

HISTORY

B.A. Part – I

PAPER I

HISTORY OF INDIA (1206-1739)

UNIT I:

Foundation and Consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate-Aibak, Iltutmish, Razia and Balban. Expansion :- a. Khiljis-Conquests, Administrative and Economic Reforms, Deccan Policy b. Tughlaqs-Mohammad-Bin-Tughlaq and Feroz Shah Tughlaq.

UNIT II:

Timur's invasion. Causes and Upshots First Battle of Panipat. Humayun-His difficulties, Battle with Sher Shah and the Causes of his failure. Sher Shah-Administration and Reforms. Akbar-Conquests, Rajput Policy, Religious Policy and Din-i-Ilahi, Akbar as National Monarch.

UNIT III:

Jahangir-His administration and Nurjahan's Supremacy on his administration. Shah Jahan-His reign represents the Golden age of Mughal History, Deccan Policy Aurangzeb-North-Western Frontier Policy, Rajput Policy, Shivaji and Mughal Relation, Religious Policy, Relation with Sikhs and Marathas, Deccan Policy.

UNIT IV:

Central Structure of the Mughal Empire. Administration of the Provinces. Mansabdari and Land Revenue system. Invasion of Nadir Shah. Causes of the Downfall of the Mughal Empire.

PAPER II
THE RISE OF MODERN WEST (1453-1789)

UNIT I:

Renaissance-Causes and Features. Reformation-Causes and Upshots, Martin Luther, Calvin Counter Reformation-Jesuit Society and other agencies Rise and decline of Spain Charles V, Philip II.

UNIT II:

Thirty Year's War-Causes, Expansion and Consequences. France-Henry IV, Richelieu, Mazarine and Louis XIV The age of Enlightened Despotism Frederick the Great. Russia-Peter the Great and Catherine II.

UNIT III:

England-Struggle between the Parliament and the first two Stuart Rulers, Growth of Cabinet system and Industrial Revolution. Austria-Maria Theresa and Joseph II.

UNIT IV:

The war of Austrian Succession. The Seven year's war Division of Poland. France on the eve of French Revolution

B.A. Part – II

PAPER I

HISTORY OF INDIA (1740-1947)

UNIT I:

Anglo-French rivalry. Rise of the British Power in Bengal. Plassey and Buxar-Causes and Significance Clive's second governorship of Bengal Warren Hastings-Reforms and relation with Avadh, Marathas and Mysore. Cornwallis and his Reforms.

UNIT II:

Wellesly-Subsidiary Alliance and Second Anglo-Maratha war. William Bentinck-Reforms. Lord Dalhousie-Reforms and Doctrine of Lapse. Career and Achievements of Ranjit Singh. First and Second Anglo-Burmese war.

UNIT III:

First Anglo-Afghan war. Upheaval of 1857. Administration of Lytton, Ripon and Curzon.

UNIT IV:

The Government of India Act-1909, 1919 and 1935. Growth of Communalism and the Partition of India.

PAPER II
HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE (1789-1919)

UNIT I:

French Revolution-Causes, Main phases and Consequences. Emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte-Expansion, Consolidation and Downfall. The Congress of Vienna 1815 Metternich-Forces of Conservation.

UNIT II:

Making of the National States: Italy and Germany. Revolutionary movements-1830, 1848 and Europe since 1871-1914.

UNIT III:

Bismarckian Diplomacy, System of Alliances. Easterns Question, Power Blocks and Alliances. First World War-Causes, Expansion and Consequences.

UNIT IV:

Economic Depression after First World War Russian Revolution of 1917-Causes and Effects Paris Peace Conference of 1919 League of Nations-Achievements and Failure

B.A. PART – III

PAPER I

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1857-1947)

UNIT I:

Revolt of 1857-Causes, Nature, Failure and Aftermath. Birth of Nationalism. Foundation of Indian National Congress. Policies of Indian National Congress from 1885-1905 Extremism-Ideas, Means and Movement.

UNIT II:

Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement. Revolutionary Movement-Causes of its emergence and main activities in India. Ghadar Party-Formation and Activities. Hindustan Socialist Republican Association-Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt Subhash Chandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauj.

UNIT III:

Home Rule movement and Khilafat movement. Gandhian Era. Non-Co-Operation movement. Simon Commission and Nehru Report. Civil-Disobedience movement.

UNIT IV:

Quit-India movement. Rise of Communalism. Partition of India.

PAPER III
CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (1206-1900)

UNIT I:

Bhakti movement-Causes of its emergence, main principles, prominent Saints of Bhakti movement-Kabir, Nanak, Chaitanya, Tulsi Das. Sufism-Origin, Concept and Practices Society in Sultanate and Mughal India

UNIT II:

Economic policy of Allauddin Khilji. Land Revenue system under Sher Shah and Akbar. Mahalwari and Rayyatwari System Permanent Settlement of Cornwallis in Bengal

UNIT III:

Renaissance in 19th Century. Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj. Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj. Ram Krishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekanand.

UNIT IV:

Mughal Industries and Foreign Trade. East India Company's Trade from 1757 to 1833. Zamindari System in Mughal Empire. Development of Railways in 19th Century. Transport in India (1556-1900).

PAPER III
HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD (1920-1947)

UNIT I:

League of Nations-Nature, Organization, Achievements and Failure Search for Security Problem of Disarmament Foreign Policy of France after First World War, Foreign Policy of Britain after First World War

UNIT II:

Rise of Dictatorship Italy-Fascism and Mussolini Germany-Nazism and Hitler Turkey-Mustafa Kamal Pasha and Regeneration of Turkey Rise of Japan after First World War

UNIT III:

Russia after Revolution Era of Lenin and Stalin Great Economic Depression (1929-1932) New Deal Policy of Roosevelt Foreign Policy of America between two World Wars

UNIT IV:

Second World War-Causes and Result United Nations Organization-Structure and Achievements China-Rise of Komintang Party Sun Yat Sen and Chiang Kai Sek