

GUJARAT STATE LEVEL ELIGIBILITY TEST

Code No. : 08

HISTORY

SYLLABUS AND SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Note: There will be two question papers, Paper—II and Paper—III. Paper-II shall consist of 50 objective type compulsory questions based on the subject selected by the candidate. Each question will carry 2 marks. Paper-III will consist of 75 objective type compulsory questions from the subject selected by the candidate. Each question will carry 2 marks. All questions of Paper-II and Paper-III will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).

PAPER-II

1. CONCEPTS, IDEAS AND TERMS

Bharatvarsha	Dastur	Turkan-i-Chahlghani
Sabha and Samiti	Mansab (Rank)	Watan
Varnasrama	Deshmukh	Baluta
Purusharthas	Nadu	Iqta
Rina	Pargana	Jizyah
Samskaras	Bengal Vaishnavism	Madadi-maash
Yajna	Alt magha	Amaram
Doctrine of Karma	Shahna-i-Mandi	Raya-Rekho
Dandaniti/Arthasastra	Mercantilism	Jangama
Saptanga	Economic Nationalism	Dyarchy
Dharmavijaya	Indian Renaissance	Federalism
Stupa/Chaitya	Economic Drain	Utilitarianism
Nagara/Dravida/Vesara	Colonialism	Filtration Theory
Bodhisattva/Tirthankara	Paramountcy	Forward Policy
Alvars/Nayanars	Kara/Vishti	Doctrine of Lapse
Sreni	Stridhana	Satyagraha
Chauth	Memorial stones	Swadeshi
Hundi (Bills of Exchange)	Agraharas	Revivalism
Sarraf	Khilafat	Communalism
Polygars	Sulh-i-kul	Orientalism
Jagir	Maharashtra-dharma	De-industrialisation
Subsidiary Alliance	Evangelicalism	Bhudan
Panchsheel		
Hindu Code Bill		

2. ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Sources :

Archaeological Sources Exploration, excavation epigraphy, numismatics, monuments
Literary Sources Indigenous : Primary and Secondary—problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. Foreign accounts : Greek. Chinese and Arab writers.

Pre-history and Proto-history

Man and Environment—geographical factors. Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic): Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic). Indus Valley Civilization—origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance. Iron age; Second urbanisation.

Vedic Period

Migrations and settlements; dating the Vedic. literary and archaeological evidences, evolution of social and political Institutions: religious and philosophical Ideas, rituals and practices.

Period of Mahajanapadas

Formation of States (Mahajanapadas); Republics and Monarchies; rise of urban centres; trade routes; economic growth; Introduction of coinage; pread of Jainism and Buddhism; rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their Impact.

Mauryan Empire

Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta. Kautilya and Arthashastra; Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts. Administration; economy; architecture and sculpture; **external contacts**. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas. Western Kshatrapas)

Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage. development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

Early state and society—in Eastern India, Deccan and South India

Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age. Administration; economy, land grants, coinage, trade guilds and urban centres. Buddhist centres, Sangam literature and culture; art and architecture.

Imperial Guptas and Regional States of India

Guptas and Vakatakas, Harsha, Administration, economic conditions, coinage of the Guptas, land grants, decline of urban centres, Indian feudalism, caste system, position of women, education and educational Institutions—Nalanda, Vikramshilla and Vallabhi. contact with neighbouring countries—Central Asia, South-East Asia and China, Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture.

The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami— Administration, trade guilds, Sanskrit literature and growth of regional languages and scripts; growth, of Vaishnava and Saiva religions, Tamil Bhakti Movement. Shankaracharya—Vedanta; Institutions of temple and temple architecture.

Varmanas of Kamrup; Palas and Senas, Rashtrakutas. Pratiharas, Kalachuri-Chedls;

Paramaras; Chalukyas of Gujarat; Arab contacts—Ghaznavi Conquest Alberuni.

The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Cheras, Hoysalas, Pandyas—Administration and local Government, growth of art and architecture, religious sects. Institution of temple and Mathas, Agraharas. education and literature, economy and society, contact with Sri Lanka and South-East Asia.

3. MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Sources

Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments.

Chronicles.

Literary sources—Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Archival materials.

Foreign travellers' accounts.

Political Developments

The Sultanate—the Ghoriids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughluqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire—Babur, Humayun and the Suris: expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

Decline of the Mughal empire—political, administrative and economic causes.

Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire. The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis—rise, expansion and disintegration. The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Maratha Confederacy—causes of decline.

Administration

Administration under the Sultanate—civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military.

Sher Shah's administrative reforms; Mughal administration—land revenue and other sources of income; Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

Administrative system in the Deccan—the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas.

Economic Aspects

Agricultural production—village economy; peasantry. Urban centres and population.

Industries—cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro-based industries. organisation, karkhanas, technology.

