

DRAFTS OF THE NEW SYLLABY FOR M.A. HISTORY (FINAL COURSE)

There shall be five papers, each of three hours duration and carrying 100 marks each except paper V for Regular Students which will carry 80 marks for theory paper and 20 marks for project report.

Group (A) PAPER-I - SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA

Group (B) PAPER I – SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Group (C) PAPER I – ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Group (A) PAPER-II - (i) RELIGION IN ANCIENT INDIA

OR

(ii) ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ANCIENT INDIA

OR

(iii) EPIGRAPHY AND NUMISMATICS IN ANCIENT INDIA

OR

(iv) INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

Group (B) PAPER II - ART AND ~~ARCHITECTURE~~ ^{CULTURE} IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Group (C) PAPER II – SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN MODERN INDIA

For All Groups - PAPER III (i) WOMEN IN INDIA

OR

(ii) HEALTH, MEDICINE AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

OR

(iii) HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA (upto 18th century)

OR

(iv) HISTORICAL TOURISM IN INDIA (with special reference to Rajasthan)

For Group A and B Only –

PAPER IV: (i) INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND POLITICAL THOUGHT

OR

For all Groups - (ii) HISTORY OF IDEAS (Religious, Political and Social)

OR

(iii) CONTEMPORARY INDIA (1950 AD to 2000 AD)

OR

(iv) HISTORY OF INDIAN ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

For All Groups -

Paper V – MAIN TRENDS OF CULTURE AND HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

7/1/20
प्रभारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

Sharma
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B.O.S. University (11/8/20)

M.A. FINAL (HISTORY)

(GROUP-A)

PAPER I : SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN ANCIENT INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Concept of Dharma as the basis of Indian Society. Concept, origin and historical-cultural study of Varna and Jati. Ashramas, Purusharthas and Sanskaras - objectives, types and significance. Concept and prevalence of asceticism in ancient India.

Section-II

Institution of Family and Marriage. A survey of the position of Women in ancient India.
Education - evolution of Vedic, Buddhist and Jaina systems of education.

Section-III

Ancient Indian economic thought - meaning and significance of Varta. Economic systems and institutions - Land ownership, land revenue and other forms of taxation. Feudalism - a brief survey of the debate over feudalism in India.

Section-IV

Economic guilds, credit and banking systems. Slavery and labour. Stages in ancient Indian economy - chalcolithic village economy, Harappan economy, Vedic agriculture, urban and industrial economy during the age of Mahajanapadas. Mauryan Imperial Economy.

Section-V

Trade and commerce during the period c. 200 B.C to 300 A.D. Economic progress in the Gupta period. South Indian temple economy.

Recommended Readings :

Jai Shankar Mishra	: Prachin Bharat ka Samajik Itihasa (in Hindi)
M. Jauhari	: Prachina Bharat Mein Varnashrama (in Hindi)
N.K. Dutta	: Origin and Growth of Caste in India
G.S. Ghurye	: Caste and Class in India
P.V. Kane	: A History of Dharmasastras (Vol.2)(Also in Hindi)
P.N. Prabhu	: Hindu Social Organization.
H.D. Vedalankar	: Hindu Parivar Mimansa (Hindi)
H.D. Vedalankar	: Hindu Vivahs ka Sankshipta Itihasa (Hindi)
K.M. Kapadia	: Marriage and Family in India (also in Hindi)
A.S. Altekar	: Position of Women in Hindu Civilization
A.S. Altekar	: Education in Ancient India
R.K. Mookherji	: Education in Ancient India
K.M. Saran	: Labour in Ancient India
B.N.S. Yadav	: Society and Culture in Northern India in the

R.S. Sharma
C.V.R. Alyanger
G.L. Adhya
N.C. Bandopadhyaya
A.N. Bose

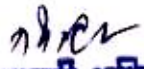
Achche Lal
K.D. Bajpayi
U.N. Ghoshal

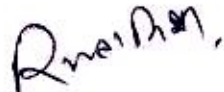
Lallanji Gopal

A.K. Singh
S.K. Maity

Motichand
Balram Srivastava
R.C. Majumdar

Twentieth Century A.D.
: Light on Early Indian Society & Economy
: Ancient Indian Economic Thought
: Early Indian Economics.
: Economic life and progress in Ancient India
: Social and Rural Economics of Northern
India, Vol.-I
: Prachin Bharat mein Krishi (in Hindi)
: Bharatiya Vyapar ka Itihasa (in Hindi)
: Contribution to the History fo Hindu Revenue
System.
: Economic Life of Northern India (700-1200
A.D.)
: Indo-Roman Trade
: Economic life in Northern India in the Gutpa
Period
: Trade and Trade Route in Ancient India
: Trade and Commerce in Ancient India.
: Corporate life in Ancient India (Also in Hindi)


प्रमारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम


B.O.S. 
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3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Religion-meaning, origin and types. Main features of the religious practices in India – Indus - Saraswati civilization, Rigvedic religion - pantheons, yajna, rta, monotheistic and monistic trends.

Section-II

Later Vedic religion - Pantheon, growth in ritualism, ethical institutions, Atharvedic magico-religious practices. Upanishadic doctrines - Brahman, Atman and monism. Emphasis on non-attachment (vairagya) and knowledge (jnana) instead of ritual acts (karma). Place of Upanishadic teaching in Indian religious history.

Section-III

General characteristics of Theistic religions. A study of major, Theistic Cults - Vaishnavism and Saivism. Vaishnavism - origin, doctrines, pantheon, ritual, general history of Vaishnava sects. Main teachings of the Bhagvad Gita. Saivism - antiquity and doctrines. Saive schools, rituals and philosophy.

Section-IV

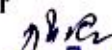
Origins and historical background of Buddhism. Life and teachings of Gautama Buddha. Buddhist Doctrines - concepts of dukkha, pratityasamutpada, karma and rebirth, eight-fold path, nirvana, anatmavada and anishvaravada. Buddhist Sangha. Buddhist Councils. Formation of Buddhist Canon, Schism. A brief survey of Mahayana Buddhism. Later philosophical systems. Tantric Buddhism. Decline and disappearance of Buddhism.

Section-V

Antiquity of Jainism. Life and teachings of Parasvanath and Mahavira. Jaina doctrines. Formation of Jaina canon. Division of Jaina Church into Svetambaras and Digambaras - their further history and main differences. History of early spread - Jainism in Gujarat and Rajasthan.

