

SCHEME & SYLLABUS

M.A (History)

(Choice Based Credit System)



Department of History
University Institute of Humanities

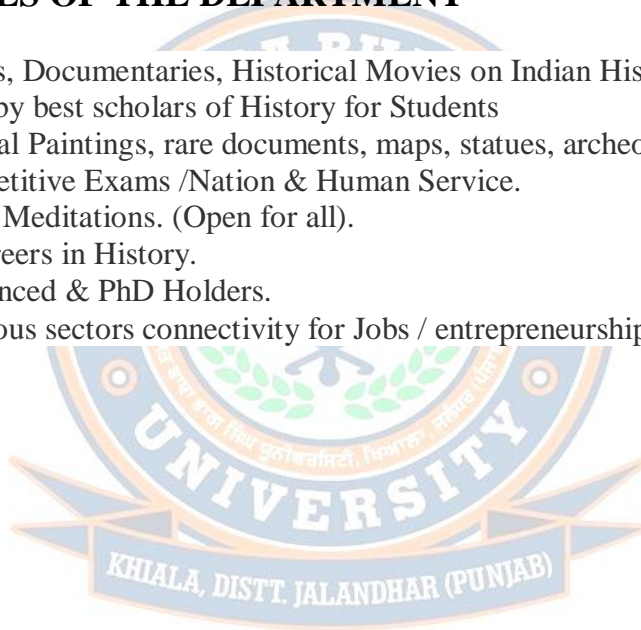
Sant Baba Bhag Singh University
2021-2023

ABOUT THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

The Department of History strives for excellence in creating, applying and imparting knowledge in History through comprehensive educational programs. Currently the Department of History offers M.A. and M. Phil courses and opportunities for doctoral research. The range of teaching and research includes Ancient, Medieval, Modern and Contemporary Indian History. Given its geographical location most of the research concerns the study of the broad North-Western Region (including the present Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh and Pakistan Punjab). Our researches have included inquiries into the polity, economy, society and culture since the earliest times in a pan Indian, integrated and interdisciplinary perspective. This region is being studied comparatively and in relation to the neighboring areas within India (i.e. Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir) and countries outside India (i.e. Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran and Central Asia) that interacted closely with North-Western India.

SALIENT FEATURES OF THE DEPARTMENT

- Collection- Videos, Documentaries, Historical Movies on Indian History
- Books- Authored by best scholars of History for Students
- Museum- Historical Paintings, rare documents, maps, statues, archeological items etc.
- Guidance – Competitive Exams /Nation & Human Service.
- Edify -Traditional Meditations. (Open for all).
- Consultancy – Careers in History.
- Faculties- Experienced & PhD Holders.
- Connection – various sectors connectivity for Jobs / entrepreneurship for students.



MA HISTORY (MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY)

MA History aims at helping students to understand the present existing social, political, religious and economic conditions of the people. The present is in fact the child of the past. It is a development of the past. Without the knowledge of history, we cannot have the background of our religion, customs institutions, administration and so on. Our present conditions are thus the result of the past problems. Thus, the teaching of history helps the students to explain the present, to analyze it and to trace its course. Cause-and-effect relationship between the past and the present is lively presented in the history. History thus helps us to understand the present-day problems both at the national and international level accurately and objectively. This understanding enables us to lead useful and efficient lives.

VISION

The fundamental vision of the Department of History is based on a profound belief in the importance of history as an academic discipline. The specific vision of the Department of History is threefold. Firstly, students should view history as an interesting subject. All the teachers within the Department value the study of the past, and we want students to match this passion, generating an interest in the past that will remain with them for life. Secondly, we wish to transmit knowledge and understanding of the past, both within India and of the wider world. Students should have an understanding of how the world we live in has been shaped by the past. Finally, it is our aim that students continuously develop life skills such as thinking, evaluating, analyzing, empathizing and communicating.

MISSION

Our mission is to help the students develop interest and understanding about the life of people who lived in the past to develop a sense of identity and a cultural understanding based on their historical heritage to help make their own life choices today. We work to evaluate and appreciate significant contribution to the events in the past have influenced our lives today and also to investigate these past events and, by so doing, to develop the skills of enquiry, analysis, interpretation and problem-solving. Our aim is to foster interest in the past and to develop an understanding that enables history to be enjoyed, what history has to offer and to appreciate how things have change over time along with to have some knowledge and understanding of historical developments in the wider world and to develop a sense of chronology.

The foremost aim of the Department of History is to help society develop a sense of their cultural heritage.

ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Graduation with History subject conducted by a recognized University or equivalent.

DURATION

2 years (4 Semesters)

CAREER PATHWAYS

1. History Post graduates are employed by a wide range of organizations including heritage organizations, museums and libraries. Other typical employers include:
 - Research
 - Teaching
 - Archive and records offices
 - charities
 - Higher education institutions (HEIs)
 - International development organizations
 - management consultancies
 - publishing companies
 - retailers
 - television and radio broadcasters.
2. National and local governments and the public services also attract history Post graduates, particularly the civil services (with some students applying to the Civil Service Fast Stream), NHS management, the police and armed services.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVE (PEO)

PEO1: Know and understand significant aspects of the history of India, the nature of ancient civilizations, the expansion and dissolution of empires, features of past non-Indian societies.

PEO2: Understand historical concepts such as continuity and change, cause and consequence, similarity, difference and significance, and use them to make connections, draw contrasts, analyses trends, frame historically valid questions and create their own structured accounts, including written narratives and analyses.

PEO3: Encourage students to develop the capacity for perspective taking and appreciating different points of view.

PEO4: Get the training to be globally adjusted individuals

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO)

PO1: Understand the methods of historical enquiry, including how evidence is used rigorously to make historical claims, and discern how and why contrasting arguments and interpretations of the past have been constructed.

PO2: Gain historical perspective by placing their growing knowledge into different contexts, understanding the connections between local, regional, national and international history; between cultural, economic, military, political, religious and social history; and between short-term and long-term timescales.

PO3: Employability: learners will be able to get employed in public and private sector. Moreover, they will be able to set their own coaching centers or academies.

PO4: Ability to construct an argument and communicate findings in a clear and persuasive manner, both orally and in writing. And capacity to think objectively and approach problems and new situations with an open mind.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO)

PSO1: Contribute profusely in social and national development by creating socially useful teachers, scholars and academicians.

PSO2: Strengthen the educational system by giving expertise of History.

PSO3: Qualify UGC-NET to become an Assistant Professor of History.

PSO4: Enhance life skills for leading a holistic life.

Index

S. No.	Subject Code	Subject	Semester	Page No.
	Course Scheme			
1	HIS501	History of the Punjab 1450-1708 A.D.	1	10
2	HIS503	History of Ancient India up to 1000 A.D.	1	12
3	HIS505	Medieval India 1000-1750 A.D.	1	15
4	HIS507	History of Modern India 1757-1857 A.D.	1	17
5	ENG007	Professional Communication Skills	1	19
6	HIS502	History of Eighteenth Century Punjab	2	20
7	HIS504	Agrarian Economy of Ancient India	2	22
8	HIS506	Agrarian Economy of Medieval India	2	24
9	HIS508	Agrarian Economy of Modern India	2	26
10	HIS510	Modern World Mid-15 th to 20 th Century	2	28
11	HIS512	National Movement in India 1857-1919 A.D.	2	30
12	SSC002	Human Value Education	2	32
13	HIS601	Punjab in the 19 th century	3	33
14	HIS603	History of China and Japan 1839-1950 A.D.	3	35
15	HIS605	National Movement in India 1920-1947	3	37
16	HIS607	Indian Historiography	3	40
17	HIS609	Contemporary India 1947-1992 A.D.	3	42
18	BOT621-19	Natural Hazards and Disaster Management	3	44
19	HIS602	Punjab in the 20 th century	4	46
20	HIS604	Women in Modern India (1858-1947 A.D)	4	48
21	HIS606	Socio-Religious Reform Movements in Modern India	4	50
22	HIS608	Research Methodology	4	52
23	HIS610	History and Historical Method	4	54
24	HIS612	History and Historiography	4	56

25	LAW004	Human Rights	4	58
----	--------	--------------	---	----

SCHEME FOR M.A. HISTORY (CBCS)

1. Core courses (CR)

Compulsory subjects of study which support the main discipline.

2. Elective courses (EL)

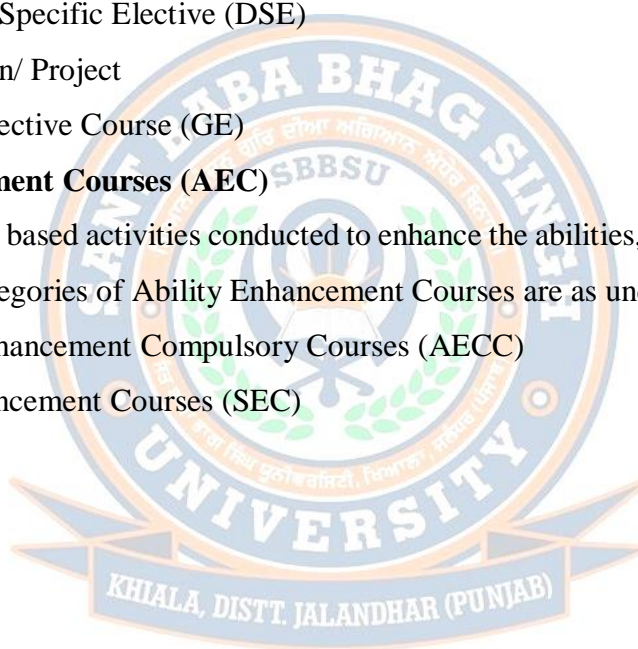
An option for the candidate to choose a course from a pool of courses offered by Sant Baba Bhag Singh University. The categories of elective courses are as under:

- a) Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)
- b) Dissertation/ Project
- c) Generic Elective Course (GE)

3. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)

Practical and Field based activities conducted to enhance the abilities, professional competencies and skills. The categories of Ability Enhancement Courses are as under:

- a) Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC)
- b) Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)



Course Scheme Semester I

Sr. No	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Contact Hours	Credits
1	CR	HIS501	History of the Punjab 1450-1708 A.D.	4	0	0	4	4
2	CR	HIS503	History of Ancient India up to 1000 A.D.	5	0	0	5	5
3	CR	HIS505	Medieval India 1000-1750 A.D.	4	0	0	4	4
4	CR	HIS507	History of Modern India 1757-1857 A.D.	5	0	0	5	5
5	AECC	ENG507	Professional Communication Skills	3	0	0	3	3
							Total	21

Semester II

Sr. No.	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Contact Hours	Credits
1	CR	HIS502	History of Eighteenth Century Punjab	5	0	0	5	5
			any one from the following					
2	DSE	HIS504	Agrarian Economy of Ancient India	4	0	0	4	4
	DSE	HIS506	Agrarian Economy of Medieval India	4	0	0	4	4
	DSE	HIS508	Agrarian Economy of Modern India	4	0	0	4	4
3	CR	HIS510	Modern World Mid-15 th to 20 th Century	5	0	0	5	5
4	CR	HIS512	National Movement in India 1857-1919 A.D.	4	0	0	4	4
5	SEC	SSC002	Human Value Education	3	0	0	3	3
							Total	21

Semester III

Sr. No	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Contact Hours	Credits
1	CR	HIS601	Punjab in the 19 th century	4	0	0	4	4
			anyone from the following					
2	DSE	HIS603	History of China and Japan 1839-1950 A.D.	4	0	0	4	4
	DSE	HIS605	National Movement in India 1920-1947	4	0	0	4	4
3	CR	HIS607	Indian Historiography	5	0	0	5	5
4	CR	HIS609	Contemporary India 1947-1992 A.D.	5	0	0	5	5
5	AECC	BOT621	Natural Hazards and Disaster Management	3	0	0	3	3
							Total	21

Semester IV

Sr. No	Course Type	Course Code	Course Name	L	T	P	Contact Hours	Credits
1	CR	HIS602	Punjab in the 20 th century	5	0	0	5	5
			any-one from the following					
2	DSE	HIS604	Women in Modern India (1858-1947 A.D)	4	0	0	4	4
	DSE	HIS606	Socio-Religious Reform Movements in Modern India	4	0	0	4	4
3	CR	HIS608	Research Methodology	5	0	0	5	5
4	DSE	HIS610	History and Historical Method	4	0	0	4	4
	DSE	HIS612	History and Historiography	4	0	0	4	4
5	SEC	LAW004	Human Rights	3	0	0	3	3
							Total	21

History of the Punjab 1450-1708 A.D.

