

Timeline: Indian History

- 7500 BC** : Civilization at Gulf of Khambhar
- 2500-1500 BC**: Indus Valley Civilisation.
- 2000-1500**: Aryans arrive from central Asia.
- 1500-1000**: The Early Vedic Age – *Rigveda*.
- 1000-500**: Later Vedic Period - Samaveda, Yajurveda and Atharvaveda, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Samhitas, early Upanishads and Sutras.
- 563-483** : Gautama Buddha – born at Lumbini (Nepal); attainment of knowledge – Bodh Gaya (Bihar); first sermon – Sarnath, near Varanasi (UP); Nirvana – Kusinagar (Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh).
- 540-468** : Mahavira – born at Kundagrama near Vaishali (Bihar) and nirvana at Pavapuri (Patna, Bihar).
- 492-460** : Rule of Ajatasatru, son of Bimbisara, king of Magadha.
- 364-321** : Rule of Nandas of Magadha
- 326** : Invasion of India by Alexander Battle of Hydaspes.
- 322-298** : Reign of Chandragupta Maurya, the founder of the Mauryan dynasty.
- 273-232** : Reign of Ashoka , son of Bindusara
- 261** : Kalinga war.
- 257** : Asoka's conversion to Buddhism by Upagupta.
- 250** : Third Buddhist council at Pataliputra
- 90** : Sakas invade India.
- 58** : The *Vikrama Samvat* (vikram era) introduced by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain.
- 20-46 AD** : Gondophernes, the king of Indo-Parthians.
- 78** : Accession of Kanishka, The Saka era begins.
- 100-300** : **The Sangam Age** in south India.
- 50 BC-250 AD** : Satavahana dynasty in the Deccan.
- 320-335** : Reign of Chandragupta-I.
- 335-380** : Reign of Samudragupta known as Indian Napoleon.
- 380-414** : Reign of Chandragupta II (Vikramaditya).
- 405-411** : The visit of the Chinese pilgrim Fa-hien to India.
- 500-527** : Rule of Huns over North India.
- 606-647** : Harsha Vardhana of Kanauj. Huen-Tsang visited India (AD 630-644).
- 500-757** : First Chalukya dynasty of Vatapi
- 630** : Harsha's clash with Pulakesin II
- 973-1190** : Chalukya dynasty of Kalyani
- 760-1142** : Palas of Eastern India.
- 985-1014** : Reign of Rajaraja, the Great. Starts a great land survey (AD 1000).
- 1014-1044** : Reign of Rajendra Chola. Naval campaign against Sri Vijaya kingdom.
- 788-820** : Sankaracharya and his philosophy of Advaita.
- 712** : Arabs occupy Sindh.
- 871-1173** : Imperial cholas of Tanjore.
- 916-1203** : Construction of Khajuraho Temples.
- 1000-1027**: Invasion of Mahmud of Ghazni.
- 1191** : Prithviraj III, defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain .
- 1192** : Mohammad Ghori defeated Prithviraj in the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192.
- 1206** : Foundation of the Sultanate of Delhi by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 1210** : Death of Qutub-ud-din Aibak.
- 1210-1236**: Reign of Iltutmish.
- 1221** : Mongol invasion under Chenghis Khan.
- 1231** : Iltutmish completed the construction of Qutub Minar at Delhi.
- 1236-1240**: Reign of Empress Raziya, daughter of Iltutmish, the first and last woman ruler of Medieval India.
- 1266-1287**: Reign of Sultan Balban.

