

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
(AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

**MEETING OF BOARD OF STUDIES ON
MINUTES RECORD**

The meeting of the board of the studies of the Department of History for B.A first year under choice based credit system (CBCS), Government Degree college for Women, Begumpet, Hyderabad held on 23/01/2021 at Arts College in the Department of History, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

The following resolutions were taken in the meeting are:

1. It was resolved to introduce the syllabus for the first year paper I and II under semester I- 5 credits and II- 5 credits, total 10 credits, course following UGC guidelines as per the teaching hours per week.
2. The syllabus prescribed by Osmania University for B.A first Year C/A, E.P.P & H.E.P., H.P.J, E.M is been followed under cbcs for the batch of students in the academic year 2020-21.
3. The division of syllabus for the I,II semesters consists of chapters I,II, III, IV, & V of Osmania University syllabus. The board approved the division and adoption of syllabus as mentioned above.
4. It was resolved the prescribed text books and the reference books recommended by Osmania University.
5. It was resolved to conduct one internal assessment test for 20 marks during each semester, to be considered as internal marks for the semester results.
6. The maximum marks for the end semester theory examination is 60 marks with the examination pattern as follows.

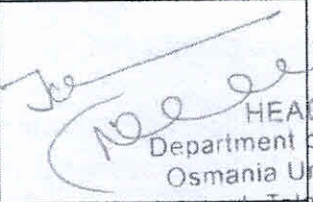

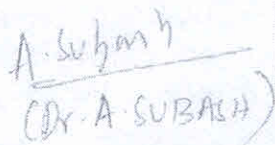

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HEAD
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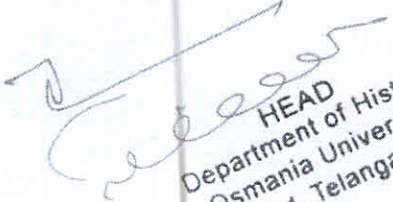
Board of Studies
Chairperson of BoS
Chairman, Board of Studies
Department of History
Osmania University, Hyderabad, T.A.

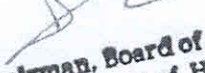
FACULTY OF HISTORY
BOARD OF STUDIES MEETING FOR THE YEAR 2020-21

The meeting of the board of the studies of the faculty of History, Government Degree College for Women, Hyderabad was held on 23/01/2021 at Arts College in the Department of History.

The Following members were present:

Sl.NO	Name	Address	Signature
1	Prof. K. Arjun Rao	HoD, Dept. of History Ph: 9849415593	 HEAD Department of History Osmania University Hyderabad, Telangana State
2	Dr.B. Lavanya	Chairperson of BoS Ph: 9849717825	 Chairman, Board of Studies Department of History Osmania University, Hyderabad-T. A.P
3	Dr.A.Subhash	Asst.Prof in Dept of History, MAANU	 A. Subhash (DR. A. SUBHASH)
4	Dr. JanaReddy	Asst.Prof in Dept of History, Govt Degree College, Patancheru	
5	Dr. K. Vijay Kumar.	Asst.Prof in Dept of History, Govt Degree College for Women, Begumpet	


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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BOARD OF STUDIES MEETING FOR THE YEAR 2020-21**

AGENDA OF THE MEETING:

1. Approval of choice based credit system for History for first year B.A
2. Preparation of syllabus under choice based credit system
3. Model question paper
4. Prescribing of syllabus of the first and second semester of B.A first year
History, Division and adaption of syllabus
5. Scheme of evaluation, examination pattern to be followed
6. Approval of list of panel of Examiner for the all the semester
7. Any other matter with permission of the chair


Board of Studies
Chairperson of BOS
Department of History
Osmania University, Hyderabad-1, A.P.

Nominee

Members

1.

2. Dr. N. Jana Reddy

3. A. Subash

4. (Dr. A. SUBASH)

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS Semester - I
History of India (From Earliest Times to c.700 CE)**


Module-I: Definitions - Nature and Scope of History - History and Its Relationship with other Social Sciences - Geographical Features of India – Sources of Indian History: Pre History – Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Megalithic Cultures.

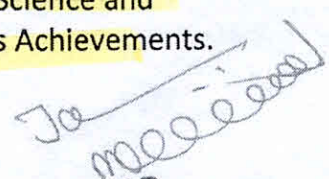
Module-II: Indus Valley Civilization - Its Features & Decline; Early Vedic and Later Vedic Civilizations – Vedic Literature – Society – Economy - Polity – Religion.

Module-III: Rise of New Religious Movements – Charvakas, Lokayathas, Jainism and Buddhism; Mahajanapadas - Rise of Magadha; Alexander's Invasion and Its Impact.

Module-IV: Foundation of the Mauryan Dynasty; Ashoka and His Dharma – Polity – Administration - Society – Economy – Religion – Literature - Art and Architecture; Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire; Post-Mauryan Kingdoms - Indo-Greeks - Kushanas and Kanishka - Society – Economy – Literature – Art and Architecture; The Satavahanas; Sangam Age – Literary Development.

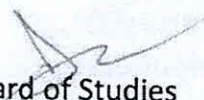
Module-V: Gupta Empire: A Brief Political Survey - Polity and Administration, Social and Economic Conditions, Agriculture and Land Grants - Feudalism, Caste System, Position of Women, Education, Literature, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture - Harshavardana and His Achievements.

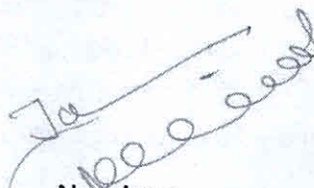

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Recommended Books:

- A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Rupa & Co., New Delhi, 2001.
Allchin, Bridget & Raymond, The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, CUP, New Delhi, 1996.
E.H. Carr, What is History? Penguin Books, England, 1990.
Majumdar, R.C., History and Culture of the Indian People, Vols. I, II & III.
Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, OUP, New Delhi, 1995.
Romila Thapar, Early India (From the earliest to AD 1300).
Romila Thapar, A History of India, Vol. I, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1990.
Upinder Singh, A History of Ancient and Medieval India.


