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## B.A. (Hons.) EXAMINATION IN HISTORY

### SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

*Note* : The students offering History (Hons.) Course will be required to attempt 4 questions, instead of 5 in the Examinations in all papers and in each year of the three years' honours course.

Part I : Examination— 2000	21	Maximum Marks	Duration Hrs.
Course 1 History of India upto A.D. 750		100	3
Course 2 History of China and Japan, 1840-1949		100	3
Part II : Examination 2001			
Course 3 History of India, A.D. 750-1540		100	3
Course 4 The Rise of Modern West, Mid-15th Century to the American Revolution		100	3
Course 5 One of the following :			
(a) History of the United States of America 1776-1939		100	3
(b) History of the USSR. 1917-1964		100	3
(c) National Liberation Movements in Asia and Africa in the 20th Century		100	3
Part III : Examination 2002			
Course 6 History of India, 1540-1761		100	3
Course 7 Imperialism and Indian National Movement, 1761-1950		100	3
Course 8 Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of Ancient and Medieval World		100	3
Course 9 History of Europe (including Britain), 1784-1939		100	3

### Detailed Courses of Readings

#### Course 1 : *History of India upto A.D. 750*

1. Geographical background of Indian history: physiography; major routes of communication : cultural and economic diversity; human types.
2. Sources of Ancient Indian History; archaeology excavated data, monuments and architecture; coins inscriptions, sculpture, painting; literature—indigenous and foreign; limitations of the available sources; historiography of ancient India.
3. Pre-history, the methods and significance of pre-historic studies; problem of human origin in India; the sequence of stone-age industries in India; lower middle and upper palaeolithic industries; cultural patterns.
4. Proto-history : beginnings of food production or the neolithic economy in India; early settlements in Baluchistan and the greater Indus valley; the Harappan culture; its different aspects and problems : nomenclature, distribution, major excavated and explored sites with special reference to town-planning features of material culture; religion and script; social and political structure; chronology; origin, decline and legacy; post-Harappan chalcolithic and other cultures.
5. Culture patterns from C. 1500 B.C. to 600 B.C. :
  - (a) Vedic literature; the Aryan hypothesis; economy, society, policy and ideological beliefs; continuity and change as reflected in the later Vedic literature.
  - (b) Archaeological evidence; copper hoards; beginning of iron and iron age cultures.
6. New religious movements; material and ideological background; development of Agriculture, craft, industries, and the second urbanization : social structure, Mahavira, Jain Religion and Philosophy ; Gautama Buddha, Buddhist religion and Philosophy : social demensions of new religions.

7. Rise of territorial states ; state formations in the Ganga valley; monarchical and non-monarchical forms of government ; rise of Magadha, beginning of contact with the Persian and the Greek world.
8. Age of the Mauryas the establishment of the first empire ; nature and scope of the Mauryan state ; administrative organisation : society, economy, religion and art ; Ashoka's concept of *Dhamma*; external relations of the Mauryas ; decline of the Mauryas.
9. Developments in the post-Mauryan period (c. 200 B.C. :— A.D. 300).
  - (a) Survey of political developments with special reference to the Shungas, Kushanas and Satavahanas.
  - (b) Administrative institutions.
  - (c) Growth of trade & commerce ; organization of industries, urban settlements.
  - (d) Scientific and cultural developments with special reference to literature, religion, philosophy ; rise of Shaivism, Vaishnavism, and the arts.
  - (e) Social life.
10. Development in the South ; the material data from the Megaliths: state formation ; social structure ; spread of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain cultures ; Sangam literature and its significance.
11. The age of the Guptas :
  - (a) Beginnings and expansion of the empire; nature and scope of the state ; administrative institutions.
  - (b) Social and economic changes with special reference to urban pattern, agrarian structure, trade and currency system.
  - (c) Cultural developments : art, literature, religion.
  - (d) Science and technology.

12. Northern India, C. A. D. 550-750.  
 (a) Hunas, Later Guptas, Maukharis, Maitrakas and other dynasties.  
 (b) Harsha ; political system; administrative institutions.  
 (c) Changing patterns of social structure, agrarian economy, trade and urbanization.  
 (d) Advent of the Arabs.
13. Peninsular India (c. A.D. 300-750) :  
 (a) Survey of political developments with reference to the Vakatakas, Pallavas and the Chalukyas of Vatapi.  
 (b) Polity.  
 (c) Social and economic developments.  
 (d) Cultural development with special reference to religion and art.
14. India and the outside world; political economic and cultural interaction.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. P. L. Gupta : Gupta Samrajya ka Itihas (Hindi)
2. R. K. Verma : Pragaitihasik Bharat (Hindi)
3. D. D. Kosambi : An Introduction to the Study of Indian History (also in Hindi)
4. H. C. Raychaudhuri : Political History of Ancient India (also in Hindi)
5. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : History of South India (also in Hindi)
6. G. L. Adhya : Early Indian Economics
7. R. S. Sharma : Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (also in Hindi)
8. D. P. Chattopadhyaya : Indian Philosophy
9. D. Chanana. : Slavery in Ancient India

10. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri (ed.) : Comprehensive History of India, Vol, II.
11. R.C. Majumdar (ed.) : History and Culture of the Indian People, Vols. I-IV (relevant chapters)
12. Romila Thaper : Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (also in Hindi).
13. S.K. Maity : Economic Life of Northern India in the Gupta Period.
14. R.S. Sharma : Indian Feudalism (also in Hindi)
15. U.N. Ghoshal : Contribution to the History of Hindu Revenue System.
16. H.D. Sankalia : Pre-History of India
17. R.S. Sharma : Shudras in Ancient India (also in Hindi).
18. N.R. Ray : Maurya and Post-Maurya Art (also in Hindi)
19. D.N. Jha & K.M. Shrivastava (eds.) : Prachin Bharat ka Itihas (Hindi) (2nd edition)

