्तमान समय के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

हाल के काल के लिए खास जानकारी की है।

4 व्यक्तिभूमि आन्दोलन

दीर्घकालीन आन्दोलनों के लिए खास जानकारी की है।

वास्तविकता विश्लेषण

विश्लेषण के लिए खास जानकारी की है।

17 सबसे नजदीकी काल के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

कृपया इन्फोमेशन का प्रयोग करें।

यहाँ की स्थानीय जनसंख्या की है।

ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

वर्तमान समय के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

जलवायु के लिए खास जानकारी की है।

रहस्यमयी स्थिति के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

वातावरण के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

प्रयोग करें।

यहाँ की स्थानीय जनसंख्या की है।

विश्लेषण के लिए खास जानकारी की है।

यहाँ की स्थानीय जनसंख्या की है।

वातावरण के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

रहस्यमयी स्थिति के हाल की जानकारी प्रदान की है।

विश्लेषण के लिए खास जानकारी की है।
शास्त्रीय विवाद: इंग्लिश उपोगितावादी; भारतीय आर्थिक इतिहासकार; निकास सिद्धान्त।

के. ठाकुर: जीर्ण लेख

ईसाइई धर्म से सम्पर्क - मिशन; भारतीय सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक पद्धतियों एवं धार्मिक विषयों की

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गतिशीलता।

महिलाओं का प्रयास - राष्ट्रवादी कथन: महिला संगठन; महिलाओं से संबंधित ब्रिटिश कानून;

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1857 का विवाह तथा ग्रन्थ-सम्राट सामाजिक वर्ग।

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1885-1920 स्वास्थ्य आयोग की प्रतिष्ठायाँ।

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1897 का विवाह तथा भित्र-भित्र सामाजिक वर्ग।

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1915 का विवाह तथा भित्र-भित्र सामाजिक वर्ग।

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लाल इंग्लिश: भारत (1947-1964)

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भारतीय सरकार का एकीकरण: कर्मी का प्रयास।

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लाल इंग्लिश: भारत (1947-1964)
प्रश्न पत्र – III
प्रश्न पत्र – III(A)
रद्दः फोहक्स½

प्रश्न पत्र – III

प्रश्न पत्र – III(A)

रद्दः फोहक्स½

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Hijr 2126 l s1526 rd

मुगल साम्राज्य का पतन: राजनीतिक, प्रशासनिक और आर्थिक कारण

मराठा आन्दोलन, बिहारी द्वारा स्वराज्य की स्थापना — उसका विस्तार और प्रशासन, मराठा

Hijr 1526 dscIn

Hijr 1626 | lekt d} vdpZ | vlş | l�|frd t hou

Hijr 1726 l 1527

ब्रिटिश राज की स्थापना

यूरोपीय शक्तियों का उदय — ब्रिटिश सत्ता का विस्तार एवं संगठन

ईंट्रो इंडिया कम्पनी एवं क्राउन के अधीन प्रशासन, परमोच्च शक्ति, सिविल सेवा, न्यायिक,
प्रश्न पत्र – III (B)

1/8

,ण् और I %क्षण हिज़र bfrgt

Hijr dh chrj; qhu l bkJfr; k

सेन्सपुर बाटी सयंता की उत्पति, तिथि, विस्तार एवं लक्षण
e & ty eal lekfr d , oajk u & d l bFKv lad k fod W
NBoh 'kr Knhh bZw eav oFKjZ r FKk /kfeZ fod W

ekZbfrgk l dsOs %eस्यधनीज, काटिया, अशोक के लेख और सिंहली वंश साहित्य

nwj h 'kr Knhh bZu srH jh 'kr Knhh bZoh तक अर्थव्यवस्था एवं व्यापार, कला-शैलियाँ, स्तूप एवं

pB LFkkl R d k fod W

x & d ky d keW l d u

ciphu Hijr x.kJkT; & भारत का स्वायत्तशासन का इतिहास

Hijr l e/koo

ciphu dky eack t nx lsHijr l EdZ

धर्म एवं वर्तन के क्षेत्र में शंकर एवं सामाजक का अवदान

,ण् और II %; dkyhu Hijr bfrgt

e/; d kyhu Hijr bfrgk l dsOs %

मुगलों की उत्पत्ति-पश्चिमी सीमा तथा दक्षिण नीरी
e/; d ky eal ek v lS v FK0 oLFk

e/; d ky eal emZ y kj LFkkl R d y k v lS l KgR

e/; d ky eal kjh v FK0 oLFkj Q k k j v lS oFk.kT;

eMy k d h foj k R

v Bkj goha kr Knhh fookn

{eh bfrgk d keRkA

,ण् और III : vKkuvd Hijr bfrgt

भारत में ब्रिटिश राज d h LFkkl u k , oaofoLr k

1858 l s1935 rd l eKkuvd fod W

ब्रिटिशों की कृति l EcUkh ufr

ब्रिटिशों द्वारा अपनाए गए राहत कार्य

fKkV के अधीन शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक l Gk

उत्तरप्रदेश शासन के राजवंश एवं धार्मिक सुधार आ-दोलन
jKvkh d kmn; v lS Hijr jKvkh d lks

xk kfo knh; q

Lokkurk , oaoHkr u d h v lS

भारतीय संविधान का निर्माण एवं उसकी कार्यवाही।

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