

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

**UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMME
(Courses effective from Academic Year 2015-16)**



SYLLABUS OF COURSES TO BE OFFERED **Core Courses, Elective Courses & Ability Enhancement Courses**

Disclaimer: The CBCS syllabus is uploaded as given by the Faculty concerned to the Academic Council. The same has been approved as it is by the Academic Council on 13.7.2015 and Executive Council on 14.7.2015. Any query may kindly be addressed to the concerned Faculty.

Undergraduate Programme Secretariat

Preamble

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has initiated several measures to bring equity, efficiency and excellence in the Higher Education System of country. The important measures taken to enhance academic standards and quality in higher education include innovation and improvements in curriculum, teaching-learning process, examination and evaluation systems, besides governance and other matters.

The UGC has formulated various regulations and guidelines from time to time to improve the higher education system and maintain minimum standards and quality across the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) in India. The academic reforms recommended by the UGC in the recent past have led to overall improvement in the higher education system. However, due to lot of diversity in the system of higher education, there are multiple approaches followed by universities towards examination, evaluation and grading system. While the HEIs must have the flexibility and freedom in designing the examination and evaluation methods that best fits the curriculum, syllabi and teaching-learning methods, there is a need to devise a sensible system for awarding the grades based on the performance of students. Presently the performance of the students is reported using the conventional system of marks secured in the examinations or grades or both. The conversion from marks to letter grades and the letter grades used vary widely across the HEIs in the country. This creates difficulty for the academia and the employers to understand and infer the performance of the students graduating from different universities and colleges based on grades.

The grading system is considered to be better than the conventional marks system and hence it has been followed in the top institutions in India and abroad. So it is desirable to introduce uniform grading system. This will facilitate student mobility across institutions within and across countries and also enable potential employers to assess the performance of students. To bring in the desired uniformity, in grading system and method for computing the cumulative grade point average (CGPA) based on the performance of students in the examinations, the UGC has formulated these guidelines.

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS):

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

Outline of Choice Based Credit System:

- 1. Core Course:** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.
- 2. Elective Course:** Generally a course which can be chosen from a pool of courses and which may be very specific or specialized or advanced or supportive to the discipline/ subject of study or which provides an extended scope or which enables an exposure to some other discipline/subject/domain or nurtures the candidate's proficiency/skill is called an Elective Course.
 - 2.1 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Course:** Elective courses may be offered by the main discipline/subject of study is referred to as Discipline Specific Elective. The University/Institute may also offer discipline related Elective courses of interdisciplinary nature (to be offered by main discipline/subject of study).
 - 2.2 Dissertation/Project:** An elective course designed to acquire special/advanced knowledge, such as supplement study/support study to a project work, and a candidate studies such a course on his own with an advisory support by a teacher/faculty member is called dissertation/project.
 - 2.3 Generic Elective (GE) Course:** An elective course chosen generally from an unrelated discipline/subject, with an intention to seek exposure is called a Generic Elective.

P.S.: A core course offered in a discipline/subject may be treated as an elective by other discipline/subject and vice versa and such electives may also be referred to as Generic Elective.
- 3. Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC)/Competency Improvement Courses/Skill Development Courses/Foundation Course:** The Ability Enhancement (AE) Courses may be of two kinds: AE Compulsory Course (AECC) and AE Elective Course (AEEC). "AECC" courses are the courses based upon the content that leads to Knowledge enhancement. They ((i) Environmental Science, (ii) English/MIL Communication) are mandatory for all disciplines. AEEC courses are value-based and/or skill-based and are aimed at providing hands-on-training, competencies, skills, etc.
 - 3.1 AE Compulsory Course (AECC):** Environmental Science, English Communication/MIL Communication.
 - 3.2 AE Elective Course (AEEC):** These courses may be chosen from a pool of courses designed to provide value-based and/or skill-based instruction.

Project work/Dissertation is considered as a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing /exploring a real life situation / difficult problem. A Project/Dissertation work would be of 6 credits. A Project/Dissertation work may be given in lieu of a discipline specific elective paper.

