

## HIS533

### History of Himachal Pradesh

#### Unit - 1<sup>st</sup>

1. Geographical division and physical features.
2. Climatic condition, Vegetation and minerals.
3. Pre and protohistory of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Tribalism to State formation : tribes, castes and clans.

#### Unit - 2<sup>nd</sup>

1. Literary Source of Himachal History.
2. Archeological Sources of Himachal Pradesh.
3. Himachal Pradesh in Pre- Gupta period.
4. Himachal Pradesh in the time of Guptas and later Guptas.

#### Unit - 3<sup>rd</sup>

1. The emergence and nature of early medieval states : Kangra, Chamba and Kullu ; Socio-economic conditions.
2. Political consolidation among the Hill states during the medieval period.
3. Hill states and external power : relations with the Delhi Sultans, Mughals and Sikh Chiefs.
4. The Gorkha invasion : nature, process of repulsion and consequences.

#### Unit – 4<sup>th</sup>

1. Himachal under the British : penetration of colonial power, British political and administrative policy, the begar question, relation with princely states, rise of cantonments.
2. Popular Protest in Himachal Pradesh from 1848-1948 : special reference to Praja Mandal Movement.
3. The emergence of modern Himachal Pradesh : Political developments and consciousness.
4. Social and economic developments from 1947-71.

## Unit – 5<sup>th</sup>

1. Artistic and cultural heritage ; Temple styles, Buddhist architecture, major sculptural style.
2. School of Pahari paintings.
3. Temples and Monastries of Himachal Pradesh.
4. Tibetan Art & Architecture.

## HIS 508

### Socio – Religious Movements and Cultural Revival

#### Unit I :

1. Social condition of Indian Society in 19<sup>th</sup> century.
2. Causes and Origin of Socio – Religious movements and its impact on Cultural Revival.
3. Nature of Reformist and Revivalist movements.
4. Common Characteristics of Socio – Religious movements.

#### Unit II :

1. Reformist movements – Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj and Aligarh movement.
2. Revivalist movements – Arya Samaj, Theosophical movement, Deoband movement.
3. Ramakrishna Mission(1897), Young Bengal movement (1820s).
4. Impact and limitations of Socio-Religious movements.

#### Unit III :

1. Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar and reform movements for depressed classes, Dalit- Buddhist movement.
2. Socio Religious Reform movements in South India with special reference to Veda Samaj in Madras (1864).
3. Sikh Reform movements – Singh Sabha movement, Akali movement .
4. Parsi Reform movement and contribution of Dada Bhai Naroji.

#### Unit IV :

1. British Intervention on Socio – Religious movements.
2. Social thinkers with special reference to Raja Rammohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore, Keshab Chandra Sen, Pandit Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Henry Vivian Derozio.

3. Life and works of Swami Dayanands Saraswati, Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Swami Vivekanand.
4. Jyotiba phule and Satya Shodhak Samaj.

Unit V :

1. Arya Samaj and Sudhi movement.
2. Socio-Religious Reforms through legislation.
3. Impact of Socio Religious movements on the condition of women.
4. Role of Press in spreading social awareness.

## HIS 507

### Different Aspects of the National Movement

#### Unit I :

1. Historiography of Indian Nationalism – the Imperialist, the Subaltern, the Nationalist and the Marxist.
2. Definition of Nation and Nationalism, Relations with State.
3. Pre – 1857 risings and resistance to the colonial State.
4. Rising of 1857 and its impact on Indian Nationalism.

#### Unit II :

1. Formation of Regional Association in the Presidency Towns and its influence on Indian Nationalism.
2. Birth of Indian National Congress, safety – value theory, its impact on Indian people.
3. Political Developments in India 1885 – 1915.
4. Rise of Mahatma Gandhi and his contribution in National Movement 1918 – 1947.

#### Unit III :

1. World War I and Indian Nationalism.
2. First Phase of Revolutionary Movement with special reference to Maharashtra, Bengal and Punjab.
3. Revolutionary activities outside India, Government of India in Exile.
4. Second Phase of Revolutionary Movement and intense Nationalism in North India and Bengal.

#### Unit IV :

1. Subash Chander Bose – Life and contribution in Indian politics.
2. Indian National Army and its contribution in Indian National Movement.
3. Act of 1935 and Elections of 1937.
4. Impact of World War II on Indian National Movement.

Unit V :

1. Communist Movement and rise of left wing in Indian politics.
2. Tribal and Peasant Movements in India.
3. Muslim and Communalism and partition of India.
4. Contribution of Regional Parties in the National Movement.

