

Semester – 1 B.A (I) : (History)

HISTORY OF INDIA

TERM 1 JULY – SEPTEMBER

Ancient India :: Political, social, economic & religious expansion from Indus valley civilisation to the Mauryas.

Unit I

1. Source: Meaning of the term 'Ancient', Literary sources, Vedic Literature, Epics and Puranans, Buddhist and Jain texts, Sangam literature; Accounts of Indians and foreigners; Archeological sources; Coins Inscriptions and Monuments.
2. The Indus Civilization: Origin; Harappa and Mohen-jo-daro; Political organization; Town-planning and architecture; Agriculture, technology; Trade contacts with the outside world; Religion; Script, Seals and Figurines, Causes of disintegration.

Unit II

3. The Indo Aryans: Original home; Geographical area known to Vedic texts; Social institutions: Family, Varna and the caste system, Religious ideas and rituals; Economy; Political Organization- Changes in the later Vedic period; Emergence of the republics and kingdoms ; growth of towns.
4. Jainism and Buddhism: social and political conditions; Doctrines of Jainism and sectarian development; teachings of Gautam Buddha; the Sangha organization; spread of Buddhism; its decline, legacy of Buddhism & Jainism

Unit III

5. The age of the Mauryas: establishment of the Mauryan empire; expansion of the empire the Kalinga war; polity and administration; contacts with neighbouring states; Ashok's Dhamma; decline of the Mauryan empire.

Semester – 1 B.A (I) : (History)

HISTORY OF INDIA

TERM (II) OCTOBER – NOVEMBER

Ancient India:: Political, social, economic, religious & administrative perspective from

Post Mauryan period to Cholas

6. The Kushanas : Kanishka and his successors; Mahayana Buddhism; Gandhara art; literature. The Gupta age: establishment of the Gupta empire; its expansion under Samundragupta and Chandragupta-II; Administration; Revenue system; Trade and Commerce; Art and Architecture; Literature and Philosophy; Science and Technology. The Huna invasions and the decline of the Gupta empire.

Unit IV

7. The Age Of The Vardhanas: establishment of Vardhana kingdom; Harsha's campaigns and political relations; sources of revenue; patronage of religion, literature and education.
8. The Cholas: Important centres of power in south; establishment of the Chola power; extent of the Chola empire; administration; economy trade art & architecture religion and philosophy. The Rajputs: origins: polity and administration social and religious life; literature and art.

Semester (II) B.A 1st year

HISTORY OF INDIA (C 1000 – AD 1707)

TERM I JULY – SEPTEMBER

Medieval India :- Emergence of new Politico under Turks & Afghans

Unit – I

1. **The Conquests of the Ghaznavis and Ghauris:** Political condition of India; Invasions of Mahmud Ghaznavi; their effects, Battles of Muhammad Ghauri, Causes of the success of the Turks.
2. **Establishment of the Sultanate of Delhi:** Political and military development under Qutabuddin Aibak, Iltutmish and his successors; Consolidation of the Sultanate under Balban and the Mongol invasions.

Unit – II

3. **The Khiljis:** Emergence of the Khiljis under Jalaluddin and Alauddin Khilji; Alauddin's conquests, the Mongol invasions; Treatment of the nobility; Land revenue reforms; Economic reforms. **The Tughlaqs:** Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq; His experiments; Causes of disaffection and revolts; Feroze Tughlaq; Administrative and economic policies and their effects; Taimur's Invasions.
4. **The Vijaynagar Kingdom:** Establishment and expansion; Polity, Economy & Administration; Art and Architecture.

Unit – III

5. **Mughal-Afghan Struggle (1526–1556):** Political condition of India; Advent of the Mughals under Babur; Battle of Panipat and its aftermath; Battle of Kanwaha, Battles of Humayun; expansion of the Afghan power under Sher Shah Suri, Administrative reforms; return of Humayun.

TERM II OCTOBER - NOVEMBER

Medieval India::

Expansion of Mughal Empire from Akbar to Aurangzeb & establishment of Marathas.

6. **Re-establishment and expansion of the Mughal Empire under Akbar:** Conquests, extent of empire, Religious policy, Rajput policy. **Expansion and Decline under Akbar's Successors :** Jahangir and Mewar; North-western campaigns; Extension of influence over the Deccan; Conquest of Ahmednagar by Shah Jahan; Rise of Aurangzeb to power.

Unit – IV

7. **The establishment of Maratha Power:** The rise of Shivaji, Maratha administration, Land revenue system; Chauth and Sardeshmukhi.
8. **The Mughal Government, Administration and Culture:** Position of the King: Central and local administration; Land revenue system; Mansabdari; Jagirdari; State policy towards agriculture, Trade and Commerce, Literature, Art and Architecture and Culture.

