

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

Bhartvarsha	Kara/Vishti
Sabha and Samiti	Stridhana
Varnasrama	Memorial stones
Purusharthas	Agraharas
Rina	Khilafat
Samskaras	Sulah-i-kul
Yajna	Maharashtra-dharma
Doctrine of Karma	Turkan-i-Chahlghani
Dandaniti/Arthasastra	Watan
Saptanga	Baluta
Dharmavijaya	Iqta
Stupa / Chaitya	Jizyah
Nagara / Dravida / Vesara	Madad-i-maash
Bodhisattva / Tirthankara	Amaram
Alvars / Nayanars	Raya-Rekho
Sreni	Jangama
Chauth	Dyarchy
Hundi (Bills of Exchange)	Federalism
Sarraf	Utilitarianism
Polygars	Filtration Theory
Jagir	Forward Policy

Dastur	Doctrine of Lapse
Mansab [Rank]	Satyagraha
Deshmukh	Swadeshi
Nadu	Revivalism
Pargana	Communalism
Bengal Vaishnavism	Orientalism
Alt magha	De-industrialisation
Shahna-i-Mandi	Subsidiary Alliance
Mercantilism	Evangelicalism
Economic Nationalism	Bhudan
Indian Renaissance	Panchsheel
Economic Drain	Mixed Economy
Colonialism	Indian Left
Paramountcy	Hindu Code Bill

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 of 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 and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects, Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas, education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South-East Asia.

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

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.
Mahajanapadas, Republics, Economic growth – Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism – Rise of Magadha – Macedonian invasion and its effects.

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

Gupta – Vakataka Age – Harsha- Pallavas – Early Chalukyas – Rashtrakutas- Cholas-Pratiharas-Palas – A brief survey of the history of the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans – Administration.

Feudalism, Society, Position of Women, Educational Centres, Economy, Religious trends, styles of temple architecture, art, Literature, An outline of scientific and technological developments.

India's contacts with the outside world.

Unit - IV

India from 1206 to 1526

Expansion and Consolidation – The Ghoriids, The Turks, The Khaljis, The Tughlaqs, The Sayyids and The Lodis.

Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.

State and Religion – Concept of sovereignty, Religious movements and Sufism.

Economic Aspect – Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices.

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 Refom 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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l Yrur & xkj h] nd] f[kYth] rkyd] l \$ n vk] yknhA

exy l kekT; dh uhd & ckcj] gpk; vk] l jh(vdcj l s vk] xtc rd jkT; foLrkjA

मुगल साम्राज्य का पतन – राजनीतिक, प्रशासनिक और आर्थिक कारण।

ckn ds exy vk] exy l kekT; dk fo?kVuA

fot; uxj vk] cgeuh jkT; & mRFkku] foLrkj vk] fo?kVuA

मराठा आन्दोलन, शिवाजी द्वारा स्वराज की नींव; पेशवाओं के अधीन इसका विस्तार; मराठा jkT; eMy & iru ds dkj .kA

प्रशासन

सल्तनत के अधीन प्रशासन : असैनिक, न्यायिक, राजस्व, राजकोषीय और सैनिक।

शेरशाह के प्रशासनिक सुधार; मुगल प्रशासन : भू-राजस्व और आय के अन्य स्रोत; मनसबदारी और tkxhjnkhA

nDdu e] प्रशासन पद्धति – विजयनगर, बहमनी राज्य और मराठा।

vkfFkd i {k

कृ"k mRi knu & xkeh.k vFkD; oLFkk(कृ"kd oxl

'kgjh dlbæ vk] tul a; kA

उद्योग – सूती वस्त्र उद्योग, हस्तशिल्प, कृ"k/vk/kkfj r m|ks(l æBu] dkj [kkuk] cks| kfxdhA

0; ki kj vk] okf.kT; & jkT; dh uhfr; kj vLrfjd vk] ckā 0; ki kj(; jks h; 0; ki kj] 0; ki kj