- 1288-1293:** Visit of Marco Polo in India.
- 1290-1296 :** Sultan Jalal-ud-din Firuz Khalji, founder of the Khalji dynasty.
- 1296 :** Alauddin Khalji invades Devagiri.
- 1296-1316:** Reign of Sultan Alauddin Khalji.
- 1309-1311:** Malik Kafur's expedition into South India.
- 1320-1325:** Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq (Ghazi Malik), founder of the Tughlaq dynasty.
- 1325-1351:** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq. Transferred the capital from Delhi to Daulatabad-1327. Issue of token currency – 1329.
- 1333 :** Ibn Batuta arrives in India.
- 1351-1388:** Sultan Firuz Tughlaq.
- 1398 :** Invasion of Timur during the reign of Sultan Nasiruddin Mahmud
- 1414-1451:** Reign of Sayyid dynasty.
- 1420 :** Visit of Nicolo Conti.
- 1451-1526:** Bahlul Lodhi (1451-89), Sikandar Lodhi (1489-1517), and Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-26)
- 1526 :** The first Battle of Panipat (1526) Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi.
- 1336 :** Foundation of the empire of Vijayanagar by Harihara and Bukka
- 1438-1468:** Reign of Rana kumbha in Mewar.
- 1509-1530:** Reign of Krishnadeva Raya, the greatest king of Vijayanagar.
- 1565 :** Battle of Talikota, decline of the empire of Vijayanagar.
- 1346 :** Foundation of the Bahmani kingdom by Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-1358).
- 1498 :** Vasco da Gama arrives at Calicut
- 1505 :** De Almeida, the first Viceroy of Portuguese in India
- 1510 :** Conquest of Goa from the Adilshahi Sultan of Bijapur – 1510.
- 1526 :** Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi at the first battle of Panipat. Formation of Mughal empire.
- 1527 :** Battle of Khanwa. Babur defeats Rana Sanga of Mewar.
- 1530 :** Accession of Humayun.
- 1538 :** Death of Guru Nanak.
- 1539 :** Sher Shah defeats Humayun at Chausa and assumes sovereignty.
- 1540 :** Humayun's defeat near Kanauj.
- 1542 :** Birth of Akbar.
- 1545 :** Battle of Kalinjar.
- 1545 :** Death of Sher Shah.
- 1555 :** Battle of Sirhind. Sikandur Suri was defeated by Humayun, Humayun recovers the throne of Delhi.
- 1556 :** Death of Humayun and accession of Akbar. Second Battle of Panipat.
- 1556-1605:** Akbar's reign.
- 1564 :** Abolition of *Jezyah*.
- 1565 :** Battle of Talikota Vijayanagar destroyed.
- 1571 :** Foundation of Fatehpur Sikri.
- 1576 :** Battle of Haldighati and defeat of Maharana Pratap.
- 1579 :** Infallibility decree issued by Akbar.
- 1581 :** Din-i-Ilahi promulgated by Akbar.
- 1600 :** Deccan expedition and siege of Ahmadnagar
- 1605 :** Charter to British East India company.
- 1605 :** Death of Akbar and accession of Jahangir.
- 1605-1627:** Reign of Jahangir.
- 1609 :** William Hawking visited Jahangir.
- 1615 :** Sir Thomas Roe in the court of Jahangir.
- 1627 :** Death of Jahangir.
- 1628 :** Shah Jahan proclaimed Emperor.
- 1631 :** Death of Mumtaz Mahal.
- 1636 :** Treaties with Bijapur and Golconda.
- 1658 :** Coronation of Aurangzeb.
- 1659 :** Murder of Afzal Khan by Shivaji.
- 1663 :** Death of Mir Jumla.
- 1663 :** Attack on Poona by Shivaji.
- 1663 :** Shaista Khan appointed Governor of Bengal.
- 1665 :** Conclusion of the treaty of Purandhar - signed between Sivaji and Jai Singh.
- 1666 :** Death of Shah Jahan.
- 1674 :** Shivaji's Coronation and assumption of the title of Chatrapati.
- 1675 :** Execution of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- 1679 :** *Jezyah* imposed on the Hindus by Aurangzeb.
- 1680 :** Death of Sivaji.

