

**NATIONAL EDUCATION POLICY-2020**  
**PAPER CODING AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION**  
**M.A. (History)**

S.No.	Name of Degree	SEMESTER	TITLE OF PAPER	CREDITS	CODE NUMBER
1	Bachelor (Research) of Arts in History	VII	Historiography, Concept & Methods	5	A050701T
			Choose ANY ONE GROUP (A/B/C)		
			Group A		
			Political History of India 320BC-319AD	5	A050702T
			Political History of India 320AD-650AD	5	A050703T
			Group B		
			Political History of India 1206AD-1526AD	5	A050704T
			Political History of India 1526AD-1605AD	5	A050705T
			Group C		
			Political History of India 1740AD-1805AD	5	A050706T
			Political History of India 1805AD-1857AD	5	A050707T
			Europe Since Renaissance to Nineteenth Century	5	A050708T
			RESEARCH PROJECT		
2		VIII	Choose the Group same selected in Semester VII		
			Group A		
			Political History of India 650AD-1200AD	5	A050801T
			Economic History of Ancient India	5	A050802T
			Social History of Ancient India	5	A050803T
			Group B		
			Political History of India 1605AD-1707AD	5	A050804T
			Economic History of Medieval India	5	A050805T
	Social History of Medieval India		5	A050806T	
	Group C				
	Political History of India 1858AD-1947		5	A050807T	
	Economic History of Modern India		5	A050808T	
	Social History of Modern India		5	A050809T	
	Twentieth Century World		5	A050810T	
	RESEARCH PROJECT		8	A050811R	
One Minor Paper to be selected from OTHER FACULTY in VII or VIII Semester			4/5/6		

S.No.	Name of Degree	SEMESTER	TITLE OF PAPER		CREDITS	CODE NUMBER
3	Master of Arts in History	IX				
			Group A: Religion and Culture in Ancient India	Choose the Group same selected in Semester VII and VIII	5	A050901T
			Group B: Religion and Culture in Medieval India		5	A050902T
			Group C: Religion and Culture in Modern India		5	A050903T
			Indian National Movement		5	A050904T
			Historical Application in Tourism	Choose ANY ONE	5	A050905T
			History of Marathas		5	A050906T
			History of Awadh	Choose ANY ONE	5	A050907T
			History of Braj		5	A050908T
			RESEARCH PROJECT			
4		X	Women in Indian History		5	A051001T
			Gandhian Philosophy		5	A051002T
			History of Sikhs	Choose ANY ONE	5	A051003T
			History of Asia		5	A051004T
			History of Indian Constitutional Development	Choose ANY ONE	5	A051005T
			Science and Technology in Colonial India		5	A051006T
			RESEARCH PROJECT		8	A051007R

Students may choose MINOR paper from Faculty of Science/Commerce/Languages/Fine Art and Performing Art/Education/Rural Science.

# M.A. History Syllabus

Semester - VII

## Historiography, Concept and Methods A050701T

### Unit-I

Meaning Scope of History and Relations with other disciplines:

- A. Causation, Objectivity, Subjectivity and Historicism.
- B. Archaeology, Geography, Anthropology, Linguistics, Sociology, Economics, Philosophy, Politics and Literature.

### Unit-II

Traditions of Historical Writing:

- A. Ancient Indian Tradition.
- B. Medieval Historiography.
- C. Modern Positivist; Whig, Namierism, Classical Marxist and Annales.

### Unit-III

Approaches to History:

- A. Nationalist; Marxist.
- B. Subaltern and Post- Modernist.

### Unit-IV

Major Theories of History:

- A. Hegal, Marx, Spangler and Toynbee.

### Unit-V

Themes in Indian History:

- A. Economic Working Class and Peasant.
- B. Gender and Environment.

# Political History of India (320 B.C.- 319 A.D.)

A050702T

## Unit-I

- A. Sources for the History of Chandragupta Maurya.
- B. Chandragupta Maurya- His Early Career, Conquests and Administration.

