

Detailed Syllabus of B A (History)
(Effective from session 2016-17 onward)

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## **BA 1<sup>st</sup> Year (History)**

BHIS~101: History of India (From beginning upto 1200 AD)

#### **Section A**

Main sources of the history of India upto 1200A.D. Brief survey of prehistoric cultures in India. The Indus- Saraswati civilization- origin, extent, salient features, decline and continuity. The Vedic age -Vedic literature, polity, society, economy and religion. A brief survey of Iron age culture in India. 16th Magadhanpadas and republican states and its functioning during Buddhist period. Rise of Magadha imperialism up to the Nandas. Jainism and Buddhism-Origins, teachings and contribution.

#### **Section B**

The Mauryan Empire-main sources, Chandragupta Maurya and Ashoka. Ashoka's Dhamma - characteristics, nature and propagation. Mauryan administration, art and architecture. Decline of the Mauryas. The post Mauryan period (C200 B.C. to 300 A.D.)- achievements of the Sungas, Satavahanas, Sakas and Kushanas. Social, religious and economic life and development of literature and arts during the post Mauryan period. The sangam age - literature, society, economy and culture.

#### **Section C**

The Gupta empire-achievements of Samudragupta, Chandragupta II and Skandagupta. Administration, society, economy and religion during Gupta period. Development in literature, arts and science, accounts of Fahien. Harshavardhana- his achievements, accounts of Hiuen-tsang. Achievements of Chalukyas and Pallavas. Tripartite struggle. The Imperial Cholas and their achievements. A study of social and economic changes ad a brief survey of cultural life during the period c. 750 to 1200 A.D. in north India.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1. H.D. Sankaila: Prehistory of India, Delhi, 1977
- 2. B.B. La1: India 1947-1997: New Light on the Indus Civilization, Delhi, 1998
- 3. Madan Mohan Singh: Buddhakalina Sarnaja aur Dharama (in Hindi), Patna 1972
- 4. Vidula Jayaswal: Bharatiya Itihasa ka Nava-Prastara Yuga (in Hindi), Delhi, 1992
- 5. B.B. La1: India 1947-1997: New Light on the Indus Civilization, Delhi, 1998
- 6. Baij Nath Sharma: Harsha & his Times, Vranasi, 1970
- 7. B.N. Puri: India under the Kushanas, Bombay, 1965
- 8. Parmehswari Lal Gupta: Gupta Samrajya (in Hindi)



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# BHIS~102: History of Rajasthan (From earliest time to 1956 AD) Section A

Sources of the history of Rajasthan. A study of ancient civilizations of Rajasthan- Kalibanga, Ahar, Balathal, Ganeshwar and Bairath. Evidence of Rock Art in eastern Rajasthan. Matsya Janapada and Republican tribes in ancient Rajasthan. Origin of Rajputs- Theories. Rise and Expansion of Guhilas, Gurjar-Pratihqas-Nagbhatt-II and Chahamanas- Vigraharaja IV, Prithviraja III.

#### **Section B**

Rajput resistance to Muslim incursion in Rajasthan under the leadership of Hammir of Ranthambor, Ratan Singh of Chittor, Kanhada deo of Jalore. Maharana Kumbha and his achievements. Struggle of Maharana Rana Sanga of Mewar and Hasan Khan Mewati with Babur, Maldeo of Manvar with Humayun and Shershah and Maharana Pratap with Akbar. Causes and impact of Maratha incursion in Rajasthan, Sawai Jai Singh and Marathas. Acceptance of British Suzerainty - causes and consequences, Treaty of 1818 with Jaipur. Changes after 1818 - Administrative, Judicial and social - prohibition of female infanticide, sati, growth of education. 1857 outbreak in Rajasthan. Nature and influence of socio-religious reform movements in Rajasthan with special reference to Arya Samaj.