**Course 2 : History of China and Japan—1840-1949**

**China**

1. China in mid-19th Century :  
 (a) Manchu political and economic structures.  
 (b) Gentry and peasantry.  
 (c) Confucian value system.  
 (d) European interests.
2. Imperialism and China :  
 (a) The Opium Wars, causes and consequences.  
 (b) Unequal Treaty System : rise of informal empire.  
 (c) Characteristics of semi-colonial exploitation.
3. Popular movements :  
 (a) Secret Societies.  
 (b) Taiping movement.

4. Reform Movements :
  - (a) Self-strengthening movement.
  - (b) Hundred Days Reforms, 1898.
5. Boxer uprising and the concerted imperialist assault.
6. Revolution of 1911; decline of the Manchu dynasty; 1911 revolution; role of various classes; significance of the revolution.
7. War Lordism in China, Yuan Shi Kai.
8. National and cultural movements :
  - (a) Growth and consequence of foreign investments in China.
  - (b) The May Fourth Movement.
  - (c) Sun Yat-sen, his three principles and politics.
  - (d) Political origin and role of Kuomintang.
  - (e) Rise of new classes.
9. Communist Movement in China :
 

Political line of the Communist Party of China, 1921-27; foundation of the CPC; relations with Comintern and the United Front experience : CPC during the Kiang-Soviet period ; debates over alternative revolutionary strategies : CPC and the anti-Japanese war : ideology and strategy of the Chinese Revolution.

### Japan

1. Meiji Restoration ;
  - (a) The Bakn-han system of Tokugawa Japan.
  - (b) The opening of Japan and the end of the Tokugawa system.
  - (c) The Meiji Restoration and its significance.
  - (d) Encounter with the West.
2. Modernisation :
  - (a) National integration and the emergence of new classes.

- (b) Japan's road to capitalist development.
- (c) Peoples' movements and establishment of a new political system.
3. Nature of Japanese Imperialism
 

Sino-Japanese relations; the Anglo-Japanese alliance : the Russo Japanese War; Japan and the World War.
4. Democracy and Militarism :
  - (a) Political parties and mass movements; party government.
  - (b) Social basis of militarism.
  - (c) Ascendancy of army in politics.
5. Japan at War :
  - (a) Stages of military intervention in China.
  - (b) 'New Order in East Asia.'
  - (c) Defeat and consequences.

### Suggested Reading :

1. Jean Chesneaux : China from the Opium Wars to the 1911 Revolution
- M. Bastid and Bergere
2. Jean Chesneaux ; China from the 1911 Revolution to Liberation.
3. Immanuel C.Y. Hsu : The Rise of Modern China.
4. Ho Kan.chih : A History of the Modern Chinese Revolution.
5. Franz Michael : The Taiping Rebellion
6. Mary C. Wright : China in Revolution : The First Phase, 1900-1913.
7. Chow Tse-Tsung : The May Fourth Movement : Intellectual Revolution in Modern China.
8. E.H. Norman : Japan's Emergence as a Modern State.
9. J. Livingstone, et. al. (ed) : Imperial Japan, 1800-1945.

10. Michael Greenberg : British Trade and the Opening of China, 1800-41.
11. Mary C. Wright : The Last Stand of Chinese Conservatism, 1862-1872.
12. Albert Feuerwerker, Roads Murphy and Mary C. Wright : Approaches to Modern Chinese History.
13. Hu Sheng : Imperialism and Chinese Politics.
14. Victor Purcell : The Boxer Uprising : A Background Study.
15. Daniel H. Bays : China Enters the Twentieth Century ; Chang Chih-tung and the Issues of a New Age, 1895-1909.
16. Harold Isaacs : The Tragedy of the Chinese Revolution.
17. Jerome Chen : Mao Tse-tung and the Chinese Revolution.
18. Chalmers A Johnson : Peasant Nationalism and Communist Power ; The Emergence of Red China, 1937-1945.
19. Teng and Fairbank : China's Response to the West.
20. Edgar Snow : Red Star over China.
21. H. Halliday : A Political History of Japanese Capitalism.

Course 3 : *History of India, A.D. 750-1540*

1. Survey of Political developments between 750 and 1200 :
  - (a) North India.
  - (b) South India.
2. Changing pattern of polity, society and economy : 750-1200 :
  - (a) North India
  - (b) South India
  - (c) Cultural developments.

3. Advent of the Turks (to be studied in the light of Central Asian background) :  
Ghazanavide and Ghurid invasions—nature of their conquests : factors contributing to their success ; impact of Turkish invasions on political, social and economic life.
4. Establishment of Turkish rule, 1206-1290 : the Ilbaris.
5. Expansion of Delhi Sultanate, 1290-1320 :  
The Khiljis : expansion, administration and economic reforms.
6. Delhi Sultanate, 1320-1398 :  
The Tughluqs : Muhammad bin Tughluq : conflict within the ruling class ; failure of political and administrative measures ; Firoz Shah Tughluq ; political and economic decentralization.
7. Fragmentation of the Delhi Sultanate and the rise of provincial kingdoms, a general survey of :
  - (a) Bengal.
  - (b) Jaunpur.
  - (c) Rajasthan.
  - (d) Malwa.
  - (e) Gujarat.
8. Peninsular India between 13th and 16th centuries ; changing pattern of polity, society and economy :
  - (a) Vijayanagara Empire.
  - (b) Bahmani Kingdom.
9. The First Afghan Empire and the advent of the Mughals' relations with :
  - (a) The Afghans.
  - (b) The Rajputs.
10. Evolution of administrative structure of the Delhi Sultanate :  
Early administrative systems and later developments : iqtadari system ; revenue administration and military organisation.

