

M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS
UNDER CBCS
(WITH EFFECT FROM 2018) COURSE CODE-0I0309

1ST SEMESTER(CORE PAPERS)
PAPER-(1.1) ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Unit-I

1. Stages of Human Evolution.
2. Origin and growth Human culture and Civilization – Pre-historic culture: Characteristic features of Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic.
3. Chalcolithic cultures- Salient Features.

Unit-II

1. Egyptian Civilization: Political Developments, Art & Architecture, Religion.
2. Mesopotamian Civilisation: Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian: Society, Art & Architecture, Religion, Law Codes, Administration, Religion and Education.
3. Chinese Civilization: Polity, Society, Science & Technological Developments.

Unit-III

1. The Aztecs- The Origin, Society, Religion, Cosmology, Economy and Decline.
2. Maya Civilization: Polity, Society, Art, Religion, decline.
3. The Incas: Origin, Polity, Religion, Society and Economy, Art and Architecture, Decline.

Unit-IV

1. Greek Civilization: Athenian Democracy, Society and Culture.
2. Roman Civilization: Establishment of Republic, Society and Cultures.
3. Persian civilization: Political, Social and Economic Conditions.

References

1. V.G. Childe - What happened in History, Penguin, 1967.
2. H.A. Davies - An outline History of the world, London 1969.
3. H.S. Baghela - World of Civilization
4. Hewick - The Story of Mankind
5. J.E. Swain - A history of world civilization

PAPER-(1.2)-MEDIEVAL SOCIETIES

Unit-I. Feudalism - Origin, Growth and Decline

1. Feudalism origin in Europe
2. Growth of feudalism and significance & decline of feudalism
3. Agrarian Structure and Relations under feudalism.

Unit-II. Religion in Medieval Period.

1. Christianity: Origin, Growth and Expansion.
2. Judaism: Principle and History
3. Islam: Rise of Islam: Socio-political background; and contemporary and later sources- Quran and Hadith literature.

Unit-III Medieval Society.

1. Society: under Christianity, Muslim and Judaism religion.
2. Slavery- during medieval period.
3. Intellectual Development; language and literature; historiography; geography; astronomy; medicine; mathematics; and philosophy.

Unit-IV Economy in Medieval period.

1. Economy; Trade and Trade Routes; revenue administration with special reference to taxation system.
2. Early Medieval Economy and High middle Ages in Europe – Economic Expansion.
3. Trade & Commerce, Industrial Production, Urban Development-Town Life.

References

1. Abbas: Civilization in Islam, Reference Press, New Delhi, 2005.
2. Toynbee, A.J: A Study of History (12 volumes)
3. Will Durant: The Story of Civilization (Vol I & II)
4. R. Coulborne, Feudalism in History

5. M.M. Posten, Medieval Economy and Society.

PAPER-(1.3)- WORLD HISTORY (1500-1900 A.D)

Unit-I

1. Renaissance and Reformation in Europe.
2. American War of Independence, Constitution: Nature and Significance.
3. French Revolution: Causes, Impact and Limitation.

Unit-II

1. Era of Napoleon: Rise, Achievements and Failure.
2. Nineteenth Century European Revolution: July Revolution (1830), February Revolution (1848).
3. Nationalism: State Building in Germany and in Italy.

Unit-III

1. British Democratic Politics: Parliamentary Reforms of 1832, 1867 and 1911.
2. Industrial Revolution in England: Causes and Impact on Society.
3. Growth of Capitalism, Rise of Socialism and Working Class Movements.

Unit-IV

1. Imperialism and Colonialism: English and German.
2. Colonial System: Exploitation of New World, Trans –Atlantic Slave Trade, Tributes from Asian Conquests.
3. Imperialism and Free Trade: The New Imperialism.

References

1. Israel Smith Clare: The Standard History of the World, 10 Volumes, Standard Historical Society, Cincinnati, 1931
2. Wallbank, T.W & Bailey, N.M: Civilization – past and Present.
3. Maurice Dubb, Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.
4. F. Rice, The Foundation of Early Modern Europe.
5. C.A Fisher. History of Modern Europe.

PAPER-(1.4)- TWENTIETH CENTURY OF WORLD (1900-1945)

Unit-I. The First World War and aftermaths.

1. First World War: Origin, Course, Nature and Consequences.
2. Paris Peace Conference: Treaty of Versailles, Search for Security- Washington Conference, Locarno pact and Keillog Briand Pact.
3. League of Nations, Organization, Functions, Achievements and Failure.

