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

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

1ST 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.

Unit-III
1. The Aztecs - The Origin, Society, Religion, Cosmology, Economy and Decline.

Unit-IV
2. Roman Civilisation: Establishment of Republic, Society and Cultures.

References
5. H.S.Baghela - World of Civilization
6. Hewick - The Story of Mankind
7. J.E.Swain - A history of world civilization

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.

References
5. Toynbee, A.J: A Study of History (12 volumes)
7. Will Durant: The Story of Civilization(Vol I & II)
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.

Unit-II
1. Era of Napoleon: Rise, Achievements and Failure.
2. Congressional System.
4. Nationalism: State Building in Germany and in Italy.

Unit-III
3. Industrialisation in Germany and U.S.A.

Unit-IV
1. Imperialism and Colonialism: English and German.

References
2. Israel Smith Clare: The Standard History of the World, 10 Volumes, Standard Historical Society, Cincinnati, 1931
4. Toynbee, A.J: A Study of History (12 volumes)
6. Will Durant: The Story of Civilization(Vol I & II)
8. Maurice Dubb, Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.

Paper-4 - Twentieth Century of World (1900-1945)

Unit-I The First World War and aftermaths.

Unit-II World Between two World Wars-I
1. Crisis in Capitalism: Depression and New Deal.
3. Rise of Totalitarianism-Fascism in Italy (b) Nazism in Germany.
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.
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.

References

2ND 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.
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 Gauiles France and Rift in NATO.

Unit-III. Last Phase of Cold War
1. Political and Economic Relations.
2. The Warsaw Pact and its Objectives.
5. 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.

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.

   b) Vietnam War.
   c) Kampuchia Problem.

References
1. B.K.Gokhale – History of modern world
5. C.D.M.Ketelby – A History of Modern World
6. H.A.I Fisher - History of Europe
7. A.J.Grant and Temperly – Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries
8. N.Subramanian – History of Russia , Ennes Publications , Udamalpeet , 1983
9. 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
4. Post-Modernist Critique of History
5. Total History : The Annalists of France

**Unit-III: Historical Methods**
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
6. Carr. E.H. What is History?
8. Bury, J.B. The Ancient Greek History & Progress in History
9. Webster, An Introduction to History and Method.

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**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.
3. Traditional History from the Vedas, Epics and Puranas.
4. Jain Historiography and Buddhist Historiography.
5. Sources if Indian history- Literature, Foreign Accounts and Archaeological, Archival etc.

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

References
1. Khan, S.A., History and Historians of British India.
3. Ranajit Guha, Subaltern Studies, 10 Vols
4. Sen, S.P. Historians and Historiography of Modern India.

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

Unit-III. Languages and Literature

Unit-III. Arts and Architecture

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.
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.
   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:
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
7. Partha Chatterjee - State and Politics in India , New Delhi , 2002
8. Publication Division - India : 40 years of Independence
3RD SEMESTER

Paper-10- Politico-social and Administrative History of Ancient India (Early time to 1st 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.

Unit.III. The age of Mourya.
a. Sources of Mouryan History: Kautilyas Arthasastras and Meghsthenes Indica, Ashokan Inscriptions.
b. Chndragupta 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.
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, grow press 1954.
4. Sharma,R.S. Material culture and social formation in Ancient India, Mac millan 1983.
9. Mittal . Socio-Cultural History of India.
10. R.S Sharma: Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
Unit I. Post Mournyan 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).
   c. 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.

Unit III. Indian polity in the Post Gupta Era.

Unit IV. General review of the period from 1st Century to 8th Century A.D.
   a. Pallavas- Polity, Administration, Society and Art.
   b. Arab Invasion of Sind- consequences.

References
1. B.G.Gokhale – Ancient Indian History and Culture
2. R.S. Thripthi – 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.
8. B.P.Sinha, Dynastic History of Magadha.
10. G. L.Adhya, Early Indian Economy.

Unit. IV. Indian Economy in early medieval age.

c. Trade and commerce- Maritime Activities, Spread of Indian Culture abroad, Cultural Interaction.

References

1. Romila Thappar: Recent Perspective of Early 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.
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-Forozsah, 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.

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
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.
   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.

