

M.A. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Semester – IV

Course Code: HAS 4.1

INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Students will examine European accounts of Indian history, focusing on key Orientalists like William Jones, James Mill, and Max Muller, as well as theories such as the White Man's Burden and Oriental Despotism.
2. They will explore nationalist historiography through the works of K.P. Jayaswal, R.C. Majumdar, and others, analysing cultural nationalism and concepts like Unity in Diversity.
3. They will study Marxist perspectives on Indian history, including the contributions of D.D. Kosambi, A.R. Desai, Romila Thapar, and others, and their interpretations of socio-economic structures.
4. They will assess new trends in Indian historiography, including post-colonial studies and subaltern studies, with a focus on scholars like Berton Stein, Ranjit Guha, and Gayatri Spivak, and feminist historiography through figures like Uma Chakravathy.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Graduates will have a comprehensive understanding of European and Orientalist perspectives on Indian history and their impact on historical narratives.
2. They will be able to analyze nationalist historiography and its role in shaping cultural and political views of Indian history.
3. They will be proficient in Marxist interpretations of Indian history and the contributions of key Marxist historians.
4. Graduates will be familiar with contemporary trends in historiography, including post-colonial and feminist approaches, and their contributions to understanding Indian history.
5. They will be equipped to apply diverse historiographical perspectives to analyze and interpret historical events and trends.

Module-I	European Accounts- Orientalists- William Jones and Royal Asiatic Society- James Mill- Mount Stuart Elphinstone - Max Muller-White Man's Burden theory, Vincent Smith- Oriental Despotism and Asiatic Mode of Production.
Module-II	Nationalist Views- Nationalist Historians: K.P. Jayaswal- R.C.Majumadar- R.K. Mukharjee, H.C.Raychaudhry-Art History: Anand K. Kumarswamy, S. Settar, Cultural Nationalism, Unity in Diversity.
Module-III	Marxist Historians: D.D.Kosambi, A.R.Desai- RomilaThapar- R.S.Sharma- Irfan Habib- Bipan Chandra, K N Panikkar, Sumit Sarkar.
Module-IV	New Trends in Indian historiography Post-Colonial Studies- Berton Stein, Subaltern Studies, Ranjit Guha, Arnold David, Gayatri Spivak, Feminist Historiography- Uma Chakravathy, Dr Vina Majumdar.

References:

1. Inden Ronald : Imaging India
2. Kosambi D.D.:The Culture and Civilization of India an Historical Outline
3. Sastri K.A.N. : Historical Method in Relation to Indian History
4. Ray H.C. :Historians and Historiography of Modern India
5. Said Edward :Culture and Imperialism
6. Said Edward : Orientalism
7. Sheik Ali B.:History, Its Theory and Method
8. Shreedharan E.: A Text-Book of Historiography
9. Subrahmanian N. :Historiography
10. Subaltern Studies Volumes

M.A. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Semester – IV

Course Code: HAS 4.2

CONTEMPORARY WORLD HISTORY (1945-2020)

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Understanding of International Organizations and Peacekeeping: Students will have a comprehensive understanding of the United Nations' organs, their roles in peacekeeping, and their achievements. They will be able to analyze the Cold War's features and the Non-Aligned Movement's impact on global politics.
2. Knowledge of Decolonization and Global Political Figures: Students will be knowledgeable about the methods and strategies of decolonization in Asia and Africa, the impact of apartheid in South Africa, and influential figures like Nelson Mandela. They will also be familiar with Mao Tse Tung, Stalin, and advancements in space research.
3. Awareness of Contemporary Global Issues: Students will be equipped to address current global problems such as women trafficking, migration, child labor, terrorism, ethnicity, and pandemics like COVID-19. They will understand the implications of these issues on global society and policy.
4. Insight into Middle Eastern and Central Asian Geopolitics: Students will gain insights into significant events and conflicts in the Middle East and Central Asia, including the Palestine-Israel conflict, the Suez Canal crisis, the Iran-Iraq War, and the Gulf Crisis. They will also understand the effects of liberalization, privatization, and globalization on these regions and the broader world.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Proficiency in International Relations and Peacekeeping: Graduates will have a solid grasp of the structure and functions of international organizations like the UNO, their role in global peacekeeping, and the implications of Cold War politics and non-alignment.
2. Expertise in Decolonization and Political Leadership: Graduates will understand the complexities of decolonization processes, influential global leaders, and their contributions to political and social change, including developments in space research.
3. Critical Awareness of Global Issues and Challenges: Graduates will be able to critically analyze and address major contemporary global issues such as trafficking, migration, child labor, terrorism, and pandemics, applying their understanding to real-world contexts.
4. In-Depth Knowledge of Regional Conflicts and Globalization: Graduates will be adept at examining regional conflicts and geopolitical issues in the Middle East and Central Asia, including the impact of liberalization, privatization, and globalization on these areas and the global stage.