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11. State society and religion during the Sultanate period.
12. Technological and economic developments between 750 and 1540 :
  - (a) Agriculture and agrarian policy.
  - (b) Industry.
  - (c) Trade and commerce ; trade routes, urban centres, transport and communications.
13. Socio-religious movements : Bhakti Movement and Sufism.
14. Cultural developments between 13th and 16th centuries : art, architecture and literature.
15. Trends in historical writings :  
Al-Biruni, Kalhana, Minhaj-us-Siraj, Ziauddin Barani, Amir Khusrau and Tuzuk-i-Baburi.

*Suggested Readings :*

1. G. Yazdani : Early History of the Deccan, Vol. II. (also in Hindi)
2. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri : History of South India (also in Hindi).
3. B. N. S. Yadava : Society and Culture in Northern India (12th Century A. D.)
4. Mohammad Habib and K. A. Nizami (eds.) : A Comprehensive History of India Vol. V. (also in Hindi)
5. A. B. Pandey : Early Medieval India (also in Hindi)
6. A. B. M. Habibullah : The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India (also in Hindi)
7. A. Mahdi Husain : The Tughluq Dynasty
8. Tara Chand : Influence of Islam on Indian Culture (also in Hindi)
9. K. M. Ashraf : Life and Condition of the People of Hindustan (also in Hindi)
10. W. H. Moreland : Agrarian System of Moslem India (also in Hindi)

11. T.V. Mahalingam : Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagara Empire.
12. T.V. Mahalingam : Economic Life in Vijayanagara Empire.
13. H.K. Sherwani : The Bahmani Kingdom of the Deccan.
14. U.N. Day : Government of the Sultanate.
15. R.P. Tripathi : Some Aspects of Muslim Administration in India (also in Hindi).
16. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri : The Cholas (also in Hindi).
17. D. Sharma : Early Chauhan Dynasties.
18. R.S. Sharma : Indian Feudalism (also in Hindi).
19. Moti Chandra : Sarthavaha (also Tr. in English).
20. R.S. Sharma : Social Changes in Early Medieval India (also in Hindi).
21. Irfan Habib (ed.) : Madhya Kalin Bharat (in Hindi).
22. R.C. Majumdar and A.D. Pusalkar (ed.) : History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. IV and V (relevant chapters).
23. Dasharath Sharma : History of Rajasthan, Vol. I.
24. Burton Stein : Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India.
25. H.C. Verma (Ed.) : Madhyakalin Bharat ka Itihas. A.D. 750-1540 (3rd edition).

*Course 4 : The Rise of the Modern West : Mid-15th Century to the American Revolution.*

1. Renaissance : its social roots ; city states of Italy dominated by merchants, urban bourgeoisie, agricultural developments, population, crisis in feudalism, humanism, new learning and artistic standards, decline of Gothic styles and scholastic exercises, pagan realism and human

2. Early Colonial Empires : motives, voyages and empire, Portuguese and Spanish empires, treaties of Tordesillas and Saragoses, period of Conquistadores and the beginnings of the era of colonisation : plantation economy and the import of Negro slaves.
3. Origins of the European States :
  - (a) France, Louis XI, Francis X and Charles IX, decline of the third estate and the ascendancy of King-in-Council, Michael de L' Hospital.
  - (b) Spain, internal unification, Hermanded and/Inquisition, Charles V, dynastic alliances, territorial unity and the revolts of Knights (1522) and of the peasants (1522).
  - (c) Britain, Tudor despotism, Star Chamber, Council, Parliament, and the JPs. Thomas Cromwell, society, classes. trade and the rise of professional administrators.
  - (d) Eastern Europe, ascendancy of landowning classes and the decline of the power of monarchies, magnates, gentry and serfs.
  - (e) Russia, despotism of the Grand duchy of Muscovy Ivan the Great and Ivan the Terrible Capture of Navgorod, isolation from the West.
4. Economic developments of the 16th Century :
  - (a) Shift of economic balance from Mediterranean to the Atlantic.
  - (b) Commercial Revolution.
  - (c) Influx of American silver and the Price Revolution.
5. European Reformation, origins, brief course and results, specific areas, Britain, Germany, France and Holland, Luther, Calvin and the British compromise, politics, social and class relationships ; Counter-Reformation. Thirty years' War and the rise of Sweden ; Gustavus Vase and Gustavus II and class relationships ; Counter-Reformation. ~~Thirty Year's War and the rise of Sweden ; Gustavus Vase and Gustavus II.~~

6. The European crisis in the 17th century; economic and political aspects.
7. The English Revolution; origins; social, economic and political aspects; pre-Stuart. 1603-40, 1640-80, 1688.
8. Nature of British revolutionary Settlement; growth of political stability; structure of politics during the period of 'Whig Supremacy' significance of the conflict of George III with his politicians; popular protests.
9. Rise of Modern Science; Christian-Aristotelian framework; artisans and intellectuals; renaissance science; astronomy and mechanics—Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo; from alchemy to chemistry—Paracelsus; Harvey and blood-circulation; scientific method and organisation, Bacon, Descartes, Royal Society ; Newtonian synthesis.
10. Mercantilism; major outlines as developed by 1648 and practised for 150 years in the 17th and 18th centuries; the 'bullionists in Britain; Thomas Mun (1571-1641); Colbertism in France and Cameralism in Austria and Germany; elements of its political economy; impact on states' policies.
11. Rival empires of the 18th century; Britain and France; extent ; trade and conflicts.
12. Absolutism :
  - (a) Russia, Prussia, Austro:Hungary and France.
  - (b) Enlightened despotism; main features of ancient regime.
13. Economic developments in the 18th century; commerce, industry and agriculture; background to industrial Revolution.
14. American Revolution : origins, results and significance.
15. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism; problems and theories.

