

M.A.PREVIOUS

Paper First

History

marks:100

There shall be following five papers and each carrying 100 marks. Students who had offered Group-A (medieval India) of Group- (Modern India) in previous will have to offer the same group in M.A. Final.

A- Indian Historiography

Meaning and use of history, Philosophy of Delhi Sultanate – Minhaj us Siraj. Zia- uddin Barani, Amir Khusro, Ibn Batuta. Shamas- a-Siraj –A-Afif, Yahya Sarhindli, Historians of Mughal period – Memoirs of Babar and Jhangir / Khafi Khan, Abbas Sherwani, Abdul – Qadir – Badauni, Abdul Hamir Lahauri; European sources – Jesuit Accounts and Travellers Accounts, British Historical writings – James Stuart Mill Elliot & Dowson. Grant Duff; Col. James Todd, V.A. Smith; The Nationalist School of historical writings on Medieval India – J.N.Sarcar, G.S. Sardesai, R.C. Majumdar, G.H. Ojha; Recent trends in Historiography, Medieval India; Historiography of British Rule on India. Main Sources of Modern Indian History, Different School of Historical writing- Cambridge School, Nationalist School, Marxist School. Sciballern School; Commercial trends in Indian Historiography.

B- Cultural History of India

Religion; Society & Art (1200 to 1900)

Unit-1

Bhakti movements causes & progress, main saints of Bhakti movements Kabir, Nanak, Chaitany, Tulsidas.

Unit-2

Sufism in India causes & failure, Society in sultanate & Mughal India, Din Illahial Akbars role in cultural synthesis.

Unit -3

Architecture in sultanate & Mughal period, Mughal & Rajput Painting, Role of Women in mughal & Modern India.

Unit-4

Renaissance in 19th century in India Raja Ram Mohan Rai & Brahma Samaj, Dayanand Saraswati & Arya Samaj Ram Krishna & Swami Vivekananda. Mahadev Govind Ranade Aligarh movement and Sir Ahmad Khan.

Paper Second

A-History of Delhi sultanate (1206 to 1526)

North India on the eve of Turkish invasion, causes of success of Turks and the defeat of Rajputs, Foundation of Delhi sultanate. Qutubuddin Aibak, Iltutmish and his successors, Ghayasuddin Balban, The sources of 13th century- Tajul masir (Hassan Nizami), Tabaqat-a-Nasiri (Minhaj Siraj).

The Khaljis- The Khalji Revolution Jalaluddin Khalji, Alauddin Khalji, Mongol invasion, conquest and territorial expansion, Agrarian measures, market control.

The Tughluqs- Their origin and antecedents, Ghayasuddin Tughluq – administrative measures, Muhammad Tughluq- was he a parricide/ Agrarian measures and the Doab

revellion/projects-Transfer of capital, The Token Currency, The military ventures/character, Firoz Tughluk-As a usurper, accession, Abandonment of Muhammad Tughluq's policies, administrative measures, public works, his religious policy, Factors for the decline of Empire, Timur's invasion and its consequences, Sources of the 14th century-Critical study of Amir Khusro, Ibn-i-Batuta, Isami, Barni and Afif. Sultunate in the 15th Century-The Sayyids, Establishment of Lodi empire and its political and administrative structure/Sikandar Lodi, Ibrahim Lodi and Fall of Dynasty.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. Eliot and Dowson: History of India, Vols. II, III, IV and V
2. Raverty: Tabaqat –i-Nasiri
3. ibn Batutah : Travels.
4. M. Habibullah: Foundation of Muslim Rule in India
5. K.S.Lal: History of the Khilijis (English or Hindi)
6. Ishwari Prasad : History of Qurannah Turks in India
7. Agha Mahadi Hussain : Rise and Fall of Muhammad bin Tughluq
8. K.A.Nizami On History and Historians of MDIEA II
9. Mohd. Habib & K.A. Nizami (Ed.): A Comprehensive History of India (English and Hindi)
10. A.B. Pnadey: The First Afghan Empire in India
11. R.P.Tripathi: Some Aspects of Muslim Administration in India
12. K.S. Lall: Twilight of the Sultanate

