

SYLLABUS

For

BA (Hons) in History FYUP PROGRAMME

(Programme Structure & Syllabus)

(As per Uttar Pradesh NEP-2020 U.G. Course Structure aligned with FYUGP of UGC)

w.e.f. Academic Session 2025-26



Glocal School of Arts and Social Science

GLOCAL UNIVERSITY

Delhi-Yamunotri Marg (State Highway 57), Mirzapur Pole,
Dist - Saharanpur, U.P. - 247121, India

Programme Structure and Evaluation Scheme
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History
FYUP Programme

Uttar Pradesh NEP-2020 U.G. Course Structure aligned with FYUGP of UGC								
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History, Semester-VII								
(FYUP Program)								
Course Code	Course Title	Teaching Load			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		Total
		L	T	P		Internal	End Sem.	
A050701T	Principles of History	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050702T	Contemporary World (Part-I: From Mid-19th Century to 1945)	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050703T	Indian Nationalism (up to1916).	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050704T	Early Settlements, State and Governance in Ancient India	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
Optional (History) -Choose any one								
A050705T	Political History and State Formation in Medieval India (12th to Mid-16th CE)	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050706T	Modern Indian Political thought & Prominent Thinkers							
Total Credit					20	125	375	500

Uttar Pradesh NEP-2020 U.G. Course Structure aligned with FYUGP of UGC								
Bachelor of Arts (Hons) in History, Semester-VIII								
(FYUP Program)								
Course Code	Course Title	Teaching Load			Credits	Evaluation Scheme		Total
		L	T	P		Internal	End Sem.	
A050801T	Ecology and Environment in History	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050802T	Contemporary World (Part-II : 1945-2003)	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050803T	Indian National Movement (1916-1947)	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050804T	Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
Optional (History) -Choose any one								
A050805T	Political History of Medieval India: Mid- 16th to 18th CE	4	0	0	4	25	75	100
A050806T	India Since Independence							
Total Credit for					20	125	375	500

DETAILED SYLLABUS
SEMESTER-VII
Principles of History

Course Code: A050701T
Course Credit: 4hrs
Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

This paper seeks to provide the students a fairly good understanding about the historical roots of History and its philosophies. It also covers various types of history like social, political, economic, urban psychology. A historical fact is something that has been established by historical research. Thus knowledge of history obtained by other means, such as personal memory, is not historical knowledge. Historical knowledge is only obtained by a process of investigation.

Course Description:

The knowledge of the mind is historical; it is only the past that explains the present. In this sense all philosophy, all inquiry into the mind, and into human institutions, is a part of history. Not everything in the past is history, because not everything in the past is of interest to the historian. This course tells about the various aspects of history. Where different notion like objectivity, Public, Oral history provided new horizons.

Course Contents:

Unit I What is History: Meaning, Scope, Definition and Subject matter

- The Role of Individual and society in Historical Development.
- Sources of History – Literary sources
- Archaeological Sources
- Secular Sources

Unit II Varieties of History: Social, Political, Economic, Agrarian, Urban Psychological & Art; Autonomy of History.

- **Concepts in History:** Public History, Community History, Oral History, Myths,
- Legends and Folklores.
- **Periodization in History and Notion of Time:** Platitudes. Cliche, Historical
- Semantics.

Unit III Philosophy of History

- Objectivity, Determinism, Relativism,
- Historicism, Causation, Generalization,
- Historical Inevitability,
- Contingency in History.

Unit IV Interrelation between History and cognate fields;

- Interrelation between History and Auxiliary Sciences – Philology and Linguistics;
- Palaeography and Diplomatic;
- Epigraphy. Numismatics, Sigillography and Sphragistics; Art and Scientific
- Characteristic of Historical Study.

Text Books:

- Ferdinand Braudel, on History, Translated by Sarah Mathew, 1980, University of Chicago Press Chicago.
- Robert N. Burns & Hugh Raymen-Pickeed, (edited), Philosophies of History, 2000, Oxford.
- E.H. Carr, What is History, 2001, Palgrave, Basingstoke.

Reference Books:

- Arthur Marwick, The Nature of History, 1989, Macmillan, London. Tr. By Lal Bahadur Verma in Hindi.
- Michael Standford, The Companion to the Study of History, 1996, Blackwell, Oxford.
- J. Gardiner, What is History Today, 1988, Macmillan, London.
- R.G. Colliingwood, The Idea of History, 1988, Oxford University Press, Madras.
- Appleby, Telling the Truth about History, 1994, Norton, New York.
- Marc Bloch, The Historian's Craft, 1954, Norton, MUP, Manchester
- E.L.E. Roy Ladurie, The Territory of Historian, 1979, Harvester Press Britain.
- Satish K. Bajaj, Recent Trends in History, 1988, Anmol Publication.
- E. Shreedharan, A Text Book of Historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000, Orient Longman, New Delhi 2000

- E. Shreedharan, A Manual of Historical Research Methodology, 2007, Center for South Indian Studies, Trivandram.
- B. Sheik Ali, History: Its Theory and Method, 1993, Macmillan India, Madras.
- Marnie Hughes- Warrington, Fifty key Thinkers on History, Routledge, 2007

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.jstor.com

SEMESTER-VII

Contemporary World Part-I (From Mid 19th Century to 1945)

Course Code: A050702T

Course Name: Contemporary World Part-I (From Mid 19th Century to 1945)

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

The course objective is to apprise students about the dynamics of world history and how it has taken shape of the modern world.

