
J.S. UNIVERSITY



MASTER OF ARTS

(MA)

HISTORY

SYLLABUS OF PREV. AND FINAL YEAR

(Effective from 2018 to onwards)

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-I

P-I – Historiography, Concept and Method

Course outcome:

1. To Understand about the Historiography, concept and Methods.
2. The students learn about the Traditions of Historical writing.
3. To Understand about the Major Theories of History.
4. To Understand the Approaches to History.
5. The students can take knowledge about themes in Indian History.

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) Greco-Roman tradition; Chinese tradition Ancient Indian traditions; Chinese tradition Ancient Indian tradition; Medieval Historiography-Western; Arabic; Persian and Indian. (b) Modern-Positivist; Whig, Namierism, Classical Marxist and Annales.

Unit III – Approaches to History : (a) Theological Orientalist; Imperialist; Nationalist; Marxist. (b) Subaltern and Post-Modernist.

Unit IV – Major Theories of History : Hegal, Marx Spangler and Toynbee, Ranke, August kamte.

Unit V – Historical Research & Data Collection, Choosing of Subject of Bibliography, Notes, Footnotes, Map & Appendix, Problem of Authenticity & credibility, Synthesis of facts

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-II

P-II – Political History of India (1740 A.D. – 1805 A.D.)

Course outcome:

1. The students can take knowledge the Carnatic Wars, Political Condition of India, the Battle of Plassey and Buxar.
2. To Understand about the Haider Ali, Clive's, Warren Hastings.
3. The students can take knowledge Maratha War, Mysore war.
4. To Understand about the Sir John Shore, Cornwallis, Wellesley.
5. The students learn about the Battle of Panipat, Anglo-Awath Relations.

Unit I – (a) The establishment of the British factors in India. (b) Anglo-french conflict. (c) Role of Bussy in Hyderabad, his failure and the establishment of British Power.

Unit II – (a) Clive's First Appointment and his role in the Treaties of Allahabad. (b) Rise of Haider Ali in Mysore and the First Anglo-Mysore War. (c) Clive's Dual Administration in Bengal. (d) Warren Hastings-Reforms, his relations with Rohillas, Begums of Awadh, Trial of Nand Kumar and his policy

towards benaras. (e) The First Anglo Maratha War- Causes, Treaty of Salbai and its importance.

Unit III- Career & achievements of Ranjit Singh, (a.) Relations with Dogra & Nepalis, (b) Relations with Afghans, (c) Relations with Britishers, (d) Administration of Ranjit Singh.

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) Third Battle of Panipat 1761 A.D. (b) The Regulating Act and its importance. (c) Pitt's India Act-Provisions and importance. (d) Importance of Anglo-Awadh relations from 1740 to 1805.

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-III

P-III – History of Indian Culture (1700 A.D.- 1947 A.D.)

Course outcome:

Unit I – (a) The Indian Society in the 18th Century. (b) The Indian Social Complex in the 19th Century. (c) The Emergence of Bourgeois Class. Rise of New Cast and Classes. (d) The Emergence of Bourgeois Class. Rise of New Cast and Classes. (d) Position of Women in Society. (e) Women's Movement in the 19th and 20th Century.

Unit II – The Lower caste movements in modern India (a) Justice Party (b) Annadure & Dravin Munnetra kadgam (DMK) (c) Narayan Guru & SNDP (d) Jyotiba phule (e) Dr B R Ambedkar.

Unit III – (a) Brahma Samaj – The role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. (b) The Radha Swami Faith and Huzur Maharaj. (c) The Arya Samaji-Contribution of Daya Nand Saraswati. (d) Ram Krishna Mission and Vivekanand. (e) Prathana Samaj. (f) Wahabi Movement. (g) Theosophical Society. (h) Aligarh Movement A.M.O. College.

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) Development of Education. (b) Role of press in the promotion of Indian Culture. (c) Development of Hindi and Urdu Literature-Prem Chandra, Ghalib and Iqbal. (d) Modern Bengali Literature-Contribution of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Rabindra Nath Tagore.

M.A. (Prev.) Paper-I V

P-IV – History of the Indian Freedom Movement (1857-1947)

Course outcome:

1. The students learn about the Revolt of 1857, Lord Canning-Domestic policy.
2. To Understand about the Lord Mayo and Lord Ripon- Internal reforms.
3. The students can take knowledge Lord Lansdowne- North West Frontier Policy, Lord Minto II- Domestic policy.
4. To Understand about The Indian National Congress, Mahatma Gandhi, Extremism, Contribution of Tilak.
5. The students learn about the Cripps Mission, Wavel Plan, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mount Batten- Plan.

Unit I – The Revolt of 1857 –Causes, Nature,Event, Results, Impact.

Unit II – Social, Religious, and Economic Background of Indian Nationalism.

Unit III – Foundation of the Indian National Congress, Early Policies of the Congress. Swadeshi Movement, Moderates and Extremists, rise and growth of the Revolutionary Movement in India.

Unit IV – Peasant Movement, Labour Movement, Women’s Movement.

Unit V – Home Rule Movement, Non-Co-operation movement, Swaraj Party, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India, I.N.A. Muslim League and the Movement for Pakistan, Transfer of power. Cripps Mission, Wavel Plan, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mount Batten- Plan. Factors responsible for the partition of India

M.A. (Final) Paper-I

P-I – Twentieth Century World

Course outcome:

The students learn about the World Order upto1919.

2. To Understand about the World Between the two wars.
3. The students can take knowledge Second World War and the New Political Order,Nationalist Movements, Decolonization.
4. To Understand about the Cold war and its effects: U.N.O. and the concept of world peace.
5. The students learn about the Disintegration of Socialist Block and end of Cold War.

Unit I – World order upto 1919 : (a) Growth of Capitalism and Imperialism, Liberalism and Socialism,

Nationalism.

Unit II – Origins of the First World War; Its nature; Peace Settlement and causes, Significance and consequences.

Unit III – World Between the two Wars : (a) Working of the League Nations and Collective Security. (b) Crisis in Capitalism; Great Depression; Liberal ideas and Social movements. (c) Nazism and Fascism : Germany, Italy and Japan.

Unit IV – Second World War and the New Political Order : (a) Origins, Nature and result of the war. (b) Nationalist Movements and Decolonization. (c) Communist Revolution in China and its impact on world politics.

Unit V – Cold War and its effects : (a) Ideological and Political basis of Cold War; Pacts and Treaties tensions and rivalries. (b) Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World. (c) UNO and the concept of world peace; and regional tension-Palestine, Kashmir, Cuba Korea, Vietnam.

M.A. (Final) Paper-II

P-II – Political History of India (1526 A.D. to 1605 A.D.)