Unit-II. World Between two World Wars-I

1. Crisis in Capitalism: Depression and New Deal.
2. The Russian Revolution: Formation of USSR: It's Economic and Political aspects.
3. Rise of Totalitarianism-Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.

Unit-III. World between the two World Wars-II

1. Rise of Nationalism in Indo-China and Indonesia.
2. Modernization of Turkey: Domestic and Foreign Policy.
3. Foreign Policy – (a) U.S.A (b) U.S.S.R. (C) U.K.

Unit-IV. Second World War.

1. Problem of Disarmament and Policy of Appeasement.
2. Spanish Civil War: Causes, Nature and Impact on Europe.
3. The Second World War: Origin, Course, Nature and Consequences.

References

1. Carr. E. H., International Relations between the two world wars, 1919-1939, New York, 1966.
2. Moon, P.T., Imperialism and World Politics , The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926.
3. Schleicher, C.P, International Relations , New Delhi, 1963.
4. Schuman, F., International Politics, 6th Ed, McGRaw Hill Book Company, New York, 1958.
5. Sen. A.K , International Relations since 1919, S.Chand & Co., Ltd, New Delhi, 1993.

2ND SEMESTER(CORE PAPERS)

PAPER-(2.1)- TWENTIETH CENTURY OF WORLD (1945-2000)

Unit-I. Post World War II World.

1. UNO: Formation, Objectives, Structure, Human Rights.
2. The Achievements and Failures of UNO.
3. Role of UNO in the crisis of Kashmir, Congo, Cyprus and Korea.

Unit-II. Rise of bi-polar world.

1. The Cold war: Background, Super Power Rivalry (1945-1980), Berlin Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Suez Crisis, Afghan Crisis.
2. Problem of disarmaments: Disarmament Conference (1948-1972), Salt-I, 1972, Salt-II, 1979, START
3. The United States and Western Europe: Revival of Western Europe, Marshall Plan, Truman doctrine, and implications, De Gaulle France and Rift in NATO.

Unit-III. Last Phase of Cold War-I

1. Political and Economic Relations, The Warsaw Pact and its Objectives, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, Soviet Intervention in Hungary, 1956 and Czechoslovakia, 1968, Gorbachev Era- Glasnost and Perestroika.
2. Disintegration of Socialist Bloc and End of cold War: Change from bipolar to uni-polar world system, Globalization- its economic and political implications.
3. Regional Security and Alliances: The Concept of Regional Security, CENTO, SEATO, ASEAN, SAARC

Unit-IV.

1. Asia in World Order: Arab Israel Conflicts (1947-1978), The Palestine Problem and PLO, The Iranian Revolution, 1978-1979.
2. India in World Affairs: Indo-Pak Relations, Sino-Indian Relations, Indo-US Relations, Indo-Soviet Relations, India and Nonalignment.
3. South-east Asia in World Affairs: The Bandung Conference, 1955, Vietnam War, Kampuchea Problem, Sino-Vietnam conflict, 1979.

References

1. B.V.Rao – World of History, Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd., 1919.
2. C.D.M.Ketelby – A History of Modern World
3. H.A.I Fisher - History of Europe
4. A.J.Grant and Temperley – Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries
5. Arjun Dev and Indra Arjun Dev – History of the world from the late 19th to the early 20th century, 2010

PAPER-(2.2)-HISTORICAL THEORY AND METHODS

Unit-I: Meaning, Scope and Importance of History

1. Definition, Nature, Scope, Object and Value of History.
2. History, Science and Morality.
3. History and its Allied disciplines-Archaeology, Geography, Anthropology, Sociology, Politics and Literature

Unit-II: Traditions of Historical Writing

1. Greco- Roman Traditions- Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, Livy and Tacitus
2. Medieval Understanding: Western- St. Augustine: Arabic-- Ibn Khaldun
3. Scientific History: Vico, Hegel, Ranke, Croce, Collingwood. Comte and Marx, Post- Modernist Critique of History; Total History : The Annalists of France

Unit-III: Historical Methods

1. Historical Source Material: Primary and Secondary.
2. Historical Criticism: External and Internal Criticism; Examination of Sources
3. Collection and Selection of Facts and Evidences and Causation in History

Unit-IV: Preliminary Ideas of Historical Research

1. Area of Proposed Research: History within a Boundary and without a Border- Significance of Regional History
2. Explanation and Presentation- Objectivity and Bias in History
3. Distortion as a Challenge to History

References

1. Reiner G.T. - History its purpose and method.
2. Collingwood, R.G. - The idea of history
3. Carr. E.H. What is History?
4. Sheik Ali. B. History-Its Theory & Method
5. Marc Bloch, The Historians Craft.