केन्द्र और पत्तन, परिवहन और संचार।

वित्तीय व्यापार, वाणिज्य और उद्योग; हुण्डी (विनियम पत्र) और बीमा।

eeekA

I kekftd&/kkfezd vklUnksyu

सूफी – उनके धार्मिक संघ, विष्वास और पद्यतियाँ, प्रख्यात सूफी संत ।

Hkfä I Eçnk; & 'kbookn vks ml dh 'kk[kk, (oS.kookn vks ml dh 'kk[kk, A

मध्यकालीन संत – उत्तर और दक्षिण – उनका सामाजिक-राजनीतिक और धार्मिक जीवन पर

सिख आन्दोलन – गुरु नानक देव और उनके उपदेश और साधना; आदि ग्रंथ; खालसा ।

I ekt

oxhdj.k & 'kkl d ox] çeq[k /kkfezd ox] 0; ki kjh vks 0; kol kf; d oxA

xkeh.k I ekt & Nk&s I kellar] xke depkj]h] कृ"kd vks x] & कृषक वर्ग, षिल्पकार ।

efgykvka dh fLFkfrA

I kLkृfrd thou

'kS{k d i) fr vks ml dh vfHkçj .kkA

I kfgR; & Okj I h] I Lkृr vks {ks=h; Hkk"kk, A

yfyR dyk, j & fp=dkjh ds çeq[k Ldny(I xhrA

उत्तर और दक्षिण भारत का वास्तुपरक विकास; भारतीय इस्लामिक वास्तुकला ।

4- vk/kfud Hkkjrh; bfrgkI

स्रोत तथा इतिहासशास्त्र

i jkys[kh I kexh] thoh rFkk I Lej.k] I ekpkj&i =A

ekS[kd I k{;} I tukurde I kfgR; rFkk fp=dykA

आधुनिक भारतीय इतिहासशास्त्र की I eL; k, W & I kekT; oknh] jk"Vbknh] ekDI bknh rFkk e/; orhA

ब्रिटिश शक्ति का उदय

17 वीं और 18 वीं शताब्दियों में भारत में यूरोपीय व्यापारी – पुर्तगाली, डच, फ्रांसीसी तथा ब्रिटिश ।
भारत में ब्रिटिश शासन की स्थापना तथा विस्तार ।

Hkkjr dh çeq[k 'kfä; ka ds I kth ब्रिटिश सम्बन्ध और उनका आधुनिकीकरण – बंगाल, अवध,
gñjkckn] eS j] ejkBk rFkk fl [kA

कम्पनी तथा राजा (क्राउन) का प्रशासन

bLV bñM; k dEi uh ds v/khu e/; rFkk çkUr; <kps dk fodkl] 1773&1853

dEi uh rFkk Økmu ds v/khu ijekPp 'kfä] fl foy I ok] U; kf; d] ifyl I ok rFkk I ukA

स्थानीय स्वशासन

I kSkkfud ifjorL] 1909&1935

vkfFkd bfrgkI

व्यापार का बदलता हुआ संघटन, व्यापार का आयाम तथा दिशा, 'दि ट्रिब्यूट' ।

कृ"k dk folrkj rFkk okf.kT; hdj.k] Hkfe I Ecl/kh vf/kdkj] Hkfe cnkcLr] xkeh.k __.k xLrrk] Hkfeghu etnijA

उद्योगों का पतन : कारीगरों की बदलती हुई सामाजिक-आर्थिक दशाएँ; अषहरीकरण ।

vks] kfxd uhr% çeq[k vk/kfud m|kx(QDVjh dkmu dk Lo: i(Jfed rFkk etnij I ik ds vklUnksyuA

ekSæd uhr(çedæ(eeek rFkk fofue; (jyos rFkk I Md ifjoguA

u, 'kgjh dææ] का विकास; शहर आयोजन तथा वास्तुकला की नई विशेषताएँ ।

nñHkzk rFkk egkekjh vks] I jdkj dh uhrA

आर्थिक विचार : इंग्लिश उपोगितावादी; भारतीय आर्थिक इतिहासकार; निकास सिद्धान्त ।

l Øe.kk/khu Hkkjrh; l ekt

ईसाई धर्म से सम्पर्क : मिशन; भारतीय सामाजिक तथा आर्थिक पद्धतियों एवं धार्मिक विश्वासों की

l eh{k(k('k{kf.kd rFkk vU; xfrfof/k; kA
नई शिक्षा – सरकारी नीति; स्तर तथा विषय; अंग्रेजी भाषा; आधुनिक विज्ञान; शिक्षा में भारतीय

igyA
jktk jkeekgu jk;(l kelftd&/kkfed l qkkj(e;/oxl dk mn;(tkfr l qk rFkk tkfr
गतिशीलता ।

महिलाओं का प्रश्न – राष्ट्रवादी कथन : महिला संगठन; महिलाओं से सम्बन्धित ब्रिटिश कानून;
l Økkkfud fLFkrA

ep.kky; %qVx cd ½ & i=dkfjrk l Ecl/kh xfrfof/k rFkk tuerA

Hkkjrh; Hkk"kkvka rFkk l kfgR; d : i ka dk vk/kfudhdj.k & fp=dyk dk i pfoU; kl] l xhr rFkk
प्रदर्शन कलाएँ ।

jk"Vh; vkUnksyu

Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; rk dk mn; (jk"Vh; rk ds l kelftd rFkk vkfFkd vk/kkjA

