

ANCIENT HISTORY

<p>STONE AGE & PREHISTORIC CULTURE</p>	<p>Human evolution & migration (Out of Africa), Palaeolithic – Mesolithic–Neolithic phases, subsistence patterns (hunting → farming), tools & technology, prehistoric art (rock paintings, engravings), limitations of prehistoric life</p>
<p>CHALCOLITHIC CULTURES</p>	<p>Characteristics of Chalcolithic settlements, regional cultures, chronology, Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP), Ganeshwar culture, transition from stone to metal age, limitations & significance</p>
<p>HARAPPAN CIVILIZATION (INDUS VALLEY CIVILIZATION)</p>	<p>Origins (Mehrgarh), urban planning (drainage, grid system), economy (agriculture, crafts, trade), script & weights, social structure, religion, political organisation, major sites (Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Dholavira, Lothal), decline theories, Late Harappan phase, significance of discovery</p>

<p>VEDIC PERIOD</p>	<p>Aryan debate, Early vs Later Vedic society, polity (tribal → kingdom), economy (pastoral → agrarian), social structure (varna system), religion & rituals, Vedic literature (Vedas, Brahmanas, Upanishads), philosophical developments, Painted Grey Ware culture</p>
<p>6TH CENTURY BCE TRANSFORMATIONS</p>	<p>Rise of Mahajanapadas, urbanisation, agricultural expansion, taxation & administration, social changes (varna-jati evolution), emergence of heterodox sects</p>
<p>BUDDHISM & JAINISM</p>	<p>Causes for rise of new religions, teachings of Buddha & Mahavira, Sangha & monastic system, councils, spread & patronage, sects (Hinayana/Mahayana, Digambara/Shvetambara), decline, contribution to Indian society, literature & architecture</p>
<p>OTHER HETERODOX SECTS & LANGUAGES</p>	<p>Ajivikas and other thinkers, rise of Prakrit & Pali, linguistic developments</p>

<p>FOREIGN INVASIONS (PERSIAN & MACEDONIAN)</p>	<p>Achaemenid expansion, Alexander's invasion (causes, course, impact), effects on Indian polity & culture</p>
<p>RISE OF MAGADHA & MAHAJANAPADAS</p>	<p>16 Mahajanapadas, reasons for Magadha's rise (geography, resources, leadership), key rulers</p>
<p>MAURYAN EMPIRE</p>	<p>Chandragupta Maurya, administration (central, provincial, revenue, army), Ashoka (Kalinga War, Dhamma, edicts), decline of Mauryas, Mauryan art & architecture (pillars, stupas, caves)</p>
<p>POST-MAURYAN & CENTRAL ASIAN CONTACTS</p>	<p>Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas, Parthians, impact of foreign invasions (trade, culture, polity), Silk Route linkages</p>
<p>RISE OF REGIONAL POWERS</p>	<p>Shungas, Satavahanas, Kharavela, regionalisation of power, political fragmentation</p>

<p>SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY (EARLY PHASE)</p>	<p>Megalithic culture, Sangam Age, Chera-Chola-Pandya polity, economy, society, Sangam literature</p>
<p>TRADE, CRAFTS & URBANISATION (POST-MAURYA)</p>	<p>Guilds, trade networks, Roman trade, coinage, urban centres, Silk Route, decline of towns</p>
<p>GUPTA EMPIRE</p>	<p>Political expansion (Chandragupta I, Samudragupta, Chandragupta II), administration, economy (land grants, trade decline), society (caste, women), religion (revival of Hinduism), art & architecture, literature, causes of decline</p>

An Initiative by SAARTHI IAS

MEDIEVAL HISTORY

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE & EARLY MEDIEVAL POLITY (800–1000)	Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas; struggle for Kannauj; political organisation; nature of early medieval state
CHOLA EMPIRE & SOUTH INDIAN POLITY	Rise of Cholas, Rajaraja & Rajendra I, administrative system, local self-government, cultural developments
SOCIO-ECONOMIC & RELIGIOUS LIFE (800–1200)	Trade & commerce, caste system, position of women, education & science, religious beliefs & movements
TURKISH INVASIONS & RAJPUT RESISTANCE	Ghaznavids, Rajput polity, battles of Tarain, causes of Rajput defeat, Turkish conquest of North India
DELHI SULTANATE (FORMATION PHASE)	Mamluk rulers, Iltutmish, Razia, Balban, consolidation of monarchy, Mongol threat, frontier policy
DELHI SULTANATE (EXPANSION & DECLINE)	Khaljis & Tughlaqs, expansion of empire, administrative reforms, Muhammad bin Tughlaq's experiments, Firoz Tughlaq, decline factors