Course Code	HIS501
Course Title	History of the Punjab 1450-1708 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This paper aims to examine the politico-administrative, social and religious milieu of Guru Nanak in order to understand his response to the contemporary environment and the foundation of Sikh movement. It also deals with growth of Sikh movement under his first four successors, the phase of confrontation with Mughal state and its culmination under Guru Gobind Singh.

Unit I

Bhakti tradition; Sufism; its contribution, Sources of Punjab History, Political, social and economic condition of Punjab in mid-16th century.

Unit II

Guru Nanak; teachings and travels, Response of Guru Nanak to contemporary religious systems; Guru Nanak and contemporary politics, new institutions established by Guru Nanak with special reference to Sangat and Pangat. Emergence and contribution of the Nirmala sect.

Unit III

Evaluation of Sikhism from Guru Angad Dev to Guru Arjan Dev; making of the Sikh scripture and its structure; Martyrdom of Guru Arjun Dev and transformation of Sikhism under Guru Hargobind.

Unit IV

Circumstances leading to the martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur, Creation of the Khalsa Panth and its significance, Literary contribution of Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Recommended Readings

1. Ashraf, K.M., *Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1979 (2nd ed.)
2. Banerjee, I.B., *Evolution of the Khalsa*, 2 vols., A. Mukherjee & Co., 1972 (2nd edn.).
3. Fenech Louis E, *Martyrdom in the Sikh tradition*: Oxford University Press, 2000.
4. Harbans Singh, *Guru Tegh Bahadur*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1994.
5. Grewal, J.S., *The Sikhs of the Punjab*, The New Cambridge History of India, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1999 (2nd ed.).
6. Grewal, J.S., *Guru Nanak in History*, Chandigarh: Panjab University, 1979.
7. Gupta, Hari Ram, *History of the Sikhs*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi, 1994, Vol.I.
8. Mcleod, W.H., 'The Janam Sakhis as Historical Sources', in *Sikhs and Sikhism*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999, pp.248-67.
9. Singh Sulakhan, *Heterodoxy in the Sikh Tradition*, Jalandhar: ABS Publication, 1999
10. Teja Singh and Ganda Singh, *A Short History of the Sikhs: 1469-1765*, Vol.I, Patiala: Punjabi University, 1983 (rep.).
11. Singh, Kushwant, *A History of the Sikhs*, Oxford Publishers, New Delhi, 1963, Vol. I
12. Singh, Giyani Gyan, *Nirmal Panth Pardipika*, edited by Sant Inderjit Chakravarty, Nirmal Panchayati Akhaarha, Saharanpur, 1962
13. Mann, Gurinder Singh, *The Making of the Sikh Scripture*, New York: 2001.

References

1. Bhai Jodh Singh (tr.), *Varan Bhai Gurdas*, 3 vols., Patiala: Vision and Vantura, 1998.
2. Grewal, J.S., 'Cleavage in the Panth,' *Sikh Ideology, Polity and Social Order*, Manohar, 2007, pp: 78-85
3. Mcleod, W.H., *Guru Nanak and the Sikh Religion*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1968.
4. Talib, Gurbachan Singh (tr.), *Sri Guru Granth Sahib*, Patiala: Publication Bureau, Punjabi University, IV Vols., 1999.

History of Ancient India up to 1000 A.D.

Course Code	HIS503
Course Title	History of Ancient India up to 1000 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	Building upon a prior basic knowledge of the history of ancient India, this course introduces the student to the major currents in the study of that history. It focusses on the political processes that underlay the structures of the state and society but also takes the student into the details of social and cultural history.

Unit I:

Sources of Ancient Indian History. From Stone Age to Vedic Age: Technological and Cultural Developments in Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages; Proto-Historic Age (Theories of the Origin of Indus Valley Civilization, Urban Centres, Society and Economy, Decline- various Debates); Vedic Age (Aryan Homeland debate, Polity, Society and Economy).

Unit II:

Age of Mahajanapadas: Emergence of Buddhism and Jainism and Economy (Second Urbanization, Trade and Crafts, Formation of Peasant Economy); The Mauryan Empire (Nature of Mauryan Empire, Ashoka's Dhamma, Causes of the Maurya Empire's Decline).

Unit III:

Post Mauryan Period: Non-Indigenous Polities (Indo-Greeks, Shakas, and Kushanas) and Indigenous Polities (Satavahanas, Gana-Sanghas and Sangam Chiefships); Post Mauryan Economy (Indo-Roman Trade, Agriculture and Irrigation, Artisans, Traders and Guilds, Coinage). The Guptas, cultural and scientific developments in Gupta Age. Post Gupta Age.

Unit IV:

Early Medieval Polity: Regional State Formations (Formation of New Ruling Lineages and Processes of Political Legitimization); Early Medieval Society (Land-Grants, Peasantization of Tribes, and Proliferation of Castes; Untouchability). The Feudal Model and its Critique.

Recommended Readings

1. *Ancient India*, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi, 1995.
2. Chattopadhyaya, B.D. "Political Processes and Structures of Polity in Early Medieval India",

3. Presidential Address: *Ancient India Section, Proceedings Indian History Congress*, 44th session, Burdwan, 1983, pp 25-64.
4. Habib, Irfan, *The Indus Civilization*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2002
5. Habib, Irfan and Vijay Singh Thakur, *The Vedic Age*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2007.
6. Habib, Irfan and Vivekanand Jha, *Mauryan India*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2007.
7. Jha, D.N., *Ancient India – In Historical Outline*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1998.
8. Kosambi, D.D. *To the Study of Indian History*, Popular Parkashan, Bombay, 1956.
9. Sharma, Ram Sharan. *India's Ancient Past*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004
10. Sharma, Ram Sharan, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 2005.
11. Shrimali, K. M., *The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2007
12. Thapar, Romila, *The Penguin History of Early India from the Origins to AD 1300*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2002.
13. Upinder Singh, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India from the Stone Age to the 12th Century*, Longman, Delhi, 2009.

Reference Readings

1. Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal, *The Making of Early Medieval India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1994.
2. Jha, D.N. (ed), *The Feudal Order: State, Society and Ideology in Early Medieval India*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2002
3. Kulke, Herman, "Fragmentation and Segmentation Versus Integration? Reflections on the Concept of Indian Feudalism and the Segmentary State in Indian History", *Studies in History*, Vol. IV, No. 2, 1982, and pp. 237-63.
4. Mukhia, Harbans, "Was There Feudalism in Indian History?" *Feudalism and Non-European Societies* (eds) T.J. Byres and Harbans Mukhia, Frank Cass, London, 1985, pp 225-91.
5. Roy, Kumkum, *The Emergence of Monarchy in Northern India: Eighth to Fourth Centuries B.C. as Reflected in the Brahmanical Tradition*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1994.
6. Sharma, R.S. "How Feudal was Indian Feudalism?", *Feudalism and Non-European Societies* (eds.) T.J. Byres and Harbans Mukhia, Frank Cass, London, 1985, pp 19-43.
7. Sharma, R.S., *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalisation*, Orient Blackswan, Kolkata, 2007.
8. Srivastva, K.C. *Prachin Bharat Ka Itihas Thatha Sanskriti*, United Book Depot, 2018
9. Thapar, Romila, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1997.

10. Thapar, Romila, *Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1995.



Medieval India 1000-1750 A.D

Course Code	HIS505
Course Title	Medieval India 1000-1750 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	<p>This paper seeks to examine the major political developments in the Indian subcontinent during a span of nearly five centuries i.e. from the thirteenth to the seventeenth century. It aims at an in-depth analysis of the processes of state formation in the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire. It lays emphasis on (</p> <p>1) the long-term strategies that enabled these two states to establish political control and</p> <p>(2) to explore the functioning of political institutions and the articulation of political ideologies. It pays equal attention to the changing composition of the ruling class as well as the response of the powerful local elements.</p>

Unit I

Invasions of Mahmood Gajnavi and Mohammad Gori. Political consolidation under Iltutmish; problems and policies of Balban; nobility during the thirteenth century; agrarian reforms of Alauddin Khalji; mechanism of his market regulations and their impact.

Unit II

Political and religious orientation of Muhammad bin Tughluq; rationale, implementation and consequences of his projects; administrative reforms of Firuz Shah Tughluq; nobility under the Tughluqs; emergence of the regional powers; the Afghan concept of monarchy.

Unit III

India at the time of Babur and Humayun; the land revenue system of Sher Shah Suri, Abul Fazl's concept of monarchy; Akbar's relations with the Rajput chiefs; the policy of religious tolerance; evolution of the mansab system; salient features of the jagir system; development of the land revenue system. Policies and contribution of Jahangir and Shahjahan.

Unit IV

Mughal expansion in the Deccan during the first half of the seventeenth century; popular uprisings in northern India during the reign of Aurangzeb; his breach with Mewar and Marwar; his military conflict with the Marathas; his conquest of Bijapur and Golconda. Later Mughals and decline of the Mughal Empire.

Recommended Readings:

1. Chandra, Satish, *Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughal Empire (1526-1748)*, Part II, New Delhi 1998.
2. Chandra, Satish., *Parties and Politics in the Mughal Court (1707-1740)*, PPH, New Delhi, 1968.
3. Habib, Irfan, *Agrarian System of Mughal India (1526-1707)*, OUP, New Delhi, 2002
4. Hasan, Nurul, *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India*, PPH, New Delhi, 1973. Panday, A.B., *Later Medieval India*, Allahabad.
3. Raychaudhari, Tapan and Irfan Habib, (eds.), *The Cambridge Economic History of India*, Vol. I, OUP, Cambridge, 1991.
4. Singh, Surinder, *Madh Kalin Bharat Da Itihas*, Patiala: Punjabi University, 1997.
5. Tripathi, R.P., *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*, Allahabad: Central Book Depot. (reprint), 1976.

Reference Reading:

1. Alam, Muzaffar, *Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab 1707-1748*, OUP, Delhi, 1993.
2. Alam, Mazaffar and Subramanyan Sanjay, (eds.) *The Mughal State (1526-1750)*, OUP, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Ali, Athar, *The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb*, OUP, Delhi, 1966. Ashraf, K.M., *Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan*, Delhi 1979.
4. Chandra, Satish, *Historiography, Religion and State in India*, Har-Anand, New Delhi, 1996.
5. Habib, Irfan, (ed.), *Medieval India I: Researches in the History of India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.
6. Hasan, S. Nurul, *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, Edited and Introduced by Satish Chandra, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
7. Husain, Agha Mahdi, *The Rise and Fall of Muhammad bin Tughluq*, Delhi: Idarah-I-Adabiyat-I-Delhi, (Reprint), 1972.
8. Moosvi, Shireen, *People, Taxation and Trade in Mughal India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
9. Moosvi, Shireen, *Economy of the Mughal Empire c.1595: A Statistical Study*, OUP, Delhi, 1986.

