

HISTORY

Unit.1

- I. Definitions-Nature and Scope of History subject matter-themes of history
objectivity and bias-Sources-External and Internal Criticism.
- II. Major trends in Western Historiography-Greco-Roman, Christian, Cartesian, anti-cartesian, positivist, Marxist, Annales Schools of Indian Historiography-Colonial, Nationalist Marxist, Cambridge, Anglo-American and Subaltern.
- III. Indus Valley Civilization-Towns and Hinter lands
Society and Economy-Recent interpretations-
Early Vedic Society and Culture-Literary Sources
Later Vedic Society, Polity and economy
Greek Invasion-Spread of Greek Culture, ideas art,
Sculpture Architecture.
- IV. Mauryan State and empire-Major rulers – Ashokan administration-
Mauryan economy, trade and artism guilds
Rise of Jainism and Buddhism.
Kushanas-Economy-trade, Culture.
- V. Gupta Empire, Administration-Art,Architecture, Culture,
Literature Gupta State and the rise of Feudalism
Other States-Satavahanas, Kadambas, Sangam Polity, Economy
and Culture Gangas and Hoysals.
- VI. Rise of Delhi Sultanate
Khaljis and Tughluqs – Agriculture, Land Revenue
Administration, Trade and Commerce Urbanization – Craft
technology Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis – Society, economy,
Cultural life – Art & Architecture, Portuguese Trading activities.
- VII. Mughal Empire 1526 –
Establishment of the Mughal Empire
Administration – Revenue System –
Zamindari System – Jaghirdari System
Land grants – Society and economy – Urban growth
– Manufacturing – internal and external trade Dutch English and
French trading companies Decline of the Mughals.

VIII. Modern India

Rise of British Colonialism in India

East India Company trade and administration

Colonialism and the decline of traditional manufacturing.

Land settlements-Zamindari, Ryotwari, Mahalwari and Inamdari

Land Settlements Commercialization of agriculture – Famines and Famine Policy

Conditions of the agricultural classes-Peasant rebellions.

IX. Infra-structural developments-Railways modern Industries-British and Indian capital investments-colonial State and Industrial Policy.

Nature of Educational reforms –

Colonialism and Modernization –

Socio-religious movements.

X. Formation of Indian National Congress – Moderates and Extremists – Home Rule Movement – Khilafat Agitation – Non-Co-operation Movement and Gandhi

Constitutional Experiments – 1909, 1919, 1935, 1942, 1947.

Swarajist Movement

Rise of the working class movement- Peasantry and the Freedom

Struggle – Militants, INA, Quit India Movement

Independence and Partition