

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada
University, Aurangabad**

Subject: HiStory & AIC

Entrance Test

PET Syllabus

July 2020-21

Section-A
Research Methodology

- Unit I :** Historiography, Methods and Practice
Meaning and Scope of History
Classification of Sources, Examination of Sources : External, Internal
Criticism, Causation and Historicism.
History and Other Disciplines
Archaeology, Geography, Linguistics, Anthropology, Economics,
Philosophy, Natural Sciences, Literature,
Traditions of Historical Writing:
Ancient : Greco-Roman, Indian, Medieval, Western, Arabic, Indian,
Modern: Positivist
and Annal.
Approaches to Indian History
Orientalist, Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern.
- Unit II :** Historiography : Themes and Debates
Major Theories of History:
Cyclical, Historical Materialist, Structural, World System
Sociological, Post-Modernist, Ecological
Themes in Indian History
Varna, Jati and Janajati
- Unit III :** Economic, Labour and Peasant
Environment
Religion and Culture
Science and Technology
Debate in Indian History
Class/Caste
Feudalism
Feminist Historiography
Eighteenth Century Debat.

Unit IV : Ideas in History
Polity: Monarchy, *Vairajya*, Oligarchy, Tribal State
Rights and Duties of King/Monarch and Subjects
Legitimacy and Succession
Differences in Brahminical, Jain and Buddhist Ideas
Islamic Theory of State
Social Concepts : *Varna*, Caste, Patriarchy, *Ganas*, *Kul*

Unit V : Colonial Rule and New Ideas: Utilitarianism, Positivism
Communalism, Secularism, Socialism, *Sarvodaya*, Nationalism
Reformist Ideas: Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh
Movement, *Singh Sabha*
Anti-Caste Ideas: Ideology of Satyashodhak Samaj, Shri Narayan
Movement, Self-Respect Movement, Ideas of V.R. Shinde and
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

Section-B

Unit I : History of India up to 300 B.C.
Reconstructing Ancient Indian History
Sources : Archaeological, Numismatic, Literary –
Religious and Secular Literature.
Trends in History Writing : Orientalist, Imperialist,
Nationalist and Marxist.
Stone Age Cultures : Tools , Sites and Subsistence Pattern
Paleolithic Culture
Mesolithic Culture
Neolithic Culture
Bronze Age, First Urbanization :
The Harappan civilization: Major Sites:
Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan, Lothal and Dholvira
Town Planning, Social Life, Religious Life and
Economy
Dabate on Harappan Chronology and Ethnic Identities.
Vedic Culture :

Early Vedic Age : Polity, Society, Economy and Religion.

Later Vedic Age : Polity, Society, Economy and Religion.

Janapadas and Mahajanpadas :

Territorial states : Monarchical and Republican

Religious Movements : Jainism and Buddhism, *Ajivikas*

Second Urbanization : Urban Centers , Emergence of New Classes,

Philosophy: Upanishadas and Bhagwat Geeta

Six Schools of Thought.

State, Society And Culture of India, 300 –500 A.D.

Towards Empire :

Origins of Mauryan Rule : Chandragupta Maurya

Emperor Asoka : Kalinga war, Spread of Buddhism, Policy of *Dhamma*,

Rock Edicts and Script.

Mauryan Economy

Administrative Organisation

Mauryan Art : Stupas

Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire

Post Mauryan Developments :

Greek, Saka and Kushan Invasion and Significance of Contacts
between Central Asia and North India.

Kushanas : Religion Art –Architecture, Sculpture, Interaction
with Central and Western Asia : Trade and Trade Routes

State formation in the Deccan : Satavahanas : Political ,

Religious, Economic and Cultural Developments.

Sangam Age : Chiefdoms , Society, Literature, Indo-Roman Trade

Rise of Guptas :

Origin of Guptas : Samudragupta, Chandragupta –II and Others

Society, Religion and Economy

Administration under the Guptas

Art, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and Literature,

Science and Technology.

Disintegration of Gupta Empire

Vakatakas: Cultural contributions

Post -Gupta Developments

Huna Invasions

Institutions:

Social Stratification and Slavery

Status of Women: Family, Marriage and Property Rights

Educational Ideas and Institutions.

Unit II :

History of Medieval India (1200 A.D. to 1700 A.D.)

Agrarian Economy and the state

Agrarian relations, control over land

Pattern of resource use in agrarian product.

Nature and Magnitude of taxation.