History of Modern India 1757-1857 A.D.

Course Code	HIS507
Course Title	History of Modern India 1757-1857 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The paper is a study of British colonialism in which India can be studied as a classic case of British Imperialism. The construction of the colonial state in north and south India followed constitutional changes which further enhanced to establish British control. Indian nationalism responded starting with peasant and tribal revolts, mutiny of 1857, emergence of Indian National Congress, militant movements, Subhas Bose, feminist movements.

Unit I

Coming of the Europeans; Portuguese, Dutch, French and British. Establishment of British paramountcy in India.

Unit II

An introduction and growth of modern education. Developments of the agricultural policies; Commercialisation; rural indebtedness.

Unit III

Constitutional developments: legislation from 1773 – 1857; Regulating Act, Pitts India Act of 1784; Charter Act of 1793, Charter Act of 1813, Charter Act of 1833, Act of 1858.

Unit IV

Colonial state and Indian response; Early peasant and tribal movements, Revolt of 1857; causes, events, nature, characteristics and aftermath.

Recommended Readings:

1. Banerjee, A.C., *The New History of Modern India 1707-1947*, K.P. Bagchi, Calcutta, 1983.
2. Ganjoo, Dr. Satish, *Dictionary of History*, Anmol Publishers, New Delhi, 2020.
3. Chhabra, G.S., *Advanced Study in the History of Modern India*, Vol. II, Sterling, New Delhi, 1971.
4. Chandra, Bipan, *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947*, Delhi: Viking/Penguin Books, Reprint 2016.

5. Chandra, Bipan, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*. New Delhi: Har Anand Publications, 2016.
6. Cohan, S.P., *Indian Army: Its Contribution in the Development of A Nation*, University of California, Berkeley, 1971.
7. Guha, Ranajit, 'On some aspects of Historiography of Colonial India', in Ranajit Guha (ed.) *Subaltern Studies I*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
8. Majumdar, R.C. (ed), *British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance*, 2 Parts, Bharti Vidya Bhawan, Bombay, 1965.
9. Mishra B.B., *The Administrative History of India 1834-1947*, OUP, New Delhi, 1970. Stokes, Eric, *The English Utilitarians and India*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1999.
10. Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India, 1885-1947*, Delhi: Pearson Education India, 2014.
11. Sen, S.P. (ed), *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*, Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, 1973
12. Sreedharan E, *A Text Book of Historiography (500 B.C to A.D 2000)*, New Delhi: Orient Longmen, 2004.

Reference Reading

1. Chandra, Bipan, *Modern India*, NCERT, New Delhi, 1990.
2. Bradford Spangenberg, *British Bureaucracy in India: Status, Policy and the ICS in the late 19th Century*, Manohar, Delhi, 1976.
3. Gopal, S., *British Policy in India*, OUP, London, 1975.
4. Guha, Ranajit, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983.
5. Prasad, Bisheshwar, *Bondage and Freedom: A History of Modern India 1707-1947*, 2 Vols. New Delhi, 1979.
6. Sarkar, Sumit., *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal*, Delhi: Permanent Black, Second Edition, 2011

Professional Communication Skills

Course Code	ENG507
Course Title	Professional Communication Skills
Type of Course	ID
L T P	3 0 0
Credits	3
Course Prerequisites	Basic knowledge of English grammar and sentence making.
Course Objectives (CO)	The course is career oriented which aims to develop and improve the English language and proficiency of students in order to gain confidence in public and professional life and strengthen the abilities and skills pertinent to success.
Course Outcome	Students will use their technical writing and presentation skills effectively.

UNIT-I

Language Skills: Parts of Speech, Vocabulary, Phrase, Clause, Sentence and its types, Punctuation.

UNIT-II

Business Correspondence: Meaning of Business correspondence – Importance of Business Correspondence, Essential qualities of a business letters, types of business letters – cover letter, thank you letters, message through email and Fax. Acceptance letters, rejection letters, and withdrawal letters.

UNIT- III

Principles of communication: LSRW in communication. What is meant by LSRW Skills – Why it is important – How it is useful – How to develop the skills? Non verbal communication: Body Language-Kinesics, Proxemics, Para linguistic, Chronemics Signs and symbols, Territory/Zone Oral: Speaking words, articulation and pronunciation.

UNIT- IV

Enhancing self-esteem and Personality development: Self theory and the Johari window: Characteristics of fully functioning individuals, manifestations of low and high self-esteem, techniques for enhancing self-esteem, nurturance techniques.

Comprehension Skills: Collection of Short Stories: Khushwant Singh's *The Mark of Vishnu*

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

Sr. no.	Name	Author(s)	Publisher
1	Communication Skills	Loveleen Kaur	Satya Prakashan
2	A course in Communication Skills and English Grammatr	Tanu Gupta, Titiksha Mittal	Ajay Publications Yamuna Nagar
3	Business Communication	Varinder Kumar, Bodh Raj	Kalyani Publishers

SEMESTER 2

History of Eighteenth Century Punjab

Course Code	HIS502
Course Title	History of Eighteenth Century Punjab
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	BA with history
Course Objectives (CO)	<p>This paper challenges the notion of the eighteenth century as a 'dark period' in the Indian history and brings out the political process by which over a hundred new centers of power and not only the 'twelve Misaldars' came up in the Punjab after the decline of the Mughal Empire. It deals with all the new rulers, Sikh as well as non-Sikh, in terms of their political organization, administrative arrangements, patterns of state patronage and the main features of urban as well as agrarian economy.</p>

Unit I

Establishment of independent rule under Banda Singh Bahadur and basis of his support; measures of the Mughal State; Impact on the decline of the Mughal Empire on administrative functioning and finances of the Punjab; Sikh Afghan relations; Nadir Shah, Ahmad Shah Abdali and the Sikhs.

Unit II

Sikh struggle with the Mughal Governors: Abdul Samad, Jakariya Khan, Yahiya Khan, and Meer Manu. The rise of the Sikhs as a ruler; role of Gurmatta, Dal Khalsa and Rakhi System in the political process.

Unit III

Rise of the Sikh Mislas; political organisation; relations with the non-Sikh rulers; agrarian system of the Sikhs under Mislas.

Unit IV

Features of Jagirdari System; working and recipients of Dharmarth grants; development of urban centres; trade and manufacture; eighteenth century debate and the Punjab.

Recommended Readings:

1. Alam Muzaffar, *Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-48*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013 (2nd ed.).
2. Chetan Singh, *Region and Empire: Punjab in the Seventeenth Century*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1991.
3. Ganda Singh, *Life of Banda Singh Bahadur*, Publication Bureau, Punjabi University, Patiala, 2006.
4. Ganda Singh, *Ahmad Shah Durrani*, Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959.
5. Sachdeva, Veena, *Polity and Economy of the Punjab during the Late Eighteenth Century*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1993.
6. Gupta, Hari Ram, *History of the Sikhs*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi, 1994, Vol. III
7. Singh, Kushwant, *A History of the Sikhs*, Oxford Publishers, New Delhi, 1963, Vol. I

Reference Readings:

8. Banga, Indu, (ed.), *Agrarian System of the Sikhs: Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Century*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1997.
9. Bhagat Singh, *Sikh Polity in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*, New Delhi: Oriental Publishers & Distributors, 1978.
10. Grewal, J.S., *The Sikhs of the Punjab: The New Cambridge History of India*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2003.
11. Gupta, Hari Ram, *History of the Sikh Confederacies (1708-1769)*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1978 (3rd edition).
12. Sachdeva Veena, 'Social Base of Sikh Movement under Banda Singh Bahadur', *Research Journal Social Sciences*, Vol.22, No.3, 2014, Panjab University, Chandigarh, pp.14-24.
13. Sharma, T.R., *Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Ruler and Warrior*, Chandigarh: Panjab University, 2005.
14. Sinha, N.K., *Rise of the Sikh Power*, Calcutta: A. Mukherjee & Co., 1973.
15. Surinder Singh, *Sikh Coinage – Symbol of Sikh Sovereignty*, New Delhi: Manohar, 2004.

AGRARIAN ECONOMY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Course Code	HIS504
Course Title	Agrarian Economy of Ancient India
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This course enlightens the students about the beginning of food production and agriculture system with special reference to bronze and iron ages. The role of agriculture and other allied trades to generate the state revenue. It also acquaints the students with the duties of the state administration to bestow all peasants and other vocational with various facilities and endowments to boost up the production and revenue of the state. It throws light on the origin and evolution of Levy system in ancient India, its determination and mode of collection.

Unit I:

Evolution of Agriculture: Neolithic Age (Beginning of Agriculture and Domestication of Animals); Bronze Age (Agricultural Techniques, and Irrigation); Iron Age (Cultivation Techniques, Processes, Crop Patterns and Irrigation).

Unit II:

State and Land Systems: Land Rights (Communal Rights, Individual Rights, and Royal Rights); State and Private Property (Demarcation of Land, and Boundary Disputes); Land Revenue and Tax Relief Provisions.

Unit III:

Peasantry: Peasant hierarchy in Early India; Political and Social Relationships between Peasantry, Donors, and Donees; Peasant Unrests (Causes and Nature of Peasant Unrests; Kaivarta and Kalabhara Uprisings).

Unit IV:

Land Grants and Expansion of Agriculture: Land Grants (agrahara, devadana, vaishyagrahara and karasasana); Study of the Krishiparasara (Agricultural processes and Techniques); Early Medieval Agrarian Changes.

Recommended Readings:

1. Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (ed.), *Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History*, New Delhi: Primus Books, 2015 reprint.

2. Gopal, L., *Aspects of the History of Agriculture in Ancient India*, Allahabad: University of Allahabad, 1987.
3. Gopal, L., 'Agriculture', in *History of Technology in India- Vol. I: From Antiquity to c. 1200 AD*, ed. A. K. Bag, New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, pp. 391-436, 1997.
4. Sahu, B. P., (ed.) *Land System and Rural Society in Early India*, New Delhi: Manohar, 2003 reprint.
5. Sharma, R. S., *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalization*, New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2014 reprint.
6. Singh, Upinder, *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From Stone Age to the 12th Century*, Pearson Longman: Delhi, 2009.

Reference Readings:

1. Basham, A.L., *The Wonder that was India*, Picador Publications, New Delhi, 2004
2. Chakravarti, Ranabir, 'Agricultural Technology in Early Medieval India (c. AD 500-1300)', in *The Medieval History Journal*, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 229-258, 2008.
3. Chakravarti, Ranabir, 'Interacting with Hydraulic Resources: Early Indian Experience', in *Science, Literature and Aesthetics- Vol. 15, Part-3*, ed. Amiya Dev, (HSPCIC) New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, pp. 343-369, 2009.
4. Chattopadhyaya, B. D., *Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India*, New Delhi: Primus Books, 2017.
5. Chauhan, G. C., *Economic History of Early Medieval Northern India*, Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 2003.
6. Ghosh, Suchandra, 'Understanding Boundary Representations in the Copper-Plate Charters of Early Kamarupa', in *Indian Historical Review*, Vol. 41, No. 2, pp. 207-222, 2014.
7. Jha, D. N., *Revenue System in Post-Mauryan and Gupta Times*, Calcutta: Punthi Pustak, 1967.
8. Mandal, Krishna Kumar, 'Note: Forms of Peasant Protest in the "Jatakas"', in *Social Scientists*, Vol. 35, No. 5/6, pp. 39-46, 2007.
9. Mazumdar, G. P., and Banerji, S. C., (ed.) & tr., *Krisi-Parasara, Kolkata: The Asiatic Society*, reprint 2001 (or Any other suitable translation).
10. Thakur, V. K., and Aounshaman, Ashok, (eds.) *Peasant in Indian History- I*, Patna: Janaki Publishers, 1996.