PAPER-(2.3)- INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Unit-I. Ancient Indian Historiography.

1. Historical Sense in Ancient India, Idea of Bharatvarsha in Indian Tradition.
2. Itihasa-Purana Tradition in Ancient India; Traditional History from the Vedas, Epics and Puranas.
3. Jain Historiography and Buddhist Historiography.

Unit-II. Medieval Indian Historiography:

1. Historical Biography of Banabhatta and the Kashmir Chronicle of Kalhana.
2. Arrival of Islam and its influence on Historical Tradition of India; Historiography of the Sultanate period – Alberuni's –Kitab-ul-Hind and Amir Khusrau.
3. Historiography of the Mughal Period – Baburnama, Abul Fazl and Badauni.

Unit-III Orientalist, Imperial and colonial ideology and historian

1. William Jones and Orientalist writings on India
2. Colonial/ Imperialist Approach to Indian History and Historiography: James Mill, Elphinstone, and Vincent Smith.
3. Nationalist Approach and writings to Indian History: R.G.Bhandarkar, H.C Raychoudhuri, and J.N.Sarkar.

Unit-IV (Marxist and Subaltern Approach to Indian History

1. Marxist approach to Indian History: D.D.Kosambi, R.S.Sharma, Romilla Thaper and Irfan Habib.
2. Marxist writings on Modern India: Major assumptions.
3. Subaltern Approach to Indian History- Ranjit Guha.

References

1. Khan, S.A., - History and Historians of British India.
2. Ranajit Guha, Subaltern Studies, 10 Vols
3. Sen. S.P. Historians and Historiography of Modern India.
4. E. Sridharan - A text book of Historiography, 500 BC to A.D 2000 , Orient Longman Pvt., Ltd., 2004.
5. Sheik Ali. B. History-Its Theory & Method

PAPER-(2.4)-INDIAN CULTURE AND HERITAGE

Unit-I. Indian Culture: An Introduction

1. Characteristics of Indian culture, Significance of Geography on Indian History and Culture.
2. Socio-Religious Culture of India; Ancient Period- *Varna and Jati*, Family and Marriage in India, Position of women in ancient India, Contemporary period: Caste System and Communalism.
3. Religion and Philosophy in India: Ancient Period: Pre-Vedic and Vedic Religion, Buddhism and Jainism, Indian philosophy – Vedanta and Mimamsa school of Philosophy.

Unit-III. Languages and Literature

1. Evolution of script and languages in India: Harappan Script and Brahmi Script.
2. Short History of the Sanskrit literature: The Vedas, The Brahmanas and Upanishads & Sutras, Epics: Ramayana and Mahabharata & Puranas.
3. History of Buddhist and Jain Literature in Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit, Sangama literature, Odia literature.

Unit-III. Arts and Architecture

1. *Indian Art & Architecture*: Gandhara School and Mathura School of Art; Hindu Temple Architecture, Medieval Architecture and Colonial Architecture.
2. *Painting*: Ajanta School of paintings, Odishan Painting tradition: Wall paintings, Patta Paintings and Palm leaf painting tradition. Modern Indian painting: Influence of Rabindra Nath Tagore and Nandalal Bose and others
3. *Performing Arts*: Divisions of Indian classical music : Hindustani and Carnatic, Dances of India: Various Dance forms: Classical and Regional, Rise of Modern Theatre and Indian cinema,

Unit-IV. Spread of Indian Culture Abroad

1. Modes of Cultural Exchange - Through Traders, Teachers, Emissaries, Missionaries and Gypsies, w
2. Indian Culture in South East Asia: Significance.

3. India and Arab World, India and the west.

References

1. Romila Thaper – Ancient Indian Social History , Orient Longman Pvt., Ltd.,2010
2. Meenakshi Kanna – Cultural History of Medieval India ,Social Science Press , 2007
3. Thilip M.Menon – Cultural History of Modern India , 2012
4. Auboyer.J – Daily Life in Ancient India , 1965
5. Alldin .B.R – The Birth of Indian Civilization, 1968

PAPER-(2.5)-CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1947-2010

Unit- I. The Legacy of Colonialism and National Movement:

1. Political legacy of Colonialism.
2. Economic and Social Legacy of Colonialism.
3. National movements: Its significance, Value and Legacy

Unit.II. The making of the Constitution and consolidation as a new nation.

1. Framing of Indian Constitution-Constituent Assembly- Draft Committee Report-declaration of Indian Constitution.
2. Indian constitution- Basic Features and Institutions
3. The Initial Years: Process of National Consolidation and Integration of /Indian States – Role of Sardar Patel – Kashmir issue- Indo – Pak war 1948; the Linguistic Reorganization of the States.

