# THE UNIVERSITY OF BURDWAN

# SYLLABUS OF TWO-YEAR POSTGRADUATE PROGRAMME

# IN

# HISTORY

***Under***

**Curriculum and Credit Framework for Postgraduate Program (CCFPP),**

**as per N.E.P. 2020**

**w.e.f. 2026 – 2027**

**Semester-wise and Course-wise Distribution of Credit & Marks under CCFPP NEP, 2020**

# Preamble

As per the UGC guidelines for PG Programme under NEP-2020, two different syllabi have been formulated for two different programmes namely, Two-Year PG Programme (effective from academic session 2026 -27) and One year PG Programme (effective from academic session 2027 -28).

Two-Year PG Programme

In two year PG Programme there will be altogether four semesters. The first Semester, comprising of four Major courses and one Minor course with 75 marks allotted for each course has 375 marks in total. The credit structure with 6 credits for each Major course and 4 credit for a minor course comes to a total of 28 credit in the First Semester.

The Second Semester with four Major courses and one minor course has the same marks division of 75 for each course leading to 375 marks in total. However, unlike the First Semester, the total credit here is 22 with only one Major course having 6 credit and the rest four courses having 4 credit each.
The Third & Fourth Semesters have uniformity in marks and credit divisions. Both the Semesters have Five courses each with 50 marks and 4 credit assigned for each course which amounts to 250 marks and 20 credits in each semester.

In the Third and Fourth Semesters, three options are made available to students, namely, Option – I coursework in Semester-III and Research in Semester-IV, OR Option – II, coursework in both the Semesters, Semester-III & Semester-IV, OR Option – III Research work in both the Semesters, Semester-III & Semester-IV. Students will have to choose from either of these three options, namely coursework option or research option or a mixed option for their Third and Fourth Semesters.

In the Third Semester Students choosing option - I i.e., Mixed Option there will be Five Major courses in the Third Semester along with the Research option in the Fourth Semester. The Fourth Semester Research Option is again divided into two segments, namely a course on Research/Thesis/Project along with a Community Engagement course with 2 credits.

Students choosing the second option i.e., Coursework Option will study Five Major courses each in both the semesters, i.e., Semester-III & Semester-IV. However, in Semester IV they have to study, in addition to Five Major courses the Community Engagement Course of two credits.

Likewise, Students choosing the Third option i.e., Research Option will have to study in both Semester-III & Semester-IV research/thesis/project related subjects in addition to the Community Engagement Course of two credits.

Evaluation shall be based on continuous assessment and Semester-end Examinations.

Continuous assessment shall be divided into two discrete components, identified as Internal Assessment (IA), and Class Attendance (CA). Continuous Assessment shall carry 20 per cent of the total marks of each course and shall be based on class tests/assignments/presentations etc. as decided by the Departmental Committee and Class Attendance. Out of the total marks of continuous assessment 5 marks shall be awarded based on class attendance in the following manner.

a. Attendance 50% and above but below 60% - 2 marks
b. Attendance 60% and above but below 75% - 3 marks
c. Attendance 75% and above but below 90% - 4 marks
d. Attendence 90% and above -5 marks

## TWO-YEAR PG PROGRAMME IN HISTORY

### SEMESTER I

| Semester | Course Type | Code & Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th. Pr. IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| I | Major Course | PG2HIST1011 (400-499) | Research Methodology & Ideas of Indian Historiography | 6(5-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15 =75 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST1012 (400-499) | Research Methodology & Ideas of Western Historiography | 6 (5-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15 =75 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST1013 (400-499) | History of Science, Technology, Environment and Medicine in Pre-colonial India | 6 (5-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15 =75 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST1014 (400-499) | Life & Culture in Rarh Bengal in the $19^{th}$ & $20^{th}$ Centuries | 6 (5-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15 =75 |
| | Minor Course | PG2HIST1021 (300-399) | Select Themes in Modern Indian History | 4 (3-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15 =75 |
| | Total | | | 28 | 375 | |

| Semester | Course Type | Code & Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution (Th.-Pr. -IA) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| II | Major Course | PG2HIST2011 (400-499) | Making of the Contemporary World | 6(5-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15=75 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST2012 (400-499) | Mainland Southeast Asia in the 19th & 20th Centuries | 4(3-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15=75 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST2013 (400-499) | History of Island Southeast Asia in the 19th & 20th centuries | 4(3-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15=75 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST2014 (300-399) | History of Science, Technology, Medicine & Environment in Colonial India | 4(3-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15=75 |
| | Minor Course | PG2HIST2021 (300-399) | History of Women: Emerging Perspectives | 4(3-1-0) | 75 | 60-0-15=75 |
| | Total | | | 22 | 375 | |

**OPTION I: PG – Course work in the 3rd Semester &Research Thesis /Project in the 4th Semester**

| Semester | Course Type | Code &Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th. Pr. IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| III | Major Course | PG2HIST3011 (500-599) | State & Society in India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40- 0-10 =50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3012 (500-599) | Economy in India through the ages | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10 =50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3013 (500-599) | History of Ideas: India and the West (19th and 20th Centuries) | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40 -0- 10 =50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3014 (500-599) | Institutional Politics in Modern India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0- 10=50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3015 (500-599) | Indian women through the ages | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40- 0- 10 =50 |
| Total | | | | 20 | 250 | |

| Semester | Course Type | Code & Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV** | Research Thesis/ Project | PG2HIST4031 (500-599) | Research Thesis/ Project | 20(0-0-20) | 250 | 0-250-0 Preparation &Submission of Research Thesis/Project (12 Credits)-150 Marks, Seminar Presentation (50 Marks, 4Credits) &Viva-voce (50 Marks,4 Credits)-100 Marks, 8 Credits |
| | Two Credit Compulsory Course | PG2HIST4041 (500-599) | Community Engagement | 2 (This shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation of SGPA and CGPA) | | |
| Total | | | | 20 | 250 | |

**OR**

**OPTION II: Only Course work in 3rd & 4th Semesters**

| Semester | Course Type | Code | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th. Pr. IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3011 (500-599) | State and Society in Pre -Colonial India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |
| **III** | Major Course | PG2HIST3012 (500-599) | Economy in Transition: Pre-Colonial India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10 =50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3013 (500-599) | History of Ideas: 19th & 20th Century India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Major Course | PG2HIST3014 (500-599) | Institutional Politics in India: Pre-Gandhian Era | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |
| | Major Course | PGHIST3015 (500-599) | India's Foreign Policy (1952-2014) | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |
| Total | | | | 20 | 250 | |

| Semester | Course Type | Code | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th- Pr. IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV** | Major Course | PG2HIST4011 (500-599) | State & Society in Colonial India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST4012 (500-599) | Economy in Transition: Colonial India | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40- 0-10=50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST4013 (500-599) | Western Political Ideas: From Machiavelli to Marx | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40- 0-10 =50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST4014 (500-599) | Institutional Politics in India: Gandhian Era | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |
| | Major Course | PG2HIST4015 (500-599) | Indian Women Through the Ages | 4(3-1-0) | 50 | 40-0-10=50 |
| | Two-credit Compulsory Course | PG2HIST4041 (500-599) | Community Engagement | (This shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation of SGPA and CGPA) | | |
| Total | | | | 20 | 250 | |

**OR**

**OPTION-III: Only Research Thesis/ Project in 3rd &4th Semesters**

| Semester | Course Type | Code &Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th.-Pr.- IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **III** | Research Thesis/ Project | PG2HIST3031 (500-599) | Research Thesis/ Project | 20(0-0-20) | 250 | 0-250-0 Preparation &Submission of Research Thesis/Project Report (12 Credits)-150 Marks, Seminar Presentation (50 Marks, 4Credits) &Viva-voce (50 Marks,4 Credits)-100 Marks, 8 Credits,100 Marks |
| Total | | | | 20 | 250 | |

| Semester | Course Type | Code & Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th.-Pr. IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV** | Research Thesis/ Project | PG2HIST4031 (500-599) | Research Thesis/ Project | 20(0-0-20) | 250 | 0-250-0 Preparation &Submission of Research Thesis/Project Report (12 Credits)-150 Marks, Seminar Presentation (50 Marks, 4Credits) &Viva-voce (50 Marks,4 Credits)-8 Credits, 100 Marks |
| | Two Credit Compulsor y Course | PG2HIST4041 (500-599) | Community Engagement | (This shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation of SGPA and CGPA) | | |
| **Total** | | | | **40 (SEM III + SEM IV)** | **500 (SEM III+SE M IV)** | |
| **Grand Total** | | | | **90** | **1250** | |

**PG Semester I**
**Research Methodology & Ideas of Indian Historiography**

Major Course – PG 2 HIST 1011
Credit – 6
Full Marks – 75 (60+15)
To be covered in 90 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To apprise the students of the evolution of historical consciousness from the earliest times to post-colonial India.
2. To teach the students of the regional developments in history writings.
3. To inform the students of the debates on Indian history.

**Course Outcome:**

1. By going through this course students will be able to participate in seminars and conferences and competitive exams.
2. Students will be able to make a comparison between the evolution of history writing in the West and the Orient.

**Course Units:**

1. **Structure and Nature of History Writing**: The historian at work-narrative, description, analysis, rhetoric and structure--Research in History-- Methodology of Historical Research-- Importance of sources in History-- Oral evidence and incorporation of Visual Sources in written history-- History and Science -- History and Social Sciences -- Research & Publication Ethics.

2. **Ancient and Medieval Indian Historiography**: Histories and Historical consciousness in Ancient India-- India's sense of the past-- historical consciousness in the Vedic texts-- the Buddhist and Jaina texts-- the *itihasapurana* tradition-- epics, genealogies-- the historical biographies-- Harshacharita and Rajatarangini. Early Sultanate Chroniclers-- study of memoirs and biographies-- Babarnama, Akbarnama, Jahangir nama-- Abul Fazl's ideas of history-- Khwaja Nijamuddin's treatment of History-- Badauni's treatment of History-- Some Historians of Medieval India-Sultanate period-- Barani, Isami, Amir Khusru-- Mughal period-- Abul Fazl, Badauni-- Travel Accounts of Ibn Batuta, Bernier, and Manucci.

3. **European Historiography and its Impact on historiography in Modern India:** Some Reflections on nineteenth century Indian historiography-- British attitude towards India--William Jones, James Mill, Todd-- W.W. Hunter-- Moreland and V. Smith.

4. **Indian Approaches to writing Indian History --**Nationalist Approach-- J.N. Sarkar, R.C.

Majumdar, and N.K. Sinha -- Marxist Approach-- D.D. Kosambi, Irfan Habib, Romila Thapar -- Subaltern Approach.

5. **School of Local and Regional Historians:** Importance of Regional history -- Satish Chandra Mitra, and Narendranath Ray.

6. **Debates on Indian History:** Indian feudalism, Debates on Maratha Swarajya, Eighteenth century debate, Writings on Mutiny and Indian Partition-- Recent trends in the writing of Indian History.

**Select Readings:**


1. B. Sheikh Ali, History: *Its Theory and Method,* Macmillan, New Delhi. 1978
2. E. Sreedharan, *A Text Book of Historiography*, Orient Longman, 2004.
3. Irfan Habib, *Essays in History: Towards a Marxist Interpretation,* New Delhi, 1995.
4. Jagadish Narayan Sarkar, *History of History Writing in Medieval India*, Calcutta, 1973.
5. James Mill, *The History of British India*, London, 1840-1848.
6. Javed Majeed, *Ungoverned Imaginings*, New Delhi.
7. Partha Chatterjee and Raziuddin Aquil, *History in the Vernacular*.
8. R.C. Majumdar, *Historiography in Modern India*, Bombay, 1970.
9. Ranajit Guha, *An Indian Historiography of India*, Calcutta 1986.
10. Romila Thapar, *Interpreting Early India*, New Delhi, 1992.
11. S.B. Chowdhury, *Theories of Indian Mutiny*, Calcutta 1965.
12. S.N. Mukherjee, *Sir William Jones: A study in 18th Century British Attitudes to India, Cambridge 1968.*
13. S.P. Sen*, Historians and Historiography in Modern India,* Calcutta1973.
14. Subodh Mukhopadhyay, *Historians and Historiography in Modern India.*
15. Sumit Sarkar*, Writing Social History*, New Delhi, 1997.
16. Vincent Smith, *The Early History of India*, Oxford, 1957.

**PG Semester I**

**Research Methodology & Ideas of Western Historiography**

Major Course – PG 2 HIST 1012

Credit – 6

Full Marks – 75 (60+15)

To be covered in 90 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To apprise students about the methods of History -writing practiced in the West.
2. To spread knowledge about different ideas and concepts of western historical tradition.
3. To inform students about the evolution of society, culture and civilization in the West.

**Course Outcome:**

1. Students will be equipped to teach Western history and historical tradition at different levels of higher education.
2. Knowledge on western historical tradition will help students to interact well in educational exchange programmes organized within and outside India.
3. Knowledge on this paper will enable students to take up Ph. D. research and different innovative projects on various theme of western history.

**Course Units:**

**1. Philosophies and Theories of History**

Historical theories – Speculative and Critical Philosophy – Subjectivity and Objectivity in History – Concept of Progress in History – History and Science – Interdisciplinary nature of History - Relationship between History and other social science – Facts and Interpretation in History –

Historical Determinism and Historicism - Research Publication & Ethics.

**2. History Writing during the Greco-Roman Period**

Emergence of Western historical tradition – Homer and History - Writings of Herodotus, Thucydides and others in Classical Greece – History-writing in the Roman Age – Writings of Polybius, Tacitus and Pliny and others – Features of Greco-Roman historiography.

**3. History Writing from the Christian Medieval Period till the 18th Century**

Features of Church Historiography – St. Augustine – Arab historiography – Importance of Collection and Compilation work – Renaissance and Reformation – Rationalist Historiography – Voltaire, Gibbon and Robinson - Impact of Enlightenment on Western historical tradition – Philosophy of Romanticism – Rousseau and Herder.

**4. Tradition of History Writing in the 19th & 20th Centuries**

Philosophy of Positivism – Neibuhr, Ranke, Comte, Buckle – Marxist historical tradition – Karl Marx, Christopher Hill, E.P. Thompson & Hobsbawm – Grand Narratives and Meta Narratives – Arnold Toynbee and Oswal Spengler – Annales School – Marc Bloch, Lucien Febvre and Fernand Braudel

**5. History Writing after the Second World War**

Emerging areas and approaches to history writing – Structuralism and Post Structuralism – Post Modernism in history

**6. Debates in Western History**

The French Revolution – Industrial Revolution – American Revolution – Historical Writings in the Post-modern period – Cold War historiography

**Select Readings:**


1. Arthur Marwick, *The Nature of History*, Macmillan, 1989.
2. B. Seikh Ali, *History: Its Theory & Method*, Macmillian India Limited, 1991.
3. D. Bebbington, *Patterns in History*, Leicester. 1979.
4. E. Sreedharan, *A Textbook of Historiography*, Orient Longman, 2004.
5. E.H. Carr, *What is History*, New York, 1962.
6. Ernest Breisach, *Historiography, Ancient, Medieval & Modern*, Chicago, 1983.
7. Fernand Braudel, *Civilization and Capitalism, Vol. I-III*, Fontana ,1985.

8. Fernand Braudel, *On History*, London, 1980.

9. G.P. Gooch, *History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century, 1913.*

10. Geoffrey Barraclough, *Main Trends in History*, New York, 1979.

11. George Iggers,*New Directions in European Historiogrophy*, NewYork, 1985.

12. H.E. Barnes, *A History of Historical Writing*, New York, 1962.

13. Herbert Butterfield, *Man on his Past: The Study of Historical Writing*, Boston, 1966.

14. J.W. Thompson, *History of Historical Writing*, New York, 1952.
15. Karl Popper,*The Poverty of Historicism*, Routledge, 1986.

16. Keith Jenkin, *'What is History'*, Routledge, 1995.

17. Keith Jenkin, *The Post-Modern History Reader*, Routledge, 1997.

18. Mark Poster, *Foucault Marxism and History*, Cambridge, 1984.

19. Maurice Aymard, *French Studies in History, Vol. I-II*, Orient Longman, & Harbans Mukhia (ed) 1989.
20. Paul Ricoeur,*The Contribution of French Historiography to the Theory of History*, Oxford, 1980.
21. Pieter Geyl, *Debates with Historians*, Cleveland Ohio, 1958.

22. R.G. Collingwood, *The Idea of History*, London, 1969.

**PG Semester I**

**History of Science, Technology, Environment and Medicine in Pre-colonial India**

Major Course – PG 2 HIST 1013

Credit – 6

Full Marks – 75 (60+15)

To be covered in 90 Lectures

**Course Objective**:

1. To bring to the students a knowledge of how science, technology, environment and medicine functioned during the pre- colonial period, including the theoretical knowledge and its practical applications.

2. To introduce the students to the rich domain of Indian knowledge system (IKS) before the onset of the colonial era.

**Course outcome:**

1. Students will be able to understand the trajectory of the progress of science, technology, environment and medicine in pre- colonial India.

2. More specifically, students will be able to comprehend the transition from ancient to medieval through the lens of science, technology, environment and medicine.

3. This will enable the students to appreciate a very important component of the Indian knowledge system (IKS).

**Course Units:**

**1. Aspects of Science, Technology, Environment and Medicine in early India**: Pre-Harappan and Harappan civilizations. Beginnings of agriculture, town planning and sewerage system. Irrigation- crops and tools. Vedic times and thereafter. Early Indian texts.

2. **Science and medicine in Early India**: From magico- religious healing to Ayurveda. Greek and Arabic components. medical practitioners, medicine and medical institutions. medicinal texts. Agriculture and veterinary science.

3. **Aspects of specialized scientific knowledge**: Terracotta through the ages. Metal industry-alloys, numismatics and sculpture. Ornaments and jewellery. Geographical knowledge, ship building and the world of the explorer. Mathematics, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics etc. Architecture: religious and secular.

4. **Medicine in medieval India**: Development of Unani in medieval India. Continuation of

Ayurveda. Texts and translations. Ophthalmology and introduction of spectacles. Famine, disease and epidemics.

5. **Aspects of Nature** Environment and Science in medieval India: Science and scientific instruments nature as healer, benefactor, advisory. Environmental consciousness afforestation and Mughal gardens. Astronomy, transport and communications.

6. **Development of technology in medieval India**: Crops and technology in textile industry. Waving and painting techniques (Qalam, Qalib etc.) - mining and metallurgy distillation and refrigeration - Building Industry. Military technology. Land transport and navigation. War equipments before gunpowder. Gunpowder and firearms.

**Select Readings:**


1. Alvares C. 1979 Homo Faber: *Technology and Culture in India*, China, Allied, Delhi.
2. Bernal J.D. 1939.*The Social Function of Science*, Routledge, London.

3. Hoodbhoy Pervez, 1991. *Islam and Science*, Zed Books, London.

4. Inkstem, Ian. 1991. *Science and Technology in History*, Macmillan, London.

5. Morehouse, W.(ed) 1968. *Science and Human Conditions in India and Pakistan*, Rockefeller University Press, New York.

6. Butterfield, H, 1958. *Origins of the Modern Science*, London.

7. Cohen, Bernard, 1985. *Revolution in Science*, Harvard.

8. Bose, D.M. et al (eds), 1971. *Concise History of Science in India*, INSA, New Delhi.

9. Chattopadhyay, D, *History of Science & Technology in Ancient India*, 2 Vols, Calcutta.

10. Gadgil, Madhav & Ramachandra Guha, 1992. *This Fissured Land : An Ecological History of India*, Oxford, 1992.

11. History of Science and Technology in India. (12 volumes: v.1 health and medicine, science and religion; v.2 mathematics, astronomy; v.3 technology; v.4 science; v.5 science and technology; v.6 metals and metal technology; v.7 industries; v.8 coins, metallurgy; v.9 building construction; v.10 irrigation; v.11 geology; v. 12 environment and ecology) (Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan, 1990).

12. Shailendra Kumar, *History of Science in India: Analytical Database of Information Sources* (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 1994).

13. Symposium on the History of Sciences in India held in Calcutta, 1961 (New Delhi: National Institute of Sciences of India, 1963).

14. A. Rahman, Trimurti *Science, Technology & Society: A Collection of Essays* (New Delhi: People's Publishing House, 1972).

15. Kapil Raj, *Relocating Modern Science* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2007).

16. Arun Bala, *The Dialogue of Civilizations in the Birth of Modern Science* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2006).
17. Bernal J.D. 1939.*The Social Function of Science*, Routledge, London.

18. Hoodbhoy Pervez, 1991. *Islam and Science,* Zed Books, London.

19. Inkstem, Ian. 1991. *Science and Technology in History,* Macmillan, London.

20. Morehouse, W.(ed) 1968. *Science and Human Conditions in India and Pakistan,* Rockefeller University Press, New York.

