

**Syllabi**  
**M. A. History**  
**C.S.J.M.U. Kanpur**

Student of History need to study 5 papers in each of M.A. Previous and M.A. Final. Students have to choose third and fourth paper from same group in M.A. Previous similarly this is mandatory to choose same group in third paper of M.A. final. each paper Shall be of 100 marks and 3 hours duration . Viva voice examination of 100 marks in M A final

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**History**  
**M. A. Previous**

Paper – I

Historiography: Concepts, Methods & Tools

Paper – II

The modern world from the Renaissance to the Unification of Germany

Paper – III      Group-A - History of India up to 650 AD

Group-B - Polity and economy of India up to 1200-1750 AD

Group-C - Political History of Modern India up to 1740-1858 AD

Paper – IV      Group-A - History of India up to 650-1200 AD

Group-B - Society and Culture of India up to 1200-1750 AD

Group-C - Society and Culture in Modern India 1750-1964 AD

Paper-V      Women in Indian history

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**M. A. Final**

Paper- I      The Twentieth Century World

Paper-II      Economic History of India 1757-1947AD

Paper-III      Group-A - Ancient Societies

Group-B - Medieval Societies

Group-C - Political history of India 1858-1964AD

Paper-IV      (A) Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh

Or      (B) Historical Application in Tourism

Or      (C) Dissertation

Paper-V      (A) States in India

Or      (B) History of Ideas

Viva-Voce

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**M.A. Previous  
Paper – I  
Historiography: Concepts, Methods & Tools**

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**Unit -1                    meaning scope kinds and importance of the History**

History as science of art, collection and selection of Data, evidence, causation and hysteresis

**Unit- 2                    History and other disciplines**

Archaeology, Anthropology, Geography, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy, Political Science, Natural Sciences, ethics and literature

**Unit-3                    Traditions in historical writing**

Greco Roman ancient Indian tradition mediaeval history geography Western and Indian modern positivist whig, classical Marxist

**Unit-4                    Approaches to History**

Theological Orientalist, Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, prevent Marxist, postmodernist

**Unit-5                    Major theories of history**

Cyclical, Historical Materialism, Sociological, comparative, structural word system, postmodernist critique of history

**Unit-6                    Themes in Indian history**

Economic; labour and peaent, Varna, Jati, janjati and gender religion, culture, literature our environment ,science and technology, zoology

**Unit-7                    Methodology and tools**

reasons for understanding, research choice of subjects, sources primary and secondary, authenticity and credibility of the sources, invention and synthesis of the material selected and the writing of notes, footnotes, appendix, map Bibliography their variety in content and representation and methods

**Books recommended**

- Lord Acton- lectures of modern history (inaugural lecture on the study of history)
- Heirshan, F.J.C. - main currents of European history 1815 - 1915
- Bergen J. and graph K.F.- The Modern Researcher
- Carr, E.H.- what is history

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- Collingwood, R.C.- The idea of history
- Gardiner P. -Theories in History
- Majumdar R.C.- Historiography in Modern India
- Hockett, H.C.-The Critical method in Historical Research and writing
- Ramanna, U.S.- historical method in relations to Indian History
- Rowse A.L.- the use of history
- Sen, S.P.- Historian and Historiography in modern India,
- Wander A.R.- an introduction to Indian Historiography
- Mukherjee, D.P. - On Indian history : a study in method
- Jharkhande Chaube- Itihas Darshan

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## M.A. Previous

### Paper – II

#### The modern world from the Renaissance to the Unification of Germany

1. Renaissance its political and intellectual implications, the discovery of the world and the discover of the 'man', the geographical discovery of new countries and the human impact on art, architecture, painting and literature beginning of printing
2. Reformation, causes of Reformation, Erasmus and Luther, birth of protestants, Catholics, the counter reformation
3. The Era of monarchy, Tudors in England, Richelieu, Louis XIV, the Hapsburgs of Austria, the Hohenzollerns of Germany, the enlightened despotism, Peter the Great of Russia and Frederick the Great of Prussia
4. Change from the Divine rights of the Monarchs, vox populi vox dei( the voice of the people and the voice of the God), that Dutch struggle for independence culminating in the Treaty of Westphalia 1648 the English striving for Liberty, from the Glorious revolution of 1688 to the first Reform bill 1832, the American war of independence 1776, the French Revolution 1789
5. Colonial expansion and economic developments, voyages and Explorations of Portugal, Spain, England and France and their effects to the establish colonies in Asia, Africa, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, economic effects of these efforts, Commercial Revolution and the shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, Mercantilism and European Economics
6. The Industrial Revolution, the rise of Capitalism, general effects and social consequences of industrial revolution
7. Rise of nationalism in Europe, Unification of Italy, Unification of Germany
8. progress of science in the modern World, John Kepler, Galileo, scientific method of Bacon, Issac Newton, Robert Boyle, Henry Cavendish, Lacoisier, James Watt, Charles Darwin, Einstein
9. Philosophy in the west , Descartes, Spinoza, Leibnitz, Locke, David Hume, Immanuel Kant, Hegel, Schopenhauer, Nietzsche, Comte, Spencer
10. Renaissance fine art in Italy and literature in France, Spain and England, the Enlightenment in the 18th century, Voltaire and Diderot, Baroque style in architecture, Classicism and Romanticism and Realism