Course outcome:

1. The students learn about the Babur, Gulbadan Begam, Jauhar, Abbas Khan Sherwani, Abul Fazal, Badauni and Nizamuddin Ahmad.
2. To Understand about the Humayun, Bahadur Shah and Shershah.
3. The students can take knowledge Battles of Tughlaqabad and Panipat,
4. To Understand about the Bairam Khan and Akbar.
5. The students learn about the Akbar and Indian Nationalism.

Unit I – Sources- Study of the works of Babur, Gulbadan Begum, Jauhar, Abbas Khan Sherwani Abul Fazal, Badauni and Nizamuddin Ahmad.

Unit II – (a) India of the eve of babur's invasion. (b) Babur as an Empire builder- His relation with Afghans and Rajputs. (c) Factors responsible for his success in India. (d) His character and personality.

Unit III – (a) Problems of Humayun-Legacy of Babur. Attitude of the nobility, the Role of his brothers and cousins, personal drawbacks. (b) Humayun's relations with Bahadur Shah and Shershah. (c) Shershah- Civil, Military and Revenue Administration. (d) Collaps of Sur Regime-Disaffection of the nobility, Rebellions of Ibrahim Sur, Karrani's and Sikandar Sur. (e) Hemu's Role in Battles of Tughlaqabad and Panipat.

Unit IV – (a) Bairam Khan's Regency (1556-60). (b) Akbar's Conquests of North and Deccan. (c) Akbar's relations with the Rajputs. (d) Akbar's Religious Policy. (e) North-West Frontier Policy quest for National Frontiers.(f) Centeal and Provencial structure of administration of Wazir

Unit V – (a) Central Government under Akbar. (b) Provincial Administration of Akbar. (c) Mansabdari system. (d) Land Revenue Administration of Akbar. (e) Akbar and Indian Nationalism.(f)womans condition in mughal period. (g) Trade and commerce in mughal period.

M.A. (Final) Paper-III

P-III – Political History of India (1805 A.D. – 1857 A.D.)

Course outcome:

1. The students can take knowledge abouts political Condition of India, Sir George Barlow, Mutiny of Vellore, Minto- Foreign Policies.
2. To Understand about the Marquess of Hastings, Pindaris, Maratha War, charter Act.
3. The students learn about the William Bentinck, Anglo-Burmese and Anglo- Sikh Relations & war.
4. To Understand about the Palicy of Hardings, British Relations, the Anglo-Afghanistan War.
5. The students learn about The Dalhausie, Revalt of 1857.

Unit I – (a) Political condition of India in 185. (b) Sir George Barlow- Continuation of the Policy of Non-Intervention, End of the third-Maratha-War and its criticism. (c) Mutiny of Vellore. (d) foreign Policy of Minto- Treaties with the Punjab Sindh, Afghanistan and Persia.

Unit II – (a) Indo- Nepal relations during the time of Marquess of Hastings. (b) Pindaris-Their Origin, Activities and Suppression. (c) The Fourth Maratha War (1817-1818) End of the Peshwa. (d) Charter Act of 1813.(e) Policy of Lord Hastings.

Unit III –(a) Anglo-Burmese relation. (b) Reforms of William Bentinck. (c) Charter Act of 1833. (d) Anglo-Sikh Relation (1805-1839).(e) Reform of Charles Metcalfe.

Unit IV – (a) The First Anglo-Afghanistan War-Establishment of British Supremacy in Afganistan. (b) Reaction of the Afghans and its Consequences. (c) Relations with Sindh and its annexations. (d) British-Policy of Hardinge towards the Punjab and the 1st Sikh-War.

Unit V – (a) Policy of Dalhausic towards Punjab. (b) The Second Anglo Sikh war and annexation of the Punjab. (c) The Second Anglo-Burmese-war. (d) Reforms of Lord Dalhausie. (f) Charter of 1853.

Course outcome:

M.A. (Final) Paper-IV

P-IV – History of Great Britain (1815 A.D.-1914 A.D.)

Unit I – (a) Social and Economic Unrest. (b) Reasons of Unrest. (c) Approach of the Government- Repression. (d) Reforms- Achievements of Wellington Government. (e) Foreign Policy of Castlerigh and Canning. (f) Reforms Acts : Provisions of 1832 and consequences. Acts of 1833-Slavery Emancipation, Bank Charter, Factory Act, India Charter Act. Education Act. Poor Law, 1834. Municipal Corporation Act, 1835. Registration Act of 1836, Mines Act of 1840.

Unit II – (a) Foreign Policy of Palmerston. (b) Queen Victoria- A Genuinely Constitutional Monarch. (c) Robert Peel's Achievements. (d) Chartist Movement. (e) England and the Crimean War. (f) Second term of Russell's Cabinet, 1865-68. (g) Reforms Act of 1867.

Unit III – (a) Disraeli's Home Policy. (b) Gladstone's Irish Policy. (c) Gladstone's Domestic Reforms. (d) Disraeli's Second Term, 1874-80. (e) Second term of Gladstone, 1880-85. (f) Policy of Grand Isolation.

Unit IV – Towards world War : (a) Lord Selisbury's Achievements. (b) Reforms of Asquith's Ministry. (c) Great Britain and Eastern Problem. (d) Great Britain and the First World War. (e) Great Britain and Africa. (f) Evolution and Development of British Commonwealth.

Unit V – (a) Scientific Development in Great Britain during 19th Century. (b) Economic Progress from 1815 to 1914. (c) Trade Union in the 19th Century.



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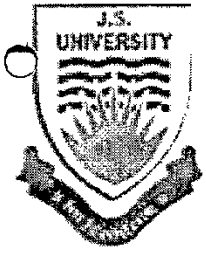
MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.)

TWO YEARS
DEGREE COURSE (2018)

SUBJECT

HISTORY

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
J.S. UNIVERSITY, SHIKOHABAD



J S University

Shikohabad, Firozabad (U.P.)

पत्रांक - J.S.U./BOS/2015/His/01
दिनांक - 11-07-2015

सेवा में,

डा० हेमा पाठक
डॉ०बी०आर० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा।
सदस्य, संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल
जे०एस० विश्वविद्यालय
शिकोहाबाद, फिरोजाबाद

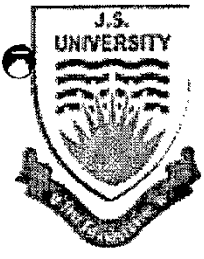
महोदय,

आपसे अनुरोध करना है कि जे० एस० विश्वविद्यालय के इतिहास विभाग की संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल (Board of Studies) की बैठक दिनांक 19-07-2015 को आहूत की गई है। जिसमें आपकी उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है। कृपया 11:30 बजे विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासनिक भवन में उपस्थित होने का कष्ट करें।


कुलसचिव

संलग्नक-

1. कार्यसूची



J S University

Shikohabad, Firozabad (U.P.)

