

IV.Syllabus Content:

I Year.Paper - I.

History and Culture of India up to A.D. 1526.

- Unit 1: introduction to History – influence of Geography on History Survey of the Sources – Pre Historic Period – Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures - Role of Technology, Indus Valley Civilization – Its Characteristic features – Vedic Culture –Early and Later Vedic Periods – Post – Vedic Period –Emergence of Varna and Jati – Rise of New Religious Movements – Jainism and Buddhism in 6th Century B.C. Impact on Society and culture.**
- Unit 2: A Brief Survey of Political Conditions in Ancient India – Magadha, Alexander’s invasion and Maury’s – Asoka’s Dhamma.Its Nature and Propagation – Maura an Administration, Society and Economy – Art and Architecture.**
- Unit 3: Post-Mauryan Period-in North India-A Brief Political Survey of Kushans , Guptas,Pushyabhuti and Rajput’s: Polity and Administration – Social Conditions- Caste System-Position of Women –Economy, Indian Feudalism- Art Architecture – Education, Literature, philosophy, Science and Technology.**
- Unit 4: A Brief Political Survey of South India-Sangam Age-Satavahanas- Pallavas-Cholas- Chalukyas and Rastrakutas-Kakatiyas and Vijayanagara: Polity and Administration ,Society , Economy, Art, Architecture and Literature.**

Unit 5: Invasions of Arabs , Ghaznavids and Ghori and Delhi Sultanate – A Brief political Survey of Delhi Sultanate Polity and Administration, Reforms of Allauddin and Mohd. Bin Tuglaq, Society, Nobility – Status of Women, Economic and Technological Developments. Agriculture – Industry- Trade and Commerce –Urbanisation , Art and Architecture- Fine Arts – Education and Literature.

Unit 6: Impact of Islam on Indian Society and Culture – Bhakti and Sufi Movements- Emergence of Composite Culture.

Second Year.Paper - II.

History and Culture of India,1526 – 1950.

Unit 1: Survey of Sources- Establishment of Mughal Empire – Shershah Sur – Brief survey of Political History up to A.D.1707- Polity and Administration –Society – Social Composition – Ulema – Nobility – Peasantry – Artisans- Slaves- Status of Women –Economy: Agriculture , Industries, Trade, and Commerce – Economic and Technological Developments.Religion - Hindu -Muslim Relations – Composite Culture.Education , Literature, Art, Architecture and Fine Arts,. Decline and Disintegration of Mughal Empire – Rise of Regional Powers- Marathas and Sikhs.

Unit 2: Advent of European Powers – Portuguese, Dutch, English and French- Expansion and Consolidation of British Empire – Wars-Diplomacy – Policies Pursued- Subsidiary Alliance- Doctrine of Lapse: Economic Policies and Changes – Mercantilism and Free Trade policies-Land Revenue Settlements –Permanent – Ryotwari- Mahalwari Systems – Irrigation – Commercialization of Agriculture – Condition of Peasants - Famines- Decline of Cottage Industries.

Unit 3: Anti –Colonial Upsurge – Peasant and Tribal Revolts,

Revolt of 1857 – Causes – Nature and Results.

**Unit 4: Factors for Social Change – Christian Missionaries –
Western Education- Emergence of New Middle Classes-
Growth of Press- Socio- Religious Reform Movements –
Brahma Samaj - AryaSamaj-Theosophical Society-
Ramakrishna Mission – Aligarh movement – Jyothiba
Phule – Narayana guru, Periyar’s Self- Respect
Movement-Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.**

**Unit 5: National Movement – Factors for the Growth of
Nationalism – Indian National Congress- Three Phases of
Freedom Struggle – Revolutionary Movements – Left Wing
Movements – Peasant and Workers Movements.**

**Unit 6: Emergence of Communal Trends – Partition of India –
Integration of princely States into Indian Union –
Formation of Indian Republic.**

III Year.Paper - III.

History and Modern World. A.D. 1453 – 1945.

Unit 1: Geographical Discoveries – Characteristic Features of Renaissance – Significance of Reformation and Counter Reformation Movements in Europe – rise of Colonialism, Mercantilism and Commercial Revolution – Emergence of Modern World Economy.

Unit 2: Emergence of Nation States in Europe – Nature of Feudalism in Europe and Asia.

Unit 3: Age of Revolutions – Glorious Revolution 1688 – American Revolution 1776 – French Revolution 1789, Napoleon rise and fall, Russian Revolution 1917.

Unit 4: industrial Revolution and Rise of Capitalism – Impact on Asia and Africa – Meiji Restoration and Modernisation of Japan – Unification Movements in Germany and Italy.

Unit 5: Rivalry among Colonial Powers – Imperialist Hegemony – Causes and Consequences of First World War – World between two World Wars – League of nations, Fascism in

Italy, Nazism in Germany, Militarism in Japan – Nationalist and Communist Movements in China.

Unit 6: causes and Consequences of Second World War – Establishment of United Nations, Aims and Objectives.

Paper – IV (a).

History and Culture of Andhra Pradesh

(From Satavahanas to A.D. 1956)

Unit 1: Influence of Geographical Features on History, Sciences – A Brief Survey of Political History from Satavahanas to Vijayanagara Period – Socio – Economic and Cultural Conditions under Satavahanas, Kakatiya and Vijayanagara rulers – Growth and Spread of Jainism and Biddhisim and their Contribution to Art and Architecture.

Unit 2: The QutbShahis – A Brief Survey of Political History – Society, Economy and Culture – The AsafJahis – A Brief Survey of their Political History, Society, Economy and Culture – Salar Jung’s Reforms.

Unit 3: Andhra under Colonial Rule; Coming of Europeans – Merchant Companies – Conquest of Andhra by the British Administration – Land Revenue Settlements – Agrarian

Conditions – Famines – Impact of British Rule over Andhra – 1857 Revolt in Andhra.

Unit 4: Social and Cultural Movements: Veeresalingam, RaghupathiVenkatarathnam Naidu, GurajadaAppaRao, KomarrajuVenkataLakshmanaRao, Non – Brahmin Movement and Tripuraneni Rama SwamyChaudari, Adi – Hindu social Service League _ Bhagya Reddy Varma – Adi – Andhra Movement – GurramJashua – BoyiBhimanna.

Unit 5: Freedom Movement in Andhra: Vandemataram, Home Rule, Non – Co- operation, AlluriSitaramaRaju – Rampa Rebellion, 1922- 24 – Civil Disobedience – Peasant and Left Movements – Quit India Movement. Political Consciousness in Telangana: Nizam Andhra Mahasabha, Hyderabad State Congress, Anti – Nizam Movements – Telangana Armed Struggle – KomeramBhimu – Razakaars – Police Action and Accession of Hyderabad State into Indian Union.

Unit 6: Movement for Separate Andhra State, Andhra Mahasabha – SreeBhagh Pact – Martyrdom of PottiSreeRamulu – Formation of Andhra State,1953 – Visalandhra Movement – State’s Re – Organization Commission – Gentlemen’s Agreement – Formation of Andhra Pradesh, 1956.