#### **Books recommended**

- Dark Sydney- the story of The Renaissance
- Sichl, F.- the Renaissance
- Allen P. - the age of Erasmus

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- Cambridge Modern History the chapter on the age of Discovery
- Lindsay F.M.- the reformation
- Morley- the Rise of the Dutch Republic
- Wakemann H.O.- The ascendancy of France
- Innes A.D. - England under the Tudors
- Travalyan G.M.- England under the Tudors
- Bradbu E.D.- short history of the French Revolution
- Schevill, F.- History of Europe from the reformation to the present day
- Haynes, C.J.H.- a political and cultural history of modern Europe
- Tamperley & Grant – Europe in 19<sup>th</sup> century

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**M.A. Previous  
Group-A  
Paper – III  
History of India up to 650 AD**

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- Unit 1: Reconstructing ancient Indian history**  
a. Sources and interpreting historiographical trends.
- Unit 2: Stone age hunters and gatherers**  
a. Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures; and rock art.
- Unit 3: Early farming communities**  
a. Pastoralism and incipient farming; and Neolithic and Chalcolithic village cultures.
- Unit 4: Bronze age, first urbanization**  
a. Early Harappan.  
b. Mature Harappan.  
b. Late and post-Harappan.
- Unit 5: Debate on Harappan chronology and ethnic identities**
- Unit 6: Vedic society**  
a. Polity; economy; religion, role of Vedas in Indian history.
- Unit 7: Early Iron Age**  
a. Disposal of the dead, Megalithic culture.  
b. Economic development; social stratification – beginnings of *varnashram*; *jati*; gender; marriage, property relations; *samskaras*.
- Unit 8: Janapadas and Mahajanapadas**  
a. Territorial states: monarchical; and republican.  
b. Religious movements: Jainism; Buddhism; Ajivikism; and other sects.

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- c. Second Urbanization: urban centres; new classes; and changing social relations.

**Unit 9: Towards empire: Nandas and Mauryas**

- a. Polity: nature and extent of centralization; and foreign relations.
- b. Economy – trade and trade routes, currency and coinage.
- c. Art and architecture.
- d. Asokan edicts, dhamma, scripts.
- d. Kautilya's Arthashastra; and Megasthenes' India.

**Unit 10: Post Mauryan developments**

- a. Sungas and Kanvas; Indo-Greeks and Saka-Pallavas – social conditions.
- b. State formation in Central India and in the Deccan: Satavahanas and Western Kshatrapas – land grants and agricultural expansion, trade and trade guilds; Indo-Roman trade; coins and currency; architecture; sculpture; and cave paintings.
- c. Kushanas: society; religion; art and architecture; and sculpture – Gandhara, Mathura, Amaravati. Mahayana Buddhism and Tantricism; interactions with Central and Western Asia; trade and trade routes, including silk routes and spice routes, coins and currency; syncretic elements in Indian society.
- e. Sangam age: chiefdoms; literature; society; Indo-Roman trade; and integration of cultures.

**Unit 11: Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas**

- a. Guptas
  - i. political consolidation – extent and structure.
  - ii. administrative organization, provisions and feudatory states.
  - iii. land grants, expansion of agriculture.
  - iv. religion – revival of Vedic and Puranic religious traditions, temples.
  - v. sculpture, painting, architecture, Sanskrit literature, science and technology.
  - vi. coins and currency
- b. Huna invasions

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- c. Vakatakas and other dynasties of peninsular India: land grants; art and architecture; painting; society; and religion.
- d. Harsha, Chalukyas, Pallavas: extent of kingdoms; administration; religion; society; and cultural activities.

**Unit 12: Educational Ideas and Institutions**

**Unit 13: Status of women; family; and marriage and property rights**

**Unit 14: Slavery; labour; untouchability; and Varnasanskara**

**Unit 15: Debate on feudalism.**

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**M.A. Previous  
Group-A  
Paper – IV  
History of India up to 650-1200 AD**

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**Unit 1: Interpreting the period**

- a. Changing patterns of polity, economy and society.
- b. Historiography and recent debates: feudal; segmentary; and integrative approaches.
- c. Sources: Sanskrit, Tamil and other literatures; and archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics

**Unit 2: Polity**

- a. Political structure and forms of legitimation; regional variations: northern and eastern India, western and central India; and Deccan and south India.

