HIST MJ 03: History of Ancient India 325 BCE – 650 CE

UG/III/HIST/4/MJ-3T: History of Ancient India 325 BCE – 650 CE Credit 4

Learning Objectives: This paper focuses on the formation of polity, society, economy culture of Ancient India tracing the growth of empires from the Mauryas to the Kushans, the Satvahanas, the Guptas and also the post-Gupta politics such as the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardhans.

1. Changing political formations (circa 325 BCE to circa 300 CE):

(a) The Mauryan Empire (b) Post-Mauryan Polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas No. of classes: 12

2. Economy and Society (circa 325 BCE to circa CE 300): (a) Expansion of agrarian economy: production relations. (b) Urban growth: north India, central India, and the Deccan; Craft Production: trade and trade routes; coinage. (c) Social stratification: class, varna, jati, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations

No. of classes: 14

3. Towards Early Medieval India (circa CE 300 to CE 650): (a) Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded Land rights and peasantry (b) The problem of urban decline: trade patterns, currency, and urban Settlements. (c) Varna, the proliferation of jatis: changing norms of marriage and property. (d) The nature of polities: the Gupta empire and its contemporaries: post-Gupta polities - Pallavas, Chalukyas, Maukharis and Pushyabhutis, Shashanka of Gauda

No. of classes: 16

4. Religion, philosophy, and culture (circa 300 BCE- CE 650): (a) Consolidation of the Brahmanical tradition: Dharma, Varnashram, Purusharthas, Samskaras. (b) Theistic cults (from circa second century BC): Mahayana; the Puranic tradition. (c) The beginnings of Tantricism, (d)A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises. (e) Art and architecture & forms and patronage; Mauryan, post-Mauryan, Gupta, post-Gupta

No. of classes: 18

HIST MJ O4: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World

UG/III/HIST/4/MJ-4T: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World (C. 400 CE – 1350 CE) Credit: 4

Learning Objectives: This course seeks to understand the transition from the ancient age into the medieval one. The entry point is the decline of the Roman Empire. Then, it covers the rise of religious organisations such as the Church and Monastery, the Carolingian and 12th-century Renaissance, and the rise of Universities and Towns. It addresses the ushering of Feudalism and its breakdown. Finally, it deals with the advent of Islam and its aftermath. The course engages one to understand the changing political, economic, social and cultural landscape of the medieval world.

I. Crises of the Roman Empire. Western Successors of the Roman Empire, Carolingian Empire No of classes: 08

II. Economy and society in Europe from the 7th to the 14th centuries: (a) Organization of production, towns and trade, and technological developments. (b) Origins of feudal society, Manorialism(c)Crisis of feudalism.

No. of classes: 18

III. Religion and culture in medieval Europe: (a) Religious organisations (Church and Monastery), Struggle between the Empire and Papacy, Crusades. (b) Medieval art and architecture, the Carolingian Renaissance,12th-centuryRenaissance, Rise of University

No. of classes: 18

IV. Polity, Society and Economy in Islamic land: (a) The tribal background, ummah, Caliphal state; the rise of Sultanates (b) Religious developments: the origins of Shariah, Mihna, Sufism (c)Urbanization and trade

No. of classes: 16

1st Semester 4-Year & 3-Year SEC

Course Type: SEC – 1

4-Year Course Code: UG/III/HIST/4/SE-3P

3-Year Course Code: UG/III/HIST/3/SE-3P

Course Title: P: Journalistic Reporting and Editing Techniques

(Credits 3)

Course Content:

Unit-1

Definitions of Journalism, Reporting and Editing, History of Indian Press and Newspapers, Printing Revolution, Importance of print and electronic media

Unit-2

Sources of News -Types of News and News Writing- Principles of Reporting – Reporting Techniques - Problems in Reporting - qualities of a Reporter

Unit-3

Types of Reporting - Importance of Language -International and Indian News Agencies - Importance of Photography

Unit-4

Principles of Editing - Role of Sub-Editors and Chief Editors - Techniques of Editorial Page, Headline Techniques- Tips for Captions

Unit-5

Characteristics of an effective report - Report writing for all media: Radio, Television, News Paper, Magazine and Web, Writing of model reports of different types on politics/crime/entertainment/sports, press conferences, places of importance etc. - Career opportunities in Journalism

Minor 3: Renaissance and Reformation

UG/III/HIST/4/MI-3T:

Renaissance and Reformation **Credit 4**

Learning Objectives: This paper contextualizes the forces that account for the departure from the medieval cultural milieu. It starts with the collapse of feudalism and ends with the emergence of mercantilism. The paper seeks to develop an understanding of the intellectual movements that led to the emergence of modernity. Thus, the paper includes the Renaissance, the Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution.

1. Political and Social background -political system in early modern Europe - collapse of feudalism and the changing economic life in the 15th and 16th century - commerce and navigation – monarchies and city states- features of the early modern state – the printing revolution- military revolution- a new era of warfare. No. of classes: 15

2. Origin of Humanism-rediscovery of the classes -the impact of humanism on art, education and political thought – discovering the impact of Renaissance philosophy on contemporary women- Machiavelli and the idea of a modern state. No. of classes: 15

3. The pre- eminence of the reformation – Martin Luther and the reformation -reformation in the national context: France, Switzerland and England – Salient features of the English Reformation- Radical Reformation – the Anabaptists -counterreformation. No. of classes: 20

4. Renaissance science and the emergence of a secular culture. No. of classes: 10