**P G Dept of History**  
**Central University of Himachal Pradesh**  
**Syllabus**

**Paper I**

**Course No: HIS 501**

**Introduction to History and Research Methods**

**Unit I:**

1. Meaning and Definition of History
2. Scope and Purpose
3. Objectivity
4. Theories of Causation

**Unit II:**

1. Relation with other social sciences – Geography, Economics, Psychology, Sociology, Statistics, Political Science, Ethics
2. History as Science and as Art
3. Essentials of Historical Methodology
4. Primary and Secondary Sources

**Unit III:**

1. Perspective of historiography and historians in Ancient India
2. Divine Plan and Human Emotions
3. Historical and Pluralistic School
4. Marxian Theory

**Unit IV:**

1. Reasons for undertaking Historical Research
2. Choice of Subject
3. Bibliography
4. Authenticity of Document

**Unit V:**

1. Selection and arrangement of source material
2. Negative and Positive Criticism
3. Institutions as factor in historical writing
4. Determinism in History

## Syllabus of M A (History) Sem I

### **HIS521- Dharma in Ancient India**

#### Unit -1

- 1 Meaning and Definition of Dharma in Hinduism
- 2 Sources of Dharma
- 3 Definition of Shruti and Smriti
- 4 Dharma by Manu and Yagyavlkya

#### Unit -2

- 1 Difference between Dharma and Karma
- 2 Concept of Dharma and its multiple meaning in Indian Religions – Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism
- 3 Dharma in Vedas and Upanishads
- 4 Dharma in Epics – Ramayana and Mahabharata

#### Unit-3

- 1 Dharma in Sindu –Sarswati Valley Civilization
- 2 Dharma in Rigveda Civilization
- 3 Dharma in Later-Vedic Civilization
- 4 Dharma during Mauryan Dynasty

#### Unit-4

- 1 Dharma – Life stages and Social stratification
- 2 Difference between Dharma and Religion
- 3 Dharma and Law
- 4 Ashoka's Dharma

#### Unit-5

- 1 Dharma in symbols
- 2 Concept of Dharma in Indian Thought
- 3 Dharma and Indian Legal System
- 4 Definition of Dharma and Adharma by Vatsyayana – Hinsa (violence), Daya (compassion), Dana (charity), etc.

Syllabus of M A (History) Sem I

**HIS502- Ancient India : Culture and Society**

Unit -1

- 1 Social and Cultural Historiography of Early India – Literary and Archeological Sources
- 2 Trends and Approaches to the study of Ancient Indian Society and Culture
- 3 Social and Cultural life of Palaeolithic and Chalcolithic people
- 4 Kingship, Jati, Janjati, Gender stratification

Unit - II

- 1 Origin of Varna order in the Vedic and Later Vedic period
- 2 Significance of Sanaskaras in Ancient India
- 3 Concept of Ashram in Ancient Indian Society
- 4 Education in Vedic and Later Vedic periods

Unit-3

- 1 Social and Cultural stratification of Sindu-Saraswati Civilization
- 2 Evidence related to religious life of Harappan people
- 3 Social dimensions of Jainism and Buddhism
- 4 Emergence of Buddhist Monastic universities

Unit-4

- 1 Evolution of Social and Cultural Institutions
- 2 Socio-cultural evolution in Mauryan and Post Mauryan periods
- 3 Aspects of social structure and cultural life during the Gupta rule
- 4 Social and Cultural developments in Sangam Age

Unit-5

- 1 Aspects of socio-cultural change in North India and Deccan – Verna, Caste and Gender
- 2 Position of women in society–institution of marriage, custom of sati, niyoga and widowhood
- 3 Notion of Untouchability
- 4 Legacy of Ancient Culture and Social Values

Syllabus of M A (History) Sem I

**HIS503- Political History of Ancient India  
(Early period to 700 CE)**

Unit-1

- 1 Survey of the Sources – Archeological, Literary, Foreign Accounts, etc
- 2 Geographical and environmental features
- 3 Emergence of Political Institutions in Ancient India – Janapadas, Ganarajyas and Mahajanapadas
- 4 Rise of Magadha Empire

Unit-2

1. Persian and Greek invasions – causes and impacts
2. Mauryan and Post-Mauryan India – Chandragupta Maurya, Bindusar, Ashoka and his successors
3. Administration of Mauryans
4. Decline of Mauryans and Rise of Shunga, Kanva, Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian dynasties

Unit-3

- 1 Kushan Dynasty – Rise of Kushans, problems in Kushan genealogy and recent researches, Kanishka and his successors
- 2 Rise of Satavahanas – Early rulers and administration
- 3 Gupta period – origin, early history, Samundra Gupta, Rama Gupta, Chandra Gupta II, Kumar Gupta I, Skanda Gupta
- 4 Gupta Administration

Unit-4

- 1 Later Guptas and the decline of the Gupta Empire
- 2 Origin, early history and administration of the Vakatakas
- 3 Post Vakataka period in Deccan and South India – Chalukya of Badami, Pallavas and Pandyas
- 4 Sangam age of South India – Chola, Chera, Pandyas

Unit-5

- 1 Huna Invasion
- 2 Maitrakas of Valabhi
- 3 Yashovarman of Kannauj
- 4 Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar- Harshavardhana and his administration