Unit – III. Political developments in India since Independence.

1. Political development in India since Independence.
2. The Post-Colonial Indian State and the Political Economy of Development : An Overview
3. Foreign policy of India since independence: Neheru, Indira Gandhi and Atal Bihari Bajpeyi.

Unit – IV. Socio-Economic development since independence.

1. Indian Economy, 1947-1965: the Nehruvian Legacy on Indian Economy, 1965-1991, Economic Reforms since 1991.
2. Land Reforms: Abolition of Zamindari and Tenancy Reforms, Ceiling and the Bhoodan Movement, Agricultural Growth and the Green Revolution.
3. Social Problems in Emerging India: Revival and Growth of Communalism, Caste and Untouchability, Anti-caste Politics and Strategies

Reference

1. V.D. Mahajan - Contemporary History of India Chand & Company, New Delhi. Vol. I & II
2. Bepan Chandra - Contemporary History of India
3. C.P.Bhambhri - Indian Politics since Independence Vol : I , NewDelhi,1995
4. Partha Chatterjee - State and Politics in India , New Delhi , 2002
5. Publication Division - India : 40 years of Independence

3RD SEMESTER (GROUP-A)

GROUP-A-P-3.1.1)- POLITICO-SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA (EARLY TIME TO 1ST CENTURY B.C)

Unit.I. Early Communities

1. Sources of ancient Indian History: Literary, Archaeological and Foreign Accounts.
2. Prehistoric Cultures of India: Stone Age Cultures: Salient Features.
3. Indus Civilization- Origin, extent, characteristic features, economy, art and religion, causes of decline.

Unit.II. Vedic age.

1. Vedic Culture- The origin of Aryans, Political, Social, Economic and religious conditions of the Aryans in the Rig Vedic and Later Vedic Period.
2. Rise of Territorial States in Northern India: Urbanisation of the Ganga Valley, Sixteen Mahajanapadas, Ascendency of Magadha.
3. Iranian and Macedonian Invasion: Significance; Religious Movements in 6th Century B.C Buddhism and Jainism: Rise, Growth and Contribution to Indian History.

Unit.III. The age of Mourya.

1. Sources of Mouryan History: Kautilyas Arthasastras and Meghsthenes Indica and Ashokan Inscriptions.
2. Chndragupta Mourya, Bindusara and Asoka- Foundation and Consolidation of Empire, Administrative system.

3. Ashoka's policy and reforms, *Dhamma*, Art and architecture: Decline of Mouryan Empire.

Unit. IV. Post Mouryan Polity.

1. Post Mouryan Polity in India: Ruling dynasties in Northern and Southern India: Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas.
2. Rise of Kharavela in Kalinga and Pan Indian Political Scenario.
3. Sangam age- Literature, Economy and Society.

References

1. Basham, A.L. The wonder that was India, New York, grov press 1954.
2. Koasambi, D.D The culture and civilization of Ancient India: In Historical outline New Delhi; 1971.
3. Thapar Romila. A. History of India Vol-I, New Delhi orient Longman 1978.
4. Nilakantha Sastri. K.A: The Colas, South Indian History.
5. R.S Sharma: Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.

GROUP-A-P-3.1.2)-POLITICO-SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA (1ST CENT. B.C TO 8TH CENT. A.D)

Unit.I. Post Mouryan Society and Economy in India.

1. Foreign invasion and rules- Indo-Bactrian, Indo-Parthians and the Sussanian: Impact and significance of foreign intrusion into India.
2. Social Condition- Religious developments: Rise of Mahayana Buddhism, Development of art and Architecture (Gandhara, Mathura, Central India and Vengi School of Art).
3. Economic condition- Contact with other world, Monetization of economy.

Unit.II. The Age of Gupta.

1. The Guptas: Sources of Gupta History; Origin of the Gupta, Foundation and Consolidation of the Gupta Empire: Chandragupta-I, Samudragupta and Chandragupta-II.
2. Gupta Empire- Administration and Decline of the Gupta Dynasty.
3. Society and Economy: Development of literature, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture, Religion and Economic conditions,

Unit.III. Indian polity in the Post Gupta Era.

1. Post-Gupta Period, Pushybhuti: Harshavardhana: Sources and Achievements.
2. Chalukya of Badami: Pulakesin-II- Achievements, Chalukyan Art and Architecture.
3. Pallavas- Polity, Administration, Society and Art.

Unit. IV. General review of the period from 1st Century to 8th Century A.D.

