

DIRECTORATE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

REVISED SYLLABUS FOR MA IN HISTORY

(SEMESTER SYSTEM WITH CBCS)

- TOTAL MARKS =1600
- THERE ARE 16 PAPERS , EACH 100 MARKS
- EACH SEMESTER SHALL BE COMPOSED OF 4 PAPERS
- WRITTEN MARKS FOR EACH PAPER IS 75 MARKS AND 25 (15+10)MARKS FOR ASSIGNMENTS FOR EACH PAPER
- THE DURATION OF EXAMINATION SHALL BE 3 HOURS
- IN THE WRITTEN EXAMINATION STUDENTS HAVE TO ANSWER 3 ESSAY TYPE QUESTIONS CARRYING 20 MARKS EACH (20X3=60) AND 3 SHORT NOTES CARRYING 5 MARKS EACH(5X3=15).
- TOTAL CREDITS= 64 (1600 MARKS)
WRITTEN EXAMINATION=1200 MARKS (48 CREDITS)
ASSIGNMENTS=400 MARKS(16 CREDITS)

THE STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE AS GIVEN BELOW:

SEMESTER -I

CORE PAPERS (COMPULSORY) 1. TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD 2. STATE IN INDIA (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)	2 PAPERS 101 102
SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY) ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY UPTO 650 A.D. : Society and Economy	1 PAPER 103
ELECTIVE PAPERS (CHOOSE ONE) 1.HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA :POLITY AND ECONOMY OF INDIA 1206 A.D.-1757 A.D. 2.HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1757 A.D.-1857 A.D.)	2 PAPERS 104 105

SEMESTER -II

CORE PAPERS (COMPULSORY) 1. TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR 2. STATE IN INDIA (MODERN INDIA)	2 PAPERS 201 202
SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY) EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY (650A.D.- 1206 A.D.)	1 PAPER 203
ELECTIVE PAPERS (CHOOSE ONE) 1.HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA : SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF INDIA 1757-1857 2.HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1857-1964	2 PAPERS 204 205

SEMESTER -III

CORE PAPERS (COMPULSORY) 1. HISTORIOGRAPHY:CONCEPTS ,METHODS AND TOOLS 2. HISTORY OF IDEAS (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)	2 PAPERS 301 302
SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY) HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL BENGAL(1206-1757)	1 PAPER 303
OPEN ELECTIVE PAPERS (CHOOSE ONE) 1.INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND AFTER(1857-1964) 2.SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA :SOME SELECTED THEMES (1857-1964)	2 PAPERS 304 305

SEMESTER –IV

CORE PAPERS (COMPULSORY) 1. THEMES IN INDIAN HISTORY (MODERN)	1 PAPER 401
SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY) HISTORY OF IDEAS (MODERN)	1 PAPER 402
ELECTIVE PAPERS (CHOOSE TWO) 1 .ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY UPTO 650A.D: Polity 2. HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL BENGAL (1206 A.D.- 1757 A.D.) 3. ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (1757 A.D.- 1947 A.D.) 4.HISTORY OFNORTH BENGAL (1757 A.D.- 1947A.D.)	4 PAPERS 403 404 405 406

SEMESTER –I

Core Compulsory Papers

Course 101

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

TWENTIETH CENTURY

Unit 1: Legacy of the 19th Century

- a) Political Economy: Growth of Capitalism, Structural Changes in the European Economy and Society
- b) Imperialism: Theories and concepts of new Imperialism, A short survey of the growth of Capitalism and Imperialism in UK, France, Germany and Japan
- c) Liberalism and Liberal Ideas: Nature, Forms, Effects
- d) Socialism and Socialist Movements
- e) Nationalism: Forms of nationalism, Conservative Nationalism during the early 20th Century, Nature and Effects of Nationalism.