सेवा में,

डा० अमित मुखर्जी
सेन्ट जोन्स कॉलेज, आगरा।
सदस्य, संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल
जे०एस० विश्वविद्यालय
शिकोहाबाद, फिरोजाबाद

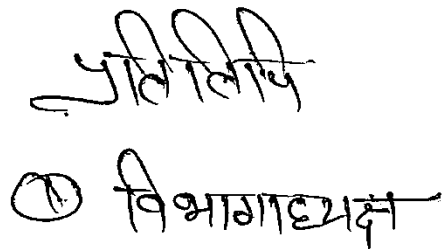
महोदय,

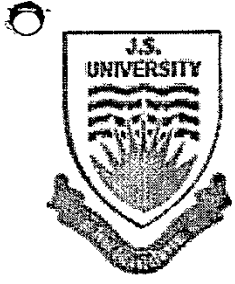
आपसे अनुरोध करना है कि जे० एस० विश्वविद्यालय के इतिहास विभाग की संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल (Board of Studies) की बैठक दिनांक 19-07-2015 को आहूत की गई है। जिसमें आपकी उपस्थिति अनिवार्य है। कृपया 11:30 बजे विश्वविद्यालय के प्रशासनिक भवन में उपस्थित होने का कष्ट करें।


कुलसचिव

संलग्नक-

1. कार्यसूची


विभागाध्यक्ष



J S University

Shikohabad, Firozabad (U.P.)

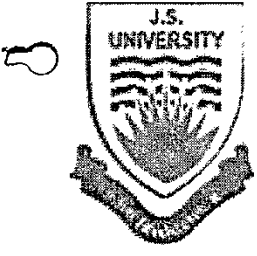
पत्रांक - JSU/BOS/2015/HIS/02

दिनांक - 11-07-2015

संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल (Board of Studies) की बैठक

की कार्यसूची

1. त्रिवर्षीय बैचलर ऑफ आर्ट (बी0 ए0) के इतिहास स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम पर विचार।
2. द्विवर्षीय मास्टर ऑफ आर्ट (एम0 ए0) के इतिहास परा स्नातक पाठ्यक्रम पर विचार।
3. उक्त के सभी विनियम (Regulation) पर विचार।



J S University

Shikohabad, Firozabad (U.P.)

दिनांक – 11/07/2015

अधिसूचना

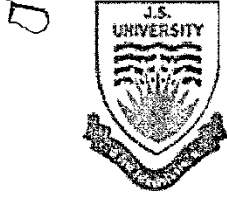
दिनांक 11/07/2015 को दो वर्षों के लिये नियमानुसार इतिहास विषय की संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल (Board of Studies) का गठन किया जाता है—

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| 3. (1)संयोजक/विभागाध्यक्ष | डा० त्रिभुवन सिंह यादव |
| 4. (2)दो बाह्य विशेषज्ञ | (1) डा० हेमा पाठक – डॉ०बी०आर० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा।
(2) डा० अमित मुखर्जी – सेंट जोन्स कॉलेज, आगरा। |

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(सहा. कुलसचिव – शैक्षणिक)

प्रतिलिपि सूचनार्थ एवं आवश्यक कार्य हेतु—

- (1) माननीय कुलपति जी के संज्ञानार्थ निजी सचिव को।
- (2) कुल सचिव जी को।
- (3) वित्त अधिकारी को।
- (4) सम्बन्धित विभागाध्यक्ष को।



J S University

Shikohabad, Firozabad (U.P.)

दिनांक- 10/03/2015

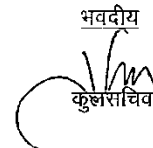
सेवा में,

कुलसचिव/कुलपति,
जे0एस0 विश्वविद्यालय, शिकोहाबाद
फिरोजाबाद

कुलसचिव जी इतिहास विभाग के अध्ययन मण्डल के संयोजक डा0 त्रिभुवन सिंह यादव ने सम्मुख संलग्न पत्र के अनुसार चार नाम प्रस्तावित किये हैं। उक्त में से कोई दो नाम माननीय कुलपति जी से चिन्हित करना चाहें।


-डॉ० लिपिक

माननीय कुलपति जी दो नाम चिन्हित करने की कृपा करें।

भवदीय

कुलसचिव



J S University

Shikohabad, Firozabad (U.P.)

दिनांक- 10/07/2015

सेवा में,
कुलसचिव/कुलपति,
जे०एस० विश्वविद्यालय, शिकोहाबाद
फिरोजाबाद

विषय- संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल (Board of Studies) का गठन।

महोदय,

जे०एस० विश्वविद्यालय की प्रथम परिनियमावली की धारा 21(f) और 27 के क्रम में इतिहास विषय के संकाय परिषद/अध्ययन मण्डल (Board of Studies) का गठन आगामी दो वर्षों के लिये इस रूप में प्रस्तावित है-

1. संयोजक/विभागाध्यक्ष
2. दो बाह्य विशेषज्ञ

डा० त्रिभुवन सिंह यादव

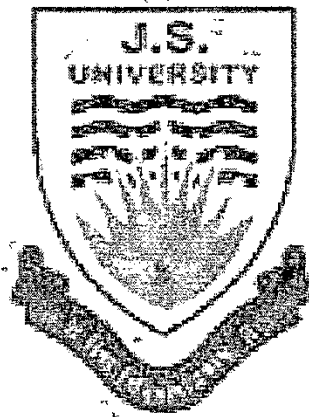
1. डा० हेमा पाठक - डॉ०बी०आर० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा।
2. डॉ० ए०के०सिंह - डॉ०बी०आर० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा।
3. पूनम - डॉ०बी०आर० अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय, आगरा।
4. डा० अमित मुखर्जी - सेंट जोन्स कॉलेज, आगरा।

कृपया अनुमोदन करने का कष्ट करें।

धन्यवाद।

भवदीय

विभागाध्यक्ष
विभाग - इतिहास



MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.)