Recommended Readings :

A.A. McDonnell	: Vedic Mythology (Both English and Hindi)
A.B. Keith	: The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads.
G.C. Pande	: Vedika Sanskriti (in Hindi)
B. Upadhyaya	: Vedika Sahitya aur Sanskriti (in Hindi)
G.C. Tripathi	: vedic Devmandal (in Hindi)
R.D. Ranade	: Philosophy of the Upanishads (also in Hindi)
R.G. Bhandarkar	: Vaisnavism, Shaivism and Minor Religious


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S. Chattopadhyaya

J.N. Banerjee

G.C. Pande

G.C. Pande

H.D. Bhattacharya

P. Chaturvedi

S.R. Goyal

G.N. Kaviraja

T.W. Rhys Davids

Nalinaksha Dutta

A.K. Warder

G. Buher

A.C. Sen

H.L. Jain

G.C. Pande

System (also in Hindi)

: Evolution of Theistic Sects in Ancient India

: Religion in Ancient India.

: Sramana Tradition : its History and Contribution to Indian Culture.

: Studies in the Origin of Buddhism

: Cultural Heritage of India, Vol-IV (the Religions)

: Vaishnava Dharma (in Hindi)

: Religious History of India Vol-I & II

: Tantrika Vangmaya ka Itihas

: History of Indian Buddhism

: Mahayana Buddhism

: Indian Buddhism

: The Indian Sects of the Jainas.

: Schools and Sects in Jain Literature.

: Bhartiya Samskriti mein Jain Dharma ka Yogadan

: Bauddha Dharma Ke Vikas ka Itihas (also in Hindi.)

R. N. S.


प्रभारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम



RAJ RISHI BHARTRIHARI MATSYA UNIVERSITY, ALWAR

M.A. FINAL(HISTORY)

(GROUP-A)

PAPER II : (II) ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN ANCIENT INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each section. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Characteristics of Indian art, prehistoric rock art, Indus - Saraswati civilization - town planning and architecture, sculptures and seals.

Section-II

Maurya art - pillars and folk art (Yaksha sculptures). A study of art and architecture of Stupas at Bharhut, Sanchi and Amaravati.

Section-III

Mathura School of art, Gandhara School of art. Origin of Buddha image. Gupta art-a study of sculptures, Ajanta Paintings.

Section-IV

Origin evolution and main styles of Hindu temples, Gupta Temples. Development of temple architecture in post-Gupta period. Northern India-temples of Orissa, Khajuraho and Abu.

Section-V

South Indian rock-cut temple at Mahabalipuram, Kailash temple at Ellora, Pallava and Chola Temples.

Recommended Readings :

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| V.S. Agrawal | : Indian Art, Vol.-I (Also in Hind), Varanasi, 1965. |
| A.K. Coomarswamy | : An Introduction to Indian Art, Adyar Theosophical Publishing House, 1956. |
| A.K. Coomarswamy | : A History of Indian and Indonesian Art, Dover Publications, New York, 1965 |
| B.Rowland | : The Art and Architecture of India, Harmondsworth, 1970. |
| P. Brown | : Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu), Vol. I&II Bombay, 1971 |
| J. Fergusson | : History of Indian and Eastern Architecture, Vol-I&II. Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi 1967. |
| J.C. Harle | : Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, London, 1986. |
| N.R. Ray | : Maurya and Post-Maurya Art (also in Hindi), Delhi, 1971. |
| Grunwedel | : Buddhist Art of India, New Delhi, 1972 |
| S.K. Saraswati | : A survey of Indian Sculpture, Delhi 1975 |
| C. Sivaramamurti | : Indian Sculpture, Delhi 1961. |
| C. Sivaramamurti | : Indian Paintings. Delhi 1961 |

Stella Kramrisch

J. Marshall

V.S. Agrawal

P.K. Agrawal

N.P. Joshi

J. Marshall

D. Mitra

C. Sivaramamurti

A.Ghosh

S.Kramrisch

M.W. Meisteretal

Krishna Dev

K.R. Srinivasan

S.P. Gupta

: Indian Sculpture, Calcutta 1933

: A Guide to Sanchi, Calcutta, 1955

: Gupta Art, Varanasi, 1977

: Gupta Kalina Kala evem Vastu (Hindi)Varanasi 1994

: Prachina Bharatiya Murti Vijnana (Hindi)Patna 1977

: Mathura Kala (Hindi)

: The Buddhist Art of Gandhara, New Delhi, 1980

: Buddhist Movements, Calcutta, 1971

: Amravati Sculptures in the Madras Government,
Museum.

: Ajanta, Murals.

: Hindu Temples, Vol-I&II, Calcutta, 1946

: An Encyclopedia of Indian Temple Architecture
(relevant volumes and chapters), New Delhi, 1983 to
1988.

: Temples of India, 2 Vol. (also in Hindi)
New Delhi, 1969

: Temples of South India (also in Hindi), New Delhi

: Elements of Indian Art.

R. Srinivasan

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B. O. S. Consultancy (History)

PAPER II : (III) EPIGRAPHY AND NUMISMATICS IN ANCIENT INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Epigraphy as a source of Indian history. Origin and antiquity of writing in India. Origin and developmental stages of the Brahmi script. Ashoka's Rock Edicts - II, XII and XIII, minor rock edicts - Bhabru Edict.

Section-II

Hathigumpha Inscription of King Kharavela of Kalinga. Nasik Cave Inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni and Vasisthiputra Pulumavi of Regnal Year 19. Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman.

Section-III

Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta. Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription of Chandragupta. Bhitari Stone Pillar Inscriptions of Skandagupta. Banskhera Copper Plate grant of Harsh of Harsh Samvat 22. Aihole stone inscription of Pulakesin II - Saka Samvat 556.

Section-IV

Numismatics as a source of Indian history. Origin and antiquity of Indian coinage - Punch marked coins, tribal coins. Indo-Greek coinage - main coin types of (a) Demetrus, (b) Menander. Kushana coinage - main coin types of Kanishka-I.

Section-V

Gupta Coinage- main coin types of (a) Chandragupta-I (b) Samudragupta and (c) Chandragupta-II. Huna, Indo-Sassanian (Gadhaiya) and Rajput coins.

Recommended Readings :

Raj Bali Pandey	: Indian Palaeography, Part-I (also in Hindi)
Raj Bali Pandey	: Ashoka ke Abhilekha
A.H.Dani	: Indian Palaeography
D.C. Sircar	: Indian Epigraphy
D.C. Sircar	: Select Inscriptions, Vol-I and II
G. Buhler	: Indian palaeography
B.V. Subbarayappa	: Indus Script – its Nature and Structure, New Era Publications, Chennai, 1926.
Asko Parpola	: Deciphering the Indus Script, 1 st ed, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1994.
C.S. Upasak	: History and Palaeography of Mauryan Brahmi.
T.P. Verma	: Palaeography of the Brahmi Script.
G.H. Ojha	: Bharatiya Prachina Lipimala
D. Diringar	: The Alphabet
D. Diringar	: The Writing

n.b.
प्रमारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

Question
Answer

Vibha Upadhyaya

D.R. Bhandarkar
S.K. Chakraborty
P.L. Gupta
A.S. Altekar
E.J. Rapson

R.B. Whitehead
J. Allan

: Prachina Bharat Mein Bhumidana (Hindi)
Jaipur, 1992. Relevant volumes of Epigraphia
Indica and Indian Antiquary.
: Ancient Indian Numismatics
: Ancient Indian Numismatics
: Coins
: Coinage of the Gupta Empire (also in Hindi)
: Catalogue of the Coins of the Andhra
Dynasty, the Western Kshatrapas, The
Traikutaka Dynasty and the Bodhi Dynasty.
: Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum.
: Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British
Museum : Ancient India.

