

**MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY**  
**Course Code –10309**

Year/ Semester	Category	Paper Code	Title of the Paper	Max. Mark
<b>I Year 1<sup>st</sup> Semester</b>	Core	1310309101	Ancient Civilizations	100
	Core	1310309102	Medieval Societies	100
	Core	1310309103	World History(1500-1900 A.D)	100
	Core	1310309104	Twentieth Century of World (1900-1945)	100
<b>I Year 2<sup>nd</sup> Semester</b>	Core	1310309105	Twentieth Century of World (1945-2000)	100
	Core	1310309106	Historical Theory and Methods	100
	Core	1310309107	Indian Historiography	100
	Core	1310309108	Cultural Heritage of India	100
	Core	1310309109	Contemporary History of India from 1947-2010	100
<b>II Year 3rd Semester (Any Five) Select Elective papers to be offered by DDCE</b>	Elective	1310309201	Political and Administrative History of Ancient India(Early time to 1 <sup>st</sup> century B.C)	100
		1310309202	Political and Administrative History of Ancient India(1st Century B.C to 8 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D)	100
		1310309203	Political and Administrative History of Ancient India(8 <sup>th</sup> -12 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D)	100
		1310309204	Political and Administrative History of Medieval India(1206-1526)	100
		1310309205	Political and Administrative History of Medieval India(1526-1707)	100
		1310309206	Socio-Cultural and Economic History of Medieval India	100
		1310309207	History of Odisha ( From earliest times to 1435 A.D)	100
		1310309208	History of Ancient Odisha ( From 1435 A.D to 1803 A.D)	100
		1310309209	History of Odisha (From 1803 to1948 A.D)	100
		1310309210	Nationalist Movement In India	100
		1310309211	Constitutional and Administrative History of Modern India	100
		1310309212	History of Far East	100
		1310309213	Socio-cultural and Economic History of Modern India	100
		1310309214	History of Science and Technology in India	
<b>II Year 4<sup>th</sup> Semester</b>	Core	1310309110	History of Depressed Class Movement in India	100
	Core	1310309111	History of Women in India	100
	Core	1310309112	Dissertation with Viva Voce and Essay	200
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1800</b>

**M.A. HISTORY  
UNDER CBCS  
(With effect from 2013)  
The Course of Study**

**1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER**

**Paper-1- Ancient Civilizations**

**Unit-I**

1. Stages of Human Evolution.
2. Origin and growth Human culture and Civilisation – Pre-historic culture: Characteristic features of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures.

**Unit-II**

1. Egyptian Civilisation: Political Developments, Art & Architecture, Religion.
2. Mesopotamian Civilisation: Sumerian, Babylonian and Assyrian: Society, Art & Architecture, Religion, Law Codes, Administration, Religion and Education.
3. Chinese Civilisation: 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 Civilisation: Athenian Democracy, Society and Culture.
2. Roman Civilisation: Establishment of Republic, Society and Cultures.
3. Persian civilization: Political, Social and Economic Conditions.

**References**

1. V.G. Childe - What happened in History, Penquin, 1967.
2. H.A. Davies - An outline History of the world, London 1969.
3. T. Dhanakoty - & N. Subramanian - Man and his works, An introduction to universal History, Chennai, The National Publishing company 1956,
4. H.R. Hall - Ancient History of the Near East 1932.
5. H.S. Baghela - World of Civilization
6. Hewick - The Story of Mankind
7. J.E. Swain - A history of world civilization
8. Neil.H. Willam.M.C - A world of History, Oxford, New York, 1907.
9. L. Doleposte, Mesopotamian Civilisation.
10. Moret, The Nile and Egyptian Civilisation.

**Paper-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
2. Judaism
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. Edward MacNall: Western Civilization – Their History and their Culture, W.W.Norton & Company, Inc New York, 1963.
3. Israel Smith Clare: The Standard History of the World, 10 Volumes, Standard Historical Society, Cincinnati, 1931
4. Swain,J.E.: A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 1994.
5. Toynbee, A.J: A Study of History (12 volumes)
6. Wallbank, T.w.& Bailey, N.M: Civilization – past and Present.
7. Will Durant: The Story of Civilization(Vol I & II)
8. Wesley Rohem, A et al: The record of mankind, Health and Company, Boston, 1952.
9. R. Coulborne, Feudalism in History
10. M.M. Posten, Medieval Economy and Society.

#### **Paper-3- World History (1500-1900 A.D)**

##### **Unit-I**

1. Renaissance and Reformation in Europe.
2. Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau.
3. American Revolution (1776) and Constitution: Its Nature and Significance- Abolition of Slavery.
4. French Revolution: Causes, Impact and Limitation.

##### **Unit-II**

1. Era of Napoleon: Rise, Achievements and Failure.
2. Congressional System.
3. Nineteenth Century European Revolution: July Revolution (1830), February Revolution (1848).
4. 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. Industrialisation in Germany and U.S.A.
4. 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. Edward MacNall: Western Civilization – Their History and their Culture, W.W.Norton & Company, Inc New York, 1963.
2. Israel Smith Clare: The Standard History of the World, 10 Volumes, Standard Historical Society, Cincinnati, 1931
3. Swain,J.E.: A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt., Ltd., New Delhi, 1994.
4. Toynbee, A.J: A Study of History (12 volumes)
5. Wallbank, T.w.& Bailey, N.M: Civilization – past and Present.
6. Will Durant: The Story of Civilization(Vol I & II)
7. Wesley Rohem, A et al: The record of mankind, Health and Company, Boston, 1952.

8. Maurice Dubb, Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.
9. F. Rice, The Foundation of Early Modern Europe.
10. C.A Fisher. History of Modern Europe.

**Paper-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 and peace settlement.
3. League of Nations, Organization, Functions, Achievements and Failure.
4. Search for Security- Washington Conference, Locarno pact and Keillog Briand Pact.

**Unit-II World Between two World Wars-I**

1. Crisis in Capitalism: Depression and New Deal.
2. The Making of the Russian Revolution: Establishment of Socialist State in Russia It's Economic and Political aspects: Response and Reaction in the West of Russian Revolution.
3. Rise of Totalitarianism-Fascism in Italy (b) Nazism in Germane.
4. Modernisation of Turkey: Domestic and Foreign Policies.