Course Description:

The course explores the concepts of political ideologies like Liberalism and capitalism. It also explores various theories of imperialism with case studies. It also explores the two world wars and their impact on the whole world while discussing the emergence of the United Nations. It further discusses the African history, its colonization and decolonization of the world.

Course Contents:

Unit I Legacy of the 19th Century:

- Liberalism and Nationalism, Growth of Capitalism,
- Structural changes of European economy
- **Imperialism:** Theories, Lenin & Hobson: Concept of New Imperialism.
- A short survey of the growth of capitalism & imperialism in U.K, Germany & Japan

Unit II World between the two Wars:

- Russian revolution and the Emergence of Socialist Economy,
- Collective Security and League of Nations: Conception, Members and its failure
- The Great Depression- Origin, Impact,
- The New Deal, Emergence of U.S., Economy, Liberal Ideas Socialist Movements, Conservative Nationalism.

Unit III Ideologies of Fascism & Nazism:

- Case Study of Italy and Germany.
- Rise of Militarism in Japan.
- Second World War & the New Political Order: From European to Global
- War: Origin, Nature and its results.
- The United Nations.- Emergence and impact

Unit IV Nationalist Movements in Afro-Asian Nation:

- Genesis and Growth
- Impact of Afro-Asian Nation
- Forms of resisting Colonialism from 1900,
- Decolonization: Causes and nature.

Text Books:

- Norman Lowe, Mastering Modern World History, Palgrave Macmillan, fifth edition, 2013
- E. Hobsbawm, Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, London, 1999.

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.byjus.com

Reference Books:

- AJP Taylor, The struggle for Mastery in Europe, 1848-1919, 1954.
- AJP Taylor, The Origins of Second World War, 1961.
- G Barraclough, An Introduction to contemporary History, London, 1964.
- D.C. Watt F. Spencer and N. Brown, A History of World in the Twentieth Century, London, 1967.
- A Ulam , The Bolsheviks, 1968.
- R. Henig, Versailles and after, 1919-33, London, 1984.
- M.Mazower, Dark Continent: Europe's Twentieth Century, London, 1999.

SEMESTER-VII
Indian Nationalism up to 1916

Course Code: A050703T

Course Name: Indian Nationalism up to 1916

Course Credit Hours: 4hrs

Total Contact Hours: 60hr

Course Objectives:

The objective of the course is to teach students some of the broad debates and theoretical formulations of early phases of nationalist politics in India. The course addresses themes in the early history of Indian nationalism, including the response of the Indian intelligentsia to social and political reforms, the role of print and standardisation of language in the formation of nationalist collectives, the issue of gender, and the Swadeshi movement. A search for nationalist identity, quest for improvement in socio-economic status, a share in political power and ultimately destruction of the inequalities are the motives to be discussed. The course also attempts to explain intersectionalities through which students can comprehend what nationalism means for common people in their everyday lives.

Course Description:

This course tells about the various aspects of Indian nationalism. It also meant a change in people understands of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process.

Course Contents:

Unit I Historiography of Indian Nationalism

- Conceptual problems
- Sources and methods to study nationalism
- What is nation?
- Debate over nationalism

Unit II Imperial Imperatives

- Ideas, attitudes and policies of the rulers
- Patterns of change under colonialism and Indian responses
- Indian intelligentsia; intellectual cross-currents
- Print, press, societies, associations and socio-political reforms

Unit III Politics of Nationalism and the Early Congress

- Religious Communities
- Traditionalist and Modern Politics and Identities Muslim league
- Language, conflicts and riots

Unit IV Nationalism, Gender, Culture and Politics

- The Swadeshi Movement and its Aftermath
- Tagore's Nationalism
- Gandhi's Hind Swaraj

Text Books:

- Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India
- Percival Spear, Oxford History of India
- Bayly, C.A. (1998). The Origins of Indian Nationality: Patriotism and Ethical Government in the Making of Modern India, Delhi, Cambridge University Press, pp. 135, 98-113 (Chapter 1, Chapter 4).

Reference Books:

- Loomba, Ania. (2015). Colonialism/Postcolonialism, new ed., London, pp.154-end.
- Smith, Anthony D.(1998). Nationalism and Modernism: A Critical Survey of Recent Theories of Nations and Nationalism, London: Routledge, Introduction, chapter 1 and Conclusion.
- Anderson, Benedict. (1991). Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism, London, Verso, ch. 1-3, till page 113.
- Balakrishnan, Gopal. (1999). Mapping the Nation, London: Verso.
- Gallagher, J. A. et al, (Eds.). (1973). "Locality, Province and Nation: Essays on Indian Politics 1870 to 1940", Modern Asian Studies, Chapters 1-5.
- Goswami, Manu. (2004). Producing India: from colonial economy to national space, Chicago: University of Chicago, (Introduction, ch. 1, ch. 8 and Conclusion).

