# M.J.P. ROHILKHAND UNIVERSITY, BAREILLY (U.P.)

# Revised syllabus of M.A. (History)

# Semester wise (for regular students)w.e.f. 2022-2023 session

Note: 1. Each paper carries 100 marks.

2. All the question paper from first to fourth semester will be of long answer type.

# **Ist Semester**

## PAPER -I:HISTORIOGRAPHY THEORY AND METHOD

#### **Unit I- THEORY**

- 1. Nature & Scope of History
- 2. Relation of History with other Social Sciences
- 3. Philosophy and theories of History

# **Unit II-Research Methodology**

- 1. Preliminary Operations
- 2. Analytical Operations
- 3. Synthetic Operations
- 4. Concluding Operations

# **Unit III - Historiography**

- 1. Ancient Historiography
- 2. Medieval Historiography
- 3. Modern Historiography Also English School
- 4. Indian Historiography
  - (a) Ancient
- (b) Medieval
- (c) Modern

# PAPER - II WORLD HISTORY (AD 1453-1870)

#### Unit I

- 1. Renaissance and Reformation
- 2. The Glorious Revolution
- 3. The Industrial Revolution
- 4. American war of Independence

#### Unit II-

- 1. Growth of Parliamentary institutions in England
- 2. Thirty Years war
- 3. American Civil war
- 4. Ascendancy of France

#### **Unit III-**

- 1. The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era
- 2. Consolidation of Large Nation States the unifications of Italy and Germany
- 3. Modernisation of Japan and its emergence as a great power
- 4. China and the Western World

# **IInd Semester**

## PAPER III: NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA (AD 1857-1947)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Rise of Nationalism
- (b) Uprising of 1857-Ideology Programmes and Leadership at various levels, People's Participation and British repression

# **Unit II:**

- (a) Emergence of Organized Nationalism
- (b) Moderates, Extremists and Revolutionaries.
- (c) Trends till 1919.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) Gandhian Movements, Nature, Programme, Social Base Limitations and challenges.
- (b) Non-cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement: Quit India Movement
- (c) Indian response to major constitutional changes.

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) Revolutionary Left Wing Movements, Tribal and Peasant Movements, Depressed class Movements
- (b) Working of Congress and non-congress Provincial Ministries
- (c) Subhash Chandra Bose, I.N.A., and Naval Ratings.

#### Unit V:

- (a) Genesis of Pakistan, Partition, and Independence of India
- (b) Prominent Leaders of National Movement and their ideas

# PAPER IV: WORLD HISTORY (AD 1870-1950)

#### Unit I -

- 1. The First World war Paris Treaty 1919
- 2. The Russian Revolution 1917
- 3. Rise of Natonalist Movement in Indonesia, China & Indo China

#### 4. Communist Revolution in China

#### Unit II -

- 1. Arab Nationalism
- 2. Great Depression 1929-32
- 3. Ideologies of Nazism and Fascism Germany Italy and Japan

## Unit III -

- 1. League of Nations
- 2. Second World War
- 3. U.N.O.
- 4. Non Aligned Movement

PAPER V: VIVA-VOCE

# **IIIrd Semester**

## PAPER VI (OPTIONAL PAPER)

# VI (A): HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA AND GRECO ROMAN CONTACTS (600 BC-AD 78)

#### Unit I:

Sources and interpreting Historiographical trends.

#### Unit II:

- (a) Janapadas, Mahajanpadas, Republican States; Monarchies.
- (b) Religious Movements; Origin and spread of Jainism; Buddhism; Ajivikism; and other Sects.
- (c) The Iranian and Macedonian Invasions.

#### Unit III:

- (a) Rise of Magadha Bimbsar, Ajatsatru, Nandas.
- (b) Mauryan Empire, Nature and extent; Foreign relations.
- (c) Inscription; Kautilya's Arthashastra; Megasthanes' Indica
- (d) Dhamma; Administration; Decline.

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) Post Mauryan Developments; Sungas and Kanvas; Bactrian Greeks and Saka, Western Kshtrapas.
- (b) Satvahanas, Gautamiputra Satakami.