Trade and commerce

Inland and Maritime trade

Structure of trade (Internal and Extend)

Arab and European traders, Indian Merchants.

Medium of Exchange, Indigenous methods, Monetary system.

Growth of Cities and Towns.

Industries and Production Technology

Textiles

Agrobased – industries

Metal Technology

Artisans, Mercantile Groups

Their Role in Production.

Interpreting the Eighteenth Century.

Polity in Medieval India (1200A.D. to 1700A.D.)

Primary Sources

Inscriptions

Commentaries on Dharma Shastras

Monuments and Sculptures

Bernier, European Factory records.

Tarik – I - Firozshahi, Fatwa – I – Jahandari, Babarnama, Akbarnama,

Ain – I – Akbari, Muntakhab – ut – Tawarikh, Tuzuk – I- Jahangiri,

Muntakhab- Ul – Lubab.

Selections from peshwa Dafftar

Rajasthani Sources

Bhakti Literature

Trends and Approaches :

Marxist, Colonial, Nationalist.

State: Nature of State.

Theory of Kingship

Problems of Legitimacy,

Pressure Groups

Rulling Classes,

Alliances and conflicts.

System of Government

Institutional Structure.

Central, provincial, Village Administration

Iqta, Amaram, Mansab and Jagir

State and rural Society.

Systemic Crisis and Collapse

Tensions and conflicts inherent in imperial System.

Patterns of resistance.

Collapse of Empire.

Emergence of Regional States.

Society and Culture in Medieval India

Structure of Rural Society

Composition and Stratification of Rural Society.

Village Community: Forms of Dominace.

Resistance and Conflict.

Urban Setting and Structure of Urban Society

Composition

Classes and Communities

Urban – Rural relationships

Urban Life.

Patriarchy, Gender relations

Position of Women

Educational System
Elementes of Conflict and Synthesis in Medieval Indian Society.
Rulling Groups
State and orthodoxy
Religious and Sectarian Communities
Caste Mobilities and Caste Conflict
Evolution of Composite Culture
Religion and Culture
Art and Architecture
Language and Literature
Bhakti and Sufism.

Unit III :

Nineteenth Century India
Review of Historiography and Sources
British Conquest of India
Ideologies of the Raj: Mercantilism, Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism
Policy towards the Indian States before 1857
British Educational Policy
Revenue Settlement and Its Impact
Indian Renaissance and Social Reform Movement
Muslim Response to British Rule: Aligarh Movement, Deoband
School,
Response in Punjab and Bengal
Economic Policy after 1830
Resistance to Colonial Rule: Peasants and Adivasis.
Policies of Lord Ripon and Lord Lytton
History of Indian National Congress
Administration: Police and Army.

Indian Society and Economy under Colonialism
Strategies of Imperial Control
British Government: Provincial and District Administration
Relations with Princely States
India and Its Neighbors
Economy

India in the Imperialist system: Balance of Payments and Drain, Nature and Volume of Drain

Rise of New Industries, Rise of Capitalist Class and Working Class

Agrarian Relations: Regional Diversities, Commercialization and It's Effects, Nature and Extent of Stratification within Peasantry

Society

Social Composition: Colonial Conception of Caste, Tribe and Community

Colonial Interventions and Social Change, Modern Education, Rise of Middle Classes, Reform Movement and Caste Movements

Women: State Policies, Patriarchy, Women's Reforms and Struggle for Gender Equality

Tradition and Modernity.

History of India (1901 – 1947)

India under Curzon

Moderates and Extremists

Govt. of India Act of 1909, Home Rule Movement, Lucknow Pact

Gandhian Vision, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation

Govt. of India Act of 1919 and Swaraj Party

Problem of Communalism, Ali Brothers and Iqbal

Simon Commission and Nehru Report

Peasant Struggles

British and Congress

Non-Congress Parties and Movements

Second World War, Quit India Movement and INA

Communalism and Partition.

Unit IV :

History of the Maratha,(1600 to 1707)

Sources : Indigenous and Foreign, Marathi and Non-Marathi.

Historiography : Grant Duff, Mahatama Phule and Justice M.G.Ranade.

Predecessors of Shivaji: Shahaji Bhosale

Shivaji the Great: His relations with Adilshahi, Mughals and Foreign Powers

Shivaji's Coronation

Shivaji's Administration: Civil, Military and Revenue

Trade Policies

Shivaji's Religious Policy

Theory of State with Special Reference to *Ajnapatra*.