## Unit-II

- A. Sources for the History of Ashoka.
- B. Ashoka's Accession to the Throne.
- C. Ashoka's 'Dhamma' and His Administration.

## Unit-III

- A. The Causes of the Downfall of the Mauryan Empire.
- B. Pushyamitra Sunga and His Successors.

## Unit-IV

- A. Indo-Greek Rulers with Special Reference to Demetrius and Menander.
- B. Impact of Indo-Greek Rule.
- C. Western Kshatrapas of Nasik and Ujjain- Rudradaman.

## Unit-V

- A. Kanishka's Religion.
- B. Kanishka as Patron of Art and Learning.
- C. Political Condition of Northern India after the Downfall of Kushana Power.

# Political History of India (320 A.D.-650 A.D.)

A050703T

## Unit-I

- A. Sources for The History of The Guptas.
- B. Rise of The Gupta Dynasty.
- C. Chandra Gupta- I.

## Unit-II

- A. Samudra Gupta- Allahabad Pillar Inscription.
- B. Samudra Gupta- Wars and Conquests.

## Unit-III

- A. Chandragupta- II- Vikramaditya- Achievements.
- B. The Gupta Administration.

## Unit-IV

- A. Political Condition of Northern India after the Downfall of The Gupta Empire.
- B. The Hunas.

## Unit-V

- A. Sources for The History of Harshvardhana.
- B. The Extent of Harsha's Empire.
- C. Harsha's Religion and Religious Assemblies.



## Political History of India (1206 A.D.-1526 A.D.)

A050704T

### Unit-I

- A. Sources- Minhaj, Zia Barani, Shams-i-siraj, Afif, Yahya-bin Ahmad and Ibn-I Battuta.

### Unit-II

- A. Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210).  
B. Iltutmish (1210-1236)-Early Career; His Conquests.  
C. The Anarchy of the Turkish Slave Oligarchy.  
D. (1236-66) The Successors of Iltutmish.  
F. The Rise of Balban- His Character and Policies.

### Unit-III

- A. The Khalji Revolution and its Results.  
B. Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji.  
C. Alauddin Khalji- His Conquests and Internal Political Measures.  
D. Overthrow of the Khaljis.

### Unit-IV

- A. Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.  
B. Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq-His Political Ideas and Policies.  
C. Firoz Tughlaq and His Successors.

### Unit-V

- A. Invasion of Timur, The Sayyids and The Lodis.  
B. Ibrahim and Overthrow of The First Afghan Empire.

Political History of India  
(1526 A.D.-1605 A.D.)  
A050705T

Unit-I

- A. Sources- Works of Babur, Gulbadan Begam, Jauhar, Abbas Khan Sherwani, Abul Fazal, Badauni and Nizamuddin Ahmad.

Unit-II

- A. India on The Eve of Babur's Invasion.
- B. Babur as an Empire Builder- His Relations with Afghans and Rajputs.
- C. Conspiracy of Mir Khalifa and Humayun's Accession.

Unit-III

- A. Problems of Humayun.
- B. Humayun's Relations with Bahadur Shah and Shershah.
- C. Shershah- Civil and Military Administration.
- D. Collapse of Sur Regime.
- E. Battles of Tughlaqabad and Panipat.

Unit-IV

- A. Bairam Khan's Regency (1556-60).
- B. Akbar's Conquests and Quest for National Frontiers.

Unit-V

- A. Akbar's Relations with Rajputs.
- B. Administration of Akbar.
- B. Akbar and Indian Nationalism.



# Political History of India (1740 A.D.-1805 A.D.)

A050706T

## Unit-I

- A. Political Condition of India in the Middle of 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- B. The Establishment of the British Factories in India.
- C. The Carnatic Wars- Causes and Results.

## Unit-II

- A. The British in Bengal.
- B. The Battle of Plassey and its Importance .
- C. The Battle of Buxar and The British Supremacy in Bengal.

