

**6. Political History:**

- a) Definition, Methodology, Conceptual structure and focus
- b) Tradition of Political History- Rankean Tradition
- c) Political History in India

**7. Social History:**

- a) Definition, Origins, Methodology, Focus/ Themes: labour, caste, community, gender, family, race, religion, crime, food etc, Interdisciplinary nature of social History
- b) Tradition/s of Social History: the British, The German , the French , USA traditions
- c) Practice of Social History in India

**8. Economic History:**

- a) Definition and Origin, Methodology, quantitative approach, Themes (Agriculture, Finance, Trade, Commercialization, urbanization, Industrialization, labour, Capitalism, colonialism etc),
- b) Practices of Economic in India

**9. Cultural History:**

- a) Definition, Origin, Methodology, Language (Linguistic turn), Symbol, Representation, Signs, Code, Meaning
- b) Focus/ Themes: Identity, Gender, race, sexuality, Power relations, Ideology, Arts, Intellectual domains.
- c) Practices of Cultural history in India today

**10. Local History:**

- a) Definition and Origin, structure, Methodology
- b) Focus (Themes in Local History)
- c) Practices/ recent trends of Local History/ local historical research in India

**6. Defining medieval India**

**7. Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**

- a) Persian sources
- b) Regional language sources
- c) Foreign sources: Travellers' accounts, European records

**8. The state in medieval India: perceptions and practice**

- a) Modern theories of the medieval state: Theocracy, Feudal, Segmentary, Patrimonial-Bureaucratic
- b) Medieval Theories of the State: Farabi, Ghazzali, Shukracharya, Barani, Abul Fazl, Ramachandrapant Amatya
- c) State formation in peninsular India – Chola, Bahamani, Vijayanagar

**9. Administrative Systems**

- a) Central and Provincial
- b) Mansabdari
- c) Agrarian systems

**10. Society and Economy in Medieval India**

- a) Social mobility and Stratification; the emergence of new classes: Administration, agrarian, mercantile
- b) Religion and social change – Bhakti and Sufi
- c) Trade – internal and external
- d) Impact of the arrival of the Europeans

**6. Administration of Justice**

- a) Sources of law
- b) Judicial structure – central, provincial
- c) Judicial institutions – political, traditional
- d) Crime and punishment – police

**7. Defining socio-economic history**

**8. Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**

- a) Literary
- b) Foreign
- c) Archival
- d) Miscellaneous

**9. Social institutions**

- a) Village community
- b) Social stratification and mobility
- c) Caste and community
- d) Marriage and family
- e) Fares and festivals
- f) Education

**10. Agrarian System**

- a) Types of land
- b) Assessment of land
- c) Methods of land revenue collection

**11. Trade, Industries and handicraft**

- a) Centres of trade
- b) Trade routes
- c) Major and minor industries
- d) Types of coins
- e) Banking houses

6. Technological developments in Early India: Metallurgy, Architecture, Craft
7. Technology in Medieval India: Agriculture, Textile, Metallurgy, Irrigation
8. The technology of Weaving, Dying, Paper making
9. Indian Science and Technology: Post-Independence Developments
  - Atomic energy BARC
  - Developments in Agriculture – Green Revolution, PUSA Institute
  - Hydro-electric power projects
  - The science and space program
  - The Konkan Railway