(TWO YEAR DEGREE COURSE)

SUBJECT

HISTORY

J.S. UNIVERSITY, SHIKOHABAD

HISTORY

Note:- The students shall offer four papers in previous and four in the final examination out of eight papers, the candidates will have to offer compulsory paper I entitled **Historiography** concept and method in M.A (Previous) and compulsory paper II **Twentieth Century World** in M.A (final). The candidates will select two papers in M.A (Previous) and two papers in M.A (Final) examination from the specialization courses either from Group A – Ancient Indian History or Group B – Medieval Indian History or Group C – modern Indian History. The candidates will have to offer one paper in M.A (Previous) and one paper in M.A (final) examination from the list of the optional papers. There shall be a viva-voce examination both in M.A (pre) and M.A (final) of 100 marks each at the end of the examinations. Each paper shall be of 100 marks in M.A (prev) and M.A (final) examination. The viva voce shall carry 100 marks in M.A (prev) and M.A 100 marks in M.A (Final). A candidate can offer Dissertation in the M.A (Final Year only) on the basis of securing at least 55% or above marks in M.A (Prev.) Examination in lieu of any optional Paper.

COMPULSORY

Paper I

Historiography, Concept and method (For M.A. Prev. Only)

- Unit I -** Meaning scope of History and relations with other disciplines (a) Causation, objectivity; Subjectivity and historicity; (b) Archaeology; Geography; Anthropology; linguistics; Sociology; Economics; Philosophy; and Literature.
- Unit II -** Traditions of Historical writing: (a) Greco-roman traditions: Chinese tradition Ancient Indian tradition : Medieval Historiography- Western Arabic; Persian and Indian (b) Modern –Positivist Whig Historicism, Marxist and Annales.
- Unit III -** Approaches to history : (a) Theological; Orientalist; Imperialist; Marxist. (b) Subaltern and post-Modernist.
- Unit IV -** Major Theories of History : Hegel , Marx , Spangler and Toynbee.
- Unit V -** Themes in Indian history ;(a) Economic- working class and peasant (b) Gender, Environment; Science and Technology.

COMPULSORY

Paper II

Twentieth Century World (for M.A final only)

- Unit I –** World order upto 1919: (a) Growth of Capitalism and imperialism, Liberalism and Socialism Nationalism.(b) Origins of the first world war its nature peace settlement and its long term consequences. (c) Russian Revolution of 1917- causes, Significance and consequences.
- Unit II –** World between the two wars : (a) Working of the league Nations and Collective Security. (b) Crisis in Capitalism; Great Depression; Liberal ideal and Social movement. (c) Nazism and Fascism : Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Unit III –** Second World war and the New Political Order : : (a) Origins, Nature result of the war. (b) Nationalist Movements and Decolonization. (c) Communist Revolution in China and its impact on world politics.
- Unit IV –** Cold War and its effects : (a) Ideological and Political basis of Cold War; pacts and treaties tensions and rivalries. (b) Non-Aligned Movement and the Third world. (c) UNO and the Concept of world peace. And regional tensions- Palestine, Kashmir. Cuba, Korea, Vietnam.
- Unit V –** Disintegration of Socialist Block and end of cold War : (a) Genesis and Process of Disintegration-its Impact on society and politics. (b) Changes in the political order : from bipolar to unipolar world System. (c) Socialism in decline globalization and its economic and political impact.

SPECIALISATION COURSES

Approved the Existing Syllabus in :

Group A : Ancient Indian History.

Group B : Medieval Indian History.

Group C : Modern Indian History.

Group A : Ancient Indian History.

GROUP 'A'
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Paper III

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

- Unit I -** (a) Origin of the mazarukas. (b) Sources for the History of Chandragupta Maury-Early Career, Conquests, Extension of the Empire. (d) Administration. (e) Estimate of Chandragupta maraca.
- Unit II -** (a) Bindusara. (b) Sources for the History of Ashoka. (c) The accession to the throne Early Career, Kalinga, War, Conversion to Buddhism, Extent of the Empire. (d) Ashok Dhamma (e) Administrative innovations. (f) Foreign Policy the Imperial Mauryas.
- Unit III -** (a) the Causes of the downfall of the Mauryan Empire and the advent of the Sung. (c) the Kava dynasty (d) The Satvahanas with special reference (e) King Kharavela of Kaluga his region and achievements.
- Unit IV -** (a) The Indo –Greeks-Early History. (b) Indo-Greeks Rural with special reference to Demetrious and Menandor. (c) Impact of Indo-Greek rule (d) The Satvahanas and Palava (e) The Sakes Satrap –House – Northern Kshatrapas if Taxable of Mathura, Western Kshatrapas of Nasik and Ujjaini-Rudradaman.
- Unit V -** (a) Orion and early History of Keshena's. (b) Kenosha I-Controversy regarding his date (c) Wars, conquests and extent of empire. (d) Kenosha's religion; Kanishka as patron of art and Learning (e) Successors of kanishka and the later cushiness. (f) Political condition of Northern India after the downfall of Keshena Power.

Paper IV

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

- Unit I -** (a) Sources for the History of the guptas (b) Political condition of Northern India on the eve of the ascendancy of the guptas (c) Origin of the guptas-various Theories regarding their caste (d) Rise of the gupta dyanasty Chandra Gupta
- Unit II -** (a) The kacha problem place of Kacha in gupta History (b) Samudra Gupta Allahabad pillar inscription, wars and conquests, Policy followed towards different regions, Extent of empire Personal accomplishments, Estimimate (c) Identification f king chandra of

mehrauli Iron pillar Inscription (d) Ramagupta-Historicity and place in Gupta history.

Unit III - (a) Chandragupta II- Vikramaditya- Achievements. (b) Kumargupta Mahendraditya (c) Skandagupta (d) the Gupta – Administration.

Unit IV - (a) The Vakatakas and their relations with the Gupta (b) the causes of the downfall of the guptas. (c) Political condition of Northern India after the downfall of the Gupta Empire (d) Maukharis and the Later Gupta-Struggle between them. (e) the Huns.

Unit V- (a) Sources for the History of Harshvardhana (b) The military campaigns of Harsha and their chronology (c) the extent of Harsha's empire (d) harsha's administration (e) harsha's Religion and Religious Assemblies.

Paper V

Political History of India(650 A.D. to 1200 A.D.)

Unit I - (a) Political condition of northern India after the death of harsha (b) history of the kingdom of kanauj from the death of nharsha to the advent of gurjara pratiharas (c) Yashovarman of kanauj Vkpatiaj's Gaudavho Achievements and estimate of Yashovarman. (d) the Kakota dynasty of kashmir Historical value of kalhana's rajatarangani, Lalitaditya Muktapida his achievements and estimate (e) The Ayudhas and the Tripartite Struggle between the Rashta Akutas the plas and the Guajarati pratiharas for supremacy over Nor them India.