## Unit-III

- A. Rise of Haider Ali and The First Anglo-Mysore War.
- B. Clive's Dual Administration in Bengal.
- c. Warren Hastings-His Reforms.
- D. The First Anglo- Maratha War.

## Unit-IV

- A. Sir John Shore- Policy of Non-Intervention.
- B. Cornwallis- Administrative and Judicial Reforms.
- C. Wellesley- The Subsidiary Alliance System and its Consequences.

## Unit-V

- A. The Second Anglo- Maratha War.
- B. Tipu Sultan and The Fourth Anglo- Mysore War.
- C. The Third Battle of Panipat.
- D. Importance of Anglo- Awadh Relations From 1740 to 1805.



# Political History of India (1805 A.D.- 1857 A.D.)

A050707T

## Unit-I

- A. Political Condition of India in 1805.
- B. Sir George Barlow- His Policies, Third Maratha War.
- C. Mutiny of Vellore.
- D. Minto- His Foreign Policies.

## Unit-II

- A. Marquess of Hastings- His Policies.
- B. Pindaris- Their Origin, Activities and Suppression.
- C. The Fourth Maratha War.
- D. Charter Act of 1813.

## Unit- III

- A. Anglo- Burmese Relation.
- B. Reforms of William Bentinck .
- C. Charter Act of 1833.
- D. Anglo- Sikh Relations (1805- 1839).

## Unit-IV

- A. The First Anglo- Afghanistan War and its Consequences.
- B. British Relations with Sindh and its Annexation.
- C. Policy of Hardinge towards The Punjab and the 1<sup>st</sup> Sikh War.

## Unit -V

- A. Dalhausie- His Policies.
- B. The Second Anglo- Sikh War and its Consequences.
- C. The Second Anglo- Burmese War and its Consequences.
- D. Charter Act of 1853.
- E. Revolt of 1857- its Causes and Nature.

# Europe Since Renaissance to Nineteenth Century

## A050708T

### Unit-I

- A. Renaissance, Reformation and Counter Reformation.
- B. The French Revolution- causes and impact.
- C. Napoleon Bonaparte- Domestic and Foreign policies.

### Unit-II

Europe from 1815 – 1848:

- A. Post- Napoleon Europe and Vienna Settlement.
- B. Concert of Europe.
- C. Metternich.

### Unit-III

Europe between 1848 – 1914:

- A. Unification of Italy.
- B. Unification of Germany
- C. Domestic and Foreign Policies of Bismark (1871-1890).
- D. Foreign Policy of William II (1890- 1914).

### Unit-IV

The Eastern Question:

- A. The Crimean War.
- B. Ferment in the Balkans in 1875-76 and its immediate consequences.
- C. The Congress of Berlin (1878), its results and importance.
- D. The Young Turk Revolution, 1908.

### Unit-V

The First World War:

- A. Diplomatic background, the System of Alliances.
- B. The Balkan League and Balkan Wars (1912-13).
- C. The Economic Imperialism and Consequences.

# Political History of India (650 A.D.-1200 A.D.)

A050801T

## Unit-I

- A. Political condition of Northern India after the death of Harsha.
- B. The Ayudhas and the Tripartite struggle between the Rashtakutas, the Palas and the Gurjara Pratiharas for supremacy over Northern India.

## Unit-II

- A. The Arab conquest of Sind and its results.
- B. The Palas of Bengal with special reference to Dharmapals and Devapala.

## Unit-III

- A. The Gahadvalas of Kanuj- Govind Chandra and Jayachandra.
- B. The Chahamanas of Shakambhari- Aruoraja, Vigraharaj and Prithviraj III.
- C. Chand Bardai's 'Prithviraj Raso'.

## Unit-IV

- A. Chandellas of Jejak Bhukti- Dhanga and Vidyadhara.
- B. Chalukyas of Gujrat- Jai Singh Siddharaja and Kumarpala.
- C. Paramaras of Dhara- Vakapatiraja Munja and Bhoja.