B-History of India(1470 to 1856)

The Advent of European Commercial interests in India, Anglo- French Rivalry in South India, Establishment of British Rule in Bengal- Plessey and Buxar. Acquisition of Diwani of Bengal/Working of Double Government, Clive's Role in founding British Rule in Bengal, Warren Hastings and Consolidation of British rule in Bengal, Hyder Ali, Tipu Sultan and Anglo-Mysore Relations, Lord Cornwallis and Permanent Settlement, Shri John Shore's intervention policy, Lord Wellesley's Subsidiary Alliance, Lord Hastings, Lord William Bentinck, Maharaja Ranjit Singh/Lord Dalhousie's/British Policy towards Marathas, Singh, Punjab, North West Frontier, Burma, Nepal and Tibet.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. G.S. Chhabra: Advance Study in the History of modern India, 3 vols.
2. Grover & Sethi: A New Look on modern India History.
3. Banerjee & Ghosh (Ed.): Comprehensive History of India, Vol. IX.
4. Thospson & Garrett: Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India.
5. Tarachand: History of the Freedom Movement in India, Vol. I&II.
6. R.K. Mukerjee: Rise and fall of the East India Company.
7. Sarkar & Dutta : Modern India History.

Paper Third

A- History of Great Britain (1714 to 1918)

England under the House of Hanover; Regins of George I, Gorge II, George III and George IV; Governments of Robert Walpole; William Pitt; Pitt, The younger; Robert Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone, Disraeli and Salisbury; Chartist Movement, Irish Problem, America War of independence. British Labour Movement, Industrial Movement, Policy of Splendid isolation and its consequences, Acts of 1832, 1867, 1884 and 1911, England on the eve of the Ist World War, England and the Paris peace Settlement.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. E.L. Woodward: The Age of Reform (1815-1870)
2. R.C. Ensor.: England (1870-1914)
3. Elic Halevy : A History of English People
4. J.H. Plumb : England in the 18th Century
5. David Thomson : England in the 19th Century
6. Keith Feling : A History of England
7. W.Me Elwee: History of England
8. W.S. Churchill : A History of English Speaking People, Vols. II & III
9. Trevalyan : History of England
10. Ramesey: England under British Commonwealth.

B- Constitutional History of England(1603 to 1918)

England under the Stuarts; James Ist-Divine theory of Kingship and his conflicts with parliament; Charles I and struggle with Parliament; Long Parliament and Civil War; Cromwell, Restoration, Charles II; James II ; Revolution of 1688,Bill of Rights Act of Settlement, Growth of Cabinet Government under Honoverionsl; Growth of party system under Hanovers /Reform Acts of 1832, 1867,1884, Parliament Act of 1911, Franchise Act of 1918.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. W.Bagehot : The English Constitution
2. A.V.Dicey: An Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution.
3. Maitland : The Constitution History of England
4. D.L. Keir: Constitutional History of Modern Britain Since 1485.
5. Chrimes: British Constitution History.
6. G.B.Adams : The Constitution History of England

C- History of U.S.A. (1776 to 1945)

American War of independence, Philadelphia Convention and American Constitution, George Washington Hamilton Thomas Jefferson Monroe Doctrine, Jackson, Problem of Slavery, Lincon ,Civil War. Pan-American Movement. Theodore Roosevelt. America and Ist World War, Wilson's Fourteen Points and paris Peace Conference, Washington Conference, The Great Depression, The New Deal and Franklin D.Roosevelt, America in the IInd World War.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. A.M. Schlesinger Jr.: The Age of Jackson.
2. S.E. Morison : The Oxford History of the American People.
- 3.
4. B.Parks : History of America.
5. S.P. Mathur :

D- History of Indian Diaspora

unit 1: Diaspora

The Concept; origin, evolution and contemporary usage, Diasporic identities and their nature.

unit 2: Stages of Migration

a. Classical

- i. Indians abroad in the days of remote antiquity.
- ii. Early Indian migration; Ceylon and South-East Asia; Central Asia; Iran; and Afghanistan.
- iii. Merchants, labour and craftsmen in India; South East Asia.
- iv. Indian Ocean trading system / migration of Indians to East Africa, South East Asia, Indonesia and West Asia.

b. Colonial Migration

- i. Emigration to British Plantation colonies – Fiji, Surinam, Guyana, Mauritius, Malaysia, Trinidad, and South Africa.

c. Migration in the 20th Century

- i. Migration to Canada and USA in late 19th and early 20th century.
- ii. Migration between 1920s -1947.
- iii. Migration of professionals to the united states, Canada, Australia and other developed nations.
- iv. Migration to the Gulf countries.