21. Butterfield, H, 1958. *Origins of the Modern Science,* London.

22. Cohen, Bernard, 1985. *Revolution in Science,* Harvard.

23. Bose, D.M. et al (eds), 1971. *Concise History of Science in India,* INSA, New Delhi.

24. Chattopadhyay, D, *History of Science & Technology in Ancient India,* 2 Vols, Calcutta.

25. Gadgil, Madhav & Ramachandra Guha, 1992. *This Fissured Land : An Ecological History of India,* Oxford, 1992.

26. Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India,*Vol.III, Calcutta, 1996.
27. A.Rahman, (ed) *History of Indian Science, Technology and Culture, A.D.1000-1800,* OUP, New Delhi, 1999.
28. David Gosling, *Science and Religion in India,* Madras, 1976.

29. Bruce T Moran, (ed) *Patronage and Institutions; Science Technology and Medicine at The European Court, 1500-1750,* Rochester, New York, 1991.
30. I A Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms: Warfare in Medieval India,* Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004.
31. S. Subramaniam (ed). *Merchants, Markets and State in Early Modern India*, New Delhi, 1990.
32. Mattison Mines, *The Warrior Merchants, Textiles, Trade, and Territory in South India,* CUP, 1984.

**PG Semester I**

## Life & Culture in Rarh Bengal in the 19th & 20th Centuries

Major Course – PG 2 HIST 1014

Credit – 6

Full Marks – 75 (60+15) To be covered in 90 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To enable students to know the history of their own region and to apprise them about the regional diversity keeping alignment with the objectives of NEP.

2. To inform students about the evolution of life and culture of frontier districts of West Bengal.

**Course Outcome:**

1. Students will be equipped to teach this course at different levels of higher education.

2. Knowledge on this course will help students to interact well in any seminar, symposium or seminar or to contribute to any volume (like preparation of District Gazetteer or any other academic volume) undertaken for spreading awareness and bringing development in the region.

3. Knowledge on this paper will enable students to take up PhD research and different innovative projects on various theme of life and culture of Southwest Bengal.

**Course units:**

1. **Introducing Rarh** : Past concepts of Rarh – Racial and cultural definition of Rarh – Its topography and natural resources – Demography and socio-economic status of the people of Rarh – Castes, Tribes and Women in Rarh – Changes in the existing caste hierarchy – the Nabashakhs and other dissident groups.

2. **Agrarian Economy & Society**- Agrarian structure and Production system in Rarh - Social and Economic impacts of land settlements in early colonial Rarh – Permanent Settlement and other Land reform measures in Rarh – Absentee landlordism, subinfeudation, Pattani system and the Jotedars -- Burdwan Raj and the small gentry -- Rice economy and agricultural marketing – Burdwan as the rice bowl of Bengal.

3. **Industry and Urbanization**- Handicrafts and Small industries – -Cotton, silk, salt, sugar, terracotta, rice, lac etc., -- trade marts, rail and river-borne trade – commercial groups and professionals – Growth of urbanization – old and new towns – Growth of Municipalities and their activities – urban and civic facilities – Construction of roads, railroads and highways – Rise of rural Intelligentsia.

4. **Health and Diseases**- Burdwan fever - Its spread to Burdwan, Birbhum and Bankura – Other health ailments and diseases like Leprosy, Kala Azar, Tuberculosis, Cholera - Government health policy to control Burdwan fever and other diseases in Rarh Bengal – Medical institutions, dispensaries and hospitals – public health and sanitation.

5. **Protests and Movements**- Freedom movements in the districts of Rarh Bengal, i.e., Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura and Hooghly – Movements of Santals, Bhumij, and others – Gandhian movements and its Impact - Damodar Canal movements – Language movement in Rarh Bengal.

6. **Elite and Popular Culture** - Religio-cultural traditions of Rarh Bengal – Popular folk songs and dance tradition - Tusu, Bhadu, Jhumur, and Chou - Educational development in the districts of Rarh – Missionary contribution to Education - Tagore's Shantiniketan and Sriniketan – Foundation of Viswa Bharati – Tagore's rural reconstruction Programme – Newspapers and periodicals – Ramananda Chattopadhyay and others – Entertainment and Festivities of both the mainstream and the marginalized.

**Select Readings:**


1. A R Desai (ed.), *Peasant Struggles in India,* New Delhi, 1985.

2. Achintya Kumar Dutta, *Economy and Ecology in a Bengal District: Burdwan 1880 – 1947*, Calcutta, 2002
3. Ajit Haldar, *Generation and Utilisation of Agricultural Surplus (A Case Study of Burdwan District),* The University of Burdwan, 2000.
4. Akos Ostor, *Culture and Power: Legend, Ritual and Bazaar and Rebellion in a Bengal Society,* New Delhi: Sage, 1984.
5. Amalendu Mitra, *Rarher Sanskriti O Dharmathakur,* Kolkata: Subarnarekha, 2001.

6. Anita Roy Mukherjee, *Forest Resources, Conservation and Regeneration: A Study of West Bengal Plateau,* (Concept Publishing).
7. Arabinda Biswas and Swapan Bardhan, *'Agrarian Crisis in Damodar-Bhagirathi Region 1850-1925',* Geographical Review of India, vol. 38, June 1975, pp. 132-50.
8. Arabinda Samanta et al, (eds), *Life and Culture in Bengal Colonial and Post-Colonial Experiences,* Kolkata, 2011.
9. Arabinda Samanta, *Malarial Fever in Colonial Bengal 1820–1939 Social History of an Epidemic,* Calcutta, 2002.
10. Arnab Majumdar, Birbhum: *Itihas O Sanskriti,* Calcutta, 2006.

11. Arun Chowdhury ed., *Birbhumer Itihaas* by Gourihar Mitra, Suri, Birbhum, 2005.

12. Asok K. Bhattacharya, *Calcutta Paintings*, Calcutta: Dept. of Information and Cultural Affairs, Govt. of West Bengal, 1994.
13. Asok Mitra, *Paschim Banger Puja Parban o Mela..*

14. Bagchi, K. and Mukherjee, K. (1979), *Diagnostic Survey of Rarh Bengal, Part-I, II,* Dept. of Geography, CU., (National Book Trust).

15. Bagchi, K. and Mukherjee, K. (1979), *Diagnostic Survey of Rarh Bengal, Part-I, II,* Dept. of Geography, CU., (National Book Trust).

16. Barun Roy (ed.), *Birbhumi Birbhum* (in Bengali), Vol. 2, Calcutta, 2004.

17. Basudeb Chatterjee, *Crime and Control in Early Colonial Bengal 1760-1860,*

Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi.

18. Binay Ghosh, *Banglar Loksanskritir Samajtatwa,* Kolkata, 1386, B Y.
19. Chittabrara Palit, *Perspectives on Agrarian Bengal,* Calcutta, 1982.

20. Chittabrata Palit and Achintya Kumar Dutta (eds.), *History of Medicine in India: The Medical Encounter,* New Delhi, 2005.
21. Chittabrata Palit, *New Viewpoints on Nineteenth Century Bengal,* Calcutta: Progressive Publisher (rev. ed.), 1992.
22. Dagmar Engels, *Beyond Purdah: Women in Bengal, 1890-1939*, OUP, 1996.

23. David Kopf, *British Orientalism and the Bengal Renaissance,* Berkeley: Univ. of California Press, 1969.
24. David Kopf, *The Brahmo Samaj and the shaping of the Modern Indian Mind,* New Delhi: Archives Publishers, 1988.
25. David McCutchion and Suhrid Bhowmik, *Patuas and Patua Art in Bengal,* Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1999.
26. Deepak Kumar, *Science and the Raj,* Delhi: OUP, 1995.

27. Fabrizio Ferrari, *Guilty Males and Proud Females: Negotiating Genders in a Bengali Festival* (Seagull Books).
28. Geraldine Forbes, *The New Cambridge History of India: Women in Modern India,* Cambridge University Press, 1996.

29. Ghulam Murshid, *Reluctant Debutante: Response of Bengali Women to Modernization, 1849-1905,* Rajshahi: Rajshahi Univ, Press, 1983.
30. Gopikanta Konar, *Bardhaman Samagra*, 2 vols., Burdwan, 2000.

31. Harry G Timbers, 'Report on Medical Conditions in the Birbhum District', Visva Bharati Quarterly, January 1930, (Magh 1336 B.S), Vol. 7, No. 3, pp. 365-74.
32. Hitesranjan Sanyal, *Nirbachita Prabandha*, Kolkata: 2004.

33. Hitesranjan Sanyal, *Social Mobility in Bengal,* Calcutta: Papyrus, 1981.

34. Indrani Ganguly, *Social History of a Bengal Town,* New Delhi, 1987.
35. Jajneswar Chaudhuri, *Vardhaman: Itihas O Sanskriti,* Vols. I, II, III, Uttarpara, 1990, 1991, 1994.
36. Jeanne Openshaw, *Seeking Bauls of Bengal,* (CUP).

37. John R McLane, *Land and local Kingship in Eighteenth Century Bengal,* CUP, 1993.

38. K C Ghosh, *Famines in Bengal 1770-1943,* Calcutta, 1944.

39. Kazi Shahidullah, *Pathshalas to Schools,* Calcutta, 1987.

40. Lambert M Surhone, Mariam T Tennoe, Susan F Henssonow, *Rarh Region* (Betascript Publishing), 2011.
41. Lata Mani, *Contentious Traditions: The Debate on Sati in Colonial Bengal,* Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1998.

42. M.A. Laird, *Missionaries and Education in Bengal, 1793-1837,* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1972.
43. Mahimaniranjan Chakraborty ed., *Birbhum Bibaran,* Vols. I, II, III, reprint (second edition), Suri, Birbjum, 2009.
44. Maniklal Sinha, *Paschim Rahr Tatha Bankura Samskriti,* Bishnupur, 1384 B.S.

45. Meredith Borthwick, Kesub Chunder Sen, *A Search for Cultural Synthesis,* Calcutta: Minerva Associates, 1977.
46. Meredith. Borthwick, *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1849-1905,* Princeton: Princeton Univ. Press, 1984.
47. Mrinalini Sinha, *Colonial Masculinity: The 'Manly Englishman' and 'the Effeminate Bengali' in the Late Nineteenth Century,* Manchester and New York, 1995.

**PG Semester I**

**Select Themes in Modern Indian History**

Minor Course - PG 2 HIST 1021

Credit – 4

Full Marks – 75 (60+15) To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. The main objective of this course is to give the students an overall understanding of colonial rule in India. The idea is to focus on India's gradual transition from a pre-modern socio-political structure to a modern socio-political system. While addressing the overall journey, several important issues such as structure of the new state, socio-economic changes, nationalism etc. will be touched upon.

2. Since History is all about the progression of the society through binary opposition of the thesis and the antithesis, the present course aims at revealing the challenges that colonial New Order posed to the ruled on the one hand, and the responses from the Indians to those challenges in various spheres such as polity, society, economy and culture on the other.

**Course Outcome:**

1. By attending the lectures on the present course students are expected to form an idea on how the new introductions under colonial rule brought about far-reaching changes in the lived experience of the Indian people that touched almost every corner of their life – political, social, economic, cultural and intellectual.

2. The students may be expected to be better equipped to understand some key concepts such as colonialism, nationalism, protest, liberty etc. by studying the contents of the course.

**Course Units:**

1. **Eighteenth-century Transition and Foundation of the British Empire in India:** Emergence of the regional powers on the vestiges of the Mughal Empire – Foundation of the British Empire – The 'New Order' falling into place – Imperial ideology – Land revenue administration – Economy – Justice, police, army, civil service.

2. **Indian Responses to the New Order:** Social and religious reforms: Brahmo Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj – Suttee, Widow remarriage, position of women – Peasant and tribal revolts: Rangpur, Sanyasi and Fakir rebellions, Titu Mir, Wahabi, Moplah, Kol and Santal rebellions – The revolt of 1857.

3. **Emergence of Indian Nationalism**: Historiography of Indian nationalism – Spread of Western education and its effects – The new job market – The new middle class – Emergence of Indian nationalism – Foundation of the Indian National Congress – Debate over the birth of the Congress.

4. **Indian National Movement before the Advent of Gandhi:** The Moderate phase – Bengal partition: a mere administrative decision? – The Swadeshi movement: trends, Swadeshi enterprises – circumstances leading to the foundation of the Muslim League – The Surat split and the Extremist phase: ideological roots – Revolutionary movement in Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra.

5. **Indian National Movement after the advent of Gandhi:** Kheda, Champaran, Ahmedabad and Rowlatt Satyagraha – Gandhi's rise to power – Non-cooperation-Khilafat movement – The Bardoli retreat – Civil Disobedience movement: regional variations – Pakistan movement.

6. **On the verge of Independence and Partition:** Quit India movement – The INA – The way to Pakistan: role of M. A. Jinnah – Cripps to Cabinet Mission – Communal polarization: the Great Calcutta Killing – India's Independence with Partition.

**Select Readings:**


1. A.R Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay, 1959.

2. Amales Tripathi, *The Extremist Challenge*, Calcutta, 1967

3. Ashok Mitra (ed), *The Truth Unites: Essays in Tribute to Samar Sen*, Calcutta, 1985

4. Amales Tripathi, *Swadhinata Sangrame Bharater Jatiya Congress 1885-1947*, Calcutta, Ananda, 1397 BS.
5. Anuradha Roy, *Nationalism as Poetic Discourse in Nineteenth Century Bengal*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 2003.
6. B.R. Nanda, *Interpretations of Indian Nationalism*, Delhi, 1980.

7. Bharati Roy (ed), *From the Seams of History*, Delhi, OUP, 1995.

8. Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1979.
9. C.A Bayly, *Local Roots of Indian Politics, 1880- 1920*, OUP, 1975.

10. D.A. Low (ed), *The Indian National Congress, Centenary Hindsights*, Delhi, OUP, 1989.
11. D.A. Low, *Congress and the Raj*, London, Arnold Heinemann, 1977.

12. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movement in India*, OUP, 1983.

13. Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, 1986.

14. Ranjit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, OUP, 1883.
15. Samita Sen, *Women and Labour in Late Colonial India: The Bengal Jute Industry*, CUP, 1999.
16. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (ed), *Nationalist Movement in India*, OUP, 2009.

17. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885-1947*, Macmillan India Limited, 1985.

18. Sumit Sarkar, *A Critique of Colonial India*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985.

19. Suranjan Das, *Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905-1947*, Delhi, OUP, 1993.
20. Aparna Basu, *The Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920,* Delhi, OUP, 1974.
21. S.R. Mehrotra, *The Emergence of the Indian National Congress,* Delhi, Vikas, 1971.

22. J.R. McLane, *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress,* Princeton University Press, 1977.
23. Judith M. Brown, *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics, 1915-1922,* CUP, 1972.

24. Rajat K. Ray, *Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal, 1875-1927,* Delhi, OUP, 1984.
25. Sumit Sarkar, *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908,* New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1973.
26. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition*, *A History of Modern India,* Orient Blackswan, 2004.

**PG Semester II**

**Making of the Contemporary World**

Major Course – PG 2 HIST 2011

Credit 6

Full Marks – 75 (60+15)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. This course intends to make the students acquainted with the process by which the entire world, after the Second World War, came to be vertically divided between two ideological and political camps – a process that continued to exist, through ups and downs, for nearly five decades during the Cold War.

2. It also aims at educating the students on how their motherland India steered clear of the complexities of a bipolar world by carving out a unique policy – that of non-alignment – which proved to be very fruitful not only for India, but also for the Third World countries as a whole in claiming their separate national identities during the troubled years of the Cold War.

**Course Outcome:**

**1.** After learning the contents of the course the students will be able to appreciate how, following her Independence, India achieved a place of pride in the family of nations in course of the second half of the twentieth century.

2. The students will now be better placed to assess and realize the world they live in – a unipolar world that is run by an automated system of market economy helping mushrooming of market societies all around the 'global village'.

**Course Units:**

1. **Cold War Originates:** U.S. nuclear monopoly and Soviet apprehensions – Sovietization of Eastern Europe – Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan – Military and economic alliances – Historiography of the Cold War.

2. **Decolonization and After:** National movements in Asia and Africa – End of the European empires – Emergence of the Third World – Cold War and the Third World – Problems of Third World countries – Third World and the North-South divide.

3. **Towards a Bipolar World:** Cold War escalates in Europe, the Caribbean and Asia – 'The Second Cold War' – Nuclear arms race and strategic defence initiatives or the 'Star Wars' – A point of no return?

4. **India's Response to a Bipolar World:** NAM: concept and practice – Organizations for regional cooperation: ASEAN, SAARC, SAFTA, OAU, OPEC – India and her neighbours – India and

big powers – India's nuclear policy.

5. **Good Sense Prevails:** Spectre of 'Star Wars' looming large – 'The Vietnamese lesson' – Quest for peaceful coexistence and nuclear arms control – Détente – Détente diplomacy of USA, USSR and China – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT).

6. **Globalization in a Unipolar World**: Breakdown of the Soviet bloc – Impact on Eastern Europe and world politics – Towards a unipolar world – Types of globalization in a unipolar world: political, social and economic.

**Select Readings:**


1. M. Dockrill, *The Cold War, 1945-63*, Macmillan, 1998.
2. J. L. Gaddis, *The United States and the Origins of the Cold War, 1941-47*, Columbia University Press, 1972.
3. J. L. Gaddis, *The Cold War: A New History*, Allen Lane, 2006.
4. M. McCauley, *Origins of the Cold War, 1941-1949*, Longman, 3rd edn., 2008.
5. M. McCauley, *Russia, America and the Cold War, 1949-1991*, Longman, 2nd edn., 2008.
6. O. A. Westad, *The Global Cold War*, CUP, 2006.
7. N. Mills, *Winning the Peace: The Marshall Plan and America's Coming of Age as a Superpower*, Wiley, 2008.
8. S. Lovell, *The Shadow of War: Russia and the USSR, 1941 to the Present*, Wiley-Blackwell, 2011.
9. G. Behrman, *The Most Noble Adventure: The Marshall Plan and the Reconstruction of Postwar Europe*, Aurum, 2008.
10. W. A. Williams, *The Tragedy of American Diplomacy*, World Publishing, revised edn., 1962.
11. P. Lowe, *The Korean War*, Macmillan, 2000.
12. W. Blum, *Killing Hope: US Military and CIA Interventions Since World War II*, Zed Books, 2003.
13. N. Cawthorne, *Vietnam — A War Lost and Won*, Arcturus, 2003.
14. D. Hoffman, *The Dead Hand: Reagan, Gorbachev and the Untold Story of the Cold War Arms Race*, Icon Books, 2011.
15. J. W. Young, *The Longman Companion to Cold War and Détente*, Longman, 1993.
16. L. Scott, *Cuban Missile Crisis and the Threat of Nuclear War*, Continuum, 2007.

17. K. Ruane, *The Vietnam Wars*, Manchester University Press, 2000.

18. J. F. Matlock, *Reagan and Gorbachev: How the Cold War Ended*, Random House, 2004.

19. A. Brown, *The Rise and Fall of Communism*, Bodley Head, 2009.

20. J. W. Young, *Cold War Europe, 1945-1989: A Political History*, Longman, 1991.

21. T. G. Ash, *In Europe's Name: Germany and the Divided Continent*, Jonathan Cape, 1993.

22. R. Service, *Comrades: Communism, A World History*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2007.

23. S. K. Aburish, *Nasser: The Last Arab*, Duckworth, 2005 edn.

24. S. K. Aburish, *Arafat: From Defender to Dictator*, Bloomsbury, 1999.

25. A. Dawisha, *Arab Nationalism in the Twentieth Century: From Triumph to Despair*, Princeton University Press, New edn, 2005.

26. N. Chomsky, *Hegemony or Survival: America's Quest for Global Dominance*, Holt, 2004.

27. R. Kagan, *The World America Made*, Knopf, 2012.

28. N. Lowe, *Mastering Twentieth Century Russian History*, Macmillan, 2002.

29. M. McCauley, *The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union, 1907-1991*, Longman, 3rd edn., 2007.

30. R. Sakwa, *The Rise and Fall of the Soviet Union, 1907-1991*, Routledge, 1991.

31. A. Brown, *The Gorbachev Factor*, OUP, 1996.

32. A. Brown, *Seven Years that Changed the World: Perestroika in Perspective*, OUP, 2008.

33. W. Taubman, *Khrushchev: The man and his Era*, Free Press, New edn., 2005.

34. W. J. Tompson, *Khrushchev: A Political Life*, Macmillan, 1995.

35. B. Hayton, *Vietnam: Rising Dragon*, Yale University Press, 2011.

36. A. Buzo, *The Guerilla Dynasty: Politics and Leadership in North Korea*, I. B. Tauris, 1999.

37. D. Anderson, *Histories of the Hanged: Britain's Dirty War in Kenya and the End of Empire*, Weidenfeld, 2005.

38. H. Brasted, 'Decolonization in India: Britain's Positive Role', *Modern History Review*, November 1990.

39. P. Brendon, 'A Moral Audit of the British Empire', *History Today,* October 2007.

40. P. Brendon, *The Decline and Fall of the British Empire*, Jonathan Cape, 2007.

41. B. Davidson, *Africa in Modern History*, Macmillan, 1992.

42. R. Gott, *Britain's Empire: Resistance, Repression and Revolt*, Verso, 2012.

43. A. J. Hall, *Earth into Property. Colonization, Decolonization and Capitalism*, McGill University Press, 2010.

44. R. F. Holland, *European Decolonization 1918-1981*, Macmillan, 1985.

45. R. F. Holland, 'Imperial Decline: A New Historiography', *Modern History Review*, February 1992.

46. R. Hyam, *Britain's Declining Empire: The Road to Decolonization, 1918-68*, CUP, 2007.

47. Nalini Kant Jha (ed.), *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World: Essays in Honour of Professor Bimal Prasad,* New Delhi: South Asian Publications, 2002.