Agrarian Economy of Medieval India

Course Code	HIS506
Course Title	Agrarian Economy of Medieval India
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This paper aims at a multi-dimensional picture of the historical changes that occurred in the agrarian economy during the medieval period. For the sake of clarity and convenience, it is divided into two chronological phases, the Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire. It seeks to make an in-depth analysis of the social structure, with particular reference to the various classes of peasantry as well as the intermediaries. It pays adequate attention to the technological aspects of agriculture and irrigation, besides the land rights and agrarian revolts. It also examines the mechanism evolved by the state to extract the social surplus.

Unit I

Structure of the rural society in the Delhi Sultanate; aristocracy, intermediaries and peasantry; methods of cultivation and types of crops; means of irrigation and water lifting devices; projects of agrarian expansion; prices of agricultural produce.

Unit II

Agrarian taxation in the Delhi sultanate; from tribute to a uniform land tax; magnitude of state share and methods of collection; changes in the system under successive rulers; salient features of the iqta system; stages in the evolution of the iqta system.

Unit III

Conditions of peasantry in Mughal India; stratification among the peasantry; the nature of agrarian property; structure of the village community; zamindars and nature of their income; genesis, composition and strength of the zamindars.

Unit IV

Assessment of land tax under the Mughals; magnitude of state share and mechanism of its collection; salient features of the jagirdari system; fiscal rights of jagirdars and management of jagirs; crisis in the jagirdari system; nature of the agrarian revolts.

Recommended Readings:

1. Farooqi, M.A., *The Economic Policy of the Sultans of Delhi*, New Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1991.

2. Habib, Irfan, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2nd Revised Edition, 1999.
3. Habib, Irfan, *Essays in Indian History: Towards A Marxist Perception*, New Delhi: Tulika, 1995.
4. Naqvi, H.K., *Agricultural, Industrial and Urban Dynamism under the Sultans of Delhi*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1986.
5. Raychaudhuri, Tapan, & Irfan Habib, (Eds.), *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. I*, Hyderabad: Orient Longman, (Reprint), 2004.

Reference Readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar & Sanjay Subrahmanyam (eds.), *The Mughal State 1526-1750*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
2. Chandra, Satish (Ed.), *Essays on Medieval Indian Economic History*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1987.
3. Chandra, Satish, *Essays on Medieval Indian History*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
4. Grover, B.R., "Nature of Land Rights in Mughal India", *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol. I, 1963.
5. Habib, Irfan, "Technological Changes and Society: 13th and 14th Centuries", *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, Varanasi, 1969.
6. Habib, Irfan, "Economic History of the Delhi Sultanate: An Essay in Interpretation", *The Indian Historical Review*, Vol. IV, No.2, 1978.
7. Hasan, S. Nurul, *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India*, New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House, 1973.
8. Hasan, S. Nurul, *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, Edited and Introduced by Satish Chandra, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.

OPT. (III) AGRARIAN ECONOMY OF MODERN INDIA

Course Code	HIS508
Course Title	Agrarian Economy of Modern India
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This course examines the impact of colonialism on India's agrarian economy in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

Unit I

Agrarian Context: Mid-18th century background and British Agrarian Policy; Agrarian settlements: Permanent; Ryotwari; Mahalwari; consequences of periodic settlements.

Unit II

Agrarian Production and Technology; Commercialization of agriculture; Famine and the Peasantry; rural indebtedness

Unit III

Agrarian Relations: Northern and Central India; Eastern India; Western India; South India.

Unit IV

Development of irrigation in colonial times; Canalization and colonization of Punjab; Trade in Agricultural Produce; Agricultural Labour.

Recommended Readings:

1. Ali, Imran, *The Punjab under Imperialism (1885-1947)*, OUP, New Delhi, 1989.
2. Bagchi, Amiya Kumar, *Colonialism and Indian Economy*, OUP, New Delhi, 2010.
3. Banerjee, Himadri, *Agrarian Society of the Punjab (1849-1901)*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1982.
4. Bhatia, B.M., *Famines in India: A Study in Some Aspects of the Economic History of India with Special Reference to Food Problems, 1860-1990*, Sangam Books, Delhi, 1991.
5. Bhattacharya, Dhires, *A Concise History of the Indian Economy (1750-1950)*, Prentice Hall, New Delhi, 1979 (Second Edition).
6. Bhattacharya, Neeladri, *The Great Agrarian Conquest: The Colonial Reshaping of a Rural World*, Permanent Black, Ranikhet, 2018.

7. Kumar, Dharma(ed.), *The Cambridge Economic History of India, 1757-1970*, Vol. II, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2015(First Published 1984).
8. Dutt, R.C., *The Economic History of India in the Victorian Age*, Kegan Paul, London, 1903.
9. Dutt, R.P., *India Today*, Popular Parkashan, Bombay, 1949.
10. Gopal, S., *The Permanent Settlement in Bengal and its Result*, Allen and Unwin, London, 1949.
11. Roy, Tirthankar, *The Economic History of India (1858-1947)*, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
12. Roy, Tirthankar, *An Economic History of Early Modern India*, Routledge, London, 2017 (First Published 2013).
13. Singh, V.B. (ed.), *Economic History of India, 1857-1955*, Allied Publications, Bombay, 1965.

Reference Readings:

1. Amin, Shahid, 'Agrarian Bases of Nationalist Agitations in India: An Historiographical Survey,' in D.A. Low, *The Indian National Congress*, Manohar, Delhi, 1988.
2. Bayly, C.A., *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion (1770-1870)*, OUP, New Delhi, 2012(First Published 1983).
3. Choudhri, B.B., 'Trends in the Recent Studies in the Agrarian History of Colonial India' in T. Banerjee (ed.) *Indian Historical Research since Independence*, Calcutta, 1986.
4. Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 2004(First Published 1948).
5. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950*, OUP, New Delhi, 1983.
6. Hardiman, David, *Peasant Resistance in India 1858-1914*, OUP, New Delhi 1992.
7. Kulke, Harman and Rothermund, Dietmar, *A History of India*, Routledge, London, 2010(First Published 1986).
8. Mukherjee, Mridula, *Colonializing Agriculture: The Myth of Punjab Exceptionalism*, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
9. Rothermund, D., *Government Landlord and Peasant in India: Agrarian Relations under British Rule, 1865-1935*, Weisbaden, 1978.
10. Sen, Sunil, K., *Agrarian Relations in India, 1793-1947*, People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1979.
11. Tomlinson, B.R., *The New Cambridge History of India: The Economy of Modern India (1860-1970)*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi, 2005(First Published 1998).

Modern World Mid-15th to 20th Century

Course Code	HIS610
Course Title	Modern World Mid-15 th to 20 th century
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The paper focuses on the Modern phase of World history with particular reference to Modern ideas with emphasis on 'humanism', politics revolving around European State System and colonial and economic developments are highlighted. The social and economic change which took place in Europe from 17 th to 19 th century effecting the transition from Feudalism to Capitalism and the rise of Nationalism in the 19 th century is focused in the course.

Unit I

Enlightenment and Modern Ideas: Renaissance; Reformation, its origins, course and significance; Spread of Enlightenment, outside Europe; Rise of Socialist ideas (up to Marx).

Unit II

American war of independence and the constitution; French Revolution and its aftermath; Commercial Revolution, Price revolution and English revolution.

Unit III

Modern Nation State System: English Industrial Revolution; Rise of Nationalism in the 19th century; state building in Germany and Italy;

Unit IV

World War-I; League of Nation; World War- II and formation of UNO, Cold War

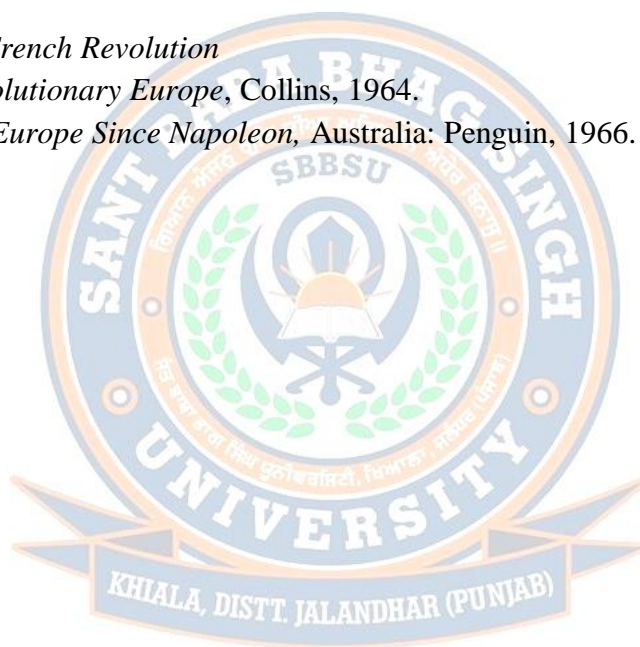
Recommended Readings:

1. Clark, G., *Early Modern Europe*, Oxford University Press, 1964.
2. Clough, Shepherd, *Economic Development of the Western World*, London: Macraw Hill Book Company.
3. Davis, H.A., *Outline History of the World*. Ed.5 1968.
4. Gay, P and J. Goratty (eds.) *Columbia History of the World*, New York: Harper Row, 1972. Hale, J.R., *Renaissance Europe*, London: Collins Sons & Co. Ltd., 1971.

5. Hinsley, F.H. (eds.) *Material Progress and World-Wide Problems, 1870-1898*, Cambridge University Press, 1976. Hobsbawm, Eric., *Age of Empire 1875-1914*, Delhi: Viking, 1975.
6. Hobsbawm, Eric., *Age of Revolution 1789-1848*, Delhi: Viking, 1975.
7. Jain and Mathur, *A History of The Modern World*, Misc Publisher.
8. Palmer, R.A., *A History of Modern World*, Macgraw, 1982.

Reference Readings

1. Lefebvre, G., *The French Revolution*
2. Rude, George, *Revolutionary Europe*, Collins, 1964.
3. Thompson, Davis, *Europe Since Napoleon*, Australia: Penguin, 1966.



National Movement in India 1857-1919 A.D.

Course Code	HIS512
Course Title	National Movement in India 1857-1919 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The paper focuses on the History of National Movement in India from the time of 1857 to rise of Indian nationalism with emphasis on the rise and role of Indian national congress, Socio-religious reform movements, Moderate to Extremist politics, and also emergence of Gandhi.

