Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME
(Courses effective from Academic Year 2015-16)

SYLLABUS OF COURSES TO BE OFFERED
Core Courses, Elective Courses & Ability Enhancement Courses

Disclaimer: The CBCS syllabus is uploaded as given by the Faculty concerned to the Academic Council. The same has been approved as it is by the Academic Council on 13.7.2015 and Executive Council on 14.7.2015. Any query may kindly be addressed to the concerned Faculty.

Undergraduate Programme Secretariat
Preamble

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several measures to bring equity, efficiency and excellence in the Higher Education System of country. The important measures taken to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education include innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching-learning process, examination and evaluation systems, besides governance and other matters.

The UGC has formulated various regulations and guidelines from time to time to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India. The academic reforms recommended by the UGC in the recent past have led to overall improvement in the higher education system. However, due to lot of diversity in the system of higher education, there are multiple approaches followed by universities towards examination, evaluation and grading system. While the HEIs must have the flexibility and freedom in designing the examination and evaluation methods that best fits the curriculum, syllabi and teaching–learning methods, there is a need to devise a sensible system for awarding the grades based on the performance of students. Presently the performance of the students is reported using the conventional system of marks secured in the examinations or grades or both. The conversion from marks to letter grades and the letter grades used vary widely across the HEIs in the country. This creates difficulty for the academia and the employers to understand and infer the performance of the students graduating from different universities and colleges based on grades.

The grading system is considered to be better than the conventional marks system and hence it has been followed in the top institutions in India and abroad. So it is desirable to introduce uniform grading system. This will facilitate student mobility across institutions within and across countries and also enable potential employers to assess the performance of students. To bring in the desired uniformity, in grading system and method for computing the cumulative grade point average (CGPA) based on the performance of students in the examinations, the UGC has formulated these guidelines.
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS):
The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student’s performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

1. **Core Course**: A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.

2. **Elective Course**: Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate’s proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
   2.1 **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course**: Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).
   2.2 **Dissertation/Project**: An elective course designed to acquire special/advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work, and a candidate studies such a course on his own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called dissertation/project.
   2.3 **Generic Elective (GE) Course**: An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

3. **Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)/Competency Improvement Courses/Skill Development Courses/Foundation Course**: The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: AE Compulsory Course (AECC) and AE Elective Course (AEEC). “AECC” courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They ((i) Environmental Science, (ii) English/MIL Communication) are mandatory for all disciplines. AEEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
   3.1 AE Compulsory Course (AECC): Environmental Science, English Communication/MIL Communication.
   3.2 AE Elective Course (AEEC): These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

**Project work/Dissertation** is considered as a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing /exploring a real life situation / difficult problem. A Project/Dissertation work would be of 6 credits. A Project/Dissertation work may be given in lieu of a discipline specific elective paper.
### Details of courses under B.A (Honors), B.Com (Honors) & B.Sc. (Honors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>*Credits</th>
<th>Theory + Practical</th>
<th>Theory + Tutorial</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>I. Core Course</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(14 Papers)</td>
<td>14X4= 56</td>
<td>14X5=70</td>
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<tr>
<td>Core Course Practical / Tutorial*</td>
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<tr>
<td>(14 Papers)</td>
<td>14X2=28</td>
<td>14X1=14</td>
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<td><strong>II. Elective Course</strong></td>
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<td>(8 Papers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.1. Discipline Specific Elective</td>
<td>4X4=16</td>
<td>4X5=20</td>
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<td>(4 Papers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>A.2. Discipline Specific Elective Practical/ Tutorial*</td>
<td>4 X 2=8</td>
<td>4X1=4</td>
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<td>(4 Papers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.1. Generic Elective/ Interdisciplinary</td>
<td>4X4=16</td>
<td>4X5=20</td>
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<td>(4 Papers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>B.2. Generic Elective</td>
<td>4 X 2=8</td>
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<td>(4 Papers)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Optional Dissertation or project work in place of one Discipline Specific Elective paper (6 credits) in 6th Semester</td>
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<td><strong>III. Ability Enhancement Courses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Ability Enhancement Compulsory</td>
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<td>(2 Papers of 2 credit each)</td>
<td>2 X 2=4</td>
<td>2 X 2=4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environmental Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>English/MIL Communication</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)</td>
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<td>(Minimum 2)</td>
<td>2 X 2=4</td>
<td>2 X 2=4</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2 Papers of 2 credit each)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total credit</strong></td>
<td><strong>140</strong></td>
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</table>

Institute should evolve a system/policy about ECA/ General Interest/Hobby/Sports/NCC/NSS/related courses on its own.

* wherever there is a practical there will be no tutorial and vice-versa
Structure of B.A (Hons) History Course under CBCS

**CORE COURSE (14)**

Paper I: History of India-I
Paper-II: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World
Paper III: History of India-II
Paper IV: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World
Paper V: History of India-III (c. 750-1206)
Paper VI: Rise of Modern West-I
Paper VII: History of India IV (c.1206-1550)
Paper VIII: Rise of Modern West -11
Paper IX: History of India-V (c. 1550-1605)
Paper X: History of India-VI (c. 1750-1857)
Paper XI: History of Modern Europe- I (c. 1780-1939)
Paper XII: History of India-VII (c. 1605-1750)
Paper XIII: History of India-VIII (c. 1857-1950)
Paper XIV: History of Modern Europe- II (1780-1939)

Discipline Specific Elective (Any Four)
Paper I: History Of United States Of America -1(C. 1776 -1945)
   Paper II: History Of United States Of America -II(C. 1776 - 1945)
   Paper III: History Of The USSR-I (c. 1917- 1964)
   Paper IV: History Of The USSR-II (c. 1917- 1964)
   Paper V: History Of Africa (c. 1500 - 1960s)

   Paper VI: History Of Latin America (c. 1500 - 1960s)

   Paper VII: History Of Southeast Asia-The 19TH Century
   Paper VIII: History Of Southeast Asia-The 20TH Century
   Paper IX:History of Modern East Asia-I(c.1840-1919)
   Paper X:History of Modern East Asia-II (c. 1868-1945)

Generic Elective (Interdisciplinary Any Four)
Paper-1: Environmental Issues In India
Paper-II: Research Methodology in History
Paper-III: Making of Contemporary India
Paper-IV: Delhi: Ancient
Paper-V: Delhi: Medieval
Paper-VI: Delhi: Modern
Paper-VII: Issues in Contemporary World

**Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)**
Compulsory-II Papers
Environmental Science
English/ MIL

**Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**
Any Two
Paper-I Understanding Heritage
Paper-II: Art Appreciation: An Introduction to Indian Art
Paper-III: Archives and museums
Paper-IV: Understanding Popular Culture

B.A (Hons) History
Core Papers(C): 14, Credits: 6 each, 5 classes, 1 tutorial
Paper I: History of India-I
Paper II: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World
Paper III: History of India-II
Paper IV: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World
Paper V: History of India-III (c. 750-1206)
Paper VI: Rise of Modern West-I
Paper VII: History of India IV (c.1206-1550)
Paper VIII: Rise of Modern West -II
Paper IX: History of India-V (c. 1550-1605)
Paper X: History of India-VI (c. 1750-1857)
Paper XI: History of Modern Europe I (c. 1780-1939)
Paper XII: History of Modern Europe II (c. 1780-1939)

Discipline Specific Elective (Any Four) Credits- 6 Each, 5 classes, 1 Tutorial
Paper I-I: History Of United States Of America -I(C. 1776 ñ 1945)
Paper II- II: History Of United States Of America -II(C. 1776 ñ 1945)
Paper III: History Of The USSR-I (c. 1917- 1964)
Paper IV-II: History Of The USSR-II (c. 1917- 1964)
Paper V-I: History Of Africa (c. 1500 - 1960s)
Paper VI: History Of Latin America (c. 1500 - 1960s)
Paper VII: History Of Southeast Asia - The 19TH Century
Paper VIII: History Of Southeast Asia - The 20TH Century
Paper IX-History of Modern East Asia-1 (c. 1840-1919)
Paper X-History of China & Japan-I (c. 1868-1939)

Generic Elective (Interdisciplinary Any Four) CREDITS-6 Each, 5 Classes, 1 Tutorial

Paper I: Environmental Issues In India
Paper II: Research Methodology in History
Paper III: Making of Contemporary India
Paper-IV: Delhi: Ancient
Paper-V: Delhi: Medieval
Paper-VI: Delhi: Modern
Paper-VII: Issues in Contemporary World

**Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)**
**Compulsory-2 Papers, Credits-2 Each, 2 Classes**
Environmental Science
English/ MIL

**Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)**
**Any Two Papers, Credits-2 Each, 2 Classes**
Paper-I Understanding Heritage
Paper-II: Art Appreciation: An Introduction to Indian Art
Paper-III: Archives and museums
Paper-IV: Understanding Popular Culture
PAPER I: HISTORY OF INDIA- I

I. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History
   [a] Early Indian notions of History
   [b] Sources and tools of historical reconstruction.
   [c] Historical interpretations (with special reference to gender, environment, technology, and regions).