B.A Part II
Semester-III History
HISTORY OF INDIA (AD 1707-1947)

Term I July to September

Modern India::
The establishment of British rule upto the revolutionary phase of freedom struggle

Unit – I

1. **Foundation of British Rule:** Advent of the British; Battles of Plassey and Buxar, Clive and Warren Hastings; Subsidiary Alliance Policy, Doctrine of Lapse.
2. **The Uprising of 1857:** Causes, Spread of the Uprisings, Nature and aftermath.

Unit – II

3. **Economic Changes:** Agriculture, British commercial policies and the impact on the trade balance; Destruction of indigenous industries; the growth of modern industry; The drain theory.
4. **Growth of Education and Political Organization:** New education; Rise of the middle classes, Political institutions; **Socio Religious Movements :** Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Rama Krishna Mission, Prarthna Samaj, Theosophical Society, Aligarh Movement.

Unit – III

5. **The Revolutionary Terrorism:** Partition of Bengal and its impact; Revolutionary Terrorism in Bengal, Maharashtra and the Punjab, Impact on the National Movement.

Term II October to November

Freedom Struggle - Towards Partition and Independence

6. **The Phase of Non-Co-operation :** Emergence of Gandhi; The Jallianwala Bagh Massacre and its impact; Khilafat agitation; the Non-cooperation Movement; Withdrawal and impact; the Swarajists; The Simon Commission; **The Phase of Civil Disobedience :** The programme and the course of the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Round Table Conferences; Communal Award; Poona-pact; Withdrawal of Civil Disobedience Movement

Unit – IV

7. **Constitutional Development:** The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909, The Act of 1919 and Dyarchy; Government of India Act, 1935 and Provincial Autonomy.
8. **Towards Partition and Independence :** Growth of communal politics; Lahore resolution, Cripps proposals; Quit India Movement; the INA Trials, Interim Government and Elections; Cabinet Mission towards Independence.

BA II Semester-IV HISTORY

HISTORY OF THE PUNJAB (AD 1469-1799)

Term I July to September

Foundation and Transformation of Sikh Panth under the Ten Gurus

Unit-I

1. **Sources** : Geographical and Physical features, Historical literature in Persian and Punjabi; Religious literature; Administrative records and documents; European travellers' accounts, Non-literary sources : numismatics and paintings; **Socio-Religious condition of the Punjab around 1500 A.D.** : The Sunnis; the Shias; the Sufis, the Brahmans; the Jogis; the Vaishnava bhakti and the saints.

2. **Foundation of Sikh Panth : Guru Nanak Dev and his Teachings** : Early life, Conception of God, Importance of the Guru, Insistance on right conduct and earnest profession; Institution of community kitchen (Langer) and Congregational worship (sangat), Succession to Guruship.

Unit-II

3. **Development of the Sikh Panth: Guru Angad Dev to Guru Arjan Dev**: Increasing number of sangats; Sikh ceremonies; the Manji and Masand system, The founding of the sacred places, The Harimandir, Compilation of the Adi Granth.

4. **Transformation of the Sikh Panth: Guru Hargobind to Guru Tegh Bahadur**: Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev and Guru Hargobind's response; Armed conflict with the state; Circumstances leading to the accession and martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur.

Unit-III

5. **Creation of Khalsa**: Meaning; Circumstances leading to the creation of the Khalsa (1699); New Social order; Conflict with the Hill chiefs and Mughal administrators; Legacy.

Term II October to November

Sikh Political struggle from the period of Banda Bahadur till formation of Sikh Misls

6. **Banda Bahadur**: Early life of Banda Bahadur and his meeting with Guru Gobind Singh; His political activities upto the conquest of Sarhind; Establishment of an independent rule; Imperial campaign against Banda.

Unit-IV

7. **Political Struggle (1716-48)**: Position of the Sikhs; Repression and conciliation by the Mughal governors, Abdus Samad Khan and Zakaria Khan (1716-1745), Ghallughara, Sikh-Afghan struggle (1752-65); Occupation of Lahore, the striking of the coin; Causes of Sikh success against the Mughals and Afghans; **Leading Sardars and Territories**: Nawab Kapur Singh; Jassa Singh Ahluwalia; Bhangis; Jassa Singh Ramgarhia; Charat Singh and Mahan Singh; Jai Singh Kanhaya; Ala Singh.

8. Political Organisations of the Sikhs in the 18th Century: Rakhi; Dal Khalsa; Gurmata, Misl. Emergence of new rulers and their military resources; Administrative arrangements; Land revenue; Administrative of Justice.