**Unit-III World Between two World Wars-II**

1. Rise of Nationalism in Indo-China and Indonesia.
2. Rise of Arab World: Problem of Palestine and Freedom of Egypt.
3. Foreign Policy – (a) U.S.A (b) U.S.S.R. (C) U.K.
4. Foreign Policy of France and Germany.

**Unit-IV Second World War.**

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

**References**

1. Wrisht Q., The Study of International Relations, Appleton – Century crafts, New York, 1955.
2. Carr.E.H., International Relations between the two world wars, 1919-1939, New York, 1966.
3. Calvecoressi, P. : World Politics since 1945.
4. Moon, P.T., Imperialism and World Politics , The Macmillan Company, New York, 1926.
5. Morgenthau, Hans.J, Politics among nations, The struggle for Power and Peace, New York, 1973.
6. Schleicher, C.P, International Relations , New Delhi, 1963.
7. Schuman, F., International Politics, 6th Ed, McGRaw Hill Book Company, New York, 1958.
8. Sen.A.K , International Relations since 1919, S.Chand & Co., Ltd, New Delhi, 1993.
9. The new Cambridge Nodern History of Europe, Vol. I & II.
10. F. Rice, The Foundations of Early Modern Europe.

**2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER**

**Paper-5- Twentieth Century of World (1945-2000)**

**Unit-I. Post World War II World.**

1. UNO (a) Formation, (b) Objectives (c) Structure (d) Human Rights.
2. The Achievements and Failures of UNO. Role in the following crisis (a) Kashmir (b) Congo (c) Cyprus (d) Korea.

**Unit-II. Rise of bi-polar world.**

- a) **The Cold war:** Background, Super Power Rivalry (1945-1980), Berlin Crisis, Cuban Crisis, Suez Crisis, Afghan Crisis.
- b) **Problem of disarmaments:** Disarmament Conference (1948-1972), Salt-I, 1972, Salt-II, 1979, START
- c) **The United States and Western Europe.**
  - a. Revival of Western Europe.
    - i. Marshall Plan
    - ii. Truman doctrine.
  - b. Formation of NATO- its objectives and implications, De Gaulles France and Rift in NATO.

### Unit-III. Last Phase of Cold War

1.
  - a) Political and Economic Relations.
  - b) The Warsaw Pact and its Objectives.
  - c) Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.
  - d) Soviet Intervention in Hungary, 1956 and Czechoslovakia, 1968.
  - e) Gaobachev Era- Glasnost and Perestroika; Collapse of Soviet Union.
2. Disintegration of socialist Bloc and End of cold War.
  - a) Change from bipolar to unipolar world system.
  - b) Globalisation- 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.**
  - a) Arab Israel Conflicts (1947-1978)
  - b) The Palestine Problem and PLO.
  - c) The Iranian Revolution, 1978-1979.
2. **India in World Affairs.**
  - a) Indo-Pak Relations.
  - b) Sino-Indian Relations.
  - c) Indo-US Relations.
  - d) Indo-Soviet Relations.
  - e) India and Nonalignment.
3. **South-east Asia in World Affairs.**
  - a) The Bandung Conference, 1955.
  - b) Vietnam War.
  - c) Kampuchia Problem.
  - d) Sino-Vietnam conflict, 1979.

### References

1. B.K.Gokhale – History of modern world
2. B.V.Rao – World of History, sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd., 1919.
3. R.K.Majumdar and A.V.Srivastva – world of History (500-1950)
5. Gautak Adhikari – Conflict and civilization, vikas publishing house , 1981.
6. C.D.M.Ketelby – A History of Modern World
7. H.A.I Fisher - History of Europe
8. A.J.Grant and Temperly – Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries
9. N.Subramanian – History of Russia , Ennes Publications , Udamalpeet , 1983
10. Arjun Dev and Indra Arjun Dev – History of the world from the late 19th to the early 20th century, Orient Black swan, 2010

## Paper-6- 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, Economics, Philosophy, Politics and Literature

#### **Unit-II: Traditions of Historical Writing**

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

#### **Unit-III: Historical Methods**

1. Historical Source Material.
2. Historical Criticism: Examination of Sources
3. Collection and Selection of Facts and Evidences
4. Causation in History

#### **Unit-IV: Preliminary Ideas of Historical Research**

1. Area of Proposed Research: History within a Boundary and History without a Border- Significance of Regional History
2. Primary and Secondary Sources in the Proposed Area of Research
3. Recent Historical Writings in the Proposed Area of Research
4. Explanation and Presentation- Objectivity and Bias in History
5. 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. Rajayyan.K. History it's Theory & Method
4. Subramanian.N. Historiography
5. Manickam.S. History and Historical Methods.
6. Carr. E.H. What is History?
7. Sheik Ali. B. History-Its Theory & Method
8. Bury, J.B. The Ancient Greek History & Progress in History
9. Webster, An Introduction to History and Method.
10. Marc Bloch, The Historians Craft.

### **Paper-7- Indian Historiography**

#### **Unit-I Ancient Indian Historiography.**

1. Historical Sense in Ancient India, Idea of Bharatvarsha in Indian Tradition.
2. Geography of India as described in Ancient Indian literature, Influence of Geography on Ancient Indian History.
2. Traditional History from the Vedas, Epics and Puranas.
3. Jain Historiography and Buddhist Historiography.
4. Sources if Indian history- Literature, Foreign Accounts and Archaeological, Archival etc.
5. Historical Biography of Banabhatta and the Kashmir Chronicle of Kalhana.

#### **Unit-II Medieval Indian Historiography:**

1. Historiography of the Sultanate period – Alberuni's –Kitab-ul-Hind, Minhaz Siraj, Amir Khusrau.
2. Historiography of the Mughal period – Baburnama, Abul Fazl, Badauni.

#### **Unit-III Orientalist, Imperial and colonial ideology and historian**

1. William Jones and Orientalist writings on India

2. Colonial/Imperial ideology and its impact on Indian Historiography- James Mill, Elphinstone, Vincent Smith.
3. Colonial/ Imperialist Approach to Indian History.
4. Nationalist Approach and writings to Indian History.

