

# Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Government College Sriganganagar

## FACULTY OF ARTS

### M. A. HISTORY

#### M.A. PREVIOUS HISTORY, 2021

Paper-I	:	Twentieth Century World
Paper-II	:	Cultural Profile of India
Paper-III	:	Women in Indian History
Paper-IV	:	Social and Economic History of Rajasthan (7 <sup>th</sup> Century A.D. to 1950 A.D.).

#### Paper-I : TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD

##### Unit-I

Legacy of the Nineteenth Century. First World War : Causes and Consequences. Paris Peace Settlement and Its Impact. Bolshevik Revolution : Causes and Results. Lenin - New Economic Policy.

##### Unit-II

League of Nations : Aims, Achievement and failure. Security and Disarmament Reparation. Great Depression : Causes and Impact. Rise of Fascism and Nazism. Second World War - Causes and Results.

##### Unit-III

U.N.O. and World Peace. Cold War - Causes and Results.  
NATO-Warsa. National Movements : Egypt, Indonesia. Non-Aligned Movement.

##### Unit-IV

Foreign Policy of India and its relation with China and Pakistan, Civil Rights Movements. Apartheid. Problem of Palestine.

##### Unit-V

Disintegration of Socialist block and its impact on politics. Establishment of American Supremacy. Globalization and Its Economic and Political Impact.

#### Course Outcomes:

- To study the causes and consequences of First world war, second world war and other important events of the world
- To study the formation of significant organizations like UNO and their role in world peace
- To study the rise and impact of globalization on economic and political fronts

**Paper-II**  
**CULTURAL PROFILE OF INDIA**

**Unit-I**

Meaning and scope of culture; Indus Civilisation - religion; Vedic age - religion and society; Evolution of Vaishnavism, Saivism and Shaktism.

**Unit-II**

Buddhism : Life and Teachings of Lord Budha; Contribution of Buddhism to Indian Culture; Jainism : Life and Teachings of Lord Mahaveer; Contribution of Jainism to Indian Culture; Main Currents of Medieval Bhakti Movement; Impact of Islam on Indian Culture.

**Unit-III**

Literary Scenario : Vedic literature, Ramayan, Mahabharata and Puranas; Representative Literary Figures of India - Kalidas, Banabhatta, Tulsi and Tagore.

**Unit-IV**

Evolution of Cave architecture, Stupas, Main features of Gandhara and Mathura art, Temple art and architecture of Gupta age; Evolution of Nagara and Dravid temple styles; Ajanta Paintings; Salient features of Medieval and Modern Architecture.

**Unit-V**

Main Centres of Learning in India - Taxila, Nalanda, Ujjain, Kanchi; Sangam Literature; Contribution of Arya Bhatt and Varaha Mihir; Contribution of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dayanand and Vivekanand to the Indian Society.

**Course Outcomes:**

- To understand the concept of culture
- To trace the evolution of Indian culture and religions through Indus Valley Civilization
- To evaluate the literature of India through cultural and historical perspectives
- To familiarize with the evolution of architecture from cave to medieval and modern architecture
- To study the significant centres of learning in India
- To understand the diversity of culture in India, its causes and effects

**Paper-III : WOMEN IN INDIAN HISTORY**

**Unit-I**

Sources of Study – Literary and Archaeological sources, Archival and Non-archival sources, Govt. Files, Census Reports, Private Papers, Autobiographies.

**Unit-II**

Religion and Women - Brahmanical, Jainism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Sikhism; Reform Movement and Women - Bhakti movement, Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj.

**Unit-III**

Customary and legal status of women - Ancient India, Medieval India, Colonial India, Post Independent India, Women in Tribal Societies; Role of Women in household, agriculture and industry, Property related rights of women.

**Unit-IV**

Education and Women - Ancient India, Medieval India, Colonial India, Post Independent India; Women's organizations - Colonial, Local, National, Post Independent India; Political Participation of women; Various movements of women in India.