- Chatterjee, Partha. (1995). *The Nation and its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (Chapters 1 – 5).
- Chatterjee, Partha. (2011). “The Nation in Heterogeneous Time” *IESHR*, vol. 38. no.4, pp. 399 -- 418.
- Ray, Rajat Kanta. (2003). *The Felt Community: Commonality and Mentality before the Emergence of Indian Nationalism*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapters 1-2.
- Sarkar, Sumit. (2008). “Nationalism and Poverty: Discourses of Development and Culture in 20th Century India”, *Third World Quarterly*, Vol. 29, No. 3, pp 429 – 445.
- Bayly, C.A.(2012). *Recovering Liberties: Indian Thought in the Age of Liberalism and Empire*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mantena, Karuna. (2010). *Alibis of Empire: Henry Maine and the Ends of Liberal Imperialism*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Sinha, Mrinalini. (1995). *Colonial Masculinity: The 'Manly Englishman' and the 'Effeminate Bengali' in the Late Nineteenth Century*, Manchester: Manchester University

SEMESTER-VII

Early Settlements, State and Governance in Ancient India

Course Code: A050704T

Course Name: Early Settlements, State and Governance in Ancient India

Course Credit Hours: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

The course will seek to provide the students with an analytical overview of the developments in ancient India. It aims at developing a critical understanding of the development of the Indian society in the ancient times and how geographical conditions affected it. The enlightened student community would, hence, be able to contribute towards a better present and future.

Course Description:

The course intends to explore the geographical and political divisions of the Indian subcontinent in respect with learning history. It will analyse the various theories proposed by the historians regarding the origin of humankind and its evolution through studying stone ages, rise of agriculture and the first urbanization through Indus valley civilization. The course further explores the rise of technology and metals and how it changed the human behaviour and settlements. It also attempts to understand the Vedic and Later Vedic age and the changing social fabric in Indian subcontinent. The course concludes with exploring the rise of urban centres in India and spread of Buddhism and Jainism as a reaction to the evils in society. It also explores the rise of empires like Mauryas and Guptas in North India and Regional kingdoms in South India.

Course Contents:

Unit I Reconstructing Ancient Indian History

- Sources- Archaeology, Literature, Epigraphy and Numismatics
- Concepts of Prehistory, Proto-history and History.
- Stone Age – Hunter & Gatherers – Paleolithic and Mesolithic Age
- Pastoralism and Early Farming Communities—Neolithic and Chalcolithic Village Cultures

Unit II Bronze Age and Iron Age Cultures: First Urbanization

- Harappan Civilization: Origin, distribution, Morphology of major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira),
- Craft production, trade and commerce, religious beliefs and practices
- Art, Architecture and Script
- Vedic Society – Polity, Economy, role of Vedas in Indian history.
- Early Iron Age – Disposal of Dead, Megalithic Culture, Economic Development and Social Stratification- *Varnashram: Jati*

Unit III Janpads and HSM Majanpads, Second Urbanization and Early Empires

- Territorial States: Monarchical and Republican: Characteristics of Ancient Republics, their Constitution Ganrajya Republics in Buddhist Literature.
- Religious Movements: Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other Sects
- New Urban Centres and changing social relations.
- Nandas & Mauryas – Bindusara, ChandraGupta Maurya, Ashoka- Polity, nature and extent of Centralization, Foreign Relations, Social and Economic Conditions, Military Organization, Art and Architecture, Ashokan Edicts, Dhamma, Scripts,
- Decline of Mauryan Empire.

Unit IV Post-Mauryan Developments, Gupta, Vardhans, Vakatakas , Chalukyas and Pallava

- Sungas and Kanvas: Indo-Greeks and Saka-Pallavas-
- Satvahanas and Western Kshatrapas: Pushyamitra Shunga, Gautamiputra Satakarni, Conflict between the Satvahas and the Western Kshatrapas, Foreign invasions Indo-Greeks. State Formation in Central India and Deccan - land grants, Trade and guilds, Indo-Roman Trade, Coins and Currency
- Kushanas – Kanishka- Kushana Administration, Society, religion, art and architecture – Gandhara and Mathura School, of Art – Amravati, Trade and Cultural Interaction, Spread of HSMMayan Buddhism, Trade-routes including silk and spice routes, Coins and Currency.
- Sangam Age
- Guptas - Chandragupta I, Samundragupta, Ramgupta, Chandragupta II, Gupta Administration, The Invasion of Hunas. Political consolidation, land grants, expansion of agriculture, Art and architecture-sculpture, coins and currency
- Vardhanas- Age of Harshavardhana, Vakatakas and other dynasties of peninsular India: land Grants and administration and social conditions, Chalukyas and Pallavas: Extent of empire, administration and social conditions.

Text Books:

- A.S. Altekar State and Government in Ancient India (English and Hindi)
- R.S. Sharma, India's Ancient Past
- Ancient India - An Introductory Outline D.N. Jha
- History of India, Vol. I Romila Thapar
- Ancient India, R.C. Majumdar

Reference Books:

- K.P. Jayaswal Hindu Polity
- U.N. Ghosal A History of Indian Political Ideas.
- R.S.Sharma Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
- D.R. Bhandarkar Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity.
- N.C. Bandhopadhyay Development of Hindu Political Ideas Shanti Parva of HSM Mabharat.

SEMESTER-VII

Political History and State Formation in Medieval India (12th to Mid-16th CE)

Course Code: A050705T

Course Name: Political History and State Formation in Medieval India (12th to Mid-16th CE)

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

This course seeks to familiarize the student with the major themes and debates in Indian History during 12th to Mid-16th century. By undertaking an in-depth study of the problems and the different answers proposed, it is hoped that the student will be equipped to solve similar issues in this and other period(s) of Indian history with logic and knowledge.