- 1686** : Conquest of Bijapur by Aurangzeb.
- 1687** : Golconda annexed to the Mughal empire.
- 1707** : Death of Aurangzeb at Ahmadnagar.
- 1739** : Invasion of Nadirshah.
- 1740-1761** : Peshwaship of Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Saheb).
- 1746-48** : First Carnatic war.
- 1748-54** : Second Carnatic war.
- 1756-63** : Third Carnatic war.
- 1757** : Battle of Plassey.
- 1760** : Battle of Wandiwash.
- 1761** : Third Battle of Panipat: The Marathas defeated by the combined troops of Ahmad Shah Abdali; the Mughals, and other Muslim chiefs of India.
- 1764** : Battle of Buxar. The English defeat Shah Alam, Shuja-ud-daulah and Mir Qasim.
- 1765** : Grant of the 'Diwani' of Bengal, Bihar, and Orissa to the East India Company by Shah Alam II under Treaty of Allahabad.
- : Clive, Company's Governor in Bengal.
- 1765-72** : Dual Government of Bengal.
- 1767-69** : The First Anglo Mysore War.
- 1770** : The Great Bengal Famine.
- 1771** : Marathas occupy Delhi and restore Shah Alam who was till then under English protection at Allahabad.
- 1772-73** : Warren Hastings as Governor of Bengal.
- : Abolition of Dual Government of Bengal (1772).
- 1773** : The Regulating Act was passed, bringing the company partially under Parliament's control and the Presidencies under Calcutta's control.
- 1773-85** : Warren Hastings Governor-General.
- : Establishment of Supreme Court, Calcutta.
- 1775-82** : The First Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1776** : Treaty of Purandar
- 1780-84** : Second Mysore War.
- 1783** : Fox's India Bills give more powers to Parliament and to the Governor-General.
- 1784** : Treaty of Mangalore between Tipu and the English.
- : Pitt's Act passed, Setting up Board of Control for East India Company.
- : Asiatic Society of Bengal founded by Sir William Jones.
- 1786-93** : Lord Cornwallis, Governor-General.
- 1790-92** : Third Mysore War.
- 1792** : Treaty of Srirangapatnam signed between Tipu and English.
- 1793-98** : Sir John Shore, Governor-General.
- 1793** : The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of Bengal.
- 1798** : Lord Wellesley as Governor-General and brought subsidiary alliance.
- 1799** : Fourth Mysore War. Fall of Srirangapatnam. Death of Tipu.
- 1800** : Establishment of the College of Fort William.
- 1802** : The Treaty of Bassein between Peshwa and English.
- 1803** : Occupation of Delhi by Lord Lake.
- 1803-05** : Second Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1807-13** : Lord Minto as Governor-General.
- 1809** : Treaty of Amritsar-Ranjit Singh and British sign treaty of perpetual amity.
- 1813-23** : Lord Hastings as Governor-General.
- 1814-16** : Anglo-Gurkha War.
- 1817-18** : Pindari War – Peshwa defeated at Kirkee.
- 1818-19** : Last Anglo-Maratha War.
- 1823-28** : Lord Amherst Governor-General.
- 1824-26** : First Burmese War.
- 1828-35** : Lord William Bentinck as Governor-General.
- 1829** : Prohibition of *Sati*.
- 1829-37** : Suppression of *Thuggee*.
- 1833** : Renewal of Company's charter. Abolition of the Company's trading rights.
- 1835-36** : Sir Charles Metcalf Governor-General.
- 1835** : Macaulay's Education Resolution. English made official language instead of Persian.
- 1835** : Foundation of Calcutta Medical College.
- 1836-1842** : Lord Auckland as Governor-General.
- 1839** : Death of Ranjit Singh.
- 1842-44** : Lord Ellenborough as Governor-General.