Unit 3: Stages of Migration

- a. Peoples of Indian Origin (PIOs) and Non Resident Indians (NRIs).
- b. Regional, linguistic, religious, caste divisions.
- c. First generation and second generation divide.

Unit 4: Indian Diaspora in Host Society

Important Zones

- a. Western countries (USA, UK, Canada)
- b. Caribbean (Trinidad, Guyana, Surinam)

- c. Indian Ocean States (Sri Lanka, Mauritius)
- d. South-East Asia, Fiji
- e. West Asia.

The Indian Diaspora in these zones have to be studied with reference to their

- i. Social status
- ii. Race and ethnicity
- iii. Economic, business, professional position vis-a-vis other ethnic communities.
- iv. Political participation
- v. Cultural, religious and community activities

Unit 5: Indian Diaspora and Homeland

- a. Cultural, intellectual, religious, economic, political connections.
- b. Influence on domestic politics and foreign policy.

Unit 6: Indian in the Diasporic Age

- a. India's policy towards her Diaspora.
- b. Economic, scientific, technological, cultural and political collaboration and adjustments.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. Webster English Dictionary (Unabridged Edition)
2. A Short History of Hindustan Ghandan Party by Sohan Singh Gosh.
3. Provincial Gazettur- Punjab, U.P., Kerala.
4. Imperial Gazettur of India
5. District Gazetturs.
6. Annual Administrative Reports.
7. Records of Labour Department.
8. Greatest migration in history- Larry Collins & Dominique Lapierre.

Paper IV

A- History of Europe (1789-1848)

Erope on the eve of the French Revolution, Political ideas of Rousseau, Montesqueu, Voltaire, Encyclopaedists and Physiocrats, Social Stratification in France, Economic Condiotion of the Pre-Revolutionary French Feudalism, Financial position of the French Government, Attempts at reforms and summoning of estates General, Oath of Tennis Court, Establishment of the National Assembly, Fall of Bstille. Achievements of the National Assembly, Constitution of 1791, The period of the Legislative Assembly Franco-Austrian War of 1792, National Convention ,Jacobins and Girondists, Reign of Terror , Constitution of 1795,Reign of Directory and the gradual rise of Napoleon Bonaparte/Italian and Egyptian Campaign, Fall of Directory, Napoleon as 1st consul,

Napoleon as Emperor, Continental system, Intervention in Spain, Regeneration of Russia, Russian Campaign, Fall of Napoleon, congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe, Metternich System, Eastern Question, British Foreign Policy (1815-1848). Nationalism movement in Germany and Italy (1815-1848). Revolution of 1848- Causes and importance.

B- History of Europe (1848-1918)

Europe in 1848, Rise and fall of Napoleon III, Paris Commune and the III French Republic, Eastern Question, Crimean War, Russia- Turkey War, Unification of Italy. Unification of Germany, Bismarck- Internal and Foreign Policy, Kaiser William II Anglo German Relation upto 1st World War, Scramble for Africa, Balkan Problem in 20th century, Morocco Crisis, Causes of the First World War, Bolshevik Revolution, Paris Peace Settlement.

C- Twentieth Century World

Unit 1: Legacy of the Nineteenth century

- a. Growth of Capitalism and imperialism: UK; France, Germany; and Japan.
- b. Liberalism and Socialism.
- c. Nationalism.

Unit 2: World Order up to 1919

- a. Origin of the First World War: its nature; peace Settlement and its long-term consequences.
- b. Making of the Russian Revolution establishment of socialist State; its economic and political aspects; and response and reactions in the West.