Shivaji's Judicial system: *Majlis* and *Gotsabha*

Sambhaji's Achievements.

Maratha war of Independence: Rajaram and Tarabai.

History of the Marathas, (1707 to 1818)

Consolidation of the Maratha Power : Shahu, Peshwas and Mughals

Nizam of Hyderabad, Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan of Mysore.

Maratha Confederacy : The King and the Peshwas, Bhosles of Nagpur,

Gaikwads of Baroda, Holkars of Indore and Sindias of Gwalior.

Battle of Panipat-1761, Revival of Maratha power, Maratha Relations with East India Company Downfall of Marathas : Causes

Maratha Society : Caste System, *Balutedari*, Slavery, Forced Labour, Religious Beliefs and Position of Women.

Maratha Economy and Architecture : Internal trade, Mint and Currency.

Civil-Military and Religious Architecture.

History of Maharashtra (1901 to 1960)

Evolution of Nationalist Struggle: Moderates, Extremists,

Revolutionaries

Non-Brahmin Movement: Politics of Caste Struggle,

Educational Activities, Peasant Movement

Gandhi Era and Maharashtra, Non-Brahmins and Congress,

Keshavrao Jedhe, Panjabrao Deshmukh

Movement against Untouchability: Movement before Dr.

Ambedkar, Movement under Dr. Ambedkar

People's Struggle in Princely States: Hyderabad, Kolhapur and Aundh

Quit India Movement in Maharashtra

Leftist Movements in Maharashtra

Samyukta Maharashtra Movement.

Socio-Religious Movements in Maharashtra, 1200 to 1700 A.D
Historiography and Approaches to Bhakti Movement :
M.G.Ranade,V.K. Rajwade, Mahatma Phule,Dr. Ambedkar, D.D.
Kosambi, G.B. Sardar, R.C. Dhere, Sadanand More
Conceptual Understanding of Bhakti
Social and Ideological Dynamics and Emergence of Bhakti Movement
Mahanubhav Sect.
Ideology and Spread of *Mahanubhav* Sect
Role in Social Struggle
Contribution to Marathi Language and Literature
Warkari Sect
Ideology of Protest and Literature of *Warkari* Sect: Dnyaneshwar,
Namdeo, Chokha Mela, Eknath, Tukaram
Social Basis of *Warkari* Sect
Women's Consciousness and *Warkari* Sect : Muktabai, Janabai,
Kanhopatra and Bahinabai
Mystical Traditions
Sufi Saints in Maharashtra
Nath Cult
Tantra Cult
Social Order and Bhakti Movement
Datta Cult
Ramdasi Cult
Legacy of Bhakti Movement
Socio-Religious Struggle for Egalitarian Society
Emancipatory Space for women
Maharashtra Dharma and Bhakti Movement.

Unit V : Twentieth Century World (up to the end of World War II)
Legacy of Nineteenth Century
Colonialism, Liberalism, Socialism
World up to 1919 : First World War : Causes, Nature, Peace
Settlement and Consequences.

Bolshevik Revolution : Politics and Economics in the Soviet State.

World Between the World Wars

Working of League of Nations and Collective Security. Great Depression.

Nazism and Fascism.

Freedom Struggle in Asia : India and Southeast Asia

Second World War and New World Order

Republican and Communist Movement in China.

World After The World War II

United Nations, Cold war, Korean Crisis.

Military Alliances and Treaties, Palestine Problem, Non-Alignment.

Khrushchev and Dentente, Nixon Doctrine and Brezhnev Doctrine,

Conflict in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, Sino-Soviet Rift-Rivalry.

Cambodia: Vietnamese Occupation and the UN, Crisis in Afghanistan.

Gorbachev and Fall of East European and Soviet Communism

Women Indian History

Approaches: Understanding women in Indian History, Liberal, Marxist, Psychoanalytical, Socialist, Existential, Radical, Post-modern, Feminist-Black and Anti-caste Feminism.

Sources: Archival – (Government files, official reports, census, private, papers etc.), Non-Archival – (Sacred and non-sacred texts, diaries, epigraphs, memoirs, autobiographies, fiction, songs, folklore, painting, photographs, oral history).

Religion and women: Brahman cal, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Bhakti.

Customary and Legal Status: Ancient Period, Medieval Period, Period, Post- Independence, Tribal Societies. Education and women:

Ancient India, Medieval India, Colonial India, Post- Independence

Women and work: Household, Agriculture, Industry-formal informal Sector, Professions, Property rights.

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