Trade and commerce—State policies, internal and external trade;

European trade, trade centres and ports, transport and communication.

Financing trade, commerce and industries; Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance.

Currency.

Socio-religious Movements

The Sufis—their orders, beliefs and practices, the leading Sufi saints. Bhakti cult—Shaivism and its branches : Vaishnavism and its branches. The Saints of the medieval period—north and south—their impact on socio-political and religious life.

The Sikh movement—Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa.

Society

Classification—ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes. Rural society—petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non-cultivating classes, artisans.

Position of women.

Cultural Life

System of Educational and Its motivations.

Literature—Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Fine Arts—major schools of painting; music.

Architectural developments of the North and South India: Indo-Islamic architecture.

4. MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Sources and Historiography :

Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers.

Oral evidence, creative literature and painting.

Concerns in Modern Indian Historiography—Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern.

Rise of British Power

European traders In India In the 17th and 18th centuries—Portuguese.

Dutch. French and the British.

The establishment and expansion of British dominion In India.

British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian

Powers—Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.

Administration of the Company and Crown

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773-1853, Paramountcy. Civil Service. Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown.

Local Self-Government

Constitutional changes, 1909-1935.

Economic History

Changing composition, volume and direction of trade; The Tribute?.

Expansion and commercialisation of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.

Decline of Industries—changing socio-economic conditions of artisans:

De-urbanisation.

British Industrial Policy; major modern Industries; nature of factory legislation; labour and trade union movements.

Monetary policy; banking, currency and exchange. Railways and Road Transport.

Growth of new urban centres: new features of town planning and architecture.

Famines and epidemics and the government policy.

Economic Thought—English utilitarians: Indian economic historians: the Drain theory.

Indian Society in Transition

Contact with Christianity—the Missions; critique of Indian social and economic practices and religious beliefs; educational and other activities.

The New Education—government policy: levels and contents: English

language; modern science; Indian initiatives in education.
 Raja Ram Mohan Roy; socio-religious reforms: emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility.
 Women's Question—Nationalist Discourse: Women's Organisations;
 British legislation concerning women; Constitutional position.
 The Printing Press—journalistic activity and the public opinion.
 Modernisation of Indian languages and literary forms—reorientation in painting, music and performing arts.

National Movement

Rise of Indian nationalism, social and economic bases of nationalism.
 Revolt of 1857 and different social classes.
 Tribal and peasant movements.
 Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress. 1885- 1920.
 Trends In Swadeshi movement.
 Ideologies and programmes of Indian revolutionaries In India and abroad.
 Gandhian Mass Movements.
 Ideology and programme of the Justice Party.
 Left Wing Politics. • Movement of the Depressed classes.
 Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan.
 Towards Independence and Partition.

India after Independence (1947-1964)

Rehabilitation after Partition.
 Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question.
 The making of the Indian Constitution.
 The structure of Bureaucracy and the Police.
 The demographic trends.
 Economic policies and the planning process.
 Linguistic reorganisation of States.
 Foreign policy initiatives.

World History : Concepts, Ideas and Terms

Pre-history	Humanism
Burial Practices	Enlightened Despotism
Mother-Goddess	Divine Right
Law codes	Supremacy of Church
Athenian	Holy Roman Empire
Imperial Rome	Social Contract and General Will
Slavery	Nation States
Aristocracy	Renaissance
Confucianism	Reformation
Manorial system	Darwinism
Black Death	Great Depression (1929)
Feudalism	Feminism
Non-alignment	Parliamentary
Democracy	

Nazism
Commonwealth
Imperialism
Socialism
Balance of Power
Apartheid
Rights of Man
Cold War
Post-modernism

Research *in History*

Scope and value of History
Objectivity and Bias In History
History and Its auxiliary sciences
Area of research—proposed
Sources—Primary/secondary In the proposed area of research
Modern Historical Writing in the researcher's area of research

PAPER-III (A)

CORE GROUP

Unit—I

From the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mahajanapadas Age, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization. Vedic culture—Early and Late—Geography : Social and Political institutions. Economic conditions. Religious and Philosophical ideas. Mahajanapadas. Republics, Economic growth—Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism—Rise of Magadha—Macedonian Invasion and Its effects.

Unit—II

History of India from 4th century BC to 3rd century AD Foundation of the Mauryan Empire—Chandragupta, Asoka and his Dharma. Mauryan administration. Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of **the** Mauryan empire. Sangam Age
Sungas. Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society. economy, trade and commerce, culture—Art and Architecture, Literature.

Unit—III

India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD Gupta—Vakataka Age—Harsha-Pallavas—Early Chalukyas—Rashtrakutas-Cholas-Pratiharas-Palas—A brief survey of the history of the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans—Administration. Feudalism, Society, Position of Women. Educational centres. Economy. Religious trends, styles of temple architecture, art. Literature, An outline of scientific and technological developments. India's contacts with the outside world.