*Suggested Readings :*

1. J.R. Hale : Renaissance Europe
2. J.H. Parry : Age of Reconnaissance

3. J.H. Party : Europe and the Wider World
4. G. Clark : Early Modern Europe
5. M.S. Anderson : 18th Century Europe
6. G.W.O. Woodward : Reformation and Resurgence
7. J.H. Elliot : Imperial Spain
8. Ralph Dava : Rise of Atlantic Economics
9. C.R. Boxer : Dutch Seaborne Empire, 1600-1800
10. C. Hill : World Turned Upside Down
11. C. Hill : Reformation to Industrial Revolution
12. A.R. Hall : From Galileo to Newton
13. A.G. Dickens : German Nation and Martin Luther
14. E. J. Hobsbawm : Industry and Empire
15. David Ogg : Europe of the Ancient Regime
16. T.C.W. Blanning : Joseph II and Enlightened Despotism
17. R. Pares : George III and the Politicians
18. E.P. Thompson : Whigs and Hunters
19. M. Dobb : Studies in the Development of Capitalism
20. Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vols. II & III (relevant chapters)
21. R. Hilton (ed.) : Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism

Course 5 : One of the following :

- (a) *History of the United States of America 1776 : 1932*
1. War of American Independence :
  - (a) The Colonial background
  - (b) Issues involved in the conflict between the crown and the colonies
  - (c) American Revolution; its genesis and nature.

2. American Constitution :
  - (a) Articles of Confederation.
  - (b) Social, political and economic issues in the formulation of the new constitution : its nature and significance.
3. Early years of the Republic :  
Government and politics under the first two Presidents.
4. Thomas Jefferson :  
Jeffersonian Democracy in theory and practice.
5. U.S. Foreign relation, 1820-1829 :
  - (o) War of 1812.
  - (h) Monroe Doctrine.
6. The Jacksonian Era :
  - (a) Jacksonian Democracy.
  - (b) Government and Politics : Change and Continuity.
7. Westward expansion ; various interpretations.
8. Sectional conflict leading to the Civil War :
  - (a) Constitutional, social and economic factors
  - (b) Slavery as an issue
  - (c) Abraham Lincoln and the Civil War.
9. Reconstruction after the Civil War.
  - (a) Presidential, Radical and Congressional Plans.
  - (b) Failure of Reconstruction.
10. The economic revolution :
  - (a) Rise of 'Big Business' ; trusts and monopolies.
  - (b) Rise of organised labour.
  - (c) Agriculture ; farm problems and agrarian revolts.
11. The Populist Movement.
12. Imperialism and World Power :
  - (a) 'Manifest Destiny' and the Monroe Doctrine in action



- (b) America as a World Power.
- (c) U.S.A. and the Pacific.
- (d) U.S.A. and Latin America.
- 13. The Progressive movement in theory and practice : Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.
- 14. World War I and after.
  - (a) Role in War and Peace.
  - (b) Isolationism in the 1920s'.
- 15. The Depression and the New Deal.
- 16. The Developments of 'Black' America.

**Suggested Readings :**

1. S. E. Morison, H. E. Commager and Leuchtenburg : The Growth of the American Republic 2 Vols.
2. B. Parkes : History of the USA
3. S. F. Bemis : Diplomatic History of the USA (also in Hindi)
4. John Bhum, *et al.* : American Experience
5. H. U. Faulkner : Economic History of the U.S.A.
6. Davis Bailey, *et al.* : The Great Republic : History of the American People
7. R. B. Morris : American Revolution Reconsidered
8. J. C. Miller : The Federalist Era, 1789-1801.
9. Jams L. Bugg and P. C. Stewart : Jacksonian Democracy
10. Fredrick J. Turner : The Frontier in American History
11. J. G. Randall and D. Donald : The Civil War and Reconstruction
12. Barrington Moore (Jr.) : Social Origins of Dictatorship and Democracy (Chapter on Civil War, "The Last Capitalist Revolution")

13. A.M. Schlesinger (Jr.) : The Rise of Modern America, 1865-1951.
14. C.M. Degler : Age of the Economic Revolution
15. Richard Hofstadter : The Progressive Movement, 1900-1915.
16. W.E. Leuchtenburg : Franklin Roosevelt and the New Deal
17. A.S. Link : Woodrow Wilson and the Progressive Era, 1910-1917.
18. W.L. Langer and S.E. Gleason. : The Challenge to Isolation, 1937-1940.
19. George E. Mowry : The Era of Theodore Roosevelt, 1909-1912.

