

INDIAN HISTORY

Unit - I (Ancient India) :

- (i) Indus Valley Civilisation - Origin, Extent and Principal features.
- (ii) Political, Social and Economic life of the Rigvedic, Aryans, Vedic Culture.
- (iii) Buddhism, Jainism, Bhagabatism and Brahminism.
- (iv) Magadhan Ascendancy.
- (v) Shandragupta Maurya and Ashoka : Maurya Administration, Downfall of the Mourya Empire.
- (vi) The Sungas, The Kanvas, The Kushanas, The Sakas, The Satavahana.
- (vii) Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta-II, Gupta Golden Age.
- (viii) The Pushyabhuties, The Moukharis, The Kingdoms of Kamrupa and Gauda.
- (ix) The Chalukyas, The Pallavas, The Rastrakutas.
- (x) The Rajputs and their different clans.
- (xi) The Tripartite struggle between Palas, Pratiharas and the Rastrakutas.
- (xii) The Arab invasion of Sind (India)
- (xiii) Sultan Mahmud and Muhammad of Ghor.

Unit - II (The Period of the Delhi Sultanate) :

- (i) The foundation of Muslim rule in India under the Slave dynasty Qutubuddin, Iltutmis and Raziya.
- (ii) The Khilijis and their bid for imperialism, Alauddin as conqueror and Administrator.
- (iii) Mahammad Bin Tughlog and Firuz Tughloq.
- (iv) The Bahmani and Vijoyanagar Kingdoms of the South.

Unit - III (Mughal Empire in India) :

- (i) India on the eve of Babur's invasion.
- (ii) Mughal : Afgan contest for Empire in India (1526, 1556)
- (iii) Akbar : Character and achievement policy towards the Rajputs.
- (iv) Jahangir and Sahjahan.
- (v) Auragjeb's character and policy : relating with Rajputs, Marathas and Sikhs.
- (vi) Decline of the Mughal Empire.

Unit - IV (Modern India) :

- (i) The advent of Europeans in India, Cause of British success and French failure.
- (ii) The East India Company.
- (iii) The Battle of Plassey and British Ascendancy in Bengal.
- (iv) Clive and Warren Hastings.
- (v) Lord Cornwallis to Lord Hastings, Anglo-Maratha and Anglo-Mysore relations. The Autonomous State of Assam and Punjab.
- (vi) Establishment of British Ascendancy under Wellesley and Lord Hastings.

- (vii) Lord Amherst to Dalhousie : Expansion of British Dominion in the north-east and north-west (1824-1856).
- (viii) Revolt of 1857 Nature, Causes and Effects.
- (ix) Lord Lytton : Reactionary legislations.
- (x) Lord Ripon : Popular measures, Ilbert Bill, controversy.
- (xi) Political awakening and birth of Indian National Congress (1885) : Programme and Method till 1907.
- (xii) Lord Curzon and partition of Bengal - effects, rise of extremism in India.
- (xiii) The Indian National Congress (1907-1914)
- (xiv) Emergence of M.K. Gandhi in India, politics - World War-I and India, Non Co-operation and Khilafat Movement.
- (xv) Constitutional developments and Round Table Conferences.
- (xvi) Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy and Congress Ministries.
- xvii) World War-II and resignation of Congress Ministries.
- xviii) India's National Struggle till the attainment of freedom, Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement, K.N.A. Cabinet Mission, Mount Batten Plan, the Indian Independence Act (1947).