#### **Unit-IV (Marxist and Subaltern Approach to Indian History)**

1. Marxist approach to Indian History.
2. Marxist writings on Modern India: Major assumptions.

#### **References**

1. Khan, S.A., - History and Historians of British India.
2. Majumdar, R.K. and Srivastava, A.N. – Historiography, Delhi. 1975
3. Ranajit Guha, Subaltern Studies, 10 Vols
4. Sen. S.P. Historians and Historiography of Modern India.
5. E. Sridharan - A text book of Historiography, 500 BC to A.D 2000 , Orient Longman Pvt., Ltd., 2004.
6. Sheik Ali. B. History-Its Theory & Method

### **Paper-8- Indian Culture and Heritage**

#### **Unit-I. Indian Culture: An Introduction**

1. **Indian Culture:** Characteristics of Indian culture, Significance of geography on Indian Culture.
2. **Socio-Religious Culture of India**
  - a. **Indian Social Structure:** Tribes, *Varna and Jati*, Untouchability, *Varna-Ashrama*, Sanskara, Family and Marriage in India, Position of women. **Socio-Cultural Issues in Contemporary India:** Caste System, Communalism.
  - b. **Religion and Philosophy in India: Ancient Period:** Pre-Vedic and Vedic Religion, Buddhism and Jainism, Indian philosophy – Vedanta and Mimamsa school of Philosophy, Jain Philosophy, and Buddhist Philosophy.

#### **Unit-III. Languages and Literature**

1. **Indian Languages and Literature:** Evolution of script and languages: History of the Vedic literature: The Vedas, The Brahmanas and Upanishads & Sutras, Epics: Ramayana and Mahabharata, Bhagavad Gita & Puranas, History of Buddhist and Jain Literature in Pali, Prakrit and Sanskrit, Classical Sanskrit Literature, Sangama literature, Odia literature. Role of Christian Missionaries for development of English.

#### **Unit-III. Arts and Architecture**

1. **Indian Art & Architecture: Architecture:** Evolution of Indian Art and Architecture: Prehistoric Rock Art, Harappan Art, Buddhist Cave Architecture; Hindu Temple Architecture, Medieval Architecture and Colonial Architecture. **Painting:** Ajanta School of paintings and Mughal Miniature Painting, Odishan Painting tradition: Wall paintings, Patta Paintings and Palm leaf painting tradition. Modern Indian painting: Influence of Rabindra Nath Tagore and Abinandranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, M.F. Hussain and others
2. **Performing Arts: Music, Dance and Drama:** Concept of Performing Arts : A Brief History, Divisions of Indian classical music : Hindustani and Carnatic, Modern Indian Music and Folk Music, Dances of India: Various Dance forms, 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, Indian Culture in Central and East Asia, Indian culture in South East Asia. India and Arab, 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
6. Romila Thaper – The Cultural Past

## Paper-9-Contemporary History of India from 1947-2010

### UNIT- I. The Legacy of Colonialism and National Movement:

- a. Political legacy of Colonialism.
- b. Economic and Social Legacy of Colonialism.
- c. National movements: Its significance, Value and Legacy

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

- a. Framing of Indian Constitution - Constituent Assembly – Draft Committee Report – declaration of Indian Constitution, Indian constitution- Basic Features and Institutions
- b. 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, Regionalism and Regional Inequality.

### UNIT – III. Political developments in India since Independence.

- a. Political development in India since Independence.
- b. Politics in the States:  
Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, West Bengal and Jammu and Kashmir, the Punjab Crisis.
- c. The Post-Colonial Indian State and the Political Economy of Development : An Overview
- d. Foreign policy of India since independence.

### UNIT – IV. Socio-Economic development since independence.

- a. Indian Economy, 1947-1965: the Nehruvian Legacy  
Indian Economy, 1965-1991, Economic Reforms since 1991 and LPG
- b. Land Reforms: Zamindari Abolition and Tenancy Reforms, Ceiling and the Bhoodan Movement, Cooperatives and an Overview, Agriculture Growth and the Green Revolution And Agrarian Struggles Since Independence
- c. Revival and Growth of Communalism
- b. Caste, Untouchability, Anti-caste Politics and Strategies

## REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. V.D. Mahajan - Contemporary History of India Chand & Company, New Delhi. Vol. I & II
2. Bepin Chandra - Contemporary History of India
3. Venkatesan - Contemporary History of India
4. C.P.Bhambhri - Indian Politics since Independence Vol : I , NewDelhi,1995
5. S.Gopal - Jawaharlal Nehru , A Biography , Vol:I ,1889- Cambridge , 1956
6. Palmar D.Norman - The Indian Political System , 2nd Ed.,Boston , 1971.
7. Partha Chatterjee - State and Politics in India , New Delhi , 2002
8. Publication Division - India : 40 years of Independence
9. Publciation Division - Era of Rapid Change , 1947 – 1971.



### 3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER

#### **Paper-10- Politico-social and Administrative History of Ancient India (Early time to 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C)**

##### **Unit.I. Early Communities**

Sources of ancient Indian History: Prehistoric Cultures, Indus Civilization- Origin, extent, characteristic features, economy, art and religion, causes of decline.

##### **Unit.II. Vedic age.**

- A. Vedic Culture- The origin of Aryans, Political, Social, Economic and religious conditions of the Aryans in the Rig Vedic Period, Later Vedic civilization.
- B Pre-Mouryan period- Urbanisation of the Ganga Valley, Sixteen Mahajanapadas, Growth of Magadhan Imperialism, Iranian and Macedonian Invasion, Religious Movements: Buddhism and Jainism .

##### **Unit.III. The age of Mourya.**

- a. Sources of Mouryan History: Kautilyas Arthasastras and Meghsthenes Indica, Ashokan Inscriptions.
- b. Chandragupta Mourya, Bindusara and Asoka- Foundation and Consolidation of Empire, Administrative system.
- c. Ashoka's policy and reforms, Art and architecture: Decline of Mouryan Empire.