Unit 2: World Order upto 1919

- a) Origin of the First World War: its nature, Peace Settlement and Long Term Consequences
- b) Making of Russian Revolution: Background establishment of a Socialist State, its Social, Economic and Political aspects, its Responses and Reactions in the west

Unit 3: World between the Wars

- a) Workings of the League of Nations: Failures and Collective Security,
- b) Consequences of the World War I: Repartition problem, Crisis in Capitalism, Great Depression,
- c) Fascism and Nazism: Case study of Germany, Japan and Italy.

Unit 4: Second World War and the New Political Order (From European to Global War)

- a) Origin, Nature and the Consequences of the War
- b) Nationalist Movements and Decolonization in Asia and Africa: Causes and Nature, Forms of resisting Colonialism (1900-1945 onwards)
- c) Communist Revolution in China and its impact on World Politics

Co urse-102

75 Marks Written Examination + 25Marks (10 +15) Assignments

4 Credits=3 credits + 1 credit

STATE IN INDIA(ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)

Unit 1: History and Historiography

- a) Historiography – Broad outline
- b) Proto-States: Chiefdoms of later Vedic times, and Territorial States in the Age of the Buddha.

Unit 2: The Mauryan and Gupta State

- a) Socio-economic basis: Nature and functions, and theory and Practice
- b) Mauryan Polity
- c)Administrative organization, tributary system, and socio-economic basis
- d)Gupta polity

Unit 3:

- a) Nature and Function of States in Medieval times: Delhi Sultanate, Mughal Empire, Vijayanagara State
- b) Historiographical debates regarding ‘transitions’, geopolitical contexts; continuities and changes.

Unit 4:

- a) Administrative institutions, Apparatus of the empire
- b) socio-economic basis
- c) Formation of Regional Polities

SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY)

COURSE-103

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Ancient Indian History upto 650 A.D.: Society and Economy

Unit 1.1 Reconstructing Ancient Indian History: Sources and Interpreting Historiography

Unit 1.2: Stone Age :

a) Hunters and Gatherers

b) Paleolithic and Mesolithic Cultures

c) Rock Art

Unit 1.3: Early farming communities

a) Pastoralism and Incipient Farming

b) Neolithic and Chalcolithic Village cultures

Unit 2: Bronze Age: First urbanization

a) Understanding the transition from Early Harappan to Mature Harappan Civilization: Distribution, Extent, Economic and Social Characteristics, Technology, Agriculture, Trade, Art & Crafts, Seals, Religion, Funerary Rituals

b) Debate on Harappan Chronology: Ethnic Identities and Decline

Unit 3.1: Vedic society: Polity, Economy, Religion, Forms of Property, Changes in the later Vedic period. Early Iron Age: Disposal of the Dead, Megalithic culture (Economic Development, Social Stratification, Beginning of *Varanashrama*, *Jati*, Gender, Marriage, Property Relations, *Samskaras*)

Unit 3.2: Dissents and Protests

a) Religious Movements: Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikism and Other Sects, Social and Economic basis of heterodox religion

b) Second Urbanization: Urban Centres, New Classes and Changing Social Relations

Unit:4

a) Educational Ideas and Institutions

b) Science and Technology: Major development in Medicinal Science, Surgery, Astrology, Metallurgy, Positive Sciences, Ideological Shift,

c) Slavery, Labour, untouchables and Varna Sanskara

d) Debate on Feudalism

e) Status of Women, family, marriage and property rights

ELECTIVE PAPERS (CHOOSE ANY ONE)

Course-104

MEDIEVAL INDIA

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Polity and Economy of India (C. A.D. 1206 – 1757)

Unit 1: Primary Sources: Archaeological, Literary source, Foreign Travellers' Accounts

Unit 2: Historiography: Different approaches

Unit 3: State and Theory of Kingship: Problem of Legitimacy Pressure Groups – State and Regional Identities and Evolution of Indigenous Theories

Unit 4.1: Technology and Economy, Agrarian Economy, Non-agrarian Economy

Unit 4.2: Inland and Maritime Trade, Business Practices and Monetary History and Taxation

Unit 4.3: Urbanisation and Urbanism: *Qasbas*, Cities, Ports and Forts, Rural-Urban Continuum, Growth and Morphology of Medieval Towns, Patterns of Governance and Debates

