

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

(HONOURS SYLLABUS)

CC 1 : History of India From the earliest times to C 300 BCE

I. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History:UP

- a) Early Indian notions of History
- b) Sources and tools of historical reconstruction.
- c) Historical interpretations (with special reference to gender, environment, technology and regions)

II. Hunter-gatherers and the advent of food products :IM

- a) Paleolithic cultures- sequence and distribution; stone industries and other technological developments.
- b) Mesolithic cultures – regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art.
- c) Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: distribution and subsistence pattern

III. The Harappan civilization: BB

Origins; settlement patterns and town planning; agrarian base; craft productions and trade; social and political organization; religious beliefs and practices; art; the problem of urban decline and the late/post-Harappan traditions.

IV. Cultures in transition HH

Settlement patterns, technological and economic developments; social stratification; political relations; religion and philosophy; the Aryan problem.

- a) North India (circa 1500 BCE – 300 BCE)
- b) Central India and the Deccan (circa 1000 BCE – circa 300 BCE)

CC-2 : Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the ancient world other than India

I. Evolution of human kind: Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures – Role of kinship social institutions in the development of early societies.(BB)

II. Food production : beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.(IM)

III. Bronze Age civilizations, with reference to any one of the following : i)Egypt (Old Kingdom); ii)China(Shang), economy, social stratification, state structure, religion.(HH)

IV. Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications.(UP)

V. Slave society in ancient Greece & Rome: agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.(DK)

VI. Polis in ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek culture.(DK)

CC-3 : History of India C 300 BCE to C 750 CE

I. Economy and Society (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)(UP)

- a) Expansion of agrarian economy : production relations
- b) Urban growth: north India, central India and the Deccan; craft Production: trade and trade routes; coinage
- c) Social stratification: class, Varna, Jati, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations.

II. Changing political formations (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)IM

- a) The Mauryan Empire
- b) Post-Mauryan Polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana-Sanghas

III. Towards early medieval India (circa CE fourth century to CE 750):HH

- a) Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry.
- b) The problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban settlements.
- c) Varna, proliferation of Jatis: changing norms of marriage and property
- d) The nature of polities: the Gupta empire and its contemporaries: post-Gupta polities- Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Vardhanas.

IV. Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE – CE 750)UP

- a) Consolidation of the Brahmanical tradition : dharma, Varnashram, Purushastras, Samskaras.
- b) Theistic cults (from circa second century BC): Mahayana; the Puranic tradition.
- c) The beginnings of Tantricism.

V. Cultural developments (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 750):BB

- a) A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises.
- b) Art and architecture and forms and patronage; Mauryan , Post-Mauryan, Gupta , Post-Gupta

CC-4 : Social Formations and Cultural patters of the Medieval World other than India

- **CANDIDATES CAN CHOOSE EITHER GROUP- A OR B, GROUP –C IS COMPULSORY**

GROUP- A

I. Arabia: Bedouin Society:

- a) Tribal Organization (families and clans)
- b) System of Alliances
- c) Economic Structure
- d) Language and poetry

II. The Steppes:

- a) A brief outline of Central Asia (Geography and History)
- b) Mongols :
 - (i) The strategic location of Mongolia;
 - (ii) Mongol Society: Tribal organization, different tribal formations, unification of the tribes under Chenghiz Khan
 - (iii) Brief outlines of the Mongol Empire: Case Study: The Golden Horde, Tatar rule in Russia

- c) The Turks:
 - (i) Conversion of the Turks to Islam from Buddhism
 - (ii) Brief history of the Seljuks and the Ottomans
 - (iii) The rise of the Ottoman Empire
 - (iv) Ottoman Society and Administration.

GROUP- B

III. Crisis of the Roman Empire and its principal causes: Historiography BB

IV. Religion and Culture in Medieval Europe: Society, Religious organizations (Church and Monastery), Carolingian renaissance 12th century renaissance, Position of Women in Medieval Europe, Witchcraft and Magic, Urbanization, Rise of University, Medieval art and architecture.HH&UP

V. The feudal society its origins and its crisis: Historiography HH

GROUP- C

VI. Judaism and Christianity under Islam DK

CC-5 : History of India (CE 750 – 1206)

I. Studying Early Medieval India:BB

Historical geography sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data. Debates on Indian Feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state.

