

BA Semester I

Title of the Course: History of Ancient India (From Earliest Times to 1206 CE)

Course 1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester
5	75

Contents of Course 1
Unit-I
Survey of Sources - Archaeological and literary sources - Geographical Features Pre Historic Culture — Paleolithic Age — Mesolithic Age - Neolithic Culture Important sites- Bhimbetka, Daimabad, Nevasa, Isampur, Adichanallur , Chandravalli, south India T Narasipura.
Unit-II
The Indus Civilization
Origin and Chronology of the Indus Civilization - Extent and Population — Agriculture and Subsistence — Craft Production — First Urbanization-Important urban centers— Trade — Culture: Writing, Art, Religion — Social and Political Framework — Later Harappa Phase — Decline. 100 years of Harappan sites Discoveries recent discoveries Rakhigadi, Dolavirea, Mehanghar.
Vedic Age
Rig Vedic Period — Polity — Society — Religion- Vedic Literature Later Vedic Age— Varna Hierarchy - Polity -Gana- Samudaya: Sabha, Samiti and Vidhata— Emergence of Monarchy.
Unit-III
The Age of Mahajanapadas - Second Urbanisation — Republican States and their function Kosala — Political Conflicts and the growth of the Magadhan Empire -The Nandas Foreign Invasions on India — Persians and Macedonians - Alexander’s Invasion Rise of new Religions— Jainism — Buddhism- Cults-Ajivikas — Bhagavatism.
Unit-IV
The Mauryan Empire
Sources - Arthashastra of Kautilya — Indica of Megastanes - Chandragupta Maurya - Ashoka — Ashoka’s Dhamma—The Nature and Structure of the Mauryan Empire Central and Provincial Administration - Revenue and Finance — Internal and Foreign Trade — Industries — Social Conditions — Asoka’s Edits — Language — Literature Art and Architecture.
Post - Mauryan India: 200 BCE —300 CE
The Political History of North India — The Shungas — Kanvas - Indo-Greeks — The Shakas, Pahlavas, Satvas, Parthians, The Kushanas — Kanishka — Gandhara Art

The Shaka - Kshatrapas of Western India — The Shatavahana of Deccan

Unit-V

The Guptas and their Successors (CE 300-CE 750)

Rise of the Gupta Dynasty - Chandragupta I - Samudragupta, - Chandr: Administrative Structure - Central and Provincial Contributions-Gupta's Age Golden Age-Critique.

Political Development in Deccan and North India: The Vakatakas and the Vardhanas - Harshavardhana- Polity and Administration — Ancient Universities — Nalanda –Taxila Vikramasheela – Vallabi

Political Development in South India: The Sangam Age Pandyas — The Sangam Literature Pallavas — Mahendra Varma, Narasimha Varma - Cultural Contributions

Cholas - Rajarajachola, Rajendra Chola - Local self-government - Cultural Contributions

The Rajputs -Gurjara — Pratiharas - Chauhans~Solankis — Paramaras —Chandellas Polity and Administration.

Important Historical Places:

1. Bimbetka
2. Lothal
3. Kalibangan
4. Harappa
5. Mahenjodharo
6. Purushapura
7. Gandhara
8. Prayaga
9. Kanauj
10. Vallabi
11. Kausambi
12. Rajagriha
13. Ujjaini
14. Pataliputra
15. Bodhagaya
16. Kanchi
17. Nalanda
18. Tarain
19. Dholavera
20. Madurai

Suggested Readings

1. Irfan Habib - People's History of India Series (Vols 1- 7)
2. Upinder Singh - A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India
3. Chakrabarthy Dilip K - A History of Indian Archaeology from beginning to 1947
4. S. Piggott - Prehistoric India
5. R.S. Sharma - Ancient India
6. RomilaThapar - Ancient India
7. D.D. Kosambi - The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline.
8. K.A. NilakantaSastri - A History of South India

BA Semester II

Title of the Course: History of Medieval India (1206 to 1761)