Details of Courses Under Undergraduate Programme (B.A./ B.Com.)

Course	*Credits	
	Paper+ Practical	Paper + Tutorial
<u>I. Core Course</u> (12 Papers)	12X4= 48	12X5=60
Two papers – English		
Two papers – MIL		
Four papers – Discipline 1.		
Four papers – Discipline 2.		
Core Course Practical / Tutorial* (12 Practicals)	12X2=24	12X1=12
<u>II. Elective Course</u> (6 Papers)	6x4=24	6X5=30
Two papers- Discipline 1 specific		
Two papers- Discipline 2 specific		
Two papers- Inter disciplinary		
Two papers from each discipline of choice and two papers of interdisciplinary nature.		
Elective Course Practical / Tutorials* (6 Practical/ Tutorials*)	6 X 2=12	6X1=6
Two papers- Discipline 1 specific		
Two papers- Discipline 2 specific		
Two papers- Generic (Inter disciplinary)		
Two papers from each discipline of choice including papers of interdisciplinary nature.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Optional Dissertation or project work in place of one elective paper (6 credits) in 6th Semester 		
<u>III. Ability Enhancement Courses</u>		
1. Ability Enhancement Compulsory (2 Papers of 2 credits each)	2 X 2=4	2 X 2=4
Environmental Science		
English Communication/MIL		
2. Ability Enhancement Elective (Skill Based)	4 X 2=8	4 X 2=8
(4 Papers of 2 credits each)		
	<hr/> Total credit= 120	<hr/> Total = 120

Institute should evolve a system/policy about ECA/ General Interest/Hobby/Sports/NCC/NSS/related courses on its own.

***wherever there is a practical there will be no tutorial and vice-versa.**

Structure of B.A (Programme) History

Core Courses-4

1. History of India from the Earliest Times upto 300 CE
2. History of India from C.300 to 1206.
3. History of India from C. 1206 to 1707
4. History of India from 1707 to 1950

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Any Two

1. Patterns of Colonialism in the World: 15TH TO 19 Centuries.
2. National liberation Movements in 20th Century World.
3. Some Aspects of European History: C.1780-1945.
4. Patterns of Capitalism in Europe: C.16TH Century to early 20th Century
5. Paper-5: Some Aspects of Society &Economy of Modern Europe: 15 – 18 Century
6. Political History of Modern Europe: 15 th-18th Century

Generic Elective (Inter-Disciplinary) Any Two

1. Women Studies in India.
2. Women in Politics &Governance.
3. Some Perspectives on Women's Rights in India.
4. Gender and Education in India.
5. History of Indian Journalism: Colonial &Post Colonial Period.

Paper 6.CULTURES IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

1. Ability Enhancement Elective Course (AEEC) Any Four
2. Historical Tourism: Theory &Practice
3. Museums &Archives in India
4. Indian History &Culture
5. Ethnographic Practices in India: Tradition of Embroidery;TextileMaking, Knitting, Handicrafts
6. An Introduction to Archaeology
7. Documentation &Visual Culture
8. Orality and Oral Culture in India

Core Courses: 4

1. History of India from Earliest Times up to 300 CE

I. Sources & Interpretation

II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures.

III. Harappan Civilization ; Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.

iv. The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron age with reference to PGW & Megaliths.

v. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the

Causes of Magadha's success

vi. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion and impact

vii. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions

viii. The Satvahanas Phase; Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religion

viii. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State ,Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Art & Architecture

ix. The Satvahana Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, and Administration & Religion

x. The Sangam Age: Samgam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language

xi. The age of Shakas: Parthians & Kushanas, Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts & Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns.

