

**BA DEGREE PROGRAMME UNDER CBCS**

**SYLLABUS (2020-2021)**

**(With partial modification in the Group-I Core Courses in Vth and VIth Semesters)**

## **BA History Programme : Objectives:**

At a general level, the courses are structured with the objective of giving requisite information about different aspects of the past to students, to teach them how to analyze this information and debate details that have significance to how we understand the past and the present.

The programme covers the study of the evolution of human civilizations down the ages i.e. from the pre-historic to the present time. The course covers the study of major historical events that took place both in India as well as across the world. The B.A, Programme is carefully devised so that students can follow the narrative within particular papers and themes without feeling over-burdened.

- The Programme will provide students with a sense of how interconnected our present with the past, and how learning about the past provides them with the skills to understand the present.
- Students gain a broad, comparative understanding of the human past.
- Demonstrate both broad and deep knowledge of long-term historical developments.
- Understand how societies have constructed and experienced history across time, place, and person.
- Explain distinctions between different historical periods, places, actors, events, and forces by using disciplinary categories of analysis and academic language.
- Students learn to think critically about the past and develop the curiosity needed to pursue knowledge of particular historical subjects.
- Students express historical interpretations both orally and in writing.

To facilitate this understanding, these courses, class room instruction and assignments give students the ability to think and reach their own conclusions.

### **Programme learning outcomes:**

- Expand the knowledge and understanding about the past, and reflect on the diversity of past human experience
- Understand the evolution of human history and interconnectedness of various cultures and civilizations
- Gain insights in to the local and regional histories which shaped the their environment
- Gain enough understanding about the values that shaped the liberation struggles and also the legacy of those struggles
- Gain a critical insight into the range of interpretations, theories and approaches that historians have adopted and tested over time
- Cultivate a broad range of skills which are highly valued by employers, such as the ability to think critically, assess evidence of many kinds and express ideas with precision. These skills can be transferred to many different careers or provide a grounding for further academic study.

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**MANGALORE UNIVERSITY**  
**Choice Based Credit Systems 2019**  
**Semester -wise History Courses, Under B.A. Degree Programme**

Groups	Course	Teaching hours/week	Marks			Credits
			I A	Semester Exams	Total	
<b>I Year B.A. First Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-131 India in the early Historical Period up to A.D.300	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTCE-131 Historical Method	2	10	40	50	1
<b>I Year B.A. Second Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-181 India in the Early Medieval Period (A.D. 300-1300)	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTCE-181 Debates in Indian History	2	10	40	50	1
<b>II Year B.A. Third Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-231 Medieval India (A.D. 1206-1605)	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTCE-231 Current issues & their Historical Perspective	2	10	40	50	1
<b>II Year B.A. Fourth Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-281 Early Modern India (A.D. 1605-1856)	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTOE-281 Tourism In India	2	10	40	50	1
<b>III Year B.A. Fifth Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-331 Colonial India (A.D. 1856-1885)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-332 History of Europe (A.D. 1789-1990)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-333 History of Modern Asia(1900-1980)	5	30	120	150	3
<b>III Year B.A. Sixth Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC – 381 Making of Indian Nation (A.D. 1885 – 1947)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-382 History of Karnataka (A.D. 1565-1956)	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-384 Art and Architecture in Pre- Modern India	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-385 History of Tulunadu	5	30	120	150	3

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY  
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
Subject: HISTORY  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks: 120

SECTION-A

I. Answer any THREE of the following

3x16=48

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

SECTION-B

II. Answer any SIX of the following.

6x8=48

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.

SECTION-C

III. On the outline map below

- a. Mark the extent of the empire - 6
- b. Locate the following places - 6

SECTION-D

IV Answer the following questions in 3-4 sentences each 3x4= 12

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY

Choice Based Credit Systems 2018

**Semester-wise History and Archaeology Courses, under B.A. Degree Programme**

Groups	Course	Teaching hours/week	Marks			Credits
			IA	Semester Exams	Total	
<b>I Year B.A. First Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-131 History and Culture of India- up to 700 A.D.	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTCE-131 Man and Environment	2	10	40	50	1
<b>I Year B.A. Second Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-181 History and Culture of India 700-1545 A.D.	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTCE-181 Rock Art in India	2	10	40	50	1
<b>II Year B.A. Third Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-231 History and Culture of India, 1556-1858	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTCE-231 Glimpses of Indian Epigraphy	2	10	40	50	1
<b>II Year B.A. Fourth Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-281 Ancient History and Culture of India 1858-1947 A.D.	6	30	120	150	3
Group-II (Elective Courses)	BASHTOE-281 Sustainable Heritage Tourism	2	10	40	50	1
<b>III Year B.A. Fifth Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-331 Archaeology: Theory, Methods and Practice	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-332 Indian Numismatics	5	30	120	150	3
<b>III Year B.A. Sixth Semester</b>						
Group-I (Core Course)	BASHTC-381 Archaeology in India	5	30	120	150	3
	BASHTC-382 Indian Epigraphy	5	30	120	150	3

MANGALORE UNIVERSITY  
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM  
(CORE ELECTIVE AND OPEN ELECTIVE)

SEMESTER-1  
MODEL QUESTION PAPER

Time: 3 hours

Max.Marks: 40

SECTION-A

I. Answer any TWO of the following .

2x10=20

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

SECTION-B

II. Answer any FOUR of the following

4x5=20

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

**BA Programme**  
**Subject History**  
**New Choice Based Credit System**

List of papers with codes

Marks : 30+120 Credits -3

**Group I Core Courses I-IV Semesters:** 9-10 credits in each Semester  
**V-VI Semesters** 18 credits in each Semester

**Group II Elective Courses I-IV Semesters:** 1 credit in each Semester

**Group III- Foundation courses**

**a)** Compulsory Foundation I-IV Semesters - 4 credits in each Semester

**b)** Elective Foundation I-IV -1 credit in each Semester

**Group IV – Extra and Co-curricular Activities:** I-IV Semesters  
-1 credit in each Semester

**Group I: Core Courses**

**I** Semester: BASHTC-131: India in the early Historical Period (to A.D.300)  
**II** Semester :BASHTC-181: India in the Early Medieval Period (A.D. 300-1300)  
**III** Semester BASHTC-231: Medieval India (A.D. 1206-1605)  
**IV** Semester BASHTC-281: Early Modern India (A.D. 1605- 1856)  
**V** Semester BASHTC-331: Colonial India (A.D. 1856-1885)  
**V** Semester BASHTC-332: History of Europe (A.D. 1789-1990)  
**V** Semester BASHTC-333: History of Modern Asia (A.D. 1900-1980)  
**VI** Semester BASHTC-381: Making of Indian Nation (A>D. 1885-1947)  
**VI** Semester BASHTC-382 : History of Karnataka (A.D. 1565-1956)  
**VI** Semester BASHTC-384 Art and Architecture in Pre- Modern India  
**VI** Semester BASHTC-385 History of Tulunadu

Core Elective BASHTCE-131 : Historical Method  
Core Elective BASHTCE-181 : Debates in Indian History  
Open Elective BASHTCE -231 : Current Issues and their Historical perspective  
Core Elective BASHTOE -281 : Tourism in India

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**I Semester**  
**BASHTC-131: India in the early Historical Period (to A.D.300)**

**6 hrs per week**

**Mark:30=120**

**Credits-3**

**Section-A**

**Course Objectives :**

- a. To understand the relation between environment, geography and history and the uneven pattern of historical growth in subcontinent.
- b. To know the nature of Harappan Civilisation and the life in Vedic period.
- c. To distinguish between the society of the 6th C. B.C. and that of earlier period.
- d. To trace the chief events leading to the establishment of Mauryan rule and the working of the Mauryan state.
- e. To know the impact foreign contacts in trade, technology and material culture.

**Course outcome:-**

- Students will be familiarised with the historical evolution of Indian History and culture

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**1. Introduction:**

- a) Historical writings on India-changing approaches to Indian history.
- b) Sources:- Archaeology- epigraphy. Numismatics: Literature- indigenous and foreign: their nature and functions.
- c) Geographical features and their impact.

**2. Pr-historic beginnings and the Harappan Civilization:**

- a) Stone Age culture
- b) The Harappan culture:- major sites-rural and urban centres- details of town planning.
- c) Harappan economy: agriculture and craft- social structure- political organization- religion script.

**Section-B**

**3. The Vedic Age:**

- a) The Aryan Problem: Indo-European Languages- archaeological records of the Land of the Seven Rivers- Interface of Harappan and post- Harappan cultures.
- b) The Vedic literature: the Samhita and later texts, nature of the literature.
- c) The early Vedic period: nature of economy- pastoralism and its social organization- political forms – religious ideas and practices.
- d) Later Vedic Age Geographical shift- the advent of iron- Painted Grey Ware Culture (PGW)- agriculture and its role- social changes and the emergence of Varna division- break-up of old political forms- changes in religion and philosophy.

**4. The Age of Mahajanapadas:**

- a) Agrarian expansion- the archaeology of Second Urbanization- the rise of gahapatis and settis- the emergence of mahajanapadas- the political forms- Greek contacts.
- b) The rise of heterodox religions- the material background- questioning of orthodoxy- Jainism and its doctrines- Buddhism and its doctrines- the fortunes of Jainism and



**Section- C**

**5. The Age of the Mauryas:**

- a) Rise of the kingdom of Magadha- The Nandas- Chandragupta Maurya- Asoka and his successors.
- b) The Arthashastra, Indica and Asokan edicts- categories and importance of the Edicts.
- c) Economy and society- the administration of the Mauryan empire.
- d) Asoka's policy of dhamma- its sources and function.
- e) The decline of the Mauryas.

**6. Post- Mauryan India: the Regional States:** The North west:- The Indo Greeks- Kushanas- Kanishka; Trade,- inland and foreign; Mahayanism and the Gandhara school of Art.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. Asoka's Empire and Edict Sites: Girnar, Kalsi, Brahmagiri, Maski, Gavimatha, Palkigunda, Jatingamesvara, Sannathi, Dhauri, Jaugada, Shahbazgarhi Sanchi, Saranath, Sasaram, Pataliputra, Rummindei.
2. Kushana territories and site: Purushapura, Takshashila, Mathura, Kashgar, Kapisa, Manikyala, Sravasti, Kaushambi, Saranath.

**BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

- Allchin, B&R, Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. (New Delhi 1983).
- Allchin, Bridget and Raymond, The Birth of India Civilization, (Pelican 1986).
- Basham, A.L. The wonder that was India, (Delhi 1971).
- Davies C.C, A Historical Atlas of India, (OUP, 1957)
- Comprehensive History of India Series, Indian History Congress, Calcutta (relevant Volumes).
- Kosambi D.D., The Culture and civilization of Ancient India, (New Delhi 1994)
- Kosambi D.D., An Introduction to the Study of Indian History (Bombay, 1956)
- Gregory Possel, The Indus Civilization, A Recent Prospective (New Delhi)
- Jha D.N, Ancient India: in Historical outline (New Delhi 1998). Sastri
- K.A.N, Age of Nandas and Mauryas (Delhi-1965)
- KAN Sastri, A history of South India Revised edition, OUP, 1999.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) History and Culture of the Indian people. (Bombay) First two vols.
- Desai, P.B. Ritti S.H. and Gopal B.R, Pracheena Bharatada Charitre, Karnataka University.
- Sali S.A Stone Age in India, (Aurangabad 1990)
- Sankalia H.D Prehistory of India (New Delhi-1977)
- Sharma R.S, Aryarigaagi Hudukaata (Bangalore 1993) Sharma,
- R.S, Pracheena Bharata (Bangalore. 1997)
- Sharma, R.S, Ancient India, NCERT.
- Sharma, R.S, India's Ancient Past, (OUP 2005)
- Shereen Ranagar, Understanding Hararappa (New Delhi-2001)
- Sinha, N.K and Ray N.R, History of India and Pakistan. (Poona 1973)
- Thapar, Romila, Early India (Penguin 2002)
- Thapar, Romila, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas. Oxford University Press 1993.
- Tripathi RS, History of Ancient India (Delhi 1960).
- Upinder Singh, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, from the Stone age to the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

**II Semester**  
**BASHTC-181: India in the Early Medieval Period (A.D. 300-1300)**

**6hrs per week**

**Mark-30+120**

**Credits-3**

**Course Objectives :**

- ▲ To understand the political history in the early medieval period.
- ▲ To know the origin and implications of land grants.
- ▲ To learn the process and consequences of the gradual decline of cities and other urban settlements.

**Course outcomes**

- ▲ Students understand the process of the rise of regional states and their relation with their contemporaries
- ▲ They understand the nature of state and administration

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**Section – A**

**1. The Age of the Gupta and after:**

- a) The rise of the Guptas- Samudragupta and the Allahabad Prasasti- Chandragupta II- Huna Invasions- disintegration of the empire- Gupta administration.
- b) Economy and Society- agriculture and land grants- decline of trade and decay of town- “Indian feudalism” – Proliferation of Jati.
- c) Cultural contributions- literature and Sciences, religion; was it a Golden Age?
- d) Harsha of Kanauj – Buddhism- Hieun Tsang- Education- nalanda Mahavihara.

**Section – B**

**2. The Age of the Chalukyas and Pallavas:**

- a) The rise of Chalukyas- Pulakesin II- relations with Kanauj- relations with Pallavas.
- b) The rise of the Pallavas- Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman- relations with other Tamil powers.
- c) The Rashtrakutas- Govinda III- Amoghavarsha- relations with North India powers- Southern expedition.
- d) Art and architecture – Basami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram, Ellora- Literature- Tamil Bhakti Movement- Alwars and Nayanars.

**Section- C**

**3. The Age of the Rajputs:**

- a) The rise of Rajput states- Origin Society, economy and Polity- literature, art and architecture.
- b) Arab expedition to Sindh- “A triumph without result?”
- c) Mahmud of Ghazni and the nature of his invasions- Results.
- d) Ghorian conquests- India on the eve of the sultanate- The formation of the sultanate.

**4. The Age of the Cholas:**

- a) The rise of the Cholas- Rajaraja I- Rajendra I- expansion to Sri Lanka and Sri Vijaya – Decline the Cholas.
- b) Economy and Society- trade and agriculture – castes.
- c) Administration of the Cholas- Central Government- “Feudatories”- Local

Governments.

d) Architecture and sculpture- Brihadesvara Temple-  
Gangaikkondacholapuram.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. The Gupta territories under Samudragupta  
—→ Pataliputra
2. South India Under the Imperial Cholas:  
Tanjore, Gangaikkondacholapuram, Kumbhakonam, Uttaramerur, Nagapattinam,  
Kanchipuram, Srirangam, Vizhinjam, Tiruvidaimarudur, Madurai.

**BOOK SUGGESTED:**

Basham, A.L, The Wonder that was India, Delhi 1971.  
Majumdar, R.C Ancient India, 6<sup>th</sup> rev. ed. 1971  
.....(ed.) History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. III-V, Bombay, 1970  
Sharma, R.S Ancient India, NCERT.  
Sinha, N.K and Ray N.R, A History of India, Bombay 1973 Thapar, Romila,  
Early India 2002.  
Hermann Kulke and Dietmar Rothermund, A History of India, Rupa Reprint. Comprehensive  
History of India Series. India History Congress, Calcutta. Relevant  
Volumes.  
Sastri K.A.N, A History of South India OUP  
Jha D.N, Ancient India: An Introductory Outline. People's Publishing House. Davies C.C, A  
Historical Atlas of India, OUP, 1973.  
Kosambi D.D, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History.  
Desai, Ritti and Gopal, Pracheena Bharatada Charitre, Karnataka University. Sharma, R.S  
Pracheena Bharata, Navakarnataka, Bangalore, 1997 Majumdar, Raychaudhuri and  
Datta- Bharatiya Proudha Itihasa Mysore University.

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**Course Objectives :**

1. To understand the place of Medieval India in a larger historical context of political and social developments in Indian history
2. To know the mechanisms of distribution of revenue resources- increasing use of money in economy and currency system.
3. To learn the role of changing material base in social transformation.
4. To understand the background of the bhakti movement, its features and the socio-economic factors.

**Course outcomes:-**

1. Socio-cultural dimensions of the Medieval period and its bearing on the present

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**Section-A**

1. **The Delhi Sultanate:** Struggle for the establishment of a strong monarchy- Iltutmish- Razia- Balban-the problem of Northwest frontier- eastward expansion- consolidation of the Sultanate.
2. **The Khaljis and Tughluqs:** The expansion of the Sultanate Under Alauddin Khilji- internal reforms- agrarian policy and market experiments- Muhammed bin Tughluq- his experiments- Firuz Tughluq and the road to disintegration.

**Section-B**

3. **Economy, Society and Polity under the Delhi Sultanate:** Economy and social life; trade – Nobles- the “Forty” slaves- social movements and customs- Bhakti movement- Sufi tradition- Delhi Sultanate and the Caliphate- The central administration- the Sultan- provincial and local administration-art and architecture.

**Section- C**

4. **The Afghan- Mughal struggle for supremacy :** Central Asia and Babur- Battle of Panipat- Battle of Khanwa- Humayun and his struggle against Afghans- The “Sur interregnum”; Sher Sha’s administration and achievements.
5. **Consolidation of Mughal Empire:** Akbar- early years- religious policy- Rajput Policy- Akbar’s place in India History.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. Alauddin Khilji’s Empire: Thaneshwar, Delhi, Badaun, Kanauj, Chittor, Ranthambhor, Mathu Ujjain, Chanderi, Kara, Devagiri, Dwarasamudra, Warangal, Madurai.
2. Mughal Empire in 1605 Peshwar, Panipat, Delhi, Agra, Fatehpur-Sikri, Chittor, Gwalior, Udaipur, Kalinjar, Surat, Kanauj, Amarkot, Ayodhya, Chanderi, Ranthamboor.

**BOOKS SUGGESTED :**

- Shivastava A.L, The Sultanate of Delhi (Agra 1982)  
 Sharma S.R, The Crescent in India (Agra 1933)  
 Srivastava A.L, Medieval Indian Culture (Agra 1975)

Sharma L.P, The Sultanate of Delhi (Delhi, 1996)  
Edwards S.M & Garratt, Mughal Rule in India (New Delhi 1974)  
Basavaraj K.R, History and Culture of Karnataka (Dharwad 1984)  
Desai P.B (ed), A History of Karnataka (Dharwar 1981)  
Burton Stein, Vijayanagara (Cambridge 1999)  
Banerjee A.C, A New History of Medieval India (New Delhi 1983)  
Lane Poole S, Medieval India under Muhammadan Rule (London)  
Majumdar R.C (ed), History and Culture of the Indian people, Vol.V & VI (Bhavan's Series)  
Majumdar R.C (ed), Bharatiya Janateya Ithihasa Mattu Samskriti (Bhavan's Series)  
Sathish Chandra, History of Medieval India, Vol 1 and Vol 2.  
Irfan Habib, Medieval India.

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**Course Objectives:-**

1. To Understand the Mughal domination and its impact on the political/social/economic aspect of the Indian Society
2. Role of Shivaji in nation building
3. Entry of the Europeans and its impact on India.

**Course outcomes**

1. Understand the evolution of Indian society
2. Gain insights in to the life and achievements of the great leaders of the period

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**Section- A**

1. Mughal Domination: Jahangir and Nurjahan- Shah Jahan and the return to orthodoxy- Mughals and the Northwestern frontier policy – Aurangazeb- the Rajput policy- religious attitude- decline of the Mughal empire.
2. Polity and Society: The king and the court- Mughal nobility- the mansabdari and jagirdari- arm- bureaucracy- revenue system- Todarmal- contest in the Mughal nobility after Akbar's time- the Rajput element- provincial and local government- economy- agriculture and land tenures- trade and industries- society and culture – literature, architecture, music and painting.

**Section- B**

3. Rise of the Marathas: Shivaji and the rise of the Marathas Peshwas - third battle of Panipath.
4. The Early phase of European domination: Advent of the Europeans- Rise and fall of Portuguese power in India. Rise of the French & British power in India- Battle of Plassey – Buxar- and the French in India Dual Government in Bengal.

**Section-C**

5. Consolidation of British Empire. Warren Hasting- Expansion of the company territories- administrative reforms Cornwallis- Anglo- Mysore war- revenue settlements- Expansion under Wellesley- Subsidiary alliance- Lord Hastings- Forward Policy Willam Bentinck- Mysore- Expansion- Dalhousie- Doctrine of lapse- India in 1856.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. Maratha Empire under Shivaji: Pune, Satara, Rajgarh, Kolhapur, Ahmadnagar, Bellary, Sira, Bangalore, Vellore, Jinji, Tanjore.
2. India in 1850: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Poona, Srirangapatanam, Mangalore, Madikeri, Tellicherry, Delhi, Laswari, Nagapur, Gwalior, Kolhapur, Mysore, Trichinopoly, Hyderabad.

**BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

Edwards S.M and Garratt, Mughal Ruke in India (New Delhi 1974)  
 Banerjee A.C , A New History of Medieval India (New Delhi 1983)  
 Anirudda Ray, Some Aspects of Mughal Administration (New Delhi 1984)

Tripathi R.S, The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire (Allahabad 1963)  
Majumdar R.C (ed), History and Culture of the India People Vol. V & VI (Bhavan's Series)  
Ranade M.G, Rise of the Marata's Power (New Delhi 1947)  
Edward Thompson and Garratt, Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India (Allahabad 1976)  
Moreland W.H , Akbaraninda Aurangazebanavarege (Kannada Translation,Mysore – 1985)  
Sinha N.K, Haidar Ali (New Delhi 1873)  
Sheik Ali- Tipu Sultan (NBT 1982)  
Arfan Hanib, Atlas of the Mughal Empire (Oxford 1992)  
Satish Chandra, Medieval India, 2 Vols, NCERT  
Tapan Ray Chaudhury and Irfan Habib, Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. I  
Orient Longman.  
Lakshmi Subramanian, History of India 1707-1857, New Delhi, 2010.