- 1844-48** : Lord Hardinge as Governor-General.
- 1845-46** : First Anglo-Sikh War. Treaty of Lahore.
- 1848-49** : Second Anglo-Sikh War. Defeat of Sikhs and annexation of the Punjab.
: Opening of a Hindu Girls' School in Calcutta by Bethune.
- 1848-56** : Lord Dalhousie as Governor-General.
- 1852** : Second Anglo-Burmese War.
- 1853** : Railway opened from Bombay to Thana. Telegraph line from Calcutta to Agra.
- 1854** : Charles Wood's despatch on Education.
- 1855** : Santhal insurrection in Bihar.
- 1856** : Annexation of Awadh. Indian University Act. Hindu Widow's Remarriage Act.
- 1856-58** : Lord Canning – Governor-General.
- 1857-58** : Revolt of 1857. Revolt at Meerut begins on May 10, 1857.
- 1858** : British India placed under the direct government of the Crown. Queen Victoria's Proclamation.
- 1858-62** : Lord Canning as Viceroy.
- 1861** : Indian Councils Act.
: Archaeological Survey of India set up.
: Indian Civil Service Act.
: Introduction of the Penal code.
- 1862-63** : Lord Elgin as Viceroy.
- 1864-69** : Sir John Lawrence Viceroy.
- 1865** : Telegraphic communication with Europe opened.
- 1869-72** : Lord Mayo as Viceroy.
- 1875** : Visit of the Prince of Wales.
: Arya Samaj founded by Swami Dayananda.
- 1877** : Lord Lytton held Durbar at Delhi where Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.
- 1878** : Vernacular Press Act.
- 1879** : Theosophical Society at Adayar, (was set up) Madras.
- 1880-84** : Lord Ripon as Viceroy.
- 1881** : Factory Act.
- 1883** : Indian National Conference held in Calcutta.
- 1883-84** : Ilbert Bill controversy.
- 1884-88** : Lord Dufferin Viceroy.
- 1885** : First session of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay.
- 1887** : Queen Victoria's Jubilee.
- 1888-93** : Lord Landsdowne Viceroy.
- 1892** : Indian Councils Act.
- 1894-99** : Lord Elgin II Viceroy.
- 1896** : Ramakrishna Mission founded.
- 1899-1905** : Lord Curzon Viceroy.
- 1905** : Partition of Bengal.
- 1905-10** : Lord Minto II Viceroy.
- 1906** : Muslim League formed at Dacca.
- 1907** : Surat Congress, moderates-extremists clash.
- 1908** : Newspapers Act. Tilak convicted of sedition.
- 1909** : Morley-Minto Reforms.
: Indian Councils Act passed.
- 1910-16** : Lord Hardinge II Viceroy.
- 1911** : Delhi Durbar.
: Partition of Bengal annulled. Census of India.
: Transfer of Capital to Delhi announced
- 1914** : Gandhi arrives in India.
- 1916** : Lucknow Pact of Indian National Congress and All-India Muslim League.
: Foundation of Women's University at Poona.
: The Home Rule League founded.
- 1916-21** : Lord Chelmsford as Viceroy.
- 1919** : Montague-Chelmsford Reforms.
: Rowlatt Act passed.
: Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar (April 13).
- 1920** : Khilafat Movement and Non Co-operation Movement.
- 1921** : Moplah Rebellion and Wagon Tragedy.
- 1921-26** : Lord Reading Viceroy.
- 1921** : Harappa excavations begin.
- 1922** : Mohenjodaro excavations begin.
: Chauri Chaura incident.
- 1923** : Swarajists in Indian Councils.
- 1926-31** : Lord Irwin Viceroy.

- 1927** : Appointment of Simon Commission.
- 1928** : Simon Commission comes to India.
: Death of Lala Lajpat Rai following police assault. Nehru Report.
- 1929** : Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt drops bombs in the Legislative Assembly.
: Congress on December 31 at Lahore declaring its objective of Poora Swaraj for India.
- 1930** : Gandhiji's Dandi March. Civil Disobedience Movement.
- 1930-31** : First Round Table Conference.
- 1931** : Gandhi-Irwin Pact signed.
: Second Round Table Conference.
- 1931-36** : Lord Wellington Viceroy.
- 1932** : Third Round Table Conference.
: Communal Award announced.
: Poona Pact signed.
- 1934** : Civil Disobedience Movement called off.
- 1935** : Government of India Act, 1935 passed by British Parliament.
- 1936-44** : Lord Linlithgow Viceroy.
- 1937** : Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy. Congress Ministries formed in seven out of eleven provinces.
- 1938** : Haripura session of the Congress.
- 1939** : Second World War begins (September).
- 1940** : Pakistan resolution passed by Muslim League at Lahore.
- 1941** : Subhash Chandra Bose escapes from India.
- 1942** : Cripps comes to India with his proposals in March.
: Congress rejects Cripps Proposal (11 April).
: "Quit India" resolution passed by Congress on August 8.
- 1944-47** : Lord Wavell Viceroy.
- 1944** : INA reaches Indian soil.
- 1945** : Labour Government in Britain. INA surrenders to the British (May). First trial of INA men (November 5).
- 1946** : Cabinet Mission's plans announced (June 16).
- 1947-48** : Lord Mountbatten Viceroy.
- 1947** : Announcement of Lord Mountbatten's plan for Partition of India (June 3).
: Indian Independence Act passed (July).
: Creation of free India and Pakistan on midnight of August 14/15, 1947 as dominions.
- 1947-64** : Jawaharlal Nehru Prime Minister of India.
- 1948** : Assassination of Mahatma Gandhi (January 30).
: Raja-gopalachari appointed first Indian Governor-General (June 21).
- 1949** : New Constitution of India adopted and signed (November 26).
- 1950** : India become a Republic. New Constitution comes into force (January 26).
: Dr. Rajendra Prasad, first President of Indian Republic.
: Planning Commission was set up
- 1951** : Inauguration of First Five Year Plan.
- 1952** : First General Election in India
: National Development Council (NDC) set up.
: Family Planning is launched.
- 1953** : Conquest of Mount Everest.
: University Grants Commission (UGC) is set up
: CBI is set up
: Formation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis
- 1954** : Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier visits India.
: Panchashila signed between China and India.
- 1955** : Hindu Marriage Act and Indian Citizenship Act.
- 1956** : Reorganisation of Indian States on linguistic basis
: 2nd Five Year Plan launched.
: Nationalisation of insurance companies.
- 1957** : Second General election. Introduction of decimal system of coinage.
: National Calendar based on Saka era adopted.
- 1959** : Dalai Lama reaches India for political asylum, Indo-Chinese relations worsen.
: Panchayat Raj introduced in Rajasthan.
- 1961** : Goa, Daman and Diu liberated from Portu-