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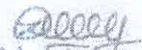
Members

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Dr. N. Jaha Reddy

A. Subrah

(Dr. A. SUBASH)

GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD

Autonomous

Department of history

Semester - II/ Module - II (5 Credits)

HISTORY OF INDIA (c.700-1526 CE) - II

SYLLABUS

Module -I

Rise of Regional States: Pallavas, Chalukyas of Badami, Rashtrakutas, Cholas; Local Self Government under Cholas; Society, Economy, Literature, Arts and Architecture; Bhakti Movement in South India: Shiva Nayanars and vaishnava Alwars.

Module - II

Arab Conquest of Sind, Ghaznavids and Ghoris; Foundation of Delhi Sultanate: Slave, Khalijis, Tughlaqs, Sayyids and Lodis - Polity, Administration, Society and Economy - Art and Architecture - Growth of Education and Literature - Religious Conditions.

Module - III

Bhakti and Sufi Movements and their Impact on Society and Culture - Emergence of Composite Culture.

Module - IV

Kakatiyas - Polity - Administration - Society and Economy - Literature and Religion - Art and Architecture - Yadavas - Hoysalas and Pandyas - Brief History.

Module - V

Vijayanagara - Polity - Administration - Society and Economy - Religion - Art and Architecture - Language and Literature - Bahamanis and their Contribution to the Deccan Culture.

Recommended Books:

- A.L. Basham, The Wonder that was India, Rupa & Co., New Delhi, 2021.
- Irfan Habib, Medieval India - I OUP, Delhi, 1999.

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HYDERABAD**

(AUTONOMOUS)

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS SEMESTER - III

History of India (1526-1857 CE)

Module-I: Establishment of Mughal Dynasty - Sources – Shershah Sur and His Reforms - Brief Survey of Political History of Mughals – Akbar, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb - Polity - Administration – Society – Economy – Technological Developments - Religion – Hindu-Muslim Relations – Emergence of Composite Culture – Education – Language and Literature – Art and Architecture - Disintegration of Mughal Empire.

Module-II: Rise of Regional Powers - Marathas – Shivaji his Military Achievements, and his Administration – The Rise of Peshwas – and their role in Maratha History - The Third Battle of Panipat – The Rise of Sikhs. – Ranjit Singh – Rise of Princely States – Hyderabad – Avad - Junagarh – Mysore – Kashmir.

Module-III: Advent of European Powers - Portuguese, Dutch, English and French, Anglo-French Rivalry - Expansion and Consolidation of British Power – Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance – Dalhousie's Doctrine of Lapse.

Module-IV: Three Stages of Colonialism – Mercantilism - Free Trade Policies – Finance Capital - Land Revenue Settlements – Cornwallis and Permanent Revenue Settlement; Thomas Munroe and Ryotwari; Mahalwari System – Changes in the Agrarian Economy and Condition of Peasantry – Famines.

Module-V: Decline of Rural Cottage Industries and Urban Handicrafts - Growth of Railways, Roads, Communication – Modern Industries – Coal Mines, Textiles, Iron and Steel, etc. - Anti-Colonial Upsurge - 1857 Revolt – Nature, Causes and Results.

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C. Dr. A. SUBASH

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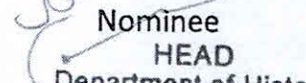
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BOARD OF STUDIES MEETING FOR THE YEAR 2020-21**

AGENDA OF THE MEETING:


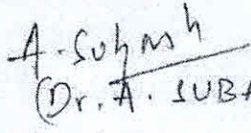
1. Approval of choice based credit system for History for Second year B.A
2. Preparation of syllabus under choice based credit system
3. Model question paper
4. Prescribing of syllabus of the first and second semester of B.A Second year History, Division and adaption of syllabus
5. Scheme of evaluation, examination pattern to be followed
6. Approval of list of panel of Examiner for the all the semester
7. Any other matter with permission of the chair


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Members

- 1.
2. 
Dr. N. Jana Reddy
3. 
(Dr. A. SUBASH)
- 4.

Recommended Books:


- A.L. Srivastava, History of India from A.D. 1000 to 1707.
A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
Bipan Chandra, A History of Modern India.
Harbans Mukhia, The Mughals.
John F. Richards, The Mughal Empire, CUP, New Delhi, 1995.
R.C. Majumdar (ed.), A History and Culture of India People, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series (Relevant Vols.).
R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Raychaudhuri & K. Datta, An Advanced History of India, Madras, 1995.
Satish Chandra, Medieval India, Vol. II.
Sumit Sarkar, Modern India (1885-1947), Macmillan India Ltd., Madras, 1995.
Tarachand, A History of the Freedom Movement in India, Four Volumes.
V.D. Mahajan, History of Medieval India (Sultanate Period and Mughal Period).
V.D. Mahajan, Modern Indian History.


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2. 
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3.


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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS Semester – IV
History of India (1858-1964 CE)(2020-2021)**


Module-I: Queen's Proclamation – Beginning of Colonial Rule – Introduction of Western Education – Role of Christian Missionaries – Press, Communication and Emergence of Middle Classes - Lytton and Rippon: Impact of their Policies.


Module-II: Socio-Religions Reform Movements – Brahma Samaj - Arya Samaj - Theosophical Society - Ramakrishna Mission - Aligarh Movement; Anti-Caste Movements - Jyotibha Phule - Narayana Guru - Periyar Ramaswamy Naicker and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

Module-III: Factors for the Rise of Nationalism – Formation of Indian National Congress – Three Phases of Freedom Struggle: Moderate Phase, Extremist Phase and Gandhian Era - Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit Indian Movement; Indian National Army and Subhash Chandra Bose.

