

Faculty of Social Sciences

M.A. (History)

The M.A. admission test paper was prepared on the basis of our B.A. (Final) Syllabi.

1. Sources of History Archaeological and Literary
2. The Stone Age : Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures.
3. Chalcolithic cultures : The first use of metal by human
4. Indus Valley Civilisation.
5. Megalithic cultures : Pastoral and Farming communities outside the Indus Valley Civilisation
6. Vedic Period
7. Mahajanapada Period: The rise of Magadh
8. Buddhism and Jainism.
9. Mauryan Empire
10. Post Mauryan Period : Indo-Greeks, Indo-Parthians, Sakas and Kushanas
11. State formation in South India : Kharvela; Satvahana; The Sangam Age.
12. Gupta Period
13. Schools of temple architecture : Nagara, Dravida and Vesara
14. Post-Gupta period : Harshavardhana
15. Indian Feudalism : Its main characteristics; feudalism debate
16. Regional Kingdoms : Chalukyas of Badami, Pala, Pratihars, Rashtrakuta, Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas etc, their art and architecture
17. Arab conquest of Sindh
18. Origin and the rise of Rajputs
19. Cultural traditions in India : Schools of philosophy; Bhakti movement and Sufism
20. Ghorilan conquests : factors behind its success; its economic, social and cultural consequences.
21. Foundation of Delhi Sultanate: Political economic and administrative policies of Sultans of Delhi; art and architecture
22. Rise of provincial dynastics: Sharqis of Jaunpur; Ahom Kingdom of Assam; Kashmir; Gujarat; Malwa etc; their art and architecture
23. The Bahmani Kingdom and Vijaynagar Empire
24. Babar and Humayun; Establishment of Mughal Empire in India
25. The Sur Empire (Sher Shah Suri)
26. Akbar to Aurangzeb: Major conquests; Political, economic, religious policies; art and architecture; science and technology
27. Mansabdari and Jagirdari system
28. Aurangzeb's Deccan Policy.
29. Shivaji and the establishment of the Maratha Power; Political, administrative and economic policies of the Marathas under the Peshwas
30. Evolution of Sikh community and the Khalsa Panthn
31. Factors behind the decline of Mughal Empire; the later Mughals and the successor states (Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad).

32. The Eighteenth Century debate
33. Arrival of European companies in India : Portuguese; Dutch; English; French; the Carnatic Wars
34. Mysore: Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan; Anglo-Mysore Wars
35. Establishment of British power in India : Anglo-Maratha Wars: Anglo-Sikh Wars; Battle of Plassey and Buxar etc; the policies Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse etc.
36. Constitutional development in India (1773-1947): The Regulating Acts, Charter Acts and Government of India Acts.
37. Land Revenue settlement: Permanent (Zamindari); Ryotwari; Mahalwari.
38. Industrialization and De-Industrialization in India during colonial period; Drain of wealth
39. Economic transformation of India: Railways; communication network; commercialization of agriculture.
40. Education during colonial period : Orientalist – Anglieist debate
41. The rise of press (English and Vernacular)
42. Tribal and Peasant revolts in the 18th and 19th centuries
43. Socio-Religious reform movements of 19th century
44. The Revolt of 1857.
45. Formation of Indian National Congress : Moderates and Extremists; Swadeshi movement (1905).
46. Gandhian phase of Indian National Movement: Gandhian ideas and philosophy; his early movements in India (Champaran; Ahmedabad and Kheda); Rowlatt Satyagrah; Khilafat Movement; Non-cooperation to the Quit India Movement
47. Simon Commission, Nehru Report (1928) and the Round Table Conferences
48. The Communal Award and the Poona Pact (1932)
49. Nationalism and Peasant movements, working class movements, lower-caste movements; Indian youths and students in Indian politics.
50. The Revolutionaries: Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra, Outside India.
51. The elections of 1937 and the formation of Congress ministries.
52. August Offer (1940); Cripps Mission (1942); Wavell Plan (1945 and Cabinet Mission Plan (1946).
53. S.C. Bose and the Indian National Army; RIN Mutiny (1946).
54. Communalism and the politics of partition: The Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha
55. Mountbatten Plan: Partition and Independence of India.
56. European Renaissance and Reformation.
57. Major ideas of Enlightenment: Emmanuel Kant and J.J. Rousseau
58. American War of Independence and the French Revolution.
59. Rise of Socialist Ideas: Karl Marx.
60. Industrial Revolution: Causes and impact.
61. Rise of nationalism in Europe : Unification of Germany and Italy.
62. The First World War (1914-18), Russian Revolution (1917)
63. The Economic Depression and the Second World War (1939-45).