Unit.III. Mughal Empire in the 17th-18th Century.
   a. Administrative and religious policies of Jahangir, Sahajahan and Aurangjeb.
   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, Maharashtradharma, 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- Ahamad 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
3. R.P. Tripathi: 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.
8. K.R. Qanungo: Sher shah and his times.
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.
Movement and cults- Jagannath Cult on Orissa, Vaishnavite movement in Eastern India, Vira-Saivism in Karnatak, 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.

e. Growth of Urban Centres- demographic changes –Urban Administration.

References.

1. Chandra, Satish, Essays on Medieval Indian History, Oxford University press, New Delhi 2004
3. Majumdar R.C. An Advanced History of India Macmeillan India.
7. Luniya, B.N : Indian History and Culture, New Delhi, 1980.

History of Odisha (From earliest times to 1434 A.D)

Unit I.

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.
c. The Bhaumakaras- Origin, Chronology and Administration.

Unit III.

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.

References

4. R. Subba Rao, History of the eastern Ganaga.
5. N.K.Sahu, Kharavela.
8. S. N Rajguru, the History of The Gangas.
9. N.K.Sahu, Utkal University History of Orissa.
History of Odisha (From 1435 to 1803 A.D A.D)

Unit.I. The Suryavamsi Gajapati.
   a. Sources, Political history (Kapilendra deva, Purusattomadeva, Prataprudradeva)
   b. Suryavamsi Administration.
   c. The Chalukya and Bhoi.

Unit.II. Decline and disintegration of Medieval Odishan Kingdom.
   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.
   c. Influence of Islam on Oriya language and literature.

References
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.
7. N.K. Jit, The Agrarian life and Economy in India
10. P. Mukharjee, Utkal University History of Orissa - Vol-VI.

History of Odisha (From 1803 A.D to 1948 A.D)

Unit.I. British Occupation of Odisha.
   b. British Administration of Odisha: Land Revenue Settlements, administration of Justice.

Unit.II. Resistance Movements in the 19th 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 Biso, Khond Rising under Chakra Biso, Bhuyan Rising Under Ratna Naik and Dharani Dhar Naik.

Unit.III.
   b. Natural Calamities in Orissa, Famine of 1866- its causes and effect.
   c. Social and Cultural changes in the 19th Century Odisha.
   d. Mahima Dharma.

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

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5. N.R. Pattanaik, Social History of Nineteenth Century 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
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
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.
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.
f. Partition and Independence.

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3. R.C. Agarwall : Constitutional development and National movement, S.S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1974
4. Pattabie Sitaraimaiya : The Indian National Movement
7. H. Malik : Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan

Paper-20- Constitutional and Administrative History of Modern India (1773-1950)

Unit-I
1. Regulating Act, 1773.
4. Proclamation of Queen Victoria.

Unit-II
1. Indian Council's Act, 186.
2. Indian Council's Act, 1892.

Unit-III
2. Round Table Conferences and White Paper.
3. Govt. of India Act, 1935

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
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

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

Unit-IV

2. Japan’s Foreign Policy, 1919-1939, Japan and Second World War, 1939-1945 Defeat and Surrender of Japan.

References

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2. C.Y.Hsu. The Rise of Modern China (Hong Kong: Oxford University Press, 1983)
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7. Sharmum & Schell, Republican China.
8. Okuma, Fifty Years of New Japan.
10. Lan Nish, Japan - A Short History.

Paper-22- Socio-cultural and Economic History of Modern India

Unit-I
3. Growth of Modern Education.

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 Brahmo Samaj,
   (c) Brahmo 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.

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4. S.P.Namda - Economic and Social history of Modern India
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

References
1. Kalpana Rajaram -, Science and Technology.
3. Mohan and Ashok Jain- Science and Technology.

4th SEMESTER

Paper-24- History of Depressed Class Movement in India

Unit-I: Historical Background
c. Impact of the Ideologies of American Revolution (1776) and French Revolution (1789).
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
d. Periyar and the Self-Respect Movement in South.

Unit-III: Nationalist Power Politics and the Excluded Masses
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
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Paper-25- History of Women in India

Unit-I: Women in India- A Historical Perspective
a. Ancient India
b. Medieval India
c. Modern India

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 ndia.

Reference
3. Aparna Basu: Role of Women in India’s Struggle for freedom, New Delhi, 1976.

Paper-26- Dissertation with Viva Voce and Essay

The Project / Dissertation with Viva – Voce In M.A. Degree Course in History has to 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.