Unit 3: World Between the two Wars

- a. Working of the League of Nations and collective Security; crisis in capitalism; Great Depression; liberal ideas and social movement; and ideologies of Nazism and Fascism; Germany, Italy and Japan.

Unit 4: Second World War and the New Political Order

- a. Origins, nature and results of the war.
- b. Nationalist movements and Decolonization.
- c. Communist Revolution in China and its impact on world politics.

Unit 5: Cold War and its effects

- a. Ideological and political basis of cold; 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 – Palestinian, Kashmir, Cuba, Korea, Vietnam.

Unit 6:Age of Progress: Economic and Social

- a. industry; Agriculture; Science and Technology; and Communication and Information.
- b. Cultural Revolution; Civil Rights Movement; Apartheid; and Feminism.

Unit 7:Disintegration of Socialist block and nend of Cold War

- a. Genesis and process of disintegration –its impact on society and politics.
- b. Change in the political order: from bipolar to unipolar World System.
- c. Socialism in decline; globalization and its economic and political impact.

D- Business History of India (c.AD 1700-1991) (100 marks)

Unit 1:Background: Business in pre-colonial India

- a. Caste and business communities.
- b. Manufactures and trade- internal and external.
Surat as trade centre.
- c. Credit and indigenous banking.
- d. Potentialities of capitalist growth.

Unit 2:Trade and East India Company

- a. European trading interests in India.
- b. The East India Company and trade and manufactures up to 1757.
- c. British private trade in eighteenth century.
- d. East India Company's trade 1757-1833.

Unit 3:Trade, Credit and Agency Houses.

- a. European Agency Houses- 1793-1848.
- b. Currency credit and indigenous bankers, 1800-1850.
- c. Origins and growth of managing Agencies-new industries and technology.

Unit 4:Expansion of Trade and Business.

- a. Reform of corporate law, railways and telegraphs their impact on business and trade.
- b. Emergence of Modern Banking: Presidency banks and Exchange banks.
- c. History of the Presidency Banks of Bengal, Madras and Bombay -1800-1921.
- d. Growth of European Managing Agency firms, European Chambers of Commerce.

Unit 5:New Merchant Communities – 1800-1914

- a. Indigenous bankers – 1850-1947.
- b. Growth of Banking: Imperial Bank; Reserve Bank; and State Bank. Rise or new Indian Industrial houses- Tata, Birla. Sri Ram and others; Indian Chambers of

Commerce; business and politics- 1914-1947; conflict of European and Indian business interests.

- c. National Planning Committee; Bombay Plan.

Unit 6: Business Expansion in Independent India

- a. Decline of European Managing Agency Houses.
- b. Five Year Plans. Government industrial policy.
- c. Growth of business: 1947-1990; technical innovations.
- d. Multinationals.
- e. Shifts in policy and their critique.

Paper V

A- History of Maratha (1620 to 1761)

The Source of the Maratha History. Rise of Maratha. Shahji Bhonsle, Shivaji's Early Career. Javli Incident and Shivaji's Relations with Bijapur, Shivaji-Afzal Khan Episode, Shivaji Relations with Mughals, Shivaji and Raja Jai Singh: Treaty of purandar, Shivaji visit to Agra, Mughal-Maratha Relations 1667-1674, Coronation of Shivaji, Karnatak Expedition 1677-78, Shivaji and the Growth of the Maratha Navy, Shivaji's Military Administration, public Administration of Shivaji, Shivaji and Hindu-pad-padshahi. Shivaji's Personal Character and Guru Ramdas, After Effects of Shivaji Death, Reign of Shambhaji 1680-1689, Raja Ram's Reign 1689-1700, Reign of Rani Tara Bai 1700-1707, Causes of Success of Maratha Against Aurangzeb, Shahu 1707-1748, First Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath, Peshwa Baji Rao I 1720-1740, Balaji Baji Rao 1740-1761, Third Battle of Panipat, Administration of Peshwas, Chauth and Sardeshmukhi, Madhav Rao I 1761-1772 A.D. Rule of Marathas Between 1772-1818 A.D. Anglo-Maratha Struggle, Down Fall of Marathas Religious and Social Life Under Maratha, Maharashtra Religion.

