## **B.A. HONOURS**

There will be eight courses. The details are given below:

## PART-I

Paper1 History of Ancient India: 6500 BC to AD1200

Paper 2 Paper 3 History of Medieval India: 1200 to 1556

The Ancient World: From the earliest times to the 5th century

## PART-III

Paper 4 The Medieval World: 5th to the 17th century Paper 5 History of Medieval India: 1556 to 1707 Paper 6 The Modern World: 17th to the 20th century Paper 7 History of Modern India: 1707 to 1858 History of Modern India: 1858 to 1964 Paper 8

- 1. There will be about 80 lectures per paper.
- Each Paper will be examined out of 100 marks.
- In the Final year there will be a viva-voce of 40 marks.
- Final year Regular students will have to submit written assignments of 12 marks in each paper (total 60 marks).

Suggestion: - 1 Early Medier & India Should be taught as a separate paper

2. Nistony of Modern India should be one paper and must end upto 61950

2. No. Peter on Contemborary Endow Mistory should

## PART-1

# PAPER 1: HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA: 6500 BC TO A. D. 1200

## UNIT-I

- 1. The geography of India (to be studied with maps): Physical features, changing regional patterns in history.
- Emergence of agricultural communities in India.
- 3. The Harappan civilization: Antecedents, material condition, society, trade and religion, decline and diffusion of the Harappan civilization.

## UNIT-II

- 4. Stages of evolution of the early Indian Society: second millennium BC to first millennium BC.
  - Spread of the chalcolithic and the iron age cultures.
  - Early Vedic and later Vedic societies.
- 5. State, City and Religion: Sixth century BC to fourth century BC, Janapadas and Mahajanapadas, Urban centres, Buddhism, Jainism and other heterodox sects.
- 6. Mahajanapada to empire: The Mauryas; Administration, Society and Economy. Ashoka and his policy of Dhamma. Decline of the Mauryan empire,
  - Rise of new political powers-Shungas, Indo-Greeks, Kushanas.
- 7. South India 200 BC- A.D. 200 Deccan in the Satavahana period. South as reflected in the Sangam poems and archaeology.

#### UNIT-III

- 8. State and Economy 300 700: The Gupta dynasty Harshavardhana.
- 9. Religion, art and literature 300 -700.
- 10. Growth of regional cultures in north India: State and the economy. The debate on feudalism.

- Growth of regional cultures in south India: State, economy and society.
- 12. Changing approaches to the study of the ancient Indian history.

## Reading List

Allchin, R. and Allchin, B.: Rise of Civilization in India, Cambridge, 1982.

- Basham, A.L.: The Wonder That Was India, Rupa paperbacks, 1982 (also in Hindi and Urdu)
- Chakrabarti, D.K: India: an Archaeological History: Palaeolithic beginnings to Early Historic Foundation, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1999.
- Champakalakshmi, R.: Trade Ideology and Urbanisation: South India 300BC-A.D. 1300, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1996.

Chattopadhyaya, B.D.: The Making of Early Medieval India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1994.

Harle, J.C.: The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Penguin, Harmondsworth, 1987.

Majumdar, R.C., et al. (eds.): History and Culture of The Indian People, Mumbai, 1974.

Ratnagar, Shereen: Understanding Harappa Civilization in The Greater Indus Valley, Tulika, 2001.

- Sankalia, H.D.: Prehistoric India, Munshiram-Manoharlal, Delhi, 1982.
- Sharma, R.S.: Early Medieval Indian Society, A Study in Feudalisation, Delhi, 2001.

Sharma, R.S.: Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India, Macmillan India Limited, Delhi, 1983.

- Stein, Burton: Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1980.
- Thapar, Romila: Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300, Penguin, Delhi, 2002 Thapar, Romila: Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1978.

## PART-II

# PAPER 2: HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA: 1200 TO 1556

#### UNIT-I

#### 1. Antecedents

Political situation and ruling classes; social and economic changes in contrast to stagnant society; concept of purity and pollution.

