**B.A Ist YEAR**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER-I : POLITICAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA [B.C. 600 – A.D. 606] (115)**

**Unit-1**

1. Sources of Ancient Indian History.

2. Political condition of Northern Indian during 6th Cent. B.C. (a) Sixteen Mahajanapadas and (b) Ten Republics.

3. Persian and Aleaxander’s invasion on India and its effects.

4. Risa of Magadhan Empire : (a) Haryanka dynasty [Bimbisra Ajatashantru and his successor],   
(b) Saisunga dynasty [Sisunaga, Kalasoka] and (c) Nanda dynasty [Origin, Mahapadananda, successors and causes of downfall].

**Unit-II**

1. The Mauryas [Origin, Early life & conquests of Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusara, Sources for the history of Asoka, Conquests, Extent of Empire, Dhamma Policy, Successors & Causes of Downfall].

2. The Sungas, the Kanvas, the Satavahanas.

3. King Kharvela of Kalinga.

**Unit-III**

1. The Indo-Greeks

2. The Indo-Sythians & the Indo-Parthians

3. The Kushanas [Kuzul & Vima Kadphysis, Kanishka his successors].

**Unit-IV**

1. The Guptas [Chandragupta, I Samudragupta, Historicity of Ramagupta, Chandragupta II, Kamaragupta, Skandagupta, Successors and causes of Downfall].

2. Brief History of the following : (a) The Vakatakas, (b) The Maukharis and (c) The Later Guptas.

3. Huna Invasions of India.

**PAPER-II : POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA [FROM A.D. 606 UPTO A.D. 1206] (116)**

**Unit-I**

1. Harsha and his contemporaries (a) Shashanka and (b) Bhaskarvarman.

2. Yashovarman of Kanauj.

3. Lalita Ditya, Muktaped of Kashmir.

**Unit-II**

1. Origin of Rajputs.

2. The Gurjara Pratiharas-Origin, Negabhatta I, Vatsaraja, Nagabhatta II, Mihirbhoja, Mahendrapala I, Mahinpala I.

3. The Palas-Dharmapala, Devapala.

4. The Senas-Vijayasena, Lakshmanasena.

**Unit-III**

1. The Chandellas-Yashovarman, Dhanga, Vidyadhara and Kirtivarman.

2. The Parmaras [Munjga Bhoja].

3. The Ghahamanas [Arnoraja, Vigraharaja IV, Prithviraja III].

4. The Gahadawalas [Govindachandra, Jayachandra]

**Unit-IV**

1. The Kalachuris [Gangeyandeva, Lakshmikarna].

2. The Western Chaulukyas [Jayasimha, Siddharaja, Bhima II].

3. Muslim Invasions–(a) Arab Invasion on Sindh, (b) Excursions of Mahmud of Ghazni,   
(c) Invasions Mohammad Gauri and (d) Causes of the Defeat of the Indians.

**B.A.II YEAR**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER I : POLITICAL HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA 1206 A.D. - 1526 A.D. (215)**

**Unit 1**

* Significant source material of medieval India: Archaeological literary and historical
* Historiography - Different Approaches
* Rise of Turks, causes of Success of Arab invasion and its impact.

**Unit 2 : Slave Dynasty**

* Aibak- Early career, achievements as a commander, difficulties, an assessment
* Iltutmish- Early life, problems, achievements, an estimate, the successors and the rule of forty.
* Razia- Her state policy, causes of her downfall, an assessment.
* Balban- Early life and accession, his problems, theory of kingship, achieve ments, an estimate
* Causes of downfall of slave dynasty.
* **Khilji Dynasty**

JalaluddinFiroz Shah Khilji- Early life and career, significant events of his reign, foreign policy, estimate.

AlauddinKhilji- Early career and accession, difficulties, theory of kingship Hindu policy, Domestic policy, revolts and its remedies, Administrative system, Price control and Market regulations, foreign policy, southem conquest, mongol invasion and its effects, an assessment.

**Unit 3 : Tughlaq Dynasty**

* GhiyasuddinTughlaq - Domestic policy, foreign policy, death of Ghiasuddin.
* Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq- Domestic policy schemes of Mohd. Tughlaq Revenue reforms, Administrative reforms, foreign policy, Deccan policy, revolts significance of his reign.
* Firoz Shah Tughlaq-Early life, accession, was Firoz an-usurper?, Domestic policy, foreign policy, Administrative reforms, an estimate. Invasion of Timur, causes and its effects. Causes of downfall of Tughlaq dynasty.
* **Lodhi Dynasty**

BahlolLodhi - Accession, main events of reign, character, assessment.