References:

1. Agrawal, D.P. The Archaeology of India
2. Basham, A.L. The Wonder That was India
3. Chakrabarti, D.K. Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities
4. Jaiswal, Suvira Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions
5. Subramanian, N. Sangam Polity
6. Thapar, Romila History of Early India
7. Allchin, F.R. and B Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia
8. Basham, A.L. The Wonder That was India
9. Jha, D.N. Ancient India in Historical Outline (1998 edn.)
10. Kosambi, D.D. Culture and Civilization of Ancient India
11. Ray, H.P. Monastery and Guild India in Historical Outline
12. Sastri, K.A.N. A History of South India
13. R.S Sharma, India's Ancient Past
14. Ray, Niharranjan Maurya and Post Maurya Art
15. Sharma, R.S. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (1991 edn.)
16. Thapar, Romila Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (1997 edn)
17. Yazdani, G. Early History of Deccan
18. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in
19. Ancient India (1991 edn.)
20. Thapar, Romila Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (1997 edn)
21. Yazdani, G. Early History of Deccan

Paper-2: History of India from. C.300 to1206

I. The Rise & Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science &Technology.

II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda

III. South India: Polity, Society, and Economy & Culture

IV. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas..

V. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala &Pratiharas.

VI. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy &Society.

VII. Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion &Society.

VIII. Struggle for power in Northern India &establishment of Sultanate.

References:

1. R. S. Sharma: Indian Feudalism-India's Ancient Past
2. B. D. Chattopadhyaya: Making of Early Medieval India
3. Derryl N. Maclean: Religion and Society in Arab Sindh
4. K. M. Ashraf: Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan
5. M. Habib and K.A. Nizami: A Comprehensive History of India Vol.V
6. Tapan Ray Chaudhary and Irfan Habib (ed.)
7. : The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.I
8. Peter Jackson: Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History
9. Tara Chand: Influence of Islam on Indian Culture
10. Satish Chandra: A History of Medieval India, 2 Volumes
11. Percy Brown, : Islamic Architecture

Paper -3:History of India from 1206 to 1707

- I. Foundation, Expansion & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.
- II. Military, administrative & economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs.
- III. Bhakti & Sufi Movements.
- IV. Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijaynagara & Bahamanis.
- V. Second Afghan State.
- VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C. 16th century to mid 17th century.
- VII. Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure-Mansab & Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio-Religious Movements.
- VIII. Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals.
- IX. Emergence of Maratha Power.

References:

1. Irfan Habib: The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707,
2. Irfan Habib (ed.) : Madhya Kaleen Bharat, (in Hindi), 8 Volumes,
3. M. Athar Ali: Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb,
4. Shireen Moosvi: The Economy of the Mughal Empire
5. S.A.A. Rizvi: Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India during 16th and 17th Centuries
6. R.P. Tripathi: The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire, 2 vol.
I. H. Siddiqui: Some Aspects of Afghan Despotism
7. Kesvan Veluthat: Political Structure of Early Medieval South India
8. P.J. Marshall: The Eighteenth Century in Indian History.
9. Stewart Gordon, : The Marathas 1600-1818
10. Percy Brown, : Islamic Architecture

Paper-4: History of India; 1707-1950.

- I. Interpreting the 18th Century.
- II. Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
- III. Expansion & consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.
- IV. Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
- V. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
- VI. Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
- VII. Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
- VIII. Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.
- IX. Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

References:

1. Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal: Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy, New Delhi, 1998
2. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay From Plassey to Partition
3. Barbara D Metcalf and T.R. Metcalf A Concise History of India, Cambridge, 2002
4. C.A. Bayly: An Illustrated History of Modern India 1600 - 1947, London 1990
5. Sumit Sarkar Modern India 1885 ñ 1947, Mamillan, 1983
6. Mushirul Hasan John Company to the Republic: A story of Modern India
7. R.P. Dutt, India Today.
8. Thomas Metcalf Ideologies of the Raj.
9. R. Jeffery, J Masseloss, From Rebellion to the Republic.
10. Bipan Chandra: Nationalism and Colonialism.
11. Urvashi Butalia The Other side of Silence.
12. Francine Frankel India's Political Economy 1947- 1977.
13. Parul Brass The Politics of India since Independence.
14. Lloyd and Susan Rudolph In Pursuit of Laxmi: the Political Economy of the Indian State, Chicago, 1987
15. Bipan Chandra, Aditya Mukherjee, India After Independence, Viking, 1999.
16. Gail Omvedt Dalits and Democratic Revolution.