Module-IV: Revolutionary Movement: Gadhar Party – Bhagath Singh – Chandra Sekhar Azad and Others; Left-Wing Movement – Rise of Socialist and Communist Parties - Peasant and Workers Movements.


Module-V: Emergence of Communal Politics and Mohd. Ali Jinnah – Prelude to Partition of India - Sardar Vallabhai Patel and Integration of Princely States into Indian Union – Republic of India – Jawaharlal Nehru and His Policies.


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Recommended Books:

- A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, 2002.
- Bipan Chandra (et.al.), India's Struggle for Independence, Penguin Books, Kolkata, 2001. Bipan Chandra, A History of Modern India.
- Kenneth Jones, Social and Religious Reform Movements in India.
- R.C. Majumdar (ed.), A History and Culture of India People, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series (Relevant Vols.).
- R.C. Majumdar, H.C. Raychaudhuri & K. Datta, An Advanced History of India, Macmillan, Madras, 1995.
- S. Gopal, Jawaharlal Nehru – A Biography.
- Sumit Sarkar, Modern India (1885-1947), Macmillan India Ltd., Madras, 1995.
- Tarachand, A History of the Freedom Movement in India, Four Volumes.
- V.D. Mahajan, Modern Indian History.


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1.

2. Dr. N.  Jana Reddy

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4.

**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
(AUTONOMOUS)
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
Semester - III
Historical and Cultural Tourism
(SEC - Skill Enhancement Course – I) (2020-2021)**

The main objective of this course is to make student understand the relevance of Tourism as history and its relationship with culture. This course not only deals with the various aspects of tourism industry but also deals with the impact of tourism. This course also brings out the growing trends in tourism and the demand it is generating in the present times.

Module-I: Tourism – Concept and Meaning – Nature – Scope - Tourism as an Industry - SocioEconomic Impact of Tourism - History of Tourism Development in India - Promotional Strategies of Tourism - Tools of Publicity, Role of Films, Television, Press, Poster-display, Brochures, Role of Guides - Historical Tourism - Monuments, Religious and Secular - Historical Sites - Historical Events - Impact of Tourism Development on Protection and Conservation of Historical Monuments and Sites and Vice-Versa - Socio-Cultural Tourism: Fairs and Festivals of India - Performing Arts (Dance, Drama and Music) - Museums, Art - Galleries, Yoga and Health Centers - Indian Cuisine.

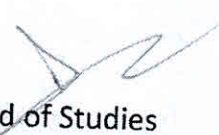
Module-II: Eco-Tourism - Beaches, Hill-Resorts, Surf-Riding, Ballooning, Rafting, Gliding - Wild-life Sanctuaries - National Parks, Safaris, Mountaineering –Trekking – Skiing - Sports Tourism - Tourism in Telangana – Tourist Places - Tourism Handicrafts: Textiles – Metal Work, Stone and Wood Carvings, Furniture, Jewellery, Toys, Musical Instruments – Terracotta - Display and Sale of Handicrafts - Shops at Heritage Centers – Organizing Exhibitions – Duty Free Shops.

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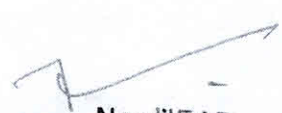
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Recommended Books:

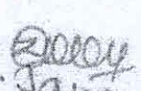
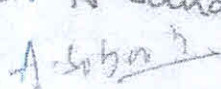
- Dallen, J. Timothy, Cultural Heritage and Tourism: An Introduction (Aspects of Tourism Texts), Channel View Publications, 2011.
- INTACH, Heritage and Development: Recent Perspectives, Aryan Books International, 2012.
- K.R. Gupta, Concise Encyclopedia of India: (Places of Historical and Tourist Interest), 2010.
- Melanie, K. Smith, Issues in Cultural Tourism Studies, Psychology Press, 2003.
- P.N.Girija Prasad, Eco-Tourism and Its Development, Adhyayan Publishers, 2012.
- S.P. Gupta & Lal Krishna (eds.), Cultural Tourism in India: Museums, Monuments and Arts, 2003.
- V.K. Singh, Historical and Cultural Tourism in India, Aadi Publications, 2008.
- Vaibhav Chauhan, Heritage Tourism: Territory Unexplored.
- Vanaja Uday, Cultural Tourism and Performing Arts of Andhra Pradesh: Prospects and Perspectives, Research India Press, 2012.
- A.K. Bhatia, Tourism Development – Principles & Practices, Sterling Publishers, 2016.
- Sampad Kumar, Swain & Jitendra Mohan Mishra, Principles and Practices in Tourism, OUP, 2011.
- Indira, Tourism in Andhra Pradesh: Growth and Developments, 1956-2007, Research India Press, New Delhi, 2014.
- D. Satyanarayana, Kotha Paryataka Sthalalu (Telugu).


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Members

- 1.
2.  DR. N. Jana Reddy
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**GOVERNMENT DEGREE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, BEGUMPET, HYDERABAD
(AUTONOMOUS)**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Semester - IV Archives and Museums

(SEC - Skill Enhancement Course – II) (2020-2021)

This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past. Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges. Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.

Module-I: Definition of Archives – Scope – Types of Archives – Development of Archives – National and State Archives in India - Archives – Understanding the Traditions of Preservation – Collection - Purchase –Documentation: Accessioning – Indexing – Cataloguing – Digital Documentation and De-accessioning - Chemical Preservation and Restoration.

Module-II: Definition of Museum - Introduction – Scope - Types of Museums - Significance of Museums - Museums in India - Museums – Collection – Field Exploration – Excavation – Purchase – Gift and Exchanges – Treasure Trove – Documentation - Indexing – Museum Presentation and Exhibition – Outreach Activities of Museums and Archives.

Recommended Books:

Saloni Mathur, India by Design: Colonial History and Cultural Display, University of California, 2007.