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**Course Objectives :**

1. To learn the advent of Europeans and the struggle for establishing dominion over the Indian territories.
2. To know the establishment of British power and its nature.
3. To understand colonialism and its various stages.

**Course outcomes**

1. Understand the process of the imposition of colonialism and the its functioning
2. Gain insights in to the nature of colonial policies and their impact on the Indian economy and society

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**Section- A**

1. **What is Colonialism?:** Forms of domination; Economic, Political, Social and Cultural- Colonial knowledge; its forms and its impact.
2. **Government under English East India Company:** The evolution of government and system of control- army- police- civil service and judiciary- racial relations- economic policies- transport and communication- princely states.

**Section- B**

3. **Society and Culture:** Macaulay- Western liberalism and social reforms- Brahma Samaj- "The Indian Renaissance".
4. **The 1857 movement:** - historiography- cause and course- the Queen Proclamation- end of the British East India company- changes in British policy.

**Section- C**

5. **Genesis of India Nationalism:-** contradiction of colonial rule- economic exploitation- social and cultural bases; the reform movements- Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission, Aligarh Movement- press and literature- The Early Associations and the birth of Indian National Congress.
6. **Colonial Policy in the post Mutiny India:** Agrarian Policy- Famine policy- Viceroyalties of Lytton and Ripon- Indian reaction.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. **India in 1856:** Calcutta, Dacca, Serampore, Murshidabad, Kathmandu, Simla, Meerut, Delhi, Kanpur, Lucknow, Gwalior, Jhansi, Faizabad, Amritsar, Dindigul, Mysore, Hyderabad.
2. **The Revolt of 1857:** Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Barrackpore, Jhansi, Kalpi, Gwalior, Faizabad, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, Ambala, Saharanpur.

**BOOK SUGGESTED:**

Edward Thompson and Garratt, Rise and Fulfilment of British in India (Allahabad 1976)  
 Robert P.E, History of British India (OUP).S. Gopal, British Policy in India 1858- 1905 (Orier Longman)  
 Manjumdar R.C (ed) British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance Part I &II (Bharatiya vidya Bhavan)



“History of Freedom Movement in India Vol. 1”

Chaudhuri S.B, Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutinies (Calcutta 1957) “Theories of the Indian Mutiny (Calcutta 1965)

Bipan Chandra, India’s Stuggle for Independence (Penguin) “ Modern India (NCERT)

Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India Vol. I & II Perseval Sphere, History of India Vol. III

Shekar Badyopadya, Plassey to Part ion Sumith

Sarkar, Modern India

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### **Course Objectives :**

1. To understand the new regimes in Europe.
2. To learn the rise of nationalism and its effect on unification movements and the division of Europe into two camps.
3. To know the World Wars and their effect.

### **Course outcomes**

1. Gain insights in to polity and society of modern Europe
2. Come in contact with the ideologies that shaped Europe
3. Learn lessons from the miseries that imperialism created in Europe

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#### **Section – A**

1. **The French Revolution:** causes- Work of the National Assembly-national Convention- Results
2. **Rise of Napoleon:** Domestic reforms- continental system.
3. **Age of Reaction (1815-1848):** Congress of Vienna and Metternich- Concert of Europe- Fall of Metternich.

#### **Section- B**

4. **Rise of Nationalism:** Unification of early Italian associations- Mazzini and Garibaldi- The Sardinian Leadership- Victor Emmanuel II and Cavour.
5. **The Making of the German Nation:** early attempts at German Unification- the Prussian Lead the work of Bismarck- the three wars and the birth of the German Empire.

#### **Section- C**

6. **The First World War:** the causes of the World War-I the Paris Peace Conference and the Treaties.
7. **Europe Between the Wars:** Failure of League of Nations- The Great Depression; Italy goes Fascist- domestic and foreign policies of Mussolini – the Weimar Republic and the rise of the Nazi Party – the ideology and methods of the Nazi party- the foreign policy of Hitler- Formation of UNO
8. **The Second World War and After:** the causes and consequences- Fall of Communism.

#### **MAP STUDY:**

1. Napoleon Empire (1810): Paris, Warsaw, Lisbon, Madrid, Amsterdam, Berlin, Rome, Brussels, Moscow, Austerlitz.
2. Unification of Germany: Frankfurt, Berlin, Munich, Schleswig, Holstein, Alsace, Lorraine, Ems.

#### **BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

- Ergang, R and Donald G. Rohr, Europe since Waterloo, Delhi 1981.  
 Gottschalk, Louis and Donald Lach, Europe and the Modern World, Vol. I-II, Bombay, 1962.  
 Hayes, C.J.H. Modern Europe to 1870,  
 Hayes, C.J.H Contemporary Europe since 1870.  
 Hazen, CD, Modern Europe upto 1945,

(also Kannada translation by Dr. S.U Ghatapanadi, Adhunika Europe)

Ketelbey, CDM, A History of Modern Times Form 1789.

Peacock, H. A History of Modern Europe, 1789-198, Landon, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1982.

Ramm, Agatha, Grant and Temperley's Europe in the Nineteen Century

Thomson, D, Europe since Napoleon,

Hobsbawn E.J, The Age of Revolutions.

Hobsbawn E.J, The Age of Capital

Hobsbawn E.J, The Age of Empire.

Lane P, Europe since 1915.

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**V Semester**  
**BASHTC-333 History of Modern Asia (1900-1980)**  
**5 hrs per week**  
**Marks-30+120**  
**Credits- 3**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To know about the specific characteristics of the region related to the land, people and ecology
2. To understand the nature of the native response to the Western presence in the Far East
3. To assess the nature and impact of the anti-colonial wars and their significance in the history
4. To familiarize the revolutions and the rise of modern governments in these regions.

**Course outcomes:**

1. Gain insights in to the nature of colonial penetration and exploitation
2. Understand the process of growth of nationalism in the region
3. Help to develop regional solidarity against any kind of dominance by western powers

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**Section – A**

**1. China:**

- a) Condition of China at the close of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century-Boxer Rebellion- Revolution of 1911.
- b) Life, philosophy and achievement of Chiang Kaishek.
- c) Rise of the Kuomintang and China, achievement of the nationalist government.
- d) Emergence and Growth of Communism- Civil War, 1943-49.
- e) Communist China, Mao Zedong- early reforms (1949-1957)- the Great Leap Forward- the Great Cultural Revolution (1966-76)- end of Maoism.

**Section-B**

**2. Japan:**

- a) Meiji restoration.
- b) Rise of modern Japan- Anglo- Japanese Alliance, 1902- Russo- Japanese War, 1904-05- Expansions policy- Japan and the I World War- Twenty- one Demands- Washington Conference, 1921-22- Growth of Militant nationalism.
- c) Japan and the World War II.

**Section- C**

**3. Afghanistan:- Amanullah Khan (1919-1929) Domestic and Foreign policy- Najibullah- Problem of Pushtoonistan.**

**4. Iran:**

- a) Anglo- Russian interest in Iran- Ahmed Shah, 1909-25- Iran during World War I
- b) Rise of Reza Shah Pahlavi and his reforms
- c) Iran and World II- Mohammad Shahpur Reza Shah Pahlavi.
- d) Post- War Iran- Rise of Dr. Mohammad Mossadeq- nationalization of oil companies- Far of Dr. Mossadeq- Shah's agrarian reforms- foreign affairs- policy towards America – Petroleum and gas developments- the Western Consortium.
- e) Revolution of 1978-79- Rise of Ayotollah Khomeini.

**5. The Arab Middle East:**

- a) Arabism and the rise of Arab Nationalism.
- b) The struggle for Arab unity and the contemporary Arab states
- c) The Palestinian Movement- Arab Nationalism and Islam

**MAP STUDY**

1. China in 1911
2. Japanese expansion during the World War-II
3. Historical Place: Manchuria, Liotung Peninsula, Mukden, Bijing, Port Arthur, Seoul, Nanking,

Shanghai, Canton, Macao, Taipei, Hong Kong, Shantung, Tokyo, Hiroshima, Nagasaki.

BOOKS SUGGESTED:

- Panikkar K.M, Asia and Western Dominance, London 1953.  
Harold M. Vinacke, A History of the Far East in Modern Times London, 1960  
Clyde C.H, The Far East, New York, 1948.  
athaniel Peffer, The Far East, New Delhi, 1985.  
Khoo Kye Kim, History of South – East and East- Asia, New Delhi, 1982.  
Fisher S.N, The Middle East: A History, London 1960  
Phillip Hitti, The Arabs London 1978.  
Anthony Nutting, The Arabs, New York, 1965  
William Yale, The Near East, New Delhi, 1992  
Kirk, George, A History of the Middle East, New Delhi 1990.  
Rodinson, Maxime, The Arabs, Harmondsworth, 1961  
Richard Allen, Imperialism and Nationalism in the Fertile Crescent, London 1978.  
Ira M. Lapidus, History of Islamic Societies, London 1992.

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VI Semester  
**BASHTC-381: Making of the Indian Nation (A.D. 1885-1947)**

5 hrs per week

Marks-30+120

Credits-3

**Course Objectives :**

1. To understand the various stages of struggle for freedom
2. To appreciate the efforts of Indian masses and their leaders in facing the challenges of communal and minority problems in relation to constitutional reforms.
3. To know the attitude of the various sections of Indian people towards the movements and response to these movements in different regions of the country.
4. To know basic character of constitution of free India and to understand the basic concepts which went into the making of the same

**Course outcomes**

1. Feeling of unity in diversity makes them proud
2. Understand the meaning of freedom and the need to preserve it against onslaught
3. Respect and observe the basic spirit of the constitution

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**Section – A**

1. **Indian Nationalist Movement:** the Moderates- the constitutional methods of agitation- economic critique of colonialism and the Drain Theory- the British attitude towards congress- extremist.
2. **The Widening Horizons of nationalist Agitation:** Curzon and the Partition of Bengal- Swadeshi and Boycott- Revolutionary terrorism- Muslim League- origin of the communal politics- The Act of 1909- Lucknow pact – Home Rule Leagues.

**Section- B**

3. **Gandhi in India Politics:** Gandhi in South Africa- Early experiments in India- The Act of 1919- Rowlatt Act- Jalianwallah Bagh- Non co-operation and Khilafat Movements- Swarajist Party- Simon Commission- Civil disobedience Movement- Revolutionary Terrorism- Gandhi- Irwin Pact Poonapact and Dr. B.R Ambedker- Round Table Conferences.
4. **Struggle for Swaraj:** The Act of 1935- The work of Congress Ministries- The growth of Socialist ideas- Peasants and Workers Movements- Growth of Hindu and Muslim Communalisms and Second World War- Cripps Mission  
– Quit India Movement.