48. Sumit Ganguly, *Oxford India Short Introductions: Indian Foreign Policy*, OUP India, 2019 Paperback edn.

49. Atish Sinha & Madhup Mohta (eds.), *Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities*, Foreign Service Institute, India: Academic Foundation, 2007.

50. V. P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, Vikas Publishing, 1999.

51. V. P. Dutt, *India's Foreign Policy Since Independence*, National Book Trust, 2011.

52. Joseph E. Stiglitz, *Globalization and its Discontents*, W. W. Norton, 2002.

53. Martin Wolf, *Why Globalization Works*, Yale University Press, 2004.

**PG Semester II**

**History of Mainland Southeast Asia in the 19th and 20th Centuries**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 2012

Credit -4

**Full Marks: 75 (60+15)**

To be covered in 60 lectures

**Course objective:**

1. The main objective is to enable the students to identify the mainland states of Southeast Asia.

2. To focus on the overall understanding of the dramatic shift from traditional, sovereign states to colonial dependencies and finally to modern states.

**Course outcome:**

1. It will enable the students to understand the colonial intervention in mainland Southeast Asia.

2. It will also help the students to understand the cultural transformation, economic exploitation.

3. To understand the emergence of the national movement, national identity and ASEAN.

**Course units:**

**Burma**

1. **Traditional Burma and Colonial Intervention**: Kingship in Burma-

–Central system of administration-–Local government-–Anglo-Burmese wars-

–British rule is lower Burma-– Annexation of Upper Burma-–Phases of political development.

2. **Burmese Nationalism and Independence:** Renaissance of Burmese cultural tradition-– Y.M.B.A., G.C.B.A. etc. Post war reform proposal-

–Rebellion 1930-31 –Racial friction-–Burma's separation from India—Thakin movement-–Japanese occupation –British re-conquest-– Independence settlement-–Role of Aung San-–Ne-win and Burmese way to socialism-–The Antifascist people's freedom league --Foreign policy of independent Burma-–Cold War and South east Asian politics-–ASEAN.

3. **Health, Economy and Society:** Socio-economic characteristics-

–Economic policies and changes-–Agriculture and-–Rice revolution-

–demographic Changes-–environment and health-– disease control and eradication-–Problem of

growing lawlessness-–Education and religion-–Regionalism and the minority people.

## Indo-China

**4. Colonialism to Independence:** Tayson Rebellion and the Unification of Vietnam--Process of Colonization and Resistance--Assimilation and Association--Cambodia and the Siamese Question--Impact on Ethnicity, Education and Administration--Early Resistance and Scholars' Movements

–Nationalism and Communism -VNQDD, Viet Minh, August Revolution 1945, Dien Bien Phu, the Cold War and Geneva Settlement of 1954--The Decade of Instability, 1954-65: The Laos Crisis and Regional Subversion--The Vietnam Crisis--The Era of Stabilization, 1965-75.

**5. Society and Economy:** Transformation in Indigenous Family Structure--Effects of Colonial Ethos--Heat of the Hearth--Issues in Gender--Mercantile Economy and the Consequent Changes-- Plantation Economy and its Repercussions--Role of the Chinese--The Great Depression and Indo-Chinese Economy--New Economic Issues.

## Thailand

**6.** Raja Mongkut (1851) and Chulalongkorn--Modernization of Thailand--Domestic and Foreign policy--Revolution or Coup d'état of 1932--Period of Vajirawuth--Rise of elite nationalism-Phibul Sangram--1940s—foreign relations--Internal Reorganization--Indian Revolutionaries in Thailand--impact of Japanese invasion--American policy toward Thailand--Monarch vs. Democracy –Constitution of Thailand--Thai foreign relations since the 1950s--ethnic problems in Thailand.

**Select Readings:**


1. A.D Moscotti. *British policy and the Nationalist movement in Burma 1917-1937,* Honolulu, 1974.
2. B.A Batson. *The end of Absolute Monarchy in Siam,* Singapore, 1989.
3. Charles Fenn, Ho Chi Minh: *A Biographical Introduction*, New York, 1973.
4. Chula Chakrabongse. *Lords of Life: A History of the kings of Thailand, London*, 1967.
5. Clive J Christie, *Southeast Asia in the Twentieth Century A Reader*, London, 1998.
6. D. P. Singhal, *The Annexation of Upper Burma*, Singapore, 1960.
7. D.G.E Hall., *A story of South East Asia*, London, 1981.
8. D.G.M Tate., *The Making of Modern Southeast Asia*, Vol. I & II, Oxford, 1979.
9. D.R Sardesai., *Southeast Asia Past and Present*, 4th edition, Harper Collins Publishers India, New Delhi, 1997.
10. D.R Sardesai., *Vietnam. The Struggle for National Identity*, Second edition, West View

Press, 1992.
11. David K Wyatt. *Thailand: A short history, New* Haven, C.T. Yale University Press, 1982.
12. David K Wyatt. *The Politics of Reform in Thailand: Education in the Region of King Chulalongkorn, New* Haven,1960
13. David Morell and Chai Anand Samudavanija. *Political conflict in Thailand: Reform, Reaction, Revolution, Cambridge*, 1981.
14. David, A Wilson. *The United States and the Future of Thailand, New*York, 1970.
15. Dhiravegin Likhit. *Siam and Colonialism 1855-1909: An analysis of Diplomatic Relations*, Bangkok: ThaiWatanaPanich,1975.
16. Donald E. Smith*, Religion and Politics in Burma*, NJ, 1965.
17. Donald Eugene Smith. *Religion and Politics in Burma,* Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1956.
18. Dorothy Woodman, *The Making of Burma*, London, 1962.
19. E. Burce Reynolds. *Thailand and Japan's Southern Advance, 1940-1945*, London: Macmillan, 1999.
20. E. Milton Osborne, *The French Presence in Cochin China and Cambodia: Rule and Response, 1859-1905*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1969.
21. E.T Flood. *Japan's Relations with Thailand 1929-1941, Seattle*, University of Washington Press, 1967.
22. F.S.V Donnison. *Burma, London*, Benn, 1970.
23. Frank N Trager. *Building a welfare state in Burma, 1948-1956, New* York, Institute of Pacific Relation, 1957.
24. G. E Harvey., *History of Burma,* London, 1974.
25. George C Herring., *America's longest war: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-75*, 2001.
26. J. Leroy Christian, *Modern Burma; A Survey of Political and Economic Developments*, California, 1942.
27. J. R. Andrus*, Burmese Economic Life*, Stanford, USA, London, 1997.
28. J. S. Furnivall, *The Governance of Modern Burma*, NY, 1958.
29. J.S Furnivall., *Colonial Policy and Practice: A Comparative Study of Burma and Netherlands India*, New York, 1956.
30. John Bastin (ed.), *The Emergence of Modern Southeast Asia: 1511-1957*.
31. John F Cady., *Burm*a, Cornell University, 1960.
32. John F Cady., *Southeast Asia, Its Historical Develop*ment, McGraw Hill, New York, 1964.
33. John F. Cady., *The Roots of French Imperialism in Eastern Asia*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1954.
34. John Lacouture, *Vietnam Between Two Truces, Vintage Books*, New York, 1966.
35. Josef Silverstein. *Burma: Military Rule and the politics of Stagnation*, Cornell University Press, 1979.
36. Joseph Buttinger, *Vietnam: A Political History*, London, 1969.
37. Kare D Jackson. (ed.) *United States – Thailand Relations,* University of California Press, 1986.

38. Kenneth P London. *Siam in Transition, New* York, Greenwood Press, 1988.
39. L. J. Walinsky, *Economic Development in Burma*, 1951-1960, NY, 1962.
40. Leszek Buszynski. *ASEAN: Security Issues of the 1990s,* Canberra, 1988.
41. Lipi Ghosh, *Burma: Myth of French Intrigue*, Naya Udyog, Kolkata, 1994.
42. Lowis Allen. *Burma: The Longest War 1941-1995,* London Dent, 1989.
43. M. Adas, *The Burma Delta: Economic Development and Social change on an Asian Rice Frontier, 1852-1941*, University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1971.
44. Martin J. Murray, *The Development of Capitalism in Colonial Indochina, 1870-1940*, University of California Press, Berkley, 1980.
45. Nicholas Tarling (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, Vol.11, Cambridge University Press, 1994 (reprint).
46. Nummonda ,Thamsoo K. *Thailand and the Japanese Presence 1941-1995,*

Singapore, 1977.

47. Robert H Taylor. *The State in Burma, London*, 1987.

## PG Semester II

## History of Island Southeast Asia in the 19th and 20th Centuries

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 2013

Credit-4

Full Marks 75 (60+15)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course objective:**

1. To identify the Island states of Southeast Asia.

2. To focus on the shift from local sovereignty to colonial administration and development of modern states.

**Course outcome:**

1. To understand and examine the transition from trade-based interactions to direct territorial rule by European powers.

2. Students will be able to analyse the shift from subsistence agriculture to export oriented, cash crop economics.

3. Trace the rise of anti-colonial movements and the development of modern political system and also explore the formation of the Association of Southeast Asian nation (ASEAN)

**Course Units:**

**Indonesia**

1. **European Territorial Expansion:** The Portuguese intrusion, the Dutch Forward Movement – Java under British rule –T.S. Raffles, Dutch colonial policy –The Culture system, the Liberal system –Ethical policy –the economic impact of Dutch domination.

2. **Nationalism and Challenge to European Domination:** General background –Sarekat Islam, PKI, PNI and other political parties –Impact of the Second World War.

3. **Transfer of Power in Indonesia:** post war govt., Japanese occupation of Indonesia Birth of

Indonesian Republic –Constitution of 1945, British troops in Indonesia –Sukarno and the *Panchsil* –political philosophy –Guided Democracy, army –Instability in Indonesian region – 1950-65 –Cold war and Geneva settlement.

**Malaysia**

4. **British Policy in Malay:** Background to Singapore: The Straits Settlements and

Borneo17861867 -From the Acquisition of Penang to the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824 –Piracy and the Works of James Brooke.

5. **Politics, Society and Economy:** Political System: Resident System: Kinship and Gender –Public Health, Education and Population Explosion -Economic Condition in the 19th Century: Economic Development and Progression with special reference to Tin and Rubber.

6. **Transition to Independent Malaysia:** Birth of the Federation –National Liberation Movement: Malay Union Plan –Constitutional Changes in Sarawak and Saba –Emergency in Malay –Federal Constitution –Activities of the Malay Federation Govt., 1957-63 –Relation with Singapore –The Independence Settlements –Cold War Confrontation –Toward Stabilization,1965-75.

**Select Readings:**


1. A. C. Brackman, Indonesian Communism: A History, NY (Praeger), 1963.
2. A. Cabaton, Java and the Dutch East Indies, London, 1911.
3. Akira Nagazumi, The Dawn of Indonesian Nationalism: The Early Years of the Budi Utoma, 1908-1918, Tokyo, 1972.
4. Alfred Russel Wallace, The Malay Archipelago, Vols. I & II, Create space Independent Publishing Platform, 2012.
5. Azlan Tajuddin, Malaya in the World Economy 1824-2011, Lexington Books, 2012.
6. Barbara Watson Andaya, History of Malaysia, Palgrave Macmillan, 1984.
7. Benjamin Higgins, Indonesia's Economic Stabilization and Development, New York, 1957. 8. Bernard Dahm, Sukarno and yhe Struggle for Indonesian Independence, Ithaca, NY, 1969.
9. C. Northcote Parkinson, British Intervention in Malaya 1867-1877, Singapore, 1960.
10. C.D Cowan., *Nineteenth Century Malaya*, Oxford University Press, London, 1961.
11. Chai Han-Chan, The Development of British Malaya, 1896-1909, Kuala Lumpur, 1964.
12. Christopher Hale, Massacre in Malaya: Exposing Britain's My Lai, Spellmount, 2013.
13. Clifford Geertz, *Agricultural Involution: The Process of Ecological Change in Indonesia*, University of California Press, 1966.
14. Clifford Geertz, *Agricultural Involution: The Process of Ecological Change in Indonesia,* Berkeley, 1963.
15. Clive Day, *The Policy and Administration of the Dutch in Java*, NY, 1904.
16. Clive J Christie, *Southeast Asia in the Twentieth Century A Reader*, London, 1998
17. D. Hindley, *The Communist Party of Indonesia 1951-1963,* Berkeley & Los Angeles, 1966.
18. D.G.E Hall., *A History of South East Asia*, London, 1981.
19. D.G.M Tate., *The Making of Modern Southeast Asia*, Vol. I & II, Oxford, 1979.
20. D.R Sardesai., *Southeast Asia Past and Present*, 4th edition, Harper Collins Publishers India, New Delhi, 1997.
21. E. E. Dodd, *The New Malaya,* London, 1946.
22. E. H. G. Dobbey, *Agricultural Questions of Malaya,* Cambridge, 1949.

23. E. S. de Klerck, *History of the Netherlands East Indies,* 2Vols. Rotterdam, 1938.
24. Franklin B. Weinstein, *Indonesian Foreign Policy and the Dilemma of Rependence: From Sukarno to Soeharta,* Ithaca, NY & London, 1976.
25. G.M.T Kahin., *Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, 1963 (6th edition).
26. Harry Miller, *Short History of Malaysia,* NY, 1966.
27. Ibid, (et al), *Indonesian Economics; The Concept of Dualism in Theory and Policy,* The Hague, 1961.
28. J. A. Kennedy, *History of Malaya,* London, 1962.
29. J. D. Legge, Sukarno: *A Political Biography,* London, 1972.
30. J. H. Boeke, *The Structure of the Netherlands Indies Economy,* Institute of Pacific Relations, NY, 1942.
31. J. O. M. Broek, *The Economic Development of the Netherlands Indies,* NY, 1942.
32. J.D Legge., *Indonesia*, Prentice Hall Inc., New Jersey, 1964.
33. J.H Boeke., *The Structure of the Netherlands Indian Economy*, New York, 1942.
34. J.S Furnivall., *Colonial Policy and Practice: A Comparative Study of Burma and Netherlands India*, New York, 1956.
35. J.S Furnivall., *Netherlands India. A Study of Plural Economy*, Cambridge, 1967 (reprinted).
36. John Bastin (ed.), *The Emergence of Modern Southeast Asia: 1511-1957*.
37. John Crawford, *History of the Indian Archipelago* 3 Vols. Edinburgh, 1820.
38. John F Cady., *Southeast Asia, Its Historical Developm*ent, McGraw Hill, New York, 1964.
39. John S. Bastin, *The Native Politics of Sir Stamford Raffles in Java and Sumatra: An Economic Interpretation,* OUP, 1957.
40. Justus M. Van der Kroef, *Indonesia in the Modern World,* Sanders, 1954.
41. K.G Tregonning., *A History of Modern Malay*, New York, 1964.
42. L. Palmier, Indonesia and the Dutch, London, 1961.
43. M Caldwell., *Indonesia*, OUP, 1968.
44. M. A. Aziz, *Japan's Colonialism and Indonesia,* The Hague, 1955.
45. Matthew Jones, *Conflict and Confrontation in Southeast Asia,1961-1965, Britain, the United States, Indonesia and the Creation of Malaysia,* Cambridge University Press, 2012.

**PG Semester II**

**History of Science, Technology, Medicine & Environment in Colonial India**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 2014

Credit -4

Full Marks: 75(60+15)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To teach the students the evolution of science and its institutional developments in colonial India.

2. To apprise the students about the history of medicine and environment.

3. To make students aware of the post-colonial developments in science, technology, medicine and environment.

**Course Outcome:**

1. By going through this course students will be able to know of the recent trends in the development of science and technology.

2. They will be to understand the impact of science and technology on the society at large.

3. This course will enable students to spread scientific consciousness in the society.

**Course Units:**

**1. Science and Society:** Institutions, disciplines and scientists--Science and Colonial Exploration – Role of East India Company – Early European scientists: surveyors, botanists, doctors under the Company's service -- Growth of techno-scientific Institutions – scientific and technical education – establishment of engineering and medical colleges and institutes -- Establishment of scientific institutions – Survey of India – Geological Survey of India – agricultural experimental farms.

**2. Western Science:** Indian response to new scientific knowledge – interactions and predicaments -- Science and Indian nationalism – emergence of national science and its relations vis-à-vis colonial science – Mahendralal Sarkar, P.C. Ray, J.C.Bose.

**3. New horizon of science and technology in post-colonial India:** Growth of science and technology since 1947--state policy to science and technology--Nehruvian science and postcolonial India-- Five year plans and techno-scientific development-- Locating Indian scientific community--scientific community and the problem of technological capability --Scientific works and accomplishments--Ideas of H J BhabhaMeghnadSaha, S SBhatnagar, K S Krishnan and others--Science education, research and institutions – CSIR-- DRDO --TIFR

**4. Technology, Development Discourse and Social Change:** Science and technology for development and social changes: ideas of British Government, Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian nationalists -- Planning for development – ideas of MeghnadSaha, P.C. Mahalnobis, S.N.Bose, C.V.Raman, Visweswarayya, H.J.Bhava, B. Sarabhai, S.S.Bhatnagar – National Planning Committee. Technology and industrial development --- Mining and metallurgical development --- Development of transport and communication -- State's policy to Engineering and technical education --its proliferation and backlash--Growth of technological and engineering institutions --Technological achievements --People's response to new horizon of technology

**5. History of Medicine:** Social Definition of the physician's role as evolved in colonial India— Medicine and the Empire – Colonial medical encounters - Public Health and epidemic diseases - Disease and Disease Control: Comparative Perspectives of Malaria, Smallpox, Cholera, Tuberculosis and Plague-Social dimension of health in India-state policy to health and medicine - development in health services - primary health centres and hospitals - health care as a social responsibility -reproductive health and beyond - control and eradication of communicable diseases - Health and population in India-mortality and morbidity -

-policy of the post-colonial state to indigenous systems of medicine and homoeopathy-medical education and research- growth of pharmaceuticals - politics of health and medicine - tribal health and medicine - popular response to state's health care services

**6. Nature on Display:** Environmental Consciousness in India– Forest and the early onslaught on forests –Sites in which natural history encountered in the past: museums, zoos, botanical gardens, marine stations, parks, circuses and shows. Models of hydraulic environment – Colonial Irrigation – environmental cost of irrigation - Inland waters & freshwater fisheries – issues of control, access & conservation. Postwar trends of environmentalism-emergence of environmental history-state versus people -politics, environmentalism and environmental conflict

-forests and forest dwellers-- joint forest management -fishing, fisheries and coastal fishing-climatic changes, environmental pollution and natural calamities.

**Select Readings:**


1. A Menon, 'Constructing the "Local": Decentralizing Forest Management'

*Economic and Political Weekly,* 30 (34), 1995.

2. A S Bhatnagar, *Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar: His Life and Work*, NUSTADS, New Delhi, 1989

3. A S Rawat, 'Environmentalism, Environmental Movement and the Indian Scenario', *Vidyasagar University Journal of History,* New Series No. 1, Midnapore, 2001.

4. A.K. Bag, *History of Technology in India*, 4 vols. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1999

5. A.K. Bag, *India and Central Asia: Science and Technology*, 2 vols. Indian National

6. Adas Michael, 1992. *Machines as the Measure of Men: Science, Technology and Ideologies of Western Dominance*, OUP, Delhi.

7. Anderson, R.S. *Building Scientific Institutions in Ind*ia, McGill Univer. Press, Montreal 1976.

8. Aparna Mohanto, 'The Indian State and Patriarchy' in T V Satyamurthy ed.,

*State and Nation in the Context of Social Change*, Delhi, 1994

9. Arnold David, 1993, *Colonizing the Body*, Delhi.

10. Arnold David, 1999. *Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*. The New Cambridge History of India Series, OUP, Cambridge.

11. Arnold, D and Ramachandra Guha, 1995. *Nature, Culture & Imperialism*, Oxford.

12. Arun Agrawal, *Green Pastures*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.

13. Arun Bandopadhyay ed., *Science and Society in India 1750-2000*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2010.

14. Ashis Ghosh, *Environment and Development,* New Delhi, 2000.

15. B M Bhatia, *Indian Agriculture: A Policy Perspective*, New Delhi, 1988.

16. Bala Poonam*, Contesting Colonial Authority: Medicine and Indigenous Responses in Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century India,* Lexington Books, UK, New York, 2012.

17. Bala Poonam, *Medicine and Colonialism, Pickering and Chatto*, London, 2014.

18. Baldev Singh ed., *Jawaharlal Nehru on Science and Society: A Collection of his Writings and Speeches*, NMML, New Delhi.