##### **Unit. IV. Post Mouryan Polity.**

- a. Post Mouryan Polity in India: Ruling dynasties in Northern and Southern India: Sungas, Satavahanas and Kushanas.
- b. Rise of Kharavela in Kalinga and Pan Indian Political Scenario.
- c. Sangam age- Literature, Economy and society.

##### **References**

1. Basham, A.L. The wonder that was India, New York, grove press 1954.
2. Basham, A.L. Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture. Delhi; Asia Publ.1970.
3. Koasambi,D.D The culture and civilization of Ancient India: In Historical outline New Delhi;Vikas 1971.5th Print.
4. Sharma,R.S. Material culture and social formation in Ancient India, Mac millan 1983.
5. Sharma,R.S, Indian Feudalism, New Delhi orient longman 1978.
6. Majumdar R.C. (ed) History and culture of Indian people. Bombay; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 1960.Relevant Vol.
7. Thapar Romila.A. History of India Voll New Delhi orient Longman 1978.
8. Nila Kanda Sastri.K.A: The Colas, South Indian History.
9. Mittal . Socio-Cultural History of India.
10. R.S Sharma: Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.

**Paper-11- Politico-social and Administrative History of Ancient India (1st Century B.C to 8<sup>th</sup> Century A.D)**

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

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

**Unit.II. The age of Gupta.**

- a. Sources of Gupta History; Origin of the Gupta, Foundation and Consolidation of the Gupta Empire: Chandragupta, Samudragupta, Chandragupta-II.
- b. Gupta Empire- Administration, Decline of the Gupta Dynasty.
- c. Society and Economy: Development of literature, Science and Technology, Art and Architecture, Religion, Economic conditions,

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

- a. Post-Gupta Period, Pushybhuti: Harshavardhana, Achievements.
- b. Chalukya of Badami: Pulakesin-II, Art and Architecture.

**Unit. IV. General review of the period from 1<sup>st</sup> Century to 8<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.**

- a. Pallavas- Polity, Administration, Society and Art.
- b. Arab Invasion of Sind- consequences.
- a. General review of Social and economic developments:- Social Structure and institutions, Caste System, Position of women, Education and learning, land system, Agrarian relation, trade and commerce.

**References**

1. B.G.Gokhale – Ancient Indian History and Culture
2. R.S. Thripathi – History of Ancient India
3. R.G. Bhandarkar – Early History of Deccan
4. K.A. Nilakanatha Shastri – A History of South India
5. V.A. Smith- The Early History of India.
6. D. D.Kosambi, Introduction to the study of Indian History.
7. R.K.Mokharjee, Local Government in Ancient India.
8. B.P.Sinha, Dynastic History of Magadha.
9. R. Thaper, Ancient Indian Social History.
10. G. L.Adhya, Early Indian Economy.

**Paper-12- Politico-social and Administrative History of Ancient India (8<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup> Century A.D)**

**Unit.I. Political Condition.**

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

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

- a. The Somavamsis of Orissa.
- b. Cholas Empire: Local Self Government, Art and Architecture.
- c. Features of Indian Village System, Society, Economy, Art and learning in South India.

**Unit.III. Indian Society in early Medieval Age.**

- a. Social stratification: Proliferation of castes, Status of women, Matrilineal System, Aryanisation of hinterland region.

- b. Religion-Bhakti Movements, Saivism, Vaishnavism, Tantricism, Islam.
- c. Development of Art and Architecture: Evolution of Temple Architecture- Major regional Schools, Sculpture, Bronzes and Paintings.

#### **Unit. IV. Indian Economy in early medieval age.**

- a. General review of the economic life: Agrarian and Urban Economy.
- b. Indian Feudalism: Characteristic, Nature and features. Significance.
- c. 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. D.K Bhattacharya: An outline of Indian Pre-History.
5. Gordon Childe: What happened in History.
6. Irfan Habib & V.K Thakur: The Vedic Age.
7. Irfan Habib & V. Jha: The Mauryan India.
8. R.C Majumdar: The Vedic Age; The Age of Imperial Unity.
9. A.L Basham: The Wonder that was India.
10. R.S Sharma: Origin of State in India.

### **Paper-13- Political and Administrative History of Medieval India (1206-1526AD)**

#### **Unit.I. Primary Sources and Early Polity.**

- a. Sources.
  - a. Literary Sources: Tarikh-ul-Hind, Tarikh-i-Ferozsahi, Fatwa-i-Jahandari.
  - b. Archaeological Sources- Inscriptions, Monuments and sculptures.
- b. The Ghorian Invasion- Foundation of Slave dynasty.
- c. Iltutmish and Balban- Administration and theory of Kingship.

#### **Unit.II. The Sultanate period-I.**

- a. Alaudin Khilji- Conquests and Administration; agrarian and economic measures.
- b. Mohammed-bin-Tuglaq- major projects, causes of failure.
- c. Firoz Tuglaq- administration and Public Works.
- d. Nature, theory of kingship,( Central, west Asian and Persian legacies), problem of legitimacy, pressure group, state and regional identities.

#### **Unit.III. The Sultanate period-II.**

- a. The Lodis: Theory of Kingship.
- b. The Vijayanagra Empire: administration and cultural development.
- c. State and regional identities: Rise of provincial dynasties- Bengal, Gujarat, Malwa, Bahamans.
- d. Decline of the Sultanate: Political, Administrative and economic causes, Mongol Invasion.

#### **Unit.IV. Evolution of the Institutional structure and the system of Government.**

- a. Centre and provinces, Iqta system.
- b. Different apparatus of administrations- The Civil, Judicial, Fiscal and Military.
- c. Nobility: Evolving composition; immigration; local alliances and conflicts.
- d. Foreign Contact: Ibn Batuta.

#### **References**

1. Mohammad Habib, Politics and Society in Early Medieval Period.
2. Habib & Nizami, Comprehensive History of India
3. Nizami, Khaliq. A., Religion and Politics in the Thirteenth Century.
4. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, vol-I.
5. Satish Chandra, Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India.