UNIT-I

1857 and the Growth of Political Consciousness in India, Formation of Regional Associations, Socio-religious reform movements

UNIT-II

Foundation of Indian National Congress, Phases of Moderate Politics, Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement 1905-08, Rise of Extremism

UNIT-III

Morley-Minto Reforms and Electoral Politics, Rise of Extremism, Tribal and Peasant Movements (1900-1919), Role of Punjab in freedom struggle: peasant agitation 1906-1907, Ghadr Movement, role of Punjab revolutionaries

UNIT-IV

World War I and Indian Nationalism, Lucknow Pact of 1916 and Hindu Muslim Unity. Emergence of Gandhi: Satyagraha Campaign and The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Recommended readings:

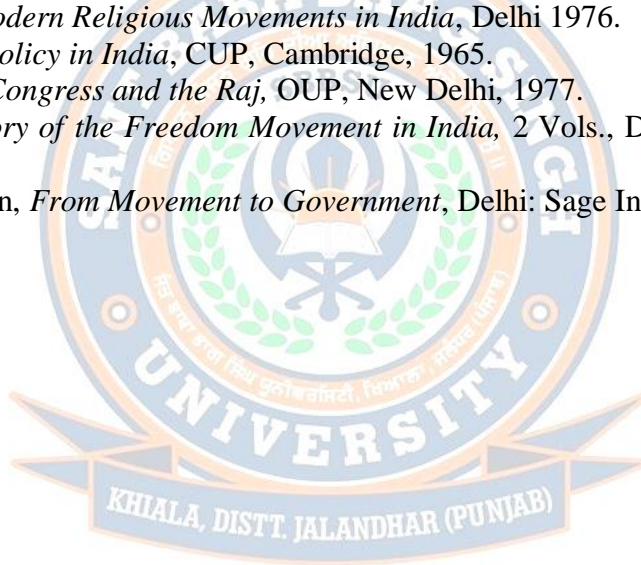
1. Abel M, *Glimpses of Indian National Movement*, The ICFAI University Press, India, 2005
2. Bandyopadhyay Sekhar, *Nationalist Movement of India: A Reader*, Oxford University Press, 2009
3. Chandra, Bipan, Mridula Mukherjee, Aditya Mukherjee, K.N. Pannikar, Sucheta Mahajan, *India's Struggle for Independence 1857-1947*, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1989.
4. Chandra Bipan, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Delhi: Orient Longman, 1979.
5. Chandra, Bipan, *Communalism in Modern India*, Vikas, New Delhi, 1984.
6. Chandra Bipan, *Indian National Movement: Long Term Dynamics*, Har Anand Publication, New Delhi, 2010.
7. D.N. Dhanagare, *Agrarian Movements and Gandhian Politics*, Oxford University Press, 1970.

Desai

8. Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, 1948.
9. Kenneth, Jones, *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in India*, CUP, Cambridge, 1989.
10. Mehrotra, S.R., *The Emergence of Indian National Congress*, Delhi, 1971.
11. Mushirul, Hasan, *Nationalism and Colonial Politics in India 1916-28*, OUP, Delhi, 1979.
12. Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India*, Orient Longman, Delhi, 1983.
13. Seal, Anil, *Emergence of Indian Nationalism*, CUP, Cambridge, 1984.

References:

1. Allosius, *Nationalism without Nationalism in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1988.
2. Azad, Maulana Abdul Kalam, *India Wins Freedom*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.
3. Bipan Chandra, Amlesh Tripathi & Barun, *Struggle for Freedom*, NBT, New Delhi 1977.
4. *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, PPH, New Delhi, 1982.
5. Brown Judith M, *Modern India: The Origins of an Asian Democracy*, OUP, New Delhi, 1984.
6. David Page (ed) *The Partition Omnibus*, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.
7. Farquhar, J.H., *Modern Religious Movements in India*, Delhi 1976.
8. Gopal S, *British Policy in India*, CUP, Cambridge, 1965.
9. Low, D.A., (ed), *Congress and the Raj*, OUP, New Delhi, 1977.
10. Tara Chand, *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, 2 Vols., Delhi: Publication Division, 1963.
11. Vishalakshi Menon, *From Movement to Government*, Delhi: Sage India, 2005.



HUMAN VALUE EDUCATION

Course Code	SSC002
Course Title	Human Value Education
Type of course	ID
L T P	3:0:0
Credits	3
Course prerequisite	NA
Course Objectives (CO)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The students will be able to understand the need, content and process and basic guidelines of value education. 2. The students will be able to develop right understanding for right living.
Course Outcome	The students will realize and exercise the significance of values for sustainable development.

UNIT-I

Concept and purpose of Value Education.

Continuous happiness and prosperity as basic human aspirations

UNIT-II

Right understanding, relationship and physical facilities as the basic requirements for fulfilment of human aspirations, Method to fulfil human aspirations.

Understanding human being as a co-existence of the self and the body

UNIT III

Correct appraisal of physical needs.

Trust and respect as the foundational values of relationship

UNIT-IV

Extending relationship from family to society

Comprehensive human goals, Programs needed to achieve the comprehensive human goal

Reference Books:

S. No.	Author(S)	Title	Publisher
1	R. R Gaur, R. Sangal and G. P. Bagaria	A Foundation Course in Human Values and Professional Ethics	Excel Books
2	M.G. Chitkara	Education and Human Values	APH Publishing Corporation, Darya Ganj, New Delhi.
3	R. P. Sharma & Madhulika Sharma	Value Education and Professional Ethics	Kanishka Publisher, New Delhi

SEMESTER 3

Punjab in the 19th Century

Course Code	HIS601
Course Title	Punjab in the 19 th century
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The aim of the present course is to make an assessment of British policy and programme in Punjab and study the construction of State. It critically examines and evaluates administrative, social, cultural, economic developments as well as socio-religious resurgence in the province between 1849-1901.

Unit I

Formation of the Kingdom of Lahore; land revenue administration, distribution of land revenue; agricultural production and development; trade, industry and urbanization.

Unit II

Nature of state under Ranjit Singh; political developments 1839-1849; role of the ruling classes in the decline of the kingdom of Lahore; annexation of the Punjab.

Unit III

The early British administration 1849-59; British agrarian policies; application of modern science and technology; canal colonies.

Unit IV

Christian missionaries and their activities; Arya Samaj and Dev Samaj; Muslim Anjumans and Ahmediyas; Nirankaris, Namdharis and Singh Sabhas.

Recommended Readings:

1. Ali, Imran, *The Punjab under Imperialism, 1890-1947*, Delhi: Oxford, University Press, 1989.
2. Bal, S.S., *British Policy towards the Punjab (1844-49)*, Calcutta, 1971.

3. Banerjee, Himadri, *Agrarian Society in the Punjab, 1849-1901*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1982.
4. Banga, Indu (ed.), *Five Punjabi Centuries*, Delhi: Manohar, 2000.
5. Banga, Indu and J.S. Grewal, eds., *Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Society and Economy*, Amritsar: GNDU, 2001.

Reference Readings:

1. Chhabra, G.S., *Social and Economic History of Punjab, 1849-1901*, Jalandhar: S. Nagin & Co., 1962.
2. Ganda, Singh (ed.), *The Singh Sabha and other Socio-Religious Movements in the Punjab*, 'The Punjab Past and Present', 2nd end., Patiala: Punjabi University, 1984.
3. Goswamy, B.N., *Painters at the Sikh Court*, Delhi: Aryan Books, 1999.
4. Goswamy, B.N., *Piety and Splendour: Sikh Heritage in Art*, Delhi: National Museum, 2000.
5. Islam, M.M., *Irrigation, Agriculture and the Raj: Punjab 1887-1947*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1997.
6. Khilani, N.M., *Brithish Power in the Punjab*, Bombay: Asia, 1972.
7. Mathur, Y.B., *British Administration of Punjab (1849-75)*, Delhi: Surjeet Book Depot, 1972.
8. Sharma, Radha, *Peasantry and the State Early 19th century Punjab*, Delhi: K.K. Publishers, 2000.
9. Singh, Sukhwant, *Agricultural Growth under Colonial Constraints: The Punjab, 1849-1947*, Delhi: Manmeet Parkashan, 2000.

PAPER: History of China and Japan 1839-1950 A.D.

Course Code	HIS 603
Course Title	History of China and Japan 1850-1950 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This course aims to trace the various phases of history of China and Japan in modern times in context of their struggle against invasion of west. Also, the present course seeks to evaluate the internal struggle as well as various efforts made within these nations which were directed towards the quest of their identities as important powers of the world.

Unit I

Opening of China: The First Opium War and the Second Opium War; Taiping rebellion; Battle of Concessions (1895-98); Boxer movement (1900); the Impact of foreigners in China – disintegration of family centered society and the rise of new classes.

Unit II

Sun Yat Sen and the revolution of 1911; May 4th 1919 Movement; C.C.P.'s relations with K.M.T. till 1949 and triumph of communism; the inauguration of first Five Year Plan and land reforms; the role of communes.

Unit III

Opening of Japan: Perry expedition and its significance; Meiji restoration and reforms for modernisation-end of feudalism, reorganization of central administration, reforms in education, economic progress, industrial and agricultural reforms, the new Japanese Constitution of 1889; the first Sino-Japanese War (1894-95); Anglo- Japanese Alliance (1902); Russo-Japanese War (1905).

Unit IV

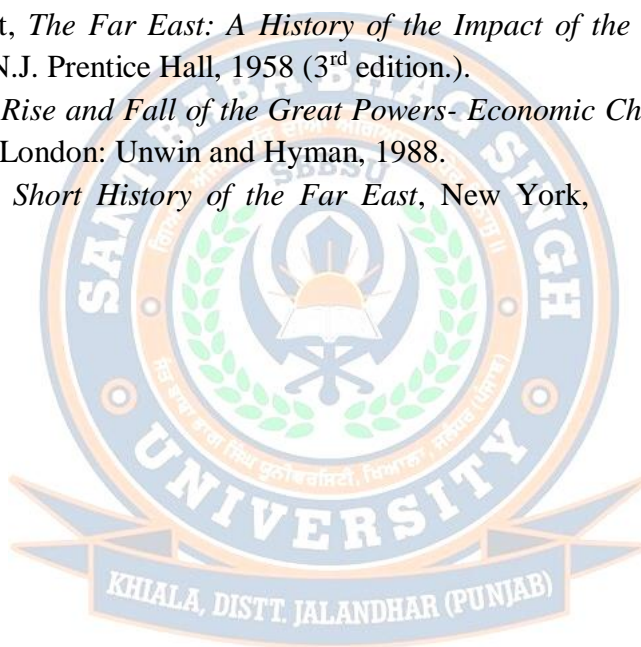
Japan's role in World War I and presentation of 21 demands; Washington Conference (1921); Causes and growth of Japanese militarism; Japan from Manchurian Crisis to the Second World War; monetary and banking systems in post-war Japan; the role of Zaibatsu in post-war economy.

Recommended Readings:

1. Allen, G.C., *Japan's Economic Recovery, Opium Wars to 1911 Revolution Vol.I*, Delhi: Khosla, 1978. Donnithorne Andrey, *China's Economic Systems*, London, 1969.
2. Flath David, *The Japanese Economy*, New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
3. Hsu Immanuel, C.Y., *The Rise of Modern China*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1970.
4. Hughes, T.J. & Luard D.E.T., *The Economic Development of Communist China (1949-58)*, London: Oxford University Press, 1959.
5. Vinacke, Harold M., *A History of the Far East in Modern Times*, New York: Appleton Century Crafts, 1961 (6th edition.)

Reference Readings:

1. Clyde, Paul Hibbert, *The Far East: A History of the Impact of the West on Eastern Asia*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall, 1958 (3rd edition.).
2. Kennedy Paul, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers- Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000*, London: Unwin and Hyman, 1988.
3. Latourette, K.S., *A Short History of the Far East*, New York, Macmillan, 1957.



National Movement in India 1920-1947

Course Code	HIS605
Course Title	National Movement in India 1920-1947
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The paper will focus on the emergence of National Movement in India with the special emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian Politics. It also focusses on the events happened during the freedom struggle of India.