19. Bandopadhyay, Arun ed. *Science and Society in India, 1750-2000*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2010.

20. Bernal J.D. 1939.*The Social Function of Science*, Routledge, London.

21. Bhargava, K.D. (ed.)1968. *Selections from Educational Records of Govt. of India*, *Scientific and Technical Education in India*, NAI, Delhi,

22. Biswas A.K. 1969.*Science in India*, K.L Mukhopadhyay, Kolkata.

23. C D O'Malley ed., *The History of Medical Education*, California, 1968.

24. C Sandbach, *Environment: Ideology and Policy*, Oxford, 1980.

25. Chakrabarti, Ranjan, ed. *Situating Environmental History*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2007. 26. Chittabrata Palit and Amit Bhattacharyya eds., science, Technology, Medicine and Environment in India: Historical Perspectives, Calcutta, 1998.

27. Claude Alvares, *Science Development and Violence: the Revolt Against Modernity,* New Delhi, 1992.

28. Cohn, Bernard, 1985. *Revolution in Science*, Harvard.

29. D.M. Bose, Sen & Subbarappa, *A Concise History of Sciences in India*, National Commission for the Compilation of History of Sciences in India by] Indian National Science Academy (New Delhi, 1971).

30. D.P. Singhal, *India and World Civilisation*, London: Sidgwick and Jackson, 1972.

31. Dasgupta, Subrata, 1999, *Jagadish Chandra Bose and the Indian Response* to *Western Science*, OUP, Delhi.
32. David Arnold, '*Nehruvian Science and Postcolonial India'*, Chicago Journals, vol. 104, No. 2 (June 2013).
33. David Hardiman, '*Practices of Healing in Tribal Gujarat'*, Economic and Political Weekly, March 1, 2008.
34. Debal Dev, *UnnayanPurakatha*, Kolkata, 2005.
35. Dharampal, 1971. *Indian Science and Technology in the Eighteenth Century* Delhi.
36. Dogra Bharat, '*Environment Movement Today'*, Frontier, November 23, 1991.
37. Dutta Achintya, *Economy and Ecology in a Bengal District Burdwan 1880-1947.*

**PG Semester II**

**History of Women: Emerging Perspectives**

Minor Course – PG 2 HIST 2021

Credit – 4

Full Marks – 75 (60+15)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To give a theoretical framework and an understanding how such theories work in practice in relation to women.

2. To offer a comprehensive understanding of the history of women in the light of society, culture, political activism, S T E M, education and work.

3. To encourage students about gender sensitivity and inclusivity.

**Course Outcome:**

1. Students will have a clear understanding of the historical experiences of women in India across ages.

2. Students will have a clearer understanding of the historical experiences and social realities of women in different countries of the world.

3. Students will also be able to comprehend in clearer terms how socio-cultural and religious institutions address women and how women engage with them.

**Course Units:**

1. **Situating History of Women:** Situating women in the narratives of history. Waves of feminism. Major Schools of feminism: Issues and Trends in movements of women across countries, with special reference to South Asia.

2. **Women Society and Culture through the ages**: How society and culture perceive women in different countries across ages - how women perceive themselves within this prism. Social and cultural movements- Portrayal of women and agencies of women in literature, painting, sculpture, music, dance, plays and films. Women as 'actors' in all of these. Women and Literature. Women and Religion.

3. **Women: Activism and Empowerment:** Political, Environmental and other forms of movement. Participation and leadership of women. Discourses on Rights and Empowerment of women in different countries, Women's organizations, Rights of women.

4. **Women: Science, Technology, Environment and Medicine:** Participation of women in these domains; challenges and success.

5. **Women: Education and Work:** Education and contribution of women to the cause of education. Women and Work. Glass ceiling and Sticky floor.

6. **Women and 'others ':** Women vis-a-vis 'others' - (Men and Third gender) in the socio cultural and other spaces, LGBTQIA +.

**Select Readings:**


1. Azim, Firdous and Niaz Zaman (eds.), Infinite Variety: Women in Society and Literature, Dhaka, UPL, 1994.
2. Beddoe, Deirdre, Discovering Women's History, London, 1987.
3. Burton, Clare, Subordination, Feminism and Social Theory, Hongkong, George Allen & Unwin, 1985.
4. Chanana, Karuna (ed.), Socialization, Education and Women: Explorations in Gender Identity, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1988.
5. Chipp, SA & JJ Green (eds.), Asian Women in Transition, Univ. Park, Penn State Univ.
6. Press, 1980.
7. Dube, Leela et al (eds.), Visibility and Power Essays on Women in Society and Development, OUP, Delhi, 1986.
8. Eisenstein, Hester, Contemporary Feminist Thought, London, Allen & Unwin, 1984.
9. Hashmi, Taj ul-Islam, Women and Islam in Bangladesh, Beyond Subjection and Tyranny, London, 2000.
10. Haynes, Douglas & Gyan Prakash (eds.), Contesting Power Resistance and Everyday Social Relation in South Asia, Delhi, OUP, 1991.
11. Jayawardana, Kumari, *Feminism & Nationalism in the Third World*, London, Zed Press, 1986.
12. Jeffery, Patricia, *Frogs in a Well*, New Delhi, 1988.
13. Jeffery, Patricia and Amrita Basu (eds.), *Resisting the Sacred and the Secular, Women's Activism and Politicized Religion in South Asia*, New Delhi, 1999.
14. Kumar, Nita (ed), *Women as Subjects*, Charlottesville, Univ. Press of Virginia, 1994.
15. Kumar, Radha, *The History of Doing*, Kali New Delhi, 1993.
16. Mcdowell, Linda & Rosemary, Pringle (eds.), *Defining Women: Social Institutions and Gender Divisions*, Polity Press, 1992.
17. Mies, Maria, *Indian Women and Patriarchy*, New Delhi, Concept, 1980.
18. Miles, Rosalind, *The Women's History of the World,* London, Paladin, 1989.

19. Miller Barbara D, *The Endangered Sex,* Ithaca, NY Cornell University Press, 1981.

20. Offen, Karen (ed.), *Writing Women's History*, International Perspectives, London, McMillan, 1991.

21. Papanek, Hanna and Gail Minault (eds.), *Separate Worlds, Studies of Purdah in South Asia*, Delhi, 1982.

22. Perrot, Michelle (ed.), *Writing Women's History,* Eng. Edition, Blackwell Publishers, 1992.

23. Samiuddin Abida & R. Khanam (eds.), *Muslim Feminism and Feminist Movement in South Asia,* Vol.I-II, Global Vision Pub. House, Delhi, 2002.

24. Skevinton, Suzanne and Deborah Baker (eds.), *The Social Identity of Women,* Sage Publications, London, 1989.

25. Zafar, Fareeha (ed.), *Finding Our: Way Readings on Women in Pakistan,* Lahore, ASR, 1991.

26. Ali, Azra Asghar, *The Emergence of Feminism Among Indian Muslim Women, 1920-1947*, OUP, Karachi, 2000.

27. Altekar, A.S., *The Position of Women in Indian Civilization,* Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass,1959.

28. Amin, Sonia Nishat, *The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876-1939,* E J Brill, Leiden, 1996.

29. Asthana, Pratima, *Women's Movement in Indian*, Delhi, Vikas, 1974.

30. Bagchi, Jasodhara (ed.), *Indian Women, Myth and Reality,* Sangam Books, Hyderabad, 1995.

31. Baig, Tara Ali, *Indian's Woman Power,* New Delhi, Chand, 1976.

32. Basu, Aparna and Bharati Ray, *Women's struggle,* New Delhi, Manohar, 1990.

33. Beddoe, Deirdre, *Discovering Women's History,* London, 1987.

34. Borthwick, Meredith, *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1949-1905,* Princeton, 1984.

35. Bose, Mandakranta, *Forces of the Feminine in Ancient Medieval and Modern Indian, OUP*, Delhi, 2001.

**OPTION I: PG – Course work in the 3rd Semester & Research Thesis/ Project in the 4th Semester**

PG III Semester

**State & Society in India**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 3011

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50(40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To instruct the students to examine the evolution of power relations and state structures, to understand how they were built, maintained, and brought down.
2. To introduce the students to subvert the British narrative that political unity began with colonial invasion by pre-existing efforts toward unity and self-governance.
3. To inform the students methodically examine social stratification, study the roles of the Varna system, gender, and religious politics in shaping societal hierarchy and daily life.
4. To connect the students with historical state-building processes and legal traditions (like the Mandala theory or Dharma) to contemporary Indian political goals and international law, trace intellectual heritage, document indigenous knowledge systems in science, technology and philosophy that flourished independently of Western influence.

**Course Outcome**:

1. Students will be able to understand political structure, to examine the shift from the empire to the emergence of regional powers and the development of local institutions.
2. More specifically students will be able to comprehend the role of the varna system and caste in regulating social life, as well as the impact of trade, urbanization and the rise of regional identities.
3. This will facilitate the students to appreciate the flourishing of art, architecture and literature under various, often regional rulers.
4. Students will be able to grasp the nature of pre-colonial and colonial governance, to identify that despite political fragmentation, there were sophisticated systems of law, land revenue administration and local administration.

**Course Unit:**

**State in Ancient India**: Genesis of political concepts and Institutions---Divine concept of Kingship—the epics—Stages in Ancient Indian Polity—Maurya phase---post Maurya phase—Gupta phase---post Gupta phase---nature of regional politics—Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas---the advent of Muslims—the Arabs in Sindh, ---administrative institutions---bureaucracy, financial administration---genesis of Local -Self Government and Regional Identity---administration of Justice

**Society in Ancient India**: Pre-Harappan and Harappan---Labour and social formations in the Harappan period---Vedic, Later Vedic and Post Vedic Societies---Rise of the protest movements---

Society from the Epics and Puranas---The Mauryas and the Guptas---Interrogating the 'Golden Age' of Ancient India---Social formation in South India—The 'early medieval' in Indian History and regional societies

**State in Medieval India**: The political theory of the Sultanate---evolution of regional patterns of State Formation---Rajputana, Bengal and Vijayanagar kingdom---importance of Hussain Shahi rule in Bengal--the Mughal Ruling class---composition of the nobility—the nobles and politics—jagirdars and mansabdars----the military elite---rise of the Marathas.

**Society in Medieval India**: Society in the Sultanate period----role of ulema--urban social groups and social mobility----structure of the Mughal agrarian society--- village community----the peasantry---jagirdars and zamindars---agrarian revolts—social relations within the agrarian society---growth of Mughal Art---architecture, painting and music, dance---State and Religion---Sufis and the State—Religious movement---Bhaktism and Sufism---Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis.

**State in Colonial India**: Race and Caste in Colonial India—notion of the military and non-military races—changing contours of the caste system---caste mobility movements in Bengal, Maharashtra, UP, South India---colonial notion of tribe---tribal acculturation---tribal movements, ideologies and structures---Ideologies of the Colonial State---colonial intervention in revenue, judicial and police administration---crimes and criminality under the colonial state

**Society in Colonial India**: Socio-religious reform movements---nature, limitations and significance---reforms in education---untouchability movements---urbanization in Colonial India---Women, Youth and Student Movements---Environmental and Ecological Movements----Colonial Forest policy---Press and Literature in Indian History.

**Select Readings:**


1. A.L. Basham, *History and Doctrine of the Ajivikas*, New Delhi, 1951.
2. A.S. Altekar, *State and Government in Ancient India,* Delhi, (Motilal) First edition. 1941.
3. B & R Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1982.
4. B & R Allchin, *Origins of a civilization: The prehistory and early archaeology of South,* New Delhi, 1997.
5. B. H. Baden-Powell, *The Indian Village Community*, London, 1896.
6. B.G. Gokhale, *New Lights on Buddhism*, Bombay, 1997.
7. Beni Prasad, *Theory of Government in Ancient India*, Allahabad, 1974.
8. Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya, *The Making of Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 1997
9. Bratindranath Mukhopadhyay, *Saktir Rup: Bharat O Madhya Asiay*, Kolkata, 1990.
10. D Mackenzie Brown, *The White Umbrell*a, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1953.
11. D.C. Sircar, *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*, Delhi, 1971.
12. D.D. Kosambi*, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.
13. D.P. Chattopadhyay*, Lokayata: A Study of Indian Materialism*, New Delhi, 1959.
14. D.P. Agarwal: *The Archaeology of India*, London, 1982.
15. F.R. Allchin (ed): *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*, Cambridge, 1995.
16. G.L. Possehl, ed., *Harappan Civilization: Contemporary Perspective*, New Delhi, 1982.
17. Haripada Chakrabarti, *Vedic India Political and Legal Institutions in Vedic Literature*, Calcutta, 1981.

18. Haripada Chakraborty, *Asceticism in Ancient India, Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jaina and Ajivika Societies*, Calcutta, 1973.
19. J. Gonda, *Ancient Indian Kingship from Religious point of View*, Leiden, 1966.
20. J.P. Sharna*, Republics in Ancient India*, Leiden, 1968.
21. K.C. Sagar*, Foreign Influence in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1992.
22. K.P. Jayswal: *Hindoo Polity,* Butterworth and Co, Calcutta, 1924.
23. K.P. Jayswal, *Hindu Polity*, Bangalore, 1943.
24. Kumkum Roy. *The Emergence of Monarchy in North India*, Delhi, 1994.
25. Kunal Chakrabarti, Religious Process: The Puranas and Making of a Regional Tradition, New Delhi, 2001.
26. N.N. Bhattacharyya, *Buddhism in the History of Indian Ideas*. New Delhi, 2000.
27. N.N. Law, *Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity,* Oxford, 1st Pubd, 1921.
28. Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya, *Ancient Indian History and Civilization: Trends and Perspectives*, New Delhi, 1988.
29. Nihar Ranjan Ray, *Bangalir Itihas*, (Adi Parva), Calcutta, 1980.
30. Niharranjan Ray. *The Medieval Factor in Indian History*, Indian History Congress, 29'h Session, Patiala, 1967, pp. 1-29.
31. P. V. Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Poona, 1930-62.
32. P.S. Jaini, *Gender and Salvation: Jaina Debates on the Spiritual Liberation of Women*, Delhi, 1991.
33. Pranabananda Jash, *Historyof Saivism*, Calcutta, 1974.
34. R. C. Majumdar, *Corporate life in Ancient India*, Firma K.L.M. Calcutta, 1969.
35. R. K. Mukherji, *Ancient India*, Allahabad, Indian Press, 1956.
36. R.P. Kangle, *The Kautilya Arthasastra*, Bombay University, Bombay, 1963.
37. R. C. Majumdar, *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, First Published, 1919.
38. R. S. Sharma*, Sudras in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1958.
39. R.S. Sharma, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Delhi (Motilal Banarsidass) First edition, 1959.
40. R.S. Sharma and V. Jha, eds., *Indian Society: Historical Probings*, Delhi, 1974.
41. R.S. Sharma, *Social changes in Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 1969.
42. R.S. Sharma, *Origin of the State in India*, Bombay, 1989.
43. Ram Mohan Das*, Crime and punishment in Ancient India*, Kanchan Publications, Bodhgaya, 1982.
44. R.K. Mukherji, *Local Government in Ancient India*, Delhi (Motilal Banarsidass) 1958.
45. R.K. Mukherji, *The Gupta Empire,* Delhi (Motilal Banarsidass) First edition, Delhi, 1973, Reprint: 1989, 1997.
46. Seema Alavi, (ed), *The eighteenth Century in India*.
47. M. Athar Ali, *The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb*.
48. M. Athar Ali, *Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture*.
49. C.R Boxer, *The Portuguese Sea- borne Empire*.
50. Satish Chandra*, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court*.
51. Satish Chandra, *Historiography, Religion and State in Mughal India*.
52. R.S. Chandravarkar, *The Origins of Industrial Capitalism, Business Strategies and the working Classes in Bombay*.
53. Sushil Chaudhuri, *From Prosperity to Decline, eighteenth Century Bengal*.
*54.* Ashin Das Gupta, and M.N Pearson, (eds): *India and the Indian Ocean.*
55. Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India.*

56. Irfan Habib (ed.), *Researches in the History of India 1200-1750.*
57. Nurul Hasan, *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India.*
58. Peter Jackson, *The Delhi Sultanate a Political and Military History (Cambridge Studies in Islamic Civilization).*
59. V.K Jain, *Trade and Traders in Western India (AD 1000-1300.*
60. K.S Mathew*, Portuguese Trade with India in Sixteenth Century*.
*61.* W.H Mukhia, Harbans, *The Mughals of India.*
*62.* R.N Nandi, State Formation*, Agrarian Growth and Social Change in Feudal South India.*
*63.* M.N Pearson*, The Portuguese in India.*
64. Om Prakash, *The Dutch East India company and the Economy of Bengal*.
65. Aniruddha Ray, *The Sultanate of Delhi (1206-1526*).
66. Tapan Raychaudhuri, and Irfan Habib, (eds), *The Cambridge economic History of India* Vol- 1.
67. Ratnakar Sadadyula, *City of Victory: The Rise and Fall of Vijaynagar*.
68. Robert Sewell*, A Forgotten Empire (Vijaynagar*) *A Contribution to the History of India*.
69. Sumit Sarkar, *Writing Social History,* New Delhi, OUP, 1998
70. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *Nationalist Movement in India,* New Delhi, OUP, 2009
71. Gail Omvedt, *Understanding Caste,* New Delhi, Orient Bkackswain, 2011,
72. Charu Gupta, *Gendering Colonial India,* New Delhi, Orient Blackswain, 2012
73. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, *Development of Modern Indian Thought and SocialSciences,* New Delhi, OUP, 2008
74. Hitendra Patel, *Communalism and the Intelligentsia in Bihar, 1870-1930*, New Delhi, Orient Blackswain, 2011
75. Anshu Malhotra, *Gender Caste and Religious Identities,* New Delhi, OUP, 2004

PG III Semester

**Economy in India Through the Ages**

Major Course-3 PG 2 HIST 3012

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective**:

1. To instruct the students to investigate how village communities were largely self-sufficient, with agriculture as the main livelihood. Examine the high quality of Handicraft, Industries, particularly textiles and their worldwide reputation and demand. Understand the favourable balance of trade, where exports exceeded imports, reflecting a strong, independent economy.

2. To enlighten the students documenting prosperity highlighting that India was a major global economic power, holding a significant share of the world's wealth between the 1st and 17th centuries.

3. To bring to the students a knowledge the role of rural artisans, urban trade centers and the impact of administration on the overall Indian economy.

**Course Outcome:**

1. The students will be able to comprehend the Indian economy was primarily agrarian, with villages functioning as largely self-sufficient units, producing enough for local consumption with some surplus.

2. More particularly students will be able to understand thriving manufacturing. India possessed a world-renowned handicraft and textile industry (cotton, silk) that was highly developed and in high demand globally, active trade networks and monetized economy.

3. Students will be able to grasp the studies often contrast this prosperity with the subsequent "de-industrialization" under British rule, where India was reduced to an exporter of raw materials.

**Course Units:**

1. **Land in Ancient India**:---Agricultural Output and Revenue—ownership, property and inheritance laws—legal and other aspects of Royal Land Charter ( Rajasasana) ---social and economic implications---development of feudal elements in early India—the debate and the evidence---Handicrafts, industries and trade---guilds---currency system----domestic and foreign trade===trading communities and merchant corporations---urbanization debate.

2. **Dimensions of peasant protest**: Violent land conflicts in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka---rural revolts in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring areas—the Kalabhra revolt in South India---Kaivarta rebellion in esatern India----Issues involved in the Kalabhra and Kaivarta revolts

3. **Economy of the Delhi Sultanate** :---agricultural production---agrarian taxation—rural classes---land grants---iqta system-----non-agricultural production---commerce---prices and wages---currency system---the maritime trade of India---

4. **Economy of Mughal India**---agrarian relations and land revenue---jagirdars and zamindras---village community----non agricultural production---industries---inland trade----monetary system and prices---towns and cities---regional economies---Mahashtra, the Deccan, the South, Asssam and Bengal---the 18th century debate ----European trade with India:---commercial and political organization of trade---the commodity structure of trade---the methods and impact of European trade---Indian merchants and trade in the Indian Ocean

5. **Economy in Colonial India**:--Lnad settlement and agrarian relations---composition of the landed society----agricultural labourers---commercial crops, voluntary or involuntary involvement---tenancy---Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari Settlements---irrigation---Trade----external trade under the Company and the Raj---direction, composition and pattern---Population and National Income---mortality, epidemics, fertility, migration, famines---income and wages---provincial and national income---price movements----export and import prices

6. **Money , Credit and Fiscal System**----Agency to Managing Agency system----failure of Bengali business---Presidency Banks and Imperial Bank---fiscal system---revenues---Industry and Labour---de-industrialization debate---emergence of the modern industrial sector---cotton textiles, iron and steel, railroads, jute, coal mining and others---Swadeshi enterprise and technology---change in the industrial policy of the colonial state---emergence of the industrial labour force in India---trade union movements---recent trends in labour historiography.