COURSE 105

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

History of Modern India (1757 – 1857)

Unit 1: Understanding Modern India

- a) Sources: Archival records, Private papers, News papers and memoirs, periodicals and oral tradition, Approaches and interpretation – different schools of thought

Unit 2: India in the 18th Century: Transition and Changes

- a) Social, economic, political, military and cultural conditions in the second half of the Eighteenth century in India
- b) The historiography of the 18th Century
- c) The British conquest of India: the Imperial World policy of Britain, War and Conquest, Native and Princely States from Hastings to Dalhousie, The major relations with Indian native states – Sikhs, Mysore, Maratha and others
- d) Politics and policies of expansion

Unit 3: Colonial Construction of India:

- a) Changing framework of Colonial governance & administrative structure, Regulating Act to Queen's Proclamation 1858
- b) The arms of the State Police, Army, Law

- c) Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes

Unit 4.1: Social Policies and Social Changes

- a) British understanding of Indian Society, Colonial Ideology and Colonial Rule:- Orientalism, Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism and Missionary activities
- b) The new education (indigenous and modern) including scientific and technical institutions
- c) Ideas of change
- d) Social reforms and emerging social classes

4.2 Economic organization : Changes and continuity

- a) Rural economy in eastern , western , south, central , northern India and Princely state

This should be studied with special reference on new types of Land revenue administration , commercialization of agriculture , rural indebtedness, rural power relations , Landlords, peasants and agricultural labours and institutions.

- b) Urban economy
- c) Artisans and industrial production
- d) Debate over deindustrialization
- e) Rise of internal markets , urban centres and communications

4.3 Resistance to colonial rule

- a) Pre -1857 peasant, tribal and cultural resistance
- b) Nature and forms of resistance

SEMESTER –II

COURSE-201

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

TWENTIETH CENTURY AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR

Unit 1: Cold War and its effects:

- a) Cold War and Bipolarism in World politics: background & responsibility, ideological and political basis of Cold War, Pacts and Treaties, Tensions and rivalries
- b) Historical context of the emergence of Third World: principle of non-Alignment Movement, conferences and ideology in this regard

- c) UNO and the concept of World Peace and regional tensions: Cuba, Korea, Vietnam, Middle East in World politics, birth of Israel, The Palestine Question, Oil diplomacy, 1979 Iranian Revolution, Iraq – Kuwait conflict, Gulf – War, Indo-Pak relations, Kashmir Question, Bangladesh War, SAARC

Unit 2: Cultural Revolution, Civil Rights Movements, Apartheid, Feminism, Gender issue in Global context

Unit 3: Disintegration of the Socialist Bloc, End of Cold War: Genesis and process of disintegration – its impact on society and politics, Changes in the political order from bipolar to Unipolar World

Unit 4: Context of Globalization:

- a) Historical context, Instruments and impact
- b) Age of progress: Economic and social (Industry, agriculture, science, technology and information, communication)

COURSE-202

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

STATE IN INDIA (MODERN PERIOD)

Unit 1: The origins and nature of the Colonial State

- a) Transition from Merchant Capital to Finance capital
- b) Institutional Bases: Executive, Judicial and Legal

Unit 2: Ideologies of the Colonial State

- a) Imperial Ideologies of the Raj: Liberalism, Utilitarianism and Orientalism at work (James Mill, John Stuart Mill and Thomas Macaulay – 1857 and the Idea of Permanent Raj: J. F. Stephen, Charles Dilke and John R. Seeley)

Unit 3: Nationalist Critique of the Colonial State

- a) Economic and Political Aspects – R. C. Dutt, Dadabhai Naoroji, S. N. Banerjea, Bipin Chandra Paul, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Chittaranjan Das, M. N. Roy and Annie Besant

Unit: 4.1

Post –independent state in India

- a) Social welfare state
- b) Towards a planned mixed economy
- c) The making of a parliamentary democracy : Lineage and institutions

Unit -4.2 The challenges of sub nationalism: crisis and management

- a) State Reorganisation Commission
- b) Languages and boundaries , Sixth schedule and
- c) Autonomous Council

SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY)

COURSE 203

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Early Medieval Indian History (C 650 – 1206A.D.)