**Unit 3: Economy**

- a. Agrarian economy: land grants; agricultural expansion, agrarian organization, irrigation; and technology
- b. Urban economy: trade and trade routes; inter-regional and maritime trade; urban settlements; trade and craft guilds; forms of exchange; coinage and currency; interest and wages; and traders, merchants and craftsmen.

**Unit 4: Society**

- a. Social stratification; proliferation of castes; untouchability; status of women, matrilineal system; marriage; property rights, inheritance, educational ideas and institutions, everyday life; migration and settlement of Aryan groups in different regions of India.

**Unit 5: Religion and Philosophy**

- a. Religion: Bhakti movements: Shaivism; Vaishnavism; Tantricism; Jainism; Buddhism; Judaism, Christianity; Islam, popular religious movements.
- b. Philosophy: schools of Vedanta and Mimamsa.

**Unit 6: Literature**

- a. Sanskrit, Prakrit, Tamil and Apabhraṃśa.
- b. Rise of regional language and literature: Marathi; Kannada, Telugu; and other languages.

**Unit 7: Art and Architecture**

- a. Temple architecture: evolution of major regional styles; sculpture; bronzes; and painting.

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**M.A. Previous  
Group-B  
Paper – III  
Polity and economy of India up to 1200-1750 AD**

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**Unit 1: Primary Sources and Historiography**

- a. Sources:
  - i. Inscriptions
  - ii. Commentaries on Dharma Shastras
  - iii. Monuments and Sculpture
  - iv. Tarikh-i-Firozshahi, Fatawa-i-Jahandari, Babarnama, Akbarnama, Ain-i-Akbari, Muntakhab ut-Tawarikh, Tuzluk-i-Jahangiri, Muntakhab ul-Lubab
  - v. Bernier, European Factory Records
  - vi. Selections from Peshwa Daftar
  - vii. Rajasthani Khayats, Pargana-ri-vigat, arsatas and other Documents.
  - viii. Rayavachakamu, (ed.), Philip Wagoner
  - ix. Malfuzat and Bhakti literature
- c. Historiography: different approaches.

**Unit 2: State**

- a. Nature; theory of kingship (Central, West Asian and Persian legacies); problem of legitimacy; pressure groups; state and regional identities; and evolution of indigenous theories.

**Unit 3: Evolution of the Institutional Structure and System of Government**

- a. Iqta; amaram; mansab and jagir; centre and provinces; state and rural society; and village administration.

**Unit 4: Ruling Classes**

- a. Evolving composition; immigration; local alliances; and conflicts

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**Unit 5: Systemic Crisis and Collapse**

- a. Tensions and conflicts inherent in the imperial system; patterns of resistance; collapse of empire; and emergence of regional states – patterns of state formation.

**Unit 6: Agrarian Economy and the State**

- a. Control over land and relations of production; resource base and the pattern of resource use in agrarian production; nature and magnitude of taxation; and agrarian relations.

**Unit 7: Trade, Commerce and the Monetary System**

- a. Inland and maritime trade; structure and volume of trade; role of Arab and European traders; Indian merchants and their commercial practices; medium of exchange, currency, coinage; and banking – indigenous methods.

**Unit 8: Growth of Cities and Towns**

- a. Nature and classification; demographic changes; administration; urban communities; and morphology of cities.

**Unit 9: Industries and Production Technology**

- a. Textiles; agro-industries; metal technology; and artisans, mercantile groups and their role in production.

**Unit 10: Interpreting the Eighteenth Century**

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**M.A. Previous  
Group-B  
Paper – IV**

**Society and Culture of India up to 1200-1750 AD**

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**Unit 1: Structure of Rural Society**

- a. Composition and stratification of rural society; village community; forms of dominance; resistance; and conflict and mechanisms of resolution.

**Unit 2: Urban setting and Structure of Urban Society**

- a. Composition; classes and communities; rural-urban relationships; and urban life.

**Unit 3: Formation of Regional Identities**

- a. Movements and cults – Jagannath cult in Orissa; Vaishnavite movement in Eastern India; Warkari movement and Vithoba Cult in Maharashtra; Rishi tradition in Kashmir; Vira-Saivism in Karnataka; Acharyas and Madhos in Tamil region; Ascendancy of Namboodris in Kerala; and clan and community solidarity.

**Unit 4: Bhakti and Sufi Movements**

- a. Sufism – its origins, concepts and practices; relation with other religious groups.
- b. Bhakti – Nathpanth; Kabir, Sant tradition, Nanak; Dadu, Chaitanya; Tulsidas; and Namdev.

