

**Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada  
University, Chhatrapati sambhajinagar**

**SUBJECT: HISTORY & AIC**

**Entrance Test**

**PET SYLLABUS**

**July 2024-25**



1. Historiography, Methods and Practice
2. Historiography : Themes and Debates
3. History of Ideas
4. Socio-religious Movement in Maharashtra
5. History of India up to 300 B.C.
6. State, Society Culture of India, 300-500 A.D
7. Economy in Medieval India (1200A.D. to 1700 A.D.)
8. Polity in Medieval India (1200A.D. to 1700 A.D.)
9. Nineteenth Century India
10. Indian Society and Economy Under Colonialism
11. History of India (1901-1947)
12. History of the Maratha (1600 to 1707)
13. History of Marathas (1707-1818)
14. History of Maharashtra (1901 to 1960)
15. Twentieth Century world (up to the end of World War II)
16. Women in Indian History

**Course No. 01 : 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

**Course No. 02: 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*

Economic, Labour and Peasant

Environment

Religion and Culture

Science and Technology

Debate in Indian History

Class/Caste

Feudalism

Feminist Historiography

Eighteenth Century Debat

**Course No. 03: History of Ideas**

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*

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

**Course No.0 4:**

**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

**Course No. 05 :**

**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: Upnishadas and Bhagwat Geeta

Six Schools of Thought

**Course No 06 :** : **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

**Course No. 07: Economy in Medieval India (1200A.D. to 1700A.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

**Course No. 08 : 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 Daftar

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.

**Course No. 09:       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

**Course No.10**

**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

**Course No. 11: 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

**Course No.12 : 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.

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Maratha war of Independence: Rajaram and Tarabai

**Course No. 13 : 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

**Course No. 14 : 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

**Course No.15 : 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.

**Course No. 16:**

**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: Brahmanical, 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 and informal Sector, Professions, Property rights.



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