## UNIT-II

- 2. Military conquests, territorial expansion and consolidation:
  - (i) Conquests of the Ilbari Turks: Qutbuddin Aibek and Iltutmish; expansion in the east and west; reactions against Razia's succession; emergence of Balban and his controlling the power.
  - (ii) The Khaljis: Emergence of Khaljis as ruling class; Jalaluddin's North-west conquests and his move towards Deccan; Alauddin and his successors, expansion towards western India and Deccan.
  - (iii) The Tughlaqs: political rise of the Tughlaqs; military conquests of north, south-east, western India and Deccan; Muhammad-bin Tughlaq's projects and transfer of capital; foundation of regional states in south India-Vijayanagar, Warangal and Bahmani states.
  - (iv) Firuz Tughlaq's Bengal, Jajnagar, Kangra and Thatta campaigns; Timur's invasion and its repercussions; foundation of Sharqi chiefdom of Jaunpur.
  - (v) The Saiyyids and Lodis: shrinking of the political control; revolts of the old nobility and effort to control them; emergence of the Lodis-nature of polity, battle of Panipat and passing of the Sultanate.
  - (vi) The Mughals: Foundation of Mughal state by Babur, causes of success in the battle of Panipat; Humayun's internal difficulties; struggle against Bahadur Shah and Sher Shah.
  - (vii) The Surs: Shershah and his conquests; relations with the Rajputs; military expedition against Rao Maldeo of Jodhpur; Shershah's successors.

#### UNIT-III

## Formation of state: Theories and processes

- (i) South India: Vijayanagar, Warangal and Bahmani
- (i) Sharqi State of Jaunpur.

## UNIT-IV

## Mongols

 Mongols and their conflict with the Sultans: Mongols' interests in India; causes of decaying Mongol invasions.

#### UNIT-V

## 5. Nature of kingship

Change from Qutbuddin Aibek to Iltutmish, Balban's concept of kingship, Lodis and kingship.

#### UNIT-VI

## 6. Formation of ruling class

Bandgan Turkan-I Chihalgani; social composition of the nobility; racial and ethnic elements; inclusion of indigenous racial groups in the nobility and reactions against it; Lodi Sultans and amirs; nature of their relationship; Babur's relations with his umara.

## UNIT-VII

## 7. Society and religion

- (a) Ulema: (i) their attitude towards state (ii) attitude of the Sultans towards the Ulema.
- (b) Sufi silsilahs; (i) Chishti (ii) Suhrawardi; interface between the Sufis and the state and the people; attitude towards material life.
- (c) Bhakti movement: political, socio-economic explanations for its origin and rise; Bhakti movements in South and North India-Saiva, Vaishnava and Monotheistic movements

## UNIT-VIII

#### 8. Agrarian Economy

appropriation of surplus, kharaj and other taxes; peasants and intermediaries (khots and muqaddams); Iqta and khalisa; market control policy and other fiscal zawabits; agricultural production; Firuz Tughlaq's popular fiscal measures.

## UNIT-IX

## 9. Contemporary historians: their approaches to history:

Hasan Nizami-Tajul Maasir; Minhaj Siraj-Tabaqat-i-Nasiri; Ziaudin Barni-Tarikh-i-Firuz shahi; Shams Siraj Afif-Tarikh-i-Firuz shahi; Malfuz literature; Amir Hasan Sijzi-Fawaid ul Fuad; Ibn Batuta-Rihla; Babur-Tuzuk-i-Baburi. Reading List

B.N.S. Yadav : Society and Culture in Northern India (Allahabad,

1973).

M. Habib and : Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V (Delhi, 1970)

K.A. Nizami (ed.)

K.A. Nizami : Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in India during

the Thirteenth century (2 nd edition, Delhi, 1974)

K.M. Ashraf : Life and condition of the people of Hindustan (2 nd.ed,

Delhi, 1970)

R.S. Sharma : Indian Feudalism (Patna, 1965)

Simon Digby : War Horse and Elephant under the early Sultans of

Delhi (Oxford, 1971)

B.D. Chattopadhyaya : Making of early Medieval India (O.U.P. 1994)
Satish Chandra : Medieval India Vol. I, II (1991 reprint 2001)

P. Hardy : Historians of Medieval India (London, 1969, Reprint

1997)

Mohibbul Hasan (ed) : Historians of Medieval India (Mecrut, 1968)