**Section – C**

5. **Towards Freedom:** Subhas Chandra Bose and I.N.A- Wavell Plan- Cabinet Mission Plan- Mountbatten Plan- Naval Revolt- I.N.A. Trials- Partition and Independence.
6. **Social and Cultural awaking:** Role of Women in National movement – Anni Beasant, Sarojini Naidu, Kamaladevi Chattopadyaya - Jyothiba Phule in Maharashtra and Narayana Guru in the South and Ambedkar.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. **Partition of Bengal:** Calcutta, Dacca, Chittagong, Rajshahi, Mymensingh, Puralia, Murshidabad, Patna, Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Burdwan. Congress Ministries: 1937 ( Different provinces where Congress was in office and their headquarters)

**BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

Bernard Cohn, Colonialism and its forms of Knowledge (OUP)

Bipan Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence.

Modern India, NCERT

The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India, New Delhi, 1966.

Bipan Chandra, Amal Tripathi and Barun De, Freedom Struggle (NBT)

Desai, A.R, Social Background of Indian Nationalism Bombay, 1976.

Majumdar, R.C, History of Freedom Movement in Indian People, Vol. IX –XI, Bombay 1963-69.

Menon, VP, The Story of the Integration of India State, Calcutta. 1956.

Menon, VP, The Transfer of Power in India, New Delhi, 1967.

Ram Gopal, Indian Muslims: A Political History, 1858-1947.

Sarkar, Sumit, Modern India, 1885-1947, Delhi, 1983

Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India, I-IV, New Delhi, 1965-72.

Thomas Metcalf, Ideologies of the Raj (New Cambridge History of India), Foundation Books.

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**VI Semester**  
**BASHTC-382 History of Karnataka (A.D. 1565-1956)**

**5 hrs per week**

**Marks- 30+120**

**Credits-3**

**Course Objectives :**

1. To know the political scenario of Karnataka in the 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D.
2. To understand the polity and the socio-economic life in south India during the Bahmani and Vijayanagara rule.
3. To learn about the rise of minor powers and their struggle for supremacy
4. To understand the nature of colonialism and indigenous resistance to it
5. To learn about the process of unification of the state

**Course outcomes**

1. Gain knowledge about the regional and local history
2. Gain an understanding of the historical experience and the forces that shaped the history of Karnataka

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**Section- A**

1. **Karnataka in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century-Cultural contributions of the Adil Shah.**
2. **Karnataka after Vijayanagara:** Decline of Vijayanagara- Palegaras- the rise of the Nayakas Kingdoms - The Keladi Nayakas ; their political expansion to the west coast- their relations with the Portuguese- the Keladi Polity. Rise of Mysore: the early Wodeyars- Chikkadevaraja Wodeyar- the consolidation of the Mysore kingdom.

**Section- B**

3. **Towards Colonial Domination:** the Dalvoys of Mysore- The Rise of Haider Ali- his relation with the Marathas and the Nizam- Relations with the British- the First and Second Anglo- Mysore Wars. Tipu Sultan; expansion- the Third Anglo- Mysore war and the treaty Srirangapattana. The Fourth Angle – Mysore War.
4. **Karnataka Under the British:** Regions under the direct Company Rule- the regions under indirect control- Mysore under Krishnaraja Wodeyar III- the work of Diwan Purnaiah- the British influence in Mysore- the Nagar Revolt- the British take – over- the Commissioners Rule – Cuddalore and Bowring- The British annexation of Kodagu- anti- British rebellions in south Kanara a Kodagu- rebellion of 1837- revolt in Kittur- echoes of 1857 in Karnataka.
5. **The Rendition of Mysore and the workings of the Indirect Rule:** the rule of the Diwan, Rangacharlu, Seshadri Iyer, M. Vishweshwariah, Mirza Ismail- Modernisation of Mysore Industrialization- ‘ Model State Concept’ – the State attitude towards Indian Nationalism.

**Section- C**

6. **Social, Cultural and Political Developments:** Missionary work- education- Congress in Karnataka- Backwards class Movement- Freedom Movement and its expressions in Karnataka – Mysore Chalo Movement.
7. **Unification of Karnataka:** Political divisions before the Unification- Role of the Press and Writers- organizations- Fazl Ali Commission and the Formation of the State.

**MAP STUDY:**

1. **The Five Sultanates:** Berar, Bidar, Golconda, Bijapur, Ahmednagar.



2. **Tipu's Possession in 1789:** Mysore, Srirangapatna, Madikeri, Cannanore, Sringeri, Mangalore, Bangalore, Periyapatna, Chitradurga, Doddaballapur.

**BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

Desai P.M, Ritti S.H Gopal B.R, A History of Karnataka, Dharwad, 1970.

Basavaraja K. R, History and Culture of Karnataka, Dharwad, 1984.

Sreenivasa Murty H.V and Ramakrishnan R., A History of Karnataka, Delhi 1980.

Suryanath U. Kamath, A Concise History of Karnataka, Bangalore 1997.

.....Quit India Movement in Karnataka, Hubli, 1988

Diwakar, R.R (Ed.) Karnataka Through the Ages, Bangalore, 1968.

Sinha N.K, Haidar Ali, Calcutta, 1965.

Sheik Ali B., Tipu Sultan, 1982

Sheik Ali B, (General Editor), Karnataka Charitre, Vos 6-7, Hampi, 1997.

Sharma T.T, Karnatakadalli Swatantra Sangrama, 1957.

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Nath R, Some Aspects of Mughal Architecture (New Delhi, 1976)  
Rizvi S. A.A. & Flynn V.J. Fatkehpur- Sikri (Bombay, 1975)  
Ghurye G.S, Rajput Architecture (Bombay, 1968)  
Settar S, Holyasala Temple 2 Vols, (Dharwad, 1983)  
Longurst A H, HampiRuins (Clacutta, 1917)  
Filliozat V, Splendour of the Vijayanagara Empire 2 Vols. (Bombay 1981)  
Dellapiccola A, (ed) Vijayanagara – City and Empire 2 Vols. (Stuttgart, 1985)  
Srinivasan K R, South Indian Temples, (New Delhi : 1975)  
Balasubramaniam S.R, Early Chola Temples (New Delhi 1974)  
Balasubramaniam S.R, Middle Chola Temples (New Delhi 1976)  
Anila Varghese, Vijayanagara Art and Architecture(OUP 1999)

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**VI Semester**  
**BASHTC-385 History of Tulunadu**

**5 hrs per week**

**Marks-30+120**

**Credits-3**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To expose the students to local history
2. Understand the historical developments in Tulunadu
3. To know the role of regional dynasties and their rule in Tulunadu
4. To know about the Missionary activities in the coastal Karnataka belt.

**Course outcomes**

1. Students get enlightened about their own local history
2. Understand the stages of cultural evolution of the region
3. Understand the contribution of the region to the nation

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**PART-A**

1. Historiography and Sources: Archaeology- relics and monuments- epigraphy nature and contents of the records- records from other regions- foreign notices and accounts Kannada and Tulu works- folklore.

**PART- B**

2. Political history: Kadambas and Alupas- Hoysalas and Tulunadu- Political structure.
3. Economic and Social Developments: the emergence of the agrarian order- landowning group and institutions- social stratification – trade, trade routes, trading centres and trading groups and their religion- Madhva- Religious architecture culture; Bhuta cult.

**PART- C**

4. The Vijayanagara Presence: The coastal factor- trade, inland and maritime- political expressions- the rajyas of Mangaluru and Barakuru- the simes- lesser divisions- Social changes; assimilation and acculturation- the Portuguese element- Christianity and Islam.
5. Keladi presence in Tulunadu: Portuguese factor- Haidar and Tippu in Tulunadu British takeover.
6. Colonial administration: regional response- the local chiefs and peasantry- koot rebellion- Kalyanaswamy rebellion- economy- trade and commerce- industries- role of missionaries- impact of reform movements in the region- national movement- Gandhian phase- regional identity – Tulu movement- integration with Karnataka.

**MAP STUDY: (Places of Historical importance)**

Uppinangady, Mani, Kukkunduru, Haradi, Kotatattu, Gavali, Badaga, Kajekaru, Konaje, Kakkunje, Putturu, Uddandadka, Beluru, Belman, Udyavara, Udupi, Mangalore, Barkuru, Polali, Koteswara, Hattiyangady, Varanga, Dharmasthala, Subrahmanya, Moodbidri, Gandhian phase- regional identity- Tulu movement- integration with Karnataka.

**BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

1. Ramesh K.V, A History of South Kanara, 1975
2. Ramesh K.V, Tulunadina Itihasa, 1968
3. Ramesh K.V, & Sharma M.J. Tulunadina Arasumanetanagalu mattu Dharma Samanvaya, 1985.

4. Ramesh K. V and Sharma M.J, Tulunadina Sasanagalu.
5. Saletore B.A, Ancient Karnataka, Vol. 1 History of Tuluva, 1936.

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**Core Elective**  
**BASHTCE-131: Historical Method**

**Course Objectives:**

- To enlighten students about the nature and methodology of history

**Course outcomes:**

- Students will be able to know the meaning , scope, art of writing and historical methodology

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<b>UNIT</b>	<b>CONTENT</b>
I	HISTORY AS A DISCIPLINE
II	TOOLS OF WRITING HISTORY
III	ELEMENTS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH AND STUDY
IV	TECHNIQUES OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

**Books**

E.H. Car, What is History?  
Arthur Marwick, The Nature of History  
Richard Evans, In Defense of History  
Renier. G. J, History : Its Purpose and Method  
Sheik Ali, History: Its Theory and Method  
Collingwood R.G, , Idea of History

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## Core Elective

**BASHTCE-18**

## **Debates in Indian History**

### **Course Objectives**

- To enlighten students about the debates on various contentious issues in Indian history from ancient to the modern

### **Course outcomes**

- Students will be able to appreciate the debates and articulations about the main issues that are prominent Indian history

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#### 1. The Aryan Debate

#### 2. The State in India History : 3 Stage State formation in Ancient India

##### a) Ancient India

- i. Pre- State Formation- Mahajanapadas
- ii. State formation – Mauryan State and Gupta Empire
- iii. Decline of the Mauryan State

##### b) Medieval State

- i. Chola and Vijayanagara – Segmentary

#### 3. Urbanization and Urban Decay

#### 4. Feudalism

##### a) Concept

##### b) 'Feudalism Debate'

#### 5. Orientalism

##### a) Meaning

##### b) Contribution of Scholars

#### 6. 18<sup>th</sup> Century Debate

### **Select Readings:**

Alam, M ., and Subramanyam, S (ed.), The Mughal State, OUP, 2000

Alavi, Seema, The Eighteenth Century in India, OUP, New Delhi, 2002

Aloysius, G nationalism Without a Nation,

Habib, Irfan, Essays in Indian History : Towards a Marxist Perspective, Tulika, New Delhi, 1995

Hilton, Rodney, etc., The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.

Gadgil D.R., The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times: 1860-1939, OUP, Delhi, Fifth edition, Fifth impression, 1982.

Kosambi, D.D., Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline, Vikas, 1981.