II. Political Structures:DK

- a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas.
- b) Legitimization of kingship; Brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals
- c) Arab conquest of Sindh : nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili Dawah
- d) Cause and consequences of early Turkish invasions : Mamud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur.

III. Agrarian structure and social change:HH

- a) Agricultural expansion; crops
- b) Landlords and peasants
- c) Proliferation of castes: status of untouchables
- d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order

IV. Trade and Commerce HH

- a) Inter-regional trade
- b) Maritime trade
- c) Forms of exchange
- d) Process of urbanization
- e) Merchant guilds of South India

V. Religious and Cultural developments:UP&IM

- a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults.
- b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri
- c) Regional languages and literature

d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles.

CC-6 : Rise of the Modern West - I

- I. Transition Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories. (BB)
- II a) The exploration of the new world: motives. (BB)
b.) Portuguese and Spanish voyages.
- III. a) Renaissance : its social roots
b.) Renaissance humanism
c.) Rediscovery of classics
d.) Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought. e.) Its spread in Europe (HH&UP)
- IV. a) Reformation movements: Origins & courses
b.) Martin Luther & Lutheranism
c.) John Calvin & Calvinism
d.) Radical reformation: Anabapists and Huguenots e.)
English reformation and the role of the state
f.) Counter Reformation (HH)
- V. a) Economic developments
b.) Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic c.)
Commercial Revolution
d.) Price Revolution
e.) Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement(DK)
- VI. a) Development of national monarchy
b.) Emergence of European state system(IM)

CC-7 : HISTORY OF INDIA (c.1206-1526)

I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate: IM

Survey of sources: Persian tarikh tradition; vernacular histories; epigraphy

II. Sultanate Political Structures:DK&HH

- a. Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi; the Khaljis and the Tughluqs; Mongol threat and Timur's invasion; Rise and fall of Syed dynasty; The Lodis; Conquest of Bahlul and Sikandar; Ibrahim Lodi and the battle of Panipat;
- b. Theories of Kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, Ulama and the political authority; imperial monuments and coinage
- c. Emergence of provincial dynasties: Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal IM
- d. Consolidation of regional identities: regional art, architecture and literature IM

III. Society and Economy:HH

- a. Iqta and the revenue-free grants
- b. Agriculture production; technology
- c. Changes in rural society; revenue systems
- d. Monetization; market regulations; growth of urban centres; trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade

IV. Religion and Culture:BB

- a. Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles.
- b. Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions in South and North India; Women Bhaktas; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak and the Sant tradition
- c. Sufi literature; Malfuzat; Premakhayans
- d. Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate

CC-8 : Rise of the Modern West - II

I. a) Printing Revolution.HH

- b) Revolution in war techniques

II. a.) Crisis in Europe in the 17th century DK

- b.) Its economic, social and political dimensions

III. a.) The English Revolution : major issues BB

- b.) Political and intellectual issues

IV. a.) Scientific Revolution HH

- b.) Emergence of scientific academies
- c.) Origins of Enlightenment

Va.) Mercantilism and European economicsUP

- b.) Preludes to the Industrial Revolution

- VI. a).** European Politics in the 17th & 18th Century
b.) Parliamentary monarchy
c.) patterns of Absolutism in Europe IM

CC-9 : History of India (c 1526 – 1605)

I. Sources and Historiography: IM

- a) Persian literary culture; translations; Vernacular literary traditions.
b) Modern Interpretations

II. Establishment of Mughal rule: HH

- a) India on the eve of Babur's Invasion
b) Fire arms, military technology and warfare
c) Humayun's struggle for empire
d) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms

III. Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar: DK

- a) Campaigns and conquests: tactics and technology
b) Evolution of administrative institutions : Zabt, Masnab, Jagir, Madad-I-Maash
c) Revolts and resistance