	guese possession.		to scale Mount Everest.
	: Arjuna Award introduced		: Indira Gandhi assassinated
1962	: Indo-China War.		: Rajiv Gandhi sworn in as new Prime Minister.
1964	: Death of Jawaharlal Nehru		: Bhopal Gas tragedy
	: Lal Bahadur Shastri becomes Prime Minister.	1985	: Centenary celebrations of Indian National Congress held.
1965	: Indo-Pak War.		: Dhronachary Award instituted
1966	: Tashkent Declaration	1986	: Centre and Laldenga sign Mizo Accord.
	: Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri	1987	: Frontier Gandhi, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan given Bharat Ratna. First foreigner to get Bharatratna.
	: Indira Gandhi becomes Prime Minister.	1988	: Bharat Ratna conferred on M.G. Ramachandran.
1969	: First Nationalisation of 14 Banks.		: Contingent of Indian Army flown to Maldives to help President Abdul Gayoom.
	: First Dada Sahib Phalke Award was given to Davika Rani		: Lok Sabha passes Constitutional Amendment Bill reducing voting age from 21 to 18 years.
1971	: Indo-Pak War	1989	: V.P. Singh sworn in as seventh Prime Minister with Devi Lal as his Deputy.
	: Birth of Bangladesh.	1990	: Nelson Mandela honoured with Bharat Ratna.
1972	: Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan.		: V.P. Singh resigns after losing vote of confidence in Lok Sabha.
1973	: Project Tiger		: Chandra Shekhar is sworn as New Prime Minister.
1974	: Underground nuclear explosion carried out at Pokhran (May 18).	1991	: Rajiv Gandhi is assassinated at Sriperumbudur in Tamil Nadu.
1975	: Emergency declared in the country.		: Bharat Ratna is conferred on Morarji Desai. Rajiv Gandhi and Sardar Patel are awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously.
	: Aryabhata goes to orbit.	1992	: Maulana Azad posthumously awarded Bharat Ratna.
1977	: Janata Party comes to power.		: Kar Sevaks demolished Babri Masjid in Ayodhya
	: Vajpayee address UNO in Hindi.	1993	: Battle tank "Arjun" inducted into Indian Army.
1978	: Denomination of high value notes of Rs. 1,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 10,000 demonetised.		: Job Quota for OBC's becomes operative.
1979	: Morarji Desai resigns as Prime Minister.	1994	: Earth quake at Lathur, Maharashtra
	: Charan Singh becomes Prime Minister.		: Panchayati Raj Act becomes operational.
	: Death of Loknayak Jayprakash Narayan.	1995	: Morarji Desai, dies. Bombay becomes Mumbai.
	: Bhakara I launched	1996	: Atal Behari Vajpayee becomes Prime
1980	: Mother Theresa gets Bharat Ratna.		
	: Six more commercial banks nationalised.		
1981	: Apple was launched		
	: First Indian Antarctic Expedition to Qusim. Dakshin Gangotri, India's first permanent station at Antarctica was set up.		
1983	: Bharat Ratna posthumously awarded to Acharya Vinoba Bhave.		
	: INSAT-IB successfully launched.		
1984	: Sqn. Ldr. Rakesh Sharma becomes first Indian cosmonaut to go into space.		
	: Bachendri Pal becomes first Indian woman		