B-History of Sharqi Dynasty Jaunpur (1390 to 1526)

Ist Chapter - Historical Background of Jaunpur IInd Chapter - Foundation of Sharqi Dynasty

Ird Chapter – Political History of Sharqi Dynasty

- (a) Sultan–ush–Sharq Malik Sarvar (1394-1399 AD)
- (b) Sultan Mubarak Shah Sharqi (1399-1401AD)
- (c) Sultan Ibrahim Shah Sharqi (1401-1440AD)
- (d) Sultan Mahmood Shah Sharqi (1440-1457AD)
- (e) Sultan Mahmood Shah Sharqi (1457-1458AD)
- (f) Sultan Hussain Shah sharqi(1458-1505 AD)

IVth Chapter	Social and Economic History of Sharqi Dynasty of Jaunpur.
Vth Chapter	History of Sharqi Architecture.
VIth Chapter	Culture History of Jaunpur under Sharqi Dynasty.
VIIth Chapter	Sufism under Sharqi Dynasty.
VIIIth Chapter	Golden age of Sharqi Dynasty Jaunpur. Art, Literature and Education.
IXth Chapter	Relation of Sharqi's Rulers with Lodi Sultans.

Paper V

C- History of Awadh (1722 to 1858)

1. Decline and disintegration of Mughal Empire, Rise of Autonomous States.
2. Foundation of the Nawabi Rule of Awadh: Sadat Ali Khan, Jurisdiction of Awadh under him.
3. Safdar Jang: His Relation with the Mughal Court, contest with Afghan, Conspiracy hatchlagnst him.
4. Shujauddaulah: His Character as an ally of Ahmadshah Abdali, Battle of Buxar and Shujauddulah Treaty of Allahabad.
5. Asafuddulah: degradation & exploitation of Avadh by the English company. Private British Merchants in Avadh.
6. Sadat Ali: Relation with Wellesley, Annexation of more than half of Awadh, Ghaziuddin Haidar proclaim King. Nabiuddin Haider: Mis rule in Avadh, Muhammad Ali Shah and Amjad Ali Shah British interference in creases.
7. Wahid Ali Shah: Annexation of Awadh, Rebellion of 1857 and the support of Awadh to the Great uprising.
8. Development of Art and literature, communal harmony during the nawabi regime of Awadh.

D- History of Rajasthan (1400 to 1707)(100 marks; 80 Lectures)

1. Rajasthan

Identy of Rajasthan, geography, demarcation of Eastern and Western Rajasthan.

2. The Rajputs

Evolution into a recognized ruling and warrior caste. Principal states in Rajasthan, 10th -13th century. The 'feudal' structure of superior rights in pre-Sultanates Rajasthan. Rajasthan in the 14th century.

3. The Rise of Mewar and Marwar

Mewar and the Sultans. Political history of Mewar from Kumbha to Sangram Singh. Political institutions. Marwar till the death of Maldev.

4. Akbar's Relations with the Rajputs

a. Akbar's early contacts with Rajputs; the kachwahas Expansion and reconciliation in "Rajashtan. Occupation of Mewar; Rana Pratap.

5. Rajput Principalities, 1605-1658

Jahangir's policy towards Rajputs. The reconciliation of Mewar. Shahjahan and the Rathors. The Mewar War of 1654. Rajput share in mansabs and posts.

6. Rajput Polity and Administration in the 17th Century

Positon of ruler; pattawats, bhumias, Rajput soldiery and its links to land; concept of tan and rekh. Tankwah and Watan jagirs: Rajput administration, sub-assignments.

7. Aurangzeb and the Rajputs

The Rajputs and the war of succession, 1658-59 Aurangzeb's Rajput policy in the early years; the Rathor rebellion and its aftermath. Share of the Rajputs in mansabs.

8. The Emergence of the Amber Principality as a Major State in Rajasthan

Mirza Raja Jai Singh, early career of Jai Singh Sawai. The Rajputs in the War of Succession, 1707-08; and the Settlement with Bahadur Shah.

9. Economy in the 17th Century

Extent of cultivation; agricultural production. Trade and Commerce, Mahajans; the rise of the business community; commercial linkage between village and town.