**Unit 5: Patriarchy, Gender Relations and Women Bhaktas**

- a. North India : Meera.
- c. South India : Mahadevi, Akka.

**Unit 6: Sultanate and Mughal Architecture**

- a. Mamluk; Khalji; Tughlaq; and early and mature phases of Mughal architecture.

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**Unit 7: Regional Architecture and Sculpture**

- a. Vijaynagar, Bahmani, Sharqi; and Sur styles.

**Unit 8: Visual and Performing Arts**

- a. Mughal, Rajput, Kangra, Nayak and the Maratha and Jaunpur schools of Painting; Devdasis; drama, dance and music.

**Unit 9: Language and Literature**

- a. Persian : language; and literature.
- b. Sanskrit and regional languages; and literature.

**Unit 10: Elements of Conflict and Synthesis in Medieval Indian Society**

- a. Ruling groups; state and orthodoxy; religious and sectarian communities; and evolution of composite culture.

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**M. Previous  
Group-C  
Paper – III**

**Political History of Modern India up to 1740-1858 AD**

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**Unit 1: Understanding Modern India**

- a. Sources: archival records; private papers; newspapers; periodicals; and oral tradition. Approaches and Interpretation – different schools of thought.

**Unit 2: India in the mid-18th Century**

- a. Late pre-colonial order: polity; economy; society; and culture.

**Unit 3: Expansion and consolidation of British power**

- a. Ideology of expansion and mercantilism.
- b. Policies and programmes of expansion.
- b. Instruments of expansion – war and diplomacy.

**Unit 4: Colonial Construction of India : Structures and Institutions**

- a. Administrative structure.
- b. Arms of the state-police, army and law.
- c. Ideologies of the raj and racial attitudes.

**Unit 5: Social Policies and Social Change**

- a. British understanding of Indian society – Orientalist; Evangelical; and Utilitarian.
- b. Ideas of change.
- c. Education – indigenous and modern.
- d. Social reform and emerging social classes

**Unit 6: Economic organization: changes and continuity**

- \*a. Rural economy:
  - i. Eastern India.
  - ii. South India.
  - iii. Western India.

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iv. Central and northern India

v. Princely States

\*Note: This should be studied with special emphasis on new types of land revenue administration, commercialization of agriculture, rural indebtedness, rural power relations, landlords, peasants and agricultural labour and institutions of finance.

b. Urban Economy

i. Artisans and industrial production.

ii. Debate over de-industrialization – regional variations.

iii. Rise of internal markets and urban centres; and communication – posts and telegraphs, railways, etc.

#### **Unit 7: Resistance to Colonial Rule**

a. Nature and forms of resistance.

b. Pre-1857 – Peasant, tribal and cultural resistance.

c. Revolt of 1857: ideology; programmes; leadership at various levels; people's participation; and British repression and response.

#### **Suggested readings**

1. Thomas R. Metcalf, *The Aftermath of Revolt: India, 1857-1870*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1990.
2. Partha Sarathi Gupta and A. Deshpande (eds.), *The British Raj and Its Indian Armed Forces, 1857-1939*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002 .
3. Barbara N. Ramusack, *The Indian Princes and their States*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
4. Narayani Gupta, *Delhi Between Two Empires*, Oxford University Press (Delhi and New York), 1998.
5. Stephen P. Cohen, *The Indian Army: Contribution to the Development of the Indian Army*, Oxford University Press, 1990.
6. L.S.S. O'Malley, *Indian Civil Service, 1601-1930*, London: John Murray, 1934.
7. Bernard Cohn, 'Representing Authority in Victorian India', in E.J. Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger (eds.), *The Invention of Tradition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
8. Crispin Bates, 'Race, Caste, and Tribe in Central India: The Early Origins of Indian Anthropometry', in Peter Robb, ed., *The Concept of Race in South Asia*, Delhi; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

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**M.A. Previous  
Group-C  
Paper – IV  
Society and Culture in Modern India 1750-1964 AD**

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**Unit 1**

- approaches in social history
- British understanding of Indian society
- Orientalist-Anglicist, Utilitarian theory, Colonial intervention
- social change for social reforms in the 19<sup>th</sup> century brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj Ramakrishna Mission, Arya Samaj, theosophical society Radha Swami sect, Movement Aligarh School, Deoband School, Singh Sabha etc.