Course 5 (b) : *History of the USSR, 1917-1964.*

1. The crisis of the Tsarist autocracy, the agrarian question, the national question, the working class movement, war; the February Revolution : rural power.
2. The Bolshevik Revolution : the initial legislation of the new regime : the Constituent Assembly ; Brest-Litovsk.
3. War Communism ; politics, economy and military aspects; foreign policy.
4. The New Economic Policy ; the political and economic strategies for the restoration of the national economy ; foreign policy.
5. The Great Debate of the twenties on the construction of socialism, the views of Bukharin, Preobrazhenskii, Stalin.
6. The foundations of the planned economy ; collectivisation of agriculture ; super-industrialisation ; the dynamics of party and state building the social and demographic transformation ; foreign policy.
7. The Second World War ; Soviet diplomacy prior to and during the War ; the economy.
8. The Soviet economy, 1945-1953 ; the restoration of the national economy and the programme of communist construction.

9. The prelude to Destalinization ; industry agriculture, planning ; foreign policy ; the leadership struggle.
10. The Khrushchev period, 1956-1964 ; the Twentieth Congress of the CPSU ; policies towards industry, agriculture, planning ; the new programme for communist construction; the reorganization of the party; foreign policy ; emergence of USSR as a world power.

*Suggested Readings :*

1. E.H. Carr : The Bolshevik Revolution, 3 Vols.
2. E.H. Carr : The Interregnum
3. L. Shapiro : The History of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.
4. A. Nova : An Economic History of the USSR.
5. M. Dobb : Soviet Economic Development since 1917.
6. M. Lewin : Russian Peasants and Soviet Power.
7. E. Zeleski : Planning for Economic Growth in the Soviet Union, 1918-1932.
8. I. Deutscher : Stalin : A Political Biography.
9. E.H. Carr : Socialism in one Country, 3 Vols.
10. J.L.H. Keep : The Russian Revolution.
11. M. Bornstion and D. Fuesfield (ed.) : The Soviet Economy : A Book of Readings.
12. I. Deutscher : Soviet Trade Unions.
13. V.I. Lenin : Selected Works, 3 Vols.
14. E. Preobrazhenskii : From NEP to Socialism.
15. J.V. Stalin : Problems of Leninism.
16. J.V. Stalin : Economic Problems of the USSR.
17. A. Kursky : Planning of the National Economy of the USSR.
18. R.A. Clarks : Soviet Economic Facts, 1917-1970.
19. R. Conquest : Power and Policy in the USSR.
20. The Drraft Programme of the CPSU (1961)

*Course 5 (c) : National Liberation Movements in Asia and Africa in the Twentieth Century*

*Algeria*

Salient features of French rule; creation of European settlement; concession; colonisation; confiscation of tribal lands; subservient status of the Muslims.

Beginnings of nationalism; developments since 1936 : Ferhat Abbas and the programme for complete assimilation of Muslims through education and franchise : M.T.L.B under Mesali Haj dominating the nationalist movement; manifesto of Ferhat Abbas, 1943; Charles de Gaulle and the declaration of December 1943; ordinance of 1944 and the laws of 1946 extending participation of Arabs in administration ; rising of Setif; repression; Ferhat Abbas and the demand for autonomous statehood; the status of Algeria, 1947 : rule of European population institutionalised.

The national uprising : Front de Liberation Nationale, October November 1945 : demand for sovereign statehood for Algeria : rebellion of January 1958; provisional government at Tunis : failure of de Gaulle's policy; ceasefire and independence : nature of the new state.

*Burma*

Principal features of British rule before and after 1937 : effects and responses; emergence of Burmese nationalism during the World War; post war reforms; the operations of the Dyarchy constitutions; Saya Sen rebellion; Burmese revolutionaries : students' movements and the Thakins; Japanese invasion and the 'thirty heroes'; civil administration under Ba Mew; Burmese national army under Ne Win : nature of Japanese occupation and its impact ; Aung Sang and the Anti-Fascist Peoples' Freedom League; relation with the Indian National Congress; October 1946 elections; independence; stages of democratic movement in Burma; nature of the new state.

*Indonesia :*

Main features of modern colonial period from 1870; Political and social policies; impact of nationalism and Marxism : formation of Social Democratic Party; the creation of *Volksraad* (People's

Council) in 1918; economic and social developments during the twenties; government's policy of repression; the rebellion of 1926-27; police actions of 1930; Sarokat Islam, Communism and nationalist parties; Japanese occupation of 1942; Sukarno and Mohammad Hatta. August 1945, declaration of independence, Dutch attempts to regain control, formal independence in 1949 class forces, economic condition, nature of the new State.

#### Ghana :

Political, social and economic developments of Gold Coast and Ashanti, 1895 1901, gold, cocoa, timber and manganese, transport facilities; consequences of indirect rule: rise of liberal education and professions; economic ties superimposed on kinship relations.

Authoritarian colonial rule; riots of 1948; Watson Commission; All-African Committee under Justice Coussey; the Convention Peoples' Party: its social and ideological formulations; 1951 elections; Kwame Nkrumah; independence in 1951: nature of the new state; Pan-Africanism; weakness of the movement; its vulnerability to military rule and foreign intrigues.

#### Turkey :

World War I and the decline of the Ottoman empire: divided loyalties; rise of the Young and Mustafa Kamal: armistice of October 30, 1918; Sultan Mohammad VI and the Liberal Union Party: the centre of nationalists at Anatolia: the protocol of Amasya; the Congress of Erzerum: parliament and the nationalists: British occupation forces and the nationalists: formulation of Grand National Assembly at Ankara, April 1920: Treaty of Serves and the proposed partition of Turkey between Britain, France and Italy: Civil War: Soviet recognition: annihilation of Greek army: British recognition: idea of constitutional monarchy: hesitations of the National Assembly: Kamal forced the issues; all powers to the National Assembly; the nature of the new state.