10. Urban and Rural Structure of society

Population, urban and rural with special reference to Marwar, village and stratification of peasantry with special reference to Eastern Rajasthan.

11. Culture in Rajasthan

The influx of Islamic and Mughal influences; Architecture, Rajput school of painting. Religious movements. Mirabai, the Dadu-panthis. Jambhoji and Jasmath. Development of the Ajmer Shrine.

12. Source

Inscriptions. Persian Histories; arshattas, chitthis. Document like taqsim, khasras and dastur-ul-amals and amal-dasturs; Bardic literature, Khyats bat and Vigat. Nainsi's Khyat and Vigat Jain literature.

[Note]: This is a suggested model. Universities may draft similar papers according to their respective requirements.

M.A. FINAL
HISTORY

There shall be following Five papers and a Viva-Voice test each carrying 100 marks. Student who had offered Group-A (Medieval India) or Group -B (Modern India) in previous will have to offer the same group in M.A. Final.

A- India's Struggle For Independence (1857-1947 A.D.)

marks: 100

1. Revolt of 1857- causes, Nature Effects.
2. Origin of National Movement in India (1858-1885)
3. Foundation and growth of India Congress (1885-1904)
4. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement.

5. The First World War and Indian Politics. Non-revolutionary movement and Ghadar party.
6. The emergence of Dandi in Indian Politics and non-cooperation movement.
7. Major political developments before Lahore Congress, Swaraj party, Simon Commission, Nehru Report.
8. Civil disobedience movement, round table conferences and its impact.
9. Indian Politics during Second World War, Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement, Wavell Plan.
10. Role of various groups and classes in India freedom struggle—peasants, workers, capitalists, women and others.
11. Rise and growth of left wing in Indian National Movement.
12. Rise and growth of revolutionary Movement in freedom struggle.
13. The rise and growth of communalism in Indian politics—Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha.
14. Towards Independence and partition—INA and non-cooperation, Cripps Mission, Mountbatten Award and Indian Independence Act.

Paper Second

A- History of India (1526 to 1656)

Source on the reigns of Babur and Humayan, India on the eve of Babur's invasion, Babur and the establishment of the Mughal empire, Factors responsible for Babur's Success, Babur as an Empire Builder, Mir Khalifa's Conspiracy against Humayan, Political and military problems of Humayan, Threat from Bahadur Shah of Gujrat, Humayan's relations with Sher Shah, The Rule of his brothers, Rise of Sher Shah; Sur Empire and administration, The Mughal restoration, Sources of Akbar's reign, Akbar—early problems and difficulties, Regency of Bairam Khan, Consolidation and conquests, Re-Structuring of the Nobility, Evolution of Jagir and Mansab System, Akbar's Religious Policy, North West Frontier Policy, Relations with Deccan states, Central government and Provisional Administration, Revenue Administration and agrarian relations.

Jahangir's accession crisis/The Regime of compromise. Sher Afghan episode, Nur Jahan's influence, Khurram's revolt, Jahangir's Deccan Policy, North-West Frontier Policy and fall with central Asia and Iran, The Religious climate under Shahjahan, Circumstances leading up to the war of succession-1657

B History of India (1857 to 1947)

India on the eve of the Revolt of 1857, Reorganizations of British rule after the Revolt, Reforms in administration and Army, Policy towards Indian States, Revenue and Fiscal Policies, Indian Civil Service and the Bureaucracy, Local Self Government, Growth of the press and Liberty Bill controversy, Education Policy, Viceroyalty of Lytton. Ripon and Curzon, British Policy, Viceroyalty of Lytton, Ripon and Curzon, British Policy towards North West Frontier, Afghanistan, Burma and Tibet, problem of integration of Indian States.

Paper Third

A- History of India (1657 to 1761)

M.M.100

A brief Survey of Sources material, Reasons For Aurangzeb's success in war of succession, Effects of the war/Agrarian and Tribal Disturbances and Revolts- The jats, the Satnamis, Sikhs, the Afghan rebellion- its nature and consequences, Religious Policy, Aurangzeb and the Rajputs, the Deccan Policy- Golkunda & Bijapur; The rise of Marathas, Jagirdari System under Aurangzeb, Composition of the Nobility, Factors responsible for the decline of Mughal Empire, India at the death of Aurangzeb.

