

**Syllabus for the post of Assistant Professor- History,  
Maharashtra Education Services, Group - A  
(Collegiate Branch)**

Steps of Exam: Written Exam - 200 Marks

Interview - 50 Marks

**Level:** - Degree

**No. of Questions:** - 100

**Medium:** English & Marathi

**No. of Marks:** - 200

**Nature of Paper** - Objective Type

**Duration:** - 1 hour

**Final merit list will be prepared by considering the marks obtained in Written test & Interview.**

**SYLLABUS  
PART-A**

<b>1</b>	<p><b>From the Indus Valley Civilization to the Mahajanapadas</b></p> <p>Age, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.</p> <p>Vedic culture-Early and Late-Geography : Social and Political institutions, Economic conditions, Religious and Philosophical ideas.</p> <p>Mahajanapadas, Republics, Economic growth-Emergence of Jainism and Buddhism-Rise of Magadha-Macedonian invasion and its effects.</p>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>History of India from 4th century BC to 3rd century AD</b></p> <p>Foundation of the Mauryan Empire-Chandragupta, Ashoka and his Dharma. Mauryan administration, Economy, Art and Architecture, Disintegration of the Mauryan empire.</p> <p>Sangam Age.</p> <p>Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas : Administration, religion, society, economy, trade and commerce, culture-Art and Architecture, Literature.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>India from the 4th century AD to 12th century AD</b></p> <p>Gupta-Vakataka age-Harsh Pallavas-Early. Chalukyas-Rashtrakutas.</p> <p>Cholas-Pratiharas Palas-A brief survey of the history of the Paramaras, Kalachuris, Gahadavalas and Chauhans-Administration.</p> <p>Feudalism, Society, Position of Women, Educational centres, Economy.</p> <p>Religious trends, styles of temple architecture, art, Literature, An outline of scientific and technological developments.</p> <p>Indias contacts with the outside world.</p>

4	<p><b>India from 1206 to 1526</b></p> <p>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.</p>
5	<p><b>India from 1526 onward</b></p> <p>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.</p>
6	<p><b>Socio-economic and cultural life under the Mughals</b></p> <p>Village society and economy. Art, architecture and literature. Trade and Commerce. Religious policy from Akbar to Aurangzeb. Urban centres and Industries. Currency. Position of women.</p>

7	<p><b>Foundation of the British Rule</b></p> <p>Rise of European powers-Expansion and Consolidation of the British rule.</p> <p>British relations with major Indian powers-Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore.</p> <p>Marathas and Sikhs.</p> <p>Administration under the East India Company and Crown. Paramountacy Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and Army.</p> <p>Local Self government, Constitutional Development from 1909 to 1935.SET (History) / 11</p>
8	<p><b>Economic and Social Policies</b></p> <p>Agrarian policy of the British, Land Revenue, Agriculture and Land Rights. Famine policy, Rural indebtedness.</p> <p>Policy towards trade and industries. Condition of Labour, Trade Union Movements, Factory Legislation. Banking, Transport, Drain Theory.</p> <p>Indian Society in transition. Christian missions, Socio-religious reform movements, Status of women.</p> <p>New educational policy, English language, Modern sciences, Press, Indian languages and literature.</p>
9	<p><b>National Movement and Post-Independent India</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>India after independence, Rehabilitation after partition, Integration of Indian States, the Kashmir Question.</p> <p>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.</p>

<p><b>10 (A)</b></p>	<p><b>World History-Concepts, Ideas and Terms</b></p> <p>Renaissance, Reformation</p> <p>Enlightenment, Rights of Man</p> <p>Apartheid</p> <p>Imperialism</p> <p>Socialism</p> <p>Nazism</p> <p>Parliamentary Democracy</p> <p>Commonwealth</p> <p>Efforts at World Peace, Cold War</p> <p>Post-modernism.</p>
<p><b>10 (B)</b></p>	<p><b>Research in History</b></p> <p>Scope and Importance of History</p> <p>Objectivity and Bias in History</p> <p>Cousation in History SET (History) / 12</p> <p>History and its auxiliary sciences</p> <p>Significance of Regional History</p> <p>Recent trends of Indian History</p> <p>Research Methodology</p> <p>Area of Proposed Research</p> <p>Sources-Primary/Secondary in the Proposed area of Research.</p> <p>Recent Historical writings in the Proposed area of research.</p>
<p><b>PART-B</b></p>	
<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Ancient Indian History</b></p> <p>Stone-Age Cultures of India.</p> <p>Origin, date, extent and characteristics of the Indus Valley Civilization.</p> <p>Evolution of social and political institutions in the Vedic period.</p> <p>Economic and religious developments in 6th century BC.</p>

	<p>Sources of Mauryan history-Megasthenes, Kautilya, Asokan edicts and Simhalese Chronieles.</p> <p>Economy and trade during 2nd century BC-3rd century AD-Schools of art-Development of Stupa and Chaitya architecture.</p> <p>Assessment of the Gupta Age.</p> <p>Ancient Indian Republics-History of Local Self-government in India.</p> <p>Indian feudalism.</p> <p>Indian contacts with the outside world in the ancient period.</p> <p>Contribution of Sankara and Ramanuja to religion and philosophy.</p>
<b>2</b>	<p><b>Medieval Indian History</b></p> <p>Sources on Medieval Indian History.</p> <p>North-West frontier and Deccan Policy of the Mughals.</p> <p>Society and Economy during Medieval period.</p> <p>Religion, Art, Architecture and Literature during Medieval period.</p> <p>Urban Economy, Trade and Commerce during Medieval period.</p> <p>Legacy of the Mughals.</p> <p>18th Century Debate.</p> <p>Significance of Regional History.</p>
<b>3</b>	<p><b>Modern Indian History</b></p> <p>The Establishment and Expansion of the British Dominion in India.</p> <p>Constitutional Development from 1858 to 1935.</p> <p>The British Agrarian Policies.</p> <p>The Relief Measures adopted by the British.</p> <p>Education and Social Reforms Under the British.</p> <p>Socio-religious Reforms Movements in the 19th century.</p> <p>Rise of Nationalism and the Indian National Congress.</p> <p>The Gandhian Era.</p> <p>Towards Independence and Partition.</p> <p>The Making of the Indian Constitution and its working</p>

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