**Unit II**

- social completion ethnic groups tribes,
- Central features of tribal societies, movements to social stratification
- proliferation of castes, untouchability, lower caste movement
- societies and movements regional variations
- rise of middle class
- variants in religious traditions ideas of religious
- universalism and fundamentalism in modern India

**Unit III**

- educational indigenous and Modern
- Mauculey's minutes, Woods dispatch to Radhakrishnan Committee report
- development of press and media
- social legislation passed by the British government,
- law of inheritance, education
- Hindu code bill for women status ,property rights, political participation women and culture
- legislative basis of conservation and protection of Heritage

**Unit IV**

- colonial architecture the new town, colonial PWD architecture indo-Sara-scenic style
- development of architecture in 20th century ,
- development of modern painting Bengal School of Art school of art , Gujarat school of art
- antiquities, sculpture ,Museum, Archives
- development of music, Dance, film, theatre religious scriptures and media

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## Unit V

- Linguistic and cultural regions
- education, health, Science and Technology after 1947
- intellectual contributions in the field of language literature, historiography astronomy medicine and philosophy
- nationalism and communalism a study

### Suggested Readings:

1. Dharma Kumar, Land and Caste in South India, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1965.
2. Ranajit Guha, A Rule of Property in Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement, Duke University Press, New Delhi, 1982.
3. Asiya Siddiqui (ed.), Trade and Finance in Colonial India 1750-1860, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995.
4. Prasannan Parthasarathy, The Transition to a Colonial Economy: Weavers, Merchants and Kings in South India, 1720-1800, Cambridge, 2001.
5. B.B Chaudhury, Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900, Calcutta, 1964.
6. Jan Breman, Labour Bondage in West India from Past to Present, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.
7. Lauren Benton, Law and Colonial Cultures: Legal Regimes in World History, 1400-1900, Cambridge, 2002.

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**M. A. Previous  
Paper-V  
Women in Indian history**

**Unit 1: Survey of Approaches and Sources**

- a. Approaches
  - i. Liberal
  - ii. Marxist
  - iii. Psychoanalytical
  - iv. Socialist
  - v. Existential
  - vi. Radical
  - vii. Post-modern.
- b. Sources
  - i. Archival – Government files, Official reports, Census, Private papers, etc.
  - ii. Non-archival – sacred and non-sacred texts, epigraphs, diaries, memoirs, autobiographies, fiction, songs, folk lore, photographs, paintings, oral history.

**Unit 2: Religion and Women**

- a. Brahmanical and non-Brahmanical.
- b. Jainism
- c. Buddhism
- d. Islam
- e. Sikhism
- f. Christianity

**Unit 3: Reform Movements and Women**

- a. Bhakti movements
- b. Virsa Saivism
- c. Brahma Samaj
- d. Arya Samaj

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- e. Aligarh movement
- f. Theosophical movement
- g. Satya Shodhak Samaj
- h. Sri Narayan movement
- i. Self-respect movement

**Unit 4: Customary and Legal Status**

- a. Ancient India.
- b. Medieval India.
- c. Colonial India.
- d. Post Independence.
- e. Tribal societies.

**Unit 5: Women and Work**

- a. Household.
- b. Agriculture
- c. Industry – formal and informal sectors.
- d. Professions.
- e. Wages.
- f. Property rights.

**Unit 6: Education and Women**

- a. Ancient India.
- b. Medieval India.
- c. Colonial India.
- d. Post Independence.

**Unit 7: Women's Organisations**

- a. Colonial – local, provincial, national.
- b. Post-Independence.

**Unit 8: Political Participation**

- a. Gandhian Satyagraha

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- b. Revolutionary movements.
- c. Peasant and Workers' movements.
- d. Tribal movements.
- e. Panchayats and municipal councils.
- f. State legislatures, and Parliament.
- g. Feminist movement.

#### Unit 9: Women and culture

- a. Women's representation and participation in:
  - i. Literature.
  - ii. Art and Sculpture.
  - iii. Music.
  - iv. Dance.
  - v. Films.
  - vi. Theatre.
  - vii. Religious scriptures.
  - viii. Historical writing.
  - ix. Media.

#### Suggested Readings

1. Agnew, Vijay. *Elite Women in Indian Politics*. Delhi, Vikas, 1979.
2. Altekar, A.S. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1978.
3. Basu, A. and Ray, B. *Women's Struggle: A History of the All India Women's Conference 1927-1990*, Delhi, Manohar, 1990.
4. Borthwick, M. *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1849-1905*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1984.
5. Chakravarti Uma and Kumkum Roy "Breaking Out of Invisibility: Rewriting the History of Women in Ancient India," In Kleinberg, S. Jay *Retrieving Women's History: Changing Perceptions of the Role of Women In Politics and Society*. UNESCO, Berg 1988.
6. Dehejia, Vidya, *Representing the Body: Gender Issues In Indian Art*. Kali for Women, Delhi, 1997.
7. Desai Neera, *Women in Modern India*. Vora, Mumbai, 1957.
8. Everett, Jane M. *Women and Social Change in India*. Heritage Publishers, Delhi, 1981.
9. Forbes, Geraldine. *Women in Modern India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.
10. Jayawardena, Kumari, *Feminism and Nationalism In Third World*. London, Zed Books, 1986.
11. Joshi, V.C., ed., *Rammohan Roy and the Process of Modernisation in India*. Vikas, Delhi. 1975.
12. Krishnamurty, J., ed., *Women In Colonial India. Essays on Survival, Work and the State*. OUP, Delhi, 1989.