-do- : Babur : The Founder of the Mughal Empire (Delhi,

1968)

K.S. Lal : History of the Khaljis (Delhi, 1980) Mehdi Husain : Tughlaq Dynasty (Delhi, 1976)

W.H. Moreland : The Agrarian System of Moslem India (second edition,

Delhi 1968)

S.B.P. Nigam : Nobility under the Sultans of Delhi Richard M. Eaton : Sufis of Bijapur 1300-1700 (1978) I.H. Siddiqui : History of Shershah Suri (1971)

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

second revised edition, OUP, Delhi, 1999

J.F. Richards : The Mughal Empire (Cambridge, 1993)
David Gilmartin and : Beyond Turk and Hindu (I.R.P. 2002)

Bruce B. Lawrence (ed)

Burton Stein : A History of India, Blackwell, 1998.

## Articles:

1. Sh. A. Latif : The lqta system under the early sultans of Delhi Pro.

2. R.S. Sharma		Changes in social structure in early Medieval India,
3. M. Athar Ali		Devraj Chanana Memorial Lecture, 1969 Nobility under the Tughlags, Pro. Indian History
5. W. Aust An		Congress, Bodh Gava Session, 1981
4. Irfan Habib		'Social and economic changes in North India 1200-
		1500', Seminar, Kurukshetra University, 1981
5do-		'The Peasant in Indian History' General Presidential
		address, Indian History Congress, Kurukshetra, 1982.
6do-		'Formation of the Sultanate ruling class of the
		Thirteenth century, Medieval India-I (O.U.P., 1992)
7do-	12	'Historical background of the Monotheistic movement
		in the 15th century, presented in the seminar on Ideas
		in Medieval India', Delhi University, November 1965.
8. L.H. Siddiqui		'Social mobility in the Delhi Sultanate', Medieval
		India- I (Delhi, 1992)
91.H. Zilli	- 3	'Precepts and Paradox-the Chishti Attitude towards
		social labour, Indian History Congress, Srinagar,
		1986

# PAPER 3: THE ANCIENT WORLD: FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE 5th CENTURY

## UNIT-I

## ل. Evolution of man

- Hindu view (a)
- Judaeo-Christian-Islamic view
- Scientific theory -

## UNIT-II

## 2. Early and Middle Stone Age, 40,000-8,000 B.C.

- Sites (a)
- Social Organization (b)
- Economic activities (c)

## UNIT-III

## 3. New Stone Age, 10,000-4000 B.C.

- (a) Sites
- (b) Agriculture
- Settlements

## UNIT-IV

## , 4. Mesopotamia, 3000-500 B.C.

- Towns (a)
- Administration (b)
- Culture (c)

## UNIT-V

## √5. Other Civilizations in Africa and Asia

- Egypt
- China V (6)

#### | West Africa (c)

## UNIT-VI

## 6. Empires in Asia and Africa

Babylon

Egypt Persian-Achaemenid

## UNIT-VII

## 7. Greek city-states Hellenistic empire

- -(a) Ancient Greece
- Greek political institutions (b)
- (c) Greek empire

## UNIT-VIII

## 8. Roman Republic and Empire

- Early Rome -(a)
- (b) Imperial expansion
- Roman institutions (c)

## UNIT-IX

## 9. Christianity

- Palestine, Christ (a)
- (b) The organization of Christianity
- Christianity in the Roman Empire (c)

#### UNIT-X

## 10. The decline of the Roman Empire

## Reading List

A.J. Bronowski, The Ascent of Man, London 1973

J.N. Postgate, Early Mesopotamia, London, 1992.

Time-Life Series, Great Ages of Man, Amsterdam, 1987.

Cradle of Civilization

Ancient Greece

Classical Rome

Will Durant, Story of Civilization: Classical Greece

Early Rome, New York, 1953

V.Gordon Childe, What Happened in History, Penguin, 1942

. M.I. Finley, Ancient Greeks, London, 1963

Amar Farooqi, Ancient Social Formations (also in Hindi), Delhi, 2001.