Unit II - (a) The Origin of the Rajputs various theories (b) the Gurjara Pratiharas of kanauj With special reference to mihira bhoja and mahendrapal I (c) Importance of the pratihara empire. (d) The Arab Conquest of said and its results (e) the palas of Bengal With special reference to Dharampals and Devepala.

Unit III - (a) The Gahadvalas of kanauj with special reference to Govind chadra and Jayachandra (b) Relations of Jayachandra with Prithviraj III. (c) The Chahamanas of Shakambhari with special reference to Aruoraja, Vigharaj IV. and Prithviraj III. (d) Chand Bardai's 'Prithviraj Raso'. Achievements of Prithviraj III. Causes of his defeat, His toricity of Sanyogita episode.

Unit IV- (a) Chandellas of Jejak Bhukti with Special reference to Dhanga and Vidyadhara. (b) Chalukyas of Gujrat with special reference to Jai Singh Siddharaja and Kumarpala. (c) Chaulukya-Chahamana struggle facilitating the cause of foreign invaders. (d) Paramaras of Dhara with special reference to Vakapatiraja Munja and Bhoja.

Unit V - (a) Kalachuris of Triputi with special reference to Lakshmikaran. (b) Senas of Bengal with special reference to Lakshmanasena. (c) Causes of the Defeat of the Rajputs in the early Medieval India. (d) Mahmud Ghaznavi; Al-Berunis Kitab-ulHind, Bejolia Inscription.

Paper VI

History of Indian Culture (From the earliest timesto 1200 A.D.)

Unit I - (a) Characteristic features of Indian Culture with special reference to "Unity in Diversity". (b) Indus Valley Civilization-social life, religious beliefs, Arts & Crafts. (c) RigVedic civilization-Social, religious and economic life. (d) Later—Vedic Civilization-Social, religious and economic life.

Unit II - (a) Buddhism, (b) Jainism, (c) Development of Art under Ashoka. (d) Kushan Sculpture-Gandhara and Mathura School.

Unit III - (a) Gupta Architecture, Sculpture and Painting. (b) Vaishnavism. (c) Shaivism. (d) Literature and Education from 350 A.D. to 650 A.D. (e) Art During the Rajput Age.

Unit IV - (a) Social Structure in Ancient India. (b) Varnas and the growth of caste system. (c) Ashram System. (d) Sanskars. (e) Marriage-modes, inter-caste marriage, widow-remarriage, sati system. (f) Position of Women.

Unit V- (a) Urbanisation--Its Apex and decay, (b) Coinage, Trade and commerce (Internal & External). (d) Land Tax and Other Fiscal Claims. (e) Peasant Society.

Group 'B'
MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY
Paper III

Political History of India (from 1206 A.D. to 1526A.D.)

- Unit I -** Sources of Informations and General Problems :
- (a) Sources of Information : A general survey in Historiography and historical work with particular reference to the works of Minhaj, Amir Khusrau, Zia Barani, Shams-i-siraj, Afif, Yahya-bin Ahmad and Ibn-i-Battuta. (b) General. Problems : (i). Rapid dynastic changes. (ii) The problem of succession. (iii) Nature of State. (iv) Relations with the Khalifa. -
- Unit II -** The Foundation of the sultanate and the Early Turkish Sultans of Delhi :
- (a) Qutbuddin Aibak (1206-1210). (b) Iltutmish (1210-1236)—Early carrier, elimination of Rivals, conquests, the ruling class, the slave officers and the Free Nobility, the Iqta system, the royal districts (Khalisa) and the Shamashi Iqtadars, foreign immigration, the city of Delhi, the Mongols—Iltutmish and Changuz Khan. (c) The Anarchy of the Turkish Slave Oligarchy, (1236-66) The successors of Iltutmish; Barani's theory the "Fort" slave's Principal factions, Sultan Razia, Nasiruddin Mahmud, the rise of Balban. (d) Balban-Balban's character and policies as .. depicted by Barani, his internal measures, elimination of Shamsi slaves officers, suppression of the Mewatis and agrarian rebels, external policy, the Mongols.
- Unit III -** The Khaljis :
- (a) The Khalji Revolution and its results. (b) Jalaluddin Firoz Khalji-Contradiction between his policy and interests of his supporters, military operations, murder. (c) Alauddin Khalji—The Khalji Imperialism: Conquests—Changes in the composition of the nobility financial measures; agrarian measures-land revenue and its realization, impact of the measures on agrarian society, Price control and the regulation of commerce : Its objectives, the Mongol invasions. (d) Qutbuddin Mubarak Khalji and the overthrow of the Khaljis.

Unit IV - The Tughlaqs :

(a) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq : Administration and Fiscal measures; death.
(b) Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq—The Personality of the Sultan, his policy of centralization, his political and religious ideas and policies, the empire at its apex, its problems; the taxation policy, the Doab uprising and famine, agricultural reconstructions and the Doab, the token currency, transfer of capital, the military ventures, the new elements in the nobility : tension between the bureaucracy and the military commanders, the rebellion of the nobility, its uses, Sultan's Punitive measures. (c) Firoz Tughlaq and his successors--accession, fall of Kha :- i-Jahan Maqbul, abandonment of Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq's policies, supremacy of the nobility, military expeditions, administration and revenue, slave establishments, public welfare measures, successors and fall of the Tughlaq. Dynasty.

Unit V - The Twilight of the Sultans : . (a) Invasion of Timur, the Sayyids, The Lodis, Bahlol and Sikandar, the Afghan Theory of Kingship, Ibrahim and overthrow of the First Afghan Empire. (b) General survey of the Administrative system with particular reference to Kingship, Wisarat and land revenue.

Paper IV

Political History of India (1526 A.D. to 1605 A.D.)

Unit I - Sources Study of the works of Babur, Gulbadan Begum, 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) Factors responsible for his success in India. (d) His character and personality. (e) Conspiracy of Mir Khalija and Humayun's, Accession.

Unit III - (a) Problems of Humayun-Legacy of Babur. Attitude of the nobility, the Role of his brothers and cousins, personal drawbacks. (b) Humayun's relations with Bahadur Shah and Shershah. (c) Shershah--Civil, Military and Revenue Administration. (d) Collaps of Sur Regime-Disaffection of the nobility, Rebellions of Ibrahim Sur, Karrani's and Sikandar Sur. (e) Hemu's Role in Battles of Tughlaqabad and Panipat.

Unit IV- (a) Bairam Khan's Regency (1556-60). (b) Akbar's Conquests of North and Deccan. (c) Akbar's relations with the Rajputs. (d) Akbar's Religious Policy. (e) North-West-Frontier Policy quest for National Frontiers.

Unit V - (a) Central Government under Akbar. (b) Provincial Administration of Akbar. (c) Mansabdari system. (d) Land Revenue Administration of Akbar. (e) Akbar and Indian Nationalism.