## **Paper-14- Political and Administrative History of Medieval India (1526-1707)**

### **Unit.I. Sources and Historiography.**

- a. Literary Sources- Baburnama, Ain-i-Akbari of Abul Fazl: A thinker and Historian, Tujk-i-Jahagir, Muntakhab-ut-Lubab.
- b. Foreign Travellers Accounts: Francois Berniers European Factory Record.
- c. Maratha Sources: Selection from Peshwa Daftar.
- d. Archaeological Sources: Monuments and Sculptures.

### **Unit.II. Foundation of the Mughal Empire.**

- a. Political Condition of India on the eve of Babur's invasion- Foundation of the Mughal Empire.
- b. Humayun and his problems:- Revival of the Afghan power-Sher Shah's Administration.
- c. Consolidation and expansion of Mughal Empire and administration under Akbar:- Establishment of Jagir and Mansab systems- His Rajput Policy, Evolution of Social and religious outlook. Theory of Sulhi-i-kul and religious policy.

### **Unit.III. Mughal Empire in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century.**

- a. Administrative and religious policies of Jahangir, Sahajahan and Aurangzeb.
- b. Later Mughals and decline of Mughal Empire, its political, administrative and economic causes(inherent tensions and conflict in the imperial system)
- c. Emergence of Regional Identities- Bengal, Awadh and Nizam's Deccan.
- d. Rise of Marathas: Shivaji- Administration and consolidation of his power, Maharashtradharm, and the Mughal-Maratha relations.

### **Unit.IV. Foreign Invasion and Advent of Europe.**

- a. The Portuguese colonial enterprise-its political and economic consequences.
- b. The emergence of Afghan power-Nadir Shah's invasion in 1739- Ahmad Shah Abdali's invasion in 1761, its causes and effects.
- c. Political, cultural and economic weakness on the eve of the British conquest.

### **References**

1. Babur: Baburnama, English trans. A. Beveridge
2. Abul Fazl: Akbarnama, Eng. Trans. H. Beveridge
3. R.P.Trirathi: Rise and fall of the Mughal Empire
4. Mohibul Hasan: Babur, The founder of Mughal Empire
5. Rushbrook Williams: An empire builder of 16th century.
6. Ishwari Prasad: Life and times of Humayun.
7. A.B.Pandey: Later Medieval Period.
8. K.R.Qanungo: Sher shah and his times.
9. Satish Chandra: Medieval India, from Sultanate to Mughals, Mughal Empire (1526-1748).
10. A.L. Srivastava: Akbar, the Great.

## **Paper-15- Socio-Cultural and Economic History of Medieval India**

### **Unit.I. Structure of Rural and Urban Society.**

- a. Composition and stratification of rural society; village community; Petty chieftains, Village officials and artisans.
- b. Composition; classes and communities, urban life, the ruling classes, mercantile and professional classes, Rural-Urban relationship.
- c. Condition of women, Caste system and slavery.
- d. Forms of dominance and resistance: land control, patriarchy and rise of religious groups.

### **Unit.II. Bhakti and Sufi Movements and formation of regional identities**

- a. Sufism- its Origin, Concepts and practices, relation with other religious group.
- b. Bhakti- Nathpanthi; Kabir, Sant tradition, Nanak, Dadu,Chaitanya; Tulsidas and Namdev.- their teaching and practices, socio-cultural and political impact of the Bhakti Movement.

- c. Movement and cults- Jagannath Cult on Orissa, Vaishnavite movement in Eastern India, Vira-Saivism in Karnataka, Ascendancy of Namboodris I Kerala and clan and community solidarity.

**Unit-III. Development of Art, Architecture and literature.**

- a. Evolution of Indo-Islamic Architecture (Sultanate and Mughal Period), Vijayanagar and Bahamani Architecture.
- b. Mughals and Rajput Painting: Maratha and Orissa School of Paintings.
- c. Devadasi Traditions: Drama, Dance and Classical music.
- d. Growth of Language and Literature- Persian language and literature( Role of Amir Khusrau, Ziya-u-din-Barani, Dara Shukoh), Growth of Sanskrit and regional language and Literature- Hindi, Oriya and Bengali.

**Unit.IV. Economic Condition: Sultanate and Mughal period.**

- a. Agricultural Production, Technological Change, Land revenue system. Agrarian relation, Agro Based Craft production-Cotton textiles and handicraft.
- b. Growth of trade, Commerce and Monetary system- Inland and Maritime trade.
- c. Kharkhana and technological Changes- Industrial Production (textiles and metal technology).
- d. Commerce with Europe: Commercial enterprises of Portuguese, Dutch, English and French companies- trade centres and ports-development of Banking, insurance and Credit System.
- e. Growth of Urban Centres- demographic changes –Urban Administration.

**References.**

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2. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India from Sultanate to Moghal Part1 1206 to 1526, Murnad publications NewDelhi 1975.
3. Majumdar R.C. An Advanced History of India Macmeillan India.
4. Rizvi S.A. The Wonder that was India Vol.II Penguin Books NewDelhi 2000.
5. Sathyanathaiyer.R. A Political and Cultural History of India Vol.1, S.Viswanathan Printers and Publishers Chennai.
6. Habib and Nizami : Delhi Sultanate, Indian History Congress Publications, New Delhi, 1970.
7. Luniya, B.N : Indian History and Culture, New Delhi, 1980.
8. Mahajan, V.D : History of Delhi Sultanate, Sultan Chand, New Delhi, 2000.
9. Qureshi Ishtiaque Hussain : Administration under the Delhi Sultanate, Kitab Bhavan, New Delhi, 1980.

**Paper-16- History of Odisha (From earliest times to 1434 A.D)**

**Unit.I.**

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

**Unit.II.**

- a. The Mahameghavahanas: Career and achievements of Kharavela, Time of his rule.
- a. Rise of local dynasties: Matharas, Sailodbhavas and early eastern Ganga.
- b. The Bhaumakaras- Origin, Chronology and Administration.

**Unit.III.**

- a. The Somavamsis- Early History- dynastic history and achievements of rulers: cultural significance of the Somavamsi Rule.
- b. The Ganga- Sources, Political History,( Anantavarman Chodagangadeva, Anangabhimadeva and Narasimhadeva I)
- c. Ganga Administration.

d. Cultural significance of the Ganga rule.