17. Ramachandra Guha The Fissured Land.
18. K.G. Subramanian The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art.
19. Radha Kumar A History of Doing.

Discipline Specific Elective: Any Two

Paper-1: Patterns of Colonialism in the World: 15th to 19th Century

- I. Defining Colonialism.
- II. Establishment of Colonial Empires by Spain and Portugal in 15th-16th centuries.
- III. French in Canada: 1534-1763
- IV. British in India in 18th century.
- V. Informal Empire in 19th century Africa.
- VI. Scramble for Power in late 19th century China.
- VII. Nature of Colonial control and patterns of subjugation.

References:

1. Ralph Davis, *The Rise of the Atlantic Economies*, New York, 1973,
2. J.H Perry, *The Establishment of the European Hegemony 1415-1715, Trade & Exploration in the Age of the Renaissance*, Harper Torch books, 1959,
3. K.R.G.Nair & Romey Borges, *Discovering French Canada*, Allied Publishers, 2002
4. Ralph Davis, *The Rise of the Atlantic Economies*,
5. Christopher Hill, *From Reformation to Industrial Revolution*
6. Basil Davidson, *Modern Africa: A Social and Political History*, 3d edn. London / New Jersey: Addison ñ Wesley, 1995
7. Arvind Sinha, *Europe in Transition*, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)

Paper-2: National Liberation Movements in 20th century World

I. Nationalism: Theory and Practice.

II. Nature of Imperialism and colonialism

III. National Movements in Nigeria, Kenya, Congo, Angola & South Africa.

IV. China between 1911-1949: Revolution of 1911, May Fourth Movement and Cultural Revolution under Mao Tse Tung.

Indonesian Revolution 1945-1949.

VI. National Movement in India.

References:

1. Lucian Bianco, *Origins of the Chinese Revolution, 1915-1946.*
2. A.J. Temu & Roger Owen eds, *Studies in the theory of Imperialism, 1970.*
3. E.F. Penrose, ed, *European Imperialism the partition of Africa, 1980.*
4. Milton Osborne, *Southeast Asia: An Introductory History.*
5. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India, Macmillan, 1984.*

Paper-3: Some Aspects of European History: C.1780-1939

- I.The French Revolution: Genesis Nature & Consequences
- II.Napoleonic Era and aftermath.
- III.Revolutions of 1830 & 1848.
- IV.Unification of Italy &Germany.
- V.Social and economic Changes.
- VI. Imperialist Conflicts: W.W I
- VII.Rise of Fascism and Nazism.
- VIII.Origin of W.W.II

References:

1. E.J. Hobsbawm: The Age of Revolution.
2. Lynn Hunt: Politics, Culture and Class in the French Revolution.
3. Andrew Porter, European Imperialism, 18760 -1914 (1994).
4. E.J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Extremes, 1914 - 1991, New York: Vintage, 1996
5. Carter V. Findley and John Rothey, Twentieth-Century World, Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 5th ed. 2003

Paper 4: Patterns of Capitalism in Europe: C.16TH Century to early 20th Century

- I. Definitions & Concepts
- II. Commercial Capitalism: 1500-1700
- III. Industrial Revolution in England: Causes & Nature
- IV. Industrial Capitalism in France: Genesis & Nature
- V. Growth of Industries in Germany
- VI. Impact of Industrial Revolution on European Society, Polity & Economy.

