

BA
Semester 3

DSC-5

POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA (From Indus Culture up to 1206)

The main objective of this syllabus is to provide a broad outline of the process of political formations in India up to 1206 CE. This paper aspires to familiarize students with the process of the Socio - Political formations; the emergence of the first urbanization in the north western part of early India during bronze age, the Socio - Political formations of Indo Gangetic plains in the Iron Age, the emergence of an empire under Mauryas in the north the Chola – Chera polity in the South and the formation of feudal cultures.

Content of Course	42 Hours
UNIT -1 Towards Civilization -Harappan and Vedic Civilization	
Chapter-I	6
Pre-Harappan cultures - extension of the Harappan culture- features of the Harappan sites- Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan	
Chapter-II	6
Debate on the decline of Indus civilization, Debate on Harappan script: Airavatham Mahadevan – Asko Parpola	
Chapter-III	6
Vedic literatures and Archaeological evidences - PGW, NBPW- early tribal pastoral and agrarian society in the Gangetic Plains, Early and later Vedic polity	
UNIT -2 : Socio-Political Formations in the Indo - Gangetic Plains- Nature of state	
Chapter-IV	6
Formation of urban centers- Mahajanapadas,- Oligarchies, Monarchies and Republics	
Chapter-V	6
Jainism and Buddhism- Magadha- foundation of Mauryan polity	
Chapter-VI	5
Asokan Edicts and Megasthenes's Indica, Arthasasthra - Indian treatise on the theory of State; Saphthanga – Nature of Asoka's Dhamma	
UNIT -3 : Indian polity	
Chapter-VII	5
Chera, Chola and Pandya polity- Chalukyan polity.	
Chapter -VIII	6
Debates on Indian feudalism; R.S Sharma, Harbans Mukhia-South Indian feudalism	
Chapter -IX	5
Arab trade-Islamic polity in India.	

Map work:

Mark the extent of Ashokan Empire

Mark the extent of The Empire of Samudra Guptha

Places of Historical importance: Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Lothal, Lumbini, Pavapuri, Rajagraha Pataliputra, Saranath, Sannathi, Aihole, Badami, Madurai, Kanchipuram, Takshasheela, Kandahar.