R. B. Whitehead

प्रभा
प्रभारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

R. B. Whitehead
Sharma

PAPER II : (IV) INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Meaning, objectives and scope of archaeology. Archaeology as a source of history. Archaeology in relation with other science - social and natural sciences. Theories and methods of field archaeology - exploration, excavation, stratigraphy and dating.

Section-II

A brief survey of stone age cultures of India - palaeolithic and mesolithic cultures. Neolithic cultures - regional patterns.

Section-III

Pre/Early Harappan cultures of Rajasthan and other areas. Indus - Saraswati civilization - origin, extent, important sites, chronology, main characteristics, survival and continuity.

Section-IV

A survey of the chalcolithic cultures of Rajasthan – Ahar, Gilund, Balathal, Ganeshwara.

Section-V

A study of Painted Grey Ware Cultures, Northern Black Polished Ware cultures, Megalith types and related material culture. Concept of new archaeology and its application in india. Marine archaeology-an outline.

Recommended Readings :

G. Daniel	: The Origin and Growth of Archaeology
R.J. Atkinson	: Field Archaeology
O.G.S.	: Archaeology in the Field
R.E.M. Wheeler	: Archaeology from the earth (also in Hindi)
H.D. Sankalia	: Prehistory and Protohistory of the India and Pakistan.
D.P. Agrawal	: Archaeology of India
D.P. Agrawal & D.K. Chakrabarti (ed)	: Essays in Indian Protohistory
B.B. Lal and S.P. Gupta (eds.)	: Frontiers of Indus Civilization.
Gregory Possehl (ed)	: Harappan Civilization
Gregory Possehl	: Ancient Cities of the Indus.
B. Allchin and F.R. Alkhin	: The Rise of Civilization in India and the Pakistan
Shashi Asthana	: Pre-Harappan cultures of India and the Borderlands.
D.K. Chakrabarti	: Early use of Iron in India
Vibha Tripathi	: The Painted Grey Ware and Iron Age Culture of Northern India.
R.C. Gaur (ed)	: Painted Grey Ware
B.P. Sinha (ed)	: Potteries in Ancient India
H.D. Sankalia	: New Archaeology – its scope and application to India

RAJ RISHI BHARTRIHARI MATSYA UNIVERSITY, ALWAR

M.A. FINAL(HISTORY)

(GROUP-B)

PAPER I : SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Caste structure and the development of caste system; social classes - Ulema, nobility, zamindars, peasantry, artisans, agricultural labour and slaves.

Section-II

Functioning of the Social institutions - family and marriage. Position of women. Slavery Life and condition of the masses.

Section-III

Agricultural production, irrigation system, agricultural technology and crop patterns. Agrarian structure - land ownership and land rights, land revenue systems. The Village community, Iqta, Jagirdari, zamindari and Ijara System.

Section-IV

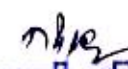
Urbanisation and rise of urban centres; growth of urban industries. Technological developments.

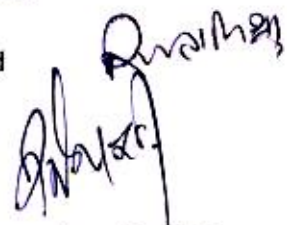
Section-V

Development of internal and external trade; important trade routes. Merchant communities. Monetary system - currency and banking.

Recommended Readings:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| K.M. Ashraf | : life and conditions of the people of Hindustan (Hindi) |
| Tapan Raychaudhuri | : Cambridge Economic History of India Vol-I |
| And Irfan Habib (eds) | |
| I.H. Siddhiqui | : Perso-Arabic Sources of Information-Life and Conditions in the Sultanate of Delhi. |
| Burton Stein | : Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India |
| W.H. Moreland | : The Agrarian System of Moslem India. |
| W.H. Moreland | : India at the Death of Akbar. |
| W.H. Moreland | : India from Akbar to Aurangzeb. |
| Irfan Habib | : The Agrarian System of Mughal India |
| J.N. Sarkar | : Economic Life of Mughal India |
| N.A. Siddiqi | : Land Revenue Administration under the Mughals (1700-1750) |
| H.K. Naqvi | : Urbanization and Urban Centres under the Great Mughals (1556-1760 A.D.) |
| A.B. Pande | : Society and Government in Medieval India |
| S. Moosvi | : Economy of the Mughal Empire – A Statistical Study |
| Satish Chandra | : Medieval India : Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village. |
| A.J. Qaiser | : The Indian Response to European Technology and Culture (1498-1707) |
| J.F. Richards(ed.) | : The Imperial Monetary System of Mughal India |


प्रभारी अधिकारी
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PAPER II : ART AND CULTURE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Salient features of Sarcenic, Hindu and Indo - Muslim style of architecture. The provincial style of architecture during the Sultanate period - Rajasthan, Mandu, Gujarat, Jaunpur. The Mughal architecture.

Section-II

Synthesis of the Indian and Persian styles of painting. Evolution of the Mughal Painting; provincial and regional styles of painting. A brief survey of the developments in performing arts - drama, dance and music.

Section-III

Origins and historical background of the Bhakti movement; main preachers of Bhakti movement – the saint tradition; Nathpanthis, Kabir, Nanak, Tulsidas and Namdev. Impact of the Bhakti movement.

Section-IV

Sufism in india - concepts and practices, saints and centres. Development in languages and literature, Persian language and genres of Persian literature - histories, memoirs, travelogues.

Section-V

A study of the works of Amir Khusrau and Abul Fazal. Sanskrit literature. Regional languages and literature. A study of Nainsi's Khyat literature. Rise of Urdu language. A survey of Hindu - Muslim cultural synthesis and growth of composite culture, Sufism.