Course 1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours/semester
5	75

Contents of Course 1
Unit-I
Introduction -Sources— Literary, Foreign Accounts and Archaeological sources- Advent of Arabs and Turks - Political condition of India in the beginning of 8 Century- Arab Invasion – Muhammug- Bin Qasim - Rise of Turks — Condition of India during the invasions of Muhammad of Ghazni and Ghori and their Impact — Tarain Wars
Unit-II
Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate Mamluk Dynasty - Qutub ud din Aibak - Balban - Theory of Kingship – Khalji Dynasty - Alauddin Khalji — Conquests - Administrative measures - Price control and Market Regulations - Tughlaq Dynasty - Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq - Experiments and Reforms - Firoz Shah Tughlaq - Administrative reforms - Timur’s invasion (1398 CE) The Saiyyids and the Lodis — Decline of the Delhi Sultanates-
State-Polity, Society and Economy under the Delhi Sultanates Central and Provincial Administration - Economy - Tax policy Trade and industries- Kharkanas- Society — Social manners and Customs - Slavery
Unit-III
The foundation of the Mughal Empire Babar — First Battle of Panipat- Tuzuk-i-Babari- Humayun -Revival of Afghan Power - Sher Shah Suri and his Successors- The Second Battle of Panipat - Hemu and Bairam Khan— Akbar’s Rise and Consolidation of Power — Conquests - Rajput Policy Religious Policy- Din-I- Iahi - Revenue Administration - Mansabdari System- Jagirdari Crisis — Jahangir — Shah Jahan - Aurangzeb - Military exploits – Religion- Policy - Deccan policy- Revolts and reaction — Decline of Mughal Empire
Unit-IV

Administration and Economy under the Mughals

Administration — Central, Provincial, Local — Theory of Kingship — Mansabdari System - Jagirdari System — Sources of Revenue — Military — Judicial System — Mughal Nobility and Bureaucracy - Development in Industries, Trade and Commerce

Society and Culture under the Mughals

Social Structure - Nobles - Indian Muslims ~ Hindus — Condition of Women - Religion and Festivities - Mughal Interaction with Europeans - Development of Science and Technology - literature - painting - Music – Art and Architecture

Unit-V

Bhakti and Sufi Movement in India

The Bhakti Movement in South India and North India — Alvars - Nayanars — Kabir - Ravi Das — Gur Nanak — Causes for the Popularity of the Movement — Impact of the Bhakti Movement - The Sufi Movement: - Shaik Nizamudin Auliya — Salim Chisti- Impact of the Sufi Movement

The Marathas - Rise of the Maratha Power under Shivaji - Swarajya – Administrative Reforms - Chauth and Sardeshmukh - Peshwas - Third Battle of Panipat

Important Historical Places:

Delhi, Agni, Panipat, Fatehpur-Sikti, Chittor, Gwalior, Udaipur, Kalinjar, Purandarigadha, Amarkot, Ranthamboor, Devagiri, Dwarasamudra, Madurai, Srinagar, Sasaram, Raigarh, Warangal, Poona, Aurangabad

Suggested Readings

1. ALL Srivastava: Delhi Sultanate , Shiv Lal Agarwal & Co., Agra, Reprint, 2017
2. AL, Srivastava : The Mughal Empire (Shiv Lal Agarwal & Co., Agra, Reprint, 2017)
3. Sharma S.R, The Crescent in India (Agra 1933)
4. Srivastava A.L, Medieval Indian Culture (Agra 1975)
5. Sharma L..P, The Sultanate of Delhi (Delhi, 1996)
6. Edwards S.M & Garratt, Mughal Rule in India (New Delhi 1974)
7. Banerjee A.C, A New History of Medieval India (New Delhi 1983)
8. Lane Poole S, Medieval India under Muhammadan Rule (London)
9. Sathish Chandra, History of Medieval India, Vol 1 and Vol 2.
10. Irfan Habib, Medieval India.