#### **Unit-V**

Women and Culture - Women representation and participation in literature, art, sculpture, music, dance, historical writings and media.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

- To study the role and position of women in Indian society
- To learn about the representations of women in the culture and tradition of women through art, media and literature
- To study the legal status of women in ancient, medieval, colonial and post-independence India
- To study the role of women in religious movements
- To evaluate the study on the basis of primary and secondary sources

#### **Paper-IV**

#### **SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN (7th CENTURY A.D. TO 1950 A.D.)**

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

Main sources of Social and Economic History of Rajasthan; Main Social Institutions: Tribes, Clan and Caste; Family organization; Main Samskaras; Marriage; Slavery and Education; Social customs and Rituals their ramification: Purdah. Removal of Untouchability. **Unit-II**

Village society and Stratification; Character of Feudalism, Forced Labour, social discrimination; Panchayats, Fairs and Festivals and their contribution to society.

##### **Unit-III**

Temple grants; Socio-Religious Movements with reference to Sufism, Bishnois (Jambhoji), Dadupanth, Ramsnehis, Jasnathi, Nath Cult; Western Cultural and Educational Impact; Social Work of Christian Missionaries.

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

Arya Samaj, Bhil Reform movement, Caste Reform Sabhas with special reference to Walterkrit Rajputana Hitkarini Sabha. Proclamation and legislation for reforms: Modernization.

##### **Unit-V**

Nature and Structure of Economy during the period of Study - Rural and Urban; Nature of Land Grants. Agrarian and Non-agrarian production; Artisan class; Trade and Trade routes; Markets and Indigenous Banking; Taxation system; Famines; Growth of Railways and Its Impact.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

- To study the significant social and economic events of Rajasthan
- To familiarize with the socio-religious movements of Rajasthan in the given period
- To study the nature and structure of economy during the period

**M.A. FINAL HISTORY - 2022**  
**Paper-V (Compulsory Paper for all groups)**  
**THEORY AND METHODS OF HISTORY**

**Unit-I**

Nature and scope of History. Use and misuse of History. Relation between facts and interpretation. Problem of objectivity and Bias. History is a science or Art. History and other disciplines.

**Unit-II**

Tradition of Historical Writings - A brief survey of Arab, Greco-Roman and Chinese tradition, Ancient Indian Tradition, Medieval and Modern Historiography of India.

**Unit-III**

Concept of History-Approaches to history, Theological, Orientalist, Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern and post-modernist. Concept of progress in history.

**Unit-IV**

Historical Materialism -Theory of world system, Linear and cyclical, Historical method, Oxford and Cambridge Schools of History and other modern Historians. Representative study of Major debates on social and economic history of India.

**Unit-V**

Research in History - Subject of Proposed Research. Main sources - Primary and secondary, collection and selection of data, evidence and its transmission. Footnotes, Bibliography and Index preparation.

**Course Outcomes:**

- To study historiography of India from ancient to modern times
- To understand the concept and approaches to History
- To initiate research in History with a formal methodology

**GROUP B-MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY**  
**PAPER-VI : MEDIEVAL INDIA AND ITS INSTITUTIONS**  
**(1200-1526 A.D.)**

**UNIT-I**

Main sources of the period. India on the eve of the Ghorian invasion. The Ghorian-Turkish conquest of Northern India. (Muizuddin and Aibek).Nature and Consequences of the conquest with special reference to political, economic and cultural aspects.

**UNIT-II**

Iltutmish-expansion and administrative measures, the Iqta system. The Slave Nobility. Kingship and composition of nobility; Government under Balban.

**UNIT-III**

The Khiljis and early Tughlaqs. The "Khilji Revolution"; Expansion and centralization Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq's reforms; Mohammad Tughlaq's character and his Projects . Khilji's and Tughlaq's policies towards Native Indian powers and South india; Mongol problem under the Khilji and the Tughlaq's. Rebellions under Mohammed Tughlaq.

**UNIT-IV**

Administration under the Khilji and Tughlaqs, Central structure, army organization; Alauddin's Agrarian and price control measures; Nobility; taxation. Firoz Tughlaq-his administration and public works. Religious policy of Firoz Tughlaq.

#### **UNIT-V**

Disintegration of the Sultanate: Growth of Afghan power-Afghan theory of Sovereignty, Struggle between Nobility and the Crown. North-West Frontier Problem during the Sultanate period.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

- To study the various rulers and activists of the medieval India
- To study the various struggles, conflicts and victories the country witnessed
- To study the organization and working of various dynasties

### **PAPER VII – MEDIEVAL INDIA AND INSTITUTIONS (1526-1656 A.D.)**

#### **UNIT-I**

India's political system on the eve of Babur's invasion. Nature of Babur's achievements in India. Importance of Babarnama as a source of History.