#### **Unit V:**

- (a) Tamil States of Sangam Age: Chera, Chola. Pandya; Sangam Literature and Society.
- (b) Cultural contacts India and Greece; Indo Roman Trade, Art.

# PAPER VI (B): HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA & CENTRAL ASIA (AD 1200-1526)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Sources Archaeological, Persian and non-Persian, Foreign travellers' account.
- (b) Historiography; different approaches.

#### **Unit II:**

- (a) Turkish conquest of northern India; The early Turkish Sultans of Delhi and their achievements.
- (b) **State -** Theory of Kingship (central, west Asian and Persian legacies), Evolution of indigenous theories.
- (c) **Balban**-Theory of Kingship. Organization of government.
- (d) **Alauddin Khilji** Eco-fiscal measures, Deccan policy, Decline and fall of Khilji empire.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) Rise of Tuglaqs-Muhammadbin Tuglaq, Firozshah Tuglaq
- (b) The Sayyids and Lodhis
- (c) The Vijayanager and Bahamanis kingdoms-Rise, expansion and disintegration.

Unit IV: Bhakti movement.

Unit V: India and Central Asia - Cultural contacts.

# PAPER VI (C): HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (AD 1757-1857)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Sources, archival records, private papers, newspaper, periodicals and oral traditions.
- (b) Approaches and interpretation-Different schools of thought.

#### **Unit II:**

- (a) India in the mid- 18th century-Expansion and consolidation of British power-Bengal, Maharashtra, Sind
- (b) Ideology, Policies and Programmers of expansion; Instruments of expansion war and diplomacy.
- (c) British administrative structure; constitutional changes in British dominion Regulating Act of 1773, Pitt's India Act 1784.
- (d) British East India Company's economic Policy Land Revenue policy and Trade.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) British Relations with Major Indian Powers Bengal, Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore, Sikhs.
- (b) East India Company's relations with Nepal, Bhutan and Afghanistan.

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) British Understanding of Indian Society Orientalist, Evangelical and Utilitarian.
- (b) Social changes and Reform Movements.
- (c) Education indigenous and Modern
- (d) Women changing position and attitudes.

#### Unit V:

- (a) **Resistance to colonial Rule:** Nature and Forms of resistance
- (b) Pre-1857- Peasant, tribal and cultural resistance
- (c) Uprising of 1857 Ideology. Programmes. Leadership at various Levels, Peoples Participation and British Repression and response.

# PAPER VII (OPTIONAL PAPER)

## VII (A): HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA (AD 78-650)

### Unit I:

Sources and interpreting Historiographical trends

## **Unit II:**

- (a) The Kushanas and their times.
- (b) Approaches to the study of Gupta dynasty Rise of the Guptas
- (c) Chandragupta I and Samudragupta-expansion and consolidation.

#### Unit III:

- (a) The Historicity of Ramgupta, Chandragupta II and his achievements, Kumaragupta, and Skandgupta,
- (b) Downfall of Gupta dynasty.
- (c) Gupta administration: society, economy, religion and culture; Science and Technology.

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) Vakatakas
- (b) Huna Invasions.
- (c) Maukharies.

#### Unit V:

- (a) Harsha, Chalukyas, Pallavas: extent of kingdoms; administration, religion; society, and cultural activities.
- (b) Cultural contacts with central Asia.

## PAPER VII (B): HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA (AD 1526-1657)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Sources-Archaeological, Persian and Indegenous, foreign travellers accounts.
- (b) India on the eve of Babur's invasion.

#### Unit II:

- (a) Foundation of Mughal Empire Babur.
- (b) Humayun
- (c) Rise of Afghans Shershah Suri and Successors: Administration, Reforms and religious policy.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) Akbar Bairam Khan's regency
- (b) Expansion and consolidation of Mughal empire under Akbar
- (c) Religious policy of Akbar.

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) Jahangir: Nurjahan.
- (b) Shahjahan Policy of expansion, patronage to Art and Architecture

#### Unit V:

Mughal administration.