Kosambi, D.D., Myth and Reality  
Kulke, H. (ed) The State in India, 1000-1700, OUP, 1998  
Marshall, PJ (ed.) The Eighteenth Century in India- Evolution or Revolution?, OUP, 2002  
Mukhia, H., Perspectives on Medieval India, Delhi, 1994 Said, Edward, Orientalism, Penguin, 1978.  
Shah, KK and Meherjyoti Sangle (ed.), Historiography : Past and Present, Rawat Publishers, Jaipur 2005  
Sharma, R.S., Aspects of Ancient India Political Ideas and Institutions, Manohar, reprint, 1999  
Sharma, R.S., Indian Feudalism, Calcutta, 1965.  
Sharma, R.S., Urban Decay in Indi, Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi.  
Thapar, R., Ancient India Social History: Some Interpretations, Orient Longman reprint 1996.  
Thapar, R., Early India, Penguin, 2003  
Thapar Romila (ed.) The Aryan Debate, National Book Trust.

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**Course Objectives:**

- To provide students a panoramic view of global issues, with their historical background that are affecting the inter-national relations

**Course outcomes:**

- Understand the various current global issues affecting the various nationalities and ethnic groups and the response of the international community such as the UN

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1. Human Rights :Origin, nature and evolution -Greek Concept – Emanuel Kant -Hobbes ,John Locke. French Revolution, Declaration of Rights of Men –Promotion of Human Rights under U.N.O.
2. Refugee Problem-Nazi persecution – Jewish emigration – Settlement in Palestine Post – world war -2 Scenario – Palestinian Refugee problem– Recent development in Syria-migration to Europe – Rohingya Refugees – Historical background and nature of the problem-Afghan refugees in Pakistan – Tamil Refugees from Srilanka and Tibetan refugees.
3. Terrorism – Origin of terrorism – French Revolution - Neo- terrorism –Irish Republican Army – Nationalism and Terrorism – Terrorism as an instrument of fighting against colonial regime Terrorism on global scale – 9/11 – War on Terrorism – its limitations.
4. Problem of Separatism in Asia –Kashmir Problem –Historical Legacy—Uyghur separatist movement in China—Baluchi Nationalism in Pakistan – Kurdish struggle for statehood

**Books for reference**

Jason Burke, The New Threat: The Past, Present, and Future of Islamic Militancy

Jonathan Sacks, Not in God's Name: Confronting Religious Violence

Gil Loescher and Ann Dull Loescher, The Global Refugee Crisis : A REFERENCE HAND BOOK

William Easterly, Tyranny of Experts: Economists, Dictators, and the Forgotten Rights of the Poor

Carol Bohmer and Amy Shuman, Rejecting Refugees: Political Asylum in the 21st century.

Jack Donnely, Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice

K.K.Ghai, Indian Constitution and Human Rights

Soli A. Sorabjee, World of All Human Rights

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## Core Elective

### BASHTOE-281 Tourism in India

#### Course Objectives:

- To enlighten about the nature, utility, impact and preservation and development of different kinds of tourism

#### Course outcomes:

- Understand the various kinds of tourism and their socio-economic impact

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**I.** Historical writings- Historical writings in Ancient, Medieval, Modern. History of Museums – Documentation, Preservation & Interpretation.

**II.** Type of Tourism – Eco Tourism, Cultural Tourism, Marine Tourism

**III.** Impact of Tourism- Socio- Cultural aspects of Tourism

**IV.** Heritage Tourism- Conservation Preservation & Maintenance of Heritage sites. Funding Agencies Government ASI, SA Survey of India, NGO.

#### References;

1. Kapoor Bimal Kumar, Murali (2005), Travel Agency and Ticketing, Sterling Publishers Pvt Ltd. New Delhi.
2. Negi JagMohan, Travel Agency Operations: Concepts and Principles, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.
3. Negi JagMohan, Air Travel, Ticketing and Fare Consturction, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.
4. Mahinder, Travel Agency Management, Anmol Publishers, New Delhi.
5. Jag Mohan Negi, Tourist Guide & Tour Oparation, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.
6. Bhatia AK (2004) Tourism Development; Principles and Practices, Sterling Publication ,New Delhi.
7. Dennis L. & Foseter Glencoe (2001), an Introduction to Travel & Tourism, McGraw – Hill International.
8. Tourism: Socio – economic and ecological impact – ICFAL Books - Hyderabad.
9. Husain Masjid, World Geography -4<sup>th</sup> Edition, JBC Publishers & Distributors.
10. Husain Masjid, Indian and World Geography, JBC Publishers & Distributors.
11. J.K Chopra World Geography.
12. Shalini Singh, Cultural tourism and Heritage Management, Rawat Publication.
13. Gupata I.C. et.al, Tourism Products of India.
14. Gupta V.K, Tourism in India, Gian Publications House, Delhi.
15. Sunil Sharma, Emerging International Tourism Markets, Rajat Publications.
16. Premnath Dhar, International Tourism Emerging Challenge and failure prospects, Kanishka Publications & Distributions.
17. Babu P George, et.al; International Tourism- world-geography & Development- Prospective Abhijeeth publications.
18. Sharma K.K, Tourism in India, Classic publication House, Jaipur.

**Programme Learning objectives**

Scientific study of past human society and social relationships forms the core of Ancient Indian History and Culture and Archaeology. The advances achieved in methods and theory, make archaeology to address issues in the social sciences in a far more sophisticated manner than ever before. Archaeologists around the world have produced a wealth of new data using new methods and it provides a unique perspective on long-term changes in human societies.

Archaeology is the only source of information about the human past before the invention of writing and the development of historiographic traditions. Archaeology can inform about all segments of society, including commoners, peasants, the downtrodden, slaves and other subaltern groups often left out of early historical accounts. Archaeological findings also provide a long-term perspective on changes on the progress of agriculture, the urban revolution, and other transformational social changes. Indeed, archaeology is crucial to a renewed interest in the past.

To understand the nature of and gradual transformation that took place in ancient period the archaeological data is crucial as it provides clinching evidences. Hence the programme throws light on the interconnectedness between ancient history and archaeology

- To have a broad knowledge of theory and research across archaeology and the sub disciplines of archaeology.
- To demonstrate the ability to collect and analyze archaeological data.
- To successfully understand appropriate archaeological research methods
- To collect, analyze, and interpret archaeological data in a way that adds to the understanding of cultural heritage in proper context
- To understand the nature of ancient Indian society and polity and economy
- To enlighten students about the various sources available for the construction of Indian history such as epigraphical/ inscriptional, numismatic, rock art and other forms of art, etc
- To understand the main currents of Indian history up to the modern times
  - To create awareness of museology and conservation and promote remedial conservation for monuments and artefacts
  - To equip students with the requisite skill and knowledge base about recent advances in the field of Archaeology and cultural History

**Programme Learning Outcomes**

Upon successful completion of this programme, the student will be able to

- Understand the main currents of Indian history from the earliest times to modern period
- Know the science of archaeology as a tool for the understanding of the emergence of Indian civilization and culture
- Use the various techniques of archaeology and the other sources such as epigraphy, numismatics, etc.
- Know the relation between man and environment, and the way the nature shaped our civilizations
- Understand the various kinds sources for the construction the history of different stages of it evolution
- Understand the significance of heritage tourism
- Improve their communication and literary skills

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**BA Programme**  
**Subject : Ancient History and Archaeology**

**New Choice Based Credit System**

<b>List of papers with codes</b>	<b>Marks 30+120</b>	<b>Credits -3</b>
<b>Group I: Core Courses</b>	<b>I-IV Semesters</b>	<b>9-10 credits in each Semester</b>
	<b>V-VI semesters</b>	<b>18 credits in each Semester</b>
<b>Group II Elective Courses</b>	<b>I-IV Semester,</b>	<b>1 credit in each Semester</b>
<b>Group III- Foudation courses</b>		
<b>a. Compulsory Foudation</b>	<b>I-IV Semesters – 4 credits in each semester</b>	
<b>b. Elective Foudation</b>	<b>I-IV</b>	<b>-1 credit in each Semester</b>
<b>Group IV – Extra and Co-curricular Activities</b>	<b>I-IV Semesters</b>	<b>- 1 credit in each Semester</b>
<b>Group I Core Courses</b>		

**I Semester BASHTC-131: History and Culture of India- to 700 A.D.**

**II Semester BASHTC - 181: History and Culture of India 700-1545 A.D.**

**III Semester BASHTC - 231: History and Culture of India, 1556-1858**

**IV Semester BASHTC - 281: Ancient History and Culture of India 1858-1947 A.D.**

**V Semester BASHTC -331: Archaeology: Theory, Methods and Practice**

**V Semester BASHTC - 332: Indian Numismatics**

**VI Semester BASHTC -381: Archaeology in India**

**VI Semester BASHTC -382 (A): Indian Epigraphy**

Core Elective BASHTCE-131 : Man and Environment Core

Elective BASHTCE-181: Rock Art in India

Core Elective BASHTCE-231: Glimpses of Indian Epigraphy Open

Elective BASHTOE-281: Sustainable Heritage Tourism

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# ent History and Archaeology

First Semester-

BASHTC-131

## History and Culture of India- to 700 A.D.

6 hours per week

Marks: 30+120

Credits 3

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### Chapater I

- A) Sources- Archaeological Sources- Literary Sources- Their Importance
- B) Geographical Features- Their Impact on Indian History and Culture

### Chapter II

- a) Palaeolithic Cultures- Mesolithic Culture-Neolithic Culture- Beginning of Agriculture and Settled Life- Chalcolithic Cultures- Megalithic Culture- Types of Megalithic Burials- Rock Art- Gavali and Buddhnajeddu
- b) Harappan Civilization- Discovery- Harappan Art and Architecture- Economy and Political Condition- Religion- Downfall of Harappan Civilization

### Chapter III

- a) Advent of Aryans- Early Vedic Period- Political and Social Organization- Nature of Economy- Religion
- b) Later Vedic Period- Geographical Expansion- Economic and Social Changes- Rise of new political institutions- Emergence of Varna Division- Religion and Philosophy- Painted Grey Ware Culture

### Chapter IV

- a) Rise of Jainism- Life and Teachings of Vardhamana Mahavira- Shwethambhara and Digambhara- Jaina Art and Architecture
- b) Rise of Buddhism- Life and Teachings of Buddha- Hinayana and Mahayana- Buddhist Art and Architecture

### Chapter V

- a) Rise of the Muryans- Chandragupta Maurya
- b) Emperor Ashoka- Policy of Dharma- Administration
- c) Mauryan Art and Architecture-

### Chapter VI

- a) Rise of the Kushanas- Kanishka- Gandhara School of Art- Mathura School of Art
- b) Satavahanas- Gautamiputra Shatakarni- Cultural Contributions
- c) The Rise of Chalukyas- Pulakeshi II- Cultural Contributions
- d) The Rise of the Pallavas- Mahendravarman and Narasimhavarman- Cultural Contributions

## Map Study

1. Ashokan Empire and Edict Sites  
Girnar, Kalsi, Brahmagiri, Maski, Gavimata, Palkigonda, Sannati, Dhauri, Jaugada, Mansehra, Sanchi, Saranath, Sasaram, pataliputra, Bagh Caves, Rummindei, Yerragudi, Sopara.
2. Satavahana Territories and Sites  
Pratisthana, Nasik, Karle, Nanaghat, Broach, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Dharnokotta, Dhulikota, Vadagaon Madhavapur, Chandravalli, Brahmagiri.