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**M. A. Final**  
**Paper- I**  
**The Twentieth Century World**

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- Unit 1: Legacy of the Nineteenth Century**
- a. Growth of Capitalism and Imperialism: U.K.; France; Germany; and Japan.
  - b. Liberalism and Socialism.
  - b. Nationalism.
- Unit 2: World Order up to 1919**
- a. Origins of the First World War: its nature; Peace Settlement and its long-term consequences.
  - c. Making of the Russian Revolution – establishment of a Socialist State; its economic and political aspects; and responses and reactions in the West.
- Unit 3: World Between the two Wars**
- a. Working of the League of Nations and Collective Security; crisis in capitalism; Great Depression; liberal ideas and social movements, and ideologies of Nazism and Fascism: Germany, Italy and Japan.
- Unit 4: Second World War and the New Political Order**
- a. Origins, nature and results of the War.
  - b. Nationalist Movements and Decolonization.
  - b. Communist Revolution in China and its impact on world politics.
- Unit 5: Cold War and its effects**
- a. Ideological and political basis of Cold War; Pacts and Treaties, tensions and rivalries
  - b. Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World.
  - c. UNO and the concept of World Peace, and regional tensions – Palestine, Kashmir, Cuba, Korea, Vietnam.
- Unit 6: Age of Progress: Economic and Social**
- a. Industry; Agriculture; Science and Technology; and Communication and Information.
  - b. Cultural Revolution; Civil Rights Movement; Apartheid; and Feminism.
- Unit 7: Disintegration of Socialist block and end of Cold War**
- a. Genesis and process of disintegration – its impact on society and politics
  - b. Changes in the political order: from bipolar to unipolar World System.
  - c. Socialism in decline; globalization and its economic and political impact.

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**M. A. Final**  
**Paper-II**  
**Economic History of India 1757-1947AD**

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**Unit 1: Introduction**

- a. Issues and problems of Indian Economic History. Different approaches and their limitations.
- b. Sources of Economic History of British India.

**Unit 2: Indian Economy in the Mid-Eighteenth Century**

- a. Nature and structure of economy: rural and urban.
- b. Agrarian and non-agrarian production. Technology and methods of production
- c. Trade and indigenous banking.
- d. Debate on the potentialities of capitalist change in the pre-colonial economy, question of 'growth' in the late pre-colonial Indian economy.

**Unit 3: Early Phase of Colonial Economy**

- a. Mercantilism and European economic interests in India. The East India Company and its rule in Bengal.
- b. The early Drain of Wealth and its mechanism, magnitude and effects.
- c. Indian manufactures for external market – internal commerce; the later debate on the question.

**Unit 4: Agrarian Settlements and Agrarian Production**

- a. Agrarian conditions – Regional variations.
- b. The Permanent Settlement – objectives, operations, effects and official critiques.
- c. Ryatwari Settlements and Mahalwari system.
- d. Consequences of periodic settlements.
- e. Increase in the cultivation of export crops. New elements in the organization of production of export commodities.

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**Unit 5: Ecological changes and rural society (with particular reference to the implications of increasing control of the colonial state on forests as distinguishable from 'settled peasant villages').**

**Unit 6: Traditional Handicraft Industry and the question of De-industrialization**

- a. Artisans and handicraft product-background.
- b. Industrial capitalism and import of English cloth and yarn.
- c. Debate over de-industrialization – regional variations.
- d. Handicraft industry in transition under colonialism.
- e. Capital and labour in handicraft industry.

**Unit 7: Railways and Indian Economy**

- a. Economic and political compulsions.
- b. Unification and subjugation of Indian market.
- c. Effects on agrarian production and export of raw material – commercialization of agriculture.
- d. Famines and British policy, nationalist criticism.

**Unit 8: Large Scale Industry**

- a. Conditions before the emergence of modern industry.
- b. Capitalist investment in India – indigenous and British effects.
- c. Modern industry in pre-1914 phase – nature – main industries: cotton, jute, iron and steel and others. Impediments to growth, nationalist critique, industry and the First World War phase with special reference to economic depression.
- d. Colonial state and industrial growth.
- e. Rise of industrial labour; labour force in large scale industry; types of labour movements; changing social composition of industrial labour.

**Unit 9: Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments**

- a. Changing nature of external trade – stages of Mercantilism, industrial capital and finance capital.
- b. Drain of Wealth and British overseas trade.

