

BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS) HISTORY – SECOND SEMESTER

Second Semester			
S. No.	Name of Subject	Credits	Total Marks
1	Foundation Course in Environmental Science	4	100
2	History of India from Earliest Time to 300 CE	4	100
3	Introduction to Political Theory	4	100
4	British Literature (Novel, Play)	4	100
5	Human & Environmental Geography	4	100
6	Political History of Modern Europe (15th to 18th Century)	4	100
Total		24	

Subject Name: FOUNDATION COURSE IN ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

1. The Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies Definition; Scope and importance, Need for public awareness.

2. **Natural Resources:** Renewable and non-renewable resources:

Natural resources and associated problems

- Forest resources: Use and Over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies. Timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people.
- Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams benefits and problems.
- Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies.
- Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies.
- Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, Case studies.
- Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification.

Role of an individual in conservation of natural resources.

Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

3. **Ecosystems:**

- Concept of an ecosystem.
- Structure and function of an ecosystem.
- Producers, consumers and decomposers.

- Energy flow in the ecosystem.
- Ecological succession. - Food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids.
- Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the following ecosystem: -
 - a. Forest ecosystem
 - b. Grassland ecosystem
 - c. Desert ecosystem
 - d. Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries).

4. Biodiversity and its Conservation

- a. Introduction-Definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity.
- b. Biogeographical classification of India.
- c. Value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values.
- d. Biodiversity at global, National and local levels.
- e. India as a mega-diversity nation.
- f. Hot-spots of biodiversity.
- g. Threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts.
- h. Endangered and endemic species of India.
- i. Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.

5. Environmental Pollution:

- Causes, effects and control measures of: -
 - a. Air pollution
 - b. Water pollution
 - c. Soil pollution
 - d. Marine pollution
 - e. Noise pollution
 - f. Thermal pollution
 - g. Nuclear hazards
- Solid waste Management: Causes, effects and control measures of urban and industrial wastes.
- Role of an individual in prevention of pollution.
- Pollution case studies.
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.

6. Social Issues and the Environment

- From Unsustainable to Sustainable development.
- Urban problems related to energy.
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.
- Resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns. Case studies.
- Environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions.

- Climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust. Case studies.
- Wasteland reclamation.
- Consumerism and waste products.
- Environment Protection Act.
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act.
- Wildlife Protection Act. - Forest Conservation Act.
- Issues involved in enforcement of environmental legislation.
- Public awareness.

7. Human Population and the Environment

- Population growth, variation among nations.
- Population explosion-Family welfare Programme.
- Environment and human health.
- Human Rights.
- Value Education.
- HIV/AIDS.
- Women and Child Welfare.
- Role of information Technology in Environment and human health.
- Case Studies.

8. Field Work (Practical)

- Visit to a local area to document environmental assets-river /forest /grassland / hill/ mountain.
- Visit to a local polluted site-Urban/Rural/Industrial/Agricultural.
- Study of common plants, insects, birds.
- Study of simple ecosystems-pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

Subject Name: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIME TO 300 CE

- 1. Physical Features and Sources:** Physical features of ancient India and its impact on history - Unity in diversity - Sources of ancient Indian history - Literary sources - Religious and Secular - Foreign Accounts - Archaeological sources - Epigraphically, numismatics, monuments and excavations.
- 2. Stone and Metal Age / Pre and Proto Historic India:** Paleolithic culture - Mesolithic culture - Prehistoric art - Neolithic culture - Pre Harappan culture - Harappan culture - Tamil civilization.
- 3. Vedic Civilization:** Advent of Aryans and the age of the Rig Veda -Original home and identity -Vedic Literature - Polity, Economy; Society and Religion - Later Vedic pence -Expansion of Aryan settlements - Later Vedic economy, political organization - Social organization.
- 4. Religious Unrest / Jainism and Buddhism:** Religious unrest - Vardhamana Mahavira and Doctrines of Jainism - Spread, of Jainism -Contribution of Jainism - Gautama Buddha and Buddhism. - Teachings of Buddha - Spread of Buddhism - Importance and influence of Buddhism. Buddhism – Importance and influence of Buddhism.

- 5. The Rise of Magadha and Persian and Greek Invasions:** North India in. the Sixth century B.C. - 16 Mahajanapadas - Rise of Magadha under Haryanka, Sisunaga and Nanda dynasties - Persian Invasion - India on the eve of Alexander's Invasion - Alexander's invasion of India and its impact.