Course Description:

The course intends to explore the medieval Indian history from the time of Turkish invasions, to the Rajput dynasties in 10-11th century till the rise and decline of the Vijaynagar-Bahmani kingdoms in south India. The course is structured to give an overview of the political expansion and legitimisation of Delhi sultanate in India from 1206-1526. It also covers critically examine the “Iqta” system initiated by Iltutmish, theories of kingship by Balban and Allauddin Khilji while studying the market and economic reforms taken by them. The course concludes by exploring the south Indian kingdoms like Vijaynagar and Bahmani kingdoms, their contribution in art and culture and their relevance in consolidating south India as a supreme power.

Course Content:

Unit I Early Medieval Polities in the 11th Century

- The Rajput States in Western and Central India: An Overview
- Political condition of North India in 11th Century
- Tripartite Struggle
- The Regional States in Peninsular India: An Overview

Unit II Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526) - Political Expansion and Consolidation

- Sources of study of Delhi Sultanate
- Territorial Expansion and consolidation
- Theory of kingship of Slave rulers, Khaljis and Tughlaqs.
- Changing composition of Nobility under the Delhi sultans.
- Concessions and special Privilege to the nobility under Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Hereditary claims.

Unit III Delhi Sultanate (1206-1526)- Political and Agrarian Policies

- Central, Provincial and Local Administration of Delhi Sultanate
- Relationship of Ulema and Sufis with the state,
- Role of state for Benevolence and Development.
- Revenue administration of Slave rulers, Khiljis and Tughlaqs: Iqta System
- Economic measures of Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Bin Tughlaq and Firoz Shah Tughlaq, Irdari.

Unit IV The Regional Powers in South India

- Sources of study of Medieval South Indian History
- Emergence and growth of Vijaynagar Empire (1336-1565)
- Vijaynagar and Bahmani Kingdoms – Relationship
- Disintegration of Vijaynagar Empire

Text Books:

- Medieval India - Volume I Satish Chandra ,Medival India - Volume II Satish Chandra
- The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707 IrfanHabib
- A History of South India - K. A. NilakantaShastri

Reference Books:

- Chandra, Satish, Essays in Medieval Indian Economic History, New Delhi. 1987.
- Chandra, Satish, Medieval India. Society. Jagirdari Crisis and Village. Translated in Hindi by Madhu Trivedi entitled Madhyakalin Bharat Sultanate se Mugal tak.
- Chandra, Satish, Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village, Delhi, 1981.
- Chandra, Satish, Mughal Religious Policies, The Rajputs and The Deccan, New Delhi 1993.
- Das. K. R.. Raja Todarmal, Calcutta, 1925. 11
- Habib, Irfan, 'The Price Regulations of Aluddin Khalji-A Defence of Zia Barani', IESI-IR. 21,4, 1984.
- Habib, Irfan, Atlas of the Mughal Empire, New Delhi, 1982.
- Habib, Irfan. The Cambridge Economic History of India-Volume 1: 1200-1750.
- Habib. Muhammad. and K. A. Nizami. The Comprehensive History of India. Vol. V. The Delhi Sultanate AD 1206-1526). Peoples Publishing House. Bombay. 1970.
- Habib, H.S.M.Mammad, Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period, edited by L.A.Nizami. Delhi.
- Hasan. S. Nurul. Thoughts on the Agrarian Relations in Mughal India. Delhi. 1973
- Khan. A.R., Chieftains in the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar. Simla. 1977.
- Khosla. R.P., Mughal Kinship and Nobility. Allahabad. 1934.
- Lal. K.S.. History of Khalijis. New Delhi. 1980.
- Moreland, W.H., From Akbar to Aurangzeb: A Study in Economy History, London 1923.
- Habib. Muhammad, Afsar Begum, Political Theory of Delhi Sultanate.
- Pandey, A.B., Society and Government in Medieval India, Central Book Depot. Allahabad, 1965.
- Prasad, Beni, History of Jahangir, Allahabad. 1976.
- Qanungo, K.R., Dara Shikoh, Calcutta, 1935.

- S.13.P. Nigam, Nobility under Sultans of Delhi (1206-1398), Delhi, 1968.

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.byjus.com

SEMESTER-VII

Modern Indian Political Thought and Prominent Thinkers

Course Code: A050706T

Course Name: Modern Indian Political Thought and Prominent Thinkers

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

Indian political thought constitutes one of the most significant components of undergraduate and postgraduate curriculum in political science and modern Indian history in almost all the universities in India. However, the majority of writings on the subject by Indian authors appear to suffer from a fundamental flaw in the sense that these writings are shorn of a context-driven conceptualisation of the major strands of the thoughts of the thinkers.

Course Description:

There are broadly two specific ways in which social and political thought in India can be conceptualised. On the one hand, there is a relatively easier way of articulating the thought in a chronological format. This is a format in which the ideas are explained in a sequence underplaying the importance of the context in defining the ideas in a particular mould. Those Supporting this type of conceptualisation tend to focus more on the ideas per se and less on what lay behind them.

Course Contents:

Unit I Traditional Indian Thought and the Encounter with the West.

- Emergence and impact of new social and religious ideas and movements:
- Raja Ram Mohan Roy, and the Brahmo Samaj: Swami Dayanand Saraswati and
- Arya Samaj: Swami Dayanand Saraswati and the Arya Samaj:

- Swami Vivekanand.

Unit II Ideas of National and Social Regeneration:

- Bankim Chandra Chatterji
- Jyotiba Phule
- Bal Gangadhar
- Tilak; Sri Aurobindo
- B.R. Ambedkar

Unit III Impact of Liberal and Socialist Thought:

- Rabindranath Tagore;
- Madan Mohan Malaviya;
- Jawaharlal Nehru; Subhash
- Chandra Bose.