Recommended Readings :

A.L. Srivastava	: Medieval Indian Culture (also in Hindi)
Yusuf Husain	: Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture
P.N. Chopra	: Some Aspects of Society and Culture during the Mughal Age.
K.M. Ashraf	: Life and Condition of the People of Hindustan (also in Hindi)
Syed Athar Abbas Rizvi	: History of Sufism Vol-I
Charlotte Vaudeville	: Myths, Saints of Legends in Medieval India
Percy Brown	: Indian Architecture, Vol-II
Fergusson	: History of Indian and Eastern Architecture
S.K. Saraswati	: Indo-Islamic Architecture, 2 Vols.
Catherine Asher	: Indian Painting under the Mughals
Milo Beach	: Mughal and Rajput Paintngs

PAPER I : ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Nature and structure of Indian economy in mid 18th century

- Mercantalism and European economic interests in India.
- Drain of Wealth and its effects.
- Different approaches towards colonial economic history.

Section-II

Revenue administration

- Permanent settlement – objects and effects.
- Ryotwari and Mahalwari.
- Commercialization of agriculture, changing pattern of crops.
- Famines – causes and famine relief works.

Section-III

Internal and external trade

- Tariff and excise.
- Fiscal Policy- monetary and credit system, the currency policy.
- Financial de-centralization under British.

Section-IV

Artisans and handicrafts

- Destruction of cottage industries.
- Development of Industries – cotton, jute, iron and steel.
- Handicraft and attempts at de-industrialization.
- Growth of Railways and its impact.

Section-V

1- Peasant ideologies

Champanan, Khera, Bardoli, Moplah and Kissan sabha in Rajasthan.

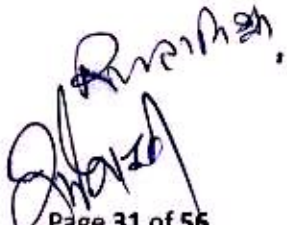
2- Working class movement

- Growth of working class in textile, coal, iron, tea and indigo plantation; condition of work and life.
- Evolution of Indian Trade Union movement between two world wars.

Recommended Readings :

Dodwell H	: Cambridge History of India
✓ Majumdar R.C.	: British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance.
Gadgil D.R.	: The Industrial Evolution of India in recent times.
Dutt R.C.	: Economic History of India
Griffiths	: Impact of West India
Bhattacharya Savya	: Adhunik Bharat ka Arthik Itihas
Sanchi	
Mathur L.P.	: Adhunik Bharat ka Arthik Itihas-Hindi
Nauroji Dada Bhai	: Poverty and un British rule in India
Wadia and Merchant	: Our Economic Problem
Laxminarayan	: Bhartiya Arthavyavastha – Hindi- New
Nathuramika	
Agrawal A.N.	: Problems of Development and Planning, Hindi-New
Bipin Chandra	: Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India
Bipin Chandra	: Indian National Leadership
Bipin Chandra	: Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India
Gopal S.	: British Policy in India
Kumar Dharam	: Cambridge Economic History of India 2 Vols.
Habib Irfan	: Indian Economy 1858-1914


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RAJ RISHI BHARTRIHARI MATSYA UNIVERSITY, ALWAR

M.A. FINAL HISTORY

(GROUP-C)

PAPER II : SOCIETY AND CULTURE IN MODERN INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

- European views on Indian society from 1800-1947.
- General features of social life in later half of 18 century and early 19 century.
- Impact of British rule on society and social changes in colonial India.
- The Bengal renaissance – Raja Ram Mohan Roy and his views.

Section-II

1- Social reform movements

- Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar, Keshav Chandra Sen.
- Jyoti Rao Phule, Mahadev Govind Ranade.

2- The orthodox responses to modern trends

- Dayanand Saraswati and Arya Samaj.
- Vivekanand and his re-interpretation of Hinduism.
- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's critique on traditional religious and social ideas.

Section-III

Modern education

- Growth of modern education - the orientalist and anglicist perception. Resolution of 1835 (the English Education Act) .
- Wood's Dispatch of 1854, development of Universities.
- Genesis of BHU and DAV Schools and colleges.
- The Aligarh movement and the M.A.O. colleges.

Section-IV

Origin and growth of modern literature

- Rise of modern Bengali literature – Din Bandhu Mitra - Nil Darpan, Ishwar Chandra Vidhya Sagar - Ban Parichay, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee - Anand Math, Rabindra Nath Tagore - Gitanjali, Chokerbali and Kabuliwala.
- Hindi literature – Bharatendu Harish Chandra, Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi.
- The Press in english and Indian language.

Section-V

The village community

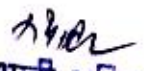
- Agriculture and non agriculturists class.
- Religious community and depressed class.

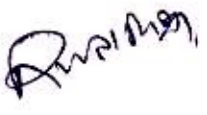
Growth of nationalist ideology

- Impact of western thought.
- Economic nationalism and Dada Bhai Nauroji.
- Religious Nationalism and Aurbindo Ghosh.

Recommended Readings :

Baumer, R.V.M.	: Aspects of Bengali History and Society
Bhattacharjee, K.S.	: The Bengal Renaissance; Social and Political Thought.
Desai, A.R.	: Social Background of Indian Nationalism
Farquhar, J.N.	: Modern Religious Movement in India
Heimsath, Charles	: Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform
Hunter, W.W.	: The Indian Musalman
Jones, K.W.	: Arya Dharma; Hindu Consciousness in 19 th Century Punjab
Jones, K.W.	: Socio- Religious Movements in British India
Lelyveld, David	: Aligarh's First Generation; Muslim solidarity in British India
Natrajan	: A Century of Social Reform
Nurullah & Nailk	: A Students History of Education
O. Malley ed.	: India and the West, A Study of the Interaction of their Civilization
Poddar, Arbinda	: Renaissance in Bengal, Quests and Confrontations 1800-1860
Seal, Anil	: Emergence of Indian Nationalism
Sinha, Pradip	: Nineteenth Century Bengal, Aspects of Social History
Sarkar, Susobhan	: Bengal Renaissance and other Essays
Kirti Narain	: Press Politics and Society: Uttar Pradesh, 1885-1914
Sudhir Chandra	: The Oppressive Present: Literature and Social Consciousness in Colonial India


प्रमारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

1- Nature and scope of women studies

Historical background of women studies - Tarabai Shinde, Savitri Bai Phule, Pandita Rama Bai, Bahena Bai.

2- Status of women through the ages

- Status of women in Vedic age, in medieval age and in colonial India with reference to marriage, widow, property rights.
- Women and work - household, agriculture, industry.
- Status of Muslim women.

Section-II

Religion and women

- Ancient – Brahmanism, Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism and Shakti.
- Medieval – Hinduism, Islam, Bhakti movement. Women saints- Lalla, Meera Bai, Ratna Bai, Ganga Sati.
- Efforts for improving position of women through social religious reform movements – Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Muslim reform movements. Theosophical movement. Satyashodhak Samaj.
- Changes in the position of women.