## Unit-V

- A. Kalachuris of Triputi- Lakshmikaran.
- B. Senas of Bengal- Lakshmanasena.
- C. Causes of the Defeat of the Rajputs in the early Medieval India.
- D. Mahmud Ghaznavi; Al-Berunis Kitab-ul Hind, Bejolia Inscription.

## Semester – VIII

### Economic History of Ancient India

A050802T

#### Unit-I

- A. Evolution of Economy in India.
- B. Economy during the Early, Mature and Late Harappan period.
- C. Economy during the Vedic period.

#### Unit-II

- A. Economy during Circa 600 B.C. to 300 B.C.
- B. Mauryan Economy.
- C. Economy in the Kushan period.

#### Unit-III

- A. Economy during the Sangam Age.
- B. Indo-Roman trade.

#### Unit-IV

- A. Economy during the Gupta period- Land system, Land grants trade, coins and currency.
- B. Science and Technology under the Guptas.

#### Unit-V

- A. Vakataks- Land grants, agriculture and Trade.
- B. Agriculture, trade during Harsha's time.

## Social History of Ancient India

A050803T

### Unit-I

1. Evolution of Society in India.
2. Society in the Harappan phase.
3. Vedic Society.

### Unit-II

1. Social Structure and Institute-Caste, Samskara, Marriage etc.
2. Social conditions during the Mauryan period study of Sources.

### Unit-III

1. Social change in the post Mauryan period.
2. Society in the Kushana period.
3. Sangam Age-society.

### Unit-IV

1. Society during the Gupta period.
2. Social distribution of property during the Gupta Age.
3. Development of Literature under the Guptas.
4. Social structure during Harsha's time.

### Unit-V

1. Social stratification, Proliferation of Castes, Untouchability Migration and settlement.
2. Educational ideas and institute in Ancient India.
3. Status and Positions of Women in Ancient India.

# Political History of India (1605 A.D.-1707 A.D.)

A050804T

## Unit-I

- A. Sources- Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri; Abdul Hamid Lahauri; Khafi Khan; Bhim Sen Burhanpuri.
- B. European Travelers - Bernier and Tavernier.

## Unit-II

- A. The Twelve Edicts of Jahangir.
- B. Khusrau's Rebellion.
- C. The NurJahan Junta and its policies in two phases-1611-22 and 1622-27.

## Unit-III

- A. Revolts of Khan-i-Jahan Lodhi and Juhar Singh Bundela.
- B. Shah Jahan- accession and policies.
- C. War of Succession.

## Unit-IV

- A. Aurangzeb's policies .
- B. Revolts of the Jats, Satnamis, Rajputs and Sikhs.
- C. Decline of the Mughal Empire.

## Unit-V

- A. The rise of the Maratha Power under Shivaji.
- B. Maratha State under Shambhaji (1680-89).
- C. The Maratha resistance under Rajaram and Tarabai.

# Economic History of Medieval India

## A050805T

### Unit-I

- A. Sources of Economic History of Medieval India.
- B. Islamic Taxes.

### Unit-II

- A. Economy during the Sultanate period.
- B. The Iqta system, taxation and revenue system.

### Unit-III

- A. Economic reforms of Alauddin Khalji- Market control policy.
- B. Economy during the Tughlaqs.

### Unit-IV

- A. Economy during Vijaynagar Empire.
- B. Medieval Deccan and Maharashtra.

### Unit-V

- A. Economy during the Mughal period.
- B. Later Mughal period: Critical evaluation of economic condition.



## Social History of Medieval India

A050806T

### 1. Sources:

Persian and Non- Persian -

2. Social condition of India during the Invasions of Ghaznavi and Gauri.
3. Social condition of India during the Delhi sultanate.  
Bhakti Movement & Sufism in context of social scenario.
4. Social condition during the Mughal Period.
5. Social condition during later Mughal Era: Castes, Hindu families, Slavery, Muslim families.
6. Position of Women in Society-Social attitude towards women,  
Role in social and political life, Cosmetics, Toiletries, Jewellery and ornaments.
7. Education in Medieval India.