II. Pre-historic hunter-gatherers
   [a] Paleolithic cultures- sequence and distribution; stone industries and other technological developments.
   [b] Mesolithic cultures- regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art.

III. The advent of food production
   Understanding the regional and chronological distribution of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: subsistence, and patterns of exchange

IV. The Harappan civilization
   Origins; settlement patterns and town planning; agrarian base; craft productions and trade; social and political organization; religious beliefs and practices; art; the problem of urban decline and the late/post-Harappan traditions.

V. Cultures in transition
   settlement patterns, technological and economic developments; social stratification; political relations; religion and philosophy; the Aryan Problem.
   [a] North India (circa 1500 BCE-300 BCE)
   [b] Central India and the Deccan (circa 1000 BCE - circa 300 BCE)
   [c] Tamilakam (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)

ESSENTIAL READINGS
R.S. Sharma, India’s Ancient Past, New Delhi, OUP, 2007
R. S. Sharma, Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India, 1983.
R.S. Sharma, Looking for the Aryas, Delhi, Orient Longman Publishers, 1995
D. P. Agrawal, The Archaeology of India, 1985
H. C. Raychaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, Rev. ed. with Commentary by B. N. Mukherjee, 1996
Romila Thapar, Early India from the Beginnings to 1300, London, 2002.
----Vol.-2, Indus Civilization: Including Other Copper Age Cultures and the History of Language Change till 155 B.C., 2002
Suggested Readings
R. Champakalakshmi, Trade. Ideology and urbanization: South India 300 BC- AD 1300, 1996.
PAPER II: SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

I. Evolution of humankind; Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures.

II. Food production: beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.

III. Bronze Age Civilizations, with reference to any one of the following: i) Egypt (Old Kingdom); ii) Mesopotamia (up to the Akkadian Empire); iii) China (Shang); IV) Eastern Mediterranean (Minoan) economy, social stratification, state structure, religion.

IV. Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications

V. Slave society in ancient Greece: agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.

VI. Polis in ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek Culture.

ESSENTIAL READINGS
Burns and Ralph. World Civilizations.
V. Gordon Childe, What Happened in History.
G. Clark, World Prehistory: A New Perspective.
B. Fagan, People of the Earth.
Amar Farooqui, Early Social Formations.
M. I. Finley, The Ancient Economy.
Jacquetta Hawkes, First Civilizations.
G. Roux, Ancient Iraq.
H. W. F. Saggs, The Greatness that was Babylon.
B. Trigger, Ancient Egypt: A Social History.
R. J. Wenke, Patterns in Prehistory.

SUGGESTED READINGS
G. E. M. Ste Croix, Class Struggles in the Ancient Greek World.
V. Gordon Childe, Social Evolution.
Glyn Daniel, First Civilizations.
I. Economy and Society (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300):
[a] Expansion of agrarian economy: production relations.
[b] Urban growth: north India, central India and the Deccan; craft Production: trade and trade routes; coinage.
[c] Social stratification: class, Varna, jati, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations

II. Changing political formations (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300):
[a] The Mauryan Empire
[b] Post-Mauryan Polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana-Sanghas.

III. Towards early medieval India [circa CE fourth century to CE 750]:
[a] Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded Land rights and peasantry.
[b] The problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban Settlements.
[c] Varna, proliferation of jatis: changing norms of marriage and property.

IV. Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE- CE 750):
(a) Consolidation of the brahmanical tradition: dharma, Varnashram, Purusharthas, samskaras.
(b) Theistic cults (from circa second century BC): Mahayana; the Puranic tradition.
(c) The beginnings of Tantricism

V. Cultural developments (circa 300 BCE û CE 750):
[a] A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises
[b] Art and architecture & forms and patronage; Mauryan, post-Mauryan, Gupta, post-Gupta

ESSENTIAL READINGS
D. P. Chattopadhyaya, History of Science and Technology in Ancient India, 1986.
B. P. Sahu (ed), Land System and Rural Society in Early India, 1997.
K. A. N. Sastri, A History of South India.
R. S. Sharma, Urban Decay in India, c.300-C1000, Delhi, Munshiram Manohar Lal, 1987

SUGGESTED READINGS

Kesavan Veluthat, The Early Medieval in South India, New Delhi, 2009
Romila Thapar, Early India: From the Origins to 1300, 2002.
PAPER IV: SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

I. Roman Republic, Participate and Empire & slave society in ancient Rome: Agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.

II. Religion and culture in ancient Rome.

III. Crises of the Roman Empire.

IV. Economic developments in Europe from the 7th to the 14th centuries: Organization of production, towns and trade, technological developments. Crisis of feudalism.

V. Religion and culture in medieval Europe:

VI. Societies in Central Islamic Lands:
[a] The tribal background, ummah, Caliphal state; rise of Sultanates
[b] Religious developments: the origins of shariah, Mihna, Sufism
[c] Urbanization and trade

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Perry Anderson, Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism.
Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 2 Vols.
Cambridge History of Islam, 2 Vols.
Georges Duby, The Early Growth of the European Economy.

P. K. Hitti, History of the Arabs.
P. Garnsey and Saller, The Roman Empire.

SUGGESTED READINGS
J. Barrowclough, The Medieval Papacy.
M. G. S. Hodgson, The Venture of Islam.
PAPER V: HISTORY OF INDIA III (c. 750 -1206)

I. Studying Early Medieval India:
Historical geography Sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data Debates on Indian feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state

II. Political Structures:
(a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas
(b) Legitimization of kingship; brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals
(c) Arab conquest of Sindh: nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili dawah
(d) Causes and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mahmud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur

III. Agrarian Structure and Social Change:
(a) Agricultural expansion; crops
(b) Landlords and peasants
(c) Proliferation of castes; status of untouchables
(d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order

IV. Trade and Commerce:
(a) Inter-regional trade
(b) Maritime trade
(c) Forms of exchange
(d) Process of urbanization
(e) Merchant guilds of South India

V. Religious and Cultural Developments:
(a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults
(b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri
(c) Regional languages and literature
(d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles

ESSENTIAL READINGS

R.S. Sharma, Indian Feudalism (circa 300 - 1200).
B.D. Chattopadhyaya, The Making of Early Medieval India.
Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami, eds, Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, The Delhi Sultanate
Hermann Kulke, ed., The State in India (AD 1000 - AD 1700).
N. Karashima, South Indian History and Society (Studies from Inscriptions, AD 850 -1800
Derryl N. Maclean, Religion and Society in Arab Sindh.
Irfan Habib, Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization.

SUGGESTED READINGS
Richard Davis Lives of Indian Images.
Romila Thapar, Somanatha: The Many Voices of a History.
John S. Deyell, Living Without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India.
Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India.
R. Champakalakshmi, Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India, 300 BC to 1300 AD.
Al. Beruni’s India, NBT edition.
S C Mishra, Rise of Muslim Communities in Gujarat.
J. Schwartzberg, Historical Atlas of South Asia.
PAPER VI: RISE OF THE MODERN WEST - I

I. Transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.

II. Early colonial expansion: motives, voyages and explorations; the conquests of the Americas: beginning of the era of colonization; mining and plantation; the African slaves.

III. Renaissance: its social roots, city-states of Italy; spread of humanism in Europe; Art.

IV. Origins, course and results of the European Reformation in the 16th century.

V. Economic developments of the sixteenth century: Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; Commercial Revolution; Influx of American silver and the Price Revolution.