**Select Readings:**


1. A. Ghosh, *The City in Early Historical India*.
2. A.K.Y.N. Aiyer, *Agriculture and Allied Arts in Vedic India*.
3. Abhoy Kant Choudhary*: Early medieval village in North eastern India (A.D. 600 to 1200),* Calcutta, Punthi Pustak, 1971.
4. Aniruddha Ray and S.K. Bagchi, *Technology in Ancient and Medieval India*.
5. Arun Kumar Biswas, *Minerals and Metals in Ancient India*, 2 vols.
6. B. D. Chattopadhyay*: The making of early medieval India*, New Delhi, OUP, 1994.
7. D. D. Kosambi: *An Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Bombay.
8. B. D. Chattopadhyay: *Coins and currency system in South India*, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1977.
9. D. C. Sircar, ed., *History of Forestry in India*.

10. D. N. Jha: *Economy and Society in early India; Issues and Paradigmer,* New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, First Published 1993.
11. N.N. Kher, *Agrarian and Fiscal Economy in the Mauryan and Post Mauryan Age*.
12. Niharranjan Ray (et al): *A Source Book of Inan Civilization*, Kolkata (Orient Longman), Irst Published 2000.
13. Nupur Dasgupta, *The Dawn of Technology in Indian Protohistory.*
14. P. Sammugam: *The revenue system of the Cholas 850-1279,* Madras, New era publications, 987.
15. P.C. Roy: *The coinage of Northern India*, New Delhi, Abhinav, 1980.
16. R. Tirumalal: *Land grants and agrarian reaction in Cola and Pandya times*, Madras, Iniversity of Madras, 1987.
17. R.C. Majumdar*: Corporate life in Ancient India,* Firma K.L.M. Calcutta, 1969.
18. Atindranath Bose: *Social and Rural Economy of Northern India* Vols I & II, Calcutta, Firma K.L.M., 1961.
19. R. S. Sharma: *Early medieval Indian Society (A Study in Feudalism),* Kolkata, Orient Longman, 2001.
20. R. S. Sharma: *Urban Decay in India (c.300-c.1000),* New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal 987.
21. R.S. Sharma, *Indian Feudalisın.*
22. R.S. Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India.*
23. Ranabir Chakravarti (ed): *Trade in early India,* New Delhi, OUP, 2001.
24. Ray, Niharranjan: *Bangalir Itihas (Adi Parva),* Calcutta, Book Emporium, 1949.
25. Romila Thapar, *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations*.
26. S. K Maity: *Economic Life of Northern India in the Gupta period c. A.D. 300 to 550*, Calcutta, World Press.
27. Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters. *The Westerly trade of the Harappan Civilization*.
28. U.N. Ghoshal, *The Agrarian System in Ancient India*.
29. V.K. Jain: *Trade and Traders in western India (A.D. 1000-1300),* Ph.D. thesis, Universily of Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1990.
30. Vijay Thakur, *Urbanization in Ancient India.*
31. S. Arasaratnam, Merchants, *Companies and Commerce on the Coromandel Coast 1650-1740.*
32. ----------, *Maritime India in the Seventeenth Century*.
33. C. A. Bayly, *The Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the world 1780-1830*.
34. ----------, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of European Expansion.*
35. C. R. Boxer*, The Dutch Seaborne Empire 1600-1800*.
36. ----------, *Portuguese Conquests and Commerce in Southern Asia 1500-1700.*
37. ----------, *The Portuguese Seaborne Empire, 1415-1825*.
38. K.N. Chaudhuri, *Asia Before Europe: economy and Civilisation of the Indian Ocean from the Rise of Islam to 1750.*
39. ----------, *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750*.
40. ……., *The Trading World of Asia and the English East India Company, 1660- 1760.*
41. Amiya Kumar Bagchi, *Private Investments in India, 1900-1939*, (CUP, 1970)
42. Tirthankar Roy *The Economic History of India, 1857-1947* (OUP, 2000)
43. B.R. Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India*
44. Chittabrata Palit, *Tensions in Bengal Rural Society,* (Progressive, 1975)
45. Dharma Kumar, *Land and Caste in South India,* (CUP, 1965)

**PG III Semester**

**History of Ideas: India and the West (19th and 20th Century)**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 3013

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

**1.** To make the students aware of Indian and Western Political Ideas that shaped the modern world.
**2.** To make it clear to the students how different political thinkers both of India and the West helped the emergence of European and Indian renaissance.
**3.** To show students how people like M.K. Gandhi, Pandita Ramabai, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain and B. R. Ambedkar shaped the ideas of nationalism including caste and gender in India.

**Course Outcome:**

1. Helping students to get teaching jobs in educational institutions where this course is being taught.
2. Better understanding on the part of the students of the impact of Western Political Ideas on Indian Political Thought.
3. Enabling the students to be able to relate between the development of nationalism and the national movement in a more fruitful way.

**Course Units:**

1. **The Renaissance and the Reformation**: Machiavelli, Luther and Calvin (15 lectures)

2. **British liberal thought:** Harrington, the Levelers, Hume, Bentham, Mill (15 lectures)

3. **French Revolution and Reaction to French Revolution:** Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Edmund Burke, Tom Paine. (15 lectures)

4. **Indian Colonial Intelligentsia, Reform and Revivalism:** Rammohon Ray, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Dayananda Saraswati and others. (15 lectures)

5. **Nation, Nationalism and National Regeneration:** Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghosh, Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi. (15 lectures)

6. **Gender and Caste:** Pandita Ramabai, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain and B.R. Ambedkar (15 lectures)

**Select Readings:**


1. A. Cobban, *Rousseau and the Modern State,* London, 1954.
2. C.B. Macpherson, *The Political Philosophy of Possessive Individualism,* Oxford, 1962.
3. C.B. Macpherson, *Life and Times of Liberal Democracy,* Oxford, 1977.
4. F. Chabod, *Machiavelli and the Renaissance,* London, 1958.
5. F.J.E. Hernshaw, *The Development of Political Ideas,* London, 1928.
6. G. Ebeling, *Luther: An Introduction to his Thought,* London, 1972.
7. G. H. Catlin, *History of the Political Philosophers, London, 1950.*
8. G.H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory,* Calcutta, 1968.
9. G.P. Gooch, *Hobbes,* London, 1939.
10. Guido de Ruggiero, *The History of European Liberalism*, Boston, 1959.
11. I. Meszaros, *Marx's Theory of Alienation,* London, 1970.
12. J. Bowle, *Hobbes and His Critics,* London, 1969.
13. J. Mac Cunn, *Six Radical Thinkers,* London, 1910.
14. J. Plamenatz, *Man and Society*, 2 Vols, London, 1963.
15. J. Plamenatz, *The English Utilitarians,* Oxford, 1958.
16. J.H. Whitafield, *Machiavelli,* Oxford, 1947.
17. J.S. Mcclelland, *A History of Western Political Thought,* Routledge, 1998.
18. J.W. Allen, *History of Political Thought in the 16th Century,* London, 1961.
19. Jaud Bronowski & B. Mazlish, *The Western Intellectual Tradition,* London, 1960.
20. K. Martin, *French Liberal Thought in the 18th Century,* London, 1954.
21. L. Colletti, *From Rousseau to Lenin,* London, 1972.
22. P. Doyle, *A History of Political Thought,* London, 1933.
23. R. Pascal, *The Social Basis of the German Reformation,* London, 1933.
24. R.I. Aaron, *John Locke,* London, 1937.
25. S. Anglo, *Machiavelli*, *A Dissection,* Oxford, 1981.
26. S. Avineri, *Hegel's Theory of Modern State,* Cambridge, 1972.
27. S. Avineri, *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx,* Cambridge, 1968.
28. W. A. Dunning, *A History of Political Theories,* Vols II & III, Indian Print, 1971.
29. W.T. Jones, *Machiavelli to Bentham,* London, 1947

34. A.K.Mukherjee ed. *The Bengali Intellectual Tradition,* Calcutta, 1979.
35. A. Appadorai, *Indian Political Thinking through the Ages*, Khanna Publishers, Delhi, 1992.
36. B. Parekh & T. Pantham (eds.*), Political Discourse: Exploration in Indian and Western Political Thought,* Sage, New Delhi, 1987.
37. Bidyut Chakrabarty and Rajendra Kumar Pandey, *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context,* Delhi, 2010
38. B.B. Majumdar, *History of Indian Social & Political Ideas,* Calcutta, 1967.
39. D.H. Bishop(ed), *Thinkers of the Indian Renaissance,* New Delhi, 1982.
40. Dhananjay Keer, *Mahatma Jatirao Phule,* Bombay, 1964.
41. Gail Omvedt, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: The Non-Brahman Movement in Western India, 1873-1930,* Bombay, 1976.
42. Gail Omvedt, *Dalits & the Democratic Revolution,* New Delhi, 2000.
43. J. Bandopandhyay, *Social and Political Thought of Gandhi*, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1969.
44. Kalpana Mohapatra, *Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda,* Northern Book Centre,1996

45. Kenneth W Jones, *Socio-religious Reform Movements in British India*
46. T.F. Jordans, *Dayananda Saraswati: His Life and Ideas,* OUP, 1978.
47. M.N. Jha, *Political Thought in Modern India*, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut.
48. M.S. Gore, *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political & Social Thought,* New Delhi, 2000.
49. Mushirul Hasan ed., *India's Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization*, OUP, 1993.
50. N. Mehta & S.P.Chabra, *Modern Indian Political Thought,* Jullundur, 1976.
51. Partha Chatterjee, *Nationalist Thought & the Colonial World,* OUP
52. Raghavan Iyer, *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi,* New York, 1973.
53. Rajni Kothari ed. *Caste in Indian Politics,* New Delhi, 1970.
54. Sudipta Kaviraj, *The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and the formation of Nationalist Discourse in India,* OUP, 2000.
55. Tapan Roychaudhuri, *Europe Reconsidered: Perceptions of the West in Nineteenth-Century Bengal.*
56. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth L Deutsch (eds), *Political Thought in Modern India,* New Delhi, 1986.
57. V.C. Joshi ed. *Rammohan Roy and the Process of Modernization in India,* Delhi, 1976.
58. V.P. Varma, *Modern Indian Political Thought,* Agra, 1974.

V.R. Mehta, *Indian Political Thought*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1996

PG III Semester

**Institutional Politics in Modern India**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 3014

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

**1.**To understand the role played by different associations to create political consciousness against the British and to explore how Gandhi transformed the Indian national movement from an urban-centric, elite-led movement into a mass based, participatory struggle

2. To enlighten the students to explore the link between political freedom and social reform, such as fight against untouchability, promoting women's participation and others

3.To enable the students to trace the rise of radical and revolutionary nationalism in British India.

**Course Outcome**:

1.To identify how early regional associations laid the groundwork for the Indian National Congress.

2.To enable the students to evaluate how leaders tried to reform British rule through constitutional dialogue and analyse rise of Mahatma Gandhi to power.

3. More precisely students will be able to understand while the era resulted in India's independence from British rule, it also concluded with the partition of the country that caused widespread violence.

**Course Units**

1.**Politics of Associations** ---Early efforts towards institutional politics----Foundation of the Indian National Congress----INC between 1885 and 1905---Moderate politics----Swadeshi and Boycott---Partition of Bengal---trends in Swadeshi movement--- Anusilan Samiti and other secret societies ---Rise of Extremism and revolutionary nationalism in Bengal in Maharashtra, UP, Punjab.

2.**Muslims, Peasasnts and Workers**----Foundation of the Muslim League---Morley Minto Reforms---Lucknow Pact 1916---Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, 1919—the Khilafat question---Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885, ---agrarian revolts---peasant unrests and no tax campaigns in Gujarat, Poona, Punjab, Bihar and Bengal---'the unquiet woods'---Gudem-Rampa, Bastar, Tehri Garhwal, Munda and Bhil uprisings---trade unionism and Indian labour force---growth of urban industrial working class---formation of AITUC, 1920

3.**Rise of Gandhi to power**---Indian political scenario during the WW1---Gandhi in South Africa---Advent of Gandhi in Indian Politics---Gandhian Philosophy and political programme---Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad Satyagrahas---Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919---effects of Global War on Indian

Politics----The Age of Gandhian Politics---Congress and Khilafat---Non Cooperation Movement---Civil Disobedience Movement---Quit India Movement----Freedom Movement in the Princely States----

4.**Communalism in Indian Politics**: Demand for Separate Electorate, Communal Award of 1932---Jinnah---Muslim League and Lahore Resolution of 1940---Savarkar, Golwalkar, and RSS---Hindu Mahasabha and Jana Sangh---the Great Calcutta Killing---Creation of Pakistan as separate homeland for Indian Muslims ---Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and Creation of West Bengal

5.**Movements against the Raj**---Armed Uprisings--- Growth of Radical Nationalism and Bagha Jatin and others --Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA---Peasant movements---Tebhaga and Telengana---Working Class Movements---the Left Wing within the Congress and its impact---movement of the Depressed Classes---Congress and the Untouchables---Women in the Nationalist Movement

6**. Issues of Economic Growth**: Market failure and Crisis in rural economy---Industrial policy of the Raj---Revenue tariffs and Discriminatory Protection---New Economic Problem (1937-1939) ---Big business and The National Planning Committee---Industrial Diversification in the inter-war years.

**Select Readings:**


1. A.R Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay, 1959.
2. Amales Tripathi, *The Extremist Challenge*, Calcutta, 1967
3. Ashok Mitra (ed), *The Truth Unites: Essays in Tribute to Samar Sen*, Calcutta, 1985
4. Amales Tripathi, *Swadhinata Sangrame Bharater Jatiya Congress 1885-1947*, Calcutta, Ananda, 1397 BS.
5. Anuradha Roy, *Nationalism as Poetic Discourse in Nineteenth Century Bengal*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 2003.
6. B.R. Nanda, *Interpretations of Indian Nationalism*, Delhi, 1980.
7. Bharati Roy (ed), *From the Seams of History*, Delhi, OUP, 1995.
8. Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1979.
9. C.A Bayly, *Local Roots of Indian Politics, 1880- 1920*, OUP, 1975.
10. D.A. Low (ed), *The Indian National Congress, Centenary Hindsights*, Delhi, OUP, 1989.
11. D.A. Low, *Congress and the Raj*, London, Arnold Heinemann, 1977.
12. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movement in India*, OUP, 1983.
13. Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, 1986.
14. Ranjit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, OUP, 1883.
15. Samita Sen, *Women and Labour in Late Colonial India: The Bengal Jute Industry*, CUP, 1999.
16. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (ed), *Nationalist Movement in India*, OUP, 2009.
17. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885-1947*, Macmillan India Limited, 1985.
18. Sumit Sarkar, *A Critique of Colonial India*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985.
19. Suranjan Das, *Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905-1947*, Delhi, OUP, 1993.
20. Aparna Basu, *The Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920,* Delhi, OUP, 1974.
21. S.R. Mehrotra, *The Emergence of the Indian National Congress,* Delhi, Vikas, 1971.
22. J.R. McLane, *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress,* Princeton University Press, 1977.
23. Judith M. Brown, *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics, 1915-1922,* CUP, 1972.
24. Rajat K. Ray, *Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal, 1875-1927,* Delhi, OUP, 1984.

25. Sumit Sarkar, *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908,* New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1973.
26. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition*, *A History of Modern India,* Orient Blackswan, 2004.
27. Amitava Chatterjee: Revisiting Bagha Jatin and Early Revolutionaries of Bengal (1890 – 1915), Primus Books, 2026

**PG Semester III**

**Indian Women Through the Ages**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST3015

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To give a theoretical framework and an understanding how such theories work in practical in relation to women.

2.To offer a comprehensive understanding of the history of women in the light of society, culture, political activism S T E M and education and work.

3.To encourage students to gender sensitivity and inclusivity.

**Course Outcome:**

**1.** Students will have a clearer understanding after historical experiences of women in India across ages.

**2.** Students will have a clearer understanding of the historical experiences and social realities of women in different countries of the world.

**3.** Students will also be able to comprehend in clearer terms how socio-cultural and religious institutions address women and how women engage with them.

**Course Units:**

1. **Society and Women:** As reflected through institutions like marriage, polygamy, divorce, widowhood, sati, etc. (during ancient, medieval and colonial period). Social attitude towards 'other' women like court-dancers--temple-dancers (devadasis)--other performing artists, slave women, prostitutes and courtesans (ganikas).

2. **Education and Women:** Women's education in ancient, medieval, colonial and postindependence India, with particular reference to technical and professional education, like medicine, engineering, etc.

**4.** **Religion and women:** Women as a category from the point of view of Brahmanical religion (Vedic and post-Vedic), Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, etc. A comparative study of the religious rights and disabilities of women. Reform Movements and Women, Mother Cult and the Indian Goddesses.

5. **A broad overview** of the position of women in ancient and medieval India with reference to society, economy, polity and culture.

6. **Politics and Women:** Participation of women in political activities from the ancient times (in Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha, etc.) Position of queens in India. Women and medieval politics. Political participation of women during colonial and post-colonial periods. Women's Organizations – Colonial Period – local, provincial, nation. Post-independence women's organizations-- Political Parties and the issue of mobilizations of women.

7. **Culture and Women:** Portrayal and Participation of women in literature, art and sculpture, music, dance, drama, films, sports etc. Women as entrepreneurs

**Select Readings:**


1. Ali, Azra Asghar: *The Emergence of Feminism Among Indian Muslim Women,* 19201947, OUP, Karachi, 2000.
2. Altekar, A.S.: The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1959.
3. Amin, Sonia Nishat: The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876-1939, E J Brill, Leiden, 1996.
4. Asthana, Pratima: Women's Movement in India, Delhi, Vikas, 1974.
5. Bagchi, Jasodhara (ed.): Indian Women, Myth and Reality, Sangam Books, Hyderabad, 1995.
6. Baig, Tara Ali: India's Woman Power, New Delhi, Chand, 1976.
7. Basu, Aparna and Bharati Ray: Women's struggle, New Delhi, Manohar, 1990.
8. Beddoe, Deirdre: Discovering Women's History, London, 1987.
9. Borthwick, Meredith: The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1949-1905, Princeton, 1984.
10. Bose, Mandakranta: Forces of the Feminine in Ancient Medieval and Modern India, OUP, Delhi, 2001.
11. Butalia, Urvashi: The Other side of Silence, Viking, New Delhi, 1998.
12. Chakraborty, Usha: Condition of Bangali Women around the Second Half of the 19th century, Calcutta, 1963.
13. Chatterjee, Partha: Community, Gender and Violence
14. Chattopadhyay, Kamaladevi: Indian Women's Battle for Freedom, New Delhi, Abhinav, 1983.
15. Desai, Neera: Woman in Modern India, Bombay, Vora & Co., 1957.
16. Eisenstein, Hester: Contemporary Feminist Thought, London, Allen & Unwin, 1984.
17. Engels, Dagmar: Beyond Purdah? Women in Bengal, 1890-1930, Delhi, 1999.
18. Forbes, Geraldine: Women in Modern India, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987.
19. Hasan, Mushirul (ed.): Inventing Boundaries, Gender, Politics and the Partition of India, New Delhi, 2000.
20. Hasan, Zoya: Forging Identitites, Gender Communities and the State, New Delhi, 1994.
21. Kapur, Promilla: The Changing Status of the Working Woman in India, Vikas, Delhi, 1974.

22. Karlekar, Malavika: Voice from Within…. Delhi, OUP, 1991.
23. Kaur, Manmohan: Women in India's Freedom Struggle, New Delhi, Sterling, 1985.
24. Krishnamurty, JK (ed.): Women in Colonial India. Essays on Survival, Work and the State, Delhi, OUP, 1989.
25. Krishnaraj, Maithreyi: Women's Studies in India, Some Perspectives, Bombay, 1986.
26. Liddle, Joanna and Rama Joshi (eds.): Daughters of Independence Gender Caste and Class in India, Kali, 1986.
27. Mathur, Y. B: Women's Education in India, Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1961.
28. Minault Gail: Secluded Scholars, Delhi, 1998.
29. Mukhopadhyay, Carol Chapnick & Susan Seymour (eds.): Women, Education and Family Structure in India, Westview Press, USA, 1994.
30. Nanda, BR (ed.): Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity, New Delhi, Vikas, 1976.
31. Parikh Indira J. & Pulin K Garg: Indian Women: An Inner Dialogue, New Delhi, 1989.
32. Ray, Bharati (ed.): From the Seams of History, Essays on Indian Women, Delhi, OUP, 1995.
33. Ray Bharati and Aparna Basu (eds.): From Independence Towards Freedom… Delhi, OUP, 1999.
34. Roy Manisha: Bengali Women, Chicago Univ. Press, 1975.
35. Sangari Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid (eds.): Recasting Women Essays in Colonial History, Kali, 1989.
36. Skevinton, Suzanne and Deborah Baker (eds.): The Social Identity of Women, Sage Publications, London, 1989.
37. Southard, Barbara: The Women's Movement & Colonial Politics in Bengal … 1921-1936, New Delhi, 1995.
38. Tharu, Susie & K. Lalitha (eds.): Women Writing in India, 600 BC to the Present, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.
39. Urfuhart, Margaret M: Women of Bengal, Cal. 1926, Reprint: New Delhi, 1983.