## Political History of India (1858 A.D.-1947A.D.)

A050807T

### Unit-I

- A. Causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 and its consequences.
- B. Lord Canning- Domestic policy.
- C. Lord Egin I- His North-West Frontier Policy.
- D. Lord Lawrence- Policy of Masterly Inactivity.

### Unit-II

- A. Lord Mayo- Internal reforms.
- B. Lord North Brook- Internal reforms, his North West Frontier Policy.
- C. Lord Lytton- Reactionary policies.
- D. Lord Ripon- Internal reforms.
- E. Lord Dufferin- The Third Burmese War.

### Unit-III

- A. Lord Lansdowne- North West Frontier Policy.
- B. Lord Egin II- North West- Frontier policy.
- C. Lord Curzon- Administrative reforms, Partition of Bengal, North- West Frontier policy, policy towards Tibet.
- D. Lord Minto II- Domestic policy.

### Unit-IV

- A. The Indian National Congress, causes for its birth, its policy up to 1905.
- B. The Muslim League, Factors responsible for the rise of Muslim Communalism.
- C. Extremism, Contribution of Tilak.
- D. Mahatma Gandhi: the Non-cooperation movement, the Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India movement.
- E. Revolutionary Movement in India (1920-1947)

### Unit- V

- A. Cripps Mission, Wavel Plan, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mount Batten- Plan.
- B. Factors responsible for the partition of India

# Economic History of Modern India

A050808T

## Unit-I

1. Indian Economy in the 18 Century.
2. Agrarian and Non-agrarian production. Trade and banking in the 18th century
3. Mercantilism and European interests in India. The East India Company and its rule in Bengal.

## Unit-II

1. Agrarian conditions in the 19th century - Regional variations.
2. Commercialization of Agriculture, Export of crops, Rural Indebtedness.
3. Famines and British Policy.
4. Peasant Movement with special reference to UP. and North India.

## Unit-III

1. Handicrafts Industry in transition under colonialism.
2. Industrial capitalism and import of English cloth and yarn.

## Unit-IV

1. Capital investment in India: indigenous and British effects.
2. Modern Industry in pre-1914 phase. Main large scale Industries.
3. Industry and First World War phase with special reference to Economic depression.

## Unit-v

1. Rise of Industrial Labour. Different Labor Movements.
2. Drain of Wealth and British overseas trade.

## Social History of Modern India

A050809T

1. Approaches to Social history.
2. The Indian Society in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
3. The Emergence of Bourgeois Class. Rise of New Caste & Classes.
4. Position of Women in Society.
5. Women's Movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> & 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.
6. Social reforms in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century-Brahmo samaj, Prathana samaj, Ramakrishna mission, Arya samaj, Wahabi Movement, Theosophical Society, Radha Swami faith and Huzur Maharaj, Aligarh Movement etc.
7. Social legislation passed by the British government: Background and the necessity.
8. Law of inheritance, education, emancipation of peasants, women. Hindu code bill.

# Twentieth Century World

A050810T

## Unit-I

World Order upto 1919:

- A. Growth of Capitalism, Imperialism, Liberalism, Socialism and Nationalism
- B. Origin of the First World War-its Nature
- C. Peace Settlement

## Unit-II

World Between the two wars:

- A. Working of the League of Nations and collective security
- B. Crisis in Capitalism; Great Depression
- C. Nazism and Fascism

## Unit-III

Second World War and the New Political Order:

- A. Origins, Nature and Result of the war
- B. Nationalist Movements
- C. Decolonization

## Unit-IV

Cold war and its effects:

- A. Ideological and Political basis of the Cold War
- B. Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World
- C. U.N.O. and the concept of world peace