Unit I

Emergence of Gandhi as political leader in South Africa and in India, Khilafat Movement, Non-Cooperation Movement, Swrajist Party, Simon Commission

Unit II

Nehru Report, Civil Disobedience Movement, Gandhi- Irwin Pact, Round Table Conferences, Communal Award, The Act of 1935.

Unit III

The Communist Movement and rise of left wing within Congress, World War Second and instant Indian political reaction (1939), Role of Punjab in Freedom Movement: Akalis, Gurdwara Reform Movement. Role of women in freedom movement.

Unit IV

Constitutional Conciliation: August Offer (1940), Cripps Mission (1942), Quit India Movement (1942), Indian National Army (1942), Cabinet Mission (1946), Naval revolt (1946), Communalism and Partition (1947).

Recommended Readings

1. Chandra, Bipan, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1978.
2. Chandra, Bipan, *India's Struggle for Independence (1857-1947)*, Penguin, New Delhi, 1989.
3. Chandra, Bipan, *Essays on Indian Nationalism*, Har-Anand, New Delhi, 2006.
4. Hees, Peter, *India's Freedom Struggle: A Short History, (1857-1947)*, OUP, Delhi, 1988.
5. Masselos, Jim, *Indian Nationalism: A History*, New Dawn Press, New Delhi, 2005.
6. Jalal, Ayesha, *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*, CUP, Oxford, 1987.
7. Moore, R.J., *The Crisis of Indian Unity*, OUP, Delhi, 1974.
8. Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India (1885-1947)*, Macmillan, Delhi, 1983.
9. Bandopadhyay, Sekhar, *Nationalist Movement in India: A Reader*, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.
10. Bandopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2004.
11. Low, D.A. (ed.), *Congress and the Raj: Facets of the India Struggle (1917-47)*, OUP, New Delhi, 2006.
12. Gupta, Partha Sarathi, *Power, Politics and the People: Studies in British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2008.
13. Mahajan, Sucheta, *Independence and Partition: The Erosion of Colonial Power in India*, Sage, New Delhi, 2000.
14. Singh, Dr. Dharmjit, *Lord Linlithgow in India 1936AD-1943AD*, ABC Publications, Jalandhar, 2005

References:

1. Low, D.A., *Britain and Indian Nationalism: Imprint of Ambiguity*, CUP, Cambridge, 1977.
2. Brown, Judith, *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics 1915-1921*, CUP, Cambridge, 1972.
3. Brown, Judith, *Modern India: Origin of the Asian Democracy*, OUP, Delhi, 1984.
4. Sayeed, Khalid., B., *Pakistan: The Formative Phase*, OUP, Oxford, 1978.
5. Aziz, K.K., *History of Partition of India*, OUP, Delhi, 1980.
6. Azad, A.K., *India Wins Freedom*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1988.

7. Mushirul Hassan, *Nationalism and Communal Politics in India*, OUP Delhi, 1979.
8. Mushirul Hassan, *India's Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization*, OUP, Delhi, 1993.
9. Parel, Anthony J.(ed.), *Gandhi's Hind Swaraj and Other Essays*, CUP, Cambridge, 1997.
10. Rothermund, D, *The Phases of Indian Nationalism and Other Essays*, Nechiketa, Bombay, 1970.
11. Dhanagare, D.N., *Peasant Movements in India (1920-50)*, OUP, New Delhi, 1991.
12. Tomlinson, B.R., *The Indian National Congress and the Raj (1929-42): The Penultimate Phase*, Macmillan, London, 1936.
13. Hutchins, F.G., *India's Revolution: Gandhi and the Quit India Movement*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1973.
14. *Indian People in the Struggle for Freedom: Five Essays*, Sahmat, New Delhi, 1998.
15. Page, David, A., I. Singh, P. Moon, G.D. Khosla, *The Partition Omnibus*, OUP, New Delhi, 2004.
16. Chandravarkar, Rajnarayan, *Imperial Power and Popular Politics: Class, Resistance and the State in India (1850-1950)*, CUP, Cambridge, 1998.
17. Gupta, A.K. (ed.), *Myth and Reality: The Struggle for Freedom in India (1945-47)*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1987.
18. Sarkar, Sumit, *A Critique of Colonial India*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 2000.
19. Verma. Dr. Manju, *The Role of Women in Freedom Movement 1919-1947*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi, 2003.

Indian Historiography

Course Code	HIS607
Course Title	Indian Historiography
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The paper focuses on the various thoughts on Indian historiography with emphasis on the Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern historical thoughts.

UNIT-I

Imperialist

1. V.A. Smith
2. W.H. Moreland
3. J.S. Mill

UNIT-II

Nationalist

4. R.C. Majumdar
5. Dadabhai Naoroji
6. Bipin Chandra and Ravinder Kumar

UNIT-III

Marxist

7. D. D. Kosmbi
8. Irfan Habib
9. R. P. Dutt and R.S Sharma

UNIT-IV

Subaltern

10. Ranajit Guha
11. Sumit Sarkar

12. Shahid Amin and Gyanendra Pandey

Recommended Readings:

1. S.P. Sen (ed), *History and Historiography in Modern India*, Calcutta, 1973.
2. C.H. Phillips (ed), *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, OUP, London, 1967.
3. S.K. Mukhopadhyay, *Evolution of Historiography in Modern India 1900-1980*, Calcutta, 1980.
4. B.N. Ganguli, *Indian Economic Thought: Nineteenth Century Perspectives*, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, 1977.
5. Kosambi, D.D., *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Delhi, 1970.
6. Habib, Irfan, *Essays in Indian History: Towards Marxist Perception*, Tulika, New Delhi, 1995.
7. Habib, Irfan, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India (1526-1707)*, OUP, New Delhi, 2005.
8. Moreland, W.H., *The Agrarian System of Moslem India: A Historical Essay with Appendices*, Oriental Books, Delhi, 1968
9. Chandra, Bipan, *Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India: Economic Policies of Indian National Leadership (1880-1905)*, PPH, New Delhi, 1969.
10. Sharma, R.S., *Indian Feudalism (A.D.300- 1200)*, Macmillan, Delhi, 1980.
11. Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India (1885-1947)*, Macmillan, Delhi, 1983.

References:

1. Viney Lal, *The History of History: Politics and Scholarship in Modern India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2003.
2. Bipan Chandra, *Essays on Colonialism*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad 2006.
3. R.P.Dutt, *India Today*, Manisha, Calcutta, 1979.
4. Sumit Sarkar, *Writing Social History*, OUP, New Delhi, 2005.
5. Ranajit Guha, *Subaltern Studies: Writings on South Asian History and Society, Vol. I*, OUP, New Delhi, 2007.
6. Ravindra Kumar, *Essays in the Social History of Modern India*, OUP, Calcutta, 1986.
7. E. Sreedharan, *A Textbook on Historiography, (500 BC – 2000 AD)*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2005.

Contemporary India 1947-1992 A.D.

Course Code	HIS609
Course Title	Contemporary India 1947-1992 A.D.
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This course provides an introduction to the major strands in the history of contemporary India.

Unit I

Rehabilitation after partition as a major challenge, making of the Constitution, Integration of Princely states, Economic policies and Five Years plans.

Unit II

Peasant Unrest in Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar, Land Reforms; Green Revolution, Political Processes: working of Multi-Party System, Congress, Left Wing Parties, Right Wing Parties.

Unit III

Re-organization of states since 1950s, Beginning of Coalition Era: J. P. Movement, Emergency, the Janta party experiment. Reorganization Act of Punjab 1966.

Unit IV

Foreign Relations: China, Pakistan, USA, USSR, political and social assertion: North East, Punjab and Kashmir, assertion of marginalized groups: Depressed Classes, Tribal and Women.

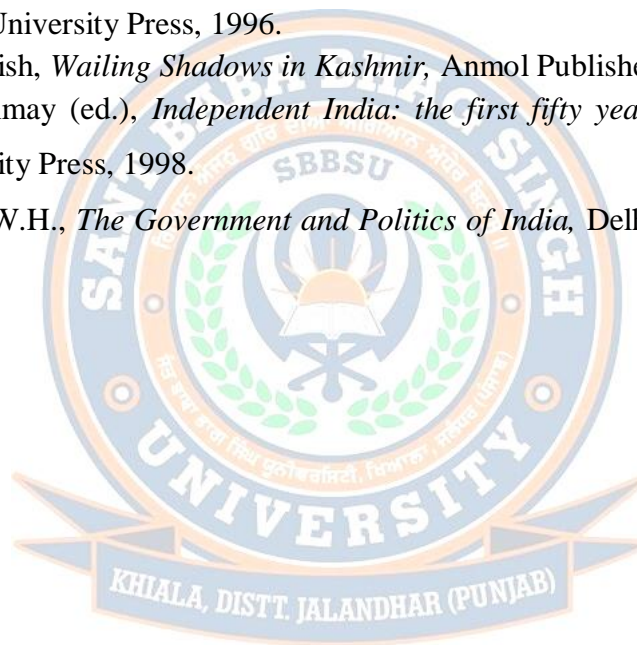
Recommended Readings:

1. Chandra Bipan, Mridula Mukherjee and Aditya Mukherjee, *India after Independence, 1947-2000*, Delhi: Penguin, 2002.
2. Moore, Barrington M., James C. Scott, Edward Friedman, *Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy: Lord and Peasant in the Making of the Modern World*, New York: Beacon Press, 1993.
3. Spear, Percival, *The Oxford History of Modern India 1740-1975*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1979.
4. Frankel, F., *India's Political Economy 1947-77*, OUP, Princeton, 1978.
5. Menon, V.P., *The Story of the Integration of the Indian States*, Bombay, 1969.

6. Vaidyanathan, A, “*The Indian Economy Since Independence 1950-70*”, “*The Cambridge Economic History of India, (1757-1970)*, Vol. I, (eds. Dharma Kumar and M. Desai)), Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1984.
7. Tomlinson, B.R., *The Economy of Modern India (1860-1970)*, CUP, Cambridge, 1993.
8. Guha, Ramachandra, *India After Gandhi: The History of the World’s Largest Democracy*, Picador, London, 2007

Reference Readings

1. Austin, Granville, *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, New York and Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
2. Bardhan, Pranab, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
3. Dreze, Jean and Amartya Sen, *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.
4. Ganjoo, Dr. Satish, *Wailing Shadows in Kashmir*, Anmol Publishers, New Delhi, 2006.
5. Karlekar, Hiranmay (ed.), *Independent India: the first fifty years*, Delhi: ICCR and Oxford University Press, 1998.
6. Morris Jones, W.H., *The Government and Politics of India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1987.



Natural Hazards and Disaster Management

Course Code	BOT621
Course Title	Natural Hazards and Disaster Management
Type of course	Theory Course
L T P	3 0 0
Credits	3
Course prerequisite	Graduation
Course Objective	To learn about natural hazards, risk assessment and disaster management

Unit I

Overview of natural hazards; Introduction to natural hazards, impact and mitigation in Global and Indian context; causes and consequences of geological hazards, flood, drought and climate change issues, forest hazard, tsunami and coastal hazards, cyclone hazards, snow avalanche, GLOF and glacier related hazards, extreme weather events, urban and industrial hazards.

Unit II

Introduction to vulnerability and risk assessment, socio-economic and physical aspects of vulnerability and elements of risk mapping, assessment, and reduction strategies.

