HISTORY
(Subject Code-30)

1: Medieval Indian History:

I. Sources

Graphic and numismatic materials, monuments and other Archaeological Evidences.

Literary sources- Persian, Sanskrit and Regional languages.

Foreign traveller's accounts.

II. Political Developments

The Sultanate - the Ghorids, the Turks, the Khaljis, the Tughlaqs, the Sayyids and the Lodis.

Foundation of the Mughal Empire and its resistance - Babur, Humayun and the Suris; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb. The resistance of Rana Sanga, Hemu, Maha Rana Pratap, Naga Sansyasis etc.

Challenges to the Mughal Power & its decline political, administrative, economic & cultural causes, Challenges by Ahoms, Bundelas, Sikhs and Jats, Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire.

The Vijayanagara and the Bahmanis - rise, expansion and disintegration. The Maratha movement, the foundation of Swaraj and Hindu Pad Padshahi by Shivaji; its expansion under the Peshwas; Maratha Confederacy-causes of decline.

III. Administration

Administration under the Sultanate - civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military.

Sher Shah's administrative reforms; Mughal administration - land revenue and other sources of income; Mansabdari and Jagirdari. (with special reference to its naval power)

Administrative and military system in the Deccan - the Vijayanagara, the Bahmanis and the Marathas (with special reference to its Naval Power)

IV. Economic Aspects:

Agricultural production - village economy; peasantry.

Urban centers and population.

Industries - cotton textiles, handicrafts, agro - based industries, organization, factories, Science and technology; (with special reference to Indian knowledge system)

Trade and commerce - State policies, internal and external trade; European trade, trade centers and ports, transport and communication.

Financing trade, commerce and industries; Hundi (Bills of Exchange) and Insurance.

Currency.

V. Society and Culture

The Sufis - their orders (silsilas), beliefs, practices, activities and their interaction with Siddihas and Yogis.

India Knowledge system and Bhakti movement - Shaivism and its branches; Vaishnavism and its branches.

The Saints of the medieval period - north and south - their impact on socio - political and religious life.

The Sikh movement - Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa.

Classification ruling class, major religious groups, the mercantile and professional classes.

Rural society petty chieftains, village officials, cultivators and non cultivating classes, artisans.

Position of women and the Harem in Medieval India.

Educational Systems and their motivations.

Literature; Sankrit, Persian and regional languages.

Fine Arts - Major schools of painting; music.

Decay and destruction of Ancient monuments and development of new architecture in North and Soth India; Indo - Islamic architecture.

2: History of Modern India

I. Advent of Europeans and Rise of British Power:

European traders in India in the 16th and 18th centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British, The cultural & economic base of Colonialism and early native. resistance against them.

The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India.

British relations with and subjugation of the principal Indian Powers - Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas and the Sikhs.

Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773 1853.

Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown.

Local Self-Government.

Constitutional changes, 1909-1935.

II. Economy and Society :

Changing composition, volume and direction of trade; the forms of Trubutes to Raj. Expansion and commercialisation of agriculture, land rights, land settlements, rural indebtedness, landless labour.

Decline of industries and Modernization Myth; changing socio – economic conditions of artisans; De - industrialisation.

British Industrial Policy; major modern industries; nature of factory legislation; labour and trade union movements.

Monetary policy, banking, currency and exchange, Railways and Road Transport.

Growth of new urban centres; and monuments.

Famines, and epidemics during British Rule.

Economic Thought - English Utilitarians; the Drain theory.

Contact with Christianity - the Missionaries- construction of the myth - Bharat a Pagan society, critique of Indian Socio-Religious and Cultural practices; Educational and other activities.

Colonial Education -Content, Structure and Objectives

Nationalist initiatives in education with special reference to Arya Samaj, Madan Mohan Malviya, M.K. Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar.

Socio-religious reforms: Reforms breaking away from tradition and socio-religious reforms in defense of tradition; emergence of middle class; caste associations and caste mobility.

Women's Question: Nationalist Discourse; Women's Organisations; British legislations concerning women; Constitutional position.

Development of the Press:Pro Imperialist and Nationalist, Measures by colonial Government to subjugate the Nationalist expression-Press Laws

Vernacular literature and its literary forms - reorientation in painting, music and performing arts, revival of folk arts during Swadeshi movement.

III. National Movement

Different interpretations of Indian Nationalism, Rise of Indian nationalism, Resistance to Colonial Milieu - social, cultural and economic bases of nationalism.

First War of Independence: 1857 participation of different social classes, Geographical extent of 1857

Resistance by Tribals and peasants to the Colonial Government

Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885 - 1920, with special reference to Tilak's idea of Swaraj, Gokhale's vision of India and Sri Arbindo's political philosophy, Home Rule movement.

Ideology of Swadeshi and trends in the Swadeshi movement, Government response to Swadeshi movement

Ideologies and programs of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad with special refrence to V.S. Savarkar, Lala Hardayal, HRA and HSRA

So called Indian trials: Nasik conspiracy case, Chauri Chaura Trial, Meerut conspiracy case, Lahore conspiracy case.

Gandhian Mass Movements.

Subhash Chand Bose-fallout with Congress and INA

Ideology and program of the Justice Party.

Left Wing Politics- The Communist ideology and politics in the national movement;

Role of Congress Socialist Party

Movement of the Depressed classes.

Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan.

Towards Independence and Partition.

IV. India after Independence (1947-1964)

Question of Refugees and Rehabilitation after Partition.

Integration of the Indian States; The Kashmir Question, the Hyderabad Question and Sardar Patel

The making of the Indian Constitution.

The structure of Bureaucracy and the Policy.

The demographic trends.

Debates on the question on Development; Economic policies and the planning process.

Linguistic reorganisation of States.

Foreign policy initiatives.

V. World History: Concepts, Ideas and Terms & Researches in History :

Feudalism

Non - alignment

Parliamentary Democracy

Nazism

Commonwealth

Colonialism

Neo-colonialism

Mercantilism

Imperialism

Capitalism

Socialism

Balance of Power

Apartheid

Rights of Man

Cold War

Post - modernism

Globalization

Scope and value of History

Objectivity and Bias in History

History and its auxiliary sciences

Emerging trends in Indian history writings; some eminent historians; R.K. Mukherjee, Vasudeo Sharan Agrawal, Dharampal, A.S. Altekar, K.P. Jaiswal, R.C. Majumdar, jadunath Sarkar etc.