Sengupta, S., Experiencing History through Archives, Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 2004.


Guha Thakurta, Tapati, Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institution of Art in Colonial and PostColonial India, New York, 2004.

Kathpalia, Y.P., Conservation and Restoration of Archive Materials, UNESCO, 1973.

Choudhary, R.D., Museums of India and Their Maladies, Agam Kala, Calcutta, 1988.

Nair, S.M., Bio-Deterioration of Museum Materials, Agam Kala Prakashan, 2011.

Agrawal, O.P., Essentials of Conservation and Museology, Sundeep Prakashan, New Delhi, 2007.


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TELANGANA STATE
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS
Semester -

Understanding Heritage
Skill Enhancement Course – (SEC) - Paper - III

This course will enable students to understand the different facets of heritage and their significance. It highlights the legal and institutional frameworks for heritage protection in India and also the challenges facing it. The course will be strongly project-based and will require visits to sites and monuments.

Module-I: Defining Heritage: Meaning of Antiquity – Archaeological Site – Tangible Heritage – Intangible Heritage – Art-Treasure - Evolution of Heritage Legislation and Institutional Framework: National and International Conventions and Acts — Heritage related Government Departments – Museums – Regulatory Bodies – Conservation Initiatives.

Module-II: Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Development – Antiquity Smuggling – Conflict (To be examined through Specific Case Studies) - Heritage and Travel: Viewing Heritage Sites – Relationship between Cultural Heritage – Landscape – Travel Recent Trends.

Recommended Books:

- Agrawal, O.P., *Essentials of Conservation and Museology*, Sundeep Prakashan, New Delhi, 2007.
- Chainani, S., *Heritage and Environment*, Urban Design Research Institute, Mumbai, 2007.
- David Lowenthal, *Possessed by the Past: The Heritage Crusade and The Spoils of History*, Cambridge, 2010.
- Layton, R.P. Stone J. Thomas, *Destruction and Conservation of Cultural Property*, London: Routledge, 2001.
- S.S. Biswas, *Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislations and International Convention)*. New Delhi: INTACH, 1999.

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TELANGANA STATE
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS
Semester -IV
Introduction to Archaeology
Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) - Paper - IV
2020 - 2021

This course examines the significance of archaeology in retrieving the human past and its development as an important discipline in India. This course equips the students with techniques of identifying an archaeological site, its excavation, documentation and conservation methods.

Module-I: Introduction to Archaeology – Definition – Scope – Relevance - Relation with History and Science - Terms in Archaeology – Culture - Assemblage - Uses of Archaeology - Growth of Archaeology as Scientific Discipline - History of Archaeology in Colonial India from 18th CE to 1947 - Archaeology in Independent India - Contribution of Institutions and Individuals.

Module-II: Techniques of Archaeological Survey and Excavation - Basics of Site Recording - Stratigraphy and Excavation - Dating Methods and Uses – Documentation – Analysis - Photography - Tools for Conservation.

Recommended Books:

- John, A. Bintliff, *A Companion to Archaeology*, Blackwell Publishers, 2004.
D.R. Chakrabarti, *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1988.
M. Hall & W.S. W. Silliman, *Historical Archaeology*, Blackwell, USA, 2006.
Mathew Johnson, *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*, Blackwell Publishing, 2010.
Deetz, James, *In Small Thing Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life*, Revised Edition, Anchor Books, New York, 1996.
Renfrew, Colin, and Paul Bahn, *Archaeology Essentials: Theory, Methods, Practice*, Thames and Hudson, London, 2010.
Roskams, Steve, *Excavation*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.
H, C. Kushwaha, *History of Indian Archaeology*, Kunal Books.
D.K. Ganguly, *Ancient India: History and Archaeology*, Abhinav Publications, 2003.
Amalananda Ghosh, *An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology*, BRILL, 1990.

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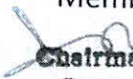

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
BOARD OF STUDIES MEETING FOR THE YEAR 2020-21**

AGENDA OF THE MEETING:

1. Approval of choice based credit system for History for Third year B.A
2. Preparation of syllabus under choice based credit system
3. Model question paper
4. Prescribing of syllabus of the first and second semester of B.A Third year History, Division and adaption of syllabus
5. Scheme of evaluation, examination pattern to be followed
6. Approval of list of panel of Examiner for the all the semester
7. Any other matter with permission of the chair


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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS SEMESTER - V
World History (1453-1815 CE)**


Module-I: Fall of Constantinople (1453 C.E.) – Beginning of Modern Age in Europe – Geographical Discoveries and Scientific Inventions and their impact on Society – Rise of New Ideas – Spirit of Humanism – Renaissance – Meaning-Causes and Results – Impact of Renaissance on Europe.

Module-II: Reformation Movement – Causes – Martin Luther, John Calvin and Zwingli; Counter Reformation Movement and Ignatius Loyola – Results of Reformation and Counter Reformation.

Module-III: Emergence of Nation States – Causes – Spain – Charles V; England – Henry VIII - Glorious Revolution (1688); France under Bourbons – Louis XIV; Era of Enlightened Despotism – Peter the Great and his Policies – Frederick the Great and his Achievements.


Module-IV: End of Feudalism – Industrial Revolution – Causes for Industrialization in England and Europe – Textile Industry – Working Class Movement – American War of Independence (1776)


Module-V: French Revolution (1789) – Causes, Course, Results and its Impact. Factors for the Rise of Napoleon – Domestic and Foreign Policies – Fall of Napoleon.

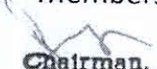

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Recommended Books:

- V.H.H. Green., Renaissance and Reformation.
C.J.H. Hayes., Modern Europe to 1870.
H.A.L. Fisher., A History of Europe, Vol. I, II and III.
B.V. Rao., World History.
K.L. Khurana., Modern Europe.
L. Mukherjee., A Study of Europe History 1453-1815.
Arjun Dev, History of the World: From the Late Nineteenth to the Early
Twenty-First Century.
Timothy, C.W. Blanning, The Pursuit of Glory: Europe 1648-1815.
Eric Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolutions: 1789-1848.