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**Unit 10: The Fiscal System**

- a. Shift from direct to indirect taxation.
- b. Tariff and excise.
- d. Monetary policies and credit system.

**Unit 11: Price Movements**

- a. Main trends in the movements of prices.
- b. Impact on rent of landlords.
- c. Impact on State revenues and trade.

**Unit 12: National Income**

Movements of national income after 1858 – the divergent assumptions and estimates.

**Unit 13: Population**

- a. Population growth: pre- and post-Census estimates.
- b. 'De-Urbanization' controversy.
- c. Trends in demographic changes.

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**M. A. Final  
Group-A  
Paper-III  
Ancient Societies**

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**Unit 1: Origins**

- a. Tool making and earliest humans; hominid behaviour and scavenging; hunting and gathering; territorial consciousness; food production and village settlements; division of labour and craft specialisation

**Unit 2: Bronze Age Civilizations**

- i. Economy: industry and trade
- ii. Social stratification
- iii. Religion
- iv. State structure
- b. Any two of the following may be studied:
  - i. Egypt (old kingdom)
  - ii. Mesopotamia (up to the Akkadian Empire)
  - iii. China (Shang)
  - v. Eastern Mediterranean (Minoan and Mycenaean)

**Unit 3: Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia**

**Unit 4: Iron Age Cultures**

Greece and West Asia.

Note: Distinctive features, democratization of agriculture, small currency, alphabetic scripts, settled agriculture; revealed religions; morality; crafts; and warfare.

**Unit 5: Slave societies in ancient Greece and Rome**

- a. Agrarian economy; urbanization and trade; Athenian democracy; Roman Republic; Roman Empire; and Greek and Roman cultures.

**Unit 6: Decline of Roman Empire**

- a. Disappearance of Latifundia and emergence of colonate and patrocinium systems; Germanic social formations up to AD 406; Germanic invasions – first and second phase; and origins of feudalism.

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**M. A. Final  
Group-B  
Paper-III  
Medieval Societies**

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- Unit 1: Western Europe: 8th century to mid 15th century**
- a. Transition from ancient society to medieval society.
  - b. Medieval state and church.
  - c. Agrarian structure and relations – feudalism.
  - d. Demographic trends.
  - e. Technological developments.
  - f. Organization of non-agricultural production.
  - g. Trade, trade routes and commerce.
  - h. Urbanization and urban centres; and artisans and merchants.
  - i. Cultural developments.
- Unit 2: Islamic World**
- a. Rise of Islam: Socio-political background; and contemporary and later sources – Quran and Hadith literature.
  - b. Evolution of Islamic State: Constitution of Medina; nature of state; relations with Arab tribes, Jews and Christians; and state under Umayyids and Abbasids.
  - c. Society: under the Prophet; under the Caliphs; under the Umayyids; under the Abbasids; and slavery.
  - d. Economy: trade and trade routes; revenue administration with special reference to taxation system.
  - e. Islamic city.
  - f. Art and architecture; ceramics; textiles; ivories; music; and calligraphy.
  - g. Intellectual contributions; language and literature; historiography; geography; astronomy; medicine; mathematics; and philosophy.
- Unit 3: Medieval China and Japan**
- a. China:-
    - i. Transition from classical to early modern China.
    - ii. Commercial revolution.

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**M. A. Final**  
**Group-C**  
**Paper-III**  
**Political history of India 1858-1964AD**

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**Unit 1: Strategies of Imperial Control**

- a. British government and its control over Indian administration – central, provincial and district.
- b. Relations with Princely States.
- c. Principles and policies governing foreign relations.
- d. India and its neighbours:
  - i. Afghanistan and Central Asia.
  - ii. Tibet.
  - iii. Nepal.
  - iv. Burma.
  - iv. Persia and the Persian Gulf.

**Unit 2: Economy**

- a. India in the Imperialist world system: volume and composition of urban flow of capital; balance of payments and the drain; and currency problems.
- b. Agrarian relation: regional diversities and their administration; social and economic origins of commercialization and its effects; nature and extent of stratification within the peasantry; and landlords, tenants and the state.
- c. Agricultural output; levels and brands; and natural and regional explanations.
- d. Domestic and craft industry; rise of modern industry and capitalist class; state and industrial growth, and rise of the working class (formal and informal sectors).
- d. Trends in population and national income.

**Unit 3: Society**

- a. Social composition: ethnic groups – tribes (creation of new categories of 'criminal tribes and castes'); and class and community.
- b. Colonial intervention and social change: reform movements; modern education; rise of middle classes; and caste movements.