## Unit-V

Disintegration of Socialist Block and end of Cold War:

- A. Its impact on society and politics
- B. Changes in the political order from bipolar to unipolar world system
- C. Socialism in decline and Globalization

## Semester - IX

### Religion and Culture in Ancient India

A050901T

#### Unit-I

1. Approaches to the Study of Religion and Culture.
2. Disposal of the dead Neolithic Culture.
3. Religion and Culture of the Harappan Age
4. Religion and Culture in the Vedic Age.
5. Religious Ideas and practices in the Ganga valley in the sixth century B.C. (Jainsim, Buddihism).

#### Unit-II

1. Growth of Shaivism.
2. Evolution and the Development of vaishnavism (Bhagwatism)
3. Ashoka's epigraphic Sources and His Dhamma.
4. Mauryan art and Architecture

#### Unit-III

1. Architecture, sculpture and cave painting in the post Mauryan period.
2. Religion under the Kushanas.
3. Art. Architectue and sculpture-Gandhara and Mathura styles.
4. Sangam age-literature and integrations of Cultures.
5. Religion under the Guptas.

#### Unit-IV

1. Fine arts in the Gupta age-sculpture and painting.
2. Science and technology during the Gupta Age.

#### Unit-V

1. Regional styles of temple Architecture, sculpture, bronzes, and painting.
2. Pallava Art and Architecture.
3. Chola Art and Architecture.

## Religion and Culture in Medieval India

A050902T

### Unit-I

1. Persian Sources
2. Non-Persian Sources (with special reference to Hindi Literature)

### Unit-II

1. Amir Khusrau and his contribution to Medieval Indian culture.
2. Impact of Islam on Indian Culture.

### Unit-III

1. Sufism-origin, concepts and practices, sects, prominent Sufis, relation with other group.
2. Bhakti Movement-meaning. signification, growth and impact. Nathpanthis, Ramanand Kabir, sant tradition. Nanak. Dadu. Chaitanya, Tulsidas, Namdev.
3. Guru Govind Singh and the evolution of Khalsa.

### Unit-IV

2. Main features and development of Architecture under the Sultans of Delhi with special reference to the important buildings.
3. Mughal Architecture-Main features, Development of Architecture Under Akbar and Shah Jahan.

### Unit-V

1. Mughal School of painting.
2. Rajput school of painting- Main features.
3. Gardening.



## Religion and Culture in Modern India

A050903T

1. British understanding of Indian society: orientalist, evangelicals and utilitarian.
2. Social composition: ethnic group-tribes. central features of tribal societies, movements.
3. Social stratification: Proliferation of castes, untouchability, Depressed Classes movements in North and South India.
4. Development of Education.
5. Role of Press in the promotion of Indian Culture.
6. Development of Hindi and Urdu Literature-Prem Chandra, Ghalib and Iqbal.
7. Modern Bengali Literature-Contribution of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Rabindra Nath Tagore.
8. Colonial Art and Architecture: The new towns, colonial forts, P.W.D. architecture, Indo-Saracenic style.
9. Development of Modern painting : Bengal school of Art.
10. New trends in sculpture on account of Western impact.
11. Dance, Drama and Music.

# Indian National Movement

A050904T

## Unit – I

The Revolt of 1857 – Causes, Nature, Results, Impact.

## Unit – II

Social, Religious and Economic Background of Indian Nationalism.

## Unit – III

- A. Foundation of the Indian National Congress.
- B. Early policies of the Congress.
- C. Swadeshi Movement, Moderates and Extremists.
- D. Rise and growth of the Revolutionary Movement in India.

## Unit – IV

- A. Peasant Movement.
- B. Labour Movement.
- C. Women's Movement.
- D. Dalit Movement.

## Unit – V

- A. Home Rule Movement.
- B. Non-Cooperation Movement and Swaraj Party.
- C. Civil Disobedience Movement.
- D. Quit India Movement and I.N.A.
- E. Muslim League, Movement for Pakistan and Transfer of Power.