## PART-III

# PAPER 4: THE MEDIEVAL WORLD: 5th TO 17th CENTURY

#### UNIT-I

## A.Europe after the collapse of Rome (5th Century till 9th century)

- Collapse of administration
- Weaknesses in the economy (b)
- The settled people and the immigrant tribes

## 2. Feudalism in to France and Britain 6th -12th century.

- Legal
- Economic and Social (b)
- Polities (c)

#### UNIT-II

## 3. Spread of Christianity, 6th-12th Century

- Catholic and Orthodox Churches
- Organization (b)
- Relation to politics (c)

## 4. Political Geography of West Europe, 5th-12th century

- Italy, Spain
- (b) France
- Britain (c)

## 5. Political geography of East Europe, 5th-12th century

- Byzantium\_ (a)
- Russia (b)
- (c) - Anatolia

## UNIT-III

## 6. Economic and social changes - urbanization, 5th- 14th century

- East Europe, from 5th century (a)
- West Europe, from 10th century (b)
- Urban geography and architecture

## ✓7. Economic and social changes-population, agriculture, 10<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century

- (a) Population increase
- (b) Agricultural changes
- (c) Trade

## UNIT-IV

## 8. Arabia, 6th and 7th century

- (a) Geography
- (b) Economy and Society
- (c) Rise of Islam

## 9. Arabised west Asia, west Africa, southern Europe, 8th-12th century.

- (a) Government
- (b) Economies
- (c) Culture

## 10. Turks and Mongols: West Asia, 12th-15th century

- (a) Islamization
- (b) Administration
- (c) Social and economic effects

## UNIT-V

## Intellectual and economic interaction between Europe and Asia, 10th-16th century.

- (a) Baghdad -
- (b) Italian cities
- (c) Constantinople

## 12. Political Changes in Europe, 12th-17th century.

- (a) Monarchy/Republics/Parliaments
- (b) Warfare
- (c) Nation-states

## 13. Europe and the rest of the world, 16th -17th century.

- (a) Feudalism to capitalism
- (b) Religion and the state
- (c) Imperialism, colonialism

## Reading List

Perry Anderson, Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism, London, 1974.

Time-Life Series, Great Ages of Man, Amsterdam, 1987

Birth of Europe

The Age of Faith

The Renaissance

The Reformation

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society (also available in Hindi), Chicago, 1961

A.Hourani, A History of the Arab people, London, 1991

M.G.S. Hodgson, The venture of Islam, Chicago, 1974

Meenaxi Phuken, Rise of the Modern West, Delhi, 2000

Partha Sarathi Gupta (ed.) Adhunik Paschim ka Uday, Delhi, 1999

# PAPER 5 : HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA: 1556 TO 1707

#### UNIT-I

- 1. Continuity and Change: Polity, Economy, Society and Administration.
- Accession of Akbar: Regency of Bairam Khan; Akbar's understanding of
  existing social and religious set-up; evolution and process of new socioreligious outlook; polity of Sulh-i-Kul; composition and organization of
  nobility; expansion and integration of the Empire through conquests and
  existing relations.
- Accession crisis: conflict between Jahangir and Khusrau, divided nobility; Jahangir's marriage with Nur Jahan and rise of the Irani nobility; Khusrau's revolt; Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi; Nurullah Shustari; Guru Arjun.
- Shahjahan's succession: continuation of the policy of reward and discrimination; Deccan campaigns and conquests: Dara Shikoh's perception of Islam and Hinduism; orthodox reaction.

#### UNIT-II

- War of succession among the sons of Shahjahan; complex religious outlook of Aurangzeb; relations with the Rajputs with special reference to the Rathore rebellion; nature of revolts; Deccan campaigns and its consequences.
- 6. Rise of Marathas: Shivaji and his successors, conflict with the Mughals.
- 7. North-West frontier policy: significance; campaigns and consequences.
- Decline of the Mughal Empire: various theories of decline; Mughal Empire
  in the eighteenth century; political uncertainty and factional fights at the centre;
  emergence of regional powers-Awadh, Bengal and Hyderabad states.