Causes for the success of Bahadur Shah in the war of succession, Nobility and conflict for Power among various groups, Bahadur Shah's relation with Sikhs, Rajputs and Marathas; the role of Jafiqar Khan in contemporary politics; causes of conflict between Farrukhsiyar and Sayyid Brothers; Expansion of Maratha Power under first two peshwas, Nizamulmuluk's role in contemporary politics; invasion of Nadir Shah, Disintegration of Mughal Empire/Maratha expansion in Northern India 1750-1761; Review of Maratha policies and strategies in Northern India, 1750-60; Third Battle of Panipat causes and effects.

B- Constitutional History of India (1773 to 1947)**M.M.100**

Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act 1784, Charter Act of 1793, 1813 and 1833, Declaration of 1858, Council Act of 1861, 1892 Morely Minto Reforms, 1909, Montague Chelmsford Reform of 1919; Report Simon Commission, Nehru Constitutional Development up to 1947.

Paper Iv**History of Ideas**

Instead of following the conventional division of ancient, medieval and modern, we think it is preferable to adopt a thematic pattern, each theme covering the entire period, we may divide the paper for the sake of easy organization into three courses dealing with political ideas, Social ideas and religious ideas. The topics in each need not be comprehensive, but selective, concentrating on some key areas.

Unit 1: political

- a. Ideas of polity-monarchy, oligarchy and protorepublicanism.
 - i. Ancient.
 - ii. Medieval.
- b. Rights and duties of subjects.
- c. Legitimacy of political power.
 - i. Texts
 - ii. Practice
- d. Colonialism and the emergence of new political ideas
 - i. Liberalism; democracy
 - ii. Utilitarianism
 - iii. Positivism
- e. Nationalism and Socialism.
- f. Communalism and Secularism.

Unit 2: Social Ideas

- a. Formation of early ideas on hierarchy.
- b. Rationalization and justification of hierarchy.
 - i. Varna

- ii. jati
- iii. Family
- iv. women
- c. Anti- caste movements during the colonial period Satya Sodhak Samaj. Sree Narayana movement, Self-respect movement.
- d. Social basis of nationalism.

Unit 3: Religious and philosophical Ideas

- a. Formation of religious ideas in early India
 - i. Vedas, Upanishads and Vedanta
 - ii. Six Schools of Indian Philosophy
 - iii. Jainism
 - iv. Buddhism
- b. Ideas of dissent and protest- heterodox sects.
- c. Forms of religious thought and cultural synthesis
 - i. Bhakti Movement: Shaivite and Vaishnavite Regional Developments
 - ii. sufism
 - iii. sikhism
- d. Reform and Revivalism – Brahmo Samaj. Rarthana Samaj. Arya Samaj. Seoband and Aligarh Movement, Singh Sabha Movement.
- e. Ideas of religious universalism and fundamentalism in modern India.

B- Women in Indian History

(100 Marks)

Unit 1 Survey of Approaches and Sources

- a. Approaches
 - i. Liberal
 - ii. Marxist
 - iii. Psychoanalytical
 - iv. Socialist
 - v. Existential
 - vi. Radical
 - vii. Post- modern.
- b. sources
 - Archival- Government files, Official reports, census, private papers. etc.
 - i. Archival – Government files, Official reports, Census, private papers, etc.
 - ii. Non- archival-sacred and non-sacred texts, epigraphs, diaries, memoirs, autobiographies, fiction, songs, folk lore, photographs, paintings, oral history.