Humayun's relations with his brothers and the role of Nobility. Problem of Malwa and Gujarat.

#### **UNIT-II**

Mughal relations with Afghans (Shershah) and Rajputs under Babur and Humayun.

Sher Shah –Sources of Study. Administration Reforms and Achievements.

#### **UNIT-III**

Akbar - Sources with special reference to the works of Nizamuddin, Abul Fazal and Badauni.

Relations with Nobility and Rajputs.

Relations with Central Asian power.

Deccan Policy.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Growth of Administrative machinery Central, Provincial, Revenue and Army Administration (*Mansabdari* system) Theory of sovereignty and growth of religious ideas & *Suleh-kul*. **UNIT-V**

Jahangir - Parties and politics at Jahangir's Court and the Nurjahan 'junta'. Growth of Administration.

Shah Jahan - North-West frontier and Central Asian policy.

Relations with Rajputs and Deccan problem.

Source- "Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri", Iqbalnama-i-Jahangiri and Badshahnama of Quzwini and Lahori.

#### **Course Outcomes:**

- To study the invasions and conquests in the Indian context and evaluate the growth of India as a nation
- To study the complexity of relationships between different religious communities, dynasties and kingdoms.
- To study the historical sources of information for comparative and critical analysis

**PAPER VIII – MEDIEVAL INDIA AND INSTITUTIONS**  
**(1656-1761 A.D.)**

**UNIT-I**

Sources-Khafikhan, Bernier, Manucci, Bhimsen, Sujan Rai.  
War of Succession, nature of conflict, causes of Aurangzeb's success.  
The problem of North-East and North-West frontiers, Relations with Persia.

**UNIT-II**

The Deccan Problem (i) Rise of the Marathas, Mughal Relations with Shivaji, Role of Mirza Raja Jai Singh, Estimate of Shivaji.  
The Deccan Problems (ii) Conquest of Bijapur and Golkunda-conflict with Marathas-Impact on Mughal Empire.

**UNIT-III**

Evolution of Aurangzeb's Religious Policy, Re-imposition of Jaziya its implications.  
Relation with Rajputs, Causes and effects of Rathore and Mewar Wars, Relation with Ajit Singh. Conflict with Jats, Sikhs etc. and Relations with Europeans. Relations with Nobility.

**UNIT-IV**

Bahadur Shah-Clash of Policies – conflict with the Sikhs. Party struggle at the Mughal Court- the Problem of Wizarat, Sayyid brother and Nizamul Mulk. Mughal-Rajput Relations, Role of Sawai Jai Singh, Muhammad Shah.

**UNIT-V**

Rise of the Marathas-Baji Rao and the Peshwaship; Marathas conquest of Malwa and Gujarat, Struggle for the Domination of Northern India.  
Rise of New Principalities-Awadh, Hyderabad and Bengal.  
North-West Problem and Nadir Shah's invasion.  
The Third Battle of Panipat, 1761

**Course Outcomes:**

- To study the medieval rulership, policies and conflicts of medieval India
- To understand the growth and evolution of the kinship and kingdoms of India
- To enable the students to compare the medieval society with the contemporary society.

**PAPER-IX (a)**  
**MEDIEVAL SOCIETY, RELIGION, ART**  
**AND ARCHITECTURE**

**UNIT-I**

Ruling classes, Middle classes and masses, Changes in Society and Caste System. Slavery, Position of women.

**UNIT-II**

Education, Literature, Influence of Religious Movement on Social conditions. Social Position of Hindus.

**UNIT-III**

Economic condition of Ruling Class, Middle Classes and Masses. Trade Centres and External Trade. Agriculture and Industry. Currency and Banking. Rise of the Cities: Rural and Urban Life. Taxation.

**UNIT-IV**

Sufism: Bhakti Movement; Role of Ulemas; Position of Hindus.

**UNIT-V**

Influence of Islam on Hinduism and vice-versa. Art and Architecture during the Sultanate and Mughal period. Indigenous Painting, Mughal Painting.

**Course outcomes:**

- **To familiarize with the trade practices of the medieval times**
- **To know the religious movements and reforms of medieval India**
- **To know the art and architecture of the medieval India and compare it with the modern society**
- **To study the books and literature of the era and know the ideas and concepts**