Section-III

Major social legislation in India

- Importance of social legislation in India.
- Social legislation in British period – Sati act 1829, Hindu widow remarriage act 1856, the child marriage restraint Act 1929, Hindu marriage act 1956.
- The Muslim personal law (Shariat) application act. Resolution of Muslim marriage 1937 act, 1939.
- The Indian christian marriage act 1872.
- Impact of social legislation on Indian social institutions.

Section-IV

Education and women

- Ancient India.
- Medieval India.
- Colonial India.
- Post independence.
- Women's organizations from pre and post independence.

Section-V

1- Political participation

- a. Gandian satyagrah.
- b. Revolutionary movement.
- c. Feminist movement.
- d. Workers movements.
- e. All India women conference.

2- Women and culture

- a- Literature.
- b- Arts-sculpture, paintings, dance, drama, music
- c- Historical writings.

Recommended Readings :

Agnew, Vijay	: Elite women in Indian Politics.
Altekar, A.S.	: The position of women in Hindu civilization (2 nd Ed.)
Basu A. and Ray B.	: Women's Struggle: A History of the All India Women Conference (1927-1990) Manohar Publication, New Delhi, 2002
Desai Neera	: Women in Modern India
Joshi V.C.	: Rammohan Roy and the process of modernization in India
Krishnamurti, J.	: Women in colonial India, Essays on Survival, work and the State
Nair, Janki	: Women and Law in colonial India.
Mazumdar, Vina	: Symbol of Power: studies on the political status of women in India
Misra, Rekha	: Women in Mughal Indian (1526-1748 A.D.)
Nanda B.R.	: Indian woman: From Purdah to Modernity
Ray Bharti & Basu Aparna	: From Freedom to independence: Women and Fifty year of India's independence.
Radhakumar	: Istri Sangharsh ka Itihas (1800-1990), Vani Prakashan, New Delhi.
Gupta, Vishva Prakash Mohin Gupta	: Swantrata Sangram aur Mahilayen, Naman Prakashan, New Delhi
Nagar, Savita	: Bhartiya Samaj mein Karyasheel Mahilayen, Classic Publications, Jaipur.
Ramnath Sharma, Rajender Kumar Sharma	: Bhartiya Samaj Sansthayen aur Sanskriti, Atlantic Publications & Distributors.
Jadia, Dr. Prabhavati	: Hindu Nari, Karayasheelta ke Badalte Anyam, Akansha Publications, Bina (Madhya Pradesh)
Diwan, Paras	: Hindu Law
Ahmad, Aqil	: A Text Book on Mohammadan Law

प्रभारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

Dr. Manoj
Sharma

PAPER III (ii): HEALTH, MEDICINE AND SOCIETY IN INDIA

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Towards evolving a policy of public health

- Pre colonial system of preventive medicine and therapies
- Early concerns about health
- Potential sources of disease and epidemics and colonial medical intervention
- Popular perceptions of medicines and response to colonial medical intervention

Section-II

- Colonial discourse on topical disease
- Dialogues between western and indigenous medicines
- Dialogues within indigenous system
- Response of midwives and compounders

Section-III

- Establishment and growth of health services in India special reference to Rajasthan- Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Alwar
- Growth of auxiliary branches in medical services pathology, x-rays, vaccination
- Growth of non medical services, ambulance service
- Role of Red Cross in eradication of epidemics

Section-IV

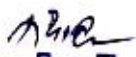
Veterinary Science

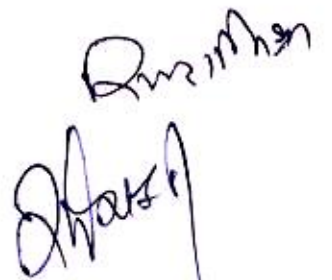
- Concerns about the health of animals, animal husbandry-breeding, cross breeding
- Cattle fairs- horse and camel; exchange of animals, buy and sell, establishment of departments in royal houses
- Diseases and treatment – indigenous methods of treatment, methods mentioned in literature, oral and folklore; veterinary colleges and hospitals in colonial period

Section-V

Women and health

- Women health and sanitation, female feoticide, female infanticide
- Access to health services, social-cultural constraints
- Health and medical education-medical college, concept of zenana hospital and services, Red cross and Lady Dufferin Fund.


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Recommended Readings :

- Arnold, David : Colonizing the Body : State, Medicine and Epidemic Disease in the Nineteenth Century India, OUP, 1993
- Arnold, David : The New Cambridge History of India: Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India, CUP, 2000
- Bala, Poonam : Imperialism and Medicine in Bengal : A Socio- Historical Perspective, Sage 1991
- Kumar Anil : Medicine and the Raj., Sage Delhi, 1998
- Forbes, Geraldine : The New Cambridge History of India, Women in Modern India, CUP, 1996
- Harrison, M. : Public Health in British India: Anglo Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914, CUP, 1994
- Kakkar, Sanjeev : Leprosy in British India, 1860-1940: Colonial Politics and Missionary Medicine (Medical History) 1996
- Kumar, Anil : Medicine and the Raj: British Medical Policy, 1835-1911, Sage, 1998
- Kumar, Deepak : Disease and Medicine in India: A historical overview, Tulika Publication, Delhi 2001

M.A. Final (HISTORY)

(For All Groups)

PAPER III (iii) : HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA (upto 18th century)

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Science and Technology the beginning

- Science and technology meanings scope and importance. Interaction of science, Universalism of science. Source of history of science and technology.
- Origins and development of technology in prehistoric period Beginning of agriculture and its impact on the growth of science and technology.

Section-II

Science and technology during Vedic and after Vedic

- Times including physical and biological science.
- An outline of the development of concepts: doctrine of five elements, theory of atomism and attributes of matter in ancient India.

Section-III

Development in Science and Technology in India A.D. 1st century to 12th century.

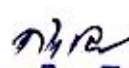
- Major development in the history of science and technology from AD 1st century to c .1200
- Developments in astronomy with special reference to Aryabhata, Varahmihira and Bhaskara.