Unit 2 : Religion and Women

- a. Brahmanical and non-Brahmanical.
- b. Jainism
- c. Buddhism
- d. Islam
- e. Sikhism
- f. Christianity

Unit 3: Reform Movements and Women

- a. Bhakti movements
- b. Vira Saivism

- c. Crahma Samaj
- d. Arya Samaj
- e. Aligarh movement
- f. Theosophical movement
- g. Satya Shodhak Samaj
- h. Sri Narayan Movement
- i. Self- retrospect movement

Unit 4 : Customary and Legal status

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

Unit 5: Women and Work

- a. Household.
- b. Agriculture.
- c. Industry- formal and informal sectors
- d. Professions
- e. wages
- f. Property rights

Unit 6: Education and women

- a. Ancient India
- b. Medieval India
- c. Colonial India
- d. post independence

Unit 7 : women's Organizations

- a. Colonial-local, provincial, national
- b. Post- Independence

Unit 8 : Political Participation

- a. Gandhian Satyagraha
- b. Revolutionary movement
- c. Peasant and Worker movement
- d. Tribal movements
- e. Panchayats and municipal councils
- f. State legislatures. and Parliament
- g. Feminist movement

Unit 9: Women and culture

- a. Women's representation and participation in
 - i. Literature
 - ii. Arterature
 - iii. Music
 - iv. Dance
 - v. Films
 - vi. Theatre
 - vii. Religious scriptures
 - viii. Historical writing

ix. Media

paper iv

c-Economic History of India (1757 to 1947)

(100 Marks; 80 Lectures)

Unit 1 : Introduction

- a. Issues and Problems of Indian Economic History. Different approaches and their Limitations.
- b. Sources of Economic History of British India.

Unit 2: Indian Economy in the Mid-Eighteenth century

- a. Nature and structure of economy: rural and urban.
- b. Agrarian and non-agrarian production. Technology and Methods of production.
- c. Trade and Indigenous banking.
- d. Debate on the potentialities of capitalist change in the pre-colonial economy.

Unit 3: Early phase of colonial Economy

- a. Mercantilism and European economic interests in India. The East India Company and its rule in Bengal.
- b. The early Drain of Wealth and its mechanism, magnitude and effects.
- c. Indian manufacture for external market-internal commerce; the later debate on the question.

Unit 4: Agrarian Settlements and Agrarian production

- a. Agrarian conditions- Regional variations.
- b. The permanent Settlement-objectives, operations, effects and official critiques.
- c. Ryatwari Settlements and Mahalwari system.
- d. Consequences of periodic settlements.
- e. Increase in the cultivation of export crops. New elements in the organization of production of export commodities.

Unit 5 : Ecological changes and rural society (with particular reference to the implications of increasing control of the colonial state on forests as distinguishable from ‘settled peasant villages’).

Unit 6 : Traditional Handicraft Industry and the question of De-industrialization

- a. Artisans and handicraft product-background.
- b. industrial capitalism and import of English clot and yarn.
- c. Debate over de industrialization –regional variations.
- d. Handicraft industry in transition under colonialism.
- e. Capital and labour in handicraft industry.

Unit 7 : Railways and Indian Economy

- a. Economic and political compulsions.
- b. Unification and subjugation of Indian market.
- c. Effects on agrarian production and export of raw material- commercialization of agriculture.
- d. Famines and British policy, nationalist criticism.

Unit 8: Large scale Industry

- a. Conditions before the emergence of modern industry.
- b. Capitalist investment in India- indigenous and British effects.

- c. Modern industry in pre-1914 phase-nature-main industries: cotton, jute, iron and steel and others. Impediments to growth, nationalist critique, industry and the First World War phase with special reference to economic depression.
- d. colonial state and industrial growth
- e. Rise of industrial labour, labour force in large scale industry; types of Labor movements; changing social composition of industrial labour.

Unit 9: Foreign Trade and Balance of payments

- a. Changing nature of external trade- stages of Mercantilism, industrial capital and finance capital.
- b. Drain of wealth and British overseas trade.

Unit 10: The Fiscal System

- a. shift from direct to indirect taxation.
- b. Tariff and excise.
- c. Monetary policies and credit system.

Unit 11: Price Movements

- a. Main trends in the movements of prices.
- b. Impact on rent of Land Lords.
- c. Impact on state revenues and trade.

Unit 12 : National Income

Movement of national income after 1858- the divergent assumptions and estimates.

Unit 13: population

- a. population growth: pre- and post-census estimates.
- b. De-Urbanization' controversy.
- c. Trends in demographic changes.