II BA III Semester

Title of the Course: History of Modern India 1600 to 1858 CE

Course-1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture Hours per Semester
5	75

Content of Course1

Unit- I:Coming of The Europeans to India

Background- Portugese- Dutch– French- British and Carnatic wars.

Unit- II: Expansion of British Power in India

Conquest of Bengal–Battle of Plassey and Buxer- Anglo-Maratha wars -Ranjith Singh- Anglo-Sikh wars-Conquest of Sindh-Punjab-Awadh-Nepal-Burma-Afghanistan.

Unit- III: Administrative Reforms

The Regulating Act of 1773-Pitt’s India Act of 1784-Charter Act of 1793, 1813, 1833 & 1853- Administrative Reforms of Lord Cornwallis & William Bentinck.

Unit- IV: Economic Policies & Social Reforms

Land Revenue policies–The Zamindari-Ryotwari & Mahalwari systems-Development of Transport & communication Railways-Post & Telegraph-Social Reform – Raja Ram Mohan Roy-Ishwara Chandra Vidya Sagar- Jyothi Bha Pule-Aligarh movement-Young Bengal Movement-Swami Vivekananda & Ramakrishna Mission- Sikh Sabha Movement- Shri Narayana Guru.

Unit- V: The Revolt of 1857

Nature-Causes-Course and Results of the revolt-major personalities-Queen Victoria’s proclamation of 1858- Provision-Significance and Impact.

Map for Study

- Historical Places

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Plassey | 8. Thirchanapally | 15. Hoogly |
| 2. Buxer | 9. Hyderabad | 16. Ludiyana |
| 3. Merut | 10. Vellore | 17. Barakpur |
| 4. Arcot | 11. Wandiwash | 18. Jhansi |
| 5. Bessin | 12. Madras | 19. Gwalior |
| 6. Salsatte | 13. Calcutta | 20. Nagapur |
| 7. Machalipatnam | 14. Bombay | |

BOOKS FOR STUDY AND REFERENCE

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 01 | R.C.Majumdar | - Advanced History of India |
| 02 | V.D.Mahajan | - History of Modern India |
| 03 | M.K.Roy | - Princely States and Paramount Power |
| 04 | Raychaudari | - Social, Cultural and Economic History of Modern Times |
| 05 | BipinChandra | - Nationalism and Colonialism in India |
| 06 | GroverandGrover | - A New Look at on Modern Indian History |
| 07 | PercivalSpear | - Oxford History of Modern India (1740-1975) |
| 08 | SumithSarkar | - Modern India (1985-1947) |
| 09 | A.R.Desai | - Social Background of Indian Nationalism |
| 10 | HassanImam | - Indian National Movement |
| 11 | GopalS. | - British Policy in India(1858-1905) |
| 12 | SrinivasM.N. | - Social Change in Modern India |
| 13 | Mishra | - The Uniform and Division of India |
| 14 | AnilSeel | - The Emergence of Indian Nationalism |
| 15 | Tarachand and others | - Indian National movement 5 volumes |

II BA- IV Semester

Title of the Course: Indian National Movement 1885 to 1947

Course-1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture Hours per Semester
5	75

Content of Course1
Unit-I Introduction and Historiography
National Writings-Colonial Writings- Sub-altran -Modern writings.
Unit-II RISE OF NATIONALISM
Causes for the rise of Indian Nationalism-Foundation of Indian National congress-Era of the Moderates (1885-1905) Gopala kirshna Gokale, S.N. Benerje- Dadabai Navoroji-Rise of Extremists-Lala Lajputh Rai, Bipin Chadra Pal, Balagandhara Tilak- Partition of Bengal-Constitutional Reforms of 1909 & 1919.
Unit-III: Pre- Gandhian Era
Growth of Communalism-Muslim League-1906-Hindu Mahasabha - Lucknow pact 1916-Home Rule movement 1916-Rowlatt Act & Jallian Walabagh Tragedy- Revolutionary Nationalism-Bhagat Singh-Chandra Shekar Azad
Unit-IV: GANDHIAN ERA
Non-Co-operation Movement-Civil Dis-obedience movement - Simon Commission 1927-28 -Round table conference and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar- Government India Act of 1935.
Unit-V: FINAL PHASE
India National Army (INA) and Subhash Chandra Bose-Quit India movement- Wavell plan-Simla Conference- Cabinet Mission Plan- Attlee's Declaration- two Nations theory-Partition and Independence-1947Act.