VI. Emergence of European state system: Spain; France; England; Russia.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

T.S. Aston and C. H. E. Philpin (eds.), The Brenner Debate
Carlo M. Cipolla, Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vols. II and III.
Carlo M. Cipolla, Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy. 1000 -1700. 3rd ed. (1993)
D. C. Coleman (ed.), Revisions in Mercantilism.
Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economics.
Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism.
J. R. Hale, Renaissance Europe.
R. Hall, From Galileo to Newton.
Christopher Hill, A Century of Revolutions.
Rodney Hilton, Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.
G. Parker, Europe in Crisis. 1598- 1648.
G. Parker and L. M. Smith, General Crisis of the Seventeenth Century.
J. H. Parry, The Age of Reconnaissance.
V. Poliensiky, War and Society in Europe, 1618 - 48.
V. Scammell, The First Imperial Age: European Overseas Expansion, 1400 - 1715.
Jan de Vries, Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis 1600 û 1750.
SUGGESTED READINGS

M. S. Anderson, Europe in the Eighteenth Century.
Perry Anderson, The Lineages of the Absolutist State.
Stuart Andrews, Eighteenth Century Europe.
G. R. Elton, Reformation Europe, 1517 û 1559.
Peter Kriedte, Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists.
J. Lynch, Spain under the Hapsburgs.
Peter Mathias, First Industrial revolution.
Harry Miskimin, The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe: 1460 û 1600.
The New Cambridge Modern History of Europe, Vols. I -VII.
L. W. Owie, Seventeenth Century Europe.
D. H. Pennington, Seventeenth Century Europe.
I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate:
Survey of sources: Persian tarikh tradition; vernacular histories; epigraphy

II. Sultanate Political Structures:
(a) Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi; The Khaljis and the Tughluqs; Mongol threat and Timur’s invasion; The Lodis: Conquest of Bahlul and Sikandar; Ibrahim Lodi and the battle of Panipat
(b) Theories of kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, ulama and the political authority; imperial monuments and coinage
(c) Emergence of provincial dynasties: Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal
(d) Consolidation of regional identities; regional art, architecture and literature

III. Society and Economy:
(a) Iqta and the revenue-free grants
(b) Agricultural production; technology
(c) Changes in rural society; revenue systems
(d) Monetization; market regulations; growth of urban centers; trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade

IV. Religion, Society and Culture:
(a) Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles
(b) Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions in South and North India; Women Bhaktas; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak and the Sant tradition
(c) Sufi literature: malfuzat; premakhayans

ESSENTIAL READINGS
Satish Chandra, Medieval India I.
Peter Jackson, The Delhi Sultanate.
Catherine Asher and Cynthia Talbot, India Before Europe.
Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib, eds, Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. I.
K.A. Nizami, Religion and Politics in the Thirteenth Century.
S.A.A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India, Vol. I.
Mohibul Hasan, Historians of Medieval India.
SUGGESTED READINGS

Cynthia Talbot, Pre-colonial India in Practice.
Simon Digby, War Horses and Elephants in the Delhi Sultanate.
I.H. Siddiqui, Afghan Despotism.
Burton Stein, New Cambridge History of India: Vijayanagara.
Richard M. Eaton, ed., India’s Islamic Traditions.
Pushpa Prasad, Sanskrit Inscriptions of the Delhi Sultanate.
Andre Wink, Al-Hind, Vols. I-III.
PAPER VIII: RISE OF THE MODERN WEST - II

I. 17th century European crisis: economic, social and political dimensions.

II. The English Revolution: major issues; political and intellectual currents.

III. Rise of modern science in relation to European society from the Renaissance to the 17th century.

IV. Mercantilism and European economics; 17th and 18th centuries.

V. European politics in the 18th century: parliamentary monarchy; patterns of Absolutism in Europe.

VI. Political and economic issues in the American Revolution.

VII. Preludes to the Industrial Revolution.

SUGGESTED READINGS

M. S. Anderson, Europe in the Eighteenth Century.
Perry Anderson, The Lineages of the Absolutist State.
Stuart Andrews, Eighteenth Century Europe.
G. R. Elton, Reformation Europe, 1517 û 1559.
Peter Kriedte, Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists.
J. Lynch, Spain under the Hapsburgs.
Peter Mathias, First Industrial revolution.
Harry Miskimin, The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe: 1460 û 1600.
The New Cambridge Modern History of Europe, Vols. I - VII.
L. W. Owie, Seventeenth Century Europe.
D. H. Pennington, Seventeenth Century Europe.
F. Rice, The Foundations of Early Modern Europe
PAPER IX: HISTORY OF INDIA V (c. 1550 - 1605)

I. Sources and Historiography:
(a) Persian literary culture; translations; Vernacular literary traditions
(c) Modern Interpretations

II. Establishment of Mughal rule:
(a) India on the eve of Babur’s invasion
(b) Fire arms, military technology and warfare
(c) Humayun’s struggle for empire
(d) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms

III. Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar:
(a) Campaigns and conquests: tactics and technology
(b) Evolution of administrative institutions: zabt, mansab, jagir, madad-i-maash
(c) Revolts and resistance

IV. Expansion and Integration:
(a) Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility
(b) North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan
(c) Conquest of Bengal

V. Rural Society and Economy:
(a) Land rights and revenue system; Zamindars and peasants; rural tensions
(b) Extension of agriculture; agricultural production; crop patterns
(c) Trade routes and patterns of internal commerce; overseas trade; rise of Surat

VI. Political and religious ideals:
(a) Inclusive political ideas: theory and practice
(b) Religious tolerance and sulh-i-kul; Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions
(c) Pressure from the ulama
PAPER X: HISTORY OF INDIA VI (c. 1750 - 1857)

I. India in the mid 18th Century; Society, Economy, Polity

II. Expansion and Consolidation of colonial Power:
[a] Mercantilism, foreign trade and early forms of exactions from Bengal.
[b] Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab, and Sindh.

III. Colonial State and Ideology:
[a] Arms of the colonial state: army, police, law.
[b] Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes.
[c] Education: indigenous and modern.

IV. Rural Economy and Society:
[a] Land revenue systems and forest policy.
[b] Commercialization and indebtedness.
[c] Rural society: change and continuity.
[d] Famines.
[e] Pastoral economy and shifting cultivation.

V. Trade and Industry
[a] De industrialization
[b] Trade and fiscal policy
[c] Drain of Wealth
[d] Growth of modern industry

VI. Popular Resistance:
[a] Santhal uprising (1857); Indigo rebellion (1860); Pabna agrarian Leagues (1873); Deccan riots (1875).
[b] Uprising of 1857

ESSENTIAL READINGS
C. A. Bayly, Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire, New Cambridge History of India.
Bipan Chandra, Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India.
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Eric Stokes, English Utilitarians and India.
Ram Lakhan Shukla, ed., Adhunik Bharat ka Itihas.

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Bipan Chandra, K.N. Panikkar, Mridula Mukherjee, Sucheta Mahajan and Aditya Mukherjee, India’s Struggles for Independence.

A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggles in India.

R.P. Dutt, India today.


P.C. Joshi, Rebellion 1857: A Symposium.

J.Krishnamurti, Women in Colonial India.

Dadabhai Naroji, Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
Paper XI: History of Modern Europe- I (c. 1780-1939)

I. The French Revolution and its European repercussions:
[a] Crisis of Ancien Regime
[b] Intellectual currents.
[c] Social classes and emerging gender relations.
[e] Art and Culture of French Revolution.
[f] Napoleonic consolidation - reform and empire.

II. Restoration and Revolution: c. 1815 - 1848:
[a] Forces of conservatism & restoration of old hierarchies.
[b] Social, Political and intellectual currents.
[c] Revolutionary and Radical movements, 1830 - 1848.

III Capitalist Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation (Late 18th century to AD 1914)
[a] Process of capitalist development in industry and agriculture: case Studies of Britain, France, the German States and Russia.
[b] Evolution and Differentiation of social classes: Bourgeoisie, Proletariat, land owning classes and peasantry.
[c] Changing trends in demography and urban patterns.
[d] Family, gender and process of industrialization.

IV. Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the 19th and 20th Centuries.
[a] Intellectual currents, popular movements and the formation of National identities in Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans.
[b] Specificities of economic development, political and administrative Reorganization - Italy; Germany.

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Norman Davies, Europe.
T.S. Hamerow: Restoration, Revolution and Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany [1815 - 1871].
E.J. Hobsbawn: The Age of Revolution.
James Joll, Europe Since 1870.
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M. Perrot and G. Duby [eds.]: A History of Women in the West,
Volumes 4 and 5.
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French Revolution.
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N.V. Riasanovsky: A History of Russia.
J.J. Roth (ed.), World War I : A Turning Point in Modern History.
Lawrence Stone, History and the Social Sciences in the Twentieth
Dorothy Thompson: Chartists: Popular Politics in the Industrial
Revolution.
H. Seton Watson: The Russian Empire.
Raymond Williams: Culture and Society.
PAPER XII: HISTORY OF INDIA VII (c. 1605 - 1750s)

I. Sources: Persian and vernacular literary cultures, histories, memoirs and travelogues

II. Political Culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan:
(a) Extension of Mughal rule; changes in mansab and jagir systems; imperial culture
(b) Orthodoxy and syncretism - Naqshbandi Sufis, Miyan Mir, Dara Shukoh, Sarmad

III. Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb:
(a) State and religion under Aurangzeb; issues in the war of succession; policies regarding Religious groups and institutions
(b) Conquests and limits of expansion
(c) Beginning of the crisis: contemporary perceptions; agrarian and jagir crises; revolts

IV. Visual Culture: Paintings and Architecture

V. Patterns of Regional Politics:
(a) Rajput political culture and state formation
(b) Deccan kingdoms; emergence of the Marathas; Shiva; expansion under the Peshwas
(c) Mughal decline; emergence of successor states
(d) Interpreting eighteenth century India: recent debates

VI. Trade and Commerce:
(a) Crafts and technologies; Monetary system
(b) Markets; transportation; urban centres
(c) Indian Ocean trade network

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J.F. Richards, The Mughal Empire.
Satish Chandra, Essays on Medieval Indian History.
Irfan Habib, Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1526 û 1707.
Ashin Dasgupta, Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat, 1700 - 1750.
Ebba Koch, Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology.
S.A.A. Rizvi, Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India.
K. R. Qanungo, Dara Shikoh.