IV. Expansion and Integration: DK

- a) Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility.
b) North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan
c) Conquest of Bengal

V. Rural Society and Economy: HH

- a) Land rights and revenue system; Zamindars and Peasants; rural tensions
b) Extension of agriculture; agricultural production; crop patterns
c) Trade routes and patterns of internal commerce; overseas trade; rise of Surat

VI. Political and religious ideals: BB

- a) Inclusive political ideas: theory and practice
b) Religious tolerance and Sulh-i-kul; Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions
c) Pressure from the Ulama

CC-10: History of India (c 1605 – 1750s)

I. Sources: Persian and vernacular literary cultures, histories, memoirs and travelogues

II. Political Culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan IM

- a) Extension of Mughal rule; changes in Mansab and Jagir systems; imperial culture
b) Orthodoxy and syncretism – Naqshbandi Sufis, Miyan Mir, Dara Shukoh, Samrad

III. Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb DK

- a) State and religion under Aurangzeb; issues in the war of succession; policies regarding religious groups and institutions
b) Conquests and limits of expansion

c) Beginning of the crisis: contemporary perceptions; agrarian and Jagir crises; revolts.

IV. Visual Culture: Paintings and Architecture HH

V. Patterns of Regional Politics: BB

- a) Rajput political culture and state formation
- b) Deccan kingdoms; emergence of the Marathas; Shiva; expansion under the Peshwas
- c) Mughal decline; emergence of successor states
- d) Interpreting eighteenth century India: recent debates

V. Trade and Commerce HH

- a) Crafts and technologies; Monetary system
- b) Markets, transportation, urban centres
- c) Indian Ocean trade network

CC-11: History of Modern Europe (c.1780 – 1939)

I. The French Revolution and its European repercussions:HH

- a) Crisis of *ancien regime*
- b) Intellectual currents
- c) Social classes and emerging gender relations.
- d) Phases of the French Revolution
- e) Art and Culture of French Revolution
- f) Napoleonic consolidation – reform and empire.

II. Restoration and Revolution: c.1815 – 1848 IM

- a) Forces of conservatism and restoration of old hierarchies.
- b) Social, Political and intellectual currents.
- c) Revolutionary and Radical movements, 1830 -1848

III. Capitalist Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation (Late 18th century to AD 1914) UP

- a) Process of capitalist development in industry and agriculture: case studies of Britain, France, the German States and Russia.
- b) Evolution and Differentiation of social classes : Bourgeoisie, proletariat, Land Owning classes and peasantry.
- c) Changing trends in demography and urban patterns
- d) Family, gender and process of industrialization.

IV. Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the 19th and 20th centuries. DK

- a) Intellectual currents, popular movements and the formation of National identities in Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans.
- b) Specifications of economic development, political and administrative Reorganization – Italy; Germany.
- c) Revolutions of 1905; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917
- d) Programme of Socialist Construction and the Soviet Union during the inter-war period 1918-39.

V. Imperialism, War and Crisis: c.1880 – 1918 BB

- a) Theories and mechanisms of imperialism;

- b) Growth of Militarism;
- c) Power blocks and alliances;
- d) Expansion of European empires
- e) War of 1914 - 1918

VI. Europe between Two World Wars: HH

- a) Post War Europe: A Diplomatic History
- b) The Great Depression
- c) Rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany
- d) The Spanish Civil War
- e) Policy of Appeasement and Russo German Non-Aggression Pact
- f) Origins and Course of the Second World War

CC-12: History of India (c 1750s – 1857)

I. India in the mid 18th Century; Society, Economy, Polity HH

II. Expansion and Consolidation of Colonial Power : IM

- a) Mercantilism, foreign trade and early forms of exactions from Bengal
- b) Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab and Sindh.

III. Colonial State and Ideology: BB

- a) Arms of the colonial state : army, police, law
- b) Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes.
- c) Education : indigenous and modern.

IV. Rural Economy and Society: IM

- a) Land revenue systems and forest policy
- b) Commercialization and indebtedness
- c) Rural society : change and continuity.
- d) Famines
- e) Pastoral economy and shifting cultivation.