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B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS SEMESTER - V
History of Telangana (From Earliest Times to 1724 CE)**

Module-I: Sources – Archaeological and Literary Sources -
Geographical Features of Telangana - Pre History

Module-II: The Age of Satavahanas – Origin – Administration -
Society and Economy – Religion - Language & Literature - Art &
Architecture

Module-III: Post-Satavahana Period - Ikshvakus –
Vishnukundins – A Brief Political History – Society – Economy –
Religion - Language & Literature - Art & Architecture Origin and
Early History of Chalukyas of Badami and their Contribution to
Culture - Chalukyas of Vemulavada & Mudigonda - Political
History – Society – Economy – Religion - Language & Literature
- Art & Architecture.


Module-IV: Kakatiyas – Origin and Early History –
Ganapatideva, Rudramadevi and Prataparudra - Administration
- Society – Economy – Language & Literature - Art &
Architecture – Sammakka-Sarakka Revolt - Post-Kakatiya
Political Developments – Musunuri Nayakas, Recherla Rulers –
Their Contribution to Culture.

Module-V: QutbShahis of Golconda – Origin and Political
History – Society – Economy - Agriculture – Irrigation – Trade &
Commerce – Religion – Language & Literature – Art &
Architecture – Political Conditions in Telangana from 1687 to
1724 – Life and Times of Sarvai Papanna.

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Recommended Books:

- BhanumathiRanga Rao., Land Revenue Administration in the Nizam's Dominion 1853-1948. Cynthia Talbot., Pre-Colonial India in Practice Society, Region and Identity in Medieval Andhra.
- G. Yazdani, Early History of Deccan, 2 Vols.
- D. Raja Reddy, The Study of Satavahana History: The Source Material.
- K. Satyanarayana, A Study of History and Culture of Andhras, Vol. I & II. --
-----, History of Minor Chalukyan Families in Andhra Desa.
- M. Rama Rao, Andhra through the Ages.
- K. Gopalachary, Early History of Andhra Country.
- ParabrahmaSastry, The Kakatiyas.
- H.K. Sherwani, History of QutbShahis. Comprehensive History of Andhra Pradesh, Vol. I to V. Richard, M. Eaton, Social History of Deccan.
- Soma Reddy, R., Hindu Muslim Religious Institutions in Andhra Desa, 1300-1600 A.D.
- Telugu:
- Suravaram Pratapa Reddy, AndhrulaSanghikaCharitra.
- P. Sree Rama Sarma, AndhrulaCharitraupto 1330 A.D.
- B.S.L. Hanumantha Rao, AndhrulaCharitra.
- B.N. Sastry, RecharlaPadmanayukulu. Comprehensive History of Andhra Pradesh, Vol. I to V



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DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS Semester – VI
World History (1815-1950 CE)**


Module-I: Congress of Vienna (1815) – Principles and Impact; Metternich and his System – 1830 and 1848 French Revolutions: Unification of Italy – Role of Joseph Mazzini, Count Cavour and Garibaldi; Unification of Germany – Role of Bismarck; Significance of the Unification Movements.

Module-II: Factors responsible for the outbreak of First World War (1914-18) – Results – Treaty of Versailles – Its Provisions and Consequences;

Module-III: Russian Revolution (1917) – Causes – The role of Lenin – Results; League of Nations (1920) – Its Achievements and Failures.


Module-IV: Europe between World Wars: Turkey under Mustafa Kamal Pasha - The Great Economic Depression and its Impact - Mussolini and the Rise of Fascism in Italy - Hitler and Nazism in Germany - Militarism in Japan.


Module-V: Second World War – Causes and Results; Establishment of United Nations Organization (1945) – Its Aims and Achievements; Cold War and Its Impact; Colonization of Asia - India and China under Colonial Rule, Role of Gandhi in Indian National Movement (1920-1947); Sun-Yat-Sen and His Ideas; Role of MaoTse-Tung in Chinese Revolution – 1949.

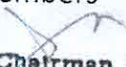
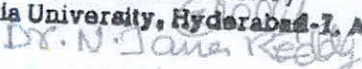
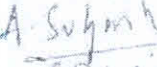
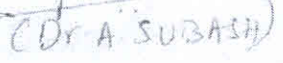

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Recommended Books:

- David Thompson., Europe since Napoleon.
C.D.M. Kettleby., History of Modern Times.
H.A.L. Fisher., A History of Europe, Vol. I, II, and III.
C.J.H. Hayes., Contemporary Europe since 1870.
L. Mukherjee., A Study of Europe History 1453-1815.
B.V. Rao., World History.
K.L. Khurana., Modern Europe.
Tony Judt, Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945.
Eric Hobsbawm, The Age of Revolutions: 1789-1848.
Arjun Dev, History of the World: From the Late Nineteenth to the Early
Twenty-First Century.


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B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS SEMESTER – VI
History of Telangana (1724-2014 CE)**


Module-I: Foundation of AsafJahi Dynasty – Nizam-ul-Mulk to Mir Mahaboob Ali Khan – NizamBritish Relations – Salarjung Reforms - Modernization of Hyderabad – 1857 Revolt and Adivasi Rebellion – Ramji Gond – Rekapalli Revolt - The Rule of Mir Osman Ali Khan – Agriculture, Irrigation, Modern Industries and Economic Development – Coal Mines, Railways, Roads, Posts and Telegraph – Educational Reforms – Osmania University – Public Health.