#### Suggested Readings :

1. R. and J. Brace : Ordeal in Algeria
2. J. Kraft : The Struggle for Algeria
3. H. Tinker : The Union of Burma

4. J. L. Christian : Modern Burma
5. U Nu : Burma under the Japanese
6. J. F. Cady : Southeast Asia : Its Historical Development
7. Frederik Wertheim : Indonesian Society in Transition ; A Study of Social Change.
8. K. A. Busia : The Position of the Chief in the Modern Political Systems of Ashanti
9. F. M. Bournet : Ghana, the Road to Independence
10. Kwame Nkrumah : Ghana
11. B. Lewis : The Emergence of Modern Turkey
12. Ferozuddin Ahmad : The Young Turks

#### Course 6 : History of India, 1540-1761.

1. India in the first half of the 16th Century.
2. Second Afghan Empire : Sher Shah's administration
3. Emergence of a centralised state structure and growth of a composite culture :
  - (a) Afghan experiments.
  - (b) Territorial expansion and consolidation.
  - (c) Growth of a composite governing class.
  - (d) Growth of a composite culture; Akbar's religious concepts and institutions: Ibadat Khana, Mahzarnamah, Taubid-i-Ilahi, Sulh-i-Kul.
  - (e) Nature of state under Akbar.
4. Mughal Empire under Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb: continuity and change :
  - (a) Revivalist movements.
  - (b) Relations with the Rajputs.
  - (c) Relations with the Deccan kingdoms.
  - (d) Religion and State with particular reference to Aurangzeb.

5. Mughal Empire and the North-West :
  - (a) Problem of the North-West-Frontier.
  - (b) Relations with Persia.
  - (c) Relations with Central Asia.
6. Deccan after 1565 :
  - (a) Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golkunda.
  - (b) Relations with the Mughals.
  - (c) Socio-economic life and cultural achievements.
7. Rise of the Marathas :
  - (a) Its nature.
  - (b) Role of Shivaji.
  - (c) Relations with the Mughal Empire and the Deccan kingdoms.
  - (d) Maratha administration.
8. Rajasthan : polity, society and economy, 1540-1761.
9. Mughal administration :
  - (a) Conceptual framework ; theory of State.
  - (b) Administrative structure—central, provincial and local.
  - (c) Fiscal resources and land revenue system.
  - (d) Administrative service : Mansabdari and Zamindari systems.
10. Cultural development :
  - (a) Architecture.
  - (b) Painting.
  - (c) Language and literature.
  - (d) Music.
11. Social economic structure :
  - (a) Umara/Mansabdars, Ulama, Zamindars, mercantile and business class.

- (b) Artisans and peasantry; stratification within the peasantry.
12. State of economy :
  - (a) Agriculture; production, irrigation, pattern of crops Land rights.
  - (b) Industry, textiles, indigo, shipbuilding, metallurgy, technology of production.
  - (c) Trade and commerce : internal and foreign trade; role of European traders; routes; urban centres: transport and communications.
13. Political and economic crisis :
  - (a) Revolt of the Jats, Satnamis, Sikhs and Bundelas.
  - (b) Jagirdari and agrarian crisis.
14. Collapse of the centralized polity :
  - (a) Social Protest Movement in the Punjab; rise of Banda Bahadur and the Sikh misls.
  - (b) Later Mughals upto 1761.
  - (c) Rise of the autonomous states; Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad.
15. Marathas under the Peshwas, 1707-61.
16. Growth of European power in India; Carnatic Bengal.
17. Society, economy and culture upto the middle of 18th Century.

*Suggested Readings :*

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|----------------------|---|
| 1. R.P. Tripathi     | : Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire (also in Hindi). |
| 2. Irfan Habib       | : Agrarian System of Mughal India                     |
| 3. Irfan Habib (ed.) | : Madhyakalin Bharat (in Hindi).                      |
| 4. Tara Chand        | : History of the Freedom Movement in India, Vol. I.   |

5. W.H. Moreland : Agrarian System of Moslem India (also in Hindi).
6. W.H. Moreland : India at the Death of Akbar (also in Hindi).
7. J.N. Sarkar : Short History of Aurangzeb (also in Hindi).
8. A.I. Chicherov : Economic Development during the 16 and 17th Centuries.
9. H.N. Sinha : Rise of the Peshwas.
10. M. Athar Ali : The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb (also in Hindi).
11. Satish Chandra : Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740.
12. U.N. Day : The Mughal Administration.
13. G.D. Sharma : Rajput Polity.
14. Noman Ahmad Siddiqi : Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals, 1700-1750.
15. S. Nurul Hasan : Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India (also in Hindi).
16. H.K. Sherwani and P.M. Joshi : History of Medieval Deccan, 1295-1724, Vol. I.
17. G.S. Sarflesai : New History of the Marathas, Vol. I and II.
18. A.B. Pandey : Later Medieval India (also in Hindi).
19. S.A.A. Rizvi : Religious and Intellectual History of the Muslim under the Reign of Akbar.
20. J.F. Richards : Mughal Administration in Golkunda.