Paper V

Political History of India (from 1605 A.D. to 1707 A.D.)

Unit I - (a) Sources—Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri. (b) Abdul Hamid Lahauri. (c) Khafi Khan. (d) Bhim Sen Burhanpuri. (e) European Travellers—Bermier and Tavernier.

Unit II - (a) The Twelve Edicts of Jahangir. (b) Khusrau's Rebellion. (c) Jahangir's marriage with Nur Jahan—The Nur Jahan Junta and its policies in two phases--1611-22 and 1622-27. (d) Rajput Policy—The Brilliant Exploits of Khurram. (e) Deccan Policy—Conflict with Malik Ambar. (f) Jahangir's relations with Persia. (g) Rebellion of Khurram—Causes and results. (h) The disgrace of Mahab Khan- at the Hands of Nurjahan and his subsequent revolt. (i) Estimate of Jahangir--as a man and ruler.

Unit III - (a) Revolts of Khan-i-Jahan Lodi and Juhar Singh Bundela. (b) Second Phase (1653-59). (c) Shah Jahan and the North-West. (d) Shahjahan's Central Asian Policy. (e) War of Succession—causes and effects.

Unit IV - (a) Aurangzeb's Rajput Policy—Special refernece to Marwar and the heroic struggle of Durga Das. The revolt of Prince Akbar—Causes, Mewar's Disruption of its alliance with the Mughals causes. (b) Aurangzeb's Decca Policy—Dealings with Bijapur and Golconda. The rise of the Marathas relations with Shivaji--Reasons for failure. of his Deccan Policy. (c) Aurangzeb's Religious Policy—The reaction of the people and subsequents revolts of the Jats, Satnamis, Rajputs and Sikhs. (d) Decline of the Mughal Empire.

- Unit V -** (a) The rise of the Maratha Power under Shivaji. His relations with the Shia Deccani Kingdoms. His relations with the Mughals. (b) The Administrative System of Shivaji. (c) Maratha State under Shambhaji (1680-89) (d) The Maratha resistance under Rajaram and Tarabai.

Paper VI

History of Indian Culture (from 1200 A.D. to 1700A.D.)

- Unit I -** (a) Sources (i) Persian Sources. (ii) Non-Persian Sources (with special reference to Hindi Literature). (b) Amir Khusrau and his contribution to Medieval Indian Culture, (c) Impact of Islam on Indian Culture.
- Unit II -** (a) The Social Hierarchy—The Upper classes, The Ulema, The Slaves, the middle classes, The common people. (b) Position of Women in Society—Social attitude towards women, Role in social and political life, Cosmetics, Toiletries, Jewellery and ornaments. (c) Education in Medieval India. (d) Organisation --and structure of Society.
- Unit III -** (a) Agriculture and Peasantry. (b) Land System and Land Revenue. (c) Main Industries and Industrial Centres. (d) Royal workshops and Handicrafts. (e) Internal and External Trade and Commerce. (f) Money and Banking-Hundi System.
- Unit IV -** (a) The Bhakti Movement—Meaning, Significance, Growth and Impact. (b) Mystic and Radical Saints—Ramanand and Kabir. (c) Conservative Vaishnavit Schools—The Rama and Krishna Cults, Tulsidas and Chaitanya. (d) The Religion of the Sikh Gurus—Life and Teachings of Guru Nanak and Guru Arjun, Guru Govind Singh and the Evolution of Khalsa.
- Unit V -** (a) Main features and development of Architecture under the Sultans of Delhi with special reference to the important buildings. (b) Mughal Architecture-Main features, Development of Architecture under Akbar and Shah Jahan. (c) Mughal School of Painting.. (d) Rajput School of Painting--Main features. (e) Music and Gardening.

Group 'C'
Modern Indian History
Paper IV

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

- Unit I -** (a) Political Condition of India in 1805. (b) Sir Geogre Barlow- Continuation of the Policy of Non- Intervention, End of the third- Maratha-War and its criticism. (c) Mutiny of Sindh, Afghanistan and Persia.
- Unit II -** (a) Indo- Nepal relations during the time of Marquess of Hasings. (b) Pindaris –Their Origin, Activities and Suppression. (c) The Fourth Maratha War (1817-1818) End of the Peshwa. (d) Charter Act of 1813.
- Unit III -** (a) Anglo-Burmese-relation. (b) Reforms of William Bentinck. (c) Charter Act pf 1833. (d) Anglo-sikh Relations (1805-1839).
- Unit IV-** (a) The First Anglo-Afghanistan War- Establishment of British Supremacy in Afghanistan. (b) Relation of the Afghans and its Consequences. (c) Relations with Sindh and its annexations. (d) British-Policy of Hardinge towards the Punjab and the 1st Sikh-war.
- Unit V-** (a) Pólicy of Dalhausie towards Punjab. (b) The Second Anglo Sikh war and annexation of hte Punjab. (c) The Second Anglo- Burmese-war. (d) Doctrine of Lapse, annexations and their critical study. (e) Reforms of Lord Dalhausie. (f) Charter of 1853. (g) Causes and the Nature of hte Revolt of 1857.

Paper V

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

- Unit I -** (a) Causes of the failure of the Revolt of 1857 and its consequences. (b) Act of 1858- Transfer of power from the East India Company to the crown. Declaration pf 1858 and its importance. (c) Lord Canning –Domestic Policy and his reforms. (d) Lord Eigin I-His North-West Frontier Policy. (e) Lord Lawrence – Policy of Masterly Inactivity.
- Unit II -** (a) Lord Mayo- Internal reforms, his relations with Afghanistan. (b) Lord North-Brook –Internal reforms, his North West Frontier Policy, Comparison and Contrast with the policy of Lawrence. (c) Lord Lytton-Reactionary policies, the second, Anglo-Afghan War. (d) Lord Ripon –Internal reforms, Local self Government. (e) Lord Dufferin-The Third Burmese War.

- Unit III -** (a) Lord Lansdowne-North-West Frontier Policy. (b) Lord Eigin II-North West-Frontier Policy and War on the Frontier. (c) Lord Curzon- Administrative reforms, Policy towards Tibet, Domestic Policy.
- Unit IV-** (a) The Indian National Congress, causes for its birth its policy upto 1905. (b) The Muslim League, Factors responsible for the rise of Muslim Communalism, Birth of the Muslim League, Role of the British in its birth. (c) Extremism, Faectors leading to the rise of extremism in India, contribution, The Civil Disobedience Movement and the Quit India Movement, Revolutionary Movement in India (1920-1947).
- Unit V-** Cripps Mission, Wavel Plan, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mount Batten-Plan, Factors responsible for the parition of India.