Module-II: Social, Cultural and Political Awakening in Telangana – Press, Journalism and Library Movements – Arya Samaj and Its Activities – Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen – Bhagya Reddy Verma and Dalit Movements - The Role of Andhra Maha Sabha – Hyderabad State Congress – Political Developments in Hyderabad State – Administrative and Constitutional Reforms – Mulki-Non-Mulki Issue 1930 – Vandemataram Movement – Communist Party and Its Activities – Andhra Mahila Sabha and Women’s Movement.

Module-III: Anti-Nizam and Anti-Feudal Struggles – Telangana Peasants Armed Struggle 1946-51 – Revolt by KumaramBheem – Razakars and Their Activities – Police Action, 1948 – Formation of Popular Ministry in 1952 – Assertion of Mulki Identity and the City College Incident 1952 – Merger of Telangana and the Formation of Andhra Pradesh 1956.


Module-IV: Discrimination, Dissent and Protest – Violation of Gentlemen’s Agreement – Agitation for Separate Telangana State: Formation of Telangana PrajaSamithi – Role of Intellectuals, Students and Employees in 1969 Movement - Second Phase Movement for Separate Telangana – Formation of Various Associations – Telangana AikhyaVedika – Telangana Jana Sabha –

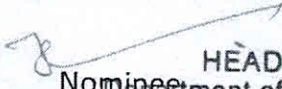
Module-V: Telangana RashtraSamithi 2001 - Role of Osmania and Kakatiya University Students and Others - Formation of Telangana Political Joint Action Committee and Its Role in the Movement - Mass Mobilization – SakalaJanulaSamme – Million March – Sagara Haram, Chalo Assembly – Sri Krishna Committee and Its Recommendations – December 2009 Declaration and Later Developments - The Formation of Telangana State, June 2014.

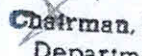

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Suggested Readings:

- V.K. Bawa, The Last Nizam.
SarojiniRegani, Nizam British Relations. -----, Highlights of the
Freedom Movement in Andhra Pradesh.
Bharati Ray, Hyderabad and British Paramountacy.
N. Ramesan, Hyderabad Freedom Struggle, Vol. I to IV.
Barry Pavier, The Telangana Movement 1944-51.
B.S. Venkat Rao, Our Struggle for Emancipation, Vol. I & II.
I. Tirumali, Against Lord and Dora.
C.V. Subba Rao, The Social Context of Industrialization, Hyderabad, 1875-1948.
GautamPingle, The Fall and Rise of Telangana.
Comprehensive History of Andhra Pradesh, Vol. VI & VII


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PATTERN OF EXAMINATION

Question paper pattern for the theory examination for B.A Third Year for all combinations and for all the papers are given below

Evaluative Plan:

Internal – 25 Marks
End Semester – 75 Marks
Total – 100 Marks
Pass Marks – 35 Marks

Section-A Short questions:

5 out of 7 questions-each question carries 5marks **5x7=35 marks**

Section-B Essay questions:

Internal choice from each unit.

Answer all questions-each question carries 10 marks **4x10=40marks**

Internal Assessment:

a. Two internals of 25 marks each – average of the two internals is considered for computation in marks memo

Internal I: Written Test - 25 Marks

Internal II: As follows below – 25 Marks

(a) Seminar – 5 marks

(b) Assignments – 5 marks

b. Internals shall be held at the end of every 10th and 15th week of semester. The time of duration of the internal shall be 60 min.

c. The Board approved the above mentioned examination pattern and scheme of evaluation

d. The board approved the panel of examiners which was provided

Resolved to accept the above following pattern of examination Board of Studies

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TELANGANA STATE
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS
Semester - V

Understanding Heritage
Skill Enhancement Course – (SEC) - Paper - III
(CBCS 2018-2019)

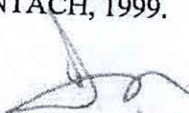
This course will enable students to understand the different facets of heritage and their significance. It highlights the legal and institutional frameworks for heritage protection in India and also the challenges facing it. The course will be strongly project-based and will require visits to sites and monuments.


Module-I: Defining Heritage: Meaning of Antiquity – Archaeological Site – Tangible Heritage – Intangible Heritage – Art-Treasure - Evolution of Heritage Legislation and Institutional Framework: National and International Conventions and Acts — Heritage related Government Departments – Museums – Regulatory Bodies – Conservation Initiatives.

Module-II: Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Development – Antiquity Smuggling – Conflict (To be examined through Specific Case Studies) - Heritage and Travel: Viewing Heritage Sites – Relationship between Cultural Heritage – Landscape – Travel Recent Trends.

Recommended Books:

- Agrawal, O.P., *Essentials of Conservation and Museology*, Sundeep Prakashan, New Delhi, 2007.
- Chainani, S., *Heritage and Environment*, Urban Design Research Institute, Mumbai, 2007.
- David Lowenthal, *Possessed by the Past: The Heritage Crusade and The Spoils of History*, Cambridge, 2010.
- Layton, R.P. Stone J. Thomas, *Destruction and Conservation of Cultural Property*, London: Routledge, 2001.
- S.S. Biswas, *Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislations and International Convention)*. New Delhi: INTACH, 1999.


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TELANGANA STATE
B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS
Semester - VI

Introduction to Archaeology
Skill Enhancement Course (SEC) - Paper - IV
(CBCS - 2018-2019)

This course examines the significance of archaeology in retrieving the human part and its development as an important discipline in India. This course equips the students with techniques of identifying an archaeological site, its excavation, documentation and conservation methods.

Module-I: Introduction to Archaeology – Definition – Scope – Relevance - Relation with History and Science - Terms in Archaeology – Culture - Assemblage - Uses of Archaeology - Growth of Archaeology as Scientific Discipline - History of Archaeology in Colonial India from 18th CE to 1947 - Archaeology in Independent India - Contribution of Institutions and Individuals.

Module-II: Techniques of Archaeological Survey and Excavation - Basics of Site Recording - Stratigraphy and Excavation - Dating Methods and Uses – Documentation – Analysis - Photography - Tools for Conservation.