Unit—IV

India from 1206 to 1526

Expansion and Consolidation—The Ghorids. The Turks, **The** Khaljis, The Tughlaqs, The

Sayyids and the Lodis. Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdoms.

State and Religion—Concept of sovereignty. Religious movements and Sufism. Economic Aspects—Urban Centres, Industries, Trade and Commerce, Land Revenue and Prices. Mongol problem and Its impact. Administrative structure Art, Architecture and Literature. Sources—Archaeological. Persian and non-Persian literature. Foreign travellers account.

Unit—V

India from 1526 onward

Sources of Mughal period.

Mughal Expansion and Consolidation—Babur's establishment of Mughal rule in India; Humayun and Surs; Akbar, Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. Mughal relations with the nobility and the Rajputs. Jahangir—the period of stability and expansion 1611-1621; the period of crises 1622-1627—The Nurjahan Junta.

Decline of Mughal Empire : Political, administrative and economic causes. The Maratha Movement, the foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji its expansion and administration, Maratha Confederacy and causes of decline. Administration : Sher Shah's administrative reforms, Mughal administration. land revenue and other sources of Income, Mansabdari and Jagirdari.

Unit—VI

Socio-economic and cultural life under the Mughals

Village society and economy

Art, architecture and literature

Trade and Commerce

Religious policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb

Urban centers and Industries

Currency

Position of women

Unit—VII

Foundation of the British Rule

Rise of European powers—Expansion and Consolidation of the British rule.

British relations with major Indian powers—Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and Sikhs.

Administration under the East India Company and Crown, Paramountacy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and Army.

Local Self-government. Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935.

Unit—VIII

Economic and Social Policies

Agrarian policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights. Famine policy. Rural indebtedness.

Policy towards trade and Industries, Condition of Labour, Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation, Banking, Transport, Drain Theory. Indian Society in transition. Christian missions, Socio-religious reform movements. Status of women.

New educational policy, English language. Modern sciences. Press, Indian languages and literature.

Unit—IX

National Movement and Post-Independent India

Rise of nationalism. Revolt of 1857, Tribal and Peasant Movements, Ideologies and Programmes of Indian National Congress. Swadeshi Movement, Indian Revolutionary Movement in India and Abroad. Gandhian Mass Movements. Ideologies and Programmes of the Justice Party;

Left wing politics, Movement of the depressed classes. Genesis of Pakistan, India towards Independence, and Partition. India after Independence, Rehabilitation after partition. Integration of Indian States, the Kashmir Question.

Making of the Indian Constitution. Structure of Bureaucracy and the police, Economic policies and the planning process. Linguistic reorganisation of the States, foreign policy initiatives.

Unit—X (A)

World History—Concepts. Ideas and Terms

Renaissance, Reformation

Enlightenment, Rights of Man

Apartheid

Imperialism

Socialism

Nazism

Parliamentary Democracy

Commonwealth

Efforts at World Peace, Cold War

Post-modernism

Unit—X (B)

Research in History

Scope and Importance of History

Objectivity and Bias In History

Causation In History

History and its auxiliary sciences

Significance of Regional History

Recent trends of Indian History

Research Methodology

Area of Proposed Research

Sources—Primary/Secondary In the Proposed area of Research.

Recent Historical writings In the Proposed area of research.

PAPER-III (B)

[ELECTIVE/OPTIONAL]

Elective—I : Ancient Indian History

Stone-Age Cultures of India

Origin, date, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.
Evolution of social and political Institutions In the Vedic period ,1
Economic and religious developments In 6th century BC
Sources of Mauryan history—Megasthenes, Kautilya, Asokan edicts and Simhalese chronicles
Economy and trade during 2nd century BC—3rd century AD—Schools of art—
Development of Stupa and Chaitya architecture Assessment of the Gupta Age
Ancient Indian Republics—History of Local Self-government In India Indian feudalism
Indian contacts with the outside world In the ancient period Contribution of Sankara and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy

Elective—II : Medieval Indian History

Sources on Medieval Indian History
North-West frontier and Deccan Policy of the Mughals
Society and Economy during Medieval period
Religion, Art, Architecture and Literature during Medieval period
Urban Economy, Trade and Commerce during Medieval period
Legacy of the Mughals
18th Century Debate
Significance of Regional History

Elective—III : Modern Indian History

The Establishment and Expansion of the British Dominion in India Constitutional Development from 1858 to 1935 The British Agrarian Policies The Relief Measures adopted by the British Education and Social Reforms Under the British Socio-Religious Reform Movements in the 19th century Rise of Nationalism and the Indian National Congress The Gandhian Era
Towards Independence and Partition The Making of the Indian Constitution and its working