Historical Application in Tourism  
A050905T

Unit-I

Characteristics of Tourism, History as a tourism product.

Unit-II

Monuments- Major and Minor; Historical Sites and Historical events.

Unit-III

Folk, Cultures and arts.

Unit-IV

Festivals and religions, Handicrafts, textiles etc.

Unit-V

Guiding Skills.

## History of Marathas A050906T

1. Sources for Maratha History – Archaeological and Literary Sources.
2. Historical circumstances for the Rise of Maratha power under Shivaji.
3. Maratha State under Shambhaji.
4. The Maratha Resistance under Rajaram and Tarabai.
5. Expansion of Maratha power under the first three Peshwas.
6. Maratha Administration.
7. Struggle between Marathas and Afghans 1750- 1760; Battle of Panipat. (1761) and its consequences.
8. Peshwa Madhav Rao (1761 – 1772).
9. Mahadji Sindhia and Nana Phadnis.
10. Failure of the Marathas to establish a strong empire and the decline of Maratha Power.

## History of Awadh (1722-1856)

A050907T

### Unit-I

1. Sources Area. Extent. Geographical features.
2. Decline of Mughal Power.

### Unit-II

1. Emergence of Sadat Khan 1722-1739.
2. Nawab Safdar Jung 1739-1754.
3. Nawab Shuja ud-Daula 1754-1775.
4. Nawab Asaf -ud- Daula 1775-1798.

### Unit-III

1. Nawab Wazir Ali 1798.
2. Nawab Sadat Ali Khan 1798-1814.
3. Nawab Ghazi-ud-Din Haider 1814-1827.
4. Nawab Nasir-ud-Din Haider 1827-1837.

### Unit-IV

1. Nawab Muhammad Ali Shah 1837-1842.
2. Nawab Amjad Ali Shah 1842-1847.
3. Nawab Wajid Ali Shah 1847-1856.
4. Cause for the Annexation of the State by the Britishers-different theories.

### Unit-V

1. Awadh Society-main characteristics.
2. Economy- main Characteristics.



## **History of Braj**

### **A050908T**

- 1. Extent and meaning of Braj.**
- 2. Geographical condition of Braj region.**
- 3. Characteristics features of Braj.**
- 4. Religious sets of Braj in Ancient times.**
- 5. Political History of Braj region in Ancient period.**
- 6. Cultural History of Braj region.**
- 7. History of Braj in Medieval India.**
- 8. Extent of Braj in Modern times.**
- 9. National movement and famous freedom fighters of Braj region.**
- 10. Growth of regional Languages, Literature and architecture in Braj region.**

Semester - x  
Women in Indian History  
A051001T

Unit-I

Sources :

- (a) Archival-Government files, official reports, Census, papers, etc.
- (b) Non-archival-sacred and non-sacred texts. epigraphs, diaries, memories and autobiography.

Unit-II

Religion and Women:

- (a) Brahmanical and non-Brahmanical
- (b) Islam
- (c) Sikhism
- (d) Christianity.

Unit-III

Reform Movement and Women:

- (a) Bhakti movement
- (b) Brahma Samaj
- (c) Arya Samaj
- (d) Theosophical movement

Unit-IV

Customary and Legal Status:

- (a) Ancient India
- (b) Medieval India
- (c) Colonial India
- (d) Post Independence
- (e) Tribal societies

Unit-V

Women and Culture: Women's representation and participation in :

- (a) Literature
- (b) Art and Sculpture
- (c) Historical writing
- (d) Media



# Gandhian Philosophy

A051002T

## 1- Gandhi's early Life and his works in South Africa

## 2- Central Philosophy of Gandhi:-

- (a) View of Human Life
- (b) Meaning and Power of Truth and Nonviolence -its Relevance in the Freedom struggle.