<p>ADMINISTRATION & SOCIETY UNDER SULTANATE</p>	<p>Central & local administration, agrarian structure, trade & merchants, urban life, nobles & iqta system, social customs, religious policy</p>
<p>VIJAYANAGAR & BAHMANI KINGDOMS</p>	<p>Rise of Vijayanagar, conflict with Bahmanis, Mahmud Gawan, Portuguese arrival, decline of both empires</p>
<p>REGIONAL KINGDOMS IN NORTH INDIA (1400–1525)</p>	<p>Bengal, Gujarat, Malwa, Mewar, Lodis, Sharqi rulers, Kashmir; regional political developments</p>
<p>CULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS (1200–1500)</p>	<p>Architecture, Sufism (Chishti, Suhrawardi), Bhakti movement, Vaishnavism, literature & arts</p>
<p>MUGHAL–AFGHAN STRUGGLE (1525–1555)</p>	<p>Babur's invasion, Battles of Panipat & Khanwa, Humayun vs Sher Shah, Sur Empire, administrative contributions of Sher Shah</p>
<p>CONSOLIDATION OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (AKBAR)</p>	<p>Expansion, Mansabdari system, Rajput policy, administrative structure, rebellions, integration policies (religion & society)</p>

DECCAN & SOUTH INDIA (MUGHAL EXPANSION)	Mughal-Deccan conflicts, Malik Ambar, Bijapur & Golconda, Deccan polity & culture
MUGHAL EMPIRE IN 17TH CENTURY	Jahangir, Nur Jahan, Shah Jahan, foreign policy, Mughal-Persian relations, administrative growth, army
ECONOMIC & SOCIAL LIFE UNDER MUGHALS	Agrarian structure, zamindars, classes, trade & commerce, foreign trade, rural economy, standard of living
CULTURAL & RELIGIOUS DEVELOPMENTS (MUGHAL PERIOD)	Architecture, painting, music, literature, religious ideas, integration issues
DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (PHASE I)	Aurangzeb's policies, succession issues, regional revolts (Jats, Sikhs, Afghans), Rajput relations
DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE (PHASE II)	Rise of Marathas, Shivaji's career & administration, Mughal-Maratha conflict, Deccan campaigns, final decline causes

MODERN HISTORY

<p>ADVENT OF EUROPEANS & EARLY COLONIAL EXPANSION</p>	<p>Motives behind European expansion (trade, religion, geopolitics); Portuguese administration & cartaz system; Dutch commercial focus; English East India Company structure; Anglo-French rivalry (Carnatic Wars); factors behind British success (naval power, finance, industrial base, political stability); transition from trade to territorial control</p>
<p>DECLINE OF MUGHAL EMPIRE & RISE OF REGIONAL STATES</p>	<p>Structural weaknesses of Mughal Empire (jagirdari crisis, succession issues); role of zamindars; emergence of regional powers (Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Marathas); limits of regional states; socio-economic conditions—agrarian relations, trade decline, education, cultural developments</p>
<p>BRITISH EXPANSION & PARAMOUNTCY</p>	<p>Political expansion through wars (Plassey, Buxar); economic motives behind conquest; Mysore, Maratha, Sikh resistance; annexation policies (Subsidiary Alliance, Doctrine of Lapse);</p>

	administrative consolidation; diplomacy vs coercion; impact on Indian polity
EARLY RESISTANCE AGAINST BRITISH RULE	Typology of uprisings (civil, tribal, peasant, sepoy); causes (economic exploitation, cultural intrusion, administrative changes); regional patterns; leadership & participation; limitations (lack of unity, ideology, coordination)
REVOLT OF 1857	Multi-dimensional causes (economic, political, military, socio-religious); nature of revolt (sepoy mutiny vs first war of independence debate); leadership patterns; reasons for failure; consequences (administrative changes, Crown rule); historiographical interpretations
SOCIO-RELIGIOUS REFORM MOVEMENTS (FOUNDATIONS)	Causes: colonial impact, social stagnation; role of Western education; emergence of middle class; reform agendas (women upliftment, caste reform); ideological basis (modernism vs revivalism); limits of reform movements