**PG – 4th Semester Only Research**

| Semester | Course Type | Code | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| IV | Research Thesis/ Project | PG 2 HIST 4031 | RESEARCH THESIS/PROJECT<br><br>Preparation of Synopsis, Bibliography, Primary & Secondary Sources, Submission of Literature Review, Project /Dissertation & Seminar Presentation | **20(0-0-20)** | **250** |
| | Two Credit Compulsory Course | PG 2 HIST 4041 | Community Engagement | **2** | |
| | | | | **20** | **250** |

**PG IV Semester**

**Community Engagement**

**PG2 HIST 4041**

**Credit -2**

1. Understanding and Assessment of Urban/ Rural Society.
2. Rural Institution.
3. Rural Development.

**OPTION II: PG - Only Course work in 3rd and 4th Semesters**

PG III Semester

**State & Society in Pre-Colonial India**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 3011

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50(40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To instruct the students to examine the evolution of power relations and state structures, to understand how they were built, maintained, and brought down.
2. To introduce the students to subvert the British narrative that political unity began with colonial invasion by pre-existing efforts toward unity and self-governance.
3. To inform the students methodically examine social stratification, study the roles of the Varna system, gender, and religious politics in shaping societal hierarchy and daily life.
4. To connect the students with historical state-building processes and legal traditions (like the Mandala theory or Dharma) to contemporary Indian political goals and international law, trace intellectual heritage, document indigenous knowledge systems in science, technology and philosophy that flourished independently of Western influence.

**Course Outcome**:

1.Students will be able to understand political structure, to examine the shift from the empire to the emergence of regional powers and the development of local institutions.
2.More specifically students will be able to comprehend the role of the varna system and caste in regulating social life, as well as the impact of trade, urbanization and the rise of regional identities.
3.This will facilitate the students to appreciate the flourishing of art, architecture and literature under various, often regional rulers.
4. Students will be able to grasp the nature of pre-colonial governance, to identify the despite political fragmentation, there were sophisticated systems of law, land revenue administration and local administration.

**Course Units:**

State (ancient-early medieval)

**1.Genesis of political concepts and institutions:** Origin and evolution of kingship-- Divine concept of kingship-- The contract theory-- Theories of property, family and Varna, political, social and legal concepts in the Dharmasastras and smritis. The epics- **Government of**

**Multitude:** Vedic and Post Vedic Gana Rashtras. Stages in ancient Indian polity. The Maurya phase: Centralised Bureaucratic Interlude. The post Mauryan phase: Divinity and Decentralization --The Gupta phase: Proto feudal polity-- political developments: Nature of Regional politics with special reference to the Pratisharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and other contemporary dynastic, The Advent of Muslims -- The Arabs in Sindh - The Ghaznavids--Sultan Mahmud- **Administrative Institutions:** Bureaucracy, Financial administration--Decentralization, Genesis of Local Self Government and Regional identity, Administration of Justice, Punishment, The Secret Service, Military Organisation and Technique.

Society (ancient-early medieval)

**2.Early Societies in India:** Pre-Harappan and Harappan. Centres and Geographical extent. Administrative Organization, Labour and Social formations in the Harappan Period. Social Stratification. Rise of the protest movements: Social Implications of challenging the Brahmanical order. Society from the Epics and the Puranas-**The Society of the Large Empires:** Pre-Aryan and Post-Aryan components in the Indian Society: Growth of a composite culture. The Mauryas and the Guptas: Society from Inscriptions and other literary sources. Interrogating the 'Golden Age' of Ancient India -**Social formation in South India**: Sangam Literature. The 'Dravida' culture: Kingdoms from South India. The 'early medieval' in Indian History and regional societies.

3.Delhi Sultanate; Legal, political and social character of the State -Theory of Kingship of Slave Rulers -changing composition of Nobility under the Delhi Sultans-revenue administration of Slave Rulers-Khaljis and Tughlaqs; despotism, Benevolence and development-Nature of Regional States; Vijayanagara and Bahmani-Mughal Absolutism and its crisis, state structure, ideology, politico-cultural traditions and changes, interpretations of Mughal Decline.

4.Society ($13^{th}$-14 century); Delhi Sultanate -Composition of rural society, ruling classes, caste, slavery and the rise of the Bhakti/Sufi movements-$15^{th}$-$16^{th}$ century; Regional cultures, provincial architecture and the Vijayanagara Empire 'social structure-Mughal Society ($16^{th}$ – $17^{th}$ century) Rural communities, nobility, mercantile classes, status of women and the evolution the Sikh community.

5.$18^{th}$ Century States; Some case studies of autonomy, resistance- Regional State Formation and Politics; Punjab, Jat, Awadh-Bengal-Deccan and Western India, the Far South-The negotiations within the European Companies; Dutch, French, Danis, English.

6.Society ($18^{th}$ century); Social, cultural and economic conditions on the eve of British Conquest-Cultural and Religious Trends; Religious Movements; Bhakti (monotheistic movements, Kabir, Nanak) and Sufism-Cultural Developments; Evolution of languages, literature, architecture and temple.

**Select Readings:**

1.A.L. Basham, *History and Doctrine of the Ajivikas*, New Delhi, 1951.
2.A.S. Altekar, *State and Government in Ancient India,* Delhi, (Motilal) First edition. 1941.
3.B & R Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1982.
4.B & R Allchin, *Origins of a civilization: The prehistory and early archaeology of South,* New Delhi, 1997.
5.B. H. Baden-Powell, *The Indian Village Community*, London, 1896.

6.B.G. Gokhale, *New Lights on Buddhism*, Bombay, 1997.
7.Beni Prasad, *Theory of Government in Ancient India*, Allahabad, 1974.
8.Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya, *The Making of Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 1997
9.Bratindranath Mukhopadhyay, *Saktir Rup: Bharat O Madhya Asiay*, Kolkata, 1990.
10.D Mackenzie Brown, *The White Umbrell*a, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1953.
11.D.C. Sircar, *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*, Delhi, 1971.
12.D.D. Kosambi, *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.
13.D.P. Chattopadhyay, *Lokayata: A Study of Indian Materialism*, New Delhi, 1959.
14.D.P. Agarwal: *The Archaeology of India*, London, 1982.
15.F.R. Allchin (ed): *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*, Cambridge, 1995.
16.G.L. Possehl, ed., *Harappan Civilization: Contemporary Perspective*, New Delhi, 1982.
17.Haripada Chakrabarti, *Vedic India Political and Legal Institutions in Vedic Literature*, Calcutta, 1981.
18.Haripada Chakraborty, *Asceticism in Ancient India, Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jaina and Ajivika Societies*, Calcutta, 1973.
19.J. Gonda, *Ancient Indian Kingship from Religious point of View*, Leiden, 1966.

20.J.P. Sharna, *Republics in Ancient India*, Leiden, 1968.
21.K.C. Sagar, *Foreign Influence in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1992.
22.K.P. Jayswal: *Hindoo Polity,* Butterworth and Co, Calcutta, 1924.
23.K.P. Jayswal, *Hindu Polity*, Bangalore, 1943.
24.Kumkum Roy. *The Emergence of Monarchy in North India*, Delhi, 1994.
25.Kunal Chakrabarti, Religious Process: The Puranas and Making of a Regional Tradition, New Delhi, 2001.
26.N.N. Bhattacharyya, *Buddhism in the History of Indian Ideas*. New Delhi, 2000.
27.N.N. Law, *Aspects of Ancient Indian Polity,* Oxford, 1st Pubd, 1921.
28.Narendra Nath Bhattacharyya, *Ancient Indian History and Civilization: Trends and Perspectives*, New Delhi, 1988.
29.Nihar Ranjan Ray, *Bangalir Itihas*, (Adi Parva), Calcutta, 1980.
30.Niharranjan Ray. *The Medieval Factor in Indian History*, Indian History Congress, 29'h Session, Patiala, 1967, pp. 1-29.
31.P. V. Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Poona, 1930-62.
32.P.S. Jaini, *Gender and Salvation: Jaina Debates on the Spiritual Liberation of Women*, Delhi, 1991.
33.Pranabananda Jash, *Historyof Saivism*, Calcutta, 1974.
34.R. C. Majumdar, *Corporate life in Ancient India*, Firma K.L.M. Calcutta, 1969.
35.R. K. Mukherji, *Ancient India*, Allahabad, Indian Press, 1956.
36.R.P. Kangle, *The Kautilya Arthasastra*, Bombay University, Bombay, 1963.
37.R. C. Majumdar, *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, First Published, 1919.
38.R. S. Sharma, *Sudras in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1958.
39.R.S. Sharma, *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Delhi (Motilal Banarsidass) First edition, 1959.
40.R.S. Sharma and V. Jha, eds., *Indian Society: Historical Probings*, Delhi, 1974.
41.R.S. Sharma, *Social changes in Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 1969.
42.R.S. Sharma, *Origin of the State in India*, Bombay, 1989.
43.Ram Mohan Das, *Crime and punishment in Ancient India*, Kanchan Publications, Bodhgaya, 1982.
44.R.K. Mukherji, *Local Government in Ancient India*, Delhi (Motilal Banarsidass) 1958.

45.R.K. Mukherji, *The Gupta Empire,* Delhi (Motilal Banarsidass) First edition, Delhi, 1973, Reprint: 1989, 1997.
46.Seema Alavi, (ed), *The eighteenth Century in India*.
47.M. Athar Ali, *The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb*.
48.M. Athar Ali, *Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture*.
49.C.R Boxer, *The Portuguese Sea- borne Empire*.
50.Satish Chandra*, Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court*.
51.Satish Chandra, *Historiography, Religion and State in Mughal India*.
52.R.S. Chandravarkar, *The Origins of Industrial Capitalism, Business Strategies and the working Classes in Bombay*.
53.Sushil Chaudhuri, *From Prosperity to Decline, eighteenth Century Bengal*.
54.Ashin Das Gupta, and M.N Pearson, (eds): *India and the Indian Ocean.*
55.Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India.*
56.Irfan Habib (ed.), *Researches in the History of India 1200-1750.*
57.Nurul Hasan, *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India.*
58.Peter Jackson, *The Delhi Sultanate a Political and Military History (Cambridge Studies in Islamic Civilization).*
59.V.K Jain, *Trade and Traders in Western India (AD 1000-1300.*
60.K.S Mathew*, Portuguese Trade with India in Sixteenth Century*.
61.W.H Mukhia, Harbans, *The Mughals of India.*
62.R.N Nandi, State Formation*, Agrarian Growth and Social Change in Feudal South India.*
63.M.N Pearson*, The Portuguese in India.*
64.Om Prakash, *The Dutch East India company and the Economy of Bengal*.
65.Aniruddha Ray, *The Sultanate of Delhi (1206-1526*).
66.Tapan Raychaudhuri, and Irfan Habib, (eds), *The Cambridge economic History of India* Vol- 1.
67.Ratnakar Sadadyula, *City of Victory: The Rise and Fall of Vijaynagar*.
68.Robert Sewell*, A Forgotten Empire (Vijaynagar*) *A Contribution to the History of India*.

PG III Semester

**Economy in Transition: Pre-colonial India**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 3012

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective**:

1.To instruct the students to investigate how village communities were largely self-sufficient, with agriculture as the main livelihood. Examine the high quality of Handicraft, Industries, particularly textiles and their worldwide reputation and demand. Understand the favourable balance of trade, where exports exceeded imports, reflecting a strong, independent economy.

2.To enlighten the students documenting prosperity highlighting that India was a major global economic power, holding a significant share of the world's wealth between the 1$^{st}$ and 17$^{th}$ centuries.

3.To bring to the students a knowledge the role of rural artisans, urban trade centers and the impact of administration on the overall Indian economy.

**Course Outcome:**

1.The students will be able to comprehend the Indian economy was primarily agrarian, with villages functioning as largely self-sufficient units, producing enough for local consumption with some surplus.

2.More particularly students will be able to understand thriving manufacturing. India possessed a world-renowned handicraft and textile industry (cotton, silk) that was highly developed and in high demand globally, active trade networks and monetized economy.

3.Students will be able to grasp the studies often contrast this prosperity with the subsequent "de-industrialization" under British rule, where India was reduced to an exporter of raw materials.

**Course Unit:**

**1.Land in Ancient India:** Agricultural output and revenue-- ownership, property and inheritance laws-- legal and other aspects of Royal Land Charter (Rajasasana)-- social and economic implications--development of feudal elements in early India: the debate and the evidence. (15 lectures)

**2.Handicrafts, industries and trade:** Manufacture and technology- economic output and organization-guilds currency system and regulative structures-domestic and foreign trade-ancient sea

ports of India-markets and merchants-trading communities and merchant corporations- slaves, hired and forced labour-urbanization debate. (15 lectures)

**3.Dimensions of peasant protest**: Violent land conflicts in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka-- Rural revolts in Tamil Nadu and neighbouring areas-- The Kalabhra revolt in South India Kaivarta rebellion in eastern India-- Issues involved in the Kalabhra and Kaivarta revolts. (15 lectures)

**4.Economy of the Delhi Sultanate:** agricultural production-- agrarian taxation-- rural classes--land grants-iqta system--non-agricultural production—commerce-- prices and wages--currency system--the maritime trade of India. (15 lectures)

**5.Economy of Mughal India:** agricultural production-- agrarian relations and land revenue--jagirdars and zamindars-- village community-- non-agricultural production—industries-- inland trade-- monetary system and prices-- towns and cities-- regional economies: Maharashtra, the Deccan, the South, Assam and Bengal-- the 18th century debate. (15 lectures)

**6.European trade with India**: commercial and political organization of trade--the commodity structure of trade-- the methods and impact of European trade--Indian merchants and trade in the Indian Ocean. (15 lectures)

**Select Readings:**


1.A. Ghosh, *The City in Early Historical India*.
2.A.K.Y.N. Aiyer, *Agriculture and Allied Arts in Vedic India*.
3.Abhoy Kant Choudhary*: Early medieval village in North eastern India (A.D. 600 to 1200),* Calcutta, Punthi Pustak, 1971.
4.Aniruddha Ray and S.K. Bagchi, *Technology in Ancient and Medieval India*.
5.Arun Kumar Biswas, *Minerals and Metals in Ancient India*, 2 vols.
6.B. D. Chattopadhyay*: The making of early medieval India*, New Delhi, OUP, 1994.
7.D. D. Kosambi: *An Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Bombay.
8.B. D. Chattopadhyay: *Coins and currency system in South India*, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1977.
9.D. C. Sircar, ed., *History of Forestry in India*.
10.D. N. Jha: *Economy and Society in early India; Issues and Paradigmer,* New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, First Published 1993.
11.N.N. Kher, *Agrarian and Fiscal Economy in the Mauryan and Post Mauryan Age*.
12.Niharranjan Ray (et al): *A Source Book of Inan Civilization*, Kolkata (Orient Longman), Irst Published 2000.
13.Nupur Dasgupta, *The Dawn of Technology in Indian Protohistory.*
14.P. Sammugam: *The revenue system of the Cholas 850-1279,* Madras, New era publications, 987.
15.P.C. Roy: *The coinage of Northern India*, New Delhi, Abhinav, 1980.
16.R. Tirumalal: *Land grants and agrarian reaction in Cola and Pandya times*, Madras, Iniversity of Madras, 1987.
17. R.C. Majumdar*: Corporate life in Ancient India,* Firma K.L.M. Calcutta, 1969.
18.Atindranath Bose: *Social and Rural Economy of Northern India* Vols I & II, Calcutta, Firma K.L.M., 1961.

19.R. S. Sharma: *Early medieval Indian Society (A Study in Feudalism),* Kolkata, Orient Longman, 2001.
20.R. S. Sharma: *Urban Decay in India (c.300-c.1000),* New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal 987.
21. R.S. Sharma, *Indian Feudalisın.*
22. R.S. Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India.*
23. Ranabir Chakravarti (ed): *Trade in early India,* New Delhi, OUP, 2001.
24. Ray, Niharranjan: *Bangalir Itihas (Adi Parva),* Calcutta, Book Emporium, 1949.
25.Romila Thapar, *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations*.
26.S. K Maity: *Economic Life of Northern India in the Gupta period c. A.D. 300 to 550*, Calcutta, World Press.
27.Shereen Ratnagar, Encounters*. The Westerly trade of the Harappan Civilization*.
28.U.N. Ghoshal, *The Agrarian System in Ancient India*.
29.V.K. Jain: *Trade and Traders in western India (A.D. 1000-1300),* Ph.D. thesis, Universily of Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1990.
30.Vijay Thakur, *Urbanization in Ancient India.*
31.S. Arasaratnam, Merchants, *Companies and Commerce on the Coromandel Coast 1650-1740.*
32.----------, *Maritime India in the Seventeenth Century*.
33. C. A. Bayly, *The Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the world 1780-1830*.
34.----------, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of European Expansion.*
35.C. R. Boxer*, The Dutch Seaborne Empire 1600-1800*.
36.----------, *Portuguese Conquests and Commerce in Southern Asia 1500-1700.*
37.----------, *The Portuguese Seaborne Empire, 1415-1825*.
38.K.N. Chaudhuri, *Asia Before Europe: economy and Civilisation of the Indian Ocean from the Rise of Islam to 1750.*
39.----------, *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750*.
40……., *The Trading World of Asia and the English East India Company, 1660- 1760.*

**PG III Semester**

**History of Ideas: 19th & 20th Century India**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 3013

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objectives:**

1. To make students aware of Indian political ideas that shaped the colonial world

2. To make it clear to the students how different political thinkers of India helped the emergence of Indian Renaissance

3. To show students how people like Gandhi, Pandita Ramabai, Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain and B.R.Ambedkar shaped the ideas of nationalism including caste and gender in India.

**Course Outcome:**

**1.** Helping students get teaching jobs in educational institutions where this course is being taught

2. Better understanding on the part of the students of the impact of Western ideas on Indian Political Thought

3. Enabling the students to be able to relate between the development of nationalism and the national movement in a more fruitful way.

**Course Units**

1. **Emergence of Colonial Intelligentsia, Reform & Revivalism** – Rammohan Roy, Ishwarchandra Vidyasagar, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Dayananda Saraswati and others
   **2. Ideas of Nation, Nationalism and National Regeneration:** Swami Vivekananda, Aurobindo Ghosh and Rabindranath Tagore and others
   **3. Gender and Caste:** Pandita Ramabai and Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain

**4. The Ideas of Swaraj and Satyagraha:** Mahatma Gandhi
**5. The Dalit Ideolgy :** B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar E V Ramasamy
**6. Idealism and Human Rights:** Vinoba Bhave and others

**Select Readings:**


1. A.K.Mukherjee ed. *The Bengali Intellectual Tradition,* Calcutta, 1979.
2. A. Appadorai, *Indian Political Thinking through the Ages*, Khanna Publishers, Delhi, 1992.
3. B. Parekh & T. Pantham (eds.*), Political Discourse: Exploration in Indian and Western Political Thought,* Sage, New Delhi, 1987.
4. Bidyut Chakrabarty ansd Rajendra Kumar Pandey, *Modern Indian Political Thought: Text and Context,* Delhi, 2010
5. B.B. Majumdar, *History of Indian Social & Political Ideas,* Calcutta, 1967.
6. D.H. Bishop(ed), *Thinkers of the Indian Renaissance,* New Delhi, 1982.
7. Dhananjay Keer, *Mahatma Jatirao Phule,* Bombay, 1964.
8. Gail Omvedt, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: The Non-Brahman Movement in Western India, 1873-1930,* Bombay, 1976.
9. Gail Omvedt, *Dalits & the Democratic Revolution,* New Delhi, 2000.
10. J. Bandopandhyay, *Social and Political Thought of Gandhi*, Allied Publishers, Bombay, 1969.
11. Kalpana Mohapatra, *Political Philosophy of Swami Vivekananda,* Northern Book Centre,1996
12. Kenneth W Jones, *Socio-religious Reform Movements in British India*
13. T.F. Jordans, *Dayananda Saraswati: His Life and Ideas,* OUP, 1978.
14. M.N. Jha, *Political Thought in Modern India*, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut.
15. M.S. Gore, *The Social Context of an Ideology: Ambedkar's Political & Social Thought,* New Delhi, 2000.
16. Mushirul Hasan ed., *India's Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization*, OUP, 1993.
17. N. Mehta & S.P.Chabra, *Modern Indian Political Thought,* Jullundur, 1976.
18. Partha Chatterjee, *Nationalist Thought & the Colonial World,* OUP
19. Raghavan Iyer, *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi,* New York, 1973.
20. Rajni Kothari ed. *Caste in Indian Politics,* New Delhi, 1970.
21. Richard P Tucker, *Ranade and the Roots of Indian Nationalism,* Bombay, 1977.
22. Sudipta Kaviraj, *The Unhappy Consciousness: Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and the formation of Nationalist Discourse in India,* OUP, 2000.
23. Tapan Roychaudhuri, *Europe Reconsidered: Perceptions of the West in Neneteenth-Century Bengal.*
24. Thomas Pantham and Kenneth L Deutsch (eds), *Political Thought in Modern India,* New Delhi, 1986.
25. V.C. Joshi ed. *Rammohan Roy and the Process of Modernization in India,* Delhi, 1976.
26. V.P. Varma, *Modern Indian Political Thought,* Agra, 1974.
27. V.R. Mehta, *Indian Political Thought*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1996.