**Unit. IV.**

a. Growth of temple architecture.

b. Society and Economy- during the Bhaumakara, Somavamsis and the Ganga Period.

c. 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. H. K.Mahatab, History of Orissa.
4. R. Subba Rao, History of the eastern Ganaga.
5. N.K.Sahu, Kharavela.
6. A. C Pradhan, A Study of History of Orissa.
7. K.C. Mishra, The Cult of Jagannatha.
8. S. N Rajguru, the History of The Gangas.
9. N.K.Sahu, Utkal University History of Orissa.
10. M.N. Das, Sidelights on History and Culture of Orissa.

## **Paper-17- History of Odisha(From 1435 to 1803 A.D A.D)**

### **Unit.I. The Suryavamsi Gajapati.**

- a. Sources, Political history( Kapilendradeva, Purusattomadeva, Prataprudradeva)
- b. Suryavamsi Administration.
- c. The Chalukya and Bhoi.

### **Unit.II.**

- a. Decline and disintegration of Medieval Odishan Kingdom.
- b. Sri Chaitanya faith in Odisha: its Impact.
- c. Panchasakha and Bhakti Movements.

### **Unit.III.**

- a. Muslim conquest of Odisha, Mughal -Afghan Conflict.
- b. Odisha under the Mughal rule: Akbar, Jahangir, Shahajahan and Aurangzeb.
- c. Odisha under the Naib-Nizams.
- d. Muslim Administration in Odisha.
- e. Muslim-Maratha Conflict, Maratha Occupation of Odisha.
- f. Maratha Administration in Odisha.
- g. Anglo-Maratha Conflicts

### **Unit. IV.**

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

### **References**

1. P. Mukharjee, The Gajapati Kings of Orissa.
2. K.N.Mohapatra, Khurda Itihasa.
3. M.A. Haque, Muslim Administration in Orissa.
4. B. C Ray, Mughal rule in Orissa.
5. B. C Ray, Orissa under Maratha.
6. R.R.Misha, cultural History of Orissa.
7. N.K.Jit, The Agrarian life and Economy in India
8. P.K.Mishra, The Political History of Orissa.
9. B.S. Das, Life of Medieval Orissa.
10. P. Mukharjee, Utkal University History of Orissa- Vol-VI.

## **Paper-18- History of Odisha (From 1803 A.D to 1948 A.D)**

### **Unit.I.**

- a. British Occupation of Odisha.
- b. British Administration of Odisha: Land Revenue Settlements, administration of Justice.
- c. Economic Development- Agriculture and Industry, Trade and Commerce.

### **Unit.II.**

- a. Resistance Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century- Khurda rising of 1804-05, Paik rebellion of 1817.
- b. Odisha during the revolt of 1857- role of Surendra Sai.
- c. Tribal uprising- Ghumsar Rising under Dara Bisoi, Khond Rising under Chakra Bisoi, Bhuyan Rising Under Ratna Naik and Dharani Dhar Naik.

### **Unit.III.**

- a. Growth of Modern Education, Growth of Press and Journalism.
- b. Natural Calamities in Orissa, Famine of 1866- its causes and effect.
- c. Social and Cultural changes in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century Odisha.
- d. Mahima Dharma.

### **Unit.IV.**

- a. Oriya Movement: Growth of Socio-Political Associations, Growth of Public Associations in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Role of Utkal Sammilini (1903-1920)

- b. Nationalist Movement in Odisha: Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements in Odisha.
- c. Creation of Separate province, Non-Congress and Congress Ministries( 1937-1947)
- d. Quit India Movement.
- e. 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. Purusattom Kar, Indian National Congress and Orissa.
4. J.K.Samal, Administrative History of Orissa.
5. N.R. Pattnaik, Social History of Nineteenth Century Orissa.
6. L.E.D Cobden Ramsay, Feudatory States of Orissa.
7. Satyabhama Pati, Democratic Movement in India.
8. K.M.Patra, Freedom Struggle and Role of State Legislature.

## Paper-19- Nationalist Movement in India

### Unit-I

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

### Unit-II

- a. Formation of Congress: Its Ideology and propaganda in early phase.
- b. Rise and growth of Extremism and Revolutionary Terrorism (Early Phase till 1918)
- c. Swadeshi Movement in Bengal and Extremist –Moderate Conflict and the Surat Split, 1907
- d. Home Rule Movement and Ghadar Movement.
- e. Non – Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.

### Unit.III

- a. Swaraj Party, Civil Disobedience Movement, Revolutionary Terrorism (after 1919).
- b. Rise and Growth of Left Movement: Congress Socialist Party and Communist party of India.
- c. Growth of Communalism (1906-1937).
- d. 1937 Elections- Congress Ministry in Provinces.

### Unit-IV

- a. Growth of Communalism: Pakistan Movement, Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha.
- b. State People's Movement.
- c. Outbreak of the Second World War and Nationalist Movement: Individual Civil Disobedience Movement, Cripps's Proposal, Quit India Movement.
- d. INA and Subash Chandra Bose.
- e. End of Second World War and Elections, Simla Conference and Cabinet Mission Plan.
- f. Partition and Independence.

### Reference

1. Tarachand : Freedom Movement in India
2. R.C. Majumdar : History of Freedom Movement in India 3.Vols, Calcutta, 1962.
3. R.C. Agarwall : Constitutional development and National movement, S.S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1974
4. Pattabie Sitaramaiya : The Indian National Movement



5. K. Rajayyan : History of Freedom Struggle in India, Madurai Publishing house, Madurai, 1981
6. G. Venkatesan : The History of Freedom Struggle in India, Coimbatore, 1985
7. H. Malik : Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan
8. Bipin Chandra : Modern India – NCERT Publications
9. R.C. Gupta : Indian Freedom Movement and Thought 1930-1947, Sterling Publishers New Delhi, 1983
10. Lal Bahadur : Indian Freedom Movement and Thought 1919-1929, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1983
11. V.D. Mahajan : The National Movement in India, Chand & Co, New Delhi, 1979.