1. Arab Invasion of Sind- consequences.
2. General review of Social and economic developments:- Social Structure and institutions, Caste System, Position of women, Education and learning in Ancient India.
3. Land system: The concept of Indian Feudalism, Land Grants and Agrarian Relation, trade and commerce.

References

1. R.S. Thripathi – History of Ancient India
2. K.A. Nilakanatha Shastri – A History of South India
3. V.A. Smith- The Early History of India.
4. R.K.Mokharjee, Local Government in Ancinet India.
5. R. Thaper, Ancient Indian Social History.

GROUP-A-P-3.1.3)- POLITICO-SOCIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA (8TH-12TH CENTURY A.D)

Unit.I. Political Condition.

1. The emergence of Rajput: Pratiharas, Art and Architecture.
2. The Rashtrakutas of Pratisthana: Their role in history, Contribution to art and culture.
3. The Pala of Bengal- Polity, Economy and Social conditions.

Unit.II. Other political dynasties of early medieval India.

1. The Somavamsis of Orissa.
2. Cholas Empire: Local Self Government, Art and Architecture.
3. Features of Indian Village System, Society, Economy, Art and learning in South India.

Unit.III. Indian Society in early Medieval Age.

1. Social stratification: Proliferation of castes, Status of women, Matrilineal System, Aryanisation of hinterland region.
2. Religion-Bhakti Movements, Saivism, Vaishnavism, Tantricism, Islam.
3. Development of Art and Architecture: Evolution of Temple Architecture- Major regional Schools, Sculpture, Bronzes and Paintings.

Unit. IV. Indian Economy in early medieval age.

1. General review of the economic life: Agrarian and Urban Economy.
2. Indian Feudalism: Characteristic, Nature and features. Significance.
3. Trade and commerce- Maritime Activities, Spread of Indian Culture abroad, Cultural Interaction.

References

1. Romila Thappar: Recent Perspective of Early Indian History.
2. D.N Jha: An Introductory outline of Ancient Indian History.
3. B.N Puri: History of Indian Administration V 01.1-Ancient India.
4. R.C Majumdar: The Vedic Age; The Age of Imperial Unity.
5. A.L Basham: The Wonder that was India.

(GROUP-B)

(GROUP-B-P-3.3.1) CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1773-1950)

Unit-I

1. Regulating Act, 1773.
2. Amending Act of 1781 and Pitt's India Act of 1784.
3. Government of India Act, 1858 and Proclamation of Queen Victoria.

Unit-II

1. Indian Council's Act, 1861 and 1892.
2. Indian Council's Act, 1909.
3. Government of India Act, 1919.

Unit-III

1. Simon Commission and Nehru Report, Round Table Conferences and White Paper.
2. Govt. of India Act, 1935
3. Indian Independence Act, 1947

Unit-IV

1. Growth of Central Legislature in India.
2. Growth of Provincial Legislation in India.
3. Public Service in India.

Reference

1. Agarwal R.C. : - Nationalist Movement and constitutional development of India.
2. Chbra .G.S. – Advance study in the History of Modern India (3 Volumes)
3. Gupta.D - Indian National Movement and Constitutional development
4. Keith.A.B. – The constitutional history of India
5. A. Chatterji, the Constitutional Development of India 1937-47.

(GROUP-B-P-3.3.2)-SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Unit-I

1. British understanding of Indian Society: Orientalists, Evangelicals and Utilitarian's.
2. Activities of Christian Missionaries and Growth of Press.
3. Growth of Modern Education.

Unit-II

1. Social Policy and Social Change: Emancipation and Upliftment of Women: Rule of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar; Abolition of Infanticide and human Sacrifice.
2. Removal of Caste rigidity and untouchability – British Policy and Popular Movements.
3. Literary and Cultural Movements; R.N. Tagore, Prem Chand, Iqbal and Subramanyan Bharati.

Unit-III

1. Renaissance and Socio- religious Reform Movement: The Meaning and Nature of Indian Renaissance.
2. Raja Rammohan Ray and Brahma Samaj, Brahma Movement after Rammohan- Debendra Nath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen

3. Swami Dayananda and Arya Samaj

Unit-IV

1. Ramkrishna- Vivekananda Movement.
2. Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement.
3. Reform Movements among the Depressed Classes; Jyotiba Phula and Satya Sodhak Samaj.