### **BOOKS SUGGESTED:**

- Allchin, B&R, Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. (New Delhi 1983).  
Allchin, Bridget and Raymond, The Birth of India Civilization, (Pelican 1986).  
Basham, A.L. The wonder that was India, (Delhi 1971).  
Davies C.C, A Historical Atlas of India, (OUP, 1957)  
Dhavalikar MK. 1997. Indian Protohistory. New Delhi: Books and Books.  
Deo, S.B. 1979. Problem of South Indian Megaliths. Dharwad : Karnataka University  
Kosambi D.D., The Culture and civilization of Ancient India, (New Delhi 1994)  
Kosambi D.D., An Introduction to the Study of Indian History (Bombay, 1956)  
Gregory Possel, The Indus Civilization, A Recent Prospective (New Delhi)  
Jha D.N, Ancient India: in Historical outline (New Delhi 1998).  
Sastri K.A.N, Age of Nandas and Mauryas (Delhi-1965)  
KAN Sastri, A history of South India Revised edition, OUP, 1999.  
Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) History and Culture of the Indian people. (Bombay) First two vols.  
Desai, P.B. Ritti S.H. and Gopal B.R, Pracheena Bharatada Charitre, Karnataka University.  
Sali S.A Stone Age in India, (Aurangabad 1990)  
Sankalia, H.D. 1974. Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan. Pune: Deccan College.  
Sankalia H.D Prehistory of India (New Delhi-1977)  
Sharma R.S, Aryarigaagi Hudukaata (Bangalore 1993)  
Sharma, R.S, Pracheena Bharata (Bangalore. 1997)  
Sharma, R.S, Ancient India, NCERT.  
Sharma, R.S, India's Ancient Past, (OUP 2005)  
Shereen Ranagar, Understanding Hararappa (New Delhi-2001)  
Sinha, N.K and Ray N.R, History of India and Pakistan. (Poona 1973)  
Thapar, Romila, Early India (Penguin 2002)  
Thapar, Romila, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas. Oxford University Press 1993.  
Tripathi RS, History of Ancient India (Delhi 1960).  
Upinder Singh, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, from the Stone age to the 12<sup>th</sup> century.

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**Ancient History and Archaeology**  
**Second Semester**  
**BASHTC-181**  
**History and Culture of India 700-1545 A.D.**  
**6 hours per week      Marks: 30+120      Credits 3**

**Course objectives:**

To enlighten about the political history of India during an important phase  
To learn about the north-south relations during the era  
To understand the evolution of various administrative institutions that shaped the life of the people  
To know the nature of syncretic culture that emerged during the period

**Course outcomes:**

Learn about the various kinds of sources for the medieval history  
Understand the nature of polity, economy and society  
Get enlightened about the formation of the syncretic culture

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Chapter – 1

- a) The Rise of the Alupas – Early Alupa Rulers- Aluvarasa I and Chitravahana I - Aluvarasa II- Belman Copper Plate Inscription-
- b) Rashtrakutas- Govinda III- Amoghavarsha- Cultural Contributions
- c) Medieval Alupas- Chitravahana II- Civil war- Later Alupas- Religion- Shaiva Cult- Shakta Cult- Natha Cult- Bhagavatha Cult.

Chapter II

- a) The Rise of the Cholas- Raja Raja Chola and Rajendra Chola – Chola Art and Architecture
- b) The Hoysalas- Vishnuvardhana- Religion- Ramanujacharya and Madhvacharya

Chapter III

- a) Formation of Sultanate- Iltumish- Razia- Balban
- b) Alauddin Khilji- Reforms- Muhammad Bin Tughlaq- His Experiments

Chapter IV

- a) Formation of Vijayanagara Empire- Devaraya II- Krishnadevaraya- Disputes under Vijayanagara at Udipi, Barakur and Koteswara – Hanjamas - Rise of Bahamani Kingdom- Sufism
- b) Conflict between Bahamani and Vijayanagara

Chapter V

- a) Advent of Mughals- Babur in India- Humayun
- b) Shershah and Sur Interregnum- Shershaha's Administration

**Map Study:**

1. South India under Cholas Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram, Kumbhakonam, Uttaramerur,

- Nagapattinum, kanchipuram, Shrirangam, Vizaningam, Tiruvidaimaruduru, Madhurai.
2. South India under Vijayanagara and Bahamanis Hampi, Gulbarga, Bidar, Berar, Golconda, Ahmadnagar, Goa, Warrangal, Tanjavur, Tirupati, Talikota, Penukonda, Mangalore, Barkur.

**BOOK SUGGESTED:**

Basham, A.L, The Wonder that was India, Delhi 1971.

Majumdar, R.C Ancient India, 6<sup>th</sup> rev. ed. 1971 Sharma, R.S Ancient India, NCERT.

Sinha, N.K and Ray N.R, A History of India, Bombay 1973

Thapar, Romila, Early India 2002.

Hermann Kulke and Dietmar Rothermund, A History of India, Rupa Reprint.

Comprehensive History of India Series. India History Congress, Calcutta. Relevant Volumes.

Sastri K.A.N, A History of South India OUP

Jha D.N, Ancient India: An Introductory Outline. People's Publishing House.

Davies C.C, A Historical Atlas of India, OUP, 1973.

Kosambi D.D, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History.

Ramesh K.V, A History of South Kanara, 1975

Ramesh K.V, Tulunadina Itihasa, 1968

Desai, Ritti and Gopal, Pracheena Bharatada Charitre, Karnataka University.

Sharma, R.S Pracheena Bharata, Navakarnataka, Bangalore, 1997 Majumdar,

Raychaudhuri and Datta- Bharatiya Proudha Itihasa Mysore University.

Saletore B.A, Ancient Karnataka, Vol. 1 History of Tuluva, 1936.

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**Ancient History and Archaeology**

**Third Semester- BASHTC-231**

**History and Culture of India, 1556-1858**

**6hours per week**

**Marks: 30+120**

**Credits 3**

**Course objectives:**

To understand the political history of the land

To learn about the penetration of colonial and imperialist powers in to the subcontinent and

To understated the nature of colonialism and its impact

To enlighten about the indigenous response to colonial domination

**Course outcomes:**

Understand the political history of India during the pre-colonial era

Learn about colonial penetration and its impact

Know about the nature of opposition and resistance to colonial exploitation

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**Chapter-I**

Mughal Empire- Akbar- Religious Policy- Rajput Policy- Jahangir and Nurjahan- Shahjahan Chapter

**Chapter II**

Mughal Nobility- the Mansabdari and Jagirdari- Army- Bureaucracy- Revenue System- Todarmal- Society and Culture- Literature, Architecture, Music and Painting

**Chapter III**

Aurangzeb- The Rajput Policy- Deccan Policy- Religious Attitude- Shivaji and the rise of Mararthas- Decline of Mughal Empire

**Chapter IV**

Advent of Europeans- the Portuguese dominion in India- the other European elements- the French and the English- Anglo- French rivalry in carnatic.

**Chapter V**

English in Bengal- Robert Clive- Battle of Plassey- Double Government in Bengal- Warren Hastings- Cornwallis- Revenue Settlements- Expansion under Wellesley- Dalhousie's Annexations

**Chapter VI**

The Great Revolt of 1857- Nature, Causes and Course- the results- the Queen's Proclamation- Changes in British Policy- Changes in Bureaucracy and Army

**Map Study**

1) Mughal Empire in 1605

Peshawar, Panipat, Delhi, Agra, Chittor, Gwalior, Udiapur, Kalinjar, Surat, Kanauj, Amarkot, Ayodhya, Chanderi, Ranthambor.

2) Maratha Empire under Shivaji

Pune, Satara, Rajgadh, Kolhapur, Bijapur, Ahmadanagar, Bellary, Sira, Bangalore, Vellore, Jinji, Tanjore.

## Books Suggested

- Shivastava A.L, The Sultanate of Delhi (Agra 1982)  
Sharma S.R, The Crescent in India (Agra 1933)  
Srivastava A.L, Medieval Indian Culture (Agra 1975)  
Sharma L.P, The Sultanate of Delhi (Delhi, 1996)  
Edwards S.M & Garratt, Mughal Rule in India (New Delhi 1974)  
Basavaraj K.R, History and Culture of Karnataka (Darwad 1984)  
Desai P.B (ed), A History of Karnataka (Dharwar 1981)  
Burton Stein, Vijayanagara (Cambridge 1999)  
Banerjee A.C, A New History of Medieval India (New Delhi 1983)  
Lane Poole S, Medieval India under Muhammadan Rule (London)  
Majumdar R.C (ed), History and Culture of the Indian people, Vol.V & VI (Bhavan's Series)  
Majumdar R.C (ed), Bharatiya Janateya Ithihasa Mattu Samskriti (Bhavan's Series)  
Sathish Chandra, History of Medieval India, Vol 1 and Vol 2.  
Irfan Habib, Medieval India.  
Edwards S.M and Garratt, Mughal Ruke in India (New Delhi 1974)  
Banerjee A.C , A New History of Medieval India (New Delhi 1983)  
Anirudda Ray, Some Aspects of Mughal Administration (New Delhi 1984)  
Tripathi R.S, The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire (Allahabad 1963)  
Majumdar R.C (ed), History and Culture of the India People Vol. V & VI (Bhavan's Series)  
Ranade M.G, Rise of the Marata's Power (New Delhi 1947)  
Edward Thompson and Garratt, Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India (Allahabad 1976)  
Moreland W.H , Akbaraninda Aurangazebanavarege (Kannada Translation, Mysore – 1985)  
Sinha N.K, Haidar Ali (New Delhi 1873)  
Sheik Ali- Tipu Sultan (NBT 1982)  
Arfan Hanib, Atlas of the Mughal Empire (Oxford 1992)  
Satish Chandra, Medieval India, 2 Vols, NCERT  
Tapan Ray Chaudhury and Irfan Habib, Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. I Orient Longman.  
Lakshmi Subramanian, History of India 1707-1857, New Delhi, 2010.