Unit 1:

- a) Interpreting the period: Changing pattern of Polity, Economy and Society
- b) Historiography and Recent Debates: Feudal, Segmentary and Integrative Approaches,
- c) Sources: Sanskritic, Tamil and other Literatures and Archaeology Epigraphy and Numismatics

Unit 2:

- a) Polity, Political systems: Emergence of Regional Powers and Evolution of the Structure of Polities
- b) Political Structure and Forms of Legitimization: Regional Variations – Northern, Eastern, Western and Central India, Deccan and South India

Unit 3:

- a) Agrarian Economy: Land Grants Agricultural Expansion, Agrarian Organization, Irrigation and Technology, *Jajmani* System, *Krishiparasara*

- b) Urban Economy: Trade and Trade Routes, Inter-regional maritime Trade, Urban Settlements, Trade and Craft Guilds, forms of Exchange, Coinage and Currency, Interest and Wages and Traders, Merchants and Craftsmen.

Unit -4: Status of women: Matrilineal system, marriage, property rights and Hindu Law of Inheritance, Dayabhaga and Mitakshara property laws, Sources and theories of women History, Women in Public Sphere

ELECTIVE PAPERS :CHOOSE ANY ONE

PAPER 204

MEDIEVAL INDIA

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Society and Culture of India (C. A.D. 1206 – 1757)

Unit 1: Bhakti Movement: Nathpanthi, Kabir, Sant Tradition, Nanak, Dadu, Chaitanya, Tulsidasand, Namdev

Unit 2: Sufi Movement: Sufism – its Origins, Concepts and Practices, Relation with other Religious Groups

Unit 3:

- a) Sovereignty and the ‘domestic’ Domain: Women’s Agency in Turko-Mongol Tradition, Imperial Women and the establishment of Mughal Rule, Harem and Sovereignty
- b) Imperial Women: Mughal marriages with Rajput Women; Nur Jahan’s Involvement in Court Politics; Jahanara’s Participation in Trade and Politics

Unit 4:

- a) Manliness in Mughal Court Culture: Body and Emotions – Norms of Masculinity; Love, Erotic and Devotion in Mystical Thought
- b) Women and Gender in Everyday Life: Gender Relations in the Household; Women and the laws, Women in Economic Activities; Crimes against Women, Marginalized women – Prostitutes and Entertainers
- c) Gender relations in the 18th Century: Family and gender in biographical writings, Sexuality in Medical Treatises, Women's desires in Rekhti and Riti Texts, Gender Relations in Quli Khan's Work

COURSE-205

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

History of Modern India 1857-1964

Unit 1.1: The Great revolt of 1857

- a) Historiography, ideology , programmes, leadership at various levels, people's participation and British repression and response.
- b) Peasant and popular resistance

Unit 1.2 British Expansion – since 1858:

- a) India under the Governor Generalship of Canning to Lord Minto II
- b) Principles and policies governing foreign relations
- c) India and its Neighbours: Afghanistan, (ii) Tibet, (iii) Nepal, (iv) Burma and (v) Bhutan

Unit 2: Economy:

- a) Agricultural output, levels and brands and natural and regional explanations

- b) Domestic and craft industry, rise of modern industry and capitalist class, State and industrial growth and the rise of the Working Class (formal and informal sectors)
- c) Trends in population and national income

Unit 3: Environmental and Ecological Consciousness in modern India

- a) British economic policy and imperialism, Ruin of Indian small scale industries & impact on environment, Exploitation of natural resources and forests
- b) Establishment of industries based on India natural resources and its Indian natural resources and its impact on environment and ecology
- c) Forest and agrarian transitions in the Colonial regime.

Unit 4: Society

- a) Social composition : ethnic groups-tribes (creation of new categories of criminal tribes and castes) and class and community
- b) colonial intervention and social change: reform movements , modern education ; rise of middle classes and caste movements
- c) Women: Status ,property rights, reform legislation, changing role, political participation in the late 19th and 20th century , Debate on tradition and modernity.