Course 7 : *Imperialism and Indian National Movement 1761-1950.*

1. India in the middle of 18th century ; a study of the forces of continuity and change.

2. Expansion and consolidation of British Empire upto 1847 :
  - (a) Mercantilism, drain of wealth, foreign trade.
  - (b) War and diplomacy as an instrument of expansion 'formal' and 'informal' empires ; Marathas, Mysore, Awadh, Central India, Punjab and Sindh.
  - (c) Growth of administrative apparatus ; Warren Hastings, Cornwallis, Bentinck, Dalhousie ; changing perspective from 'law and order' to a national market.
  - (d) Ideology of expansion : Orientalism, introduction of English education, search for a new aristocracy : Munro, Elphinstone the Utilitarians, Lawrence brothers.
3. Economic changes, 1757-1857 :
  - (a) Land Revenue Settlements : Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari.
  - (b) Deindustrialisation.
  - (c) Commercialization of agriculture.
4. Rise of new Intelligentsia and the beginning of national consciousness.
  - (a) Reformists and revivalists : Brohma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj ; Arya Samaj ; Wahabi and Ahmedia Movement ; Muslim educational societies ; Singh Sabha Movement.
  - (b) Journalism and the Press, rise of new professional classes.
5. Indian resistance to British imperial rule :
  - (a) Popular resistance
  - (b) Revolt of 1857
6. India and the Empire ; Persia, Persian Gulf Afghanistan, Nepal, Tibet and Burma.
7. -Dynamics of the Empire and the Indian response :
  - (a) Indian States.
  - (b) Policy towards new intelligentsia.
  - (c) Problems of decentralisation ; separation of judicial from executive functions : Indianisation of civil services.

- (d) Imperial adjustments ; administration of Ripon Morley-Minto Reforms, Montagu Chelmsford Reforms.
- (e) Imperial offensives : Lytton, Curzon, and the Simla Deputation.
- (f) Ideology and Vision of the Empire, Kipling, Curzon, Chitrol and H. Butler.
8. Economic changes, 1858-1919 :
- (a) Characteristics of colonial economy ; Drain of Wealth ; Indian poverty.
- (b) Growth of Indian entrepreneurship.
- (c) Agriculture ; rise of rich peasantry, rural indebtedness, famines.
- (d) Fiscal policy : protectionism.
9. Indian National Movement upto 1919 :
- (a) Early political associations.
- (b) Indian National Congress.
- (c) Communal and caste movements.
- (d) The moderates, the Extremists, the Revolutionaries in India and abroad.
- (e) Swadeshi movement.
- (f) Home Rule League.
10. Indian National Movement, 1919-39 with special reference to Gandhi :
- (a) Gandhism, ideology and politics.
- (b) Khilafat movement.
- (c) Non-cooperation movement.
- (d) Swarajists.
- (e) Civil Disobedience movement.
- (f) Indian Left.
- (g) Indian Princes.
- (h) Communalism.
- (i) Imperial response, suppression-cum conciliation, the Government of India Act, 1935.

11. New trends : economic, social and political, 1919-47 :
- (a) Rise of Indian Industry : State policy.
- (b) Rise of Indian capitalist class.
- (c) Peasants and workers movement.
12. India and the Second World War :
- (a) Cripps Mission.
- (b) 1942 movement.
- (c) Indian National Army.
13. Independence and Partition.
14. Emergence of the new state.

*Suggested Reading :*

1. R.P. Dutt : India Today (also in Hindi).
2. A.R. Desai : Social Background of Indian Nationalism (also in Hindi).
3. Judith M. Brown : Gandhi's Rise to Power, 1915-22.
4. D.A. Low (ed.) : Congress and the Raj.
5. John. R. McLane : Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress.
6. D.R. Gadgil : The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times.
7. Bipan Chandra : Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India.
8. S.B. Chaudhuri : Civil Disturbance under British Rule 1757-1857.
9. P.C. Joshi (ed.) : Rebellion 1857 : A Symposium.
10. S. Gopal : British Policy in India 1858-1905.
11. Tara Chand : History of the Freedom movement in India 4 Vols.
12. A.R. Desai (ed.) : Peasant Struggles in India.
13. G.S. Sardesai : New History of the Marathas.
14. Eric Stokes : English Utilitarian in India.

15. V.L. Pavlov : The Indian Capitalist Class A Historical Study.
16. Ayodhya Singh : Bharat ka Mukti Sangram (Hindi).
17. T. Raychaudhury (ed.) : Indian Economy in the 19th Century : A Symposium.
18. Francis Hutchins : Illusion of Permanence.
19. V.V. Balabhusevich and A.M. Dyakov (ed.) : Contemporary History of India.
20. R.L. Shukla (ed.) : Adhunik Bharat ka Itihas (Hindi). Delhi University Publication.
21. S.R. Mehrotra : The Emergence of the Indian National Congress.
22. S.N. Sen : Eighteen-fifty seven.
23. Bisheshwar Prasad : Foundation of India's Foreign Policy, 2 Vols.
24. B.B. Mishra : The Indian Middle Classes.
25. Dadabhai Naroji : Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.
26. B.R. Nanda : Gokhale
27. Stanley Wolpert : Tilak and Gokhle.
28. M.K. Gandhi : My Experiments with Truth.
29. S.N. Banerjee : A Nation in Making.
30. Jawaharlal Nehru : An Autobiography.
31. V.C. Joshi (ed.) : Rammohan Roy and the Process of Modernization in India.

*Course 8 : Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of Ancient and Medieval World.*

1. The antiquity and emergence of men; Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Ages.
2. Neolithic and Bronze Ages; the beginning of agriculture; development and disintegration of slave societies in the ancient world; Mesopotamia and China.
3. Religion and society in the ancient world, Egypt and China.
4. Tribal movements in Europe and Central Asia, the Hittites, Phoenicians, Hyksos.