References:

Jerry Müller, *The Mind & the Market*

1. Karl Polany, *The Great Transformation*
2. Joseph Schumpeter, *Capitalism, Socialism & Democracy*
3. Wallerstein, *World System Analysis: An Introduction*, 2004
4. Cipolla Carlo, M, *Fontana Economic History of Europe*, VOL I&II
5. Christopher Hill, *From Reformation to Industrial Revolution*,
6. Jan De Vries, *The Industrial Revolution & the Industrious Revolution*, 1994

Paper-5: Society & Economy of Modern Europe: 15th - 18th Century

- 1: Historiographical Trends
- II. Feudal Crisis: Main strands
- III. Renaissance: Origin, Spread & Dominant Features
- IV. European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact
- V. Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation; the African slaves
- VI. Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic
- VII. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England

References:

1. P S Gupta, *Aadhunik Paschim Ka Uday*, Delhi
2. J H Plumb, *The Pelican Book of the Renaissance*, Penguin, 1982
3. G. R. Elton, *Reformation Europe 1517, 1559*, Wiley, 1999
4. Ralph Davis, *The Rise of the Atlantic Economies*, New York, 1973
5. Arvind Sinha, *Europe in Transition*, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)
6. Rodney Hilton, *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*, Delhi, 2006.
7. Fernand Braudel, *Civilization and Capitalism*, Vols. I, II, III, California, 1992
8. Butterfield, Herbert. *The origins of modern science*. Vol. 90507. Free Press, 1997

Paper-6 Political History of Modern Europe: 15TH -18 Century

- I. Europe in the 15th century: Political dimensions of feudal crisis
- II. From City States to emergence of Absolutist States: Case Studies of Italy, Spain, France, England and Russia.
- III. Constitutional Conflict in 17th century England: Causes, nature and results.
- IV. Thirty Year War: Causes, nature and Impact
- V. Absolutist State in 18th Century: Case studies of Prussia, Russia & England.
- VI. Crisis of the Absolutist State in France

References:

1. ArvindSinha, Europe in Transition, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)
2. Rodney Hilton, The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism, Delhi, 2006.
3. Perry Anderson, Lineages of the Absolutist State, Verso, London 2013
4. John Merriman, A History of Modern Europe, New York, 2010

Generic Elective (Inter-Disciplinary) Any Two

Paper 1: Women Studies in India.

I. Basic Concepts & Theories:

- Defining Gender,
- Patriarchy : Ideology & Practice
- Relationship between Gender, Caste, Class, Religion & Politics

II. Emergence of Women Studies in India

III. Gender & Social History:

- Family & Marriage
- Women's Question in the 19th century
- Women's Movement in Colonial & Post Colonial in India

IV. Gender, Law & Politics:

- Political participation
- Violence against women & Preventive laws

V. Gender, Development & Culture:

- Issues of labour & Health
- Access to resources
- Gender audit

References:

1. Kamla Bhasin, Understanding Gender
2. Kamla Bhasin, What is Patriarchy?
3. Madhu Vij, et al, Women Studies in India, A journey of 25 Years, Rawat, 2014
4. Kumkum Sangari & Sudesh Vaid, Recasting Women, Essay in Colonial History, Kali for women, Reprint, 2006
5. Sushila Kaushik, Panchayati Raj in Action: Challenges to Women's Role, Delhi, 1996
6. Nivedita Menon, Gender & Politics in India, New Delhi, OUP, 1999
7. Women in Print –The change over the last half century in reporting on women & Gender Issues in Indian newspapers, A study by UNIFEM, by Shri Venkatram, 2003

Paper 2: Women in Politics & Governance.

- I. Theoretical Perspectives on Politics & Governance
- II. Pre-Colonial Period: Women of learning & ruling classes
- III. Colonial Period: Leaders in reforming activities, politics and national movement
- IV. Electoral Politics, Women as voters & elected Representatives
- V. Case Studies at local government levels, State Assemblies & Parliament.

References:

1. Raj Kumar, Women in Politics, Anmol Publishers, New Delhi, 2000
2. Raj Kumar, Women & Leadership, 2000
3. L.M. Sanghvi, Democracy & the Rule of Law, Ocean Books, Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, 2002

Paper 3: Some Perspectives on Women's Rights in India.