V. Trade and Industry UP

- a) De industrialization
- b) Trade and fiscal policy
- c) Drain of Wealth
- d) Growth of modern industry

VI. Popular Resistance: DK

- a) Santhal uprising (1857); Indigo rebellion (1860); Pabna Agrarian Leagues(1873); Deccan riots (1875)
- b) Uprising of 1857

CC-13 : History of India (c. 1857 – 1964)

I. Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements:HH

- a) Growth of a new intelligentsia – the Press and Public Opinion
- b) Reform and Revival : Brahma Samaj, Prarthna Samaj, and Ramakrishna and Vivekananda,

Arya Samaj, Wahabi, Deoband, Aligarh and Singh Sabha Movements.

- c) Debates around gender
- d) Making of religious and linguistic identities
- e) Caste : Sanskritising and anti Brahminical trends

II. Nationalism : Trends up to 1919 BB

- a) Formation of early political organizations
- b) Moderates and extremists
- c) Swadeshi movement
- d) Revolutionaries

III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919 : Ideas and Movements: HH& DK

- a) Mahatma Gandhi : his Perspectives and Methods
- b) i) Impact of the First World War
- ii) Rowlatt Satyagraha and Jalianwala Bagh
- iii) Non-Cooperative and Civil Disobedience
- iv) Provincial Autonomy, Quit India and INA
- c) Left wing movements
- d) Princely India : States people movements

IV. Nationalism and Social Groups : Interfaces: IM

- a) Landlords, Professionals and Middle Classes
- b) Peasants
- c) Tribals
- d) Labours
- e) Dalits
- f) Women
- g) Business groups

V. Communalism : Ideologies and practices, RSS , Hindu Maha Sabha, Muslim League:UP

VI. Independence and Partition BB

- a) Negotiations for independence and partition
- b) Popular movements
- c) Partition riots

VII. Emergence of a New State: BB

- a) Making of the Constitution
- b) Integration of princely states
- c) Land reform and beginnings of planning
- d) The Nehru years.

CC-14 : History of World Politics: 1945-1994

- I. The Cold War: Weakening of European balance of power: Origins of The Cold War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; End of wartime alliance.HH
- II. The USA in World Politics: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO.DK
- III. The USSR in World Politics: Molotov Plan, COMECON and Cominform;

- Sovietisation of Eastern Europe; Berlin Blockade; Warsaw Pact.UP
- IV. Manifestation of Cold War: The Korean Crisis- End of French Colonial rule in Indo-China and the Vietnam War – Cuban Crisis. IM
- V. De-Stalinisation; Thaw in Cold War; Détente and road to the ending of Cold War.BB
- VI. Disintegration and Decline of the Soviet Union – Glasnost and Perestroika – Crisis of Socialist regimes in other East European Countries: Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary – Response of the USA; Rise of a Unipolar World system, Globalization.HH
- VII. Emergence of the People’s Republic of China – China and the USA – Sino-Soviet rift.IM
- VIII. West Asian Crisis – Palestine and Western Powers – Birth of Israel – Arab-Israel Conflict –The Suez Crisis (1956); Origin and Formation of PLO; Yom Kippur War(1973) ; Camp David Accord(1979); Oslo Peace Accord(1993). BB
- IX. Decolonization: The African Case Study: Ghana, Algeria, Congo, Kenya. DK
- X. Protest Politics: Civil Rights Movement, Anti-Apartheid Movement and the end of Apartheid (1994), Second Wave Feminist Movement.IM

Discipline Specific Elective: DSE TH&TU

Paper 1 DSE-A-1 SEM -5: History of Bengal (c.1757-1905)

- I. Political history of Bengal under the Nawabs: Rise of British power in Bengal from the battle of Plassey to Buxar. IM
- II. .Administrative history: 1765—1833 UP
- III. Colonial economy: - Agriculture, trade and industry. IM
- IV. Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: HH
Christian missionaries- The advent of printing and its implications, education: Indigenous and western - Hindu and Muslim religious revivalist movements.
- V. Social Reforms and the women’s question.BB
- VI. Protest movements and insurgencies against the Raj: The Fakir and Sannyasi revolts, Indigo Revolt (1859-1860), Pabna Peasant Uprisings (1873-76) DK
- VII. Partition of Bengal 1905: Curzon and the administrative blueprint.BB