Module -I UNO- organs, as a peace maker, achievements, Cold War- Features, Non-Aligned Movement.

Module -II Decolonization of Asia and Africa- methods and strategies; Apartheid in South Africa, Nelson Mandela-African Gandhi, Mao Tse Tung, Stalin, Development in Space Research

Module -III Problems before world: Women trafficking, Migration- Child Labour, Terrorism, Ethnicity Pandemics- Plague, Affluenza, COVID-19

Module -IV The Middle East and Central Asia: Palestine -Israel conflict, Suez Canal crisis, Gulf Crisis-Iran-Iraq, annexation of Kuwait, -America in Middle East, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization (LPG)

References:

1. B V Rao : World History from Early times to A D 2000
2. Fleming D.F.: Cold War and Aligns
3. Churchill. W.S.:History of the Second World War
4. Dutt R.P.:Fascism and Social World Revolution
5. Coyle David Cushman:The UN and Law it Works
6. Michal H.G.: The UN as a Political Institution
7. Knapp Wilfred:A History of War and Common Wealth
8. Panikkar K.M. : Regionalism and Security
9. Candice Goucher and Linda Walton :World History Journey from Past to present
10. C D Hazen.: Modern Europe
11. S. G. Ghatapanadi. : Adhunik Yuropu (Kannada Version of C D Hazen's Book)
12. Venkatrao M Palati – COVID-19

M.A. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Semester – IV

Course Code: HAS 4.3

INTRODUCTION TO EPIGRAPHY, NUMISMATICS AND ARCHIVES

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Understanding of Epigraphy and Inscriptions: Students will understand the definition, antiquity, and importance of epigraphy, including the various types of inscriptions, their formats and contents, writing materials, and methods for dating inscriptions.
2. Knowledge of Indian Scripts: Students will be familiar with the origin and development of Indian scripts, from the Indus script through Brahmi and Kharosti to the evolution of scripts leading up to Kannada.
3. Expertise in Numismatics: Students will gain insights into the origin and antiquity of coinage in India, including its importance and manufacturing techniques. They will study significant coins from ancient India, including those from the Satavahana, Kushana, Gupta, Delhi Sultanate, Mughal periods, and Karnataka dynasties.
4. Proficiency in Archives and Preservation: Students will learn about the definition, nature, scope, and importance of archives, including the history and types of archival materials such as palm leaf manuscripts, paper documents, and kadas. They will also understand preservation techniques, the role of libraries, and issues related to plagiarism in research.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Proficiency in Epigraphy and Historical Inscriptions: Graduates will be adept at analyzing and interpreting various inscriptions, understanding their formats and contents, and utilizing dating methods to place them accurately within historical contexts.
2. Expertise in Indian Script Evolution: Graduates will have a comprehensive understanding of the development of Indian scripts, their historical significance, and their influence on the evolution of writing systems in India.
3. Knowledge of Numismatics and Coinage: Graduates will be skilled in studying the history and significance of coinage, including techniques of manufacture and the historical context of important coins across different Indian dynasties.
4. Understanding of Archival Practices and Preservation: Graduates will be knowledgeable about the nature and scope of archives, methods of preserving archival materials, and the role of libraries in supporting research, with a keen awareness of issues related to plagiarism.