Historical Places:

- | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 1. Calcutta | 7. Dacca | 13. Lucknow | 2. |
| Calicut | 8. Nagpur | 14. Kanpur | 19. Badanavalu |
| 3. Pondicherry | 9. Madras | 15. Banaras | 20. Belagavi |
| 1. Basin | 10. Delhi | 16. Srirangapatna | |
| 2. Lahore | 11. Bombay | 17. Gwalior | |
| 3. Surat | 12. Poona | 18. Mysore | |

BOOKS FOR STUDY AND REFERENCE

- | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 01 | Bipin Chanra | - Nationalism and Colonialism in India |
| 02 | Bipin Chandra | - India's Struggle for Independence |
| 03 | Bipin Chandra | - Nationalism and Communalism in Modern India |
| 04 | Grover and Grover | - A New Look at on Modern Indian History |
| 05 | R.C. Majumdar | - Struggle for Freedom |
| 06 | Percival Spear | - Oxford History of Modern India (1740-1975) |
| 07 | Sumit Sarkar | - Modern India (1885-1947) |
| 08 | A.R. Desai | - Social Background of Indian Nationalism |
| 09 | Hassan Imam | - Indian National movement |
| 10 | Gopal S. | - British Policy in India (1858-1905) |
| 11 | Srinivas M.N. | - Social Change in Modern India |
| 12 | Mishra | - The Unification and Division of India |
| 13 | Anil Seal | - The Emergence of Indian Nationalism |
| 14 | Tarachand and others | - Indian National Movement 5 Volumes |

II BA- III Semester
Elective-1
Title of the Course: Cultural Heritage of India

Course1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours per semester
3	42

Content of Course 1
Unit-I Introduction
Cultural Heritage-Meaning – Definitions –Characteristics -Types of Indian Cultural Heritage – Tangible and Intangible - Oral and Living Traditions- Significance of Cultural Heritage in Human Life -Cultural Zones of India. Fairs, Festivals, Rituals: Significance and Historical background of Fairs, Festivals and Religious Rituals -Regional – Folk – Tribal – National – Monsoon Fairs -Animal Fairs- Festivals Navrathri (Dasara), Baisaki, Deepavali, Onam, Pongal.
Unit-II Pilgrimage Centers of India
Kashi – Mathura– Rameshwara –Bodh Gaya–Dilwara—Ajmir – Amrithsara- Velangani Puranic Legends – Tradition of Cultural Heritage: Ramayana and Mahabharata–Ancient Fables of Ethical and Moral Values.
Unit–III Legends, Narrative and Cultural Ethos
Meaning – Significance – Forms and Traditions of Legends -Panchatantra and Jataka Stories- Indian Classical Dances: Bharatanatyam –Kathakali – Mohiniyattam – Kuchipudi – Odissi – Manipuri Dance
Unit- IV Indian Classical Music
Sources Matanga Muni’s Brihaddeshi-Two Major Traditions: Hindustani and Carnatic Music - Historically Important Personalities of Indian Classical Music: Music Fusions :East and West
Unit– V Architectural Heritage
Indus Valley: Town Planning - Mauryan Architecture :Characteristics- Stupa Architecture – Rock Cut - Architecture: Caves and Temple-Temple Architecture: Nagara, Dravida and Vesara Styles– Mughal Architecture–Colonial Architecture.
Historical Places
1. Pushkar 2.Prayaga 3.Shravanabelagola 4. Ajmer 5. Amrithsara 6. Delhi 7. Kashi 8. Nalanda 9. Ajant 10. Dwarka 11. Puri 12. Konark 13. Khajuraho 14. Tiruvanathapuram 15. Ellora

