



History (इतिहास)

[Pre+ Mains Topics]



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History

Physical characteristics

Sources of Indian History

Archeological, Literary foreign Accounts

Unit 1. Prehistory - Early man and his implements of stone, Chalcolith, Bronze and iron.

Proto- History-River valley civilization- harappan city civilization, Town-planning, Houses, Sanitation, Great Bath, Grainary, Household material, Dancing Bronze girl, dress and decorum, import and export, belief and religion and disposal of dead, art and artifacts, Dockyard, Seals, Main sites and causes of down fall.

Vedic-Culture

Sources-vedic Samhitas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas upanisadas, Dharmasastras, Vedangas.

Early Vedic Culture-

Evolution of social structure, Varna, King and Ratnin, marriage and occupation, Gods and Goddesses.

Later Vedic Culture-

Evolution of caste, occupation, king, vish, power King, Yagyas.

(Sacrifices), Purohita- system, Economic conditions- Pani, Niska, agriculture- industries.

Unit 2- Principal religious movements Jainism, Buddhism, Vaisnavism, Saivism.

Unit -3- Political History from 600 B.C. onward.

Sixteen- janapadas republication states foundation and

rise of Magadh-Empire.

Under Nandas

Under Mauryas,

Chandra Gupta, Asoka the Great

Under Guptas, Chandra Gupta to Skand Gupta

Downfall of the Empire

Foreign invasions

Persian, Macedonian Alexander, Indo, Greeks.

Saka-Pahlava, Kusana, Huna



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North India from 500 AD to 650 AD.

Later Guptas, Maukharis, Harshvardhan

Principal regional powers (Rajput Age 700 AD- 1200 AD)

Sunga - Kanva

Andhra - Kanva

Andhra - Satavahan

Maukhari - Pushya Bhuti

Gurjana Pratihar, Chandella, Paramar, Chalukya,

Chalukya of Badami and Vengi, Pallava,

Rashtrakutas Chalukyas of Kalyani and Pattadakal, Chola.

Unit 4-

History of economy of Ancient India

Agriculture, Trade and Industry, Srenis, Nanadesis, Coinage system.

Unit 5-

History of Ancient Society

Varna-Jati, Asram, Purusarth, Sanskar, Education

Unit 6-

Art and Architecture

Temples, Stupas, Sculpture, Paintings and minor arts. Ancient inscriptions inscribed on pillars, rocks.

Sectional Mughal Sultnate

Mohd. Ghori inventions of slave dynasty:- Khiljis dynastay, Tughlaqs dynasty, sayyids and Lodis dynasty- Babar as a founder of Mughal empire, Humayun and Sher-shah-suri Expansion of Mughal empire during Akbar to Aurangzeb Decline and Disintegration of the Mughal Empire and Arrival of Britisher. Administration of Mughal and Economic Policies. Vijai Nagar and Bahmani State Rise and downfall Rise of Maratha during Shivaji and cause of Rise and downfall of Maratha.

Administration: Administration of Delhi Sultnate, Administration of Mughal- main feature of administration. Central- Administration, Provincial Administration, Administration of Sher-Shah-Suri.

Land Revenue System: Land revenue system of Sher-Shah-Suri Land revenue system of Akbar. **Religious Policy of Mughal:** Babar Humayun, Religious Policy of Akbar, Din-e-elahi Religious Policy of Jahangir, Shajahan, Aurangzeb.

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Decan Policy of Mughals - From Babar to Aurangzeb.

Mughal's Culture and Civilization Education: Ladies's education, Literature, Architecture, Painting, Music.

Organisation of Army - Mansabdari system of Akbar, Jat, Sawar, The Maratha Military System.

Society of Mughal: Social system, Economic system; Trade and Commerce, Religious system.

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Mercantilism, European Traders in India in the Seventeenth & eighteenth centuries Arrival of Dutch, French, Portuguese and British East India Company in india.

Rise of the English Power in Bengal- Battle of Plassey, Battle of Buxar and its importance

Clive's Second. Governor of Bengal (1765-67)- Dual Government and its merit & demerit.

Warren Hasting - (1772-85)

Administrative reforms. Judicial reforms, Revenue reforms.

Administrative Reforms of Cornwallis. (1786-93)

Judicial Reforms

Revenue: Reforms Permanent. Settlement of Bengal 1793.

Lord Wellesley (1798-1805) - The subsidiary alliance System.

Mysore Under Haider Ali and Tipu Sultan

Ist Anglo Mysore War

IIInd Anglo Mysore War

IIIrd Anglo Mysore War

IVth Anglo Mysore War

Lord Hastings and Establishment of British Paramountacy in India

The Anglo- Nepal War-(1814-18)

Pindaris War

Hasting's Policy towards the Marathas.

William Bentinck (1825-35)

Abolition of Sati

Reforms of William Bentinck- Social, educational, Economic reform.

Education Policy of Lord Mecawley-

Ranjeet Singh Achievement: Early career of Rajneet Singh, Administration, Land Revenue, Military Administration.



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Ranjeet Singh Achievement: Early career of Ranjeet Singh, Administration, Land Revenue, Military Administration.

Lord Dalhousie (1848-56)

The Doctrine of Lapse

The Annexation of Awadh, Reforms of Dalhousie

Revolt 1857- Causes of Revolt.

Land Revenue system: The Permanent settlement, The Mahawari System, The Rayotwari System.

Lord Curzon (1899-1905) Partition of Bengal

Religious and Social Reforms (Cultural awakening)

The Brahm Samaj, The Prarthana Samaj, The Arya Samaj, The Ram Krishna Movement, The Theosophical Movement, Muslim Reform Movement, The Wahabi Movement, The Aligarh Movement.

Rise and Growth of Indian National Movement- Assessment of the Policies of the Moderates, Causes of rise of Extremism, Home Rule Movement, The Revolutionary Terroist. Movement, Saimon Commission Khilafat Movement, non-cooperation movement, The Civil Disobedience Movement, The role of Mahatma Gandhi in India's Struggle for Independence.

Eminent National Leader-of India

Ram Mohan Roy- Role in Modernization of India, Dadabhai Naoroji 1825-1917, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mahatma Gandhi, Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Rise Muslim Commission- Act of Sir Syed, Foundation of Muslim League, Two Nation Theory, Hindu Maha Sabha Mount Batten's Plan Partition of India.

Act- The regulating Act of 1773

Pit's Charter Act 1833

Act 1909

Act 1919

First Phase of Independence

The Indian Independence Act 1947

Princely States and Integration of States.

Murder of Mahatma Gandhi.

First Five Year Plan 1955-56

Relation with Neighbour State- Pakistan, China The Chinese Attack 1962 Bangladesh.