## J. History of Buddhism

Objectives: To study the sources of Buddhism in order to understand life and Gautam Buddha. To examine the contribution of King Ashoka and other dyn spread of Buddhism and to understand the impact of Buddhism on society.

#### Module

### 1. Sources of Buddhism

- (a) Literary and Archaeological Sources
- (b) Life of Gautam Buddha
- (c)Teachings of Buddha- Four Noble Truths, Eight Fold Path, Law of Dependent (PaticcaccSammuccapad(a), Sila, Samadhi and Panna

### 2.Buddhism and its Impact

- (a) Ashokan Inscriptions, Six Buddhist Councils
- (b) Art and Architecture- Stupa, Chaityagruha, Vihara
- (c) Sects in Buddhism, Spread of Buddhism Srilanka, Myanmar, Thailand, and J

### 3. Political expansion of Buddhism in India

- (a) Role of King Ashoka in spread of Buddhism
- (b) Expansion of Buddhism under Satavahanas
- (c) Kanishka and Harshavardhana

### 4.Places associated with Buddhism

- (a) Lumbini, Kushinagar and Kapilvastu
- (b) Sarnath, Bodhgaya and Shravasti
- (c) Buddhist Universities in India

### **Elective Group II**

### A. History of Indian Archaeology

Objectives: To introduce the students to basic concept of Indian Archaeology. To fan students with various cultures from pre-historic period onwards. To develope into students in Numismatics and Epigraphy

### 1. Introduction and Methods of Archaeology

- (a) Definitions and Scope
- (b) Processual and Post Processual Archaeology
- (c) Types of Excavated Artefacts and Dating Methods

#### 2. Pre-historic and Chalcolithic Cultures in India

- (a) Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures
- (b) Neolithic Cultures
- (c) Chalcolithic Cultures

#### 3. Harrappan Cultures

- (a) Rise and Different Developmental Stages of Harappan Civilization
- (b) Theories regarding the Decline of Harappan Civilisation
- (c) Religion, Economy and Technology of Harappan Civilisation

#### 4. Early Historic Sites

- (a) Painted Grey Ware Sites (PGW)
- (b) Megalithic Sites
- (c) North Black Polished Ware Sites (NBPW)

## **Elective Group III**

## A. Builders of Modern India

Objectives: To acquaint Students about the Contribution of builders of Modevelopment of Indian Society.

#### Module

### 1. Mahatma Gandhi

- (a) Early life and Mission
- (b) Contribution to national life
- (c) Impact on the nation

### 2. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- (a) Early life and education
- (b) Contribution to national life
- (c) Impact on the nation

### 3. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

- (a) Early life and education
- (b) Contribution to national life
- (c) Impact on the nation

### 4. Mrs. Indira Gandhi

- (a) Early life and education
- (b) Contribution to national life
- (c) Impact on the nation

### **Elective Group IV**

## A. Social, Economic and Adiminstrative History of the Marathas (1630 CE - 1

Objectives: To create an understanding of the regional history. To orient student wis sources of Maratha history. To understand the socio-economic life and administrate Marathas.

#### Module

### 1. The Deccan in the Seventeenth Century

- (a) Sources and geographical influence on socio-economic life
- (b) Bhakti and Sufism
- (c) Village Communities

#### 2. Social structure

- (a) Caste, Class, Slavery and Untouchables
- (b) Vethbegari (Bonded Labour) ,Condition of Peasantry
- (c) Position of Women

### 3. Maratha Administration

- (a) Central and provincial
- (b) Military and Judicial
- (c) Land revenue and Watandari System

### 4. Economic and Cultural Development

- (a) Industry, Trade and Commerce
- (b) Currency and Banking
- (c) Art and Architecture

### SEMESTER - IV

## **Ability Enhancement Course VI**

### A. Sources in Historical Research

Objectives: To understand the historiography and theory related to historical writing, and presentation. The course focuses on building basic skills for chistorical research including locating, utilizing, and analysing sources. Guid Citation and Historical Writing are discussed.

#### Module

#### 1. Introduction

- (a) Meaning, Scope and Nature of History
- (b) Authenticity, Credibility and Relevance of Sources
- (c) Repositories of Sources

#### 2. Historical Sources

- (a) Classification and Organisation
- (b) Primary sources, Secondary sources; Unconventional Sources
- (c) Citation Methods and Bibliography

### 3. Conceptual Framework

- (a) Marx and Gramsci
- (b) Foucault, Postmodernism, Post-Structuralism
- (c) Cultural Anthropology and Interdisciplinary Approaches

### 4. Analysis of Sources

- (a) Difference between History, Memory and Biography
- (b) Difference between History and Fiction
- (c) Difference between History and Antiquarianism

# N. Evolution of Human Rights in the 20th Century

Objectives: To acquaint Students about evolution and importance of Human Rights.

#### Module

### 1. History of Human Rights

- (a) Evolution of Human Rights
- (b) Theories of Human Rights
- (c) Role of Western Democracies in the protection of Human Rights

### 2. Issues and Mechanisms

- (a) Mechanisms for protection of Human Rights
- (b) World War- I and League of Nations
- (c) World War II and United Nations Organization, Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948 –Human Rights Commission

### 3. Human Rights Organisations

- (a) Governmental Human Rights Organizations
- (b) Non Government Human Rights Organisations
- (c) Civil Society and Human Rights Movement

### 4.Issues of Human Rights in India

- (a) Issues of Caste Discrimination, Minority Rights
- (b) Gender Discrimination, Issues of Tribals
- (c) Indian Constitution and protection of Human Rights

### D. History of Modern Europe

Objectives: To orient the students with political history of Modern Europe. To economic transition in Europe during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe. To impact of the world war.

#### Module

### 1. French Revolution and Metternich Era

- (a) The French Revolution 1789.
- (b) Napoleon Bonaparte- Domestic and Foreign Policy
- (c) Congress of Vienna Concert of Europe and Revolution of 1830 and 1848

#### 2. Socio-Economic Transformation

- (a) Agrarian Revolution
- (b) Industrial Revolution
- (c) Development of Socialism (Utopian and Marxist)

### 3. Formation of Nation States

- (a) Unification: Italy and Germany
- (b) Greek War of Independence
- (c) Crimean War and Russo-Turkish War

### 4. World War I and II

- (a) World War I and Paris Peace Confernce
- (b) Russian Revolution of 1917 and rise of dictatorship
- (c) World War II