References

1. Vandhana Joshy – Social Movements and Cultural Currents 1789-1945, 2010
2. M.N.Srinivas - Social Change in Modern India , Bombay ,1966
3. C.S.SriniVasachari - Social and Religious movements in the 19th Century.
4. K.K.Dutt - Renaissance , Nationalism and Social change in Modern India
5. S.P. Nanda : Economic and Social History of Modern India

(GROUP-B-P-3.3.3) - NATIONALIST MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Unit-I

1. British Imperialism in India a Theoretical Perspective, Stages of Colonialism and Changes in Administrative Structure and Policies, effects of Colonialism.
2. The Revolt of 1857: Causes Nature and Results.
3. Approaches to Nationalism: Conceptual debates, Growth of National Consciousness and political Associations before 1885

Unit-II

1. Formation of Indian National Congress: Its Ideology and propaganda in early phase.
2. Rise and growth of Extremism and Revolutionary Terrorism (Early Phase till 1918), Swadeshi Movement in Bengal and Extremist –Moderate Conflict and the Surat Split, 1907
3. Home Rule Movement and Ghadar Movement, Non – Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.

Unit.III

1. Swaraj Party, Civil Disobedience Movement, Revolutionary Terrorism (after 1919).
2. Rise and Growth of Left Movement: Congress Socialist Party and Communist party of India,
3. 1937 Elections- Congress Ministry in Provinces.

Unit-IV

1. Growth of Communalism (1906-1937), Pakistan Movement, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.
2. Outbreak of the Second World War and Nationalist Movement: Individual Civil Disobedience Movement, Cripps’s Proposal, Quit India Movement, INA and Subash Chandra Bose.
3. End of Second World War and Elections, Simla Conference and Cabinet Mission Plan, Partition and Independence.

Reference

1. R.C. Majumdar : History of Freedom Movement in India 3.Vols, Calcutta, 1962.
2. R.C. Agarwall : Constitutional development and National movement, New Delhi, 1974
3. G. Venkatesan : The History of Freedom Struggle in India, Coimbatore, 1985
4. Bipan Chandra : Modern India – NCERT Publications
5. V.D. Mahajan : The National Movement in India, Chand & Co, New Delhi, 1979.

(GROUP-C)

(GROUP-C-P-3.4.1) HISTORY OF ODISHA (FROM EARLIEST TIMES TO 1434 A.D)

Unit.I.

1. Sources of Ancient History of Odisha: Literary Sources, Foreign Accounts, Inscriptions, Coins, Material Remains, Madala Panji.
2. Historical Geography: Kalinga, Utkala, Odra, Tosali, Kangoda and Kosala.
3. Kalinga War- Causes and Result.

Unit.II.

1. The Mahameghavahanas: Career and achievements of Kharavela, Time of his rule.
2. Rise of local dynasties: Matharas, Sailodbhavas and early eastern Ganga.

3. The Bhaumakaras- Origin, Political History and Contribution.

Unit.III.

1. The Somavamsis- Early History- dynastic history and achievements of rulers: cultural significance of the Somavamsi Rule.
2. The Ganga-Sources, Political History, Anantavarman Chodagangadeva, Anangabhimadeva and Narasimhadeva I
3. Ganga Administration, Cultural significance of the Ganga rule.

Unit. IV.

1. Growth of temple architecture: Saline Features and Evolution
2. Society and Economy- during the Bhaumakara, Somavamsis and the Ganga Period.
3. The Cult of Jagannath- Origin, Development and Impact on Orissan Society.

References

1. K.C Panigrahi, History of Orissa.
2. R. D Banarjee, History of Orissa, 2 Vol.
3. K.C. Mishra, The Cult of Jagannatha.
4. N.K.Sahu, Utkal University History of Orissa.
5. M.N. Das, Sidelights on History and Culture of Orissa.

(GROUP-C-P-3.4.2)- HISTORY OF ODISHA(FROM 1435 TO 1803 A.D A.D)

Unit.I. The Suryavamsi Gajapati.

1. Sources, Political history(Kapilendradeva, Purusattomadeva, Prataprudradeva)
2. Suryavamsi Administration.
3. The Chalukya and Bhoi.

Unit.II.

1. Muslim conquest of Odisha, Mughal -Afghan Conflict.
2. Odisha under the Mughal rule: Akbar, Jahangir, Shahajahan and Aurangzeb, Muslim Administration in Odisha.
3. Sri Chaitanya faith in Odisha: its Impact, Panchasakha and Bhakti Movements.

Unit.III.

2. Muslim-Maratha Conflict, Maratha Occupation of Odisha.
3. Maratha Administration in Odisha.
4. Anglo-Maratha Conflicts

Unit. IV.

1. Socio-Economic life in Medieval Odisha.
2. Cultural Life: Religion, Art and Architecture and Literature.
3. Influence of Islam on Oriya language and literature.