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## **Ancient History and Archaeology**

### **Fourth Semester**

#### **BASHTC-281**

### **History and Culture of India 1858-1947 A.D.**

**6hours per week**

**Marks: 30+120**

**Credits 3**

#### Chapter I

Rise of the middle class- Education- Macaulay and Charles Wood- “the Indian Renaissance”- Brahma Samaj- Arya Smaj- Ramakrishna Mission- Theosophical Society- Aligarh Movement- Missionary Activities

#### Chapter II

Genesis of Indian Nationalism- Viceroyalty of Lytton and Rippon- Birth of Indian National Congress

#### Chapter III

The Moderates- Constitutional methods of agitation- economic critique of colonialism and the Drain Theory

#### Chapter IV

Extremist Politics- Tilak and his Associates- Curzon- Partition of Bengal- Swadeshi and Boycott- Revolutionary Terrorism- Muslim League and the growth of Communalism

#### Chapter V

Early Experiments of Gandhi in India- Act of 1919- Rowlat Act- Jalianwallah Bagh- Non- Co-operation and Khilafat Movement- Revolutionary Terrorism- Gandhi Irwin Pact- Poona Pact- Round Table Conference- Cripps Mission- Quit India Movement

#### Chapter VI

Subhaschandra Bose and INA- Mountbatten Plan- Partition and Independence

#### **Map Study**

1. Revolt of 1857 ( Areas Effected)  
Meerut, Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur, Barrackpore- Jhansi, Kalpi, Gwalior, Faizabad, Allahabad, Ambala
2. Partition of Bengal  
Calcutta- Dacca- Chittagong- Rajshahi, Purulia, Murshidabad, Patna, Bhagalpur, Dharbhanga, Burdwan

#### **Books Suggested**

Edward Thompson and Garratt, Rise and Fulfilment of British in India (Allahabad 1976)

Robert P.E, History of British India (OUP).S. Gopal, British Policy in India 1858-1905 (Orient Longman)

Manjumdar R.C (ed) British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance Part I &II (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan)

.....History of Freedom Movement in India, Vol. 1  
Chaudhuri S.B, Civil Rebellion in Indian Mutinies (Calcutta 1957)  
.....Theories of the Indian Mutiny (Calcutta 1965)  
Bipan Chandra, India's Stuggle for Independence (Penguin)  
..... Modern India (NCERT)  
Tara Chand, History of Freedom Movement in India Vol. I & II  
Percival Spear, History of India, Vol. III  
Shekar Badyopadyay, Plassey to Partion  
Sumith Sarkar, Modern India  
Ergang, R and Donald G. Rohr, Europe since Waterloo, Delhi 1981.  
  
Gottschalk, Louis and Donald Lach, Europe and the Modern World, Vol. I-II, Bombay, 1962.  
Hayes, C.J.H. Modern Europe to 1870,  
Hayes, C.J.H Contemporary Europe since 1870.  
Hazen, CD, Modern Europe up to 1945,  
(also Kannada translation by Dr. S.U Ghatapanadi, Adhunika Europe)  
Ketelbey, CDM, A History of Modern Times From 1789  
  
Peacock, H. A History of Modern Europe, 1789-198, Landon, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1982.  
Ramm, Agatha, Grant and Tamperley, Europe in the Nineteen Century  
Thomson, D, Europe since Napoleon,  
Hobsbawn E.J, The Age of Revolutions.  
Hobsbawn E.J, The Age of Capital  
Hobsbawn E.J, The Age of Empire.  
Lane P, Europe since 1915.

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**Ancient History and Archaeology**  
**Fifth Semester-**  
**BASHTC-331**  
**Archaeology: Theory, Methods and Practice**

**6hours per week**

**Marks: 30+120**

**Credits 3**

Chapter I

- a) Nature and Scope of Archaeology- Meaning, Definitions, Scope, Aims, Methods
- b) Development of Archaeology- European Experience
- c) Contributions of Sciences to Archaeology

Chapter II

Methods of Archaeological Exploration- Surface Survey – Aerial Photography- Sub- surface Detection- Underwater Archaeology

Chapter III

- a) Excavation Staff and Tools
- b) Methods of Excavation- Layout of excavation- Trial Trenches- Vertical Excavation- Horizontal Excavation- Quadrant method of Excavation- Preparation of Report
- c) Stratigraphy- its importance

Chapter IV

- a) Chronology- its importance-
- b) Relative Dating Method- Typology, Stratigraphy, Geological Sequence, Fluorine Test
- c) Absolute Dating Method- Radio Carbon Dating, Dendro- Chronology

Chapter V

Conservation and Preservation of Artefacts

- a) Techniques of Conservation of cultural property and antiquities- Metal, Wood, Bone, Palm leaf writings and Monuments.
- b) Archaeological Museums- Growth of Museums in India- Classification of Museums- their Importance

**Books Suggested**

- Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. Field Archaeology. London: Longmans.
- Barker, P. 1982. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation. London
- Crawford, O.G.S. 1953. Archaeology in the Field. London: Phoenix.
- Dancey, W.S. 1985. Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Harris, E.C. 1979. Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. London: Academic Press.
- Schiffer, M.B. 1991. Archaeological Method and Theory, Journal of Field Archaeology 18(4): 523-526
- Schiffer, M.B. 1972. Archaeological context and systemic context. American Antiquity 37(2): 156-165

- Rajan, K. 2002. *Archaeology: Principles and Methods*. Thanjavur: Manoo Pathippakam,
- Raman K. V. 1991. *Principles and Methods in Archaeology*. Madras: Parthajan Publication
- Basu M.N. 1943. *Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation*, University of Calcutta.
- Biswas T.K. 1996. *Museum and Education*, New Delhi: New Age International
- Agrawal O.P. 1977. *Care and Preservation of Museum Objects*, New Delhi: National
- Binford, L.R. 1972 Introduction. *An Archaeological Perspective*, pp. 1–14. Seminar Press, New York.
- Biswas, A. K. 2005. *Science in Archaeology and Archaeological materials*. New Delhi:
- Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. *Science in Archaeology*, London: Thames and Hudson.
- Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Daniel, Glyn, E. 1975. *A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology*. London: Duckworth.
- Dhavalikar, M K. 1984. Towards an Ecological Model for Chalcolithic Cultures of Central and Western India. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 3. Pp- 133-158
- Fagan, B. 1988. *In the beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and Company.
- Flannery, K.V., and J. Marcus 1998 *Cognitive Archaeology*. In *Reader in Archaeological Theory: Post-Processual and Cognitive Approaches*, edited by D. Whitley, pp. 35–48. Routledge, London.
- Gardner, A. 2009 Agency. In *Handbook of Archaeological Theories*, edited by R.A. Bentley, H.G. Maschner, and C. Chippindale, pp. 95–108.
- Lanham, MD, Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane. 2011. Just Methodology? A Review of Archaeology's Debts to Michael Schiffer. *Journal of Archaeological Method & Theory* (2011) 18: 299–308.
- Granet Marcel. 1930. *Chinese Civilization*. Trench Tubner and Co. London
- Hodder, Ian. 1992. *Theory and Practice in Archaeology*. London: Routledge.
- Hodder, I. 1995. *Interpreting Archaeology: Finding Meaning in the Past*. New York: Routledge.
- Hurcombe Linda 2007. *Archaeological artefacts as material culture*. New York: Routledge
- Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. *Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India*. Pune: Deccan College
- McIntosh Jane R. 2008. *Ancient Indus Valley: New Perspectives*. Abc Clio. California.
- Paddayya, K. 1990. *New Archaeology and Aftermath: View from Outside the Anglo- American World*. Pune: Ravish Publishers
- Paddayya, K. 2014. *Multiple Approaches to the Study of India's Early Past: Essays in Theoretical Archaeology*. Aryan Books International
- Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn 2006 *Archaeological: Theories and Methods and Practice*. Thames and Hudson. London
- Schiffer, M.B. 1995. *Behavioral Archaeology: First Principles*. Salt Lake City: University of Utah Press
- Shanks, M. 2008 Post-Processual Archaeology and After. In *Handbook of Archaeological Theories*, edited by R.A. Bentley, H.G. Maschner, and C. Chippindale, 133-144.
- Agrawal O.P. 1977. *Care and Preservation of Museum Objects*, New Delhi: National
- Binford, L.R. 1972 Introduction. *An Archaeological Perspective*, pp. 1–14. Seminar Press, New York.
- Biswas, A. K. 2005. *Science in Archaeology and Archaeological materials*. New Delhi:
- Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. *Science in Archaeology*, London: Thames and Hudson.

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# Ancient History and Archaeology

## Fifth Semester- BASHTC-332 Indian Numismatics

5 hours per week

Marks: 30+120

Credits 3

### Course objectives:

To understand numismatics as a source of history

To learn their significance for the framework of Indian chronology

To know the evolution of Indian coinage during the historical times

### Course Outcomes:

Get enlightened on the evolution of numismatics in the past

Understand the value of coins in the reconstruction of the various aspects of life in the ancient medieval times

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### Chapter 1

- a) Numismatics- Meaning, Nature, Scope- Importance of Numismatics
- b) Development of Numismatics studies in India and Karnataka
- c) Antiquity of Coinage in India
- d) Technology of minting coins

### Chapter II

Study of coins- Metals, Size and Shape, Weight Standard, Denominations, Symbols and Portraits and Legends

### Chapter III

- a) Punch marked Coins
- b) Kushana Coins
- c) Roman Coins in India
- d) Gupta Coins

### Chapter IV

- a) Alupa Coins
- b) Chalukya and Hoysala Coins
- c) Vijayanagara Coins

### Chapter V

- a) Mughal Coins
- b) Coins of Hyder and Tipu
- c) Coins of Wodeyars

### References:

Allan, J. 1935. Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India. London: British Museum.

Altekar, A.S., 1937. Catalogue of Coins of the Gupta Empire. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.

Bhandarkar, D.R., 1921. Carmichael Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta: Calcutta University.

Bharadwaj, H.C. 1979. Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

Chattopadhyaya, Bhaskar 1967. The Age of the Kushanas – A Numismatic Study. Calcutta: Punthi Pustak.

Chattopadhyaya, Brajdulal 1977. Coins and C u r r e n c y S y s t e m in South India. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Rajgor, Dilip 2001. Punch-Marked Coins of Early Historic India. California: Reesha Books International.

Ray, S.C. 1977. The Stratigraphic Evidence of Coins in Indian Excavations and Some Allied Issues. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.

Sahni, Birbal 1973. The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House

Srivastava, A.K. 1969. Catalogue of Indo-Greek Coins in the State Museum, Lucknow. Lucknow: State Museum.

Studies in South Indian Coins: A Journal Published by South Indian Numismatic Society, Madras.