Module -I	Epigraphy: Definition, Antiquity, Importance, Types of Inscriptions, Format and Contents, Writing Materials, Eras and Dating Methods.
Module -II	Indian scripts: Origin of Scripts, Indus, Brahmi and Kharosti, Development of Script from Brahmi to Kannada.
Module -III	Numismatics: origin and Antiquity of Coinage in India, importance, Manufacture Techniques, Study of some important Coins- Ancient India, Satavahana, Kushana, Gupta, Delhi sultante - Mughals and Karnataka Dynasties- Kadambas to Vijayanagara Rulres.
Module -IV	Archives: Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance, History of Archives, Types of Archival Materials (Palm Leaf and Paper manuscripts, Paper Documents, Kadas) Preservation and Maintenance, Libraries and Plagiarism in Research.

References:**English Books:**

1. Sircar D. C., 1965, Indian Epigraphy, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
2. Sircar D. C., 1966, Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi.
3. Gai G. S., 2011, Introduction to Indian Epigraphy, CIIL, Mysore.
4. Richard Salomon., 1998, Indian Epigraphy, Oxford University Press, New York.
5. Andrew Glass., 2000, A Preliminary Study of Kharosthi Manuscript Paleography, University of Washington.
6. Narasimha Murthy A. V., 2015, Indian Epigraphy, B. R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi.
7. Brown C. J., 1922, The Coins of India, Association Press, Calcutta.
8. Sircar D. C., 2008, Studies in Indian Coins, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, Delhi.
9. Rapson E. J., 2021, Indian Coins, GYAN Publisher, New Delhi.
10. Cunningham A., 2021, Coins of Ancient India, GYAN Publisher, New Delhi.
11. Cunningham A., 2021, Coins of Mediaeval India, GYAN Publisher, New Delhi.
12. Walter Elliot., 2022, Coins of Southern India, Shubhi Publications, Gurgaon.
13. Henderson J. R., 1921, The Coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, Govt. Press, Madras.
14. Poole, 1990, Coins and Medals, Cosmo Publications, New Delhi.
15. Laalguptaparameshwari, 1969, Coins, National Books Trust, New Delhi.
16. Kharbade B. V., Bhatia S. K., 2003, Preventive Conservation of Museum Objects, NRLC, New Delhi.
17. Thiagarajan J., 2007, Archives Keeping, Prabha Publications, Madurai.
18. Mukherjee ., 1973, Preservation of Library Materials, Archives and Documents, Calcutta.
19. Sailen Ghose., 1963, Archives in India: History and Assets, Sri R.C. Bose Press, Calcutta.

Kannada Books:

20. ಪ್ಲೀಟ್ ಜೆ. ಎಫ್ (ಮೂಲ), ಸಿ. ಪಿ. ಕೆ. (ಅನುವಾದ).. 2001, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಶಾಸನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಪರಿಚಯ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು.
21. ಸಿ. ಪಿ. ಕೆ., 2001, ಶಾಸನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ಪ್ರವೇಶ, ಚೇತನ್ ಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು.
22. ಸಿ. ಪಿ. ಕೆ., 2011, ಶಾಸನಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಿಪ್ರಿಂಟಿಂಗ್ ಅಂಡ್ ಪಬ್ಲಿಷಿಂಗ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಮೈಸೂರು.
23. ನಾಯಕರ ಹುಲುಗಪ್ಪ., 2011, ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಅವುಗಳ ಮಹತ್ವ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.
24. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ., 2002, ಲಿಪಿಯ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಮತ್ತು ಬೆಳವಣಿಗೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
25. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ. ವಿ., 2011, ಕನ್ನಡ ಲಿಪಿಯ ಉಗಮ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಕಾಸ, ತಳುಕಿನ ವೆಂಕಣಯ್ಯ ಸ್ಮಾರಕ ಗ್ರಂಥಮಾಲೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
26. ಮಂಜುನಾಥ ಎಂ. ಜಿ., ದೇವರಾಜಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಜಿ. ಕೆ., 2019, ಕನ್ನಡಲಿಪಿ ವಿಕಾಸ, ಯುವಸಾಧನೆ ಪ್ರಕಾಶನ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
27. ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸ ಪಾಡಿಗಾರ., 2004, ಭಾರತೀಯ ಇತಿಹಾಸದ ಶಾಸನ ಆಕರಗಳು, ರಾಮಾಶ್ರಯ ಪಬ್ಲಿಕೇಶನ್ಸ್, ಧಾರವಾಡ.
28. ಚಿದಾನಂದಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎಂ., 2015, ಕನ್ನಡ ಶಾಸನಗಳ ಸಾಂಸ್ಕೃತಿಕ ಅಧ್ಯಯನ, ಸಪ್ತ ಬುಕ್ ಹೌಸ್, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
29. ದೇವರಕೊಂಡಾರೆಡ್ಡಿ., 2008, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಶಾಸನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಪಾಶಯ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಮಂಡಲ, ಧಾರವಾಡ.
30. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ. ವಿ., 2008, ಭಾರತೀಯ ನಾಣ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
31. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ. ವಿ., 2003, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದ ನಾಣ್ಯ ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಕನ್ನಡ ಪುಸ್ತಕ ಪ್ರಾಧಿಕಾರ, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು.
32. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ. ವಿ., 2000, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕದಲ್ಲಿ ವಿದೇಶಿ ನಾಣ್ಯಗಳು, ಪರಂಪರೆ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಹಂಪಿ.
33. ನರಸಿಂಹಮೂರ್ತಿ ಎ. ವಿ., 1996, ವಿಜಯನಗರದ ನಾಣ್ಯ ಸಂಪತ್ತು, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
34. ಅಂಬಳಿಕೆ ಹಿರಿಯಣ್ಣ (ಸಂ)., 2009, ಕನ್ನಡ ವಿಷಯ ವಿಶ್ವಕೋಶ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಮತ್ತು ಪುರಾತತ್ವ, ಪ್ರಸಾರಾಂಗ, ಮೈಸೂರು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯ, ಮೈಸೂರು.
35. ಅಗ್ರವಾಲ್ ಓ. ಪಿ. (ಮೂಲ).. ನರಹರಿ ಇ. ಡಿ. (ಅನು).. 2008, ಕಲಾಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ನ್ಯಾಷನಲ್ ಬುಕ್ ಟ್ರಸ್ಟ್, ಇಂಡಿಯಾ.
36. ಕಲ್ಲಾಪುರ ಜಿ.ವಿ., 2017, ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ ದಾಖಲೆಗಳ ಸಂರಕ್ಷಣೆ, ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ಇತಿಹಾಸ ಸಂಶೋಧನ ಮಂಡಲ (ರಿ), ಧಾರವಾಡ.

M.A. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Semester – IV
Course Code: HAS 4.4
INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Genesis of Nationalism: Understand the press, literature, and early nationalist organizations' role in shaping Indian nationalism and the INC's role.
2. Early Nationalist Movements: Learn about early leaders (Naoroji, Gokhale, Lal-Bal-Pal), the Partition of Bengal, and key events like the Surat Congress and Lucknow Pact.
3. Gandhian Era: Grasp major Gandhian movements (Non-Cooperation, Salt Satyagraha), key agreements (Gandhi-Irvin Pact), and significant events (Jallianwala Bagh, Quit India Movement).
4. Revolutionary Patriots: Know the contributions of revolutionaries (Bhagat Singh, Bose) and key events (Ghadar Conspiracy, INA, Partition of India).

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Analytical Skills: Analyze the rise of nationalism and the role of early organizations and leaders.
2. Evaluation of Strategies: Critically assess the strategies and impacts of early nationalists.
3. Knowledge of Gandhian Policies: Understand Gandhian movements and their influence on India's independence.
4. Expertise in Revolutionary Movements: Analyze revolutionary contributions and major events leading to India's independence and partition.