## UNIT-III

- Mansab, Jagir and administrative system: origin and evolution of Mansab institution; dual ranks; du-aspa and seh-aspa; month-scales; Jagir system: tankhwah jagirs: watan and al-tamgha jagirs; jagirdari crisis; central, provincial and local administration.
- Nature of land rights and land revenue system: ownership of land; methods of assessment and collection of land revenue; land revenue administration; zamindars and peasants,

- Trade and commerce: internal trade-local and long distance trade; commodities; means of transportation; external trade-trade with the\ Europeans; role of merchants and brokers
- Painters, paintings and architecture: trends developed during Akbar's period: Jahangir's miniature paintings; architecture of Fatehpur Sikri, Humayun's tomb Taj Mahal Red Fort, Jama Masjid; Inter-mixture between the central and regional architecture; political and social significance of architecture.

Ren	ding List	
l.	R.P. Tripathi	<ul> <li>Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire (Also in Hindi and Urdu), Allahabad, 1956</li> </ul>
2.	J.F. Richards	<ul> <li>The Mughal Empire (New Cambridge History of India), Cambridge, 1993</li> </ul>
3.	M. Athar Ali	<ul> <li>The Mughal nobility under Aurangzeb. (Also in Hindi &amp; Urdu), Bombay, 1968</li> </ul>
4.	Satish Chandra	Medieval India, Vol. II
5.	-do-	<ul> <li>Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village, 1981</li> </ul>
6.	-do-	<ul> <li>Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court (Also in Hindi &amp; Urdu), Calcutta 1959</li> </ul>
7.	Irfan Habib	<ul> <li>Agrarian System in Mughal India. Revised edition (Also in Urdu), Revised, 1999</li> </ul>
8.	T. Roychaudhuri & Irfan Habib	<ul> <li>The Cambridge Economic History of India,</li> <li>Vol. 1, Cambridge, 1982.</li> </ul>
9.	Muzaffar Alam	<ul> <li>Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India, Delhi, 1986</li> </ul>
10.	C.A. Bayly	<ul> <li>Rulers, Townsmen and Bazars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770- 1870, Cambridge, 1982</li> </ul>
11.	Shireen Moosvi	<ul> <li>The Economy of the Mughal Empire, c.1595- A Statistical Study, 1987</li> </ul>
12.	I.H. Qureishi	- Administration under the Mughals.
13.	Milo C. Beach	- Mughal Painting
14.	S.P. Verma	<ul> <li>Art and Material Culture in the paintings of Akbar's Court.</li> </ul>
15.	-do-	<ul> <li>Mughal painters and their works: A Biographical survey and comprehensive Catalogue, 1994.</li> </ul>

- 16. Catherine B. Asher
- 17. Ebba Koch
- 18. Friedman Yohanan
- 19. S.Athar Abbas Rizvi
- 20. -do-
- 21. Harish Chandra Verma
- 22. Irfan Habib

- Architecture of Mughal India, 1992.
- Mughal Architecture.
- Sheikh Ahmad Sirhindi, 1971.
- Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India in the sixteenth & Seventeenth centuries,
- Religious and Intellectual History during the Reign of Akbar.
- Madhyakalin Bharat, Vol. II (in Hindi)
- Madhyakalin Bharat, Vols. 1-7 (in Hindi).

## PAPER 6: THE MODERN WORLD: 17th TO THE 20th CENTURY

#### UNIT-I

- 1. Economic Chages -17th century to 20th century; Agrarian economy and emerging changes; changing nature of commercial activities; Agricultural revolution in England and other European countries
- 2. Proto- industrialisation and features of industrial capitalism; Industrial Revolution in England, France, Germany, Russia, Japan and America; demographic changes and family.

## UNIT-II

- Scientific and intellectual developments in Europe; Age of Enlightenment and changing philosophical landscape; Emerging patterns of organizing polity.
- 4. Scientific discoveries and changes in technologies; new technologies and production processes in agriculture and industries.

## UNIT-III

- 5. The French Revolution; Emergence of bourgeoisie and challenge to the old order; fluctuating social base of the French Revolution; The Reign of Terror.
- 6. The Rule of Directory and emergence of Napoleon; Napoleonic Wars and political developments in Europe.

## UNIT-IV

- 7. Liberal and nationalist movements in Europe; changing social order and emergence of nationalism in Italy and Germany.
- Socialist theories and changing political climate in Europe; experimentations with socialist political institutions.