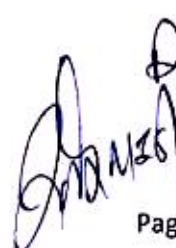
Section -IV

- Development in medicine and surgery:** Charka and Sushruta Samhitas and subsequent developments in human anatomy, physiology and material medical.
- Development of mathematics:** geometry of Sulva Sutra, Bakshali manuscript of mathematics, mathematics of the classical period.
- concept of rationality and scientific ideas in Arab thought and its reception in India

Section -V

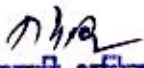
- New development in technology- Persian wheel; gunpowder; textiles; bridge building.
- Developments in medical knowledge and interaction between Unani and Ayurveda and alchemy.
- Astronomy in the Arab world and its impact on Indians with special reference to Sawai Jaisingh

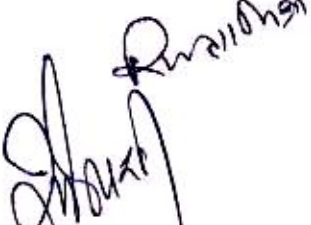

प्रमारी अधिकारी
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Page 38 of 56

Recommended Readings :

- Michael Adas, : Machine as the Measure of Men: Science, Technology and ideological of western dominance, OUP, Delhi 1992
- David Arnold : Colonizing the Body, Delhi 1993,
: Science, Technology and Medicine in colonial India, The New Cambridge History of the Indian Series, OUP, Cambridge 1999
- Grovw, R : Green Imperialism, OUP, Delhi 1994,
- Headrick, D.R. : The Tools of Empire Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century, OUP, New York 1981
- Kumar Anil : Medicine and the Raj, Sage, Delhi 1998
- Kumar Deepak : Science and the Raj, OUP, Delhi 1995
: Disease and Medicine in India: A Historical overview, Tulika Publications, Delhi 2001
- Macleod, Roy and Kumar : Technology and the Raj, Sage, Delhi 1995
- Deepak (eds.)
- Patitijeau Patric, P.Jami : Science and empires Kluwer, Dordrecht 1992
- C. Moulin
- Prakash Gyan : Another Reason : Science and the Imagination of Modern, OUP, Delhi 2000
- Oaisar, A.J. : The Indian Response to European Technology and Culture, OUP, Delhi 1982
- Raina D. and Habib I. : Situating History of Science : Dialogues with (eds.) Joseph Needham, OUP, Delhi 1999
- Sangwan S. : Science, Technology and Colonization Indian experience Amamika. Delhi 1990
- Sen, S.N. : Science & Technical Education in India INSA, New Delhi 1991,
- Vishwanathan S. : Organizing for Science, OUP, Delhi 1985


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**PAPER III (iv) : HISTORICAL TOURISM IN INDIA
(with special reference to Rajasthan)**

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Historical tourism

- Concept, practice and prospects. Nature and significance of Historical Tourism in India.
- Characteristics of Indian history and culture as exhibited through historical tourism unity, variety and diversity; spiritual bent of mind yet full involvement in vivacities of life etc.

Section-II

A survey of places of historical tourism in India

- Sites of Indian architecture, sculpture and painting forming the major areas of tourist attraction.
- Study of Dholavira, Sanchi, Ajanta paintings, Khajuraha temples, Kailasha temple at Ellora, Brhadishwara Chola Temple.

Section-III

Places of historical tourism connoted with medieval and modern Indian history

- Study of Red Fort at Delhi, Buland Darwaja at Fatehpur Sikri, Sabarmati Ashram in Gujarat. World famous site for historical tourism in India-Taj Mahal at Agra.
- Role of Museums and Archives in Promoting historical tourism – National Museum Delhi, State Archives, Bikaner and Museum of Alwar.

Section-IV

Significance of Rajasthan as a centre for historical tourism

- Study of the main historical places of tourist interest in Rajasthan Chittorgarh fort, Rajasamand Lake, Ummed Bhawan Palace at Jodhpur, Bala Qila, Siliserh and Jaisamand lake Alwar.
- Kishangarh and Bundi Paintings.
- Havelis of Jaisalmer, Shekhawati frescoes, Jantar Mantar at Jaipur, Sheesh Mahal at Amber.

Section-V

Historical tourism at places of religious significance

- Pushkar, Dargah at Ajmer, Rankpur at Pali, Delwara at Mt. Abu, Govind Deo at Jaipur, Deshnuk at Bikaner.
- Need for developing historical sites for attracting tourists – Viratnagar, Abaneri, Osian, Nagda.

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Recommended Readings :

Chris Cooper and Fletcher	: Tourism – Principals and Practices
A.K. Bhatia	: Tourism – Principles
S.P. Gupta	: Tourism, Museums and Monuments
S.P. Gupta, Krishna Lal,	
Mahua Bhattacharya	: Cultural Tourism in India, D.K. Print world, New Delhi 2002
B.B. Lal	: India: 1947-1997-New Light on the Indus Civilization, Delhi 1998
V.S. Agrawala	: Indian Art Vol.- I (also in Hindi)
J. Marshal	: A Guide to Sanchi
A. Ghosh	: Ajanta Murals
S. Kramrisch	: Hindu Temples 2 Vols.
Krishna Dev	: Temples of North India (also in Hindi)
K.R. Srinivasan	: Temples of South India (also in Hindi)
Percy Brown	: Indian Architecture Vol-II(Islamic Period)
R.Nath	: Mughal Architecture
G.N. Sharma	: Glories of Mewar
A.K. Coomarswamy	: Rajput Painting
Pramod Chandra	: Bundi Painting
G.N. Sharma	: Rajasthan through the Ages, Vol-II
Karl Khardeyawala &	
Oric Dickson	: Kishangarh Painting.
	: Rajasthan History Congress Proceedings, Vols. IX, X

18/12
प्रभारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

18/12/2018
प्रभारी अधिकारी

PAPER IV (i): INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND THOUGHT

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Approaches to Indian nationalism, conceptual debates. Emergence of organized nationalism; political associations and the Indian National Congress, contribution of Moderates and Extremists to the national movement.

Section-II

Swadeshi movement, Home Rule movement, constitutional development upto 1919. Role of revolutionaries - Chandra Shekhar and Bhagat Singh.

Section-III

Gandhi's career, ideology and methods of mass mobilization; nature of Gandhian movement- non cooperation movement, civil disobedience movement and quit India movement. The left movement - socialists and communists. States peoples movement.

Section-IV

Aligarh movement, Subhash Chandra Bose and the Indian National Army; peasants and workers movements; depressed classes movements. Women in the Indian national movement.

Section-V

The Act of 1935, communal politics and partition, debates on the causes of partition. Indian Independence act 1947.

Recommended Readings :

- R.C Majumdar (ed.) : The History and Culture of the Indian people
: Vol. XI – Struggle For Freedom
Anil Seal : Emergence of Indian Nationalism
A.R. Desai : Social Background of Indian Nationalism
S.R. Malhotra : Emergence of the Indian National Congress
Andrews & Mukerjee : The Rise and Growth of the Congress
B.L. Grover : British Policy towards Indian Nationalism
Amallesh Tripathi : The Extremist Challenge
Wolpert : Tilak and Gokhale
M.S. Jain : Aligarh Movement
M.S. Jain : Muslim Rajantik Chintan ka Itihas (in Hindi)
Lal Bahadur : The Muslim League
B.R. Nanda : Gandhi A Biography
V.P. Menon : The Transfer of Power in India
Tarachand : History of the Freedom Movement -3 Vols.
M.R. Pande : Source Material for History of the Freedom Movement in India
Vols.