SEMESTER –III

CORE PAPERS (COMPULSORY)

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

PAPER 301

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Historiography: Concepts, Methods and Tools

Unit 1: Meaning and Scope of History

- a) What is History

- b) Collection and selection of data, evidence, different ways to ascertain historical evidence and its transmission, Causation
- c) The subjectivity / objectivity debate in History

Unit 2: History and other disciplines

- a) Inter-disciplinary approach in history
- b) Relations with archaeology, geography anthropology, linguistics, sociology, economics, philosophy, politics, natural sciences, applied sciences and literature

Unit 3: Traditions of Historical Writings

- a) Graco-Roman tradition
- b) Ancient Indian tradition
- c) Medieval Indian tradition
- d) Positivist historiography, debate on historicism
- e) Whig historiography
- f) Marxist historiography
- g) Annals historiography

Unit 3: Paradigms and approaches to history

- a) Definition of paradigm, importance of paradigm, paradigm shifts
- b) Approaches to Indian history
 - i. Orientalist
 - ii. Imperialist
 - iii. Nationalist
 - iv. Marxist
 - v. Subaltern
 - vi. Post-modernist

PAPER- **302**

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

HISTORY OF IDEAS (ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL)

History of Ideas (Ancient Period)

Unit 1: Political Ideas

- a) Ideas of Polity: Oligarchy, Republicanism, Emergence of Monarchy in Ancient India, Different approaches of Study
- b) Legitimacy of Political Power: Texts and Practice
- c) Rights and duties of subjects

Unit 2: Religious and Philosophical Ideas

- a) Formation of Religious Ideas in Early India
 - i) Vedas, Upanishads and Vedanta
 - ii) Six Schools of Indian Philosophy
 - iii) Jainism
 - iv) Buddhism
- b) Social Ideas:
 - i) Varna
 - ii) Jati
 - iii) Women

Unit 3: Political Ideas (Medieval Period)

- a) Monarchy
- b) Rights and Duties of Subjects

C) Legitimacy of political power: Texts and Practice

Unit 4: Social and religious ideas

- a) Philosophy of Islam
- b) Formation of religious thought and cultural synthesis: Bhakti movement: Shaivite and Vaishnavite, Regional Developments, Sikhism, Din-I-Ilahi.
- c) Intellectual traditions, Identity Formations, Temple Desecration and the Indo-Muslim States, Rhetoric of State- Building

SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY)

PAPER 303

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

History of Medieval Bengal (1206 – 1857 A.D.)

Unit 1: Primary sources and historiography: Archaeological, Literature and Literary source, Foreign Travellers' Accounts and different approaches

Unit 2: State: theory of kingship and regional state building process

Unit 3: Political Islam in Bengal: Period of Virtual Independence and Dubious Vassalage, Independent Kingdoms, Afghans, Mughals, Nawabs

Unit 4: Conversion and Islamization in Bengal, Accommodation and Assimilation, Problematising the study of the 'Hindu-Muslim encounter', Religion and Eclecticism.

OPEN ELECTIVE (CHOOSE ANY ONE)

PAPER 304

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT AND AFTER (1857-1964)

Unit 1: National Movement:

- a) Approaches to Indian Nationalism: Conceptual Debates
- b) Emergence of organized nationalism till 1919, Birth of I.N.C, Advent of Gandhi and new phase
- c) National Movement – nature, programme, social composition, limitations and challenge
- d) Revolutionary and Left movements, Peasant movements,- Kisan Sabha, Bardoli Satyagraha and others
- e) States Peoples Movements
- f) Working of Congress and non-Congress provincial ministers
- g) Birth of Muslim League – growth and activities and demand for Pakistan
- h) Growth and activities of Communists and Socialists
- i) Subhas Chandra Bose and Indian National Congress, Forward Bloc, Bose and I.N.A
- j) Partition of India: Circumstances and historical factors, Causes responsible for the Partition.