- Minister on May 16 and resigns on May 28.
- : H.D. Deve Gowda becomes Prime Minister on June 1. Madras becomes Chennai.
- 1997** : Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV-C1) is launched from Sriharikota (Andhra Pradesh).
- : Arundhati Roy bagged the 29th Booker Prize,
 - : Kalpana Chawla became the first Indian-born US woman to go into space.
- 1998** : India's second (May 11) and third (May 13) nuclear explosion at Pokhran.
- : M.S. Subhalekshmi and Jaya Prakash Narayan win Bharat Ratna.
 - : Vajpayee becomes 12 Prime Minister of India.
 - : Param 10000 India's new super computer unveiled.
 - : Konkan Railway (760 km) inaugurated.
- 1999** : INSAT 2E was launched on April 3
- : PSLV-C2 launched IRS P4.
 - : India becomes leading producer of milk in the world.
 - : Amartya Sen wins Bharat Ratna.
 - : India launched Operation Vijay to repel the Pak intruders from Kargil.
- 2000** : Bill Clinton visits India.
- : Lara Dutta of India becomes Miss Universe.
 - : Formation of the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttaranchal.
 - : Karnam Malleswary wins bronze medal in Sydney olympics.
 - : Priyanka Chopra of India becomes Miss world.
- 2001** : GSLV D1 launches GSAT. Indian parliament attacked.
- 2002** : Ms. Poornima Advani is appointed Chairperson of the National Commission for women.
- : Former Indian Air Force Chief, Arjan Singh, is made the first ever marshal of the IAF.
 - : A.P.J. Abdul Kalam 11th President
 - : Bhairon Singh Shekhawat is sworn in the 12th Vice-President.
 - : The first exclusive 1,060 kg. meteorological satellite (METSAT) is successfully launched from the Sriharikotta by PSLV.
 - : Justice V.N. Khare is sworn in Chief Justice of India.
- 2003** : L.K. Advani is appointed Deputy Prime Minister.
- : INSAT 3E, was launched (September 28)
 - : Air Marshal T.M. Asthana is named the first Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Forces Command.
 - : The Prime Minister A.B. Vajpayee christens METSAT, Kalpana I after Kalpana Chawla.
 - : Mehbooba Mufti takes over as president of the Peoples Democratic Party thus becoming the first woman to head a political party in J and K.
 - : INS Talwar the Navy's first stealth warship is inducted into western fleet.
 - : G. Madhavan Nair assumes office as Chairman, Space Commission and ISRO
 - : The government constitutes the 17th Law Commission with Justice M. Jayannatha Rao as Chairman.
 - : The Lok Sabha passes the POTA Amendment Bill, 2003, providing for safeguard against misuse.
 - : Rajya Sabha passes dual citizenship bill.
- 2004** : India becomes the first developing country to import LNG.
- : India wins its first ever test series in Pakistan.
 - : Major Rajya Vardhan Singh Rathore gets the silver medal for India in shooting (double trap category) at the Olympic