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Formation of religious ideas in early India

- Indus Saraswati religion, Vedic and later Vedic religion, Upanishads.
- Ideas of dissent and protest-heterodox sects – Jainism and Buddhism.
- Forms of religious thoughts and cultural synthesis- Sufism and Sikhism.
- Shaivite and Vaishnavite and regional development.

Section-II

Ideas of Polity

- Monarchy – Magadh, Satvahans, South Indian dynasty and oligarchy - Mahajanpadas in ancient India.
- Theocracy in medieval India.
- Colonialism and emergence of new political ideas – democracy, nationalism, socialism, communalism, secularism, utilitarianism and liberalism.

Section-III

Gandhi and his ideas

- Concept of religion.
- Spiritualism as code of conduct.
- His concept of swaraj, non violence and Satyagraha.

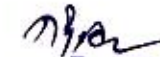
Section-IV

- Social and economic philosophy of Gandhi
- Concept of Sarvoday in Gandhism
- Gandhian Philosophy and its practicability

Section-V

Formation and Justifications of early ideas of hierarchy:-

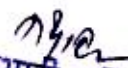
- Varna, Jati, family and woman.
- Anti caste movements during colonial period-** Satya Shodok Samaj, Shree Narain movement, self respect movement.
- Reform and revivalism-** Brahma Samaj, Prarthna Samaj, Deoband, Aligarh movement.
- Social basis of nationalism.


प्रभारी अधिकारी
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Recommended Readings :

Spenglar	: Decline of west
Toyenbee	: Study of History
Preto	: Mind and Society
Carr E.H.	: What is History
Lenin	: Materialism and Empiro-Criticism
Collingwood R.G.	: Ideas of History
Sorokin	: Culture and Cultural Dynamics
Marx	: Das Capital
Gandhi	: My Experience with Truth
Montesqieu	: Spirit of the laws
Smith Asam	: Wealth of Nations
Kautilya	: Arthashastra
Kalhan	: Raj Tarangani
Mookejee R.K.	: Fundamental Unity of India
Ali Sheikh	: History – its Purpose and Methods
Leiveld, David	: Aligarh's first generation Muslim solidarity in British India
Stokes, Eric	: The English Utilitarianism and India.
Sarkar, Susobhan	: Bengal Renaissance and other essays.
Gail Omvedt	: Dalit Vision : The Anti Caste Movement and the Construction of an Indian Identity.
Phule, Jyoti Rao	: Gulamgiri
Amberdkar, B.R.	: Annihilation of Castes.


प्रभारी अधिकारी
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3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Emergence of contemporary India

- Adoption of the constitution–salient features, provisional parliament
- First general election and the formation of central and provincial govt
- The process of nation building- unity in diversity and diversity in unity, secularism, the problem of linguistic identity and the issue of official language, the re-organization of states

Section-II

Political parties

- The Congress, the Left, communal and regional parties, the Naxalites.
- Origin of coalition politics and Govts.; politics in the states, Congress split in 1969.
- The era of Lal Bahadur Shastri and Indira Gandhi (1964-1977), conflicts with Pakistan 1965 and 1971.
- The Janta Party and the re-emergence of Indira Gandhi, the resurgence of Bhartiya Janta Party.

Section-III

Indian Economy

- Five year plan, zamindari abolition, ceiling and Bhoodan movement.
- Mixed economy, green revolution.
- Nationalization of banks & end of privy purse. Liberalization- economic reforms and after.

Section-IV

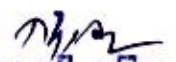
- The Rajiv Gandhi years: the vision of new millennium, Bofors and its political implication, the issues of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi.
- V.P.Singh and the National Front Govt- growth of caste politics and revival of communalism.
- Relations with neighboring nations; non alignment and SAARC.

Section-V

- Development for education, science and technology; concerns for tribal and schedule castes; regionalism v/s national integration, panchayati Raj and community development projects.
- Changes in social formation - challenges and problems, population growth, unemployment, poverty.
- Social movements- women movement and role of middle class.

Recommended Readings :

- Achin Vinayak : Communalism Contested: Religion, Modernity and Secularization, New Delhi 1997
- Bimal Jalan : India's Economy in new Millenium, New Delhi 2002
- Bipin Chandra : Essays on Contemporary India, New Delhi 1999
- Bipin Chandra, Mridula : India Since Independence, New Delhi 2008
- Mukherjee and Aditya Mukherjee
- Christopher Jaffrelot : The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics 1925 to the 1990s, London 1996
- Francis R. Frankel : India's Political Economy 1947- 1977, Delhi 1978
- Mushirul Hasan : In Search of Identity: Indian Muslims Since Independence , New Delhi 1999
- Partha Chatterjee, ed. : Wages of Freedom: Fifty years of the Indian- State, Delhi 1998.
- Paul R. Brass : The Politics of India since Independence, New Delhi 1992
- Shashi Tharoor : India From Midnight to the Millennium, New Delhi 1997
- Sunil Khilnani : The Idea of India, London 1997
- बी. के. शर्मा एवं शैलबाला : समसामयिक भारत


प्रभारी अधिकारी
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PAPER IV(D) : HISTROY OF INDIAN ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENT

3 hrs. Duration

100 Marks

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each sections. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

Section-I

Understanding ecology and environment

- Meaning, contents and signification.
- Ecology and Environment of Stone age culture in Indian. Chalcolithic village and environment. Settlement archaeology. Expansion of agriculture.
- Harappan cities – ecosystem and environment factors. Indus and saraswati rivers.
- Water management system at Dholavira. Disaster management in Harappan cities.
- A survey of ecology and environment as reflected in Vedic literature.

Section-II

Role of environment

- Ecological and environmental awareness during Magadhan Empire, Mauryan, post Mauryan and Gupta period.
- A resume of environment and ecology in ancient Indian ethos, philosophy and literature.
- Environment concerns in the literature, inscriptions and other source material of early medieval Indian history (700AD – 1200AD).

Section-III

Issues of Ecology and environment

- Ecology and environment during the period of Delhi Sultanate and in Mughal age-Jahangir concerns.
- British and their focus on the preservation and promotion of environment - establishment of Survey of India, Geographical Survey of India, environmental promotion of hill stations, wild life sanctuaries etc.
- Post independence environment policy and concerns, Chipko movement.

Section-IV

Ecology in Rajasthan

- Palaeo-environment in Rajasthan- eco-system of Kalibanga, Ahar and Ganeshwar culture.
- Geographical zones of ancient Rajasthan (forests, mountains, desert, river systems). Flow of Vedic Saraswati river in Rajasthan and its disappearance.
- History of the desiccation and desertification of Rajasthan - agrarian and irrigational concerns in medieval and modern Rajasthan.