# PAPER VII (C): HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (AD 1857-1919)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Sources Archival materials, biographies and memories, Newspaper, oral evidences, creative literature and paintings
- (b) Rise of Indian Nationalism Social, Economic and cultural basis of Nationalism.
- (c) Post 1858 British India Administration; revenue; educational and political policies.

#### Unit II:

- (a) Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress(1885-1907).
- (b) Lord Curzon, Administration, Foreign policy and partition of Bengal.
- (c) Constitutional changes upto 1909
- (d) Muslim League.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) Social and religious reform movements Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramkrishna Mission, Theosophical society
- (b) Growth of Press in the 19th century.

# Unit IV: Indian National Movement. (1907-1918).

# **IVth Semester**

# PAPER VIII (OPTIONAL PAPER)

# VIII (A): HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA AND SOUTH EAST ASIA (AD 650-1200)

#### Unit 1:

- (a) Historiography and Recent debates.
- (b) Sources, Sanskrit, Tamil and other Literature; and Archaeology, Epigraphic and numismatics.
- (c) Political condition of India in Post Harsha period.

#### Unit II:

- (a) Theories of the Origin of Rajputs.
- (b) Gurjara Pratiharas: Their importance and role in Indian History.
- (c) Tripartite Struggle.

#### **Unit III:**

Political structure and forms of legitimation; regional variations: northern and eastern India, western and central India: and Deccan and South India with special reference to the Palas, Paramaras, Chaulukyas, Chandellas, Rashtrakutas: Cholas, and other contemporary Dynasties.

#### Unit IV:

- (a) Political and Social condition of India on the eve of Muslim Invasion.
- (b) Muslim Invasions; The Arabs; Ghaznavids, Ghoris: Nature and impact.
- (c) The Chahmanas.
- (d) Feudal Polity.

Unit V: India and South East Asia - Relations and cultural contacts.

## PAPER VIII (B): HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA (AD 1658-1761)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Sources Archaeological, Persian and non-Persian Foreign travellers accounts
- (b) Problem of succession among the Mughals
- (c) The war of succession its causes and course.

#### Unit II:

- (a) Aurangzeb Expansion of Mughal Empire.
- (b) Composition of nobility Sayyid brothers.
- (c) Aurangzeb's military activities in Deccan

- (d) Aurangzeb's religious policy.
- (e) Revolts against Aurangzeb-Character and consequences
- (f) Disintegration of the Mughal Empire.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) The Marathas.
- (b) Rise of Shivaji
- (c) Foundation of Swarajya by Shivaji its expansion and administration.
- (d) Maratha confederacy and causes of decline

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) Expansion of Marathas under the Peshwas (1707-1761)
- (b) Third battle of Panipat Causes and consequences.

#### Unit V:

Emergence of British power in Bengal and south India..

## PAPER VIII (C): HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (AD 1920-1964)

#### Unit I:

**Sources:** Archival materials, biographies, memoirs, Newspapers, oral evidences, creative literature and paintings.

#### **Unit II:**

- (a) Emergence of Gandhi in Indian Politics.
- (b) Non-cooperation Movement.
- (c) Swaraj Party.
- (d) Revolutionaries

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) Trade Union Movement, Peasant Movements; Civil Disobedience Movement.
- (b) Rise and growth of Left-wing within congress socialists and communists.
- (c) Constitutional changes (1920-1935).
- (d) Subhash Chandra Bose Indian National Army.

#### **Unit IV:**

- (a) Quit India Movement.
- (b) Cabinet Mission.
- (c) Genesis of Pakistan; Partition of India and achievement of freedom.
- (d) Constitution of India 1950.

#### Unit V:

- (a) Visions of New India.
- (b) Integration of Princely states.

- (c) Beginnings of Planned economy.
- (d) Foreign Policy non alignment.

# PAPER IX (OPTIONAL PAPER)

# IX (A): SOCEITY, ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF ANCIENT INDIA (UPTO C. 1200 AD)

#### Unit I:

- (a) Prehistoric Cultures, rock art, The Harappan culture: First urbanization.
- (b) Vedic Society, economy and religion.

#### Unit II:

- (a) Society at the time of Buddha.
- (b) Mauryan economy.
- (c) Post Mauryan economy-Land system, Agricultural expansion, trade and trade routes; commerce, guilds, coinage: Urban Settlements.