- Games.
- 2005
- : EDUSAT - India's first exclusive satellite for educational services, placed in orbit.
 - : Tata Motors becomes the first company in the Indian engineering sector to list its securities on the New York Stock Exchange.
 - : Kerala's Palakkad district collectorate is the first in India to be totally computerised.
 - : The Mahatma Gandhi International Peace Award to the former Botswana President Sir Ketimile Masire.
 - : Over 80,000 people are killed following an undersea earthquake off Sumatra in Indonesia, over 19,000 people are killed in India.
 - : 'Lakshya' pilotless target aircraft, test flown.
 - : Cabinet decided to offer dual citizenship for all overseas Indians who migrated after January 26, 1950.
 - : President's rule was imposed on Goa and the Assembly kept under suspended animation, even after the Pratapsingh Rane Government wins the trust vote.
 - : Tamil writer D. Jayakanthan is selected for the 38th Jnanapith Award for 2002. He is the second Tamil author after P.V. Akhilandan to receive the honour.
 - : Dandi March route (384 km) is declared a heritage path and the Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, announces a Rs 10 crore package for Sabarmati Gandhi Ashram renovation, on the 75th anniversary day of the breaking of the salt act by Mahatma Gandhi.
 - : India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLVC-6 is launched from the spaceport in Sriharikota, and it injects two satellites CARTOSAT - 1 and HAMSAT into their orbits.
 - : The Lok Sabha passes the Right to information Bill.
 - : The Prime Minister, Manmohan Singh, launches the National Knowledge Commission.
- 2006
- : The Government comes out with the first ever Outcome Budget.
 - : The trial-run, of the first Amritsar-Lahore service begins linking the two cities for the first time nearly six decades.
 - : India's first rubber dam is installed across the Janjhavati river in Andhra Pradesh's Vizianagaram district.
 - : Booker Prize winner Arundhati Roy is awarded the 2005 Sahitya Akademi Award for English for her book of essays The Algebra of Infinite Justice.
 - : The first-ever-Lahore- Amritsar bus service begins.
 - : The world's longest rail is flagged off from Bhilai steel plant.
 - : The President A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, returns the Office of Profit Bill for reconsideration
 - : A.P.J. Abdul Kalam becomes the first President to make a sortie in a combat aircraft after flying in a Sukhoi-30 MKT after take off from Lahegaon airbase, Pune.
 - : N. Gopalaswami takes over as the new Chief Election Commissioner.
 - : The GSLV - FO₂ launch from Sriharikota, Andhra Pradesh ends in failure after the vehicle crashes into the Bay of Bengal.
 - : Social activist Arvind Kajiwal is elected for the 2006 Ramon Magsaysay Award in the Emergent Leadership category.
 - : The President A.P.J Abdul Kalam, confers the 39th Jnanapith Award on Marathi writer Vinda Karandikar.
 - : Actor Shabana Azmi is chosen for the Gandhi International Peace Prize 2006.
 - : The protection of women from Domestic Violence Act 2006 comes into effect.
 - : The Prime Minister Manmohan Singh, presents the 21st Indira Gandhi Prize for National Integration to lyricist Javed Akhtar.
 - : Sri Lanka President, Mahinda Rajapaksa inaugurates the three - day first Asian Mayor's meet in Dehra Dun.

INDIAN HISTORY

Pre-Historic Period

- The earliest traces of human existence in India so far discovered is between 4,00,000 and 2,00,000 BC from **Sohan valley** (now in Pakistan)
- Neolithic settlements in Indian subcontinent are not older than 4000 BC.
- Wheat and barley were the first cereals grown by Indians.
- The name India was derived from the rivername **Sindhu** which is also known as Indus.
- India was originally considered as a part of a larger area called **Jambu-dvipa** (The continent of Jambu tree)
- **Krita, Treta, Dwapara** and **Kali** are the four ages of traditional Hindu thought.

Gulf of Cambut Culture

- The Gulf of Cambut culture which was discovered recently from the Bay of Cambut in Gujarat dates back to 7500 BC.
- This was found out by the National Institute of Open Technology (NIOT).

Indus Valley Civilisation

- The Harappan culture spread over the whole of Sind, Baluchistan, almost the whole of Punjab, northern Rajasthan, Kathiawar and Gujarat.
- **Harappa** the first Indus site, was discovered by **Dayaram Sahni** in 1921. It is situated in the province of West Punjab, Montgomery district in Pakistan.
- Harappa is located on the bank of river Ravi.
- Mohanjedaro was excavated in 1922 by **R.D.**

Banarjee. It is situated in the Larkhana district in Sind on the right bank of river Indus (Now in Pakistan)

- **The Great Granery, the Great Bath** a piece of woven cotton, a bearded man in steatite and a bronze dancing girl are found from Mohanjedaro.
- An assembly hall was also discovered from Mohanjedaro.
- The most important feature of Harappan civilisation was town planning and urbanism.
- The word Mohanjedaro in Sindi language means '**the mount of the dead**'.
- Mohanjedaro was believed to have destructed by flood.
- Harappans knew the art of growing cereals, wheat and barley.
- **Banawali** is situated in Hariyana.
- **Chanhudaro**, discovered by N. Gopal Majumdar and Mackey, is situated in Sind on the bank of river Indus.
- **Kalibangan**, another famous Indus city discovered in 1953 by A Ghosh, is situated in Rajasthan on the banks of River Ghaggar. Kalibangan stands for **black bangles**.
- **Lothal**, first man made port in the world and dockyard made of burnt bricks, was discovered in 1953 by S.R. Rao is situated in Gujarat on Bhogava river near Gulf of Cambay.
- **Ropar** is the site situated in Punjab on the banks of river Sutlej. It was discovered in 1953 by Y.D.Sharma.
- Harappan people were the earliest people in the world to grow cotton and rice.
- People cultivated rice at Lothal and Rangpur and