References

1. P. Mukharjee, The Gajapati Kings of Orissa.
2. M.A. Haque, Muslim Administration in Orissa.
3. B. C Ray, Mughal rule in Orissa.
4. B. C Ray, Orissa under Maratha.
5. P. Mukharjee, Utkal University History of Orissa- Vol-VI.

(GROUP-C-P-3.4.3)-HISTORY OF ODISHA (FROM 1803 A.D TO 1948 A.D)

Unit.I.

1. British Occupation of Odisha.
2. British Administration of Odisha: Land Revenue Settlements, administration of Justice.
3. Economic Development- Agriculture and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

Unit.II.

1. Resistance Movements in the 19th century- Khurda rising of 1804-05, Paik rebellion of 1817.
2. Odisha during the revolt of 1857- role of Surendra Sai.
3. Tribal uprising- Ghumsar Rising under Dara Bisoi, Khond Rising under Chakra Bisoi, Bhuyan Rising under Ratna Naik and Dharani Dhar Naik.

Unit.III.

1. Growth of Modern Education, Growth of Press and Journalism.
2. Natural Calamities in Orissa, Famine of 1866- its causes and effect.
3. Social and Cultural changes in the 19th Century Odisha, Mahima Dharma.

Unit.IV.

1. Oriya Movement: Growth of Socio-Political Associations, Growth of Public Associations in the 19th Century, Role of Utkal Sammilini (1903-1920)
2. Nationalist Movement in Odisha: Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements in Odisha, Quit India Movement.
3. Creation of Separate province, Non-Congress and Congress Ministries (1937-1947), British relation with Princely States of Odisha and Prajamandal Movement and Merger of the States.

References

1. B.C Ray, Foundation of British Orissa.
2. J.K.Baral, Orissa under the British Crown.
3. J.K.Samal, Administrative History of Orissa.
4. N.R. Pattnaik, Social History of Nineteenth Century Orissa.
5. L.E.D Cobden Ramsay, Feudatory States of Orissa.

ELECTIVE DISCIPLINE FREE
CHOOSE ANY TWO SUBJECTS

CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

unit- I:

Indian Culture: General Features, Sources, Components and Evolution.

UNIT.II:

What is Heritage? Meaning and concept, Criteria for selection as heritage sites, monuments and zone by UNESCO (WHC). Types of heritage property, World famous heritage sites and monument in India and abroad.

UNIT – III:

Heritage Management, objectives and strategies, Protection, Conservation and Preservation, Case study of one destination, Heritage Marketing, Destination development.

UNIT – IV:

National and International Organisations engaged in Heritage Management (UNESCO, ICOMOS, ASI, INTACH and NGOs), Museums, Concept and classification. (National Museum, New Delhi; Bharat Kala Bhawan, Varanasi; Archaeological Museum, Sarnath, etc.), Heritage Hotels and its classification.

PSC-3.2: SOCIETY AND POLITY IN INDIA

Unit-I:

Society in India: Elements of Diversity; Problems of National Integration

Unit-II:

Social Stratification In India: Caste and Class; The Backward Classes, Reservation Issue

Unit-III:

Social Change in India: Factors and Areas of Change; Processes of Change; Sanskritization, Westernization.

UNIT-IV:

Modernization in India: Features; Major sources and means of Modernization: Industrialization, urbanization, Mass Media and Education, Political Change in India: Crisis of Govern ability

READINGS:

1. Atul Kohli (1991) Democracy and Discontent: India's Growing Crisis of Governability, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
2. Atul Kohli (1988) (ed) India's Democracy: An Analysis of Changing State Society Relations, Orient Longman
3. Atul Kohli (2001) The Success of India's Democracy, Cambridge University Press
4. Atul Kohli (1987) The State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

5. Atul Kohli (2009) Democracy and Development in India: From Socialism to Pro-Business, OUP, 2009.
6. Amrita basu and A. Kohli (ed) (1998) Community Conflicts and the State in India, (OUP, N.Delhi)
7. Amiya Bagchi (ed) Democracy and Development, Macmillan, 1995
8. Jean Dreze' and Amartaya Sen (2002) India: Development and Participation, OUP, 2002.
9. Jean Dreze' and Amartaya Sen (1998)(ed) Indian Development : Selected Perspectives, OUP
10. Partha Chatterjee (ed) State and Politics in India, OUP, N.Delhi, 1997
11. Paul Brass(1990) Politics in India Since Independence, OUP, 1990.
12. Paul Brass(1991) Ethnicity and Nationalism in India: Theory and Practice, Sage, N Delhi.