## UNIT-V

- Rise of Imperialism and the world war I; emergence of imperialism in Europe and America; social and political consequences of imperialism in Afro-Asian
- 10. Japanese Imperialism; A strategy of survival in the era of western imperialism; domestic and foreign consequences.

## UNIT-VI

- Right Wing Movements in Europe; Italy, Germany, Spain and Vichy France; The Second World War.
- Right Wing Movements in Japan; Militarism and tendencies of Fascism in Japan.

#### UNIT-VII

- The Russian Revolution of 1917 and the Socialist State in USSR till 1956;
   War Communism; New Economic Policy; Socialism in One Country;
   Planning and Collectivization.
- Intellectual and Communist movements in China; Republican Revolution of 1911; May Fourth Movement of 1919; founding of the Communist Party of China; formation of the two United Fronts and the Communist Revolution of 1949.

#### UNIT-VIII

- Modernising and anti-colonial movements in Asia and Africa; emergence of anti-colonial and nationalist upsurg in Afro-Asian Societies.
- The formation of the UNO; the growth of supra national institutions: The World Bank and IMF; The Cold War and collapse of USSR; emergence of the unipolar World.

The Age of Capital

## Reading List

1. E.J. Hobsbawm

2. do-	The Age of Revolution
3. do	The Age of Empire
4. do	The Age of Extremes
5. do	Industry and Empire
6. David Thompson	Europe Since Napoleon
7. James Joll	Europe Since 1871
8. Jean Peare Lehmann	The Rise of Modern Japan
9. Shanti Swaroop	The Communist Movement in China
10. Jean Chesnaux	China from 1911 Revolution to Liberation.
11. Lal Bahadur Verma	Aadhunik Europe ka Uday
12. P.S. Gupta	Aadhunik Paschim Ka Uday
13. do	Aadhunik Europe ka Itihaas

# PAPER 7 : HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA: 1707 TO 1858

## UNIT-I

## 1. Continuity and Change in the 18th Century

- (i) A historiographic Survey
- (ii) Disintegration of the Mughal Empire
- (iii) Rise of the independent states
- (iv) Political, economic and social conditions of India during the 18th century

## UNIT-II

## 2. European Overseas Trade with India

- (i) European Settlements in India: Aims and Objectives
- (ii) Mercantilism: European conflicts in India
- (iii) Anglo-French conflict: Nature and causes
- (iv) Factors leading to British emergence as commercial master of Indian trade

## UNIT-III

## 3. British Conquest of Bengal

- (i) English Settlements in Bengal
- (ii) Nawab Sirajuddaulah and the British
- (iii) Significance of the Battles of Plassey and Buxar
- (iv) Consolidation of British Rule in Bengal: Administrative Reforms, Revenue Reforms; Judicial Reforms; Commercial Reforms
- (v) British Policies towards Indian States
- (vi) Conditions of the society of Bengal

#### UNIT-IV

## 4. British Expansion in India

- Lord Wellesley: Policies of expansion; Introduction of Subsidiary Alliance System; Conquest of India; Anglo-Mysore Wars; Anglo-Maratha Wars
- Rise of Ranjit Singh; Anglo-Sikh Relations; administration of Ranjit Singh
- (iii) British Expansion under Lord Hastings
- (iv) British Expansion Under Lord Dalhousie

## UNIT-V

## 5. Impact of Colonial Rule

- (i) Industrial capital and its impact: De-industrialization in India
- (ii) Commercialization of Agriculture
- (iii) Drain of Wealth

#### UNIT-VI

## 6. British Colonial State and Reforms

- (i) Administrative structure and character of colonial state
- (ii) Social Legislation and Reforms
- (iii) English education

#### UNIT-VII

## 7: Indian Attempts at Social Reforms

- (i) The Brahmo Samaj
- (ii) The Young Bengal Movement
- (iii) Muslim Reactions and Responses to British Rule and Western Culture

#### UNIT-VIII

## 8: Resistance Movements prior to 1857

- (i) Peasants and tribal resurrections
- (ii) Wahabi Movement
- (iii) Faraizi Movement of Bengal

## UNIT-IX

## 9: Revolt of 1857

- (i) Nature, character and causes of the Revolt
- (ii) Centers of Revolt
- (iii) Causes of the failure of the Revolt
- (iv) Significance of the Revolt

## UNIT-X

## 10: Aftermath of the Revolt

- (i) Effects of the Revolt of 1857
- (ii) Re-organization of the Indian Government under the Crown
- British policies: position of Indian princes; Army re-organization; Social policies.