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S. Nurul Hasan, Religion, State, and Society in Medieval India.
S. Arsaratnam, Maritime India in the Seventeenth Century.
Muzaffar Alam, The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India.
Catherine Asher, Architecture of Mughal India.
Milo Beach, Mughal and Rajput Paintings.
Satish Chandra, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court.
Andre Wink, Land and Sovereignty in India.
Harbans Mukhia, The Mughals of India.
J.F. Richards, Mughal Administration in Golconda.
Iqbal Husain, Ruhela Cheiftancies in 18th Century India.
PAPER XIII : HISTORY OF INDIA VIII (c. 1857 - 1950)

I. Cultures changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements:
[a] The advent of printing and its implications
[b] Reform and Revival: Brahma Samaj, Prarthna Samaj, and Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, Arya Samaj, Wahabi, Deoband, Aligarh and Singh Sabha Movements.
[c] Debates around gender
[d] Making of religious and linguistic identities
[e] Caste: sanskritising and anti Brahminical trends

II. Nationalism: Trends up to 1919:
[a] Political ideology and organizations, formation of INC
[b] Moderates and extremists.
[c] Swedish movement
[d] Revolutionaries

III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919: Ideas and Movements:
[a] Mahatma Gandhi: his Perspectives and Methods
[b] (i) Impact of the First World War
(ii) Rowlett Satyagraha and Jallianwala Bagh
(iii) Non- Cooperative and Civil Disobedience
(iv) Provincial Autonomy, Quit India and INA
[c] Left wing movements
[d] Princely India: States people movements
[e] Nationalism and Culture: literature and art

IV. Nationalism and Social Groups: Interfaces:
[a] Landlords, Professionals and Middle Classes
[b] Peasants
[c] Tribal
[d] Labour
[e] Dalits
[f] Women
[g] Business groups

V. Communalism: Ideologies and practices, RSS, Hindu Maha Sabha, Muslim League.

VI. Independence and Partition
[a] Negotiations for independence, and partition
[b] Popular movements
[c] Partition riots

VII. Emergence of a New State:
[a] Making of the Constitution
[b] Integration of princely states
[c] Land reform and beginnings of planning
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Judith Brown, Gandhi’s rise to Power, 1915-22.
Bipan Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India, 1979.
Bipan Chandra, Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India.
Ranajit Guha, ed., A Subaltern Studies Reader.
Peter Hardy, Muslims of British India.
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John R. McLane, Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress.
Jawaharlal Nehru, An Autobiography.
Gyanendra Pandey, The Construction of Communalism in colonial north India.
Sumit Sarkar, Modern India, 1885-1947.
Anil Seal, Emergence of Indian Nationalism.
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Eleanor Zelliot, From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement.

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A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
A.R. Desai, Peasant Struggles in India.
Francine Frankel, India’s Political Economy, 1947-77.
Charles Heimsath, Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform.
F. Hutchins, Illusion of Permanence.
F. Hutchins, Spontaneous Revolution.
V.C. Joshi (ed.), Rammohan Roy and the process of Modernization in India.
J.Krishnamurti, Women in Colonial India.
I. Liberal Democracy, Working Class Movements and Socialism in the 19th and 20th Centuries:
[a] The struggle for parliamentary democracy and civil liberties in Britain.
[c] Early socialist thought; Marxian Socialism û the First and the Second International.
[d] German Social Democracy, Politics and Culture.
[e] Christian Democracy as a political and ideological force in western and central Europe

II. The Crisis of Feudalism in Russia and Experiments in Socialism:
[a] Emancipation of serfs.
[b] Russian Populism and Social Democracy.
[c] Revolutions of 1905; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.
[d] Programme of Socialist Construction.

III. Imperialism, War, and Crisis: c. 1880 û-1939:
[a] Theories and mechanisms of imperialism; growth of Militarism; Power blocks and alliances: expansion of European empires - War of 1914 - 1918
[b] The post 1919 World Order: economic crises, the Great Depression and Recovery.
[c] Fascism and Nazism.
[d] The Spanish Civil War.

IV. Cultural and Intellectual Developments since circa 1850:
[b] Creation of new cultural forms: from Romanticism to Abstract Art.
[c] Major intellectual trends:
[i] Institutionalization of disciplines history Sociology and Anthropology.
[ii] Darwin and Freud.
[d] Culture and the making of ideologies: Constructions of Race, Class and Gender, ideologies of Empire.

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Gerald Brennan: The Spanish Labyrinth: An Account of the Social and Political Background of the Civil War
I: The Industrial Revolution.
Norman Davies, Europe.
T.S. Hamerow: Restoration, Revolution and Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany [1815 - 1871].
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J.J. Roth (ed.), World War I: A Turning Point in Modern History.
Dorothy Thompson: Chartists: Popular Politics in the Industrial Revolution.
H. Seton Watson: The Russian Empire.
Raymond Williams: Culture and Society.
I The Background:
The land and indigenous people: settlement and colonization by Europeans; early colonial society and politics; indentured labour- White and Black

II Making of the Republic:
[a] Revolution Sources of conflict: Revolutionary groups, Ideology: The War of Independence and its historical interpretations

III Evolution of American Democracy:
[a] Federalists: Jeffersonianism: Jacksonianism, Rise of political parties-18401960; judiciary-role of the Supreme Court
[b] Expansion of Frontier: Turner’s Thesis; Marginalization, displacement and decimation of native Americans; Case histories of Tecumseh; Shawnee Prophet.
[c] Limits of democracy: Blacks and women.

IV Early Capitalism:
[a] Beginnings of Industrialization.
[b] Immigrants and changing composition of Labour; Early Labour Movements.

V The Agrarian South:
[a] Plantation economy.
[b] Slave Society and Culture: Slave resistance.

VI Ante Bellum Foreign Policy:
War of 1812: Monroe Doctrine: Manifest Destiny.

VII Civil War:
[a] Abolitionism and Sectionalism.
[b] Issues and interpretations, and
[c] Rise of Republicanism, Emancipation and Lincoln

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Bernard Bailyn, The Great Republic.
Charles Beard, An Economic Interpretation of the American Constitution.
Dee Brown, Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee, An Indian History of the American West.
Peter Carroll and David Noble, Free and Unfree: A New History of the United States.
David B. Davis, The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution.
U. Faulkner, American Economic History.
Robert Fogel, Railroads and American Economic Growth.
Eric Foner, America's Black Past.
John Hope Franklin, From Slavery to Freedom.
Gerald N. Grobb and George A. Billias, Interpretations of American History: Patterns and Perspectives, 2 Vols.
Richard Hofstadter, The Age of Reform, From Bryan to FDR
Linda Kerber, Women’s America: Refocusing the Past.
David M. Potter, The Impending Crisis.
W. Pratt, A History of the United states Foreign Policy.
James Randail, The Civil War and Reconstruction.
J. G. Randall and David Donald, The Civil War and Reconstruction.
Kenneth Stampp, The Peculiar Institution, Slavery in the Ante-bellum South.
Robert Wiebe, The Search for Order.

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Lee Benson, The Concept of Jackson Democracy.
Ray A. Billington, Westward Expansion.
Thomas Cochran, The Inner Revolution.
Lance E. Davis (ed.), American Economic Growth.
Carl N. Degler, At Odds: Women and Family in America from the Revolution to the Present.
Fogel and Engerman? Time on the Cross-.
Irving Kristol, Gordon Wood and others, America's Continuing Revolution.
Perry Miller, From Colony to Province.
Gary Nash (ed.), Retracing the Past.
Henry Pelling, American Labor.
Edward Pessen, Jacksonian Panorama.
Donald Shihan, The Making of American History: The Emergence of the Nation, Vols. II & I.
Dwijendra Tripathi and S.C. Tiwari, Themes and Perspectives in American History.
James Weinstein, The Corporate Ideal in the Liberal state.
I Reconstructions: Political changes and agrarian transformation:
[a] Conservative and Radical phases.

II Industrial America:
[a] Growth of Capitalism and Big Business.
[b] Business cycles; Depression.

III Resistance and Reform:
[a] Labour movements and Unionization.
[c] New Deal.