1857 का विद्रोह तथा भिन्न-भिन्न सामाजिक वर्ग ।

tutkrh; rFkk fdl ku vkUnksyuA

Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; dkxdl dh fopkj/kkj rFkk dk; Øej 1885&1920

स्वदेशी आन्दोलन की प्रवृत्तियाँ ।

Hkkj r rFkk fons k ea Hkkjrh; ØkfuRdkfj; ka dh fopkj/kkj , oa dk; ØeA

Xkk/kh tu&vkUnksyuA

tfLVI i kVh; %; k; ny½ dh fopkj/kkj rFkk dk; ØeA

okei Fkh jktuhrA

nfyx oxl dk vkUnksyuA

l kEçnkf; d jktuhr rFkk i kfdLrku dk mnHkoA

Lokk/khurk rFkk foHkktu dh vkjA

स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत (1947–1964)

foHkktu ds ckn i pookl

भारतीय राज्यों का एकीकरण : कश्मीर का प्रश्न ।

Hkkjrh; l fo/kku dk fuekZ.kA

नौकरशाही तथा पुलिस का ढाँचा ।

जनाकिकीय प्रवृत्तियाँ ।

vkfFkd uhr; k; rFkk ; kstuk çfØ; kA

jkT; ka dk Hkk"kkokkfud i pxBuA

विदेश नीति सम्बन्धी पहल कार्य ।

l d kj ds bfrgkl % l dYi uk, j] fopkj rFkk vof/k; k;

bfrgkl i dZ

nQokus dh çFkk, j

enj & xkM

fof/k l fgrk, j %ykW dkM½

, Fkdl h ykdra=

jke l kekT;

nkl rk

vfHktkr&ra=

jk"Vj kT;

i ptkj.k

/ke&l qkkj

MkfoLokn

विष्वव्यापी मंदी (1929)

ukjh vf/kdkj okn

rVLFkrk

l d nh; ykdra=

कन्फ्यूषियनवाद
 tɛhŋkjɪ çFk
 ʈyɔ MfK
 Lkɛrɔkn
 ekuɔrɔkn
 ççç) LoPNkpkfjrk
 nɔh vf/kdkj
 ppz dh l okPprk
 i fo= jkeu l kekT;
 l kekftd vuççk rFk l kekU; bPNk

ukthokn
 jk"VɛMy
 l kekT; okn
 l ektoKn
 'kfä l rgyu
 jæHkn
 ekuo ds vf/kdkj
 'khr ; ç)
 i 'p&vk/kfudrɔkn

bfrgkl ea vuççk /kkU

bfrgkl ds {ks= rFk eW;
 bfrgkl ea oLrççu"Brk rFk vfHkufR
 bfrgkl vkç bl ds l gk; d foKku
 vuççk dk {ks= & çLrkforA
 vuççk ds çLrkfor {ks= ea ókr & çkFkfed@f}rh; d
 vuççk ds vuççk dkudkjɪ {ks= ea vk/kfud bfrgkl ysçkuA

प्रश्न पत्र – III

प्रश्न पत्र – III (A)

¼dkj foHkkx½

bdkbZ & I

l ¼/ko l H; rk l segktuin dky rd

l ¼/ko l H; rk dk dky] foLrkj , oa y{k.k

oñnd l ¼कृति – पूर्व एवं उत्तर – Hkkksy % l kekftd , oa jktuñrd l ¼Fkk, j vkfFKd fLFkfr]

धार्मिक एवं दार्शनिक विचार

egktuin] x.kj kT;] vkfFKd vfHkof) & tç , oa çç) /kel dk mn; & ex/k dk vH; ç;

& ea MkfU; k ds vkØe.k vkç ml dk çHkkoA

bdkbZ & II

pkFkh 'krkCnh bziw l s rih; 'krkCnh bZ oha rd Hkkj r dk bfrgkl

मौर्य साम्राज्य की स्थापना : चन्द्रगुप्त, अशोक एवं उसका धम्म, मौर्य प्रशासन, अर्थव्यवस्था, कला

, oa LFkki R;] ekç Z l kekT; dk fo?KVu

l æe ; ç

शुंग, सातवाहन एवं कुषाण : प्रशासन, धर्म, समाज, अर्थव्यवस्था, व्यापार एवं वाणिज्य, संस्कृति &