Unit IV Particularistic Ideologies:

- V.D. Savarkar,
- K.B. Hegdewar,
- M.S. Golwalkar,
- Sir Syed Ahmad Khan,
- Mohammad Iqbal,
- Mohammad Ali Jinnah.

Text Books:

- Political Thought in Modern India, Thomas Pantham & Kenneth L. deutsch (Editors), Sage Publications, New Delhi, 1986.
- Indian Political Thinking in the Twentieth Century: From Naoroji to Nehru- An Introductory Survey, A Appadorai, Oxford University Press, 1971.

Reference Books:

- Modern Indian Political Thought , Sabjar Ghose, Allied Publishers, Delhi, 1973.
- Modern Indian Political Thought, V.P. Verma, Laxmi Narain Agrawal, Agra, 1974. (Also in Hindi Translation)
- Indian's Idea of Freedom: Political Thought of Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghose.
- USMMatma Gandhi, Rabindra Nath Tagore, D.C. Dalton, Academic press, Delhi, 1982

- Indian Politics from dadbhai Naoroji to Ghandhi: A Study of Political Ideas of Modern India, K.P. Karunakaran, Gitanjali, New Delhi, 1975.
- Makers of Modern India: Ramchandra Guha.

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.jstor.com

SEMESTER-VIII

Ecology and Environment in History

Course Code:
A050801T

Course Name: History of Early India: 400 BCE to 1200 CE

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

The objective of this paper is to apprise students about the importance and status of environment in Indian History. It aims to make students more vigilant about the sustainability and learn from the best practices and mistakes about environment in past.

Course Description:

The Course explores the concept of ecology and environment and how they depend on each other. It covers the concept of nature or prakriti in ancient India and discusses its importance as shown in ancient literature. It also covers the status of environment and resource exploitation during medieval age and surveys the various work done on environment and pollution check in British and Contemporary India.

Course Contents:

Unit I: Ecology and Environment

- Definition and Concept of Ecology, Scope of Ecology, Ecology-Science or Art and its relationship with other subjects.
- **Environment:** What is Environment, Component of Environment, Living and Non-living components, Management and conservation of living and non-living resources of environment for sustainable development, Environmental degradation and its impact on present and future generations.
- **Environmental care and sustainability:** Science and Ethics

Unit II: **Environmental Conservation**

- Meaning, Concept and Significance.
- The Concept of “Nature” in our Spiritual Traditions.
- Ethics of environmental awareness
- Sources of Biodiversity Conservation in Ancient Culture.
- Environmental Conservation and Preservation as mentioned in literature of India.

Unit III: **Environment consciousness in India: Ancient, Medieval and Modern Times**

- Indus valley civilization: Planned urbanization, drainage system, waste management, worship of different components of nature, prakriti and Purush.
- Vedic Period: Environmental Consciousness
- Maurya and Post-Maurya period: Forest and Wild Life Management in small scale industries based on natural resources in Ancient India.
- Medieval India: Exploration and use of natural resources for economic development in early Medieval India.
- Sultanate and Mughal period: Industries based on natural resources Over exploitation and ecological destabilization during later Mughal period. Over exploitation of natural resources.

Unit IV **Environmental issues in Colonial and Independent India.**

- **Colonial India:** Establishment of industries based on Indian natural resources Forestland wild life management.
- **Issues:** Carbon Footprints, De-Forestation, Ozone-Layer depletion, Over-Population, Urbanisation, Water Resource Management
- Steps taken by government and citizens for environmental protection.
- Future of Environmental protection and intervention of United Nations

Text Books:

- Environmental Issues in India HSMMesh Rangrajand (ed), Pearson Longman New Delhi, 2007
- Environmentalism, Politics Ecology, & Development, Pravin N Seth, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1997

Reference Books:

- This Fissured Land Vadhav Gadgir, Ram Chandra Guha, Oxford, New Delhi, 2006
- Nature, Culture, Imperialism David Arnold & R. ruha (des) Oxford University Press.
- Ecology and Environment P.D. Sharma, Rastogi Publications, Meerut, 1990
- Exploration in Environmental History Samuel P. Hays, Pittsburg USA 1998.
- Paryavaran ki Rajniti (Hindi) Lata Joshi, Anamika Publishers & Distributors, 2001.
- Paryavaran Sanskriti, Pradushan Pt. Nityanand Mishra, Almora Book Depot.
- Evam Sanrakshan (Hindi)
- Indian Environmental Politics O.P. Dwivedi, Macmillan London 1997.
- Programming & Stewardship
- Environmental Policies in 3rd World, Dwivedi & Dhirendra K. Vajpey (eds), Greenwood Press

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.byjus.com
- www.jagranjosh.com
- www.britannica.com

SEMESTER-VIII

Contemporary World Part-II (1945-2003)

Course Code: A050802T

Course Name: Contemporary World Part-II (1945-2003)

Course Credit :4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

World War second divided into two blocs. One with America and other is Russia. Asia also involved in world politics facing Korean War, Vietnam, non-aligned movement. To aware students to Indo-Pakistan relation and Middle East conflict.

Course Description:

This course covers Cold War, Post Second World War Europe, Marshall Plan, Cuba and USA's Role in Latin America, Korean War, Concept of Globalization, and US Aggression on Iraq and Third World's Perspective on Contemporary World.