UNIT 2: Nationalism in Science

- a) Emergence of national science
- b) Its relations vis a vis colonial science ,Mahendra lal Sarkar, P.C.Roy, J.C. Bose , U.N.Brahmachari

Unit 3: Independent India

- a) Integration of princely states
- b) Beginning of planned economy
- c) Land questions and industrial policy
- d) Education , health, science and technology
- e) Women-Hindu Code Bill, Muslim women Divorce Bill

PAPER- 304

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Social, Cultural and Economic History of Modern India:

Some Selected Themes(1857-1964)

Unit 1: Social changes during the colonial period

- a) Nineteenth Century was the Age of Social Reforms.
- b) Social and caste movements during the colonial period,
- c) Age of Reforms mean the age of Women's emancipation.

Unit 2 : Rise of voices

- a) Growth of Public opinion in colonial India.
- b) Journalism and Indian National Movement.
- c)Growth of the vernacular Literature.

Unit 3: Economy in colonial period

- a)Deindustrialization debate
- b) Industrialization in India

- c)Indian entrepreneurship during the colonial and postcolonial period
- d)Various types of land revenue systems in colonial Indian.

SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPERS (COMPULSORY)

PAPER 401

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

THEMES IN INDIAN HISTORY

.Themes in Indian History

Unit 1:

- a) The colonial economy and state, - migrant labour: Calcutta, Bombay, Burma, Fiji and Trinidad,
- b) Tribes and Other Communities,
- c) Gender and environment,
- d) Science and technology,
- e) Economic and power relations in colonial India;
- f) Invisible Role of Women in economy,
- g) Caste identities: Colonial knowledge, Caste and Census, Emerging Caste associations: Debates around Sanskritisation; migration and disease and health services.
- h) Culture
- i) Peasant, labour and working classes
- j) Varna ,jati ,janajati

Unit 2: Debates in History

Representative study of at least four major debates on the social, cultural and economic history of the world

SOFT CORE (COMPULSORY PAPERS)

PAPER -402

HISTORY OF IDEAS

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

HISTORY OF IDEAS (MODERN)

Unit 1: Colonialism and the emergence of new political ideas

(i) Liberalism

(ii) democracy

(iii) Utilitarianism

(iv) Positivism

(v) Nationalism and Socialism

(vi) Communalism and Secularism

Unit 2: Reform and Revivalism

(i) Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Deoband and Aligarh Movement, Sing Sabha Movement

(ii) Ideas of religious universalism and fundamentalism

(iii) Tufatual-Muhauddin

(iv) Fundamentalism in modern India

Unit 3:

- a) Anti-Caste Movements: Satyasadhak Samaj, Sree Narayan Guru Movement (SNDP), Self Respect Movement
- b) Social reform and revivalism: Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Deoband and Aligarh Movement, Sing Sabha Movement
- c) Social Movement: Mahatama Gandhi: Programme of Social upliftment, Hairjan upliftment, Struggle against Castcism, Women's rights, B.R. Ambedkar.
- d) Nationalism and social change in India: Rise and Growth of the Middle Classes, Emergence of new classes.

Unit 4: Cultural Changes

- a) Literacy and changes in Languages, Language and the Nation, Some theoretical considerations, Formation of Language
- b) Visual art, Music etc (with regional variations)
- c) Print media, Paintings and other artistic developments.

ELECTIVE PAPERS (CHOOSE ANY TWO)

PAPER -403

Ancient Indian History (upto 650 A.D) : Political History

Unit 1: Unit 4: Towards Empire: Nandas and Mauryas

- a) Political consolidation, Nature and extent of the Empire, Foreign relations
- b) Economy, Trade and Trade Routes, Currency and Coinage
- c) Asokan Edicts, *Dhamma*, Scripts; Kautilya's *Arthashastra* and Megasthenes's *Indica*

Unit 2: Post Maryan Development:

- a) Sungas and Kanvas, Indo-Greeks and Saka-Pallavas, Social Condition

- b) State formation in Central India and in the Deccan; Satvahanas and Western Khastrapas, Land Grants and Agricultural expansion, Trade and Trade routes, Indo-Roman Trade, Coins and Currency
- c) Kushanas, Society, Religion, Buddhism and Tantricism and Interactions with Central and Western Asia, Trade and Trade routes, including silk-routes and Spice routes, Coins and Currency, Syncretic elements in Indian society
- d) Sangam Age, Chiefdom, Literature, Society and Culture, Indo-Roman Trade.