5. Mercantile activity and growth of civilization in the eastern Mediterranean with special reference to Crete ; Advent of Iron.
6. Slave society in ancient Greece and Rome ; agrarian economy; urbanization and trade ; Athenian democracy : Culture in Greece and Rome.
7. Birth of imperialism ; the age of Caesar and Pax Romana; the Birth of Christianity.
8. Beginnings of Feudalism ; crisis of slave mode of production ; Germanic hordes ; interaction between Germanic tribes and Roman Empire.
9. Tribal movements in East and Central Asia (C. 3rd Century B.C. to C. 1st Century A.D.).
10. Rise of Islam.
  - (a) Arab World in the 7th Century A.D.
  - (b) Development of Arab Policy ; Millat, the Umayyids and the Abbasides.
  - (c) Economic developments ; agrarian relations in the conquered non-Arab States; trade, trade routes and urban centres.
  - (d) Emergence of new ruling class : the position of the non-Arab peoples.
  - (e) Collapse of central authority and the emergence of Sultanates (with special reference to the Bayids, Seljuks, Ghaznavides and Ghurids).
11. Feudalism (European) :
  - (a) Different phases; (i) early phase (9th-12th centuries), (ii) 13th century, and (iii) 14-15th centuries.
  - (b) Towns and trade ; character of urbanization.
  - (c) Organization of production.
  - (d) Feudal culture.
12. State and religion in early medieval Europe : Holy Roman Empire.
13. The beginnings of European expansion; conflict between Christendom and Islam; the Crusades.

14. Renaissance in Italy.  
15. Developments of Technology, Europe, Arab World and China.

*Suggested Readings :*

1. UNESCO Series : History of Mankind : Cultural and Scientific Development, Vols. I, II and II (relevant portions)
2. Gordon Childe : Social Evolution
3. George Roux : Ancient Iraq
4. Antony Andrews : Greek Society
5. G. Barraclough : The Medieval Papacy
6. M.I. Finley : Ancient Greeks
7. M.I. Finley : Slavery in Classical Antiquity
8. M.I. Finley : The Ancient Economy
9. George Thomson : Pre-historic Aegean
10. P. Anderson : Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism
11. A.H.M. Jones : The Decline of the Ancient World
12. Glyn Daniel : First Civilizations
13. Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vol. I (relevant chapters)
14. Georges Duby : The Early Growth of the European Economy.
15. F. Hauser : Social History of Art, Vols. I & II
16. C.P. Fitzgerald : China : Short Cultural History
17. J. Needham : Science and Civilization in China, Vol. I (relevant chapters)
18. Marc Bloch : French Rural History
19. P.K. Hitti : History of the Arabs
20. G. Wellhausen : The Arab Kingdom and its Fall
21. S. Ameer Ali : The Spirit of Islam
22. J. Huizinga : The Waning of the Middle Ages

*Course 9 : History of Europe (including Britain), 1784-1939.*

1. The French Revolution and Napoleon, 1784-1815. social, economic and political conditions in France in the later half of the 18th century ; crisis of the ancient regime ;

the French Revolution, 1789-1799; participation of social classes; changing character of the first French Republic; Girondins and Jacobins; Directory; Consulate and Empire; reforms of Napoleon; Napoleonic expansion; downfall of Napoleon; the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

2. The Industrial Revolution in England; the first phase, 1780-1848.

**Social and political development in Europe 1815-1848.**

- (a) Conservative consolidation.
- (b) Working class movement and beginnings of Socialism.
- (c) The Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.

4. Russia, 1861-1890.  
Political and social changes; emancipation of the serfs; populism : industrial development; radical movement.
5. Industrialisation in Europe, 1870-1914; social change and social reforms.
6. Europe, political developments, 1848-1871 :  
France; Louis Napoleon, social and political developments; class stratification; Paris Commune.  
(b) Germany; German unification; rise of German capitalism, significant features.  
(c) Italy, unification; new social forces.  
(d) Britain; development of democracy.
7. Internal developments in Germany, France and Britain 1871-1914; rise of socialism.
8. Imperialism; partition of Africa; the Eastern Question and drift towards World War, 1870-1914.
9. Russian Revolution: origins of the Russian Revolution; the February and October Revolutions; war communism and New Economic Policy; industrial developments and the problems of collectivism.
10. Economic and social crisis in Europe, 1918-1939 :  
(a) The Peace Settlements, search for stability and the League of Nations.  
(b) World Economic Crisis.



(c) Rise of Fascism and National Socialism.

(d) The policy of appeasement and drift towards war.

*Suggested Readings :*

1. David Thomson : Europe since Napoleon
2. George Rude : Revolutionary Europe
3. C. Lefebvre : The French Revolution
4. E. J. Hobsbawm : The Age of Revolution
5. E. J. Hobsbawm : Industries and Empire
6. Asa Briggs : The Age of Improvement
7. D. Beales : Resorgimento and the Unification of Italy.
8. N. Hampson : A Social History of the French Revolution.
9. P. Robertson : Revolution of 1848 : A Social History.
10. K.S. Pinson : Modern Germany : Its History and Civilization.
11. H. Seton-Watson : The Russian Empire
12. E.H. Carr : The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1923.
13. I. Deutscher : Stalin : A Political Biography
14. S. J. Woolf (ed.) : European Fascism
15. George Lichtheim : A Short History of Socialism
16. A Bullock : Hitler : A Study in Tyranny
17. M.S. Anderson : The Eastern-Question
18. P.S. Gupta (Ed.) : Britain Ka Itihas
19. L. B. Verma : Adhunik Yurop (in Hindi)
20. Leslie Derfler : Yuropiya Vampanth ke Sau Varsh (in Hindi)
21. Brajnandan Mehta : Yurop ka Adhunik Itihas