<p>SOCIO-CULTURAL REFORM MOVEMENTS (ORGANISATIONS & LEADERS)</p>	<p>Comparative study of reform organisations (Brahmo, Arya, Aligarh, Theosophy); role of individuals (Rammohan Roy, Vivekananda, Syed Ahmed Khan); regional diversity of reform; impact on nationalism; critique (elitist nature, limited reach)</p>
<p>RISE OF NATIONALISM IN INDIA</p>	<p>Factors: economic critique of colonialism, press, education, rediscovery of past; role of early political associations; formation of national consciousness; contradictions between colonial and Indian interests</p>
<p>MODERATE PHASE OF CONGRESS</p>	<p>Ideology (constitutionalism, gradual reform); demands (civil rights, representation); methods (petitions, resolutions); achievements (political awareness); limitations (elitism, narrow base); British response</p>
<p>MILITANT NATIONALISM & SWADESHI MOVEMENT</p>	<p>Causes of extremism; methods (boycott, passive resistance); role of leaders (Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal); impact of Partition of</p>

	Bengal; internal divisions (Moderates vs Extremists); Surat split analysis
REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM	Causes for rise; ideological influences; regional revolutionary activities; role of diaspora; decline due to repression and lack of mass support
NATIONAL MOVEMENT DURING WWI	Home Rule Movement (Tilak & Annie Besant); Lucknow Pact (Hindu-Muslim unity); Montagu Declaration; impact of war on Indian politics
GANDHIAN ERA – EARLY PHASE	Gandhi's philosophy (Satyagraha, Ahimsa); experiments in South Africa; early movements (Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad); emergence as mass leader; Rowlatt Act & Jallianwala Bagh—turning point

<p>NON-COOPERATION & KHILAFAT MOVEMENT</p>	<p>Hindu-Muslim unity phase; programme (boycott, swadeshi); spread & participation; reasons for withdrawal; significance in mass mobilisation</p>
<p>EMERGENCE OF NEW POLITICAL FORCES</p>	<p>Swarajists vs No-Changers debate; rise of socialist and communist ideas; trade union movement; youth and peasant mobilisation; ideological diversification of nationalism</p>
<p>SIMON COMMISSION & CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENTS</p>	<p>Indian response (boycott); Nehru Report (constitutional vision); communal disagreements; role of Jinnah; limitations of constitutional reforms</p>
<p>CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE MOVEMENT</p>	<p>Salt Satyagraha as symbolic resistance; mass participation; Gandhi-Irwin Pact; Round Table Conferences; evaluation (achievements vs limitations)</p>

<p>DEBATES ON STRATEGY & CONSTITUTIONAL POLITICS</p>	<p>Internal debates within Congress; Government of India Act 1935 (features, criticism); shift towards electoral politics; ideological divisions</p>
<p>PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY & CONGRESS MINISTRIES</p>	<p>Governance under Congress (1937–39); reforms in agriculture, labour, civil liberties; limitations; political significance</p>
<p>NATIONAL MOVEMENT DURING WWII</p>	<p>August Offer, Cripps Mission (failure reasons); Individual Satyagraha; shift in British policy; global context</p>
<p>QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT & INA</p>	<p>Causes and launch; mass upsurge; repression; role of Subhas Chandra Bose & INA; significance in weakening British rule</p>
<p>POST-WAR DEVELOPMENTS & FREEDOM STRUGGLE</p>	<p>INA trials, naval mutiny, elections; Cabinet Mission Plan; communal tensions; growth of two-nation theory</p>

PARTITION & INDEPENDENCE	Mountbatten Plan; reasons for partition; role of political leadership; consequences (violence, refugee crisis); integration of princely states
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MAARG X
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WORLD HISTORY