#### **Section C**

Peasant Movements- Bijolia, Neemuchana 1925, Peasant Meo Movement of 1932 in Alwar and Bharatpur. Formation of Praja Mandal in Jaipur and Alwar, integration of the states of Rajputana. Religious thoughts of Meera, Dadu, Laldas, Charandas. Folk Deities - Gogaji, Jambhoji, Dhannaji, Pipaji and their teachings. Architectural features of Chittorgarh and Kumbhalgarh forts and Delwara and Ranakpur temples. Characteristics of various painting schools of Rajasthan with special reference to Mewar, Jaipur, Kishangarh and Alwar. Important festivals, Fairs, Languages, Dresses, Ornaments, Handicrafts of Rajasthan.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. D.C. Shukla : Early History of Rajasthan, Delhi, 1978

B.N. Puri : The History of the Gurjan -Pratiharas, Delhi, 1975
 V.S. Bhatnagar : Life & Times of Sawai Jai Singh (also in Hindi)

4. H.D. Sankaliaeal : Excaoations at Ahar (Tarnbavati), 196 1-62, Deccan College, Poona 1969

5. M.S. Jain : Rajasthan through the Ages Vol-I11

: Surplus to Subsistence, Delhi, 1994 : Concise History of Modem Rajasthan

6. Shanta Rani Sharma : Society and Culture in Rajasthan c. A.D. 700-900 Delhi 1996

7. V.N. Misra : Rajasthan: Prehistoric and Early Historic Foundations, Aryan International,

New Delhi, 2007



Detailed Syllabus of B A (History) (Effective from session 2016-17 onward)

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# BA 2<sup>nd</sup> Year (History)

BHIS~201: History Of Medieval India (c. 1200-1761 AD)

#### **Section A**

A survey of the sources of the period of Delhi Sultanate. Turkish invasions and Rajput resistance. Establishment and consolidation of Delhi Sultanate. Khalji imperialism and Tughlaq innovations. Growth of Provincial kingdoms. Contribution of Bahamani and Vijayanagar kingdoms.

#### **Section B**

A survey of the sources of the Mughal period. Foundations of the Mughal Empire. Rise of Sher Shah Suri and his administration. Expansion and consolidation of the Mughal Empire under Akbar. Role of Nur Jahan 'Junta' in Mughal politics. Mughal policy towards Rajputs, Sikhs, Deccan kingdom, Marathds, Persia and Central Asia. Religious policy of the Mughals. Rise of Shivaji and expansion of the Marathas upto 1761. Fall of the Mughal Empire.

#### Section C

A critical evaluation of the main features and processes of the polity, *society, e*conomy and culture during medieval times (c. 1200-1761 A.LI). Nature of State. Growth of administrative and agrarian systems. Economy: agriculture, industry, trade, banking, urban centers. Society: social classes - ulema, nobility, peasantry, slavery. Status of women. Bhakti Movement, Maharashtra Dharma, Sufism, Sikhism. Developments in art, architecture, and literature. Efforts at cultural synthesis and growth of composite Culture.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1. K: M. Ashraf: Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan
- 2. R. P. Tripathi: Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire, Allahabad, 1963. Some Aspects of Muslim Administration, Allahabad, 1964
- 3. H. K. Sherwani: Tha Bahamani Kingdom
- 4. G. S. Sardesai: New History of Marathas
- 5. S. R. Sharma: Religious Policy of Mughal Empire, Agra, 1972
- 6. Burton Stein: Vijaynagar, 1989, Personal State of Society in Medieval South India, Delhi 1980
- 7. Herman Kulke: The state in India 1000-1700 A.D. Delhi, 1997



Detailed Syllabus of B A (History)
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## BHIS~202: Main Trends in the Cultural History of India

#### **Section A**

Meaning of Culture. Essence and characteristics of Indian Culture. Religion and Culture Vedic religion, Buddhism and Jainism, Vaishnavisrn and Saivism. Bhakti Movement. Islam and Sufism in India. Philosophy and Culture: Upanishadic thought, Bhagvadgita.

#### **Section B**

Literature and Culture: Significance of Ramayana, Mahabharata and Puranas. Contribution of Kalidas, Tulsidas, and Ravindranatli Tagore Social institutions and Culture. Social deals of ancient India - *varna*, *ashrama*, *samskaras*, *purushartha*. Social Reform Movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> *centuries*.

#### **Section C**

Art and Culture - Characteristics of Indian Art. Styles of temple architecture. A brief study of temples at Abu, Khajuraho, Orissa, Pallava and Chola temples. Painting through the ages - Rock paintings, Ajanta paintings, Mughal painting. Science and Culture. Contributions of Aryabhatta, Varahamihira, Charaka and Susruta.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. V.S. Agrawala : Indian Art, Varanasi

Krishna Dev :Temples of North India (also in Hindi), NBT, New Delhi
 R.G. Bhandarkar : Valshnavism, Sarivism and other Minor Religious Systems.