Course Contents:

Unit-I Economic Consequences of Second World War

- Cold War- Salient Features and its Impact, cold War and Bipolarism in World Politics: Background competing Ideologies, Treaties, Tension and Rivalries.
- Post Second World War Europe: Marshall Plan
- Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan: Formation of Eastern Bloc and Warsaw pact
- American Foreign Policy since 1945
- Cuba and USA's Role in Latin America.

Unit-II**Asia in World Politics**

- Korean War: Background, American Intervention and on of conflict
- Vietnam War: Causes and Impact
- Emergence of Third World: Historical Background and developments.
- Non Aligned Movement: Features, Conferences, Limitations
- Middle East: Birth of Israel, The issue of Palestine, Oil Diplomacy, Iranian Revolution of 1979, Iraq-Kuwait Conflict, The Gulf War
- Indo-Pakistan Relation: Kashmir Issue, Bangladesh War and Shimla Agreement.

Unit-III**Age of Progress**

- Economic and Social Aspects: Industry, Agriculture,
- Science and Technology,
- Communication and Information
- Civil Rights Movement: Apartheid, Feminism

Unit-IV**Disintegration of the Socialist Bloc and End of Cold War,**

- Genesis and Process of Disintegration: Glasnost and Perestroika,
- Impact of Disintegration on society and Politics: Emergence of Unipolar World.
- Concept of Globalization: Historical Context, Instruments.
- US Aggression on Iraq: Background, Nature and Impact
- International Terrorism: It's Impact on World Politics.
- Third World's Perspective on Contemporary World.

Text Books:

- Norman Lowe, Mastering Modern World History, Palgrave Macmillan, fifth edition, 2013.
- Eric Hobsbawm, The History of the World, 1996.

Reference Books:

- Keith Robbins, The World Since 1945, 1998.
- N Gracner, Cold War Diplomacy, 1945-1960, Princeton, 1962.
- W. La Feber, America, Russia and the Cold War, 1967.
 - R. Mayne, The Recovery of Europe, 1945-1973, revised at, 1973.

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.jstor.com

SEMESTER-VIII
Indian National Movement (1916-1947)

Course Code: A050803T

Course Name: Indian National Movement (1916-1947)

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

This course focuses on select themes in the study of Indian national movement from the early 20th century to Independence. The course lays emphasis both on reading primary sources, as well as understanding important secondary literature on these themes. In addition to scholarly material, students will be exposed to films, literature and visual material. Students will be required to engage with the thoughts and ideas of important nationalist figures as well as with the histories of nationalism “from below.” How was Indian nationalism experienced, appropriated and articulated by non-elite groups in society? The course will also emphasize the use of non-official archives – particularly the oral and the visual- used by historians to study this period.

Course Description:

This course covers Character of Gandhian Nationalism, Jalliwala Bagh, Rowlatt Act. Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), Swaraj Party, U.P. Kisan Sabha, Mopila Revolt, Bardoli Satyagraha, Peasant Politics and Indian National Congress. : Circumstances and Historical factors behind the partition of India, Role of Muslim League 1961 to 1947 and Congress, Communalism and Politics of Partition.

Course Contents:

Unit I Rise of Gandhi

- Character of Gandhian Nationalism,
- Jalliwala Bagh, Rowlatt Act. Khilafat Movement,
- Non-Cooperation Movement (1920-22), Swaraj Party,

- Civil Disobedience Movement - Two phase (1930-31, 1932-34), Gandhi Irwin Pact (1931),
- Individual Satyagrah (1940), Quit India Movement (1942).

Unit II

- **Govt. of India Act of 1935;** Election of 1937 and Election of 1946.
- **Second World War and India's March towards Freedom:** The August Offer (1940). The Cripps Mission (1942), The Wavell Plan (1945)
- The Cabinet Mission Plan (1947), Atlee's Announcement (1947), Mountbatten Plan (1947)
- The Indian Independence Act, (1947) Transfer of Power

Unit III Peasant and communists Movements

- U.P. Kisan Sabha, Mopila Revolt, Bardoli Satyagraha, Peasant Politics and Indian National Congress.
- The rise and growth of Leftist Movement: The activities of communists and Socialists; the Congress Socialist Party and other Left Parties
- Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Congress, Forward Block, Activities of Subhash Chandra Bose outside India
- Indian National Army

Unit IV Partition: accountability, violence and displacement

- Circumstances and Historical factors behind the partition of India,
- Role of Muslim League
- Congress, Communalism and Politics of Partition
- Women experiences

Text Books:

- Mushirul Hasan Communal and the pan-Islamic Trends in Colonial India, Delhi.
- Bipan Chandra , Indian National Movements A long Term Dynamics, New Delhi, 1986
- Bipan Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India.

Reference Books:

- Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence, New Delhi, 2016
- B.R. Nandu, Gandhi and his Critics Delhi, 1985
- Patabhi Sitaramaya, History of Indian National Congress (Vol. II).
- S.R. Choudhary, Leftist Movement in India
- R. C. Majumdar, History of the freedom Movement (Voll. III)
- Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India (Vol. IV)
- Philips and Wain Wright, The Partition of India
- Rafiq Zakaria, The Rise of Muslims in Indian Polities.
- Bipan Chandra India's Struggle for Independence and Modern India.
- Amalesh Tripathi The Extremist Challenge.
- Sumit Sarkar Modern India
- B.L. Grover A Documentary study of British Policy towards Indian Nationalism.
- A.R. Desai Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
- A. R. Desai Peasant Struggle in India.
- M.K. Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other Writing, Edited by A.J. Parel, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.historydiscussion.com
- www.jstor.com

SEMESTER-VIII

Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India

Course Code: A050804T

Course Name: Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

The course aims to cover the political ideas and institutions in ancient India which became important places of assemblies and thought exchange. The course also aims at apprising students of various ways of income and expenditure and other forms legal aspects.

