

**Objective**

To introduce stages of development in the Indian Sub Continent from the Prehistoric period to the rise of Iron Age urbanization during the 5<sup>th</sup> century BCE. The focus will be on key developments in Prehistory, Proto-history and early historical India, highlighting the elements of change and continuity in socio-economic, political and religious developments.

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**Learning Outcome**

Students will be familiar with the diverse sources, landscapes and approaches to the study of the history of ancient India as well as the major developments spanning the period under study.

**Unit I Reconstructing Ancient Indian History**

Geographical Background of the Indian Subcontinent: landscapes and environment; sources for the historical reconstruction of the period under study; approaches to the understanding of ancient Indian History

**Unit II Pre and Proto Historic India**

Palaeolithic cultures: Sequence and distribution; tool typology and technology; subsistence patterns; Mesolithic cultures: Regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; Neolithic and the advent of food production; regional and chronological distribution; patterns of exchange; Chalcolithic cultures in India with special reference to Ahar, Kayatha, Malwa and Jorwe cultures; distribution pattern and subsistence economy.

**Unit III Harappan Civilization**

Origin; settlement pattern and town planning; agrarian base; art and craft, trade; socio-political organization and religious beliefs; the problem of urban decline.

**Unit IV Vedic to Post-Vedic Period**

Vedic culture: Early to Later-Vedic period (society, economy, polity and religion); post-Vedic period (Iron technology, trade, money economy and urbanization); the rise of heterodox sects; Buddhism and Jainism (origin and teachings); the rise of *Mahajanapadas*; emergence of Magadha as a paramount power.

## Paper III

### His-UG-303: History of Modern India

**Objective:** This course is designed to introduce the students to the main trends and developments in India from the 18<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> century (1757-1947).

**Course content:**

**Unit I : Eighteenth century-** a period of transition. Rise of regional powers; advent of European trade and the struggle for supremacy. Policies of colonial expansion- Robert Clive, Lord Wellesley, Lord Hastings and Lord Dalhousie.

**Unit II: Economy and Society:** British commercial policy and De-industrialization. Land Revenue policy. Commercialization of Agriculture, rise of modern industries, transport and communication. Western education under the Company and its impact. Renaissance in Modern India- Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj and Aligarh Movement, Participation of Women in Reform Movements.

**Unit III: Resistance to colonial rule:** Revolt of 1857- causes, nature and effects; peasant and tribal resistance- Indigo and Santhal. National movement- emergence of nationalism, origins and growth of the Indian National Congress (1885-1905). Rise of Economic Nationalism. Partition of Bengal (1905) and Swadeshi Movement. Rise of extremism in Indian politics. Birth of the Muslim League.

**Unit IV: Swaraj to Complete Independence:** Role of Gandhi in the national movement; Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements. Left Wing in the Indian National Congress. Revolutionary Activism. ( Bhagat Singh and Surya Sen) Civil Disobedience Movement. Government of India Act, 1935. Quit India Movement. Indian National Army. Independence and Partition.

#### **Essential Reading:**

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar, *From Plassey to Partition*, Orient Longman Private Limited, New Delhi, 2006 reprint.

Chandra, Bipan, *History of Modern India*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2009.

Chandra, Bipan, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1990 reprint.

\_\_\_\_\_, *India After Independence, 1947-2000*, Penguin, Harmondsworth, 2000.

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Objective: this course aims at introducing students to some of the major developments in the modern world from the mid-15<sup>th</sup> century to World War II.

Course content:

Unit I : Definition and features of Feudalism; Decline of Feudalism. Era of Mercantilism and beginnings of Colonialism; Rise of new monarchies- Portugal, Spain, England and France. Socio-economic revolutions- Agricultural and Industrial.

Unit II: Rise of the modern era- Renaissance and Reformation. Political Revolutions- American and French: causes and consequences.

Unit III: Napoleon- rise and reform; Congress of Vienna. Making of Nation States- Unification of Italy and Germany. The ferment in the Balkans. The Russian Revolution- causes and consequences.

Unit IV: Rise of New Imperialism: World War I- beginnings and peace settlements; League of Nations- origins and failure. Emergence of new ideologies- Fascism and Nazism. Spanish Civil War; Origins and consequences of World War II.

**Essential Reading:**

Anderson, Perry, *Lineages of the Absolute State*, Verso, London, 1974.

Fieldhouse, D.K., *The Colonial Empires-A Comparative Survey from 18<sup>th</sup> Century*, Macmillan, London, 1982.

Hayes, C., *Contemporary Europe Since 1870*, Macmillan, 1970.

Hobsbawm, Eric, J., *Industry and Empire: The Birth of the Industrial Revolution*, New Press, 1999.

Joll, James, *Europe Since 1870: An International History*, Hammondsworth, 1976.

Phukan, Meenaxi, *Rise of the Modern West: Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe*, Macmillan, 1998.

Postan, M.M. (ed.), *Cambridge Economic History of Europe Vol. I*, Cambridge University Press, 1966.

Postan, M.M. (et.al.ed.), *Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vol. III*, Cambridge University Press, 1971.

## His-UG-506: Contemporary World (1945-1991)

**Objective:** This course is designed to introduce the students to the major political, social, economic and scientific developments in the contemporary world and their resultant effects.

**Course content:**

**Unit I :** Formation, objectives and organization of the United Nations Organization (UNO). Concept and process of Decolonization- case studies of Indonesia, Algeria and Kenya.

**Unit II:** Cold War and Nuclear Politics; Berlin Blockade and Berlin Wall; North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Warsaw Pact; Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War and Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

**Unit III:** Arab-Israeli Conflict; Politics leading to the formation of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Gulf War. Organization of African Unity (OAU).

**Unit IV:** Liberation movements: Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); Apartheid Movement in South Africa; Feminist Movement.

### **Essential Reading:**

Ash, Timothy Garton, *History of the Present*, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1999.

Banerjee, J., *Nuclear World, Defiance and Politics of Major Power*, Manas Publications, New Delhi, 2002.

Berry, N. & Roskin, M., *The New World of International Relations*, Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2002.

Dev, Arjun & Dev Indira Arjun, *History of the World from the Late Nineteenth to the Early Twenty-First Century*, OrientvBlack Swan, New Delhi, 2009.

Lowe, N., *Mastering Modern World History*, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1992.

### **Suggested Readings**

Burns, MacNall Edward, et al, *World Civilizations*, Vol. C., Goyl Saab, Delhi, 1986, Special Indian Edition.

Keylor, W.R., *The Twentieth Century World and Beyond: An International History Since 1900*, OUP, New York, 2005.