Section-V

Environment preservation in Rajasthan

- Role of Folk deities and cults of Rajasthan in environment preservation. Khejadli movement.
- Tribes of Rajasthan and environmental issues, environment management in Rajasthan.
- Promotion of Eco-Tourism: wild life sanctuaries-Ranthambor, Sariska, Ghana Bird Sanctuary; promotion of hill forts.

Recommended Readings :

- Richard H. Grove, Vinita : Natural and the Orient the Environmental History of
Damodaran, Satpal Sangwan(ed.) South and Southeast Asia.
Madhav Gadgil, Ramachandra Guha : The Use and Abuse of Nature (an Ecological History
of India)
Joan Marfinez – Alier : The Environmentalism of the Poor (A Study of
Ecological Conflicts and Valuation)
Prabhas C. Sinha(ed.) : Encyclopedia of Ecology, Environment and Pollution
(set of 15 Vols.)
K. Butzer : Environment and Archaeology
J.D. Bernal : Science in History
K.A. Chowdhary : Ancient Indian Agriculture and Forestry in Northern India
Lallanji Gopal : Aspects of History of Agriculture in Ancient India.
M.S. Randhawa : A History of Agriculture in India
A. Cunningham : Ancient Geography of India
B.C. Law : Historical Geography of Ancient India
D.C. Sircar : Studies in Ancient and Medieval Geography of India

7/4/18
प्रभारी अधिकारी
अकादमिक-प्रथम

7/4/18

सिंहल मिश्रा

RAJ RISHI BHARTRIHARI MATSYA UNIVERSITY, ALWAR

M.A. Final (HISTORY)

(For All Groups)

PAPER V: MAIN TRENDS OF CULTURE AND HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN

3 hrs. Duration

80 Marks – Regular Students

100 Marks- Non-Collegiate Students

NOTE:- The question paper shall be divided into five sections comprising of two questions in each section. Candidates are required to attempt five questions selecting one question from each section. All questions will carry equal marks.

A Project report on the theme of social and cultural history of Eastern Rajasthan will carry 20 marks. (Only for Regular Students)

Section-I

- Geographical features of Rajasthan; its impact on history and culture
- Chalcolithic and Copper age culture- Ahar, Balathal, Ganeshwar; growth of Matsya Janapad.
- Rock art in Rajasthan with special reference to north eastern Rajasthan.
- Gurjar Pratiharas and Chahamanas and their political and cultural achievements.
- Rajput resistance to Mughal invasion- Rana Sanga and Hasan khan Mewati, Maharana Pratap, Maldev.

Section-II

- Maratha incursion and Sawai Jai Singh
- Treaty of 1818-causes and impact
- Social changes-Prohibition of female infanticide, Sati, Sharda Act of Marriage
- Economic changes- Land revenue settlements, salt and opium trade, trade and commerce in Rajasthan.
- Peasant Movements-Bijolia, Neemuchana, Meo Kissan movement of 1932-33.
- Tribal movements:- Bhil movement and role of Govindgiri.

Section-III

- Outbreak of 1857 in Erinpura, Nasirabad, Ajmer, Deoli, Kota and Mewat.
- Formation of Praja Mandal and freedom struggle in Rajasthan with special reference to Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur.
- Role of Arya Samaj and Prajamandal in social and economic awareness.
- Partition of India and Mewat: issue of communalism.
- Integration of States of Rajasthan.

Section-IV

- Religious movements:- Meera Bai, Dadu Panthi, Lal Das, Charan Das, Sahjo Bai
- Folk Deities- Pabuji, Gogaji, Tejaji, Ramdev ji
- Art and Architecture:- Rajput schools of Paintings with special reference to Alwar, Kishangarh, Mewar, Kota.
- Forts- Chittor, Ranthambore, Bala Qila, Rajgarh fort.

Section-V

- Cultural profile of Rajasthan:- Rajasthani language, dialects and literature, folk arts and handicrafts,
- Fair and festivals, customs, dresses and ornaments, development in music dance and theatre

c. Growth of education in Rajasthan with special reference to Mewar, Marwar, Alwar, Jaipur, Bikaner, Bharatpur.

d. Efforts of Arya Samaj and Praja Mandal towards school and college education in Rajasthan.

e. Role of press in the growth of nationalism and freedom struggle in Rajasthan.

Recommended Readings :

H.C. Tikkiwal	: Jaipur and the Later Mughal
V.S. Bhatnagar	: Life and Times of Sawai Jai Singh
R.S. Bhatt	: Sawai Jai Singh (Hindi)
V.N. Reu	: Marwar Ka Itihas
H.B. Sarda	: Maharana Kumbha
G.N. Sharma	: Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan
G.N. Sharma	: Mewar and the Mughal Emperors
G.N. Sharma	: Rajasthan through the Ages, Vol. II
Dilbagh Singh	: The State, Landlords and the Peasants Rajasthan in the 18 th Century Trade and Commerce in Rajasthan.
B.L. Gupta	: Trade and Commerce in Rajasthan.
Madhu Sthia	: Rajput Polity-Warriors, Peasants and Merchants.
Dr. Anuradha Mathur	: Historical Documents and History
डॉ. अनुराधा माथुर	: अलवर के इतिहास के अनछुए पहलु
डॉ. फूल सिंह सहारिया	: अलवर का इतिहास
डॉ. फूल सिंह सहारिया	: अलवर की कला और संस्कृति
डॉ. फूल सिंह सहारिया	: पूर्वी राजस्थान का इतिहास और संस्कृति
डॉ. फूल सिंह सहारिया	: वीर योद्धा हसन खां मेवाती
मुंशी खां बालौत	
डॉ. फूल सिंह सहारिया	: मेवात का इतिहास और संस्कृति
डॉ. जयसिंह नीरज	: राजस्थानी चित्रकला
डॉ. पेमाराम	: राजस्थान में कृषक आन्दोलन
डॉ. विनीता परिहार	: राजस्थान में प्रजामंडल आंदोलन
डॉ. एम.एस. जैन	: आधुनिक राजस्थान का इतिहास
प्रो. पेमाराम	: सांस्कृतिक राजस्थान के विविध अभ्यास
प्रो. पेमाराम	: राजस्थान में धार्मिक आंदोलन
डॉ. रामप्रसाद व्यास	: आधुनिक राजस्थान का वृहत इतिहास भाग-1, भाग-2
डॉ. प्रेम चन्द गोस्वामी	: राजस्थान संस्कृति, कला एवं साहित्य
डॉ. ब्रज किशोर शर्मा	: अलवर और भरतपुर के किसान आंदोलन

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R. D. S. Conductor (History)
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