PG III Semester

**Institutional Politics in India: Pre-Gandhian Era**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 3014

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

**1.**To understand the role played by different Associations to create political consciousness against the British.

2.To enable the students to trace the rise of radical and revolutionary nationalism in British India.

**Course Outcome**:

1.To identify how early regional associations laid the groundwork for the Indian National Congress.

2.To enable the students to evaluate how leaders tried to reform British rule through constitutional dialogue.

3.To understand and analyse rise of Mahatma Gandhi to power.

**Course Units:**

**1. Politics of Associations to the birth of INC:** Growth of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta as hubs of political consciousness – early efforts toward institutional politics – Landholders' Society (1836) – British India Society ((1839) – Bengal British India Society (1843) – British India Association (1852) – Madras Native Association (1852) – Bombay Association (1852) – East India Association (1866) – National Indian Association (1867) – Indian Society (1872) -- Poona Sarvajanik Sabha (1876) – Indian Association (1876) – Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) – Bombay Presidency Association (1885) -- foundation of the INC – role of Hume – historiography of the birth of the INC.

**2.Moderate politics:** INC between 1885 and 1905 – institutional politics under early Congress – issues at stake – the Muslim question – the peasant question – limitations of moderate politics – 'teen din ka tamasha' -- nature of moderate Congress – 'microscopic minority' -- failure of early Congress.

**3.Swadeshi and Boycott:** Curzon's Viceroyalty (1898-1905) – draconian administrative measures – partition of Bengal – administrative necessity or political prejudices – Swadeshi and Boycott movement – programme – trends in the Swadeshi movement – constructive Swadeshi, Swaraj, *samitis* – Swadeshi enterprises – effects of the Swadeshi movement on Tagore -- gradual waning and legacy of the movement.

**4.Rise of Extremism and revolutionary nationalism:** Anushilan Samiti and other secret societies – Bagha Jatin and others **-** The young vs. the old -- the Surat split – birth of Extremism in INC – causes and explanations of birth of Extremism -- new leaders and leadership -- newer techniques of mass mobilization – shift to revolutionary nationalism – clubs, *akharas*, gymnasiums -- culture of violence and armed resistance – individual and group efforts – Bengal, Maharashtra, UP, Punjab – legacy of revolutionary nationalism.

**5.Muslims, peasants and workers:** Muslim alienation -- Simla deputation and the foundation of the Muslim League -- Morley- Minto Reforms, 1909 -- Lucknow Pact, 1916 – Montagu-Chelmsford reforms, 1919 – the Khilafat question -- Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 – agrarian revolts – peasant unrests and no tax campaigns in Gujarat, Poona,

Punjab, Bihar and Bengal – the 'unquiet woods' – Gudem-Rampa, Bastar, Tehri Garhwal, Munda and Bhil uprisings -- trade unionism and Indian labour force – growth of urban industrial working class -- strikes in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Calcutta – October Revolution and Indian labour -- formation of AITUC, 1920.

**6.Rise of Gandhi to power:** Indian political scenario during the First World War – Gandhi in South Africa – arrival of Gandhi in Indian politics (1915) – Gandhi's philosophy and political programme – Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad satyagrahas – Rowlatt satyagraha of 1919 – effects of the Global War on Indian politics – Gandhi assumes national leadership.

**Select Readings:**


1.A.R Desai, *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay, 1959.
2.Amales Tripathi, *The Extremist Challenge*, Calcutta, 1967
3.Ashok Mitra (ed), *The Truth Unites: Essays in Tribute to Samar Sen*, Calcutta, 1985
4.Amales Tripathi, *Swadhinata Sangrame Bharater Jatiya Congress 1885-1947*, Calcutta, Ananda, 1397 BS.
5.Anuradha Roy, *Nationalism as Poetic Discourse in Nineteenth Century Bengal*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 2003.
6.B.R. Nanda, *Interpretations of Indian Nationalism*, Delhi, 1980.
7.Bharati Roy (ed), *From the Seams of History*, Delhi, OUP, 1995.

8.Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Delhi, Orient Longman, 1979.
9.C.A Bayly, *Local Roots of Indian Politics, 1880- 1920*, OUP, 1975.
10.D.A. Low (ed), *The Indian National Congress, Centenary Hindsights*, Delhi, OUP, 1989.
11.D.A. Low, *Congress and the Raj*, London, Arnold Heinemann, 1977.
12.Dhanagare, *Peasant Movement in India*, OUP, 1983.
13.Rajni Kothari, *Politics in India*, New Delhi, 1986.
14.Ranjit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, OUP, 1883.
15.Samita Sen, *Women and Labour in Late Colonial India: The Bengal Jute Industry*, CUP, 1999.
16.Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (ed), *Nationalist Movement in India*, OUP, 2009.
17.Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885-1947*, Macmillan India Limited, 1985.
18.Sumit Sarkar, *A Critique of Colonial India*, Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985.
19.Suranjan Das, *Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905-1947*, Delhi, OUP, 1993.
20.Aparna Basu, *The Growth of Education and Political Development in India, 1898-1920,* Delhi, OUP, 1974.
21.S.R. Mehrotra, *The Emergence of the Indian National Congress,* Delhi, Vikas, 1971.
22.J.R. McLane, *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress,* Princeton University Press, 1977.
23.Judith M. Brown, *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics, 1915-1922,* CUP, 1972.
24.Rajat K. Ray, *Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal, 1875-1927,* Delhi, OUP, 1984.
25.Sumit Sarkar, *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908,* New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1973.
26.Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition*, *A History of Modern India,* Orient Blackswan, 2004.
27. Amitava Chatterjee, *Revisiting Bagha Jatin and Early Revolutionaries of Bengal (1890-1915)*, Primus Books, 2026

**PG III Semester**

**Indian Foreign Policy (1952-2014)**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 3015

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1.To educate the students about the evolution of India's foreign policy from 1952 to 2014.
2.To make the students aware of India's Non-Alignment Policy during the Cold War.
3.To educate the students about the strategy adopted by India to adjust to a unipolar world after the end of the Cold War.
4.To make the students aware of India's participation and contribution to various regional organizations like ASEAN, SAARC, SAFTA, BRICS etc.

**Course Outcome:**

1. The students will become aware of India's position in global politics.
2. Students may be motivated to do research on India's foreign policy.
3. The students will be able to judge India's role in various organizations of regional cooperation.

**Course Units:**

1. **Indian Foreign Policy:** Origin and Nature-Diplomacy and India's Foreign Policy What is diplomacy; Evolution of the concept of diplomacy-Types of diplomacy-bilateral, multilateral, open and secret, public diplomacy etc. Different phases of Indian Foreign policy. (10 lectures)

2. **Indian Foreign Policy under Nehru**: Non-Alignment-the Korean War-Indo-China Relationship-Suez Canal-Hungary-India's approach to Congo-Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Chinese War. (10 lectures)

3. **Indira Gandhi and Indian Foreign Policy**: The Bangladesh Challenge-Relationship with Super Powers-the U.S.A., Russia and China-India's Pakistan Policy. (14 lectures)

4. **Indian Foreign Policy after the Cold War**: The concept of the Developing World-Regional Cooperation & Organization-ASEAN, SAARC, SAFTA and OPEC-India's relationship with

Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Myanmar and other nations-India & West Asia, Gulf War, Palestine problem-India and Afghanistan. (10 lectures)

**5.Globalization and Indian Foreign Policy**: Kashmir Problem, From Lahore to Kargil-India's Nuclear Policy-Nuclear understanding with the US-Change in Indo-U.S. relationship-New Defense strategy and pacts. (10 lectures)

**6.Indian Foreign Policy at the dawn of the 21st Century:** Emerging trends-Indian diaspora-post-Nehruvian architects of Indian Foreign Policy-P.V. Narasimha Rao, Atal Behari Bajpayee, Manmohon Singh and Narendra Modi-Global War against terrorism. (10 lectures)

**Select Readings:**


1. Jain, B. M., *Global Power: India's Foreign Policy 1947-2006* (Lexington Books, 2008)
2. Rajan, Mannaraswamighala Sreeranga, *Studies on India's Foreign Policy (*ABC Pub. House, 1993)
3. Jayapalan, N., *Foreign policy of India* (Atlantic Publishers & Distributors, 2001
4. Gupta, K.R. & Vatsala Shukla, *Foreign Policy of India* (Atlantic Publishers & Distributors, 2009)
5. Mansingh, Lalit et al,eds., *Indian Foreign Policy: Agenda for the 21st Century*, Vol.1 and
2, New Delhi: Foreign Services Institute with Konark, 1998)
6. Sinha, A. and M. Mohta (eds), *Indian Foreign Policy: Challenges and Opportunities*, (New Delhi: Academic Foundation. 2003)
7. P. M Kamat, *Emerging International Order and Foreign Policy Options for India* (Indian Academy of Social Sciences, 1999
8. Bajpai, Kanti and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.), *International Relations In India: Bringing Theory Back Home* (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2005)
8. Baldwin, David, ed., *Neorealism and Neoliberalism: The Contemporary Debate* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1993).
59. Barnett, Michael, "Social Constructivism," *The Globalization of World Politics*, pp. 251270.
10 .J Morgentha, *Politics Among Nations* (New York: Alfred Knopf, l95l-78), Part I.
11. Jackson and Sorenson, *Introduction to International Relations*
12. Doornboos, Martin and Sudipta Kaviraj (Ed) *Dynamics of State Formation: India and Europe Compared,* Sage Publications, 1997.
13. Goldthorpe, J.E., *The Sociology of the Third World*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1975.
14. Goulbourne, H., (ed.) *Politics and State in Third World*, London: Macmillan, 1979.
15. Henderson, Karen and Neil Robinson, *Post-Communist Politics,* London: Prentice-Hall, 1977.
16. Huntington, Samuel P., *The Third Wave: Democratization in the Late Twentieth Century*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

PG IV Semester

**State & Society in Colonial India**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 4011

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course objective:**

1. To analyse how colonial rule transformed Indian political, social and economic structure.

2. To enable the students to understand and analyse the emergence of nationalist, social reform, tribal and caste movements.

**Course outcome:**

1. Students will learn about Indian reformers, caste discrimination, revenue system and trade policies.

2. To know and understand about the impact of British policies on farmers, artisans etc.

**Course Units:**

**1.Race and Caste in Colonial India:** Discourse on race – Nature of the military and nonmilitary races – Sikhs and the Gurkhas – Changing contours of the caste system – Caste mobility movements in Bengal, Maharashtra, U.P. South India

**2.Tribes in Colonial India:** Ethnicity and ethnic identity – Colonial notion of tribe – Tribes in transition – Tribal acculturation – Tribal movements, ideologies and structures

**3.Colonial State:** Ideologies of the Colonial State – Colonial policy of Divide and Rule – Colonial intervention in revenue, judicial and police administration – Crimes and criminality under the colonial state

**4.Socio-religious reform movements:** Nature of reform movements – Contestation between western radicalism and Indian modernization – Limitations and significance of reform movements – Reforms in education – Untouchability Movements

**5.Urbanization in Colonial India:** Concept of urbanization – Process and pattern of urbanization – growth of new towns – problems and effects of urbanization – Demography and Urbanization

**6.Popular Response to Social Changes:** Women, Youth and Student movements – Environmental Issues and Ecological movements – Colonial Forest policy – Press and Literature in Indian History

**Select Readings:**


1. Sumit Sarkar, Writing Social History, New Delhi, OUP, 1998

2.Amiya P. Sen, Social and Religious Reform, New Delhi, OUP, 2005

3.Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Nationalist Movement in India, New Delhi, OUP, 2009

4.Manu Bhagavan & Anne Feidhaus (eds), Claiming Power from Below New Delhi, OUP, 2008

5. Charu Gupta (ed.), Gendering Colonial India, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2012
6. Biswamoy Pati, Adivasis in Colonial India, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2011
7. Biswamoy Pati, Situating Social History, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2012
8. Meena Radhakrisnhan, Dishonoured by History, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2008
9. Anupama Rao, Caste Question, New Delhi, Permanent Black, 2011
10. Sukhadeo Thorat & Narendra Kumar (eds), B.R. Ambedkar, New Delhi, OUP, 2008

11.Sameetah Agha & Elazabeth Kolsky, Fringes of Empire, New Delhi, OUP, 2009

12.Nandini Sundar, Subalterns and Sovereigns, New Delhi, OUP, 2008

13.Sudhir Chandra, Enslaved Daughters, New Delhi, OUP, 2008

14.Sabyasachi Bhattacharya (ed.) Development of Modern Indian Thought and Social Sciences, New Delhi, OUP, 2008

15.Nandini Bhattacharyya-Panda, Appropriation and Invention of Tradition, New Delhi, OUP, 2007

16.Ishita Banerjee-Dube (ed.), Caste in History, New Delhi, OUP, 2007

17.Anindita Mukhopadhyay, Behind the Mask (1715-1911), New Delhi, OUP, 2006

18.Nita Kumar, The Politics of Gender, Community and Modernity, New Delhi, OUP, 2006

19.Ramachandra Guha, Unquiet Woods, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2012

20.C.J. Fuller, Everyday State and Society in Modern India, New Delhi, Social Science Press, 2010

21.Sutapa Chatterjee Sarkar, Sunderbans, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2010

22.Gail Omvedt, Understanding Caste, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2011

23.Raj Kumar, Dalit Personal Narratives, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2012

24.Prathama Banerjee, Politics of Time, New Delhi, OUP, 2006

25.Imtiaz Ahmad & Sashi Bhushan Upadhyay, Dalit Assertion in Society, Literature and History, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2011

26.Nandita Prasad Sahai, Politics of Patronage and Protest, New Delhi, OUP, 2006

27.Kaushik Roy (ed.), War and Society in colonial India, New Delhi, OUP, 2006

28.Gyan Pandey, The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India, New Delhi, OUP, 2005

29.Anshu Malhotra, Gender, Caste and Religious Identities, New Delhi, OUP, 2004

30.K.N. Panikkar, Colonialism, Culture and Resistance, New Delhi, OUP, 2006

31.W.H. McLeod, Essays in Sikh History, Tradition and Society, New Delhi, OUP, 2007

32.W.H. McLeod, Exploring Sikhism, New Delhi, OUP, 2003

33.J.S. Grewal (ed.), The Sikhs, New Delhi, OUP, 2009

34.Rosalind O' Hanlon, Caste Conflict and Ideology, New Delhi, Permanent Black, 2011

35.Christophe Jaffrelot, Dr. Ambedkar and Untouchability, New Delhi, Permanent Black, 2006

36.Hitendra Patel, Communalism and the Intelligentsia in Bihar, 1870-1930, New Delhi, Orient Blackswan, 2011

PG IV Semester

**Economy in Transition: Colonial India**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 4012

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50(40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To apprise the students of the developments in Indian economy during the British rule
2. To make students aware of the historiography of economic history
3. To teach the students of the regional diversities in economic development during the colonial rule.

**Course Outcome:**

1. By reading this course students will be able to learn the basic concepts of economic history.
2. Students will be able to relate the colonial and post-colonial developments in Indian economy
3. Students will be enabled to attend seminars, workshops and others to enhance their learning of the subject.

**Course Units:**

**1.Land settlement and agrarian relations:** Composition of the landed society—structural changes—new land market—peasants' credit relations and indebtedness—agricultural labourers—

commercial crops, voluntary or involuntary involvement—tenancy—zamindari— Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari settlements—irrigation.

**2.Trade: Internal trade, 1757-1858:** Regional variations, structure, commodities, markets, transport and trade routes. External Trade under the Company and the Raj: direction, composition and pattern.

**3Population and National Income:** Mortality, epidemics, fertility, migration, famines— national income—agriculture, industry & services—income and wages, provincial and national income.

**4. Price and price movements:** Determinants of agricultural prices—fluctuations in agricultural prices—movements of non-agricultural prices –export and import prices—relative prices economic activity and price movements in an agrarian economy.

**5. Money, credit and fiscal system:** Agency to Managing Agency system—Anglo-Indian business ventures—financial crash of 1830 and 1848—failure of Bengali business—Presidency Banks and Imperial Bank, joint stock banks, exchange banks, central banking—fiscal system— revenues—land revenues, commodity taxes, income tax—overall structure of taxes.

**6. Industry and Labour:** Indigenous manufactures and handicrafts—de-industrialization debate—emergence of the modern industrial sector—cotton textiles, iron and steel, railroads, jute, coal mining and others—Swadeshi enterprise and technology—change in the industrial policy of the colonial state—emergence of the industrial labour force in India—migration— trade union movements—factory legislations—recent trends in labour historiography.

**Select Readings:**


1. A.K.Bagchi, *The Presidency Banks and the Indian Economy 1876-1914*(OUP, 1997).
2. A.K.Sen, *Poverty and Famines* (Oxford 1981).
3. AmalesTripathi, *Trade & Finance in the Bengal Presidency* (Orient Longman 1956).
4. Amiya Kumar Bagchi, *Private Investments in India*, *1900-1939* (CUP, 1970).
5. Amiya Kumar Bagchi, *The evolution of the State Bank of India, the roots 1800-1876* (OUP, 1997).
6. Arjaan de Haan&Samita Sen (eds.), *A case for Labour History* (K.P. Bagchi& Co., Cal, 1999).
7. Asiya Siddiqui, *Trade & Finance in Colonial India, 1750-1860* (OUP, 1995).
8. B.H.Baden Powell, *The Indian Village Community,* Delhi (Cosmo Publications).
9. B.H.Baden Powell, *The Land Systems of British India* (Oxford 1892).
10. B.H.Bhatia, *Famines in India: A Study in Some Aspects of the Economic History if India* (Bombay, 1967, Asia Publishing House).
11. BinayBhusan Chowdhury, *Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal, 1757-1900* (Indian Studies, Calcutta, 1964).
12. Bipan Chandra, *The Rise & Growth of Economic Nationalism in India* (New Delhi PPH, 1969).
13. Burton Stein & Sanjay Subramanyam (eds.), *Institutions & Economic Change in South Asia* (OUP, 1996).
14. Burton Stein (ed.), *The making of Agrarian Policy in British India 1770-1990* (OUP, 1992).
15. C.A. Bayly, *Rulers Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the age of British expansion, 1770-1870*, (CUP, 1983).
16. ChittabrataPalit, *Perspectives on Agrarian Bengal* (1994 Asiatic Book Agency).
17. ChittabrataPalit, *Tensions in Bengal Rural Society* (Progressive, 1975).

18. ChittabratraPalit, *Growth of Commerce & Industry in Bengal* (Bengal National Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Calcutta, 1999).
19. D.H.Buchanan, *The Development of Capitalistic Enterprise in India* (London 1966).
20. D.R. Gadgil, *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent times 1860-1939* (Bombay, OUP, 1971).
21. Daniel & Alice Thorner, *Land &Labour in India* (London 1962 Asia Publishing House).
22. Dharma Kumar &Meghnad Desai (eds.), *The Cambridge Economic History of India, vol. II* (CUP, 1982).
23. Dharma Kumar, *Land and Caste in South India* (CUP, 1965).
24. Dipesh Chakraborty, *Rethinking Working-Class History, Bengal 1890-1940* (OUP Delhi, 1989).
25. Elizabeth Whitecombe, *Agrarian Conditions in Northern India, The United Provinces under British Rule. 1860-1900, v.1.* (Berkeley, 1972).
26. George Blyn, *Agricultural Trends in India 1891-1947; Output, Availability Productivity* (University of Pennsylvania Press, 1966).
27. Gyan Prakash (ed.), *The World of the Rural Labourer in Colonial India* (OUP, Delhi, 1994).
28. I.J. Catanach, *Rural Credit in Western India 1875-1930*(Berkeley, University of California Press, 1970).
29. K.N. Raj et al (ed), *Essays on the commercialization of Indian Agriculture (1920-1946)* (Cambridge Univ. Press, 1978).
30. K.N.Choudhuri (ed.), *The Economic Development of India Under the East India Company 1814-1858* (CUP).
31. M.M. Islam, *Bengal Agriculture, (1920-1946)* (CUP, 1948).
32. Mckim Marriot (ed.), *Village India; Studies in the little community* (University of Chicago Press, 1955).
33. N.K.Sinha, *Economic History of Bengal, 3 vols.* (Firma KLM, Cal, 1965).
34. Neil Charlesworth, *Peasants and Imperial Rule: Agricultural & Agrarian Society in the Bombay Presidency 1850-1935* (Hyderabad, Orient Longman 1985).
35. Nilmani Mukherjee, *The Ryotwari System in Madras, 1792-1827,* (Calcutta, Progressive, 1962).
36. Partha Chatterjee, *Bengal 1920-1947; The Land Question* (K.P. Bagchi& Co., Cal., 1984)
37. Peter Robb (ed.), *Meanings of Agriculture; Essays in South Asian History and Economics* (OUP, Delhi, 1996)
38. R.C. Dutt, *Economic History of India* (London 1904, Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd).
39. R.E.Frykenberg, *Land control and social structure in India History* (University of Wisconsin Press, Madison, 1969).
40. R.S. Rungta, *The Rise of Business Corporations in India:1851-1900* (CUP, 1930).
41. RajatKanta Ray, *Entrepreneurship and Industry in India 1860-1947* (OUP, Delhi, 1994).
42. RajatKanta Ray, *Industrialization in India; Growth & Conflict in the Private Corporate Sector, 1914-1947* (OUP, New Delhi, 1982).
43. RanajitGuha, *A Rule of Property for Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement,* (Paris Mouton, 1963).
44. S.J.Patel, *Agricultural Labourers in Modern India & Pakistan* (Bombay, Current Book House, 1952).
45. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, *Financial Foundations of the British Raj*(Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1971).
46. Sirajul Islam, *Bengal Land Tenure: the Origin and Growth of Intermediate Interests in the Nineteenth Century* (K.P. Bagchi, Cal, 1981).
47. Sirajul Islam, *The Permanent Settlement in Bengal; a Study of its Operation, 1790-1819*.
48. Sukomol Sen, *Working Class of India: History of Emergence and Movement*; (K.P. Bagchi& Co., 1977).