IV U.S. Imperialism:
[a] Spanish-American War
[b] Expansion in the Far East and Latin America
[c] World War I and Fourteen Points
[d] Isolationism
[e] Americans in World War II: Bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

V Afro-American Movements:

VI Women’s Movements:
[a] Rise of the Lowell Factory System
[b] Abolitionists and Women’s rights movement
[c] Suffrage
[d] Afro-American Women

VII Religious, Cultural and Intellectual Trends:
[a] Religious movements; Early Revivalism; Puritans, Quakers; Mormons;
Temperance.
[b] Mass culture (circa 1900 - 1945)
PAPER 3-I

HISTORY OF THE USSR (c. 1917-64)

I. The Russia Revolutions of February and October 1917: Dual Power, Provisional government; the establishment of soviet Power; Nationalities question.

II. Civil War and War Communism 1918-1921: The first eight months; Red and White Economic Policies.

III. The New Economic Policy: Political Debates; trade unions; gender relations; Foreign Policy; the Comintern; formation of the USSR.

IV. The Great Debate of Soviet Industrialization.

V. Collectivization of Soviet Agriculture.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Isaac Deutscher: Stalin (1949).
A. Kollontai: Selected Writings.
Richard Pipes: Russia of the Old Regime.
I. Planned Industrialization 1928-41.

II. Political, Social and Cultural Changes 1928-45: Demography, Working Class and gender relations

III. Soviet History: 1945-56 Industrial and Agricultural reconstruction; Moves towards Market Socialism.

IV. The Khrushchev Era: Desalinization; industrial and agricultural Policies.

V. Soviet Foreign Policy, Cominterns and the Second World War 1929-45.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Isaac Deutscher: Stalin (1949).
A. Kollontai: Selected Writings.
Richard Pipes: Russia of the Old Regime.

PAPER 5

HISTORY OF AFRICA (c1500-1960s)

I. Main Issues in the Historiography of Africa.

II. Commerce and Migration, c. 1500-1900:
[a] Changing patterns of trade.
[b] The trans-Atlantic slave trade and its repercussions.
[c] Migration of capital and labour, with special reference to southern Africa.

III. Patterns of Colonization:
[a] Informal empire in the 19th century.
[b] European imperialism and the partition of Africa.

IV. Structures of Colonial Control:
[a] The French in the Maghreb and West Africa.
[b] The British in East, West and Southern Africa.
[c] The Belgians in Congo.

V. Economic Transformations:
[a] Agriculture and forests.
[b] Mining.

VI. Emergence of New Identities:
[a] Islam, Christianity and indigenous religious.
[b] Race and class in colonial South Africa.
[c] Language, education and cultural forms.

VII. Popular Protests, Rebellions and National Liberation Movements:
[a] Peasants.
[b] Labour.
[c] Nationalist movements in Algeria, China, Kenya, Congo, Angola and South Africa.

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Ralph Austen, African Economic History.
Leslie Bethell (ed.), Cambridge History of Latin America, 10 Vols. (198 û 95), relevant Chapters.
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Paul Sweezy and Harry Magdoff, Revolutions and Counter Revolution in Chile (1974).
PAPER 6
HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA (c. 1500-1960s)

I. Conquest of America and its Repercussions, with special reference to Mexico and Peru.

II. Economic Transformations:
[a] Mining.
b] Trade.
c] Agriculture and forests.

III. Social Transformation:
[a] Decimation of indigenous peoples.
b] Demographic changes.
c] Emergence of new social classes.

IV. Transformations:
[a] Christianity and indigenous religions.
b] Mestizo cultures.
c] Language and education.

V. Bolivar’s Vision and the Emergence of New States in the first half of the 19th Century.

VI. Protests and Rebellions:
[a] Peasants.
b] Labour.
c] Indigenous communities.

VII. Assertion of the U.S. Hegemony in the Twentieth Century.

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Paul Sweezy and Harry Magdoff, Revolutions and Counter Revolution in Chile (1974).
PAPER 7

HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA - THE 19th CENTURY

I. Pre-Colonial Structures of Power and authority c. 1800.
II. Economy and Society in early 19th c.
[a] Patterns of Production in agriculture and the crafts.
[b] Organization of trade and banking.
[c] Cultural expressions: Folk and Classical.
[d] Islam and popular culture.

III. Colonization and Colonial Transformations:
[a] Processes of colonial control and the Informal Empire in Thailand.
[b] Peasant society and agrarian transformations, plantations, forests, mining.
[c] Urbanization: Colonial cities in Plural Societies.
[d] Culture: (i) Colonial Discourses and the Creation of National Culture.
(ii) Oral traditions, literacy and the case of Malay Hikayats.
(iii) Creation of Perfect Natives.
(iv) Education.

ESSENTIAL READING

B. Anderson: Imagined Communities.
Furnivall: Colonialism and the Plural Society.
Milton Osborne, South East Asia: An Introductory History.
Nicholas Tarling, ed., Cambridge History of South-east Asia, Vol.II

SUGGESTED READINGS

B. Anderson: Mythology and the Tolerance of the Javanese.
C. Van Dijk, Trousers, Sarongs and Jubbahs.
C. Dobbin, Islamic Revivalism in a Changes Peasant Economy (1784-1847).
Tongchai Winichakul; Siam Mapped.
PAPER 8

HISTORY OF SOUTHEAST ASIA - THE 20th CENTURY

I. Migration: Indian and Chinese Labour and Capital
II. Movements of Resistance and the making of new identities
   [a] Peasant resistance.

III. Emergence of Modern Nations and States
   [b] Indonesia, the Sukarno Era, 1949-1965.

ESSENTIAL READING Asian Models.

B. Anderson, Imagined Communities.
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C. Dobbin, Islamic Revivalism in a Changes Peasant Economy, 1784-1847.
Tongchai Winichakul; Siam Mapped.
PAPER IX

HISTORY OF East Asia- I (c. 1840-1919)
I. Imperialism and China during the 19th century
(a) Chinese feudalism: Gentry, bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the Canton commercial system.
(b) The transformation of China into an informal colony; the Opium Wars; the Unequal Treaties; the scramble for concessions; Finance Imperialism; the Open Door policy.
(c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan.
(d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and 1901-08.

ii. The Emergence of Nationalism in China
(a) The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and significance; the social composition of the Revolution; Sun Yat-sen and his contribution; the formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih Kai; Warlordism.
(b) May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and significance

II. History of China {Cc199-1949}
(i) Nationalism & Communism in China (1921-1937)
(a) Formation of CCP; and the Guomintang (National Party of KMT)
(b) The First United Front
(ii) The Communist Movement (1938-1949)
(i) The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung

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George Allen, A Short Economic History of Japan.
Jean Chesneaux, et al, China from Opium War to 1911 Revolution.
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John K. Fairbank, et al., and East Asia: Modern Transformation
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Jean Chesneaux, Peasant Revolts in China, 1840 û 1949.
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Wolfgang Franke, A Century of Chinese Revolution.
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Ssu Yu-teng and John K. Fairbank, China’s Response to the West.
The Yi Ho Tuan Movement, The Revolution of 1911 (all published by Foreign Language Press, Beijing).
PAPER X
HISTORY OF Modern East Asia II (c. 1868-1945)

I. Japan (c.1868-1945)
   (i) Transition from feudalism to capitalism:
      (a) Crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system
      (b) Meiji Restoration: Its nature and Significance
      (c) Political Reorganization
      (d) Military Reforms
      (e) Social, cultural and educational reforms (bunmeikaika)
      (f) Financial reforms and educational development in the ‘Meiji’era
      (G) Meiji Constitution
   (ii) Japanese Imperialism
      (a) China
      (b) Manchuria
      (c) Korea
   (iii) Democracy and Militarism/Fascism
      (a) Popular/People’s Rights Movement
      (b) Nature of political parties
      (c) Rise of Militarism-Nature and significance
      (d) Second World War; American occupation
      (e) Post-War Changes

II Emergence of Modern Korea
   (a) The old order and Institutional Decay: Joseon Korea
   (b) Korea’s interactions with the western powers and Korea’s unequal treaties with Japan
   (c) Attempts at social, political and economic reforms in Korea
   (d) Japan’s colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism; in situational transformation 1910-1945
   (e) Post-War Changes

ESSENTIAL READINGS

George Allen, A Short Economic History of Japan.
John K. Fairbank, et al., East Asia: Modern Transformation
Mikiso Hane, Modern Japan: A Historical Survey.
Y. Immanuel Hsu, The Rise of Modern China.
Jon Livingstone, et. al., The Japan Reader (Imperial Japan: 1800-1945), Vol. I
E.H. Norman, Japan’s Emergence as a Modern State.
Michael J. Seth, A concise history of Modern Korea, Rowman and Littlefield, 2009

**SUGGESTED READINGS**
Bruce Cummings, Korea’s place in the Sun: Modern History, W.W. Norten and Co., 1992
Generic Elective (Interdisciplinary Any Four) CREDITS-6
Each, 5 Classes, 1 Tutorial

Paper-1: Environmental Issues In India
I. The importance of Environment.
2. Geography, Ecology and Cultures in Pre-Colonial India
   - Land, Forests, Dams, Water, Pastures, Ecology of Hills and Mountains
3. Colonialism and developments in the Environment
   - New Regimes of land, Forests, Water and Irrigation
   - Resistance: Peasants, Tribals and Pastoralists.
4. Environmental Issues in Independent India
   - Forests, Dams, Displacement, Pollution, Degradation.
5. Environmental Movements in Independent India
   - Forests, Dams, Displacement, Pollution.