16.Mahabalipuram 17.Pattadakallu 18.Hampi 19. Kanchi 20. Nagarjunakonda

BOOKS FOR STUDY AND REFERENCE

K.T. Aharya	Indian food: A Historical Companion, oxford University Press, 1998.
Bageal,I. (ed)	The City in Indian History : Urban Demography, Society and Politics, Delhi, Manohar, 1991
A.L Basham	The Wonder that was India. Picador Publisher, Indian ed.2014
N.K. Bose	Culture Zones of India” in culture and Society in India, Asia publishing House Delhi - 4
S.Narayan	Indian Classical Dances, Shubhi Publications,2005
Prakash, H.S	Shiva- Traditional Theatres, Incredible India Series, New Delhi,2007
S. Radhakrishnan	Culture of India” in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol 233, India Speaking (May 1944) .pp 18-21.
Shashi Tiwari -	Origin of Environmental Science from Vedas. A Research paper presented at the National Seminar on “Science and Technology “in Ancient Indian Text, Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies. JNU, 9-10th, January, 2010
Raman Varadara	Glimpses of Indian Heritage, Popular Prakashan Private Ltd. Bombay,1989
Varapande, M.L	History of Indian Folk Theatre (Lok Ranga Panorama of Indian Folk Theatre) Abhinav Publications,1992
V. Vasudev	Fairs and Festivals, Incredible Indiaseries,2007
A.Sundara (Ed.)-	Kannada Vishaya Vishvakosha Ithihasa mattu Puratatva
H.Tipperudraswamy	Karnataka Samskruti Sameekshe

II BA- III Semester
Elective-1
Title of the Course: Cultural Heritage of India

Course1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours per semester
3	42

Content of Course 1
Unit-I Introduction
Cultural Heritage-Meaning – Definitions –Characteristics -Types of Indian Cultural Heritage – Tangible and Intangible - Oral and Living Traditions- Significance of Cultural Heritage in Human Life -Cultural Zones of India. Fairs, Festivals, Rituals: Significance and Historical background of Fairs, Festivals and Religious Rituals -Regional – Folk – Tribal – National – Monsoon Fairs -Animal Fairs- Festivals Navrathri (Dasara), Baisaki, Deepavali, Onam, Pongal.
Unit-II Pilgrimage Centers of India
Kashi – Mathura– Rameshwara –Bodh Gaya–Dilwara—Ajmir – Amrithsara- Velangani Puranic Legends – Tradition of Cultural Heritage: Ramayana and Mahabharata–Ancient Fables of Ethical and Moral Values.
Unit–III Legends, Narrative and Cultural Ethos
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Unit- IV Indian Classical Music
Sources Matanga Muni’s Brihaddeshi-Two Major Traditions: Hindustani and Carnatic Music - Historically Important Personalities of Indian Classical Music: Music Fusions :East and West
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Indus Valley: Town Planning - Mauryan Architecture :Characteristics- Stupa Architecture – Rock Cut - Architecture: Caves and Temple-Temple Architecture: Nagara, Dravida and Vesara Styles– Mughal Architecture–Colonial Architecture.
Historical Places
1. Pushkar 2.Prayaga 3.Shravanabelagola 4. Ajmer 5. Amrithsara 6. Delhi 7. Kashi 8. Nalanda 9. Ajant 10. Dwarka 11. Puri 12. Konark 13. Khajuraho 14. Tiruvanathapuram 15. Ellora