Paper VI

History of Indian Culture (1700 A.D.-1947 A.D.)

- Unit I -** (a) The Indian Society in the 18th Century. (b) The Indian Social Complex in the 19th Century. (c) The Emergence of Bourgioes Class. Rise of New Cast and Classes. (d) Position of Women in Society. (e) Women's Movement in the 19th and 20th Century. I was
- Unit II -** (a) The Economic policy of the British in India. (b) The Rise of new working classes. (c) Agriculture and Allied Trades. (d) Industries and Handicrafts. (e) Trade and Commerce. (f) Present Movement.
- Unit III -** (a). Brahma Samaj-The Role of Raja Ram Mohan Roy. (b) The Radha Swami Faith and Huzur Maharaj. (c) The Arya Samaji—Contribution of Daya Nand Saraswati. (d) Ram Krishna Mission and Vivekanand. (e) Prarthana Samaj. (f) Wahabi Movement. (g) Theosophical Society. (h) Aligarh Movement --- A.M.O. College.
- Unit IV-** (a) Main Features of Painting, Themes, Styles and technique, Western impact. (b) Main features of Architecture, Regional Variations, Religious and Secular Trends, Western Impact. (c) New trends in sculpture on account of Western impact. (d) Dance, Drama and Music.
- Unit V-** (a) Development of education (b) Role of press in the promotion of Indian culture. (c) Development of Hindi and Urdu Literature —Prem Chandra, Ghazi and Iqbal, (d) Modern and Rabindra Nath Tagore.

OPTIONAL PAPERS

Paper VII

History of the Indian freedom Movement (1857-1947)

- Unit I -** The Revolt of 1857-Causes, Nature, Results, Impact.
- Unit II -** Social Religious, and economic background of Indian Nationalism.
- Unit III -** Foundation of the Indian national Congress, Early Policies of the Congress. Swedish Movement, Moderates and Extremists, rise and growth of the Revolutionary Movement in India.
- Unit IV -** Peasant Movement, Labor Movement, Women's Movement, Tribal Movement, Birwa, Monad.
- Unit V -** Home rule Movement, Non-Co-operation movement, Sara Party, Civil Disobedience Movement, Quit India, I.N.A Muslim League and the Movement for Pakistan, Transfer of Power

Paper VIII

History of America (from 1776 to 1945 A.D.)

- Unit I -** Colonial Expansion:
(a) Freedom Struggle- 1776-1782 – Causes and effect (b) Need of the Constitution and process of the approval of the constitution of 1791 (c) Economic Policy of Hamilton, (d) Emergence of Political parties. (e) Internal reforms during George Washington.
- Unit II -** Rise of Nationalism and Democracy:
(a) Anglo- American War of 1812 (b) Expansion of Nationalism. (c) Monroe Doctrine. (d) Administration of John Quincy Adams. (e) President Jackson and his policy. (f) Economic Crisis of 1837
- Unit III -** An era of Civil War and Reorganization (1840-1900)
(a) Civil war and its Evolution (1861 and 1865) (b) Emergence of Populist Movement (c) Foreign Policy of America (1865 to 1900)
- Unit IV -** America between the two world wars:
(a) Administration of Theodore Roosevelt- new Nationalism. (b) new Role of America in International sphere. (c) relations of America with prominent European Nations (d) First world war and America (e) Disarmament and America. (f) Administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (g) Second World War and America.

Unit V- Social economic and cultural aspects:

- (a) Social, Economical and cultural condition of America from 1776-1850 (b) Industrial advancement from 1800 to 1990 A.D. (c) Industrial advancement from 1900 to 1945 A.D. (d) Agriculture and labor During 1776-1945 (c) Social and cultural conditions of America during 1850 to 1945 A.D.

Paper IX

History of Asia from 1850 A.D. to 1945 A.D.

(China, Japan, Ottoman Empire, Iran and Arc, Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia)

Unit I - China:

- (a) Taping rebellion-causes, results and significance. (b) Opium wars. (c) Boxer movement (d) Revolution of 1911. (e) Achievements of sun Yat sen (f) Chiang Kai Sheik and his achievements.

Unit II - Japan :

- (a) Meiji Restoration. (b) Modernization of Japan. (c) Sino-Japancee War, 1894-95, its causes and results. (d) Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05, Causes and Consequences. (e) Two World Wars and Japan.

Unit III- Ottoman Empire:

- (a) Autocratic Rule of Sultan Abdul Humid II. (b) Young Turk Movement and its impact. (c) First World war and Turkey. (d) Mustafa Kamala Pasha and Reconstruction of Turkey (e) Foreign Policy of Turkey between two world wars.

Unit IV- Iran:

- (a) Awakening in Iran. (b) First World war and Iran. (c) Reforms of Raza Shah Pelvic. (d) Foreign Policy of Iran, 1939-1950

Unit V- Arab Iraq, Syria and Saudi Arabia:

- (a) Arab Nationalism. (b) French Mandate in Syria. (c) British Mandate in Iraq. (d) British mandate in palesine, problem of Palestine . (e) Internal Development in Saudi Arabia.

Paper X

History of Russia From 1855 to 1953 A.D.

- Unit I -** (a) The Congress and peace Treaty of Paris 1856 (b) Russia Under Alexander II (c) The rise of Nihilism- Causes and effects. (d) Russo-Turkish war and the congress of Berlin, 1878 (e) Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central Asia. (f) Russo-Japanese war and Treaty of Portsmouth's.
- Unit II -** (a) Social Political and Economic condition of Russia from 1905 to 1917 (b) Bolshevik Revolution of 1917- Causes and effects.
- Unit III -** (a) Home and foreign policy of Lenin upto 1924 (b) Civil war in Russia and new Economic policy of Lenin (c) the Constitution of U.S.S.R. (d) Russo-French pact of 1935 (e) the Russian Communist Party- Propagation and Expansion of Communism in different countries.
- Unit IV -** (a) Emergence and Rise of Stalin. (b) Foreign Policy of Stalin. (c) Role of Russia in the Second World War (d) Russo-Finish war (e) Russia and the United Nations Charter.
- Unit V -** (a) Foreign Policy of the U.S.S.R after Second World War (b) Social condition of Russia During 1855 to 1953 A.D. (c) Educational and Scientific Achievements during 1900 to 1953 A.D. (e) Contribution of Russia Towards world peace upto 1952.

Paper XI

History of Great Britain (1815 A.D. 1848 A.D.)