Suggested Readings
Mahesh Rangarajan, et al, Environmental Issues in India
Madhav Gadgil & Ramchandran Guha, This Fissured Land, An Ecological History of India, Delhi, OUP, 1990
--------Ecology and Equity, the use & abuse of nature in contemporary India, 1995
Salim Ali, The Fall of a Sparrow, 1985
Paper-II: Research Methodology in History

I [a] Time, space, human agency

[b] Sources as authority and sources in context: written, oral, visual, and archaeological
[c] Facts and historical facts; interpretation and meaning
[d] Hypothesis, argumentation, problematique
[e] Objectivity, causality, generalization, historical imagination
[f] Narrative and history

II History as interdisciplinary practice:  [a] History and Archaeology  [b] History and Anthropology  [c] Quantitative Methods in History  [d] History and Psychology  [e] History and Literature

III Historians at work:

Representative writings of any two major historians are to be critically evaluated on the parameters of the research methodology with an emphasis on the use of the sources, methodology, arguments and conclusion.

Essential Readings:


E. Sreedharan, A Text-book of Historiography 500 BC to AD 2000, Orient Longman, 2004 (also in Hindi)

Suggested Readings:


Paper-III: Making of Contemporary India

1. Towards Independence and Emergence of the New State

2. Making of the Republic
   The Constituent Assembly; Drafting of the Constitution Integration of Princely States

3. Indian Democracy at Work c1950-1970s
   Language, Region, Caste and Religion Electoral Politics and the Changing Party System; Regional Experiences India and the World; Non Aligned Movement

4. Economy Society and Culture c 1950-1970s
   The Land Question, Planned Economy, Industry and Labour Science and Education The Women’s Question: Movements and Legislation Cultural Trends: Institutions and Ideas, Literature, Media, Arts

ESSENTIAL READINGS


SUGGESTED READINGS


Paper-IV: Delhi: Ancient

1. Stone Age Sites in Delhi area.
2. Pre-historic early historical period, settlements: Later Harrappan remains in Bhorgarh and Mandoli.
3. Archaeology & Legends: The Purana Qila excavations and the Mahabharata Legends, Painted Grey Ware sites.
4. The early historical period: The Ahsokan rock edict at Srinivasapuri, Bahapur.
6. The Early medieval period: Lal Kot & Anagpur.

References:
Upeinder Singh, Ancient Delhi, New Delhi, 1999, PP 1-20.
M.C. Joshi ed. King Chandra & the Mehrauli Pillar, Merrut, 1989.
Y.D. Sharma, Delhi and its neighbourhood, New Delhi, ASI, 1990, pp 1-2, 8-11.
**Paper-V: Delhi: Medieval**
The medieval history of cities of Delhi is associated with the Sultanate & the Mughals with the Sufis, the Courtiers and the people who resided here. It is connected with the artisanate, the commercial groups and the brokers, the bazaar and their hinterlands that created a glittering emporium & a culture of urbanity that seized the imagination of the people of age

1. **An account of many Cities,**
2. **Delhi as Imperial Camp & City,**
3. **Delhi as Economic Centre,**
   Delhi as Social & Cultural Centre.

**Suggested Readings**
R.E Frykenberg, Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society, Delhi, OUP, 1986 (Relevant Chapters)
Ebba Koch, “The Delhi of the Mughals prior to Shajahanabad as reflected in the pattern of Imperial visits” IN Ebba Koch, Ed Mughal Art & Imperial Ideology, Delhi, OUP, 2001.
Francois Bernier, Travels in the Mughal Empire, AD, 1656-68, Delhi, OUP, 1989,
Paper-VI: Delhi: Modern

1. Delhi: From the battle of Parpatganj to the Ghadar 1857: An overview.
2. Literary Culture of Delhi.
3. The Ghadar & its aftermath in the life of Delhi of 1857: An overview
4. The making of New Delhi.
5. National movement in Delhi
7. Violence, Dislocation & Expansion.

References
Frykenbergh, ed Delhi through the Ages: Essays in urban history, culture & society, Delhi, OUB, 1996.
Narayani Gupta, Delhi Between the Empires.
Urvashi Butalia, The Other side of Silence
Paper-VII: Issues in Contemporary World

1. Colonialism and Nationalism: a Synoptic view; Social Transformation after the Second World War; United Nations and UNESCO; NAM, Cold War: the character of Communist States

2. Perspectives on Development and Underdevelopment: Globalization--a long view

3. Social Movements in the North and the South: Ecological, Feminist, Human Rights issues


Suggested Readings:


Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)
Compulsary-2 Papers, Credits-2 Each, 2 Classes

Environmental Science
English/ MIL

Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)
Any Two Papers, Credits,-2 each, 2 Classes

Paper-I Understanding Heritage

This course will enable students to understand the different facets of heritage and their significance. It highlights the legal and institutional frameworks for heritage protection in India as also the challenges facing it. The implications of the rapidly changing interface between heritage and history will also be examined. The course will be strongly project-based and will require visits to sites and monuments. At least two Projects will be based on visits to Museums/Heritage Sites.

I. Defining Heritage

Meaning of ‘antiquity’, ‘archaeological site’, ‘tangible heritage’, 'intangible heritage' and 'art treasure' 

II. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework:

Conventions and Acts— national and international  Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc.
Conservation Initiatives

III. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage

Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies) 

IV. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework:

Conventions and Acts— national and international  Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc.
Conservation Initiatives

V. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage:

Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

VI. Heritage and Travel:

Viewing Heritage Sites  The relationship between cultural heritage,
landscape and travel recent trends

**Essential Readings**

David Lowenthal, Possessed By The Past: The Heritage Crusade and The Spoils of History, Cambridge, 2010


**Suggested Readings**

Acts, Charters and Conventions are available on the UNESCO and ASI websites (www.unesco.org; www.asi.nic.in)

Paper-II: Art Appreciation An Introduction to Indian Art

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to Indian art, from ancient to contemporary times, in order to understand and appreciate its diversity and its aesthetic richness. The course will equip students with the abilities to understand art as a medium of cultural expression. It will give students direct exposure to Indian art through visuals, and visits to sites and museums.

I. Prehistoric and protohistoric art: Rock art; Harappan arts and crafts

II. Indian art (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE):

World Heritage Site Managers, UNESCO World Heritage Manuals [can be downloaded/ accessed at www.unesco.org]

Notions of art and craft Canons of Indian paintings Major developments in stupa, cave, and temple art and architecture Early Indian sculpture: style and iconography Numismatic art

III. Indian Art (c. 600 CE – 1200 CE):

Temple forms and their architectural features Early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions Early medieval sculpture: style and iconography Indian bronzes or metal icons

IV. Indian art and architecture (c. 1200 CE – 1800 CE):

Sultanate and Mughal architecture Miniature painting traditions: Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari Introduction to fort, palace and haveli architecture

V. Modern and Contemporary Indian art and Architecture:

The Colonial Period Art movements: Bengal School of Art, Progressive Artists Group, etc. Major artists and their artworks Popular art forms (folk art traditions)

Essential Readings

Neumayer, Erwin, Lines of Stone: The pre-historic rock-art of India, South Asia Books, 1993

Goswamy, B.N., Essence of Indian Art, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, 1986


**Suggested Readings:**

Mitter, Partha, Indian Art, Oxford History of Art series, Oxford University Press, 2001

Printworld and National Museum Institute (Introduction).


Ray, Niharranjan, An Approach to Indian Art, Calcutta, 1970
Paper-III: Archives and museums

This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past. Museums and archives are among the most important such repositories and this course explains their significance and how they work. Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges. Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.

I. Definition and history of development (with special reference to India)

II. Types of archives and museums: Understanding the traditions of preservation in India Collection policies, ethics and procedures Collection: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and others Documentation: accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and de-accessioning Preservation: curatorial care, preventive conservation, chemical preservation and restoration

III. Museum Presentation and Exhibition:

IV. Museums, Archives and Society: (Education and communication Outreach activities

Essential Readings:

Saloni Mathur, India By Design: Colonial History and Cultural Display, University of California, 2007


Nair, S.M. Bio-Deterioration of Museum Materials. 2011

Agrawal, O.P., Essentials of Conservation and Museology, Delhi, 20
The paper examines some popular cultures expressed in different mediums like visual, oral and cultural. In the process of their evolution, these cultures eclectically draw from traditions, articulate anxieties, and even give rise to new traditions. The paper endeavours to equip students with understanding such phenomena historically, with special reference to India. It is imperative that the students use electronic devices to view, record, and document the subject matter.