PAD-4.3: DISASTER MANAGEMENT

UNIT-I:

Disaster and its type, Flood Draught, Cyclone, Geographical Disaster, Earthquake, Landslide, Avalanches, Volcanic Eruptions, Climatic Disaster-Heat and Cold Wave, Climate Change, Global Warming, Sea level Rise, Ozone Depletion

UNIT-II :

Manmade Disaster- Nuclear Disaster, Chemical Disaster, Biological Disaster, building Fire, Coal Fire, Oil Fire, Air Pollution, Water Pollution, Industrial Pollution, Deforestation, Rail & Road Accidents, Air & Sea Accidents.

UNIT-III:

Disaster Preparedness, Disaster Prevention, Preparation and Mitigation, Disaster Information, System, Megha Satellite, Role of Various Agencies in Disaster Mitigation National level and State levels.

UNIT- IV:

Disaster Response: Disaster Medicine, Rehabilitation, Reconstruction and Recovery.

4TH SEMESTER(CORE PAPERS)

PAPER-(4.1) HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA

Unit-I: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY- THE BEGINNING

1. Development in different branches of Science in Ancient India: Astronomy, Mathematics, Engineering and Medicine.
2. Developments in metallurgy: Use of Copper, Bronze and Iron in Ancient India.
3. Development of Geography: Geography in Ancient Indian Literature.

Unit-II DEVELOPMENTS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

1. Scientific and Technological Developments in Medieval India; Influence of the Islamic world and Europe; The role of *maktabs*, *madrasas* and *karkhanas* set up.
2. Developments in the fields of Mathematics, Chemistry, Astronomy and Medicine.
3. Innovations in the field of agriculture - new crops introduced new techniques of irrigation etc.

Unit-III

1. Early European Scientists in Colonial India- Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors, under the Company's Service.
2. Indian Response to new Scientific Knowledge. Science and Technology in Modern India:
3. Development of research organizations like CSIR and DRDO; Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission; Launching of the space satellites.

Unit- IV- PROMINENT SCIENTIST OF INDIA SINCE BEGINNING AND THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

1. Mathematics and Astronomy: Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Brahmgupta, Bhaskaracharya, Varahamihira, Nagarjuna.
2. Medical Science of Ancient India (Ayurveda & Yoga): Susruta, Charak, Yoga & Patanjali.
3. Scientists of Modern India: Srinivas Ramanujan, C.V. Raman, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Homi Jehangir Bhabha and Dr. Vikram Sarabhai.

References

1. Kalpana Rajaram -, Science and Technology.
2. Kappuram and Kadudamani,- History of Science Technology.
3. Verghese Jayaraj-History of Science and Technology.
4. Jeggi. O.P.- History of Science and Technology.
5. Dutte Sundaram,- Indian Economy Science and Technology, Spectrum Publication.

PAPER-(4.2)- HISTORY OF WOMEN IN INDIA

UNIT-I: WOMEN IN INDIA- A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

1. Ancient India and Medieval India: Position.
2. Modern India: Status.
3. Reform movements in pre-independence India- Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Theosophical Movement and self respect movement.

Unit-II: THEORIES OF FEMINISM

1. Meaning and Definition on theories of feminism.
2. Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism and Post Modern Feminism
3. Indian thinking on feminism

Unit-III: WOMEN AND LAW

1. Customary legal status of women: Status of women in Post Independent India
2. Women and personal law(Hindu/Muslim/Christian) and Women in Tribal Societies
3. Women and property right.

Unit-IV: WOMEN AND WORK

1. Women and Work (Household, Agriculture, Industry, Profession)
2. Education and Women: Primary and Secondary Education, Higher Education and Professional Education.
3. Women movement in post independent India.

Reference

1. Aajam, Kant: Women and the Law, Motilal Banarasidas Publishers, Banaras.
2. Altekar, A.S.: The Position of Women – In Hindu Civilization, Banaras, 1956.
3. Asaf Ali, Aruna: The Resurgence of Indian Women, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi, 1991.
4. Bambas Online: Faces of Feminism – A Study of feminism as a Social Movement.
5. Gandhi, M.K.: Women and Social Injustice, Ahmadabad, 1945.

PAPER-4.3- DISSERTATION WITH VIVA VOCE AND ESSAY

The Project / Dissertation with Viva – Voce In M.A. Degree Course in History has to be guided by the teachers who handle P.G. Classes. Students can choose a topic of their interest related to their subject in consultation with the respective teachers under whom they are assigned to work. Students have to submit the Project / Dissertation at least 15 days before the commencement of their theory paper examinations.