16.Mahabalipuram 17.Pattadakallu 18.Hampi 19. Kanchi 20. Nagarjunakonda

BOOKS FOR STUDY AND REFERENCE

K.T. Aharya	Indian food: A Historical Companion, oxford University Press, 1998.
Bageal,I. (ed)	The City in Indian History : Urban Demography, Society and Politics, Delhi, Manohar, 1991
A.L Basham	The Wonder that was India. Picador Publisher, Indian ed.2014
N.K. Bose	Culture Zones of India” in culture and Society in India, Asia publishing House Delhi - 4
S.Narayan	Indian Classical Dances, Shubhi Publications,2005
Prakash, H.S	Shiva- Traditional Theatres, Incredible India Series, New Delhi,2007
S. Radhakrishnan	Culture of India” in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, Vol 233, India Speaking (May 1944) .pp 18-21.
Shashi Tiwari -	Origin of Environmental Science from Vedas. A Research paper presented at the National Seminar on “Science and Technology “in Ancient Indian Text, Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies. JNU, 9-10th, January, 2010
Raman Varadara	Glimpses of Indian Heritage, Popular Prakashan Private Ltd. Bombay,1989
Varapande, M.L	History of Indian Folk Theatre (Lok Ranga Panorama of Indian Folk Theatre) Abhinav Publications,1992
V. Vasudev	Fairs and Festivals, Incredible Indiaseries,2007
A.Sundara (Ed.)-	Kannada Vishaya Vishvakosha Ithihasa mattu Puratatva
H.Tipperudraswamy	Karnataka Samskruti Sameekshe

**II BA IV Semester
Elective-1**

Title of the Course: Cultural Heritage of Karnataka

Course 1	
Number of Theory Credits	Number of lecture hours per semester
3	42

Content of Course 1
Unit-I Introduction
Cultural Heritage -Meaning – Definitions – Concepts – Characteristics Cultural Tangible and Intangible- Oral and Living Traditions-Significance of Cultural Heritage-Fairs, Festivals, Rituals of Karnataka - Ethnic Indian Cultural Construct – Significance and Historical background of Fairs and Festivals-Religious Rituals – Regional –Folk– Tribal–Monsoon -Animal Fairs – Jatres: Mylarlinga, Mudukutore, Suttur Festivals of Mysore Dasara (Navarathri) Deepavali, Nagarapanchami ,Bangalore Karaga
Unit- II Pilgrimage Centers of Karnataka
Nanjanagudu – Male madeshwara Betta – Dharmasthala- Karkala - Kukke Subramanya- Horanadu- Qwaza Bande Nawaz Durga- Sravanabelagola-Puranic Legends and Ancient Karnataka–Tradition of Cultural Heritage: Panchatantra and Vaddakatha, Mylara Kavya, Junjappa Kavya, Malemadeshwara Mahatme
Unit– III Tradition of Performing Arts
Folk Dances and Theatre–Important Folk Dances: Lavani, Kolata, Doddata-Oral Tradition and Performing Arts –Bhajane- Harikatha,Yakshagana – Puppetry- Hindustani and Carnatic Musics Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa
Unit-IV Architectural Heritage
Influence of Mauryan Art and Architecture - Caves Temples–Temple Architecture- Nagara, Dravida and Vesara Styles–Islamic Architecture– Colonial Architecture
Unit-V World Heritage Centers of Karnataka
Badami, Ihole , Pattadakallu, Hampi, Belur and Halebedu.

**Note: Historical Tour and Preparation of Project Report based on field work is
Mandatory**

BOOKS FOR STUDY AND REFERENCE

- S. Settar - Prakrita Jagadvalaya
A. Sundara (Ed.) - Kannada Vishaya Vishvakosha Ithihasa mattu Puratatva
K.R Basavaraja- History and Culture of Karnataka
P.B.Desai-A History of Karnataka
A.Sundara (Ed) -Karnataka Charitre, Vol-I
B.Surendra Rao(Ed.) -Karnataka CharitreVol- II
S.Settar -Halagannada; Bhashe,Bhasha Vikasa, Bhasha Bandhavya
M. Chidananda Murthy - Karnataka Shasanagala Samskrutika Adhyayana
S.Rajashekara -Karnataka Architecture
K.A. Nilakanta Sastri -A History of South India
H. Tipperudraswamy -Karnataka Samskruti Sameekshe