

INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH
35, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi – 110001

ICHR-JRF ONLINE STAGE I EXAMINATION SYLLABUS

Unit- I: Ancient Indian History

(From Earliest time up to 2nd Century)

1. India: Geography, physical features, environment, flora-fauna, concept of

Bharatvarsha and Vrihadbharata (Greater India).

Sources of ancient Indian history- literary sources, archaeological sources, inscriptions, coins, Monuments and sculptures, foreign travellers' accounts, ancient Indian historians and great personalities.

Archaeology: Definition, excavation and survey methods, preservation of antiquities,

2.

3.4. Pre-history of India: Origin and evolution of human being, Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic Age.

5. Chalcolithic culture: Ahara, Kayatha, Malwa, Jorwe.

6. Saraswati-Indus civilization: Origin, urbanization, extent and decline, dating, economy, society, script, town planning, art and architecture and religion.

7. Megalithic age: Origin, extent, Potteries, Social life; Iron in India.

8. Vedic culture: Literature, political, economic and social life, religion and philosophy.

9. Shramana Traditions: Buddha, Jaina, Ajivaka, Tapas and Gairika- literature, origin and evolution, religious and social life, art and architecture.

10. Political and cultural history of North India: Second urbanization in India (6th Century BC),

Mahajanapadas and Ganarajyas, rise of Magadha, Haryankas, Shishunagas, Nandas,

Mauryan Empire, Shungas-Kanvas, Andhra-Satavahanas, Chedis, Indo-Greeks, ShakaKshatrapas, Pahlavas, Kushanas, Vakataka Dynasty, Gupta empire, Toramana Huna,

Unit- II: Medieval Indian History

1. Sources of Medieval Indian History: Literary Sources- Persian, Sanskrit, Regional Languages & Foreign Travellers' Accounts; Archaeological Sources- Archaeological, Epigraphic & Numismatic; and Historiographical developments.
2. Historical Geography of Medieval India.
3. Indian resistance against Arab and Turkish Invasions (712-1192 AD).
4. The Ahom Kingdom
5. Delhi Sultanate – Polity, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Architecture, Science & Technology.
6. Regional Powers – Gujarat, Jaunpur and Bengal.
7. Kakatiyas; Hoyaslas; Yadavas; Cholas and Pandyas – Polity, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Architecture, Science & Technology.
8. Vijayanagara Empire – Polity, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Architecture, Science & Technology; and Nayakas.
9. The Bahamani and Deccan Sultanates (Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar) – Rise, Expansion and Decline; the Gond Kingdom.
10. Mughal Rule – Polity, Administration, Economy, Visual and Performing Art, Architecture and Literature, Society and Education; Sher Shah Sur – Innovations & Administrative Reforms.
11. Rise of the Marathas & the foundation of Swaraj by Chhatrapati Shivaji, expansion of Maratha Power, Maratha Administration.
12. Rural Society & Economy, Peasantry, Agricultural Productions & Cottage Industries.
13. Urban Economy: Trade, Commerce, Craft, Merchants & Banking Systems.
14. Development of Literature, Music, Art, Architecture, Education and Science & Technology.
15. Consciousness – Religio-Philosophical movements – Dvaita, Advaita, Visishtadvaita, Suddhadvaita; Bhakti, Sufi and Sikh.
16. Hindu Resistance to Muslim Domination with special reference to Rajputs, Marathas, Jats, Bundelas & Sikhs.
17. Research Methodology, research aptitude and computer applications.

Unit-III: Modern Indian History:

1. Sources of Modern Indian History and Historiographical developments.
2. Advent of European Powers in India: Cultural and economic bases of colonialism.
3. East India Company & Consolidation of the British power.
4. Institutional Changes during the colonial times (Revenue; Education: Idea, content and vision; Judiciary; Army; Bureaucracy; Police).
5. Resistance with special reference to Peasants & Tribal Protests during the company and the British Raj.
6. The first was of Independence 1857: its impact and geographical extent.

7. Socio-Religious reform movements: Reforms breaking away from the traditions and reforms in defence of the traditions.
8. Shift of Mercantilism to capitalism and Rise of Swadeshi.
9. Concept of Nation and Nationalism in India and its new features in later 19th Century.
10. Nationalist activities – 1858-1920, (i) Revolutionary movement in India and abroad.
(ii) Constitutional agitation by Indian National Congress and the Swadeshi Movement, Reactions to colonial milieu: Tilak's idea of 'Swaraj' and Sri Aurobindo's Political Philosophy, Early Gandhian Movements.
11. Nationalist Activities 1920-1947
 - (i) Gandhian Movements
 - (ii) Revolutionary activities in India and abroad.
 - (iii) Peasants, tribal and trade Union Movements.
 - (iv) Political philosophy of the communists in context to the Indian National Movement.
 - (v) Fallout with the congress and Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose, INA and the impact of the trial of INA on Indian National Movement.
12. Philosophy and vision of – Periyar, Narayan Guru, Rabindra Nath Tagore, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Madan Mohan Malaviya, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, Sir Saiyyad Ahmad Khan, Hanuman Prasad Poddar, Subramania Bharati, Acharya Vinoba Bhave, Manabendra Nath Roy, CB Ramaswami Aiyar.
13. Contribution of Women in the Indian National Movement.
14. Research Methodology, research aptitude and computer applications.