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**M. A. Final**  
**Paper-IV (A)**  
**Freedom Struggle in Uttar Pradesh**

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- Fundamentals of freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh
- Establishment and programs of political parties in Uttar Pradesh
- Major cities of U.P. –Agra, Kanpur, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bareilly etc. and their role in freedom struggle
- Gandhian movements in Uttar Pradesh
- Revolutionary movements in Uttar Pradesh
- Meerut conspiracy case
- Revenue history of Kanpur and allied areas
- History of legislature in Uttar Pradesh
- Role of media in freedom struggle of U.P.
- The history of INDIAN National Congress in U.P.
- Sub Altern studies in districts of U.P.
- Role of people of Uttar Pradesh in freedom struggle

**Suggested readings**

1. S.A.A. Rizvi, freedom struggle in Uttar Pradesh, Vol. I to V
2. Ram Krishna Gupta- Revenue History of Kanpur
3. Bipan Chandra- Freedom struggle
4. Archival records, Lucknow

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**M. A. Final  
Paper-IV (B)  
Historical Application in Tourism**

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- **Characteristics of Tourism**
- **Characteristic and designing of Tourism Products**
- **History as a Tourism product**
- **Monuments major and Minor**
- **Historical and Archaeological sites of Kanpur and Bundelkhand region**
- **Historical sites within India**
- **Historical Events**
- **Folk culture and arts**
- **Festivals and religions**
- **Handicrafts, textiles and artifacts etc.**
- **Guiding skills and Escorts**

**Suggested reading**

5. Krishna Dev- Temples of northern India
6. Vidya Daheja- Tourism in India
7. S.K. Mitra- Early rulers of khajuraho
8. Purushottam Singh- Historical tanks of Bundelkhand
9. Purushottam Singh- Bundelkhand me Durg nirman
10. Sydney Toy- Strongholds of India
11. Hemlata Singh, Anil Misra, Purushottam Singh- Possibilities of Tourism in Kanpur

**M. A. Final  
Paper-IV (C)  
Dissertation**

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Those who have cleared M. A. Previous with minimum 55% marks can opt Dissertation as 4<sup>th</sup> paper. Dissertation can not be offered to private students. Only regular students with minimum eligibility can opt Dissertation with certificate of Supervisor

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**M. A. Final  
Paper-V(A)  
States in India**

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- Unit 1: Towards formation of the State:**  
Proto-States; chiefdoms of later Vedic times; and Territorial States in the Age of Buddha.
- Unit 2: The Mauryan State:**  
Socio-economic basis; nature and functions; and theory and practice.
- Unit 3: Gupta polity:**  
Administrative organization; tributary system; and socio-economic basis.
- Unit 4: State formation in the South:**  
Chiefdoms and the Cholas.
- Unit 5: Nature and functions of the State under the Sultans of Delhi; and Islamic theory of state.**
- Unit 6: Vijayanagara state:**  
Structure; features; and nature.
- Unit 7: The Mughal State's Administrative Institutions; Mansabdari system: socio-economic basis.**
- Unit 8: Colonial State:**  
Political economy; state apparatus; and instruments of legitimation.
- Unit 9: Stages of development of the nation-state in India.**
- Unit 10: State In Independent India:**  
Continuity and change.
- Unit 11: Historiographical debates on the nature of the state in India.**

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**M. A. Final  
Paper-V(B)  
History of Ideas**

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**Unit 1: Political**

- a. Ideas of polity – monarchy, oligarchy and proto-republicanism.
  - i. Ancient.
  - ii. Medieval.
- b. Rights and duties of subjects.
- c. Legitimacy of political power.
  - i. Texts
  - ii. Practice
- d. Colonialism and the emergence of new political ideas
  - i. Liberalism; democracy
  - ii. Utilitarianism
  - iii. Positivism
- e. Nationalism and Socialism
- f. Communalism and Secularism

**Unit 2: Social Ideas**

- a. Formation of early ideas on hierarchy.
- b. Rationalization and justification of hierarchy.
  - i. Varna
  - ii. Jati
  - iii. Family
  - iv. Women

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- c. Anti-caste movements during the colonial period – Satya Shodhak Samaj, Sree Narayana movement, Self-respect movement.
- d. Social basis of nationalism.

**Unit 3: Religious and Philosophical Ideas**

- a. Formation of religious ideas in early India
  - i. Vedas, Upanishads and Vedanta
  - ii. Six Schools of Indian Philosophy
  - iii. Jainism
  - iv. Buddhism
- b. Ideas of dissent and protest – heterodox sects.
- c. Forms of religious thought and cultural synthesis.
  - i. Bhakti Movement: Shaivite and Vaishnavite Regional Developments
  - ii. Sufism
  - iii. Sikhism
- d. Reform and Revivalism – Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Deoband and Aligarh Movement, Singh Sabha Movement.
- e. Ideas of religious universalism and fundamentalism in modern India.

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