**B.A III Semester V
HISTORY
History of the World (C 1500-1956 AD)**

Term I : July to September

The History of the World: Ranging through the advent of Modernism to the Russian Revolution

1. Emergence of the Modern World: Renaissance and reformation; Causes, effects of Renaissance in Europe; Martin Luther's Protestantism;

2. French Revolution: Causes; National Assembly; National Convention; Reign of Terror.

3. Napoleonic Era: Napoleon's rise to Power, Civil Works and Codes, Continental System, Downfall of Napoleon, Vienna Settlement, Meternich System.

4. Rise of Nationalism in Europe: Impact of Industrial Revolution, Unification of Italy and role of Cavour, Mazzini and Garibaldi, Unification of Germany; Bismark, William Kaiser.

5. The World War-I: Causes, Course of the war, Treaty of Versailles; League of Nations.

6. Russian Revolution : Causes, February Revolution, October Revolution; New Economic Policy.

Term II : October to November

World History :: The Rise of Imperial Powers to the Post World War II

7. Rise of China and Japan : The revolution of 1911; Sunyet Sen; Rise of Communism in China; the Revolution of 1949; Opening up of Japan; Meiji restoration and the Modernization of Japan; Russo-Japanese War; Impact of 2nd World War on Japan.

8. Rise of Nationalism in West Asia : Struggle for Freedom and Reforms in Egypt; Emergence of Arab Nationalism after World War-I; Creation of Israel; Suez Crisis; Modernization of Turkey under Kamal Pasha; Establishment of Republic in Turkey.

9. Rise of USA as World Power : Entry in the First World War; 14 points of President Wilson; New Deal of Roosevelt; 2nd World War and the USA.

10. Causes & Results of 2nd World War : Fascism in Italy; Mussolini; Nazism in Germany; Hitler, Internal and External Policy of Hitler; Outbreak of War and Victory of the Allies, the UNO; the Cold War: NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

BA III Semester-VI History

History of the Punjab (1799-1966)

Term I July to September

Punjab History through the times of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to the political awakening post the British Rule

- 1. The Establishment and Expansion of Ranjit Singh's Kingdom :** Political condition of the Punjab in the 1790s; Conquests of the Sikh principalities; Subjugation of the Satlej- Jamuna Divide and British intervention; Subjugation of the hill principalities; annexation of Afghan dependencies; Policy towards the defeated rulers; Extent of the kingdom in 1839.
- 2. Administrative Organization of the Kingdom of Lahore:** Central, Provincial and local administration; Land revenue system. Jagirdari system, Dharmarth grants; Judicial administration; Military organization; state policy towards agriculture, Manufacture and trade.
- 3. Towards Annexation :** Nature of Ranjit Singh's relations with the British; his weak successors and factional politics; First Anglo-Sikh War; Treaties of Lahore and Bhyrowal (1846); Second Anglo-Sikh War; Annexation.
- 4. British Policies:** New administration 1845-1856; spread of education; Transport and Communication; Agricultural development; Irrigation projects and colonization; Alienation of Land Act (1900).
- 5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements in the late- Nineteenth Century :** Christian evangelicals, Western ideas; the Arya Samaj; Foundation and spread, Social, religious and educational programme; The Nirankaris and the Namdharis; the Singh Sabhas; foundation and spread; social, religious and educational programme; the social and religious programme of the Ahmadiyahs
- 6. Towards Political Awakening:** The new Middle class; participation in the District Boards, Municipal Committees and Legislative Council; Journalistic activity; Lahore Indian Association; Association with the Indian National Congress; Swadeshi and Boycott.

Term II October to November

Punjab History : The struggle against the Raj and the lead up to Partition

- 7. Struggle Against the Raj:** The Ghadar movement; Rowlatt Satyagrahs and the Jallianwala Bagh; Non-Cooperation Movement; Hindustan Socialist Republican Army and Naujawan Bharat Sabha; Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.
- 8. Gurdwara Reforms and the Akalis :** Causes of the movement for reform; Central Sikh League; SGPC and the Shiromani Akali Dal ; Major Morchas ; Gurdwara legislation; Leadership ; Association with the Congress.
- 9. Towards Partition:** Communal politics; Constitutional development since 1909; Sikander-Jinnah Pact; Lahore Resolution of the Muslims League; The elections of 1945-46; Congress Akali Unionist Coalition; Cabinet Mission Plan; Mountbatten Plan and Partition.
- 10. The Punjab after Independence:** Reorganisation and rehabilitation: Demand for Punjabi speaking state; The Reorganisation Act of 1966.