Human Values will be highlighted

Module- I Genesis of Nationalism: Role of Press and Literature, National Movement: Pre-Congress Organizations Indian National Congress (INC), INC as Safety Valve

Module- II Early Nationalist Movements: Moderates: Dadabai Naoroji and Drain of Wealth Theory, Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Radicals: Lal, Bal, Pal, Partition of Bengal and Vande Mataram Movement, Surat Congress, Lucknow Pact

Module- III Gandhian Era : Non-Cooperation Movement, Salt Satyagraha, Gandhi-Irvin Pact, Round Table Conferences, Communal Award, Poona Pact, Jallianwala Bagh Massacre, Go Back Simon, Cripps' Proposals, Quit India Movement

Module- IV Revolutionary Patriots and Later Developments: Revolutionary Patriots: Khudiram Bose, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Rajguru, Chandrashekhar Azad, Ram Prasad Bismil, Conspiracy: Ghadar, Kakori, Chittagong Armoury Raid, Naval Mutiny, Movements Abroad: Udham Singh, Madam Bikaji Kama, Ras Behari Bose, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose & INA, Cabinet Mission, Independence Act, Partition of India, Noakhali Massacre

Reference:

1. P.E Roberts: History of British India.
2. R.C Mazumdar: History of Freedom Movement III Vol.
3. Tarachand: History of Freedom Movement.
4. S. Gopal: British Rule in India.
5. C.M. Philips: Evolution of India and Pakistan.
6. R. Palme Dutt: India Today.
7. Sumit Sarkar: Modern India.
8. Dharmakumar: Cambridge economic History of India Vol II.
9. Bipan Chandra: 1) Economic Nationalism in India. 2) Colonialism and Nationalism in India. 3) Communalism in Modern India. 4) History of Independent India.
10. A.R Desai: Social Background to Nationalism in India

M.A HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Semester – IV
Course Code: 4.6.1
SOCIO-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN INDIA (19th CE)

Course Outcomes (COs):

Socio-Religious Reform Movements in Colonial India is a series of lectures to introduce about the 19th century reform movements and personalities like Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, and Aligarh movement, Ramakrishna and Vivekananda and Jyotiba Phule.

Program Outcomes (POs):

The students will get an idea about the native responses to the colonial rule during the 19th century and their significance in formation of the modern Indian society.

- Module- I** Impact of English Education and Renaissance: English Intervention in socio-religious life of Indian People: Indian Response to British Social Reforms
- Module- II** Raja Rammohan Roy - the father of Indian Renaissance and Brahmo Samaj: Henry Vivian Derozio and Young Bengal Movement: Effort at Women Emancipation
- Module- III** Arya Samaj and Swami Dayananda Saraswathi: Prarthana Samaj and Theosophical Society: Aligar and Wahabi Movement
- Module- IV** Jyotiba Phule and Satyashodhak Samaj: Ramakrishna Paramahansa and Vivekananda-Ramakrishna mission

References:

1. A. Gupta (ed.), 1958. Studies in the Bengal Renaissance. Bengal: National Council of Education.
2. A.F.S Ahmed, 1965. Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal, Netherland: Brill Archive.
3. A.R Desai, 2011. Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
4. Amit Sen, 2011. Notes on the Bengal Renaissance, New Delhi: Nabu Press.
5. Annie Besant, 2010. For India 's Uplift, US: University of Michigan Library.

M.A. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Semester – IV
Course Code: HAS 4.6.2
CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS OF INDIA

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Post-Independence Challenges: Understand the refugee problem, state reorganization, and formation of new states in post-independence India.
2. Economic and Social Issues: Analyze issues related to poverty, population, unemployment, and the impacts of globalization and liberalization on the Indian economy.
3. Social Movements: Study neo-social movements, including backward class movements, Mandal Commission, and environmental issues.
4. Societal Problems: Examine movements addressing women's rights, peasant struggles, water disputes, and social issues like child labor, sati, dowry, and alcoholism.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Understanding Historical Developments: Evaluate the impact of post-independence challenges and state reorganizations on India's socio-political landscape.
2. Economic Analysis: Assess the effects of economic policies like globalization and liberalization on various sectors and social issues.
3. Social Movements Insight: Analyze the role and impact of various social movements and commissions in addressing social justice and environmental concerns.
4. Addressing Social Issues: Critically evaluate efforts and movements aimed at solving critical societal problems and improving social welfare.