Recommended Books:

- John, A. Bintliff, *A Companion to Archaeology*, Blackwell Publishers, 2004.
D.R. Chakrabarti, *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1988.
M. Hall & W.S. W. Silliman, *Historical Archaeology*, Blackwell, USA, 2006.
Mathew Johnson, *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*, Blackwell Publishing, 2010.
Deetz, James, *In Small Thing Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life*, Revised Edition, Anchor Books, New York, 1996.
Renfrew, Colin, and Paul Bahn, *Archaeology Essentials: Theory, Methods, Practice*, Thames and Hudson, London, 2010.
Roskams, Steve, *Excavation*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2001.
H. C. Kushwaha, *History of Indian Archaeology*, Kunal Books.
D.K. Ganguly, *Ancient India: History and Archaeology*, Abhinav Publications, 2003.
Amalananda Ghosh, *An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology*, BRILL, 1990.

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B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS

Semester - V

Indian National Movement (1857-1947 CE)

Generic Elective – (GE) (Paper – I)

Module-I: 1857 Revolt – Causes – Consequences - Factors for the Rise of Nationalism – English Education – Communications, News Papers – Economic Exploitation – Socio-Religious Reform Movements – Political and Administrative Unity - Emergence of Educated Intelligentsia. Formation of Indian National Congress – Its Aims & Objectives - Three Phases of India's Freedom Struggle – Moderates and Extremists – Their Ideology: Constitutional Type of Agitation – Vande Mataram and Home Rule Agitations.

Module-III: Emergence of Gandhi – His Ideology, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements – Role played by Women - The Militant Nationalists – Their Ideology – Bhagath Singh – Rise of Left Ideology, Second World War ,Quit India Movement.- Cripps Proposals; Cabinet Mission; Partition and Indian Independence.

Recommended Books:

1. A.R. Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, 2002. Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979. Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence*, Penguin Books, Kolkata, 2001. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India (1885-1947)*, Macmillan India Ltd., Madras, 1995.
2. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *National Movement in India*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2009.
3. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition*, Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2004.
4. Amles Tripathi, Barun De and Bipin Chandra, *Freedom Struggle*, National Book Trust, 2007.
5. D. Rothermund, *The Phases of Indian Nationalism and Other Essays*, Nachiketa Publications, Bombay, 1970.
6. R. Suntherlingam, *Indian Nationalism – An Historical Analysis*, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1983.
7. D.N. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movements in India, 1920-1950*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1991.
8. Ahmed, *Jinnah, Pakistan and Islamic Identity – The Search for Saladin*, Routledge, London, New York, 1997.
9. Mushirul Hasan (Ed.), *India's Partition - Process, Strategy and Mobilization*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1993.
10. Kapil Kumar (Ed.), *Congress and Classes: Nationalism Workers and Peasants*, Manohar Publishers, New Delhi, 1988.
11. D. Argov, *Moderates and Extremists in Indian Nationalist Movement, 1883-1920*, Asia Publishing House, London, 1967.

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B.A. (HISTORY) SYLLABUS

Semester - VI

History of Telangana Movement and State Formation (1948-2014 CE)

Generic Elective – (GE) Paper – II

Module-I: Historical Background: Telangana its Geographical features, Social, Political, Economical and Cultural Conditions – Origin of Mulki-Non-Mulki issue - Fairman of 1919 – Merger of Hyderabad State into Indian Union in 1948; Employment Policies under Military Rule and Vellodi, 1948-52; Violation of Mulki-Rules and Its Implications. Hyderabad State – Formation of Popular Ministry under Burgula Ramakrishna Rao and 1952 Mulki-Agitation; City College Incident – Its importance, Jagan Mohan Reddy Committee Report, 1953 – Demand for Telangana State – States Reorganization Commission (SRC) and its Recommendations – Dr. Ambedkar's views on smaller states – Formation of Andhra Pradesh, 1956; Gentlemen's Agreement and its Provisions Telangana Regional Committee, Composition, Functions and Performance – Violation of Safeguards – Post – 1970 Socio-Economic Scenario in Telangana – Origins of Telangana Agitation – 1969 Agitation for Separate Telangana, Role of Intellectuals, Students and Employees.

Module-II: Formation of Telangana Praja Samithi and Spread of Telangana Movement – All Party Accord – GO 36 – Suppression of 1969 Telangana Movement and its Consequences – The Eight Point and Five-Point Formulas – Implications – Six Point Formula 1973, and its Provisions; Article 371-D, Presidential Order, 1975 Officers Committee Report – GO-610 (1985), its Provisions and Violations Anti-Landlord Struggles in North Telangana – Alienation of Tribal Lands and Adivasi Resistance – Komaram Bheem. Rise of Regional Parties in 1980's and Changes in the Political, Socio-Economic and Cultural fabric of Telangana, Liberalization and Privatization Policies and their consequences – Regional disparities and imbalances – Public awakening and Intellectual reaction against discrimination – formation of Civil Society Organizations Articulation of separate Telangana Identity; Telangana Information Trust – Telangana Aikya Vedika, Telangana Maha Sabha – Warangal Declaration – Role of Osmania and Kakatiya University Students and Others. Formation of Telangana Rashtra Samithi in 2001 TRS in UPA – Girglani Committee – Role of Telangana Political Joint Action Committee –Forms of Protest Meeting – Sri Krishna Committee and its Recommendations, Parliamentary proceedings, Declaration of Telangana State, Andhra Pradesh State Reorganization Act, 2014 – Formation of Telangana State.

