

INDIAN MAN HISTORY : CODE NO. (08)**Section-A**

1. Prehistoric cultures in India
2. Indus Civilization. Origins. The Mature Phase; extent, society, economy and culture. Contacts with other cultures. Problems of decline.
3. Geographical distribution and characteristics of pastoral and farming communities outside the Indus region, from the neolithic to early iron phases.
4. Vedic society. The Vedic texts; change from Rigvedic to later Vedic phases. Religion ; Upanishadic thought. Political and social organisation; evolution of monarchy and varna system.
5. State formation and urbanization, from the mahajanapadas to the Nandas. Jainism and Buddhism. Factors for the spread of Buddhism.
6. The Mauryan Empire. Chandragupta; Megasthenes. Asoka and his inscriptions; his dhamma, administration, culture and art. The Arthashastra.
7. Post-Mauryan India, BC 200- AD 300. Society: Evolution of jatis. The Satavahanas and state formation in Peninsula. Sangam texts and society. Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Parthians, Kushanas; Kanishka. Contacts with the outside world. Religion : Saivism, Bhagavatism, Hinayana and Mahayana Buddhism; Jainism; Culture and art.
8. The Guptas and their successors (to c. 750 AD). Changes in political organisation of empire. Economy and society. Literature and science. Arts.

Section-B

9. Early Medieval India. Major dynasties; the Chola Empire. Agrarian and political structures. The Rajaputras. Extent of social mobility. Position of women. The Arabs in Sind and the Ghaznavides.
10. Cultural trends, 750-1200, Religious conditions : importance of temples and monastic institutions; Sankaracharya; Islam; Sufism. Literature and Science. Alberuni's "India". Art and architecture.
- 11-12. Thirteenth and fourteenth Centuries: Ghorian invasions causes and consequences. Delhi Sultante under the "Slave" Rulers. Alauddin Khalji : Conquests; administrative, agrarian and economic measures. Muhammad Tughlug's innovations. Firuz Tughluq and the decline of the Delhi Sultante. Growth of commerce and urbanization. Mystic movements in Hinduism and Islam. Literature. Architecture, Technological changes.
13. The fifteenth and early 16th Century : major Provincial dynasties; Vijaya-nagara Empire. The Lodis, First phase of the Mughal Empire: Babur, Humayun. The Sur empire and administration. The Portuguese.

Monotheistic movements: Kabir, Guru Nanak and Sikhism; Bhakti. Growth of regional literatures. Art and Culture.

- 14-15. The Mughal Empire , 1556-1707. Akbar: conquests, administrative measures, **jagir** and **mansab** system ; policy of **sulh-i-kul**. **Jahangir**, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb : expansion in the Deccan; religious policies, Shivaji.

Culture: Persian and regional literatures, religious thought: Abul Fazl; Maharashtra dharma. Painting. Architecture.

Economy: conditions of peasants and artisans, growth in trade; commerce with Europe. Social stratification and status of women.

16. Decline of Mughal Empire, 1707-61. Causes behind decline. Maratha power under the Peshwas. Regional states. The Afghans. Major elements of composite culture. Sawai Jai Singh, astronomer. Rise of Urdu language.

Section-C

17. British expansion : The Carnatic Wars, Conquest of Bengal. Mysore and its resistance to British expansion: The three Anglo-Maratha Wars. Early structure of British Raj: Regulating and Pitt's India Acts.
18. Economic Impact of the British Raj : Drain of Wealth (Tribute); land revenue settlements (zamindari, ryotwari, mahalwari); Deindustrialisation; Railways and commercialisation of agriculture; Growth of landless labour.
19. Cultural Encounter and Social Changes : Introduction of western education and modern ideas. Indian Renaissance, social and religious reforms movements; growth of Indian middle class; The press and its impact: rise of modern literature in Indian languages. Social reforms measures before 1857.
20. Resistance to British rule : Early uprisings; The 1857 Revolt—causes, nature, course and consequences.
21. Indian Freedom struggle—the first phase: Growth of national consciousness; Formation of Associations; Establishment of the Indian National Congress and its Moderate phase;—Economic Nationalism; Swadeshi Movement; The growth of “Extremism” and the 1907 split in Congress; The Act of 1909—the policy of Divide and Rule; Congress-League Pact of 1916.
22. Gandhi and his thought; Gandhian techniques of mass mobilisation—Khilafat and Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement; Other strands in the National Movement—Revolutionaries, the Left, Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army.
23. Separatist Trends in Indian nationalist politics—the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha; The post -1945 developments; Partition and Independence.
24. Indian independence to 1964. A parliamentary, secular, democratic republic (the 1950 Constitution). Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of a developed, socialist society, Planning and state-controlled industrialization. Agrarian reforms. Foreign policy of Non-alignment and Chinese aggression.