Course Description:

The course explores the various political institutions in ancient India like Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata. It also explores the Indian literature and other sources providing information on the same. The ceremonial history and administrative rights are also covered.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Sources of Political history

- Sources: Indian Political thought represented in Indian literature
- Origin and Functions of State
- Various theories on Origin of State
- Significance of States and Political Orders

Unit-II: Political institutions

- *Sabha, Samiti and Vidatha.*
- *Saptanga* Theory of State
- Mandal Theory by Kautilya
- Judiciary, Court-Procedure and Punishment

Unit-III: Ceremonial history

- Ratnins in Ancient India
- Coronation Ceremony
- The kingship and Nature of Monarchy,
- *Dandaniti* and Checks on Royal Power

Unit-IV: Financial institutions

- Nature and Scope of Financial Institutions in Ancient India
- Income and Expenditure
- Tax and Revenue System
- Republican Polity

Text Books:

- R.S.Sharma Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India.
- D.R. Bhandarkar Some Aspects of Ancient Hindu Polity.
- Altekar, A.S. State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, 1958

Reference Books:

- Dikshitar, V.R.R. Hindu Administrative Institutions, Madras, 1929
- A History of Indian Political Ideas, London , 1959
- Jayaswal, K.P Hindu Polity, Banglore, 1967.
- Prasad, Beni Theory of State in Ancient India, Allahabad, 1968

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.britannica.com
- www.byjus.com
- www.khanacademy.com

SEMESTER-VIII

Political History of Medieval India: Mid-16th to 18th CE

Course Code: A050805T

Course Name: Political History of Medieval India: Mid-16th to 18th CE

Course Credit Hours: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

This course seeks to familiarize the student with the major themes and debates in Indian History during Mid-16th to 18th CE. By undertaking an in-depth study of the problems and the different answers proposed, it is hoped that the student will be equipped to solve similar issues in this and other period(s) of Indian history with logic and knowledge.

Course Description:

The course intends to explore the medieval Indian history from the Mid-16th to 18th CE. The course is structured to give an overview of the political expansion and legitimization of the Mughal Empire in India and its various administrative policies. It also covers critically examine the various revenue and land reforms carried by the Mughal emperors.

Course Content

Unit I The Mughal Empire

- Sources for the study of Mughal Empire
- Babur's conquest of Northern India
- Lodi Empire, Theory of Kingship, Afghan Despotism, First Battle of Panipat and Establishment of Mughal Empire, Humayun's Difficulties.
- Mughal Theory of Kingship

Unit II The Mughal Empire- Political Centralization and Legitimacy

- Emergence of Shershah and his administration.
- Nature of State – Administrative Centralization under Akbar- Provincial and Local Administration of Mughals

- Composition of Nobility under the Mughals, Central, Religious policies of Mughal emperors
- State Formation and role of Religion.
- Land Revenue Administration under Sher Shah and Akbar, Different aspects of Mansab and Jagir system
- War of Succession, Aurangzeb's Rajput and Deccan Policies,
- Disintegration of Mughal Empire and its various theories.

Unit III The Regional Powers

- Rise of Marathas- Administration, socio-cultural conditions
- Maratha State under Shivaji and Peshwas
- Nature of Rajput Polity under Mughals
- Matrimonial Alliance between Mughals and Rajputs

Unit IV Rebellions and Rise of Independent Kingdoms

- Establishment of Mughal *subas* as independent kingdoms: Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad.
- Rise of Independent kingdoms: Rohillas, Jats, Marathas and Sikhs.
- The crisis in agrarian and jagir systems: Agrarian Revolts of the late 17th and the early 18th CE
- The Rajput Revolt of 1679

Text Books:

- Medieval India - Volume I Satish Chandra ,Medival India - Volume II Satish Chandra
- The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707 IrfanHabib
- A History of South India - K. A. NilakantaShastri

Reference Books:

- Ahdul, Aziz, The Manasabdari System and he Mughal Army. Delhi. 1972.
- AfzaI Hussain, Nobility under Akbar and Jahangir, A Stud)' of Family Group, New Delhi. 1999.
- Ali. M. Athar, Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb, Bombay. 1966, reprint. 1970.
- Ali. M, Ather, The Appartus of Empire, Aligarh, 1985.
- C'handra, Satish, Essays in Medieval Indian Economic 1-listory, New Delhi. 1987.