SikanderLodhi - Main events of his life, foreign policy.

Ibrahim Lodhi-Domestic policy, foreign policy, causes of failure, an estimate.

**Unit 4**

* Nature of state, different theories of kingship.
* Causes of downfall of Delhi Sultanate.
* Central and provincial administration, army organization.
* Development of literature and architecture.

**Paper II Political History Of Medieval India 1526-1740 A.D. (216)**

**Unit 1 : Sources**

1. Archaeological, literary and historical works.
2. Historiography - different approaches.
3. North india - political scene

**Unit 2: Babur**

1. Invasion, conquests, Personality.
2. Humayun - Struggle, exile, restoration.
3. Shershah Suri - Civil, military and revenue administration achievements.

**Akbar -**

1. Conquests rajput polic, religious policy.
2. Deccan policy, revolts, consolidation of empire.
3. Revenue administration, mansubdari system, estimate of Akbar.

**Unit 3: Jahangir-**

Accession, tweleve ordinances, revolts, influence of Nurjahan, deccan policy, character of Nurjahan, Estimate of Jahangir.

**Shahjahan -**

Accession, early revolts, N.W.F. policy, deccan policy, central Asian policy war of succession.

**Aurangzeb -**

Early carrer, military exploits, religious policy, deccan policy, Rajput policy, revolts and reaction, causes of failure of Aurangzeb character and personality.

**Unit 4 : Rise of Maratha power under shivaji, Relations with Mughals, Sambhaji, Rajaram.**

1. Later Mughals and emergence of new states - Awadh and Haiderabad.
2. Invasion of Nadirshah and Ahmad Shah Abdali.
3. Causes of downfall of Mughal Empire.

**Administration -** Central, Procvincial, Military, administration, revenue administration.

1. Law and justice. 2. Development of education and literature. 3. Architecture, painting.

**B.A III YEAR**

**HISTORY**

**PAPER-I : POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA (1740-1947) (316)**

**Unit I**

* Expansion and Consolidation of British rule with special reference to Bengal.
* Mysore. Maratha William bentinck and his Policies.
* Dalhousie and his Policies.

**Unit II**

* Economic Changes: Land Revenue Settlements: permanent settlements. ryotwari, mahalwari, peasantry and recurrent famiens.
* Revolt of 1857 Causes, Nature, Ideology, Programme, Leadership. People's participation, failure and impact.
* British Relations with Princely States.

**Unit III**

* Policies of Lord Canning Lytton, Ripon and Curzon.
* The Acts 185819921919 and 1935.
* Emergence of Organized Nationalism-Formation of Indian National Congress and its Programme.
* Moderates: Extremists, Swadeshi. Revolutionary movements.

**Unit IV**

* Gandhian Movements: Non-cooperation, civil Disobedience. Quit India.
* Pre-Partition Politics-Simon Commission, August Offer, Cripps Mission. Cabinet Plan.
* Communal Politics. Partition and independence of India-Mountbatten Plan
* Rajgopala-charia Plan. Transfer of Power. Note: The second paper the student may of any one of out Paper-II (A) History of Indian Culture Or Paper-IB) History of modern world.

**PAPER II (A) : HISTORY OF INDIAN CULTURE (317)**

**Unit 1**

* Indus Valley Civilization-Sources of Information, Social life, Religious Life Town Planning.
* Vedic Period-Social, Religious conditions, Varnashrama system, Status of Women.
* Jainism-Causes for the Religious Upheaval. Teachings of Mahavira & Principles of Jainism.
* Buddhism-Rise and Growth. Doctrines of Buddhism. Causes of Downfall.

**Unit II**

* Mauryan period-Art and Architecture.
* Sung and Kushan period-Art and Architecture, Gandhara Art, Mathura Art.
* Gupta period-Art, Architecture and Culture.
* Post Gupta Temple Architecture, sculpture and painting.

**Unit III**

* Composition and Stratification of Society in Medieval India-Upper Class Ulema Slaves, Middle Class, Common People.
* Bhakti Movement and Sufism.
* Art. Architecture and Painting of Medieval India.

**Unit IV**

* Social and Religious Reformation Movements-Arya Samaj. Brahmo Samaj Theosophical Society, Ramkrishna Mission, Bhabi. Deoband, Ahmadiyya and Aligarh Movements.
* Development of Modern Education and Press.
* Colonial Architecture-The New Towns, Colonial forts. Architecture in 20th Century.