#### Unit III:

- (a) Social structure-Varnashram Dharma, Caste system, Sanskaras.
- (b) Status of women: family, marriage and property rights.
- (c) Educational ideas and Institutions.
- (d) Slavery; Labour; Untouchability; Varnaşanskar.

#### Unit IV:

- (a) Religion- Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Tantricism, Jainism Buddhism.
- (b) Philosophy- Schools of Vedanta and Mimansa.
- (c) Literature- Sanskrit. Prakrit. Tamil and Apabhransha Rise of Regional language and Literature: Science and Technology

#### Unit V:

- (a) Mauryan art and architecture
- (b) Post Mauryan architecture and sculpture.
- (c) Gupta architecture, sculpture and cave paintings.
- (d) Post Gupta Temple architecture; Major regional styles. sculpture, bronzes; and painting

# PAPER IX (B): SOCEITY, ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF MEDIEVAL INDIA (AD 1200-1750)

#### Unit I -

Society: Rural and Urban Societies- Structure and Setting

- (a) Rural Society-Petty chieftain; Village officials, cultivators and non-cultivators: artisans.
- (b) Land System: Land Rights, Tenures; methods of agriculture and irrigation; and agricultural productions
- (c) Jamindars: Rights of Jamindars. Social basis: Role in Agrarian economy

- (d) Urban centres and population.
- (e) Social Change; Position of Women.

#### Unit II -

- (a) Trade and Commerce: State policies; Internal and External Trade, Coinage and Banking.
- (b) European Trade: Trade Centres, Ports, Transport and Communication.

#### **Unit III: Art and Architecture:**

- (a) Fine Arts- Major schools of painting and music.
- (b) Architectural developments of north and south India: Regional schools, Indo-Islamic architecture, Science and Technology.

#### **Unit IV**

- (a) Educational system and its motivations,
- (b) Literature- Persian; Sanskrit, Hindi; and Regional languages.

## Unit V: Bhakti Movement and Sufism

- (a) Sufism- origin, Concept, Practices, relation with other religious groups.
- (b) Bhakti Saints and their influence/impact. Ramanuj, Ramanand, Kabir, Nanak, Dadu, Chaitanya. Tulsidas, Namdev, Meera and others.

# PAPER IX (C): SOCEITY, ECONOMY AND CULTURE OF MODERN INDIA (AD 1750-1950)

#### **Unit-I:**

Sources:- Archival, Biographies, Newspapers; oral evidences, creative literature & paintings.

#### Unit-II:

- (a) Indian Society in Transition
- (b) Contact with christianity- The Missions
- (c) Social policies and Social changes.
- (d) Indian Agriculture, trade and commerce in the 18th century.

#### **Unit III:**

- (a) Indian agricultural development and British policy.
- (b) Famines and Famine policy.
- (c) Land revenue-Administration, Land tenures, permanent settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari, Taluqdars, Malguzari settlements.
- (d) Decline of indigenous industries.
- (e) Industrial development and policy.

#### **Unit-IV:**

(a) Indian Society-Emergence of middle class.

- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) Socio-religious reform movements,
- (d) Women: Changing position and attitudes; Nationalist discourse, Women's organizations, British Legislation concerning women; constitutional position.
- (e) Caste Movements.

#### Unit-V:

- (a) Rise of Modern education.
- (b) Growth of Press, English and in Indian languages.
- (c) Art, Architecture, Literature; Science and Technology.

# **Paper X- DISSERTATION**

Those Students who have Secured an Aggregate of 55% or More Marks in Total from first To Third Semester, They can opt tenth paper as dissertation on any Topic of his Choice with the consultation of his /her Dissertation Supervisor. Topic of Dissertation will be with in the Prescribed Syllabus from first to fourth semester.

#### OR

#### **ESSAY**

A Detailed Essay on Any One of the Given Ten Topics will be Asked from the students, which will be with in the Prescribed Syllabus of All the FOUR SEMESTERS.

# Paper XI- VIVA -VOCE

### **BOARD OF STUDIES**

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