çyk , oa LFkki R;] l kfgR; A

bdkbZ & III

pkFkh l s çkj goha 'krkCnh rd Hkkj r

xçr & okdkVd ; ç] g"kk&i Yyo] çkj fEHkd pkyç;] jk"VdW] pky] çfrgkj] iky(ijekj]

कलचुरि, गहडवाल एवं चौहानों का संक्षिप्त इतिहास, प्रशासन

l kellrɔkn] l ekt] fL=; kç की स्थिति, शिक्षा केन्द्र, अर्थव्यवस्था

धार्मिक प्रवृत्तियाँ, मन्दिर-स्थापत्य की शैलियाँ, कला, साहित्य, वैज्ञानिक एवं प्रौद्योगिक विकास

dk l fçkI r foj .k

çkçá txr-l s Hkkj rh; l Ei dA

bdkbZ & IV

Hkkj r 1206 I s 1526 rd

folRkj vks I xBu & xkj h] rd] f[kYth] rxyd] I ; n vks yknh
fot; uxj vks cgeuh I ket; okn
राज्य और धर्म – प्रभुसत्ता की अवधारणा, धार्मिक आन्दोलन और सूफीमत
vkfFkd i {k & 'kgjh d]æ m | ks} 0; ki kj vks okf.kT;] Hk&jktLo vks dhers
exksy I eL; k vks ml dk cHkko
प्रशासकीय संरचना
dyk] LFkki R; dyk vks I kfgR;
स्रोत – पुरातात्विक, फारसी और गैर-फारसी साहित्य, विदेशी यात्री-वृत्तान्त।

bdkbZ & V

Hkkj r 1526 ds ckn

exydky ds okr
exy folRkj vks I xBu % ckj }kj Hkkj r ea exy jkT; dh LFkki uk(gpek; v vks I j(
vdcj] tgkxhj] 'kkgtgk vks vks xtcA
exyka ds vehj rFk jktirka I s I ECU/k
tgkxhj & fLFjrk rFk folRkj dk dky 1611&1621(I dV dk dky 1622&1627 &
ujtgk t
मुगल साम्राज्य का पतन : राजनीतिक, प्रशासनिक और आर्थिक कारण
मराठा आन्दोलन, शिवाजी द्वारा स्वराज्य की स्थापना – उसका विस्तार और प्रशासन, मराठा
I k vks ml ds iru dk dkj.k
प्रशासन : शेरशाह के प्रशासनिक सुधार, मुगल प्रशासन, भू-राजस्व और आय के अन्य स्रोत,
eul cnkj h vks tkxhjnkhA

bdkbZ & VI

exyka ds vLrxir I kekftd] vkfFkd vks I kLkfrd thou

xkeh.k I ekt vks vFk; oLFkk
dyk] LFkki R; dyk vks I kfgR;
0; ki kj vks okf.kT;
vdcj I s vks xtc rd /kkfzd uhfr
'kgjh d]æ vks m | ks
epk
efgykvka dh fLFkrA

bdkbZ & VII

ब्रिटिश राज की स्थापना

यूरोपीय शक्तियों का उदय – ब्रिटिश सत्ता का विस्तार एवं संगठन

ced[k Hkkj rh; 'kfä; k& caxky] vo/k] gshjckn] e]sूर, मराठा और सिख के साथ ब्रिटिश
I ECU/k

ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी एवं क्राउन के अधीन प्रशासन, परमोच्च शक्ति, सिविल सेवा, न्यायिक,
ifyl I ok rFk I uk

स्थानीय स्वशासन, संवैधानिक विकास 1909 से 1935

bdkb] & VIII

vkfFk]d , oa l kekftd uhfr; k;

कृषि सम्बन्धी ब्रिटिश uhfr] Hk&jktLo] कृ"क , oa Hkfe l ECU/kh vf/kdkj] vdky uhfr] xkeh. k
_.kxLrrk

व्यापार एवं उद्योग नीति, मजदूरों की दशा, मजदूर संघ के आन्दोलन, फैक्टरी कानून, बैंकिंग,
ifjogu] fudkl fl) kUr

संक्रमणाधीन भारतीय समाज, ईसाई मिशन, सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आन्दो]yU] fL=; k dh
स्थिति, नवीन शिक्षण नीति, अंग्रेजी भाषा, आधुनिक विज्ञान, पत्रकारिता, भारतीय भाषाएँ एवं
l kfgR; A

bdkb] & IX

राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन एवं स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत

jk"Vbkn dk mn;] 1857 dk foækg] tutkrh; , oa कृ"kd vkUnksyu] Hkkjrh; jk"Vh; dkæd
dh fopkjधारा एवं कार्यक्रम, स्वदेशी आन्दोलन, भारतीय क्रान्तिकारी आन्दोलन भारत एवं विदेश
e8

xk/khoknh tu vkUnksyu] tfLVI i kVh] dh fopkj/kkj , oa dk; Øe] okei fkh jktuhfr] nfy
ox] dk vkUnksyu] i kfdLrku dk mnHko] Hkkjr Lorærk , oa foHktu dh vkj