- I. Definition of Human Rights: UN Conventions & Indian Context
- II. Indian Constitution & Women's Rights
- III. Preventive Acts: Minimum Wage Act, 1948, Family Courts Act, 1986, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986, Domestic Violence Act, PNDT Act, 1994, latest measures
- IV. Issues of violence against women and remedial measures
- V. Role of Non Government Institutions
- VI. Present Status: Issues of enabling & empowering modalities.

References:

1. Bina Agarwal, Field of Her Own, New Delhi, Kali for Women,
2. Urvashi Butalia & T. Sarkar, ed, Women & Hindu Rights, New Delhi, Kali for Women, 1996,
3. Zoya Hasan, ed, Forging Identities: Gender, Communities & Patriarchies, EPW, December, 1995.

Paper: 4. Gender and Education in India.

- I. Historiographical Trends
- II. Education in Early and medieval times; Formal & Informal
- III. Colonial Period: Socio-religious reform women & education for females.
- IV. Role of School and Colleges in Colonial and Post Colonial Period.
- V. Contours of Female literacy since 1950,
- VI. Present Scenario: Education as a tool of empowerment.

References:

1. Aparna Basu, Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920, 1974
2. Aparna Basu, Bharati Ray, Women Struggle, A History of the All India Women's Conference, 2002
3. Ram Nath Sharma Rajender Nath Sharma, History of Education in India, Atlantic Publishers, 1996
4. Radha Kumar, A History of Doing
5. Usha Sharma, Women Education in Modern India

Paper 5: History of Indian Journalism: Colonial & Post Colonial Period.

- I. Pre-colonial History of written records & modalities of dissemination
- II. Advent of Print media : Imperialist Ideologies
- III. Nationalism & Print Culture: Selective study of prominent newspapers: Tribune, Amrita Bazar Patrika, and Hindustan Times
- IV. Writing & Reporting: Field Work

References:

1. Natrajan. J, History of Indian Journalism, Vol. –ii of Press Commission Report, New Delhi, 1954
2. Natrajan. J, A history of the Press in India, Asian Publishing House, Bombay, 1962
3. Ghosh, Hamendra Prasad, Newspapers in India, University of Calcutta, 1952
4. Ananda. Prakash, A History of the Tribune, A Centenary Publication by the Tribune Trust, 1986

Paper 6.CULTURES IN THE INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

(I). Definitions of Culture and its various aspects.

1. Languages and Literature

Sanskrit: Kavya - Kalidasa's Ritusambhara: Prakrit: Gatha Saptasati, Development of vernacular language and literature; Indo-Persian Literature: Amir Khusro's works: Urdu poetry and prose: Ghalib.

2. Performing Arts

a) Hindustani, (b) Carnatic classical Music, (c) Devotional music: bhakti and Sufi: -Classical and Folk Dance, Theatre: Classical, Folk, Colonial and Modern

3. Architecture: Meanings, form and Function

(a) Rock-cut-Mamallapuram (b) structural ñ temple architecture-Khajuraho complex

and Tanjavur temple; (c) fort of Dalulatabad or Chittor forts; (d) palace-dargah at

Fatehpur Sikri; (e) Lutyen's Delhi.

4. 1. Perceptions of visual Past and Present

2. Sculptures and Painting

(a) Silpashastric normative tradition: (b) Classicism ñ Narrative and Sculptural, Mural

Fresco paintings: (c) post Classicism : Pallava , Cola; (d) medieval idiom and Mughal paintings, painters and illustrated texts: (e) Modern and company school, Ravi Varma, Bengal School, Amrita Shergil and Progressive Artists.

5. Popular Culture

-Folk Lore and Oral tradition of Kathas, narratives, legends and proverbs, Linkages of bardic and literary traditions.

- Festivals, fairs and fasts; Links with tirtha, pilgrimage and localities.

-Textile and Crafts; the Culture of Food.

6. Communication, Patronage and Audiences

-Court Merchant groups and communities.