- Module- I** Introduction- Independence and after the Refugee Problem-Reorganization of States- Formation of New States
- Module- II** Problems of Poverty and Population and Unemployment-Causes, Right to Food, Urban Slum, rural- Urban Divide, Agriculture and Industry-Globalization and Liberalization-Its implications on Indian Economy
- Module- III** Neo Social Movement-Backward Class Movement-Mandal Commission, Merit v/s Reservation, Dalit Movement-Movement on Environmental issues
- Module- IV** Women Movement-Peasant Movement-Water Dispute- Child Labor, Sati, Dowry, alcoholism and violence

References:

1. Balraj Puri: The Issue at Kashmir
2. Christophe Jaffrelot: History of Hindu Nationalist politics in India
3. Hiranmay Karlekar(ed): 50 years of India's Independence
4. Panikar K.N.: communalism and The Secularism Agenda
5. Partha Chatterjee(ed): A Nation and Its Fragments
6. Partha Chatterjee(ed): A Possible India
7. Partha Chatterjee(ed): Wages of Freedom
8. Paul R Brass: Political of India Since Independence
9. Rajani Kothari: Caste in India politics
10. Tapan Basu: Shorts and Saffron Flag
11. Terence J. Byres: The Indian Economy-Major Debates Since Independence

M.A. HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY
Semester – IV
Course Code: HAS 4.6.3
HISTORY OF INDEPENDENT INDIA

Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Genesis of Nationalism: Understand how the press, literature, and early organizations shaped Indian nationalism and the role of the Indian National Congress (INC).
2. Early Nationalist Movements: Explore the contributions of leaders like Naoroji, Gokhale, Lal-Bal-Pal, and key events such as the Partition of Bengal and the Surat Congress.
3. Gandhian Era: Learn about major Gandhian movements (Non-Cooperation, Salt Satyagraha), key agreements (Gandhi-Irvin Pact), and significant events like the Jallianwala Bagh massacre and Quit India Movement.
4. Revolutionary Patriots: Recognize the contributions of revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh and Subhas Chandra Bose and events like the Ghadar Conspiracy, the Indian National Army (INA), and the Partition of India.

Program Outcomes (POs):

1. Analytical Skills: Analyze the rise of nationalism and evaluate the impact of early nationalist organizations and leaders.
2. Evaluation of Strategies: Critically assess the strategies of early nationalists and their effectiveness.
3. Knowledge of Gandhian Policies: Understand the principles and impact of Gandhian movements on India's path to independence.
4. Expertise in Revolutionary Movements: Analyze the contributions of revolutionary movements and their role in shaping modern India and its independence.

- Module- I** Introduction-The constitution of India – Salient features- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy- Center-State Relations-India and Pakistan from 1947-1980-Indo-Pak Wars of 1965 and the emergence of Bangladesh-Simla Agreement-Indo-Sri Lanka Relations
- Module- II** Panch-Sheel-Sino-Indian Relation-War of 1962-Indo-Soviet-Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation-Indo-U.S. Relation-Economic Policy and Progress from 1947-1980- Five Year plans-Perspectives on agriculture-Lan Reforms-Industrial policy-Survey of Economic Development-Nationalization of Banks 1969
- Module- III** SRC and Linguistic states. 1956- Local Bodies and PanchayatRaj-Education & Social Welfare.
- Module- IV** Politics and Political Parties – Congress Split in 1969- Nuclear Explosion – Total Revolution and Jayaprakash Narayan-Emergency and aftermath-Globalization – Human Rights, Communalism

References:

1. Dabs S.B.: India since Independence
2. Jagmohan: 25 years of India Independence
3. Govt. of India Publication : India since Independence
4. KuldipNayar: India after Nehru
5. Menon V.P.: The Transfer of Power
6. Bipan Chandra: India after Independence 1947-2000
7. Ramchandra Guha: India after Gandhi

HAS 4.5
DISSERTATION
OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE
(WITH GUIDELINES)

Internal Assessment / Evaluation Policy for P G in History and Archaeology

Examination Pattern is 80 (Theory) : 20 (I A) for all hard core and soft core papers.
For open elective papers 40 : (Theory) 10 (I A) for semester End examinations .
The break up Internal Assessment marks is shown below.