<p>FEUDALISM (MEDIEVAL EUROPE)</p>	<p>Features of feudal system (land-based economy, hierarchy), manorial system, role of church, decline of feudalism, transition to capitalism</p>
<p>RENAISSANCE & ENLIGHTENMENT</p>	<p>Causes of Renaissance, humanism, scientific revolution, major thinkers (Da Vinci, Galileo, Newton), Enlightenment ideas (liberty, equality, rationalism), impact on politics & society</p>
<p>RISE OF CAPITALISM & INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION</p>	<p>Preconditions for industrialisation, technological innovations, factory system, urbanisation, social impact (working class, women), capitalism vs socialism debate</p>
<p>AMERICAN REVOLUTION & CIVIL WAR</p>	<p>Causes of American Revolution, constitutional developments, federalism, causes & impact of Civil War (slavery, economic divide), role in nation-building</p>

<p>FRENCH REVOLUTION</p>	<p>Causes (social, economic, political), phases of revolution, role of Jacobins, Reign of Terror, Napoleon's rise, global impact (liberty, equality, nationalism)</p>
<p>RISE OF NATIONALISM (EUROPE)</p>	<p>Unification of Germany & Italy, role of leaders (Bismarck, Cavour), nationalism vs imperialism, impact on European politics</p>
<p>WORLD WAR I & AFTERMATH</p>	<p>Causes (alliances, militarism, nationalism), course of war, Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, consequences</p>
<p>SOCIALISM & RUSSIAN REVOLUTION</p>	<p>Marxist ideology, Bolshevik Revolution (1917), Lenin's policies, Stalinism, global spread of socialism</p>
<p>INTER-WAR PERIOD</p>	<p>Rise of fascism (Hitler, Mussolini), Great Depression, failure of League of Nations, policy of appeasement</p>
<p>WORLD WAR II (1939–45)</p>	<p>Causes, major events (Axis vs Allies), role of USA & USSR, Holocaust, atomic bomb, consequences</p>

<p>INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATIONS & TREATIES</p>	<p>League of Nations vs United Nations, Bretton Woods institutions, major treaties, collective security</p>
<p>COLD WAR ERA</p>	<p>Ideological conflict (USA vs USSR), proxy wars (Korea, Vietnam), arms race, détente, end of Cold War</p>
<p>SPREAD OF COMMUNISM POST-WWII</p>	<p>China (Mao), Cuba, Eastern Europe, impact on global politics</p>
<p>ROLE OF USA IN 20TH CENTURY</p>	<p>USA as superpower, foreign policy (Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan), interventions, global dominance</p>
<p>IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM & DECOLONISATION</p>	<p>Causes of imperialism, colonial exploitation, decolonisation in Asia & Africa, nationalist movements</p>
<p>EMERGENCE OF THIRD WORLD</p>	<p>Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), challenges of developing nations, Cold War alignment, concept of Global South</p>

POST INDEPENDENCE

<p>INITIAL YEARS OF INDEPENDENCE</p>	<p>Legacy of colonial rule (economic, administrative, socio-political); legacy of national movement; immediate challenges (refugee crisis, partition, economic instability); integration of princely states—paramountcy, options to states, role of Sardar Patel; case studies: Junagadh, Hyderabad, Kashmir</p>
<p>REORGANISATION OF STATES</p>	<p>Political reorganisation post-independence; demand for linguistic states; States Reorganisation Commission; impact on national integration</p>
<p>RISE OF REGIONAL ASPIRATIONS</p>	<p>Regional movements—Punjab (Punjabi Suba), North-East insurgencies, Telangana demand, Gorkhaland, Kashmir issue; causes (identity, language, economy); implications for federalism</p>
<p>NEHRU ERA (POLITICAL & ECONOMIC FOUNDATIONS)</p>	<p>Community Development Programme; Panchayati Raj institutions; Planning Commission & Five-Year Plans; Tribal</p>

	Panchsheel; Hindu Code Bill; foreign policy (Non-Alignment, strategic autonomy)
PERIOD OF TURMOIL (1962–1965)	Indo-China War (causes, impact); leadership of Lal Bahadur Shastri; Indo-Pak War 1965; defence and foreign policy shifts
POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS AFTER WARS (INDIRA ERA)	Rise of Indira Gandhi; centralisation of power; Indo-Pak War 1971 & Bangladesh creation; Emergency (causes, features, consequences)
POLITICS AFTER EMERGENCY	Janata phase & coalition politics; Rajiv Gandhi era (modernisation, issues); V.P. Singh (Mandal politics); P.V. Narasimha Rao (economic reforms context); United Front governments; Vajpayee era (coalition stability, Kargil War)