Lokræ; क्तर भारत, विभाज] ds ckn i qokl] Hkkjrh; fj; kl rka dh foy; , कश्मीर प्रश्न
भारतीय संविधान का निर्माण, नौकरशाही एवं पुलिस का ढाँचा, आर्थिक नीतियाँ एवं योजना
प्रक्रिया, राज्यों का भाषायी पुनर्गठन, विदेश नीति सम्बन्धी पहल कार्य

bdkb] & X (A)

विश्व इतिहास – l æYi uk,] fopkj rFkk vof/k; k;

i utkxj. k] /ke] qkkj

çq) rkokn] ekuo ds vf/kdkj

uLyokn

l kekT; okn

l ektokn

ukthokn

l] nh; ykdra=

jk"VeMy

विष्वपान्ति के प्रयास, शीत युद्ध

उत्तर-आधुनिकवाद ।

bdkb] & X (B)

bfrgkl e8 vuq] r'kku

bfrgkl dk {ks= , oa egRo

bfrgkl e8 oLr]qu"Brk , oa i {ki kr

bfrgkl e8 dkj. k

bfrgkl vkj ml ds l gk; d foKku

{ks=h; bfrgkl dk egRo

भारतीय इतिहास की हाल की प्रवृत्तियाँ

'kks'kfof/k

vuq] r'kku dk çLrkfor {ks=

vuq] r'kku ds çLrkfor {ks= e8 ókr & çkFkfed@f}rh; d

vuq] r'kku ds çLrkfor {ks= e8 vk/k]ud ys] kuA

प्रश्न पत्र – III (B)

¼, fPNd@oŒdyi d½

, fPNd & I % çkphu Hkkj rh; bfrgkl

Hkkj r dh çLrj ; çhu l çkfr; k;

सैन्धव घाटी सभ्यता की उत्पत्ति, तिथि, विस्तार एवं लक्षण

oŒnd dky ea l kekftd , oajktuŒrd l çFkkvka dk fodkl

NBoha 'krkçnh bzi w ea vkfFkd rFkk /kkfed fodkl

ekŒ Z bfrgkl ds çkr % eŒस्थनीज, कौटिल्य, अशोक के लेख और सिंहली वंश साहित्य

nl jh 'krkçnh bzi w l s rhl jh 'krkçnh b] oh तक अर्थव्यवस्था एवं व्यापार, कला-शैलियाँ, स्तूप एवं

pR; LFkki R; dk fodkl

xçrdky dk eŒ; kdu

çkphu Hkkj rh; x.kjKT; & भारत का स्वायत्तशासन का इतिहास

Hkkj rh; l kelrokn

çkphudky ea çkÁ txr-l s Hkkj rh; l Ei dZ

धर्म एवं दर्शन के क्षेत्र में शंकर एवं रामानुज का अवदान

, fPNd & II % e/; dkyhu Hkkj rh; bfrgkl

e/; dkyhu Hkkj rh; bfrgkl ds çkr

मुगलों की उत्तरी-पश्चिमी सीमा तथा दक्षिण नीति

e/; dky ea l ekt vkŒ vFkD; oLFkk

e/; dky ea /ke] dyk] LFkki R; dyk vkŒ l kfgR;

e/; dky ea 'kgjh vFkD; oLFkk] 0; ki kj vkŒ okf.kT;

eçyka dh fojkl r

vBkjgoha 'krkçnh fookn

{ks-h; bfrgkl dk egRoA

, fPNd & III : vk/kçud Hkkj rh; bfrgkl

भारत में ब्रिटिश राज dh LFkki uk , oafolrkj

1858 l s 1935 rd l çkçud fodkl

ब्रिटिशों की कृ"क l Ecu/kh uhfr

ब्रिटिशों द्वारा अपनाए गए राहत कार्य

fcVशों के अधीन शिक्षा एवं सामाजिक l çkkj

उन्नीसवीं शताब्दी के सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आन्दोलन

jk"Vokn dk mn; vkŒ Hkkj rh; jk"Vh; çkçd

xk/khoknh ; ç

Lok/khurk , oafokktu dh vkŒ

भारतीय संविधान का निर्माण एवं उसकी कार्यशैली।