**49.** Sunil Kumar Sen, Studies *in Economic Policy and Development of India 1858-1914*(Progressive, Calcutta, 1966).
**50.** Theodore Morison, *The Economic Transition in India* (London, 1911).
**51.** Tirthankar Roy, *The Economic History of India 1857-1947* (OUP, 2000).

PG IV Semester

**Western Political Ideas: From Machiavelli to Marx**

Major Course-PG 2 HIST 4013

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To make the students aware of the ideas that shaped the modern West.
2. To clearly demonstrate to the students the evolution of Western Political Ideas from Machiavelli to Marx

3. To make the students aware of the thoughts behind various incidents that happened in the West.

**Course Outcome:**

1. The students will develop a critical understanding of political thought.

2. The students will be able to understand the connection between various events and thoughts and ideas that acted behind these events
3. The students will be able to make a comparative analysis between Western and Indian political thought.

**Course Units**

1. **The Renaissance:** Machiavelli.
2. **The Reformation:** Luther and Calvin; French religious wars and the anti-monarchist thinkers.
3. **Conservative theorists:** Bodin, Hobbes.
4. **British liberal thought:** Harrington, the Levellers, Hume, Bentham, Mill.
5. **French Revolution and reaction to French Revolution:** Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, Edmund Burke, Tom Paine
6. **The Idealist School in Germany:** Kant, Fichte, Hegel, Marx.

**Select Readings:**


1. A. Cobban, *Rousseau and the Modern State,* London, 1954.
2. C.B. Macpherson, *The Political Philosophy of Possessive Individualism,* Oxford, 1962.
3. C.B.Macpherson, *Life and Times of Liberal Democracy,* Oxford, 1977.
4. F. Chabod, *Machiavelli and the Renaissance,* London, 1958.
5. F.J.E. Hernshaw, *The Development of Political Ideas,* London, 1928.
6. G. Ebeling, *Luther: an Introduction to his Thought,* London, 1972.
7. G. H. Catlin, *History of the Political Philosophers, London, 1950.*
8. G.H.Sabine, *A History of Political Theory,* Calcutta, 1968.
9. G.P. Gooch, *Hobbes,* London, 1939.
10. Guido de Ruggiero, *The History of European Liberalism*, Boston, 1959.
11. I. Meszaros, *Marx's Theory of Alienation,* London, 1970.
12. J. Bowle, *Hobbes and His Critics,* London, 1969.
13. J. Mac Cunn, *Six Radical Thinkers,* London, 1910.
14. J. Plamenatz, *Man and Society*, 2 Vols, London, 1963.
15. J. Plamenatz, *The English Utilitarians,* Oxford, 1958.
16. J.H. Whitafield, *Machiavelli,* Oxford, 1947.
17. J.S. Mcclelland, *A History of Western Political Thought,* Routledge, 1998.
18. J.W. Allen, *History of Political Thought in the 16th Century,* London, 1961.
19. Jaud Bronowski & B. Mazlish, *The Western Intellectual Tradition,* London, 1960.
20. K. Martin, *French Liberal Thought in the 18th Century,* London, 1954.
21. L. Colletti, *From Rousseau to Lenin,* London, 1972.
22. M. Conforth, *Dialectical Materialism,* Calcutta, 1976.
23. P. Doyle, *A History of Political Thought,* London, 1933.
24. R. Miliband, *Marxism and Politics,* Oxford, 1977.
25. R. Pascal, *The Social Basis of the German Reformation,* London, 1933.
26. R.I. Aaron, *John Locke,* London, 1937.
27. S. Anglo, *Machiavelli*, *A Dissection,* Oxford, 1981.
28. S. Avineri, *Hegel's Theory of Modern State,* Cambridge, 1972.
29. S. Avineri, *The Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx,* Cambridge, 1968.
30. S. Hook, *From Hegel to Marx, N.Y., 1950.*
31. Tom Botloenore (ed), *Karl Marx*, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 1973.

32. . A. Dunning, *A History of Political Theories,* Vols II & III, Indian Print, 1971.
33. W.T. Jones, *Machiavelli to Bentham,* London, 1947

PG IV Semester

**Institutional Politics in India: Gandhian Era**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST 4014

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1.To make students acquainted with the transformation of politics, to explore how Gandhi transformed the Indian national movement from an urban-centric, elite-led movement into a mass-based, participatory struggle.

2.To instruct the students methodically analyse the non-violent strategies, to study the effectiveness and mechanisms of Satyagraha, non-cooperation, and civil disobedience as alternatives to violent resistance.

3.To enlighten the students to explore the link between political freedom and social reform, such as the fight against untouchability, promoting khadi and women's participation, to analyse Gandhi's focus on village self – reliance and economic self- sufficiency as foundational to political independence, to analyze the interplay between Gandhian nationalism and other streams, including socialist, revolutionary and communal, that emerged during this period, to understand the specific historical context(1917 -1947), including the impact of the Rowlatt Acts, Jallianwala Bagh massacre, and the Quit India movement.

**Course Outcome:**

1.Students will be able to comprehend mass mobilization and participation. Gandhi transformed the freedom struggle, into a mass movement, engaging millions of Indians, across caste, gender and regional lines, movements like, the non-cooperation (1920-22), Civil Disobedience (1930 - 34) and Quit India (1942) saw unprecedented involvement of peasants, workers and women.

2.Students will be able to grasp the use of Satyagraha(truth-force) and Ahimsa(non-violence) became primary tools for resisting British rule, shift to Purna Swaraj, social reform and unity weakening of British rule.

3.More precisely students will be able to understand while the era resulted in India's independence from British rule, it also concluded with the partition of the country which caused widespread violence.

**Course Units:**

**1.The Age of Gandhian Politics:** Gandhi --Congress and Khilafat-- Non-Cooperation Movement -- Social Composition -- Phases --Regional Variations -- Civil Disobedience and Indian Business Class--Gandhi and Nehru-- Quit India Movement--Freedom Movement in the Princely States.

**2.Communalism in Indian Politics**: Demand for Separate Electorates, Communal Award of 1932—Jinnah-- Muslim League and the Lahore Resolution of 1940--Savarkar, Golwalkar and RSS--Hindu Mahasabha and Jana Sangh -- the Great Calcutta Killing --Creation of Pakistan as separate homeland for Indian Muslims – Shyama Prasad Mukherjee and the Creation of West Bengal

**3.Armed uprisings against the Raj**: Bhagat Singh-Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Chandra Sekhar Azad-Hindustan Republican Association, Pandit Ram Prasad Bismil, JatindraNath Das, Ashfaqulla Khan, Surya Sen, Pritilata Waddedar and Chattagram uprising- other armed revolutionaries-Rasbihari Bose and Foundation of Indian Independence League-Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA - Royal Naval Revolt.

**4.Evolution of the New Woman:** National Women's Organizations – Women's Indian Association-- the National Council of Women-- All India Women's Conference-- Child Marriage Reform issue-- Demand for Women's Franchise-- Women in the Nationalist Movement-- Labour Issues.

**5.Movements from below:** Peasant movements - All Indian Kishan Sabha-- Mapilla Revolt -- Tebhaga and Telengana Movements-- Working Class Movements -- All India Trade Union Congress-- Strikes as an instrument of protest Merit Conspiracy Case-- Role of CPI in Peasant and Working Class Movements-- the Left Wing within the Congress and its impact-- Movement of the Depressed Classes-- All India Depressed Classes League - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Depressed Classes Association --Congress and the Untouchables.

**6.Issues of Economic Growth:** Market failure and crisis in rural economy-- Industrial policy of the Raj-- Revenue tariffs and 'Discriminating Protection'-- New Economic Problem (1937 to 1939) -- Big business and the National Planning Committee-- Industrial diversification in the inter-war years.

**Select Readings:**


4. Aditya Mukherjee, *Imperialism. Nationalism and the Marketing of the Indian Capitalist Class,* 1927-1947, New Delhi, 2002.
5. Amales Tripathi, *Swadhinata Sangrame Bharater Jatiya Congress, 1885-1947,* Calcutta, Ananda, 1397 B.S.
6. Anita Inder Singh. *The Origins of Partition of India*, Delhi, 1987.
7. Ayesha Jalal, *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Partition,* Cambridge University Press, 1985.
8. B. Parekh, *Gandhi's Political Philosophy: A Critical Examination,* Notre Dame, Indiana, 1989.
9. B.R. Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India, From 1860 to the Twenty-First Century,* CUP, 2013
10. Bharati Ray ed., *From the Seams of History*, Delhi, OUP, 1995.
11. Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India,* Delhi: Orient Longman, 1979.
12. C. Baker, G. Johnson and A. Seal eds, *Power, Profit and Politics: Essays on Imperialism, Nationalism and Change in 20th Century Politics*, Cambridge, 1981.
13. C. Markovits, *Indian Business and Nationalist Politics from 1931 to 39*, Cambridge, 1984
14. Charles H. Heimsath, *Indian Nationalism and Hindu Social Reform,* New Jersey, Princeton University Press, 1964.
15. D.A. Low ed., *The Indian National Congress: Centenary Hindsights*, Delhi: OUP, 1989.
16. D.A. Low*, Congress and the Raj*, London: Arnold-Heinemann, 1977.
17. D.N. Dhanagare, *Peasant Movements in India 1920-1950*, Delhi: OUP, 1983.
18. David Hardiman, *The Coming of the Devi. Adivasi Assertion in Western India*, Delhi: OUP, 1987.
19. David Hardiman, *The Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat*, Delhi: OUP, 1981.
20. E.F. Irshchik*, Politics and Social Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1916-29*, California, 1969.
21. Eleanor Zelliot ed*., Gandhi and Ambedkar: A Study in Leadership*, 1972.
22. Erik H. Erikson, Gandhi's Truth: The Origins of Militant Non-violence, New York, 1969.
23. Francis Robinson, *Separatism among Indian Muslims*, Delhi, Vikas Publications, 1975.
24. G. Pandey, *The Ascendency of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh 1926-1934: A Study in Imperfect Mobilization,* Delhi, 1978.
25. Gail Minault*, The Khilafat Movement: Religious Symbolism and Political Mobilization in India, 1919-1924,* Columbia Univ. Press (New York) and OUP (Delhi), 1982.
26. Geraldine Forbes*, Women in Modern India*, CUP, 1998.
27. Gyan Pandey ed*., The Indian Nation in 1942*, Calcutta, 1989.

28. J. Gallagher, G. Johnson and A. Seal eds. *Locality, Province and Nation,* Cambridge. 1977.
29. Joya Chatterjee, *Bengal Divided: Hindu Communalism and Partition, (1932-1947*), Delhi, 1996.
30. Judith M. Brown, *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics 1915-22*, Cambridge, 1972.
31. Kenneth W Jones, *Socio-Religious Reform Movement in British India*, Cambridge CUP, 1989.
32. Lloyd I. And Susanne H. Rudolph, *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*, Chicago Univ. Press. 1987.
33. Mushirul Hasan*, India's Partition: Process Strategy and Mobilization*, Delhi, Manohar. 1991.
34. Mushirul Hasan*. Nationalism and Communal Politics in India 1885-1930*, Delhi. Manohar, 1991.
35. P. Chatterjee, *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse?* Delhi: OUP, 1986.
36. Partha Chatterjee, *The Nation and its Fragments*, Delhi: OUP, 1994.
37. Rajni Kothari, ed*. Caste in Indian Politics*, Delhi, 1970.
38. Rakesh Batabyal, *Communalism in Bengal*, Sage, 2005.
39. Rakhahari Chatterjee, *Working Class and Nationalist Movement in India: The Critical Years*, Delhi, 1984.
40. Rosalind O' Hanlon, Caste, Conflict and Ideology, CUP, 1985.
41. S. Amin, *Event, Metaphor, Memory: Chauri Chaura, 1922-92*, Berkley, 1995.
42. Sekhar Bandopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004.
43. Sekhar Bandopadhyay ed. *Nationalist Movement in India: A Reader*, OUP, New Delhi, 2009.
44. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India 1885-1947*, Delhi, 1983.
45. Suranjan Das, *Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905-1947*, Delhi: OUP, 1991.
43.Tanika Sarkar, *Bengal 1928-1934: Politics of Protest*, Delhi: OUP, 1987.

**PG IV Semester**

**Indian Women Through the Ages**

Major Course- PG 2 HIST4015

Credit -4

Full Marks: 50 (40+10)

To be covered in 60 Lectures

**Course Objective:**

1. To give a theoretical framework and an understanding how such theories work in practical in relation to women.

2.To offer a comprehensive understanding of the history of women in the light of society, culture, political activism S T E M and education and work.

3.To encourage students to gender sensitivity and inclusivity.

**Course Outcome:**

1. Students will have a clearer understanding after historical experiences of women in India across ages.

2. Students will have a clearer understanding of the historical experiences and social realities of women in different countries of the world.

3. Students will also be able to comprehend in clearer terms how socio-cultural and religious institutions address women and how women engage with them.

**Course Units:**

1. **Society and Women:** As reflected through institutions like marriage, polygamy, divorce, widowhood, sati, etc. (during ancient, medieval and colonial period). Social attitude towards 'other' women like court-dancers--temple-dancers (devadasis)--other performing artists, slave women, prostitutes and courtesans (ganikas).

**2.Education and Women:** Women's education in ancient, medieval, colonial and postindependence India, with particular reference to technical and professional education, like medicine, engineering, etc.

**3.Religion and women:** Women as a category from the point of view of Brahmanical religion (Vedic and post-Vedic), Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity, etc. A comparative study of the religious rights and disabilities of women. Reform Movements and Women, Mother Cult and the Indian Goddesses.

4. **A broad overview** of the position of women in ancient and medieval India with reference to society, economy, polity and culture.

5. **Politics and Women:** Participation of women in political activities from the ancient times (in Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha, etc.) Position of queens in India. Women and medieval politics. Political participation of women during colonial and post-colonial periods. Women's Organizations – Colonial Period – local, provincial, nation. Post-independence women's organizations-- Political Parties and the issue of mobilizations of women.

6. **Culture and Women:** Portrayal and Participation of women in literature, art and sculpture, music, dance, drama, films, sports etc. Women as entrepreneurs

**Select Readings:**


1. Ali, Azra Asghar: The Emergence of Feminism Among Indian Muslim Women, 19201947, OUP, Karachi, 2000.
2. Altekar, A.S.: The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1959.
3. Amin, Sonia Nishat: The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876-1939, E J Brill, Leiden, 1996.
4. Asthana, Pratima: Women's Movement in India, Delhi, Vikas, 1974.
5. Bagchi, Jasodhara (ed.): Indian Women, Myth and Reality, Sangam Books, Hyderabad, 1995.
6. Baig, Tara Ali: India's Woman Power, New Delhi, Chand, 1976.
7. Basu, Aparna and Bharati Ray: Women's struggle, New Delhi, Manohar, 1990.
8. Beddoe, Deirdre: Discovering Women's History, London, 1987.
9. Borthwick, Meredith: The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1949-1905, Princeton, 1984.
10. Bose, Mandakranta: Forces of the Feminine in Ancient Medieval and Modern India, OUP, Delhi, 2001.
11. Butalia, Urvashi: The Other side of Silence, Viking, New Delhi, 1998.

12. Chakraborty, Usha: Condition of Bangali Women around the Second Half of the 19th century, Calcutta, 1963.
13. Chatterjee, Partha: Community, Gender and Violence
14. Chattopadhyay, Kamaladevi: Indian Women's Battle for Freedom, New Delhi, Abhinav, 1983.
15. Desai, Neera: Woman in Modern India, Bombay, Vora & Co., 1957.
16. Eisenstein, Hester: Contemporary Feminist Thought, London, Allen & Unwin, 1984.
17. Engels, Dagmar: Beyond Purdah? Women in Bengal, 1890-1930, Delhi, 1999.
18. Forbes, Geraldine: Women in Modern India, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1987.
19. Hasan, Mushirul (ed.): Inventing Boundaries, Gender, Politics and the Partition of India, New Delhi, 2000.
20. Hasan, Zoya: Forging Identitites, Gender Communities and the State, New Delhi, 1994.
21. Kapur, Promilla: The Changing Status of the Working Woman in India, Vikas, Delhi, 1974.
22. Karlekar, Malavika: Voice from Within…. Delhi, OUP, 1991.
23. Kaur, Manmohan: Women in India's Freedom Struggle, New Delhi, Sterling, 1985.
24. Krishnamurty, JK (ed.): Women in Colonial India. Essays on Survival, Work and the State, Delhi, OUP, 1989.
25. Krishnaraj, Maithreyi: Women's Studies in India, Some Perspectives, Bombay, 1986.
26. Liddle, Joanna and Rama Joshi (eds.): Daughters of Independence Gender Caste and Class in India, Kali, 1986.
27. Mathur, Y. B: Women's Education in India, Delhi, Asia Publishing House, 1961.
28. Minault Gail: Secluded Scholars, Delhi, 1998.
29. Mukhopadhyay, Carol Chapnick & Susan Seymour (eds.): Women, Education and Family Structure in India, Westview Press, USA, 1994.
30. Nanda, BR (ed.): Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity, New Delhi, Vikas, 1976.
31. Parikh Indira J. & Pulin K Garg: Indian Women: An Inner Dialogue, New Delhi, 1989.
32. Ray, Bharati (ed.): From the Seams of History, Essays on Indian Women, Delhi, OUP, 1995.
33. Ray Bharati and Aparna Basu (eds.): From Independence Towards Freedom… Delhi, OUP, 1999.
34. Roy Manisha: Bengali Women, Chicago Univ. Press, 1975.
35. Sangari Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid (eds.): Recasting Women Essays in Colonial History, Kali, 1989.
36. Skevinton, Suzanne and Deborah Baker (eds.): The Social Identity of Women, Sage Publications, London, 1989.
37. Southard, Barbara: The Women's Movement & Colonial Politics in Bengal … 1921-1936, New Delhi, 1995.
38. Tharu, Susie & K. Lalitha (eds.): Women Writing in India, 600 BC to the Present, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.
39. Urfuhart, Margaret M: Women of Bengal, Cal. 1926, Reprint: New Delhi, 1983.

**PG IV Semester**

**Community Engagement**

**PG2 HIST 4041**

**Credit -2**

4. Understanding and Assessment of Urban/ Rural Society.
5. Rural Institution.
6. Rural Development.

**OPTION-III: Only Research Thesis/ Project in 3rd &4th Semesters**

| Semester | Course Type | Code &Level | Name of the Course | Credit (L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution Th.-Pr.- IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **III** | Research Thesis/ Project<br><br>Research Thesis/ Project | PG 2 HIST 3031<br><br>(500 HIST 599) | Research Thesis/ Project | 20(0-0-20) | 250 | 0-250-0<br><br>Preparation &Submission of Research Thesis/Project Report (12 Credits)-150 Marks, Seminar Presentation (50 Marks, 4Credits) &Viva-voce (50 Marks,4 Credits)-100 Marks, 8 Credits,100 Marks |
| Total | | | | 20 | 250 | |

| Semester | Course Type | Code & Level | Name of the Course | Credit<br><br>(L-T-P) | Marks | Marks Distribution<br><br>Th.-Pr. IA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **IV** | Research Thesis/ Project | PG 2 HIST 4031<br><br>(500 HIST 599) | Research Thesis/ Project | 20(0-0-20) | 250 | 0-250-0<br><br>Preparation &Submission of Research Thesis/Project Report (12 Credits)-150 Marks, Seminar Presentation (50 Marks, 4Credits) &Viva-voce (50 Marks,4 Credits)-8 Credits, 100 Marks |
| | Two Credit Compulsory Course | PG 2 HIST 4041<br><br>(500 HIST 599) | Community Engagement | 2 (This shall not be taken into consideration in the calculation of SGPA and CGPA) | | |

**PG IV Semester**

**Community Engagement**

**PG2 HIST 4041**

**Credit -2**

7. Understanding and Assessment of Urban/ Rural Society.
8. Rural Institution.
9. Rural Development.