Subject Name: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY

I: Introducing Political Theory

1. What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'
2. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
3. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
4. Critical and Contemporary Perspectives in Political Theory: Feminist and Postmodern

II: Political Theory and Practice

The Grammar of Democracy

1. Democracy: The history of an idea
2. Procedural Democracy and its critique
3. Deliberative Democracy
4. Participation and Representation

Suggested Readings

1. Bhargava, R. (2008) 'What is Political Theory', in Bhargava, R and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 2-16.
2. Bellamy, R. (1993) 'Introduction: The Demise and Rise of Political Theory', in Bellamy, R. (ed.) Theories and Concepts of Politics. New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 1-14.
3. Glaser, D. (1995) 'Normative Theory', in Marsh, D. and Stoker, G. (eds.) Theory and Methods in Political Science. London: Macmillan, pp. 21-40.
4. Srinivasan, J. (2008) 'Democracy', in Bhargava, R. and Acharya, A. (eds.) Political Theory: An Introduction. New Delhi: Pearson Longman, pp. 106-128.
5. Owen, D. (2003) 'Democracy', in Bellamy, R. and Mason, A. (eds.) Political Concepts. Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, pp. 105-117.
6. Christiano, Th. (2008) 'Democracy', in Mckinnon, C. (ed.) Issues in Political Theory, New York: Oxford University Press, pp. 80-96.

Subject Name: BRITISH LITERATURE (NOVEL, PLAY)

1. Charles Dickens: Oliver Twist (Novel)
2. William Shakespeare: The Merchant of Venice (Play)

Subject Name: HUMAN & ENVIRONMENTAL GEOGRAPHY

Human Geography

1. Defining Human Geography; Major Themes; Contemporary Relevance
2. Space and Society: Cultural Regions; Race; Religion and Language
3. Population: Population Growth and Distribution; Population Composition; Demographic Transition Theory
4. Settlements: Types of Rural Settlements; Classification of Urban Settlements; Trends and Patterns of World Urbanization
5. Population-Resource Relationship

Suggested Readings:

1. Chandna, R.C. (2010) Population Geography, Kalyani Publisher.
2. Hassan, M.I. (2005) Population Geography, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
3. Daniel, P.A. and Hopkinson, M.F. (1989) The Geography of Settlement, Oliver & Boyd, London.
4. Johnston R; Gregory D, Pratt G. et al. (2008) The Dictionary of Human Geography, Blackwell Publication.
5. Jordan-Bychkov et al. (2006) The Human Mosaic: A Thematic Introduction to Cultural Geography. W. H. Freeman and Company, New York.

Environmental Geography

1. Environmental Geography: Concepts and Approaches; Ecosystem – Concept and Structure; Ecosystem Functions.
2. Human-Environment Relationship in Equatorial, Desert, Mountain and Coastal Regions.
 1. Environmental Problems and Management: Air Pollution; Biodiversity Loss; Solid and Liquid Waste.
 2. Environmental Programmes and Policies: Developed Countries; Developing Countries.
 3. New Environmental Policy of India; Government Initiatives.

Reading List

1. Casper J.K. (2010) Changing Ecosystems: Effects of Global Warming. Infobase Pub. New York.
2. Hudson, T. (2011) Living with Earth: An Introduction to Environmental Geology, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
3. Miller, G.T. (2007) Living in the Environment: Principles, Connections, and Solutions, Brooks/ Cole Cengage Learning, Belmont.
4. Singh, R.B. (1993) Environmental Geography, Heritage Publishers, New Delhi.
5. UNEP (2007) Global Environment Outlook: GEO4: Environment For Development, United Nations Environment Programme. University Press, Cambridge.
6. Wright R. T. and Boorse, D. F. (2010) Toward a Sustainable Future, PHI Learning Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
7. Singh, R.B. and Hietala, R. (Eds.) (2014) Livelihood security in Northwestern Himalaya: Case studies from changing socio-economic environments in Himachal Pradesh, India. Advances in Geographical and Environmental Studies, Springer
8. Singh, Savindra 2001. Paryavaran Bhugol, Prayag Pustak Bhawan, Allahabad. (in Hindi)

Subject Name: POLITICAL HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE (15TH TO 18TH CENTURY)

1. Europe in the 15th century: Political dimensions of feudal crisis
2. From City States to emergence of Absolutist States: Case Studies of Italy, Spain, France, England and Russia.
3. Constitutional Conflict in 17th century England: Causes, nature and results.
4. Thirty Year War: Causes, nature and Impact
5. Absolutist State in 18th Century: Case studies of Prussia, Russia & England.

6. Crisis of the Absolutist State in France

References:

1. ArvindSinha, Europe in Transition, Delhi, 2010 (also in Hindi)
2. Rodney Hilton, The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism, Delhi, 2006.
3. Perry Anderson, Lineages of the Absolutist State, Verso, London 2013
4. John Merriman, A History of Modern Europe, New York, 2010