- Unit I -** (a) Social and Economic Unrest. (b) Reasons of Unrest. (c) A approach of the Government- Repression. (d) Reforms- Achievements of Wellington Government (e) Foreign Policy of Castlereagh and Canning. (f) Reform Acts. Provisions of 1832 and consequences Acts of 1833-Slavery Emancipation a Bank Charter, Factory Act, India Charter Act. Registration Act of 1834 Mines Act 1842
- Unit II -** (a) Foreign Policy of Palmerston (b) Queen Victoria- A Genuinely Constitutional Monarch (c) Robert Peel's Crimean War (f) Second term of Russell's Cabinet, 1865-68 (g) Reform Act of 1832.
- Unit III -** (a) Foreign Policy of Palmerstone. (b) Gladstone's Irish Policy (c) Gladstone's Domestic Reforms, (d) Disraeli's Second Term, 1874-80 (e) England and the Crimean war (f) Second term of Russell's Cabinet, 1865-8 (g) Reform Act of 1832.

Unit IV - Towards world war:

- (a) Lord Salisbury's Achievements. (b) Reforms of Asquith's Ministry
- (c) Great Britain and Eastern Problem. (d) Great Britain and the first World war. (e) Great Britain and Africa (f) Evolution and Social development: of British commonwealth

Unit V- Economic and Social Development:

- (a) Scientific Development in Great Britain during 19th Century. (b) Economic Progress From 1815 to 1914 (c) Trade Union in the 19th century. (d) Condition of Labor Class. (e) Social Upheaval during the 19th Century (f) Education Progress in 19th Century.

Paper XII

History of Europe from 1815 to 1914 A.D.

Unit I - Europe from 1815-1848:

- (a) Post- Napoleon Europe and Vienna Settlement. (b) Concert of Europe. (d) Louis Philippe, The revolution of 1848 and its echo in Europe (e) Metternich.

Unit II - Europe between 1848-1870:

- (a) Louis Napoleon and second French Republic (1848-52) (b) The Second Napoleonic Empire- Domestic and Foreign Policies of Napoleon III (1852-70) (c) Unification of Italy Particularly the contributions of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Cavour (d) Unification of Germany with Special reference to the Contribution of Bismarck.

Unit III - Central and Western Europe from 1871-1914:

- (a) Russia under Czars. (b) The Kingdom of Italy : Internal and External Affairs. (c) Domestic and Foreign Policies of Bismarck (1871-1890) (d) Foreign Policy of William II (1890-1814) (e) The third French Republic internal problems and foreign Affairs.

Unit IV - The Eastern Questions:

- (a) The Greek war of independence and Mohammad ail episode. (b) The Crimean War (c) Ferment in the Bland in 1875-76 and its immediate consequences. (d) the Congress of Berlin. 1878 its results and Importance. (e) The Young Turk Revolution 1908.

Unit V - The First World War:

(a) Diplomatic background the Systems of Alliances. (b) Growth of Militant Nationalisms of Europe (c) The Balkan league and the Balkan wars (1912-13) (d) The Economic imperialism and Consequences.

Paper XIII

History of Architecture of India.

Unit I - Architecture of ancient India : (a) Harappa architecture : Town planning, Private Loans, public buildings including dockyards and granaries Domestic architecture (b) Architecture in Vedic literature. (c) Early Historical architectural Forms and techniques stupas, charity's, temples rock cut and structural (d) Gupta architectural. (e) Post gupta Architecture : Regional styles.

Unit II - Medieval Architecture Tombs mosques public works forts: temples domestic architecture.

Unit III - Regional Architectural Styles Vijay agar, Japer Malta Rasputin, Gujrat, Deccan south India

Unit IV - Colonial Architecture (a) Eighteenth century : (i) the new towns Luck now pane Murshidabad Hyderabad, Jaipur Madras Calcutta Bombay (ii) Colonial forts (Portuguese Danish French British) (b) Nincteebtg catbird (i) P.W.D. Architecture (ii) Indo-Sarcastic Style.

Unit V- Twinjet Century (a) New Delhi, Jamshedpur, Bhopal Patna and Agra (b) Post -1947-Indian Architects (c) Public Architecture. Private housing.

Paper XIV

Science and Technology in colonial India

Unit I - Science and empire : theoretical Perspectives (a) Conceptual aspects of western science (b) Debates regarding the nature and growth of western science, technology and medicine (STM) (c) The role and place of STM in the colonial process.

Unit-II Science and colonial explorations : (a) State of science and technology on the eve of British conquest (b) East India Company and scientific explorations (c) Early European Scientists Surveyors, botanists doctors under the company 's

- Unit III -** Growth of techno Scientific institutions (a) Scientific and technical education , establishment of engineering and medical college and institutes. Teaching of science in universities. (b) Establishment of scientific institutions survey of India Geological Survey of India and agricultural experimental farms.
- Unit IV -** 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-a-vis colonial science Mahindra Lal Starker P.C. Ray. J.C. Bose
- Unit V -** Science and development discourse : (a) STEM for development- Ideas of British government, Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian national list (b) Professionalization of Science and their new personal. (c) Royal commission and their reports. (d) Planning for development National planning Committee; Bombay plan: National Planning Advisory Board and central advisory Board of education (e) Transition from dependent to independent science.

Paper XV

Women in India History

- Unit I -** Sources: (a) Archival- Government files Official reports, Census Private Papers. Etc (b) Non-archival sacred and Non-sacred texts, epigraphs diaries, memmoirs, autobiographies Fiction songgs folk lire photographs paintings. Oral history
- Unit II -** Religion Reform movement and Women (a) Brahman cal and non-Brahman cal Jainism and Buddhism. (b) Islam, Schism and Christianity (c) bhakti movements (d) Brahma same aria samaj Aligarh Movement Theosophical Movements Satyr shodhak samaj sri narayan movement and self-respect movement
- Unit III -** Customary Legal Status and women at work (a) Ancient Medieval India Colonial India and post Independence. (b) Household (c) Agriculture, Industry-formal and informal sectors. (d) Education and other professions.
- Unit IV -** Women's organizations and political participant- tons (a) Colonial-local provincial national. (b) Post-Independence. (c) Gandhi an Satyagraha (d) Feminist Movement.

Unit V- Women and Culture Women's representation and participation in (a) Literature (b) Art and sculpture (c) Music, (d) Dance (e) Films (f) Theatre. (g) Religious Scriptures, (h) Historical writing (i) Media.

Paper XVI

Historical Application in Tourism

Unit I - Characteristics of Tourism, History as a tourism product.

Unit II - Monuments-Major and minor (a) Historical Sites (b) Historical events

Unit III - Fold, Cultures and arts

Unit IV - Festivals and religions, Handicrafts, textiles etc.

Unit V- Guiding Skills.