-Culture as Communication.
-Nationalism and the issue of Culture; Institutions of Cultural Practices Colonial and Post Colonial

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Asher Catherine, (ed.): Perceptions of India's Visual Past, AIIS, Delhi, 1994
2. Asher Catherine, Architecture of Mughal India
3. Basham A.L., The Wonder that was India. Volume I, New Delhi
4. Brown Percy, Indian Architecture, Buddhist Hindu and Islamic, Vol. I, II, Mumbai, 1956
5. Chandra Prainod, ed, Studies in Indian Temple Architecture; Chapter 1. AIIS, 1975.
6. Deva, B.C., An introduction to Indian Music, Delhi, 1973.
7. Maxwell, T.S., Image: Text and Meaning: Gods of South Asia, OUP, Delhi
8. Tillotson G, Havelis of Rajasthan.
9. Zimmer, H., Myths and Symbolism in Indian Art and Civilization, Princeton Press, New Jersey, n.d.
10. Cohn. Bernard, India: The Social Anthropology of a Civilization in Bernard Cohn Omnibus, OUP, 2004
11. Vatasayana Kapila; Indian Classical Dance, Publications Divisions, New Delhi, 1974 (in Hindi Translation also)
12. K. T. Achaya, A Historical Dictionary of Indian Food, OUP.
13. Banerjea J.N.: The Development of Hindu Iconography, Calcutta, 1956
14. Bussagli M and Srivaramamurthy C.: 5000 Years of Indian Art, New York, n.d.
15. History and Culture of the Indian People, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series.

16. Huntington Susan L: The Art of Ancient India, Tokyo New York, 1985.
17. Kramrisch, Stella, The Art of India, Orient Book Depot. Delhi, 1987.
18. Miller Barbara Stoler: The Powers of Art: Patronage in Indian Culture, OUP, Delhi 1992.
19. Mitter Partha: Much Maligned Monsters, Oxford, 1977.
20. Mitter Partha: Art and Nationalism in Colonial India, OUP, and Delhi.
21. Mukherji: Folk Art of India
22. Ramanujan, A.K., Collected Papers OUP.
23. Richman, Paula, Many Ramayanas OUP.
24. Rizvi, S.A.A.: The Wonder that Was India: Volume II., New Delhi.
25. Varadpande M.L. History of Indian Theatre: Invitation to Indian Theatre, New Delhi, 1987.
26. Traditional Indian Theatre: Multiple Streams, Hindi translation: Paramparik Bharatiya
27. Rangmanch: Anant Dharayed NBT, New Delhi 1995.

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Paper 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice

I. Defining Heritage

- Art & Architecture in India: An overview:
- Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums

II. Understanding Built Heritage:

- Stupa Architecture
- Temple Architecture
- Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques
- Colonial Architecture
- Present day structures

III. Field Work: Visit to site & Conducting of research

IV. Modalities of conducting tourism

References:

1. Sunil Kumar, The Present in Delhi's Past, Delhi, Gyan Publishing House, 2002
2. Peter Howard, Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity, and London, 2003
3. V.S Agarwal, Indian Art, Varanasi, Prithvi Prakasahan, 1972
4. Percy Brown, Indian Architecture, Bombay, D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co, 1940
5. James Harle, The Art & Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1988
6. S.K. Bhowmik, Heritage Management: Care, Understanding & Appreciation of Cultural Heritage, Jaipur, 2004.

Paper 2: Museums & Archives in India

I. Definitions

II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case studies

III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions

IV. Training & Employment

References:

1. G. Edson & Dean David, Handbook for Museum, London, Routledge, 1986
2. John Ridener, From Folders to Post Modernism: A Concise History of Archival Theory, 2009

Paper 3: Indian History & Culture

I. Environment; Culture, Tradition & Practices:

- Historical overview
- Oral & codified information on medicinal Plants
- Water & Water Bodies
- Fieldwork

II. Urbanization & Urbanism:

- Issues of settlements & Landscapes
- Social differentiations
- Communication networks