Unit III

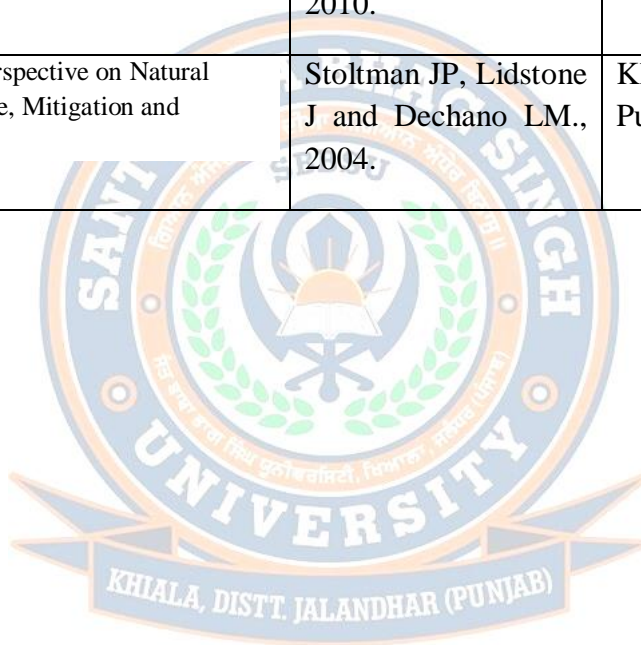
Earth observation: Data availability and key operational issues for DM: EO systems for natural hazards study: present (operational) and future systems; multi-temporal data sources, multi-temporal database organization: Key operational issues, utilization of geo-information products for disaster management (available through international cooperation e.g. International Charter etc.)

Unit IV

Disaster management framework of India and recent initiatives by Govt. of India with special emphasis on DRR HFA 2005-2015, MDG and SAARC comprehensive framework for DRR Disaster Management Support (DMS): Status in India for use of space inputs Mainstreaming DRR in Development Planning Sustainable development in the context of Climate Change Disaster Recovery-Strategy and case examples.

Reference books:

S. No.	Name/Title	Author	Publisher
1	Environmental Hazards: Assessing Risk and Reducing Disaster	Keith Smith and Petley David, 2008.	Routledge
2	Geo-information for Disaster Management	van Oosterom Peter, Zlatanova Siyka and Fendel Elfriede, 2005	Springer-Verlag
3	Geospatial Techniques in Urban Hazards and Disaster Analysis	Showalter, Pamela S. and Lu, Yongmei, 2010.	John Wiley and Sons.
4	An International Perspective on Natural Disaster: Occurrence, Mitigation and Consequences	Stoltman JP, Lidstone J and Dechano LM., 2004.	Kluwer Academic Publishers



Semester 4

Punjab in the 20th Century

Course Code	HIS602
Course Title	Punjab in the 20 th Century
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The course traces the history of Punjab from 1901 to 1966 focusing on how the agrarian policies and legislations passed by the British Raj in these years affected the Punjab Peasantry. How the discontentment led the Peasantry to join the National Movement which Gandhi spearheaded. Punjab's participation in the various phases is discussed particularly the phase of partition and how the province was further bifurcated in 1966 and aftermath.

Unit I

Punjab from 1901 to 1920's: Land Alienation Act of 1901- The Agrarian Agitation of 1907, The Ghadar Movement; Rowlatt Satyagraha, Jallianwala Bagh and the martial law; Formation of Punjab National Unionist Party 1923.

Unit II

Punjab in 1920's: The Akali Agitation or Gurdwara Reform Movement; The Babbar Akalis 1921-22; The Congress Party in Punjab 1920's, Left wing groups of parties-1920's; Peasants protests - 1924-29.

Unit III

Punjab in 1930's-1940's: The Civil Disobedience and Punjab; agitations around land revenue; Unionists under provincial autonomy; struggle for freedom during World War II (1939-1945); responses to the demand of Pakistan; Congress and Sikh politics 1940-1947, partition and its effects on the Punjabis.

Unit IV

Punjab after partition: Towards the Punjabi province 1947-1966; Naxalite Movement, Reorganization of Punjab in 1966; Reorganization Act of 1966. Emergence of Militancy/Terrorism and Impact on Punjab, Punjabi Diaspora.

Recommended Readings:

1. Ali, Imran, *The Punjab under Imperialism 1890-1947*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989.
2. Bal, S.S., *A Brief History of Modern Punjab*, Ludhiana: Lyall Book Depot.
3. Banga, Indu, (ed.), *Five Punjabi Centuries: Polity, Economy, Society and Culture c.1500*, Delhi: Manohar 1997.
4. Banga, Indu, *Agrarian System of the Sikhs*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1978.
5. Barrier, N.G., *The Sikhs and their Literature*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1970.
6. Dayal, Ravi (ed.) *We fought together for freedom*; Indian Council of Historical Research, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1995
7. Mohan, Kamlesh, *Militant Nationalism in the Punjab*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1985.
8. Mukherjee, Mridula, *Colonializing Agriculture*, Modern Indian History Series, New Delhi: Sage India, 2005.
9. Mukherjee, Mridula, *Peasants in India's Non-violent Revolution*, Modern Indian History Series, New Delhi: Sage India, 2004.
10. Wallace, Paul and S. Chopra (eds.), *Political Dynamics and Crisis in Punjab*, Guru Nanak Dev University, Amritsar 1988.

Reference Readings

1. Grewal, J.S., *The Sikhs of the Punjab*, *New Cambridge History of India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1990.
2. Grewal, J.S., *The Akalis: A Short History*, Chandigarh: Punjab Studies Publications, 1966.
3. Gopal Singh (eds.) *Punjab: Past, Present and Future*, Ajanta, Delhi, 1994.
4. Islam, M.M., *Irrigation, Agriculture and the Raj, Punjab 1887-1947*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1997.
5. Kirpal Singh, *The Partition of the Punjab*, Patiala: Punjabi University, 1972.
6. Mahajan Sucheta, *Anti British Agitation in 1907 Punjab*, Punjab History Conference Proceedings fifteenth session, 1981.
7. Pramod Kumar (ed.), *Punjab Crisis: Context and Trends*, CRRID, Chandigarh, 1984.
8. Pritam Singh and Shinder S. Thandi (eds.), *Punjabi Identity in a Global Content*, Delhi: Oxford, 1999.
9. Rai, Satya. M., *Legislative Politics and Freedom Struggle in Punjab 1897-1947*, New Delhi: Peoples Publishing House, 1984.

Women in Modern India (1858-1947 A.D)

Course Code	HIS604
Course Title	Women in Modern India (1858-1947 A.D)
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The aim of this paper is to acquaint the students with the history of women and their contribution in Indian national movement.

Unit I

An introduction to feminism and its waves, historiography and perspectives on women, structures of patriarchy in Pre-Colonial India

Unit II

Socio-Religious Reforms and women, women and Law in colonial India, women organizations.

Unit III

Political Participation of women in Nationalist Movement, Indian Thinkers on women, constitutional provisions and legislations related to women.

Unit IV

Education and change, economic position of women, changing status of women.

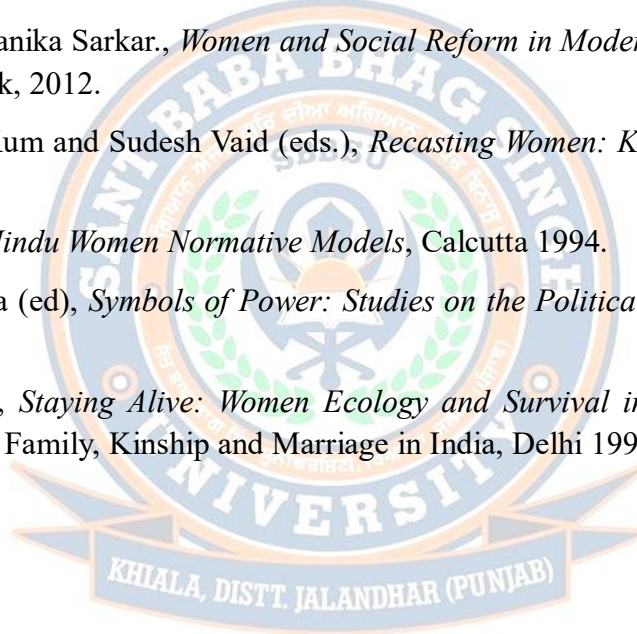
Recommended Readings:

1. Chatterjee, Partha, *The Nation and Its Fragments, Colonial and Post-Colonial Histories*, New Delhi 1994 (reprint).
2. Forbes Geraldine, *Women in Modern India the New Cambridge History of India*, New Delhi Foundation Books, 1999.
3. Desai, Neera and Maithray, Krishanan Raj, *Women and Society in India*, New Delhi, 1987.
4. Dhruvrajan, V, *Hindu Women and Power of Ideology*, New Delhi 1989. Everett,
5. Jana Matson, *Women and Social Change in India*, New Delhi 1978.
6. Krishnamurthy, J, *Women in Colonial India*, Delhi 1989.

7. Nanda, B.R (ed), *Purdah to Modernity*, New Delhi 1976.
8. Nair, Janaki, *Women and Law in Colonial India: A Social History*, New Delhi 1996.
9. Pawar, Kiran (ed), *Women in Indian History, Vision and Venture*, Patiala ,1996.
10. Verma. Dr. Manju, *The Role of Women in Freedom Movement 1919-1947*, Abhijeet Publications, New Delhi, 2003.

References:

1. Dutta, V.N, *Sati Widow Burning in India*, New Delhi 1987.
2. Kumar, Radha, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India 1800-1990*, Delhi 1997.
3. Sumit Sarkar, Tanika Sarkar., *Women and Social Reform in Modern India* (set of 2 Volumes), Permanent Black, 2012.
4. Shangari KumKum and Sudesh Vaid (eds.), *Recasting Women: Kali for Women*, New Delhi, 1993.
5. Mukherjee, P, *Hindu Women Normative Models*, Calcutta 1994.
6. Mazumdar, Vina (ed), *Symbols of Power: Studies on the Political States of Women in India*, Bombay 1979.
7. Shiva, Vandana, *Staying Alive: Women Ecology and Survival in India*, New Delhi, 1988.
Patricia Uberoi, *Family, Kinship and Marriage in India*, Delhi 1993.



Socio-Religious Reform Movements in Modern India

Course Code	HIS606
Course Title	Socio-Religious Reform Movements in Modern India
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	The course seeks to examine the variety of socio-religious reform movements in response to colonial rule in the regional context. The common links between them and their contrasts, and our understanding of the changes in the colonial times. Specific themes related to education, depressed classes, gender and identity are highlighted to study the conflict and competition in the socio-religious reform movements.

Unit I

Society in the 18th century- traditional groups; new social categories; colonial society; the historical origins of caste; western perceptions of caste; impact of western education; critique of Indian society.

Unit II

Ideologies and Impact of reform movements: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Aligarh, Deoband, Singh Sabha, Ahmadiyas

Unit III

Agenda of social reformers: Attitudes towards the Depressed classes; debates on sati and widow remarriage; age of consent

Unit IV

Formation of socio-religious identities- Hindu consciousness; Muslim solidarity; Sikh identity; issues of conflict and competition; agents of social change.