4. K.R. Srinivasan : Temples of South India, NBT, New Delhi

5. N. K. Devraj : Bhartiya Darshan Lukhnow , 1963

6. Vasudev Sharan Agarwal: Bahrtiya Kla



Detailed Syllabus of B A (History)
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# BA 3<sup>rd</sup> Year (History) BHIS~301: History Of Modern India (1761-1971 AD)

#### **Section A**

India in the mid-eighteenth century. Maratha confederacy, its shength and weakness - clash with' the British and decline of the Marathas. Expansion and consolidation of the British rule - Bengal, Mysore, Awadh, Sind and Punjab Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse. Establishment of Parliamentary control over East India Company - Regulating Act and Pitts India Act. Land revenue settlements: permanent, ryotwari and mahalwari. Popular resistance to British rule: outbreak of 1857- causes, nature and results.

#### **Section B**

British policy after 1858 – development of British Paramountcy. Nature of colonial economy - commercialization of agriculture, decline of cottage industries, drain of wealth and India's poverty. Indian Renaissance, its nature and scope – Socioreligious reform rnovements - Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Mission. Indian Freedom Struggle -the first phase. Emergence of Indian Nationalism, Formation, of the Indian National Congress - Moderates, and Extremists - Gokhale and Tilak, Economic nationalism, Swadeshi Movement. Home - Rule Movement. Beginning of: Muslim communalism and the Muslim League.

#### **Section C**

Nationalism under Gandhi's leadership: Gandhi's ideology and methods - Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements. Other strands in the National Movement: Revolutionaries, the Left (Socialists and Communists), Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army. Peasants', Workers' and Depressed Classes' Movements. Women in the National Movement. The Government of India Acts of 1909, 1919 and 1935. Communal politics and the Partition of India. Progress and profile of Independent India (1947-1971): Integration of States. Agrarian reforms, the concept of planned economy and industrialization. Foreign policy of independent India (1947-1971) - non-alignment and Panchsheel.

#### **Books Recommended:**

- 1. Ravindra Kumar: Social History of Modern India, Delhi, 1983
- 2. Sumit Sarkar: Modern India, 1885-W7, Delhi, 1995
- 3. Bipan Chedra: Nationalism and Colonialism in Modem India, Delhi, 1981
- 4. M.S. Jain: History of Modern India
- 5. C.A.Bayly: India Society and the Making of the British Empire



Detailed Syllabus of B A (History)
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## BHIS~302: History of Modern World (1500-2000 A.D.)

#### **Section A**

Renaissance and the beginning of the modern era. Reformation and Counter Reformation. Economic changes - Feudalism to Capitalism. The American Revolution - causes, nature and consequences. The French Revolution - causes, main events, and impact. Evaluation of Napoleon Bonaparte. Industrial Revolution - causes, processes and impact.

#### **Section B**

Rise of Nationalism in the 19Ih century. National unification of Germany and Italy. Age of conservatism and Revolutions of 1830 and 1848 in Europe: .Growth of Imperialism and Colonialism - exploitation of New World with special reference to countries of Asia and Africa. Eastern question and its complexities for Europe. Nature of European Imperialism in China. Revolution of 1911 in China - principles of Sun-yat-sen. Modernization of Japan in the!19<sup>th</sup> century. First World War' - causes and consequences. League of Nations.

#### Section C

The Russian Revolution of 1927. The Great Economic Depression and Recovery. Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany. Second World War. United Nations Organization - objectives, achievements, limitations. The Chinese Revolution of 1949. Cold War. Emergence, of Third World and Non-Alignment. Arab World (Egypt), South-East Asia (Vietnam), Africa - Apartheid to Democracy. Soviet Disintegration and the Unipolar World. Globalization and its impact.

#### **Books Recommended:**

1. Georges Lefebvre : Coming of the French Revolution, Princeton, 1989

2. David Thompson : Europe Since Napoleon, Penguin, 1966

3. H. A. Davis : Outline History of the World, 1968

4. Louis L. Synder : The Making of Modern Man, Princeton, 1967

5. J. E. Swain : A History of World Civilisation, Indian Reprint, Delhi, 1994

A.J.P Taylor : The Origins of the Second World War