III. Social inequality & Gender:

- Status within Households: An overview
- Present context
- Issues of Violence
- Employment, distribution of resources

IV. Cultural Heritage:

- Main components
- Built Heritage
- Historical Tourism

V. Cultural Forms & Cultural Expressions:

- Performing Arts
- Fairs & Festivals
- Fieldwork

References:

1. Indu Banga, ed. The City in Indian History: Urban Demography, Society & Polity, Delhi, Manohar,,1991
2. Koch, E. Mughal Art & Imperial Ideology
3. Radha Kumar, History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights & Feminism in India 1880-1990, Zubaan, 2007
4. V. Vasudev, Fairs & Festivals, Incredible India Series, 2007
5. V. Singh, The Human Footprint on Environment: Issues in India, New Delhi, and Macmillan, 2012
6. B. Parikh, Composite Culture in a multicultural Society, Delhi, NBT, 2007
7. N. Mehta, Introduction: Satellite Television, Identity & Globalization in Contemporary India in N. Mehta, ED, Television in India, New York, Routledge, 2008
8. R.C. Thakran & Sheo Dutt, ed Bhartiya Upmahaduip ki Sanskritiyan, University of Delhi

Paper 4: Ethnographic Practices in India: Tradition of Embroidery, Textile making, Knitting, Handicrafts

I. History: Evidences and writings;

- Early India
- Medieval period
- Colonial and Post Colonial

II. Contemporary Practices:

- North
- West
- East
- South

III. Field work:

- Practitioners & Issues of sustenance
- Codification of Information
- Relationship between market & Conservation

References:

1. Textile Museum, Ahmadabad
2. Sanskrit Museum of Indian Textiles, Gurgaon
3. Indian Mirror.com,
4. Local & National Museums, Dharohar Museum, Kurukshetra University,
5. Museum, Punjabi University, Patiala

Paper 5: An Introduction to Archaeology

- I. Definition & Components
- II. Historiographical Trends
- III. Research Methodologies
- IV. Definition of Historical Sites & Explorations
- V. Field Work & Tools of research
- VI. Documentation, Codification, Classification, Analysis of findings and publications

References:

1. John.A. Bintliff, *A Companion to Archaeology*
2. D.R. Chakrabarti, *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1988
3. M. Hall & W.S.W. Silliman, *Historical Archaeology, USA*, Blackwell, 2006
4. Mathew Johnson, *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*, Blackwell Publishing, New Edition, 2010
5. Published Works by ASI

Paper 6: .Documentation &Visual Culture

I. Conceptual Framework

II. Visual Culture: Colonial & Post Colonial Contexts

III. Politics of Documentation

IV. Methods of Documentation: Photographs, Films, Videos and digital

V. Fieldwork, Internship and Training

References:

1. Gayatri Sinha, ed, Art & Visual Culture in India: 1857-2007
2. Geeta Kapoor, When was Modernism-Essays on Cultural Practices in India, Delhi, Tulika Publications, 2000
3. Publications by Sarai, CSDS, Rajpur Road, Delhi

Paper 7: Orality and Oral Culture in India

- I. Defining orality
- II. History & Historiography of Orality
- III. Life Histories: Sociological Aspects
- IV. Research Methodologies
- V. Documentation: Written & Visual

References:

1. Humphries: The Handbook of Oral History
2. H. Roberts. Ed. Doing Feminist Research, Routledge & Kegan Paul, London, 1981
3. M.F.D. Knowledge & Control, London, 1971
4. John Miles Foley, Oral Formulaic-Theory: An Introduction & Annotated Bibliography, New York & London: Garland, 1985
5. Veena Das, ed, Mirrors of Violence: Communities, Riots & Survivors in South Asia, Delhi, OUP, 1990
6. Prasad M. Mahadeva, Ideology of the Hindi Film: A Historical Construction, Delhi, OUP, 1998
7. Srirupa Roy, 'The Post Colonial State & Visual Representations of India' Contributions to Indian Sociology, 2006, 36, 1&2: 233-263