I Introduction: Defining popular culture and understanding it historically

II Visual expressions Folk art, calendar art, photography

III. Performance: Theatre; music; folk tales/songs/swang and Nautanki: Identifying themes, functionality, anxieties

IV. The audio-visual: cinema and television:
Indian cinema: Mapping the influence of the national struggle for independence (1930s and 40s); Idealized nationalism (1950s), disillusionment and the anti-establishment mood (1970s and 80s); documentary films Expressions of popular culture in television

V. Fairs, Festivals and Rituals:
Disentangling mythological stories, patronage, regional variations

VI. Popular culture in a globalized world:
The impact of the Internet and audio-visual media

Essential Readings:
Oberoi, Patricia, Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India, Delhi, 2009
Christopher Princy, Camera Indica: The Social Life of Indian Photographs, Chicago, 1998

Suggested Readings:
Pankaj Rag, Dhuno ke Yatri, Rajkamal, New Delhi, 2006 (Hindi)
Ramanujan, A.K. Folktales from India A Selection of Oral Tales from Twenty-two Languages (Only Introduction). Ramaswamy, V. 'Women and
the ‘Domestic’ in Tamil Folk Songs’ in KumkumSangari and Uma Chakravarti, eds., From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender, Shimla, 1999
Structure of B.A (Programme) History as Discipline -1 under CBCS

Core Courses—Discipline specific Course (DSC)-4

1. History of India from the Earliest Times upto 300 CE
2. History of India from C.300 to 1206.
3. History of India from C. 1206 to 1707
4. History of India from 1707 to 1950

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Any Two

1. Patterns of Colonialism in the World: 15TH TO 19
   Centuries.
4. Patterns of Capitalism in Europe: C.16TH Century to early 20th Century
6. Political History of Modern Europe: 15 th-18th Century

Generic Elective (Inter-Disciplinary) Any Two

1. Women Studies in India.
2. Women in Politics &Governance.
3. Some Perspectives on Women’s Rights in India.
4. Gender and Education in India.
5. History of Indian Journalism: Colonial &Post Colonial Period.

Paper 6. CULTURES IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

Ability Enhancement Elective Course (AEEC) Any Four

1. Historical Tourism: Theory &Practice
2. Museums &Archives in India
3. Indian History &Culture
5. An Introduction to Archaeology
6. Documentation & Visual Culture
7. Orality and Oral Culture in India
Core Courses: 4

1. History of India from Earliest Times up to 300 CE

I. Sources & Interpretation

II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures.

III. Harappan Civilization; Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.


v. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanapadas and the

Causes of Magadha’s success

vi. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander’s Invasion and impact

vii. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions

viii. The Satvahanas Phase; Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religion

viii. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State, Administration, Economy, Ashoka’s Dhamma, Art & Architecture

ix. The Satvahana Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, and Administration & Religion

x. The Sangam Age: Samgam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language


References:

Agrawal, D.P. The Archaeology of India

Basham, A.L. The Wonder That was India
Chakrabarti, D.K. Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities
Jaiswal, Suvira Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions
Subramanian, N. Sangam Polity
Thapar, Romila History of Early India
Alchin, F.R. and B Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia
Basham, A.L. The Wonder That was India
Jha, D.N. Ancient India in Historical Outline (1998 edn.)
Kosambi, D.D. Culture and Civilization of Ancient India
Ray, H.P. Monastery and Guild India in Historical Outline
Sastri, K.A.N. A History of South India
R.S Sharma, India’s Ancient Past
Ray, Niharranjan Maurya and Post Maurya Art
Sharma, R.S. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (1991 edn.)
Thapar, Romila Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (1997 edn)
Yazdani, G. Early History of Deccan
Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (1991 edn.)
Thapar, Romila Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (1997 edn)
Yazdani, G. Early History of Deccan
Paper-2: History of India from C.300 to 1206


II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha’s Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda

III. South India: Polity, Society, and Economy & Culture

IV. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas.

V. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala & Pratiharas.

VI. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy & Society.


VIII. Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.

References:
R. S. Sharma: Indian Feudalism - India’s Ancient Past
B. D. Chattopadhaya: Making of Early Medieval India
Derryl N. Maclean: Religion and Society in Arab Sindh
K. M. Ashraf: Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan
M. Habib and K.A. Nizami: A Comprehensive History of India Vol.V
Tapan Ray Chaudhary and Irfan Habib (ed.): The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.I
Peter Jackson: Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History
Tara Chand: Influence of Islam on Indian Culture
Satish Chandra: A History of Medieval India, 2 Volumes
Percy Brown, : Islamic Architecture
Paper -3: History of India from 1206 to 1707

I. Foundation, Expansion & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.

II. Military, administrative & economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs.

III. Bhakti & Sufi Movements.

IV. Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijayanagara & Bahamanis.

V. Second Afghan State.

VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C. 16th century to mid 17th century.


VIII. Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals.

IX. Emergence of Maratha Power.

References:

Irfan Habib: The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707,

Irfan Habib (ed.): Madhya Kaleen Bharat, (in Hindi), 8 Volumes,

M. Athar Ali: Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb,

Shireen Moosvi: The Economy of the Mughal Empire

S.A.A. Rizvi: Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India during 16th and 17th Centuries

R.P. Tripathi: The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire, 2 vol.

I. H. Siddiqui: Some Aspects of Afghan Despotism

Kesvan Veluthat: Political Structure of Early Medieval South India

P.J. Marshall: The Eighteenth Century in Indian History.

Stewart Gordon, : The Marathas 1600-1818

Percy Brown, : Islamic Architecture

I. Interpreting the 18th Century.

II. Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.

III. Expansion & consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.


V. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.

VI. Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.

VII. Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.

VIII. Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.

IX. Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

References:

Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal: Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy, New Delhi, 1998

Sekhar Bandyopadhyay From Plassey to Partition


C.A. Bayly: An Illustrated History of Modern India 1600 - 1947, London 1990

Sumit Sarkar Modern India 1885 ñ 1947, Mamillan, 1983

Mushirul Hasan John Company to the Republic: A story of Modern India

R.P. Dutt, India Today.

Thomas Metcalf Ideologies of the Raj.

R. Jeffery, J Masseloss, From Rebellion to the Republic.

Bipan Chandra: Nationalism and Colonialism.
Urvashi Butalia The Other side of Silence.


Parul Brass The Politics of India since Independence.


Gail Omvedt Dalits and Democratic Revolution.

Ramachandra Guha The Fissured Land.

K.G. Subramanian The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art.

Radha Kumar A History of Doing.
Discipline Specific Elective: Any Two

Paper-1: Patterns of Colonialism in the World: 15th to 19th Century

I. Defining Colonialism.
II. Establishment of Colonial Empires by Spain and Portugal in 15th-16th centuries.
III. French in Canada: 1534-1763
IV. British in India in 18th century.
V. Informal Empire in 19th century Africa.
VI. Scramble for Power in late 19th century China.
VII. Nature of Colonial control and patterns of subjugation.

References:
Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies, New York, 1973,
J.H Perry, The Establishment of the European Hegemony 1415-1715, Trade & Exploration in the Age of the Renaissance, Harper Torch books, 1959,
Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies,
Christopher Hill, From Reformation to Industrial Revolution
Arvind Sinha, Europe in Transition, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)
Paper-2: National Liberation Movements in 20th century World

I. Nationalism: Theory and Practice.
II. Nature of Imperialism and colonialism
VI. National Movement in India.

References:
Milton Osborne, Southeast Asia: An Introductory History.
Paper-3: Some Aspects of European History: C.1780-1939
I. The French Revolution: Genesis Nature & Consequences
II. Napoleonic Era and aftermath.
III. Revolutions of 1830 & 1848.
IV. Unification of Italy & Germany.
V. Social and economic Changes.
VI. Imperialist Conflicts: W.W I
VII. Rise of Fascism and Nazism.
VIII. Origin of W.W. II

References:

E.J. Hobsbawn: The Age of Revolution.

Paper 4: Patterns of Capitalism in Europe: C.16\textsuperscript{TH} Century to early 20\textsuperscript{th} Century

I. Definitions & Concepts
II. Commercial Capitalism: 1500-1700
III. Industrial Revolution in England: Causes & Nature
IV. Industrial Capitalism in France: Genesis & Nature
V. Growth of Industries in Germany
VI. Impact of Industrial Revolution on European Society, Polity & Economy.