Unit 3: Guptas, Vakatakas and Vardhanas

- a) Political consolidation- extent and structure
- b) Land grants and expansion of agriculture
- c) Revival of Vedic and Puranic religious traditions
- d) Sanskrit literature
- e) Coins and currency

Unit 4:

- a) Huna invasion
- b) Vakatakas and other dynasties of peninsular India and land grants
- c) Harsha, Chalukya, Pallavas: Extent of kingdoms, Administration, Religion, Society and Cultural activities

PAPER 404

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

History of Medieval Bengal (1206 – 1757 A.D.)

Unit 1: Agrarian Economy and the State / Subah

- a) Control over land and relations of production, resource base and pattern of resource use in agrarian production, nature and magnitude of taxation and agrarian relations

Unit 2: Industries ,production technologies , Trade, Commerce and Monetary System

- a) Inland and maritime trade, role of Arab and European traders, Indian merchants and their commercial practices, medium of exchange, currency, coinage and banking

Unit 3: Growth of Cities and Towns

- a) Nature and classification, demographic changes and morphology of cities

Unit 4: Architecture of Bengal:

- a) Islamic Architecture and Temple Architecture
- b) Language and Literature

PAPER 405

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

Economic History of India A. D. 1757 – 1947

Unit 1

1.1 Early phase of colonial economy

- (a) Mercantilism and European economic interests in India. The East India Company and its rule in Bengal
- (b) The early Drain of Wealth and its mechanism, magnitude and effects
- (c) Indian manufactures for external market-internal commerce

Unit 1. 2: Agrarian Settlements and Agrarian production

- (a) Agrarian conditions-Regional variations
- (b) The permanent Settlement – objectives, operations, effects and official critiques
- (c) Ryotwari Settlement and Mahalwari system
- (d) Consequences of periodic settlements
- (e) Increase in the cultivation of export crops.

Unit 2: Railway and Indian Economy

- (a) Economic and political compulsions
- (b) Unification and subjugation of Indian market

(c) Effects on agrarian production and export of raw materials commercialization of agriculture

(d) Famines and British policy, nationalist criticism

Unit 3: Large scale industry

(a) Conditions before the emergence of modern industry

(b) Capitalist investment in India-indigenous and British effects

(c) Modern industry in pre-1914 phase-nature-main industry; cotton, jute, iron and steel and others. Impediments to growth, nationalist critique, industry and the First World War phase with special reference to economic depression.

(d) Colonial state and industrial growth

(e) Rise of industrial labour, labour force in large scale industry, type of labour movements, changing social composition of industrial labour.

Unit 4: The Fiscal System

(a) Shift from direct to indirect taxation

(b) Tariff and excise

(c) Monetary policies and credit system

PAPER 406

Marks = 75 Written Examination + 25 (10 +15) Assignment

3 credits + 1 credit=4 Credits

History of North Bengal : 1757-1947 (Regional History)

Selected Themes:

Unit 1: Emergence of Modern North Bengal

(a) Pre-colonial North Bengal; North Bengal and Sub-Himalayan

Region- adjoining areas: Ethno Socio-Religious confluence

(b) Colonial penetration

(c) Colonial administration, Re-organisation of North Bengal

(d) History of Migration : Demographic Changes : New Social Structure

Unit 2:History of the Cooch Behar Raj since 1772:

Cultural Response and Reaction

Unit 3

3.1:Introduction of colonial Economy

(a) Land Revenue Settlement

(b) Plantation Economy

(c) Forestry

(d) Commercialization of Agriculture

Unit 3.2:Protest Movement

(a) Peasant movement

(b) Plantation worker movement

(c)Social movements

Unit 4:Saga of National Movement