- Chandra, Satish, Medieval India. Society. Jagirdari Crisis and Village. Translated in Hindi by Madhu Trivedi entitled Madhyakalin Bharat Sultanate se Mughal tak.
- Chandra, Satish, Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village, Delhi, 1981.
- Chandra, Satish, Mughal Religious Policies, The Rajputs and The Deccan, New Delhi 1993.
- Chandra, Satish, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court. 1707-1740, New Delhi 1979.
- Das. K. R.. Raja Todarmal, Calcutta, 1925. 11
- Habib, Irfan, Atlas of the Mughal Empire, New Delhi, 1982.
- Habib. Irfan. The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707. First published in 1963 by Asia Publishing House, Second, extensively revised, edition published in 1999 by Oxford University Press.
- Habib, Irfan. The Cambridge Economic History of India-Volume 1: 1200-1750.
- Hahib. Muhammad. and K. A. Nizami. The conipre1ensive History of India. Vol. V. The Delhi Sultanate AD 1206-1526). Peoples Publishing House. ISomhav. 1970.
- Habib, HSMammad, Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period, edited by LA.Nizami. Delhi.
- Hasan. S. Nurnl. Thoughlns on the Agrarian Relations in Mughal India. Delhi. 1973
- L.H. Qureshi. Administration of the Mughals.
- Khan. A.R., Chieftains in the Mughal Empire during the reign of Akbar. Simla. 1977.
- Khosla. R.P., Mughal Kinship and Nobility. Allahabad. 1934.
- Lal. K.S.. History of Khalijis. New Delhi. 1980.

- Moreland, W.H., From Akbar to Aurangzeb: A Study in Economy History, London 1923.
- Moreland. W.H., India at the Death of Akbar: An Economic Study, London, 1920.
- Pandey, A.B., Society and Government in Medieval India, Central Book Depot. Allhabad, 1965.
- Pant. Chandra, Nurjahan and Her Family, Allahabad, 1979
- Prasad, Beni, History of jahangir, Allhabad. 1976.
- Qanungo, KR., Dara Shikoh, Calcutta, 1935.
- Qureshi. I. II., The Administration of the Mughal Empire Karanchi. 1966.
- Saksena, B.P., History of Shanjahan of Delhi, Allhabad, 1962.
- Saran, Pramatta. The Provincial Government of the Mughals, 1526-1658, Bombay 1973.
- Sarkar. J.N., Fall of the Mughal Empire 4 vols. Calcutta, 1964 12
- Tarachand, Society and State in Medieval India. Faridabad, 1961.
- Tipathi, R.P., Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire, Allhabad, 1974.
- Tipathi, R.P., Some Aspects of Muslim Administration, Allhabad, 1974.
- Usha Rani Bansal, Sultanate Kaleen Sarkar Tahta Prshashnik Vyavtha (Hindi)
- W. H. Moreland, Agrarian System of Moslem India.
- Yadav, B.N.S., Society and Culture in Northern India in the 12th Century, Allhabad. 1973.
- Sinha, SN., Subah of Allahabad under The Great Mughals JMI, 1974,
- Siddiqui, I. H., Some Aspects of Afghan Despotism in India, Aligarh. 1969.
- Shama, SR, Mughal Government and Administration, Bombay, 1951

Online Links for Study and Reference Materials:

- www.britannica.com
- www.byjus.com
- www.khanacademy.com

SEMESTER-VIII

India since Independence

Course Code: A050806T

Course Name: India since Independence

Course Credit: 4

Total Contact Hours: 60hrs

Course Objectives:

India since Independence' gives a succinct analysis of the various obstacles and challenges India had to face and overcome in her past, and her proudest and most successful moments in the century until independence. The book narrates how the Constitution was drafted, and the development of economic and political agenda heavily influenced by Nehru. It also provides an insight into the fundamentals of foreign policies and an in-depth analysis of the different reforms in the Indian economy since 1991. The author scrutinizes various aspects like the problems in Punjab, the predominant practices of untouchability, and party politics in the Centre and states.

Course Description:

This course covers Consolidation of Independence. Integration of princely states. Secularism and national integration. General Elections, emergence of national and regional parties. Nature of Indian foreign policy Non alignment, movement. India's nuclear policy, India in South Asia, Indo- Pak, Indo- China relations and emergence of Bangladesh, SAARC.

Course Contents:

Unit-I Partition & Independence.

- Consolidation of Independence
- Integration of princely states

- Secularism and national integration
- Framing of the Constitution
- Debates on economic alternatives— planning Green Revolution. Industrial development
- New Economic policy 1991
- Globalization

Unit-II Debates on political alternative

- General Elections
- Emergence of national and regional parties
- Emergency of 1975 and consequences of coalition politics
- Independent India and ramifications

Unit-III Competing Ideologies of Independent India

- Nationalism Communalism, Socialism, Communism, Regionalism
- Dalit movement
- Feminist movements
- Civil Rights movements
- Liberalism

Unit-IV India and the World

- Nature of Indian foreign policy Non alignment movement
- India's nuclear policy
- India in South Asia

- Indo- Pak, Indo- China relations
- Emergence of Bangladesh,
- SAARC

Text Books:

- Mushirul Hasan Communal and the pan-Islamic Trends in Colonial India, Delhi.
- Bipan Chandra , Indian National Movements A long Term Dynamics, New Delhi, 1986
- Bipan Chandra Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India.

Reference Books:

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- Patabhi Sitaramaya, History of Indian National Congress (Vol. II).
- S.R. Choudhary, Leftist Movement in India
- R. C. Majumdar, History of the freedom Movement (Voll. III)
- Philips and Wain Wright, The Partition of India
- Rafiq Zakaria, The Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics.
- Bipan Chandra India's Struggle for Independence and Modern India.
- Amalesh Tripathi The Extremist Challenge.
- Sumit Sarkar Modern India
- B.L. Grover A Documentary study of British Policy towards Indian Nationalism.
- A.R. Desai Social Background of Indian Nationalism.
- A. R. Desai Peasant Struggle in India.
- M.K. Gandhi, Hind Swaraj and Other Writing, Edited by A.J. Parel, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

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- www.jstor.com