Paper 2 DSE-A-3 SEM -6: History of Bengal (c.1905-1947)

- I. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement (1905-08) Political ideology and organizations, rise of Extremism in Bengal, Swadeshi movement, Revolutionary terrorism.IM
- II. Communal Politics: 1906- 30 Birth of Muslim League, and the Hindu response. BB
- III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919, Non- Cooperation and Khilafat movement, Swaraj party, Civil Disobedience movement, Revolutionary Nationalists and the beginnings of Left politics in the 1920s, Rise of Krishak Praja Party, Muslim League in Bengal politics.HH
- IV. Government of India Act 1935 and its aftermath: IM

- V. Peasant Movements in Bengal 1920-1946, Labour Movement in Bengal 1920-1946, Caste Movement in Bengal 1920-1946, Women's Movements in Bengal 1920-1946.UP
- VI. Subhash Chandra Bose and the Congress, Quit India Movement in Bengal, Post war upsurges in Bengal- Left wing movements.DK
- VIII. Independence and Partition: Communal Riots, the great Calcutta killing and Noakhali riots, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, freedom and Partition, Birth of West Bengal and East Pakistan.BB

Paper 5 DSE-B-1 SEM -5: History of Modern East Asia – I China (c.1840 – 1949)

I. Imperialism and China during the 19th and early 20th century HH

- a) Chinese feudalism : Gentry, Bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the canton commercial system
- b)The transformation of China into an informal colony; the Opium Wars; the Unequal Treaties; the scramble for concessions; Finance Imperialism; the Open Door policy.
- c)Agrarian and Popular Movements : Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan UP
- d)Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-Chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and 1901-08.
- ii) The Emergence of Nationalism in China DK
 - a)The Revolution of 1911: Causes , nature and significance; the social composition of the Revolution; Sun Yat-sen and his contribution; the formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih Kai; War Lordism.BB
 - b)May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and Significance

II. History of China (cc.1919 – 1949) IM

- i) Nationalism and Communism in China (1921 – 1937)
 - a) Formation of CCP; and the
 - b) The First United Front
- i)The Communist Movement (1938-1949)
- ii)The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung

Paper 6 DSE-B-3 SEM -6:

History of Modern East Asia – II Japan (c.1868 – 1945)

I) Transition from feudalism to capitalism: HH

- a) Crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system
- b) Meiji Restoration : Its nature and Significance
- c) Political Reorganization
- d) Military Reforms

- e) Social, cultural and educational reforms (Bunmeikaika)
- f) Financial reforms and educational development in the ‘Meiji’ era
- g) Meiji Constitution

II) Japanese Imperialism DK

- a) China
- b) Manchuria
- c) Korea

3) Democracy and Militarism / Fascism

- a) Popular/ People’s Rights Movement
- b) Nature of political parties
- c) Rise of Militarism-Nature and significance
- d) Second World War; American occupation
- e) Post-War Changes

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC –A & B) Credits,-2 each

SEC –A (1): Archives and museums UP

This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past. Museums and archives are among the most important such repositories and this course explains their significance and how they work. Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges. Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.

I. Definition and history of development (with special reference to India) UP

II. Types of archives and museums: Understanding the traditions of preservation in India
Collection policies, ethics and procedures Collection: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and others.
Documentation: accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and de-accessioning Preservation: curatorial care, preventive conservation, chemical preservation and restoration

III. Museum Presentation and Exhibition:

IV. IV. Museums, Archives and Society: (Education and communication Outreach activities

SEC –B (2): Art Appreciation: an Introduction to Indian Art

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to Indian art, from ancient to contemporary times, in order to understand and appreciate its diversity and its aesthetic richness. The course will equip students with the abilities to understand art as a medium of cultural expression. It will give students direct exposure to Indian art through visuals, and visits to sites and museums.