Distribution of marks for Internal Assessment

Internal Assessment for 20 marks comprises of performance in the tests.

Assignment , seminar, with submission of the document and attendance

1. Two tests for 5 marks each with proper record for assessment - 10 marks
2. Assignment (Document submission mandatory) - 05 marks
3. Seminar (Document submission mandatory) - 05 marks

Total - 20 Marks

Internal Assessment for 10 marks (open elective) comprises of performance in the test Assignment and attendance

1. Two tests for 2 marks each with proper record for assessment - 04 marks
- 2. Assignment (Document submission mandatory) - 03 marks
3. Seminar (Document submission mandatory) - 03 marks

Total - 10 Marks

Guidelines Governing Dissertation Report for Master of Arts in History and Archaeology

<p>Dissertation Report Writing:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Following are the preliminary pages of the dissertation; Students shall follow the same sequence. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cover Page and Title Page b. Declaration by the students c. Certificate of Originality by the Guide d. Acknowledgements e. Table of Contents f. List of Tables <p>Contents of the Chapters: This section gives indicative framework for the students towards the contents of the chapters in the Dissertation work:</p> <p>Chapter I: Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Background of the study • Aims of the study • Importance of the study • Scope of the study • Statement of the problem/Need of the study • Geographical background and Historical background (if need) • Objectives of the study • Hypotheses for the Study • Limitations of the study <p>Chapter II: Review of Literature:(Minimum 35 reviews).</p> <p>Chapter III:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Design • Methodology • Data collection <p>Chapter IV: Data analysis and interpretation: Systematic analysis of primary or secondary data collected with proper headings. etc.</p> <p>Chapter V: Summary of findings, Conclusions and Suggestions. The summary of findings and suggestions shall be presented as per the objectives of the study.</p> <p>Bibliography</p> <p>Appendices/ Annexure (If Any): The Appendices contain material which is of interest to the reader but not an integral part of the dissertation report and any problem that have arisen that may be useful to document for future reference.</p>
<p>Presentation of the Report:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Typing should be done on one side of the A-4 size paper. b. The left side margin should be 1.75 inches, the right, top and bottom margin should be 1 inch each. c. Font size: Chapter heading: 12; Sub-heading: 11 (Bold) and text of the running matter: 11. d. Fonts to be used are Times New Roman. e. The text of the report should have 1.5 line spacing; quotations and foot notes should be in single-line space. f. Chapter heading should be capitalized and should be kept at centre. g. Tables and diagrams should have respective number, captions and source. h. The body of the report can be in the range of 100 to 120 pages. i. All pages in main text should carry the Arabic numerals placed on the bottom at the centre. The Title page, Acknowledgement, Table of contents etc. should be numbered in lower case Roman numerals. j. The numbering of chapters, divisions and sub-divisions should be done, using Arabic numerals only. For example, sub-division 2 under division 4 of chapter 3 should be numbered as 3.4.2. k. Table and Figures appearing in the main text should have appropriate numbers and captions. l. Endnotes should be numbered consecutively within each chapter or throughout the dissertation report. Citations on the main text should carry the author(s) name with year, say for example, Sharma (2011) or (Sharma, 2011) as the case requires. The full reference for the citation should appear in the Bibliography.

Format of Synopsis:

Notes:

- The synopsis should not exceed 07 pages
- The cover page of the synopsis shall be the same as the cover page of the dissertation

The contents of the synopsis:

1. Introduction
2. Literature Review
3. Statement of the Problem
4. Need for the study
5. Objectives of the Study
6. Hypotheses for the Study
7. Scope of the study
8. Methodology
9. Data collection
10. Plan of Analysis, and
11. Chapter Scheme

Dissertation work Progress Diary

Date of the meeting	Topics discussed	Progress as on Date	Signature of the Faculty guide

Note: The Guide and students are expected to meet at least once in a week to discuss about Dissertation work .

Signature of the Student