Reading List

Jadunath Sarkar, The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire
Satish Chandra, Parties and Politics in Mughal India
Irfan Habib, Agrarian System of Mughal India

Mujeeb Ashraf Some Aspects of British Colonial Rule in India

R.P. Dutt, India Today

K.N. Chaudhuri, The East India Company and the Trading World of South

East Asia

E. Stokes, The English Utilitarian and India

S.N. Sen, French in India

Alfred Lyall, The Rise and Expansion of the British Dominion in India

Penderel Moon, The British Conquest and Dominion of India

D. Rothermund, Asian Trade and European Expansion in the Age of

Mercantilism

Bipan Chandra, Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India

Sheikh Ali, Anglo-Mysore Relations
Mohibbul Hassan,
A.R.Sardesai History of the Marathas
S.N. Sen, Eighteen Fifty Seven
S.B. Chaudhari, Theories of the Indian Mutiny

S.B. Chaudhari, Civil Rebellions 1857-1859
T.R. Metcalf, Aftermath of the Revolt
S. Gopal British Policies in India

Muslim Attitude towards British Rule and Western Culture

in India.

Mujeeb Ashraf, Jadid Hind ke secular Maimar (Urdu) Mujeeb Ashraf, Adhunik Bharat ka Uday (Hindi)

Tara Chand, The History of the Freedom Movement in India

P.E. Robert, History of India

R.L. Shukla, Adhunik Bharat ka Itihas (Hindi)

Sunder Lal, Adhunik Bharat (Hindi)

## PAPER 8 : HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA: 1858 TO 1964

#### UNIT-I

- Aftermath of the Revolt: Impact on Indian ruling groups; takeover by the crown and the reorganization of the State
- The changing features of the colonial economy: changing trade patterns; commercialization of agriculture; new patterns of taxation; demographic shifts
- 3. Peasant and tribal protests; famines and forest laws.

## UNIT-II

- Growth of Indian industry; conflict between Indian and imperialist interests; emergence of new social groups.
- 5. Formation of early political associations; newspapers and public opinion.
- 6. Local Self Government and the emergence of representative political institutions.

## UNIT-III

- Identity politics: Deoband, Nadwa and Aligarh; the Arya Samaj the Cow Protection movement; the Hindi-Urdu controversy and the spread of communalism.
- Growing nationalist consciousness: the formation of the Indian National Congress; the social base of early nationalism
- The evolution of nationalist politics: Moderates, Extremists, Revolutionary terrorism.

#### UNIT-IV

- The era of mass movements; Gandhi's early experiments with mass politics; the non-cooperation-Khilafat, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements.
- The imperialist response to nationalism: repression and accomodation; the Indian councils' Acts of 1909 and 1919 and the Government of India Act of 1935
- 12. New features of the Indian economy: emergence of the bourgeoisie and industrial working class; India's changing location in the imperial system; trends in agricultural production and occupational structure.

## UNIT-V

- The growth of peasant and working class movements and their relationship with the Congress and Indian nationalism.
- Partition and Independence: the two nation theory and the Pakistan movement; the August Offer, the Cripps and Cabinet Missions, the Interim Government and the Mountbatten Plan.
- The Nehru Era and state-led development: The framing of the Constitution; Planning, land reforms and foreign policy.

## Reading List

- 1. J. Brown, India-The Making of a Modern Democracy (Delhi 1984)
- 2. S. Bose and A. Jalal, History of Modern South Asia (Delhi 1998)
- 3. S. Khilnani, The Idea of India (Delhi 1998)
- 4. Dharma Kumar (ed), Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 2 (1982)
- 5. Sumit Sarkar, Modern India 1885-1947 (Delhi 1983)
- 6. M. Mujeeb, Indian Muslims (London 1967)
- 7. Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Freedom (Delhi)
- Mushirul Hasan, Nationalism and Communal Politics in India, 1885-1930 (Delhi 1991)