References:
Jerry Müller, The Mind & the Market
Karl Polany, The Great Transformation
Joseph Schumpeter, Capitalism, Socialism & Democracy
Wallerstein, World System Analysis: An Introduction, 2004
Cipolla Carlo, M, Fontana Economic History of Europe, VOL I&II
Christopher Hill, From Reformation to Industrial Revolution,
Jan De Vries, The Industrial Revolution & the Industrious Revolution, 1994
Paper-5: Society & Economy of Modern Europe: 15Tth - 18 Century

1: Historiographical Trends
II. Feudal Crisis: Main strands
III. Renaissance: Origin, Spread & Dominant Features
IV. European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact
V. Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation; the African slaves
VI. Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic
VII. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England

References:
P S Gupta, AadhunikPaschimKaUday, Delhi
G. R. Elton, Reformation Europe 1517,1559, Wiley, 1999
Arvind Sinha, Europe in Transition, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)
Rodney Hilton, The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism, Delhi, 2006.
FernandBraudel, Civilization and Capitalism, Vols. I, II, III, California, 1992
I. Europe in the 15th century: Political dimensions of feudal crisis
II. From City States to emergence of Absolutist States: Case Studies of Italy, Spain, France, England and Russia.
III. Constitutional Conflict in 17th century England: Causes, nature and results.
IV. Thirty Year War: Causes, nature and Impact
V. Absolutist State in 18th Century: Case studies of Prussia, Russia & England.
VI. Crisis of the Absolutist State in France

References:
Arvind Sinha, Europe in Transition, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)
Rodney Hilton, The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism, Delhi, 2006.
Perry Anderson, Lineages of the Absolutist State, Verso, London 2013

John Merriman, A History of Modern Europe, New York, 2010
Paper 1: Women Studies in India.

I. Basic Concepts & Theories:
- Defining Gender,
- Patriarchy: Ideology & Practice
- Relationship between Gender, Caste, Class, Religion & Politics

II. Emergence of Women Studies in India

III. Gender & Social History:
- Family & Marriage
- Women's Question in the 19th century
- Women's Movement in Colonial & Post Colonial in India

IV. Gender, Law & Politics:
- Political participation
- Violence against women & Preventive laws

V. Gender, Development & Culture:
- Issues of labour & Health
- Access to resources
- Gender audit

References:
Kamla Bhasin, Understanding Gender
Kamla Bhasin, What is Patriarchy?
Sushila Kaushik, Panchayati Raj in Action: Challenges to Women’s Role, Delhi, 1996
Nivedita Menon, Gender & Politics in India, New Delhi, OUP, 1999
Women in Print – The change over the last half century in reporting on women & Gender Issues in Indian newspapers, A study by UNIFEM, by Shri Venkatram, 2003
Paper 2: Women in Politics & Governance

I. Theoretical Perspectives on Politics & Governance
II. Pre-Colonial Period: Women of learning & ruling classes
III. Colonial Period: Leaders in reforming activities, politics and national movement
IV. Electoral Politics, Women as voters & elected Representatives
V. Case Studies at local government levels, State Assemblies & Parliament.

References:
Raj Kumar, Women in Politics, Anmol Publishers, New Delhi, 2000
Raj Kumar, Women & Leadership, 2000
L.M. Sanghvi, Democracy & the Rule of Law, Ocean Books, Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2002
Paper 3: Some Perspectives on Women’s Rights in India.

I. Definition of Human Rights: UN Conventions & Indian Context

II. Indian Constitution & Women’s Rights


IV. Issues of violence against women and remedial measures

V. Role of Non Government Institutions

VI. Present Status: Issues of enabling & empowering modalities.

References:
Bina Agarwal, Field of Her Own, New Delhi, Kali for Women,
Urvashi Butalia & T. Sarkar, ed, Women & Hindu Rights, New Delhi, Kali for Women, 1996,
Paper: 4. Gender and Education in India.

I. Historiographical Trends
II. Education in Early and medieval times; Formal & Informal
III. Colonial Period: Socio-religious reform women & education for females.
IV. Role of School and Colleges in Colonial and Post Colonial Period.
V. Contours of Female literacy since 1950,
VI. Present Scenario: Education as a tool of empowerment.

References:
Aparna Basu, Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920, 1974
Ram Nath Sharma Rajender Nath Sharma, History of Education in India, Atlantic Publishers, 1996
Radha Kumar, A History of Doing
Usha Sharma, Women Education in Modern India
Paper 5: History of Indian Journalism: Colonial & Post Colonial Period.

I. Pre-colonial History of written records & modalities of dissemination

II. Advent of Print media: Imperialist Ideologies

III. Nationalism & Print Culture: Selective study of prominent newspapers: Tribune, Amrita Bazar Patrika, and Hindustan Times

IV. Writing & Reporting: Field Work

References:
Ghosh, Hamendra Prasad, Newspapers in India, University of Calcutta, 1952
Paper 6. CULTURES IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

(I). Definitions of Culture and its various aspects.

1. Languages and Literature


2. Performing Arts

a) Hindustani, (b) Carnatic classical Music, (c) Devotional music: bhakti and Sufi: -Classical and Folk Dance, Theatre: Classical, Folk, Colonial and Modern

3. Architecture: Meanings, form and Function

(a) Rock-cut-Mamallapuram (b) structural ñ temple architecture-Khajuraho complex

and Tanjavur temple; (c) fort of Dalulatabad or Chittor forts; (d) palace-dargah at Fatehpur Sikri; (e) Lutyen’s Delhi.

4. 1. Perceptions of visual Past and Present
2. Sculptures and Painting

(a) Silpashastric normative tradition: (b) Classicism ñ Narrative and Sculptural, Mural

Fresco paintings: (c) post Classicism : Pallava, Cola; (d) medieval idiom and Mughal paintings, painters and illustrated texts: (e) Modern and company school, Ravi Varma, Bengal School, Amrita Shergil and Progressive Artists.

5. Popular Culture

-Folk Lore and Oral tradition of Kathas, narratives, legends and proverbs, Linkages of bardic and literary traditions.
- Festivals, fairs and fasts; Links with tirtha, pilgrimage and localities.
- Textile and Crafts; the Culture of Food.

6. Communication, Patronage and Audiences

-Court Merchant groups and communities.
-Culture as Communication.
-Nationalism and the issue of Culture; Institutions of Cultural Practices Colonial and Post Colonial

**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

Asher Catherine, (ed.): Perceptions of India’s Visual Past, AIIS, Delhi, 1994

Asher Catherine, Architecture of Mughal India

Basham A.L., The Wonder that was India. Volume I, New Delhi


Chandra Prainod, ed, Studies in Indian Temple Architecture; Chapter 1. AIIS, 1975.


Maxwell, T.S., Image: Text and Meaning: Gods of South Asia, OUP, Delhi

Tillotson G, Havelis of Rajasthan.

Zimmer, H., Myths and Symbolism in Indian Art and Civilization, Princeton Press,

New Jersey, n.d.

Cohn. Bernard, India: The Social Anthropology of a Civilization in Bernard Cohn Omnibus,

OUP, 2004

Vatasayana Kapila; Indian Classical Dance, Publications Divisions, New Delhi, 1974 (in Hindi

Translation also)
K. T. Achaya, A Historical Dictionary of Indian Food , OUP.

Banerjea J.N.: The Development of Hindu Iconography, Calcutta, 1956

Bussagli M and Srivaramamurthy C.: 5000 Years of Indian Art, New
York, n.d.

History and Culture of the Indian People, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series.


Mitter Partha: Art and Nationalism in Colonial India, OUP, and Delhi.

Mukherji: Folk Art of India

Ramanujan, A.K., Collected Papers OUP.

Richman, Paula, Many Ramayanas OUP.


Traditional Indian Theatre: Multiple Streams, Hindi translation: Paramparik Bharatiya

Ability Enhancement Elective Course (AEEC) Any Four

Paper 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice

I. Defining Heritage
- Art & Architecture in India: An overview:
- Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums

II. Understanding Built Heritage:
- Stupa Architecture
- Temple Architecture
- Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques
- Colonial Architecture
- Present day structures

III. Field Work: Visit to site & Conducting of research

IV. Modalities of conducting tourism

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I. Definitions

II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case studies

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I. Environment; Culture, Tradition & Practices:
- Historical overview
- Oral & codified information on medicinal Plants
- Water & Water Bodies
- Fieldwork

II. Urbanization & Urbanism:
- Issues of settlements & Landscapes
- Social differentiations
- Communication networks

III. Social Inequality & Gender:
- Status within Households: An overview
- Present context
- Issues of Violence
- Employment, distribution of resources

IV. Cultural Heritage:
- Main components
- Built Heritage
- Historical Tourism

V. Cultural Forms & Cultural Expressions:
- Performing Arts
- Fairs & Festivals
- Fieldwork

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- South

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- Codification of Information
- Relationship between market & Conservation

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I. Definition & Components
II. Historiographical Trends
III. Research Methodologies
IV. Definition of Historical Sites & Explorations
V. Field Work & Tools of research
VI. Documentation, Codification, Classification, Analysis of findings and publications

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II. Visual Culture: Colonial & Post Colonial Contexts
III. Politics of Documentation
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