I. Prehistoric and protohistoric art: _Rock art; Harappan arts and crafts IM

II. Indian art (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE): IM

World Heritage Site Managers, UNESCO World Heritage
Manuals [Can be downloaded/ accessed at www.unesco.org]

Notions of art and craft Canons of Indian paintings Major developments in stupa, cave, and temple art and architecture Early Indian sculpture: style and iconography Numismatic art

III. Indian Art (c. 600 CE – 1200 CE) : Temple forms and their architectural features Early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions Early medieval sculpture: style and iconography Indian bronzes or metal icons

IV. Indian art and architecture (c. 1200 CE – 1800 CE) : UP

Sultanate and Mughal architecture Miniature painting traditions: Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari Introduction to fort, palace and haveli architecture

V. Modern and Contemporary Indian art and Architecture:UP

The Colonial Period Art movements: Bengal School of Art, Progressive Artists Group, etc. Major artists and their artworks Popular art forms (folk art traditions)

HISTORY (GENERAL)

CC -1/GE-1 : History of India from Earliest Times up to 300 CE

I. Sources & Interpretation UP

II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures. IM

III. Harappan Civilization : Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age. BB

IV. The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron Age with reference to PGW & Megaliths. UP

V. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, IM

Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success

VI. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion and impact

VII. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions UP

VIII. The Satavahanas Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religion DK

VIII. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Art & Architecture IM

IX. The Satvahana Phase: Aspects of Political History, Administration, Material Culture, & Religion DK

X. The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language BB

XI. The age of the Indo-Greeks, Shakas: Parthians & Kushanas: Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts & Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns. BB

CC-2/GE- 2: History of India from. C.300 to1206

I. The Rise & Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology. IM

II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda UP

III. South India: Polity, Society, Economy & Culture BB

IV. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas. DK

V. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala & Pratiharas. DK

VI. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy & Society.

VII. Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion & Society. UP

VIII. Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate. BB

CC-3/GE-3 : History of India from 1206 to1707

- I. Foundation, Expansion & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system. HH
- II. Military, administrative & economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs. HH
- III. Bhakti & Sufi Movements. UP
- IV. Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijaynagara & Bahamanis. IM
- V. Second Afghan State. BB
- VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C.16th century to mid 17th century. DK
- VII. Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure-Mansab & Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio-Religious Movements. DK
- VIII. Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals. HH
- IX. Emergence of Maratha Power. BB

CC-4/GE-4 History of India; 1707-1950.

- I. Interpreting the 18th Century. UP
- II. Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power IM.
- III. Expansion & consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857. DK
- IV. Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath. DK
- V. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry. IM
- VI. Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century. HH
- VII. Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism. HH
- VIII. Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India. BB
- IX. Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic. BB

DSE- A -2: Some Aspects of European History: C.1780-1945

- I. The French Revolution: Genesis Nature & Consequences
- II. Napoleonic Era and aftermath. HH
- III. Revolutions of 1830 & 1848.
- IM IV. Unification of Italy &

Germany DK. V.Social and

economic Changes.IM

VI. Imperialist Conflicts: World War I DK

VII.Rise of Fascism and Nazism.PKK

VIII. Origins of World War II PKK

DSE-B-2: Some aspects of Society & Economy of Modern Europe: 15th – 18th Century

I: Historiographical Trends IM

II. Feudal Crisis: Main strands PKK

III. Renaissance: Origin, Spread & Dominant Features HH

IV. European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact HH

V. Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation; the African slaves DK

VI. Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic DK

VII. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England IM Skill Enhancement
Elective Course (SEC) Credits,-2

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SEC-A- 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice

I. Defining Heritage UP & IM

Art & Architecture in India: An overview:

Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums

II. Understanding Built Heritage:

Stupa Architecture

Temple Architecture

Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques

Colonial Architecture

Present day structures

III. Field Work: Visit to site & Conducting of research

IV. Modalities of conducting tourism

SEC-B -1: Museums & Archives in India UP

I. Definitions

II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case Studies

III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions

IV. Training & Employment