**Paper-20- 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.
4. Proclamation of Queen Victoria.

**Unit-II**

1. Indian Council's Act, 186.
2. Indian Council's Act, 1892.
3. Indian Council's Act, 1909.
4. Government of India Act, 1919.

**Unit-III**

1. Simon Commission, Nehru Report.
2. Round Table Conferences and White Paper.
3. Govt. of India Act, 1935
4. 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.
4. Salient Features of Indian Constitution.

**Reference**

1. Uma Meduri – Public Administration in the Globalisation Era , 2010
2. Bidyut Chakrabarty – Public Administration , Orient Longman Ltd , 2007
3. Agarwal R.C. : - Nationalist Movement and constitutional development of India.
4. Chbra .G.S. – Advance study in the History of Modern India (3 Volumes )
5. Gupta.D - Indian National Movement and Constitutional development
6. Keith.A.B. – The constitutional history of India
7. G.N.Singh, Landmarks in India,s Constitutional and National Development.
8. A. Chatterji, the Constitutional Development of India 1937-47.
9. B.B. Mishra, the Administrative History of India 1834 – 1947
10. B.N. Puri, History of Indian Administration Vol-II, 1975.

## **Paper-21- History of Far East**

### **Unit-1**

1. Political, Social and Economic Condition of China under the Manchus
2. European Intercourse with China, Opium Trade, First Opium War and Treaty of Nanking, Taiping Rebellion: Second Opium War and Treaty of Tientsin
3. First Sino-Japanese War and Treaty of Shimonoseki; Hundred Days Reform, Boxer Rebellion; Nationalist Movement and Proclamation of the Republic; Career and Achievements of Sun Yat Sen

### **Unit-II**

1. China and First World War, China in Paris Peace Conference, Achievements and Failures of Kuomintang Government under Chiang Kai Shek, Manchurian Crisis, 1931
2. Birth and Growth of Communism in China, Cooperation and Conflict between the Communists and Kuomintang, 1921-1945 Sino-Japanese War, 1937; Civil War, 1945-49 and establishment of People's Republic China.
3. Cultural Revolution, 1966-68; Foreign Policy of the People's Republic of China.

### **Unit-III**

1. The Opening of Japan-Perry and Harris Mission, The Restoration of the Meiji and reforms of Meiji Era, The Constitutional Movement and the Constitution of 1889
2. Anglo-Japanese Alliance (1902), Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) and Treaty of Portsmouth; Japanese hegemony in Far East before the First World War and Occupation of Korea.
3. Japan and First World War – War Diplomacy, London Declaration, Shantung Ultimatum, Twenty one Demands, Treaties of 1915 and Second Treaties 1916-17, Lansing- Ishii Agreement, Japan in Paris Peace Conference.

### **Unit-IV**

1. Political and Economic Development of Japan, 1895-1939; Constitutional Government and Development of Parties, Economic Development, Industrial Growth, Agricultural Development, Foreign Trade.
2. Japan's Foreign Policy, 1919-1939, Japan and Second World War, 1939-1945 Defeat and Surrender of Japan.
3. Post War Japan – Japan under American Occupation (1945-51) Democratisation, Demilitarisation, Socio-Economic reforms; Economic Progress of Japan, 1951-1980.

### **References**

1. Clyde and Beers, The Far East (New Delhi, 1977)
2. C.Y.Hsu. The Rise of Modern China (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1983)
3. Andrew Gordon, A Modern History of Japan from Tokugawa Times to the Present (Oxford University, 2002).
4. Mc Aleavy, H, The Modern History of China.
5. Vinacke, H.M, History of the Far East in Modern Times.
6. Clyde and Beers, The Far East.
7. Sharmum & Schell, Republican China.

8. Okuma, Fifty Years of New Japan.
9. Reischwer, Edwin, Japan and Its History.
10. Lan Nish, Japan - A Short History.

**Paper-22- 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.
3. Growth of Modern Education.
4. Growth of Press.

**Unit-II**

1. Social Policy and Social Change:
  - (a) Emancipation and Upliftment of Women: Rule of Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
  - (b) Abolition of Infanticide and human Sacrifice.
  - (c) Removal of Caste rigidity and untouchability – British Policy and Popular Movements.
  - (d) Literary and Cultural Movements.
  - (e) R.N. Tagore, Prem Chand, Iqbal and Subramanyan Bharati.

**Unit-III**

1. Renaissance and Socio- religious Reform Movement.
  - (a) The Meaning and Nature of Indian Renaissance
  - (b) Raja Rammohan Ray and Brahma Samaj,
  - (c) Brahma Movement after Rammohan- Debendra Nath Tagore and Keshab Chandra Sen
  - (d) Swami Dayananda and Arya Samaj

**Unit-IV**

- (a) Ramkrishna- Vivekananda Movement.
- (b) Theosophical Movement and Annie Besant.
- (c) Sayyid Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement.
- (d) Reform Movements among the Depressed Classes; Jyotiba Phula and Satya Sodhak Samaj.

**References**

1. Vandhana Joshy – Social Movements and Cultural Currents 1789-1945, Orient Blackswan Ltd ., 2010
2. S.N.Roychoudry - Social , Cultural and Economic History of India – Earliest Times to present time
3. M.N.Srinivas - Social Change in Modern India , Bombay ,1966
4. S.P.Namda - Economic and Social history of Modern India
5. C.S.SriniVasachari - Social and Religious movements in the 19th Century.
6. K.K.Dutt - Renaissance , Nationalism and Social change in Modern India
7. B.L. Grover and S. Grover, A new look of modern Indian History
8. Rothermund : Economic History of India
9. R.C. Dutt : Economic History of India
10. S.P. Nanda : Economic and Social History of Modern India

**Paper-23- History of Science and Technology in India**

**Unit-I: Science and Technology- The Beginning**

Development in different branches of Science in Ancient India: Contributions of Aryabhatta and Varahamihira in the fields of Astronomy and Mathematics; Contribution of Charaka and Sushruta; Developments in metallurgy; Development of Geography.