Recommended Books:

1. Karen Leonard, *Hyderabad and Hyderabadis*.
2. V.K. Bawa, *The Last Nizam*.
3. Lucien Benichow, *From Autocracy to Integration: Hyderabad, 1038-48*.
4. K.V. Narayan Rao, *Emergence of Andhra Pradesh*.
5. A.V. Ramana Rao, *Economic Development of Andhra Pradesh*, 2 Volumes.
6. Ananda Rao, Thota, *Proceedings of the Telangana University Colleges Teachers Convention*.
7. Ch. Hanumantha Rao, *Regional Imbalances – Telangana*.
8. Gautham Pingle, *Fall and Rise of Telangana*.
9. K. Jayashankar, *Telangana Rashtram – Oka Demand (Telugu)*.

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UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

EXAMINATION NOTICE NO. 04/2021-CSP

DATE: 04/03/2021

(LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS: 24/03/2021) of CIVIL SERVICES EXAMINATION, 2021

(The Commission's Website: www.upsc.gov.in)

IMPORTANT

1. **CANDIDATES TO ENSURE THEIR ELIGIBILITY FOR THE EXAMINATION:** All candidates (male/female/transgender) are requested to carefully read the Rules of Civil Services Examination notified by the Government (Department of Personnel and Training) and this Notice of Examination derived from these Rules. The Candidates applying for the examination should ensure that they fulfill all eligibility conditions for admission to examination. Their admission to all the stages of the examination will be purely **provisional** subject to satisfying the prescribed eligibility conditions. Mere issue of e-Admit Card to the candidate will not imply that his/her candidature has been finally cleared by the Commission. The Commission takes up verification of eligibility conditions with reference to original documents only after the candidate has qualified for Interview/Personality Test.
2. **HOW TO APPLY:**

Candidates are required to apply Online by using the website <https://upsconline.nic.in> Detailed instructions for filling up online applications are available on the above mentioned website. Brief Instructions for filling up the "Online Application Form" given in Appendix-IIA.
- 2.1 Candidate should have details of one Photo ID Card viz. Aadhaar Card/Voter Card/PAN Card/Passport/Driving Licence/Any other Photo ID Card issued by the State/Central Government. The details of this Photo ID Card will have to be provided by the candidate while filling up the online application form. The candidates will have to upload a scanned copy of the Photo ID whose details have been provided in the online application by him/her. This Photo ID Card will be used for all future referencing and the candidate is advised to carry this Photo ID Card while appearing for Examination/Personality Test.
- 2.2 The facility of withdrawal of Application is available for those candidates who do not want to appear for Civil Services (Preliminary) Examination. In this regard, Instructions are mentioned in Appendix IIB of this Examination Notice
3. **LAST DATE FOR RECEIPT OF APPLICATIONS :**

The online Applications can be filled up to 24th March, 2021 till 6:00 PM. The eligible candidates shall be issued an e-Admit Card three weeks before the commencement of the examination. The e-Admit Card will be made available in the UPSC website [<https://upsconline.nic.in>] for downloading by candidates. No Admit Card will be sent by post.
4. **PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS:**

Candidates should note that there will be penalty (negative marking) for wrong answers marked by a candidate in the Objective Type Question Papers.
5. **FACILITATION COUNTER FOR GUIDANCE OF CANDIDATES:**

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Generation and crystallisation of magmas. Crystallisation of albite—anorthite, diopside—anorthite and diopside—wollastonite—silica systems. Bowen's Reaction Principle; Magmatic differentiation and assimilation. Petrogenetic significance of the textures and structures of igneous rocks. Petrography and petrogenesis of granite, syenite, diorite, basic and ultrabasic groups, charnockite, anorthosite and alkaline rocks. Carbonatites. Deccan volcanic province.

Types and agents of metamorphism. Metamorphic grades and zones; Phase rule. Facies of regional and contact metamorphism; ACF and AKF diagrams; Textures and structures of metamorphic rocks. Metamorphism of arenaceous, argillaceous and basic rocks; Minerals assemblages. Retrograde metamorphism; Metasomatism and granitisation, migmatites. Granulite terrains of India.

3. Sedimentary Petrology :

Sediments and Sedimentary rocks: Processes of formation; diagenesis and lithification; Clastic and non-clastic rocks-their classification, petrography and depositional environment; Sedimentary facies and provenance. Sedimentary structures and their significance. Heavy minerals and their significance. Sedimentary basins of India.

4. Economic Geology :

Ore, ore mineral and gangue, tenor of ore. Classification of ore deposits; Processes of formation of mineral deposits; Controls of ore localisation; Ore textures and structures; Metallogenic epochs and provinces; Geology of the important Indian deposits of aluminium, chromium, copper, gold, iron, lead, zinc, manganese, titanium, uranium and thorium and industrial minerals; Deposits of coal and petroleum in India, National Mineral Policy; Conservation and utilization of mineral resources. Marine mineral resources and Law of Sea.

5. Mining Geology :

Methods of prospecting—geological, geophysical, geochemical and geobotanical; Techniques of sampling. Estimation of reserves of ore; Methods of exploration and mining-metallic ores, industrial minerals, marine mineral resources and building stones. Mineral beneficiation and ore dressing.

6. Geochemistry and Environmental Geology :

Cosmic abundance of elements. Composition of the planets and meteorites. Structure and composition of earth and distribution of elements. Trace elements. Elements of crystal chemistry-types of chemical bonds, coordination number. Isomorphism and polymorphism. Elementary thermodynamics.

Natural hazards—floods, mass wasting, coastal hazards, earthquakes and volcanic activity and mitigation; Environmental impact of urbanization, mining, industrial and radioactive waste disposal, use of fertilizers, dumping of mine waste and fly-ash. Pollution of ground and surface water, marine pollution. Environment protection—legislative measures in India; Sea level changes: causes and impact.

HISTORY

PAPER I

1. Sources

Archaeological sources :

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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

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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:

- 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: Shankaracharya 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:

- 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".

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- 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:

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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.

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(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.

LAW

PAPER-I

Constitutional and administrative Law :

1. Constitution and Constitutionalism: The distinctive features of the Constitution.
2. Fundamental Rights—Public interest litigation; Legal Aid; Legal services authority.

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