## 3- Political thought:-

- (a) Emergence of Gandhi in Indian Political Scene. Indian National Congress
- (b) Gandhi's concept of swaraj: Gram swaraj. Ram Rajya, Panchayat Raj
- (c) Non -cooperation Movement
- (d) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (e) Quit India Movement

## 4- Economic thought of Gandhi:-


- (a) Distribution. ownership. Trustee ship
- (b) Swadeshi. Khadi. Village industries
- (c) Bhoodan and Kisan movement

## 5- Social thought of Gandhi and Social works:-

- (a) Philosophy and sociology of Sarvodaya
- (b) Untouchability and the method of Struggle
- (d) Meaning and aims of education
- (e) Eradication of Social evils with special reference to Gandhi's drive against alcoholism/drug addiction.

## 6- Philosophy on peace studies:-

- (a) Negative and positive peace
- (b) Non violent ways to world peace



## History of Sikhs A051003T

1. Sources for Sikh History: Archaeological and Literary.
2. Origin and the Principles of Sikhism.
3. The Ten Sikh Gurus – Guru Nanak to Guru Gobind Singh.
4. Conflicts between the Sikhs and the Mughuls.
5. Rise of Ranjit Singh – Civil and Military Administration.
6. Post Ranjit Singh Era - Internal problems in Punjab.
7. Anglo – Sikh Relations.
8. The Second Anglo - Sikh War and the Annexation of Punjab

## History of Asia

A051004T

1. First Sino-Japanese war 1891-95.
2. Boxer rebellion: Causes, events and aftermath.
3. The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and Significance.
4. Sun-yat Sen and the Nationalist revolution.
5. Chiang Kai-Shek and Kuomintang.
6. Meiji Restoration, Meiji constitution.
7. Modernisation of Japan.
8. Russo-Japanese War 1904-05, causes and result.
9. Arab Nationalism.
10. Indo-Sino and Indo-Japanese relations.
11. Indo-Pakistan relations.
12. S.A.A.R.C., A.S.E.A.N.

# History of Indian Constitutional Development

## A051005T

### Unit-I

- A. Regulating Act of 1773.
- B. Pitt's India Act of 1784.
- C. Charter Act of 1793.

### Unit-II

- A. Charter Act of 1813.
- B. Charter Act of 1833.
- C. Charter Act of 1853.

### Unit-III

- A. The Govt. of India Act 1858.
- B. Queen Victoria's proclamation.
- C. The Indian Council Act, 1861.

### Unit-IV

- A. The Indian Council Act, 1892.
- B. The Council Act, 1909 (Morley- Minto reforms).
- C. The Govt. of India Act, 1919 (The Montague Chelmsford reforms).

### Unit-V

- A. The Govt. of India Act, 1935.
- B. Simon Commission; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; Cabinet Mission Plan; Mount Batten plan.
- C. Indian Independent Act, 1947.

# Science and Technology in Colonial India

A051006T

## Unit-I

### 1. Science and Empire: Theoretical Perspectives--

- (a) Conceptual aspects of Western Science.
- (b) The role and places of Science, technology and medicine (STM) in the colonial process.

## Unit-II

### 2. Science and colonial Explorations--

- (a) State of science and technology on the eve of British conquest.
- (b) East India Company and scientific explorations.

## Unit-III

### 3. Growth of Techno-Scientific Institutions--

- (a) Scientific and technical education, establishment of engineering and Medical colleges and Institutes.
- (b) Establishment of scientific Institution, Survey of India: Geological Survey of India and agricultural experimental farms.

## Unit-IV

### 4. Indian Response to Western Science.

- (a) Indian response to new scientific knowledge: interactions and predicaments.
- (b) Science and Indian Nationalism: Emergence of national science and its relations vis-à-vis colonial science: Mahendra Lal Sarkar, P.C. Ray. J.C. Bose.

## Unit-V

### 5. Science and development discourse.

- (a) STM for development-ideas of British government, Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian nationalist.
- (b) Royal Commissions and their reports.