**Unit-II Developments in Science and Technology in Medieval India**

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

### Unit-III

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

### Unit- IV- Prominent scientist of India since beginning and their achievement

- a. Mathematics and Astronomy: Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Brahmgupta, Bhaskaracharya, Varahamihira, Nagarjuna. Medical Science of Ancient India (Ayurveda & Yoga): Susruta, Charak, Yoga & Patanjali.
- b. Scientists of Modern India: Srinivas Ramanujan: Paper on Bernoulli Numbers, C.V. Raman: Raman Effect, Jagdish Chandra Bose: Invention of Crescograph and Wireless Instruments, Homi Jehangir Bhabha, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai and Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam.

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1. Kalpana Rajaram -, Science and Technology.
2. Kappuram and Kadudamani,- History of Science Technology.
3. Mohan and Ashok Jain- Science and Technology.
4. Verghese Jayaraj-History of Science and Technology.
5. Jeggi. O.P.- History of Science and Technology.
6. Gupta S.P. - Science and Technology in the Modern Age.
7. Dutte Sundaram,- Indian Economy Science and Technology, Spectru Publication.

## 4<sup>th</sup> SEMESTER

### Paper-24- History of Depressed Class Movement in India

#### Unit-I: Historical Background

- a. Buddha's humanitarian Synthesis of Mind and Matter.
- b. Social Dimensions of Medieval Mukti Movements- Kabir, Ravidas, Chokhamela, Sarala Dasa to Achyutananda Dasa.
- c. Impact of the Ideologies of American Revolution (1776) and French Revolution (1789).
- d. Impact of the Abolition of Slavery in U.S.A. (1865).
- e. Global Theory of Slavery and Oppression – Theories of Rousseau's "Chained Man" , Marx's "Alienated Man" and Ambedkar's "Broken Man".

#### Unit-II: Dynamics of Social Radicalism

- a. Jotiba Phule: His Ideology and Programmes – "*Satyasodhak Samaj*", Education as Emancipation and Empowerment-Rewriting of History and Mythology.
- b. Bhima Bhoi's Ideology and Programme- His Writings and Perspectives of Social Protest.
- c. Jyoti Thass: Ideology and Programmes of the Justice Party.
- d. Periyar and the Self-Respect Movement in South.

#### Unit-III: Nationalist Power Politics and the Excluded Masses

- a. The Depressed Classes' Revolt for Human Rights: The Mahad Satyagraha (1927).
- b. Demand of 'Political Right' for the Depressed Classes – Gandhi and Ambedkar at the Round Table Conferences (1930-1932) - The Poona Pact (1932): Its Implications and Consequences.
- c. Gandhian Ideology and Programmes for Eradication of Untouchability.
- d. Social Democracy as A Vision of the Nation – State Socialism – Constitutional Safeguards for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

#### Unit-IV: The Depressed Classes in India after Independence

- a. The Hindu Code Bill (1954) and the Women's Empowerment.

- b. Emergence of the *Navayan* or the Neo-Buddhism.
- c. Ram Manohar Lohiya on Caste and Class.
- d. The Past and Present of Dalit Movements – A Review of Institutions, Literatures, Experiences and Achievements.

### References

1. Ambedkar B.R., Who were the shudras ? How they came to be the Fourth Varna in Indo Aryan Society ? Thacker & Company, Bombay , 1970.
2. Ambedkar B.R., Annihilation of Caste System, (1st ed. 1936). Thacker & Company Bombay,1946.
3. Ambedkar B.R.,The Untouchables : Who were they and How they became Untouchables ? Amrut Book company, Delhi, 1948.
4. Ambedkar B.R.,Buddha and his Dhamma, Siddharth college Publication Anand Bhavan, Bombay ,1957.
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6. Ambedkar B.R.,Mr. Gandhi and the Emancipation of Untouchables, Thacker and Co.Ltd. Bombay,1943.
7. Ambedkar B.R.,Grievances fo the Scheduled Castes , Memorandum submitted his Excellency to the
8. Governor General on 29th Oct. 1942, Printivraj Rd., New Delhi, (confidential) (University of Mumbai Library)
9. Ambedkar B.R.,What Congress and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables ?, Thacker & Co,Bombay, 1945.
10. Ambedkar B.R.,Administration and Finace of the East India company, Thacket & Co. Bombay,1945.

## Paper-25- History of Women in India

### Unit-I: Women in India- A Historical Perspective

- a. Ancient India
- b. MEdieval India
- c. Modern India
- d. Reform movements in pre-independence India- Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh Movement, Theosophical Movement, Sri Narayan Movement and self respect movement.

### Unit-II: Theories of feminism

- a. Meaning and Definition
- b. Liberal Feminism
- c. Marxist Feminism
- d. Psycho-analytical feminism
- e. Socialist Feminism
- f. Existential Feminism
- g. Radical Feminism
- h. Post Modern Feminism
- i. Indian thinking on feminism

### Unit-III: Women and Law

- a. Customary legal status
- b. Status of women in Post Independent India
- c. Women in Tribal Societies
- d. Women and personal law(Hindu/Muslim/Christian)
- e. Women and property right.

### Unit-IV: Women and Work

- a. Women and Work ( Household, Agriculture, Industry, Profession)

- b. Education and Women  
Primary and Secondary Education, Higher Education and Professional Education.
- c. 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, Motilal Banarasidas Publishers, Banaras, 1956.
3. Aparna Basu : Role of Women in India's Struggle for freedom, New Delhi, 1976.
4. Asaf Ali, Aruna: The Resurgence of Indian Women, Radiant Publishers, New Delhi, 1991.
5. Bovehar David: The Feminist Challenge – The Movement for Women's Liberation in Britain and U.S.A.
6. Bambs Oline: Faces of Feminism – A Study of feminism as a Social Movement.
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10. Lakshmi, C.S.: Women in Society, Vikas Publishing House (p) Ltd., New Delhi, 1984.

### Paper-26- 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. Students have to write the Project / Dissertation in not less than 40 and not more than 50 pages adopting the techniques of Research Methodology offered in the Semester. It has to contain 3 to 4 chapters apart from the introduction and conclusion. There shall be review of the progress of Project / Dissertation writing every week the teachers who guide the students so as to expedite the completion of the work.