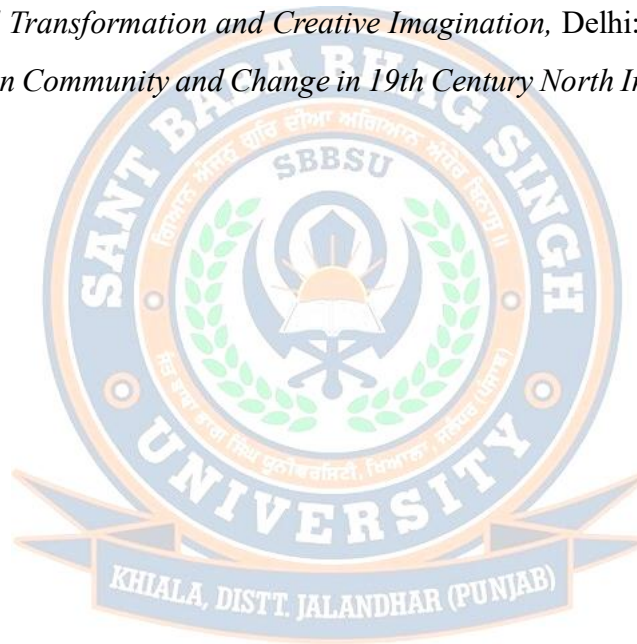
Recommended Readings:

1. Bayly, Susan, *Caste, Society and Politics in India*, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
2. Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Delhi, 1962 (reprint).
3. Grewal, J.S., *Perspectives of Sikh Identity*, Patiala, Punjabi University, 2001.
4. Jones, K.W., *Socio Religious Reform Movements in British India*, New Cambridge History, Delhi: Foundation Books, Delhi, 1994.

5. Lata Mani, *Contentious Traditions: Debate on Sati*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.
6. Nair, Janaki, *Women and Law in Colonial India*, Delhi: Kali for Women, 1996.
7. Rao, MSA, *Social Movements and Social Transformation*, Delhi, 1979.
8. Sen, S.P., *Social and Religious Reform Movement in the 19th & 20th Century*, Calcutta: 1999.

Reference Readings:

1. Ahmad, *The Wahabhi Movement in India*, Delhi: Manohar, 1994.
2. Balrd, Robert, (ed.), *Religion in India*, Delhi: Manohar, 1975.
3. Jones, K. W., *Arya Dharm*, Delhi: Manohar, 1989.
4. Metcalfe, Barbara, D., *Islamic Revival in British India*, Princeton, 1982.
5. Sudhir Chandra, *Social Transformation and Creative Imagination*, Delhi: 1984. Webster,
6. John C.B., *The Christian Community and Change in 19th Century North India*, Delhi: Manohar, 1976.



Research Methodology

Course Code	HIS608
Course Title	Research Methodology
Type of Course	Theory (Core Course)
L T P	5 0 0
Credits	5
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	To familiarize the student with approaches and themes in Indian historiography appropriate to the study of History. And making student capable for doing their independent research in the form of dissertation.

UNIT I:

Consultation of Sources:

How to read a History book, take notes, write footnotes and Bibliography

Analysis of Secondary Works

Examination of Primary Sources

Use of Oral traditions; documents; government records; newspapers; private papers and literary works

UNIT II:

Preparation of Synopsis:

Rationale of Research problem and its theoretical framework

Book Review

Review of Literature

Formulation of Hypothesis and Questions

Chapterization

UNIT III:

Writing:

Organization of material (outline, section, para, sentence)

Plagiarism and forgery.

Proof reading and Word Processing

UNIT-IV

New Techniques for Research:

Survey and interviews; Statistical data and tasks

Computer's application for maps, diagrams and figures

Use of Internet

Recommended Readings:

1. Barzun, J. and Henry Graff, *The Modern Researcher*, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, New York, 1977.
2. Chitnis, K.N. *Research Methodology in History*, Atlantic 2006.
3. H.S., *Research Methodology in History*, Aph Publishing Corporation 2011.
4. Ludmila Jordanova, *History in Practice*, Arnold London, 2000.
5. Singh, Y.K, *Research Methodology: Techniques and Trends*, 2007.
6. Shreedharan, E, *A Manual of Historical Research Methodology*, 2002.



History and Historical Method

Course Code	HIS610
Course Title	History and Historical Method
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This paper provides an understanding of the meaning and nature of history and emphasizes on the value of interpretation in history. In a critical and comprehensive manner, it analyses the various trends in Indian historiography and underlines the changes in the stance of historians through times as well as their impact on history writing.

Unit I

The historical fact; relationship between the historian and the facts; society and historian; importance of social forces; history as science; history as literature.

Unit II

History as a study of causes; problem of determinism; problem of chance; value judgments in history; objectivity in history.

Unit III

Categories of primary sources; problems of genuineness and reliability of literary sources; oral evidence; evaluation of secondary sources; questions historians ask.

Unit IV

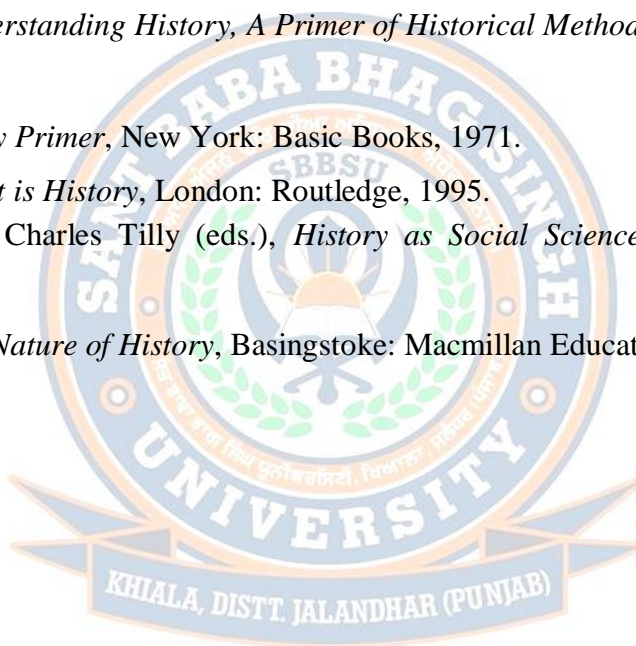
Widening scope of history; history and archaeology; history and geography, demography and economics; history and sociology and anthropology; history and literature; the value of history.

Recommended Readings:

1. Carr, E.H., *What is History?* Penguin: 1990 (also available in Hindi and Punjabi).
2. Webster, John C.B., *Studying History*, Delhi: Macmillan, 1997.

Reference Readings:

1. Appleby, Joyce, Lynn Hunt and Margaret Jacob, *Telling the Truth about History*, New York: W.W. Norton, 1994.
2. Banga, Indu, *Causation in History*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1992.
3. Barzun, Jaques and Henry F. Graff, *The Modern Researcher*, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1992 (5th ed).
4. Bloch, Mark, *The Historian's Craft*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1984 (translated by Peter Putnam).
5. Elton, G.R., *The Practice of History*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2002.
6. Gottschalk, Louis, *Understanding History, A Primer of Historical Method*, New Delhi: Alfred A. Knopf, 1968.
7. Hexter, J.H. *The History Primer*, New York: Basic Books, 1971.
8. Jenkins, Keith, *On What is History*, London: Routledge, 1995.
9. Landes, David S. and Charles Tilly (eds.), *History as Social Science*, Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1971.
10. Marwick, Arthur, *The Nature of History*, Basingstoke: Macmillan Education, 1989.



History and Historiography

Course Code	HIS612
Course Title	History and Historiography
Type of Course	Theory (Discipline Specific Elective)
L T P	4 0 0
Credits	4
Course Pre-requisite	B.A. (History)
Course Objectives (CO)	This paper provides an understanding of the meaning and nature of history and emphasizes on the value and interpretation in history. In a critical and comprehensive manner, it analyses the various trends in Indian historiography and underlines the changes in the stance of historians through times as well as their impact on history writing.

Unit I

Definition, historical facts; purpose and scope; value of studying history; categories of historical evidence; questions of genuineness and reliability of evidence; question of bias and objectivity; meaning of causation and handling of causes.

Unit II

History as Literature and as Science; History and Allied Disciplines of Archaeology, Geography; Sociology and Social Anthropology; Psychology and Economics; contribution of “The Annales School”.

Unit III

Orientalists with special reference to William Jones; concerns of the Administrator-Historians; Nationalist historiography- its emergence, concerns, assumptions, strength and limitations.

Unit IV

Marxist historiography- its new perspectives and strength and limitations; treatment of Colonialism and Indian Nationalism; Subaltern historiography – their critique of existing historiography; themes, sources, techniques and strength and limitations; emerging new trends with special reference to feminist history and postmodernism.

Recommended Readings:

1. Aymard, Maurice and Harbans Mukhia (eds.), *'Introduction', French Studies in History*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1989, 2 vols.
2. Carr, E.H., *What is History*, Melbourne: Penguin Books, 2018 (also available in Hindi and Punjabi translation).
3. Chandra, Bipan, *'Nationalist Historians' Interpretations of the Indian National Movement'*, Situating Indian History for Sarvapalli Gopal, eds. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya and Romila Thapar, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
4. Chandra, Bipan and others, *'Introduction', India's Struggle for Independence, 1857-1947*, Delhi: Viking/Penguin Books.
5. Elton, G.R., *The Practice of History*, Oxford: Blackwell, 2002.
6. Guha, Ranjit, *'On Some Aspects of Historiography of Colonial India'*, Subaltern Studies I, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
7. Jenkins, Keith, *On What is History*, London: Routledge, 2014.
8. Marwick, Arthur, *The New Nature of History*, Palgrave Macmillan, New York, 2001.
9. Mathur, L.P., *Historiography and Historians of Modern India*, New Delhi: Inter-India Publications, 1987.
10. Mukhopadhyay Subodh Kumar, *Evolution of Historiography in Modern India, 1900-1960*, Calcutta, K.P. Bagchi, 2002.

Reference Readings

1. Banga, Indu, *Causation in History*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1992.
2. Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi, *'Reflections on Concept of Regional History', Perspectives on Indian Society and History*, (ed.) Hetukar Jha, New Delhi: Manohar, 2002, 81-90.
3. Bloch, Mark, *The Historian's Craft*, Manchester: Manchester University Press, 2004 (translated by Peter Putnam).
4. Chandra, Satish, *"Decentering of History"*, Essays on Medieval Indian History, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
5. Thapar, Romila, *'Ideology and Interpretation on Early Indian History'*, Interpreting Early India, Delhi: Abe Book Sellers, 2010.

Human Rights

Course Code	LAW004
Course Title	Human Rights
Type Of Course	Theory
L T P	3:0:0
Credits	3
Course Prerequisites	NA
Course objectives	The objective of this course is to lay the foundation of the Human Rights law and acquaint the students with basic human rights Institutions
Course Outcome	Student will be able to analyses the source of Human Rights i.e. Treaties, Covenants and National Provisions relating to Human Rights.

UNIT-I

Introduction, Nature, Origin and Evolution, Development of Human Right Regime

UNIT-II

International Human Rights Law, UDHR, Covenants of 1966, optional Protocol

UNIT-III

National Human Rights law, constitutional Provisions, Fundamental Right, Directive Principles of State Policy

Human Rights Act, 1993, Role of State HRC, NCW, NCM, SC/ST Commission Role of Civil Societies and Media

UNIT IV

Group rights: Prisoners, Women and children, Indigenous people, Disabled, Senior citizens, Refugees

Recommended Readings-

S No.	Author(S)	Year	Title	Publisher
1	D.D. Basu	2008	Human Rights in Constitutional Law	Lexis Nexis
2	Upendra Baxi	2012	The Future of Human Rights	Oxford University
3	S.K. Kapoor	2014	International Law and Human Rights	Central Law Agency