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## Ancient History and Archaeology

### Sixth Semester- BASHTC-381

#### Archaeology in India

6 hours per week

Marks: 30+120

Credits 3

#### Chapter I

Indian Archaeology- Scope- Importance

#### Chapter II

Development of Archaeology in India-

- a) Pre-independence Period - Sir William Jones, Alexander Cunningham, Sir John Marshall, Mortimer Wheeler
- b) Post-Independence Period- H.D. Sankalia and others
- c) Processual and Post Processual Archaeological Development- Environmental Archaeological studies

#### Chapter III

Development of Archaeology in Karnataka

- a) Prehistoric Archaeology
- b) Historical Archaeology

#### Chapter IV

Archaeological Excavations- Study of some important excavated sites

- a) Lothal
- b) Dholavira
- c) Brahmagiri
- d) T. Narasipura
- e) Arikamedu
- f) Nagarjunakonda
- g) Sannati

#### Chapter V

Heritage Management and Tourism

- a) Meaning and recognition of Heritage and tourism sites
- b) Importance of Protection, Conservation and Preservation of Heritage sites- Hazards to Indian cultural heritage- remedial measures
- c) Legal aspects of conservation and protection of cultural property, various laws
- d) Tourist guides- Nature and function

#### Books Suggested

- Barker, P. 1982. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation. London: Batsford.
- Crawford, O.G.S. 1953. Archaeology in the Field. London: Phoenix.
- Dancey, W.S. 1985. Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.
- Harris, E.C. 1979. Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. London: Academic Press.
- Schiffer, M.B. 1991. Archaeological Method and Theory, Journal of Field Archaeology 18(4): 523-526

- Batra, M. L. 1996. Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Biswas, Sachindra Sekhara. 1999. Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Conservation). New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Deshpande, M. N. 1994. Care of Cultural Heritage. New Delhi: National Museum Institute.
- Ghoshmaulik, S. K. and K.K. Bass 2001. Understanding Heritage: Role of Museum. Bhubaneswar: Academic Staff College
- P.R.Rao 1988. Cultural Heritage of India. Delhi: Sterling
- Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership. London: Duckworth.
- Singh, L.K. 2008. Indian Cultural Heritage from Tourism Perspective. Delhi: ISHA Books. Thapar, B.K. 1989 Conservation of the Indian Heritage. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication Agrawal O.P.
1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National
- Binford, L.R. 1972 Introduction. An Archaeological Perspective, pp. 1–14. Seminar Press, New York.
- Biswas, A. K. 2005. Science in Archaeology and Archaeological materials. New Delhi:
- Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. Science in Archaeology, London: Thames and Hudson.
- Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Daniel, Glyn, E. 1975. A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology. London: Duckworth.

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## Ancient History and Archaeology

### Sixth Semester

## BASHTC-382 Indian Epigraphy

6hours per week

Marks: 30+120

Credits 3

#### Chapter I

Definitions- Nature- Scope- Methods of Study- Importance of Epigraphy- Palaeography

#### Chapter II

- a) Development of Epigraphical studies in India
- b) Progress of Epigraphical studies in Karnataka

#### Chapter III

Indian inscriptions- Their nature- script- language- technique- material used for writing, format, spurious epigraphs

#### Chapter IV

- a) Origin and Antiquity of writing in India
- b) Chronology- Dates in inscriptions- Indian Eras

#### Chapter v

- a) Early Indian scripts- Indus- Brahmi- Kharosti
- b) Derivation of Indian scripts from Brahmi- Evolution of Kannada script

#### Chapter VI

- a) Brahmagiri Edict
- b) Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta
- c) Halmidi inscription
- d) Belmannu Copper Plate inscription
- e) Uttaramerur Inscription
- f) Barakuru Inscription of Devaraya II- 1430 A.D.
- g) Talangere inscription of Jayasimha
- h) Koteswara Inscription of 1546 A.D.(S.I.621)

#### Books Suggested

Allchin, F.R. and K.R. Norman 1985. Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions, South Asian Studies, I: 49-50.

Bhandarkar, D.R. 1935-36. A List of the Inscriptions of Northern India in Brahmi and its Derivative Scripts, from about 200 B.C. Appendix to Epigraphia Indica vols. 19-23.

Bhandarkar, D.R. 1981. Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings (Bahadurchand Chhabra and Govind Swamirao Gai eds.). Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum vol. III. New Delhi:

Archaeological Survey of India. Bühler, George 1898. On the Origin of Indian Brahmi Alphabet. Strassburg: Karl J. Trubner.

Bühler, George 1959. Indian Palaeography. Calcutta: Indian Studies.

Dani, Ahmad Hasan 1963. Indian Palaeography, Oxford: Clarendon Press. Epigraphia Indica 1892-1940. Vol. 1- XXV, Archaeological Survey of India

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Mirashi, V.V. 1981. The History and Inscriptions of the Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas. Bombay: Maharashtra State Board of Literature and Culture.

Ramesh, K.V. 1984. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.

Ramesh K.V, & Sharma M.J. Tulunadina Arasumanetanagalu mattu Dharma Samanvaya, 1985.

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Shastri, A.M. 1996-97. Some Observations on the Origin and Early History of the Vikrama Era, Prachya Pratibha, vol. XVIII: 1-51.

Shastri, A.M. 1966. The Saka Era, Panchal, vol. 9: 109-132. Sircar,

D.C. 1965. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.

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## Core Elective 1:

BASHTCE-131

## Man and Environment

### Course objectives:

- Learn how nature and environment shaped and sustained human life in the past
- Know about the way environment contributed to the progress of civilization and culture

### Course Outcomes:

- Understand the relation between man and nature
- Get enlightened about the influence of environment in shaping the Indian civilization and culture

...

**Chapter I-** Meaning- Human culture and environment- Pleistocene and Holocene environments- Palaeolithic cultures- Mesolithic Culture- Neolithic Culture- Chalcolithic Cultures- Megalithic Culture

**Chapter II** Water Harvesting system in India - Dholavira - Sudarshana Lake – Hampi- Chithradurga a case study.

**Chapter III-** Western Coast and Western Ghats- Human activity in the coastal and ghat region- Sea level Changes- Weather and Rainfall- Rain forest- Fauna and Flora. Recent Trends- Ghadgil and Kasturi Rangan reports- Works of Salumarada Timmakka and Kamegauda.

### Books Suggested

Badam, G.L. 1979. Pleistocene Fauna of India, Pune: Deccan College.

Clutton-Brock, J. 1981. Domesticated Animals from Early Times, London: British Museum Natural History.

Dina F. Dinacauze. 2000. Environmental Archaeology: Principles and Practice, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Deotare, B.C. 2006 Late Holocene climatic change : Archaeological evidence from Purna basin, Maharashtra. Journal of the Geological Society of India, 68: 517-526.

Meadow, R.H. and Ajita K. Patel. 2002. From Mehrgarh to Harappa and Dholavira: Prehistoric Pastoralism in North-Western South Asia Through the Harappan period In Indian Archaeology in Retrospect, Vo.II, Protohistory, Archaeology of the Harappan Civilization (S. Settar and Ravi Korisettar Eds.), pp. 391-408. New Delhi: ICHR, Manohar Publishers

Bisht, R. S., Dholavira and Banawali: Two Different Paradigms of the Harappan Urbis Forma, Puratattva (1999) 29: 14-37. 118.

Bisht, R. S., Urban Planning at Dholavira: A Harappan City, In Malville, J. M. and Gujral, L. M. (ed.), Ancient Cities, Sacred Skies: Cosmic Geometries and City Planning in Ancient India (2000) Aryan Books International, New Delhi. 119

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## Core Elective 2:

**BASHTCE-181**

## **Rock Art in India –**

### **Course objectives:**

- To learn the nature and character of rock art and its evolution
- To understand the significance of the rock art as a source for historical reconstruction

### **Course Outcomes**

- Understand the rock art as a form of cultural expression and a source for reconstructing the past
- Learn about the evolution of scripts, and paintings and drawings during the historical times

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Chapter I- Meaning , Types- Rock engravings and Paintings – Techniques of Rock Art

Chapter II- Evolution of Rock Art in India.

Chapter III- Rock Art Sites- Bhimbedka- Badami- Chikkaramapura- Hirebenkal- Gavali- Buddhanjeddu- Edakal.

Chapter IV- Recent Trends – Power of an Art education- Creativity, Self-confidence and Self Understanding, Enhanced Communication and Improved Cognition. Rangoli and Kavi Art – Line Drawings- Cartoon drawings

### **References:**

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Mathpal, Y., Rock Art in Kerala (1998) Aryan Books International, New Delhi.

Shetty, V., Some Recent Archaeological Notices: Megalithic Relics in Dakshina Kannada – A Study, in Sundara, A. (Ed.), Archaeology in Karnataka (Papers presented at the National Seminar on Archaeology, 1985) (1990) Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Mysore, 215-218.

Sundara A. 1974: Megaliths in the West Coast and Ghat Regions of Karnataka- A Study. Journal of Karnataka University Social Sciences, X : 62-71.

Sundara A 1991: Prehistoric and Protohistoric Cultures of Dakshina Kannada. Perspective on Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu: Mangalore University Decennial Volume. Mangalagangothri:41-63.

Wakankar, V.S. 2005. Painted Rock Shelters of India. Bhopal: Directorate of Archaeology, Archives and Museums, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh

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**Core Elective 3:**

**BASHTCE-231- Glimpses of Indian Epigraphy**

**Course objectives:**

- To understand the nature and significance of epigraphy
- To learn the evolution of epigraphy in the ancient and medieval periods
- To know about the evolution of scripts and languages over the years, through inscriptions

**Course Outcomes:**

- Get enlightened on the importance of inscriptions as a source of history
- Understand the contributions of epigraphy to the evolution of scripts and languages

...

**Chapter I -** Origin of writing in India- Indus and Brahmi Script - Inscription estampage technique- a Practical approach. Evolution of script from Brahmi to Kannada.

**Chapter II-** Study of Indian Inscriptions- Rumindie inscription - Karle inscription of Bhuta Pala – Banavasi Naga image inscription- Badami Kappe Arabhatta inscription

**Chapter III-** Polali Ammunje inscription- Kota inscription of Ranasagara- Udyavara Inscription of Shwethavahana- Mangaluru inscription of Alupa Bankideva II.

Chapter IV- Developments of the Writing Materials - Recent Trends

**Books Suggested**

Sircar, D.C. 1965. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas. Bühler,

George 1959. Indian Palaeography. Calcutta: Indian Studies.

Dani, Ahmad Hasan 1963. Indian Palaeography, Oxford: Clarendon Press. Epigraphia Indica 1892-1940. Vol. 1- XXV, Archaeological Survey of India

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Ramesh K. V and Sharma M.J, Tulunadina Sasanagalu.

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## Open Elective 4:

### BASHTOE-281 Sustainable Heritage Tourism

#### Course objectives:

- To understand the significance of heritage sites and the need for their preservation
- To learn about the potentials of heritage tourism in India and its proper utilization
- To know about heritage tourism as a source of employment

#### Course Outcomes:

- Understand the nature and potential of heritage tourism and the need to tap the potential
- Learn about building up of sustainable heritage tourism in India
- Come to know about it as a source of employment

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Chapter I -Meaning and Importance of Sustainable Heritage Tourism – Recognition of Heritage sites in India – Hazards to Indian Heritage sites

Chapter II -Types of Heritage- Cultural – Monumental – Environmental – Heritage Sites in India

Chapter III – Tourism in India- Potentials, Challenges and Opportunities.

Chapter IV- Tourist Guides – Nature and Function.

#### Books Suggested

Batra, M. L. 1996. Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Biswas, Sachindra Sekhara. 1999. Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Conservation). New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Deshpande, M. N. 1994. Care of Cultural Heritage. New Delhi: National Museum Institute.

Ghoshmaulik, S. K. and K.K. Bass 2001. Understanding Heritage: Role of Museum. Bhubaneswar: Academic Staff College

P.R.Rao 1988. Cultural Heritage of India. Delhi: Sterling

Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership. London: Duckworth.

Singh, L.K. 2008. Indian Cultural Heritage from Tourism Perspective. Delhi: ISHA Books. Thapar, B.K. 1989 Conservation of the Indian Heritage. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication Agrawal O.P.

1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.

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