Truncated syllabus for 2nd, 4th and 6th Semester, 2022

SECOND SEMESTER HONOURS:

PAPER III: HISTORY OF INDIA II

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

II. Changing political formations (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300): [a] The Mauryan Empire [b] Post-Mauryan Polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana Sanghas.

III.Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Vardhanas,

IV. Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE- CE 750): (a) Consolidation of the brahmanical tradition: dharma, Varnashram, Purusharthas, samskaras.

PAPER IV: SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

I.Roman Republic, Participate and Empire &slave society in ancient Rome: Agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.

II. Crises of the Roman Empire.

III. Economic developments in Europe from the 7th to the 14th centuries: Organization of production, towns and trade,Crisis of feudalism.

IV. Religion and culture in medieval Europe.

V. Societies in Central Islamic Lands: [a] RISE OF ISLAM.

SECOND SEMESTER DSC :

PAPER-2: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM. C.300TO1206

I. The Rise & Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science &Technology.

II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda.

III. South India: Polity, Society, and Economy & Culture

IV. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala &Pratiharas.

V. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy &Society.

VI. Struggle for power in Northern India &establishment of Sultanate.

FOURTH SEMESTER HONOURS :

PAPER VIII: RISE OF THE MODERN WEST - II

I. 17th century European crisis: economic, social and political dimensions.

II. The English Revolution: major issues; political and intellectual currents.

III. Mercantilism and European economics; 17th and 18th centuries

IV. Political and economic issues in the American Revolution.

V. Preludes to the Industrial Revolution.

PAPER IX: HISTORY OF INDIA V (c. 1550 - 1605)

I. Sources and Historiography: (a) Persian literary culture; translations. (b) Vernacular literary traditions: BENGALI. (c) Modern Interpretations.

II. Establishment of Mughal rule: (a) India on the eve of Babur's invasion. (b) Fire arms, military technology and warfare. (c) Humayun's struggle for empire. (d) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms.

III. Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar: (a) Campaigns and conquests: tactics and technology. (b) Evolution of administrative institutions: Zabt, Mansab, Jagir, Madad-i-Maash. (c) Revolts and resistance.

IV. Political and religious ideals: (a) Inclusive political ideas: theory and practice. (b) Religious tolerance and sulh-i-kul; Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions. (c) Pressure from the Ulema. 22

PAPER X: HISTORY OF INDIA VII (c. 1605 - 1750s)

I. Sources: Persian and vernacular literary cultures, histories, memoirs and travelogues

II. Political Culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan: (a) Extension of Mughal rule; changes in mansab and jagir systems; imperial culture.

III. Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb: (a) State and religion under Aurangzeb; issues in the war of succession; policies regarding Religious groups and institutions. (b) Conquests and limits of expansion. (c) Beginning of the crisis: contemporary perceptions; agrarian and jagir crises; revolts.

IV. Visual Culture: Paintings and Architecture.

V. Patterns of Regional Politics: (a) Deccan kingdoms; emergence of the Marathas; Shiva; expansion under the Peshwas. (b) Mughal decline; emergence of successor states. (c) Interpreting eighteenth century India: recent debates.

FOURTH SEMESTER SEC:

PAPER-II: ART APPRECIATION AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ART

The purpose of this course is to introduce students to Indian art, from ancient to contemporary times, in order to understand and appreciate its diversity and its aesthetic richness. The course will equip students with the abilities to understand art as a medium of cultural expression. It will give students direct exposure to Indian art through visuals, and visits to sites and museums.

I. Prehistoric and protohistoric art: Rock art; Harappan arts and crafts

II. Indian Art (c. 600 CE – 1200 CE) : Temple forms and their architectural features Early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions Early medieval sculpture: style and iconography Indian bronzes or metal icons

III. Indian art and architecture (c. 1200 CE – 1800 CE) : Sultanate and Mughal architecture Miniature painting traditions: Mughal, Rajasthani,Pahari Introduction to fort, palace and haveli architecture

IV. Modern and Contemporary Indian art and Architecture: The Colonial Period Art movements: Bengal School of Art, Progressive Artists Group, etc. Major artists and their artworks Popular art forms (folk art traditions)

UNDERSTANDING POPULAR CULTURE

The paper examines some popular cultures expressed in different mediums like visual, oral and cultural. In the process of their evolution, these cultures eclectically draw from traditions, articulate anxieties, and even give rise to new traditions. The paper endeavours to equip students with understanding such phenomena historically, with special reference to India. It is imperative that the students use electronic devices to view, record, and document the subject matter.

I. Introduction: Defining popular culture and understanding it historically.

II. Performance: Theatre; music; folk tales/songs/swang and Nautanki:Identifying themes, functionality, anxieties

III. The audio-visual: cinema and television: Indian cinema: Mapping the influence of the national struggle for independence (1930s and 40s); Idealized nationalism (1950s), disillusionment and the anti-establishment mood (1970s and 80s); documentary films Expressions of popular culture in television.

IV. Fairs, Festivals and Rituals: Disentangling mythological stories, patronage, regional variations.

V. Popular culture in a globalized world: The impact of the Internet and audiovisual media.

FORTH SEMESTER DSC:

PAPER-4: HISTORY OF INDIA: 1707-1950.

I. Expansion &consolidation of Colonial Power up to 1857.

II. Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature and Aftermath.

III. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.

IV. Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.

V. Emergence and Growth of Nationalism.

VII. Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.

SIXTH SEMESTER HONOURS:

PAPER XIII: HISTORY OF INDIA VIII (c. 1857 - 1950)

I. Cultures changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: [a] The advent of printing and its implications. [b] Reform and Revival: Brahmo Samaj, Prarthna Samaj, and Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, Arya Samaj, Wahabi, Deoband, Aligarh and Singh Sabha Movements. [c] Debates around gender.

II. Nationalism: Trends up to 1919: [a] Political ideology and organizations, formation of INC. [b] Moderates and extremists. [c] Swadesi movement. [d] Revolutionaries.

III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919: Ideas and Movements: [a] Mahatma Gandhi: his Perspectives and Methods. [b] (i) Impact of the First World War; (ii) Rowlett Satyagraha and Jallianwala Bagh; (iii) Non-Cooperative and Civil Disobedience; (iv) Provincial Autonomy, Quit India and INA.

IV. Communalism: Ideologies and practices, RSS, Hindu Maha Sabha, Muslim League.

V. Independence and Partition: [a] Negotiations for independence, and partition. [b] Popular movements. [c] Partition riots.

VI. Emergence of a New State: [a] Making of the Constitution. [b] Integration of princely states. [c] Land reform and beginnings of planning.

PAPER **XIV: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE II (c. 1780 - 1939)**

I. Liberal Democracy, Working Class Movements and Socialism in the 19th and 20th Centuries: [a] The struggle for parliamentary democracy and civil liberties in Britain. [b] Forms of protest during early capitalism: food riots in France and England [c] Early socialist thought; Marxian Socialism û the First and the Second International. [d] German Social Democracy, Politics and Culture.

II. The Bolshevik Revolution of 1917

III. Imperialism, War, and Crisis: c. 1880 û-1939: 33 [a] Theories and mechanisms of imperialism; growth of Militarism; Power blocks and alliances: expansion of European empires - War of 1914 - 1918 [b] The post 1919 World Order: economic crises, the Great Depression and Recovery. [c] Fascism and Nazism. [d] The Spanish Civil War. [e] Origins of the Second World War.

SIXTH SEMESTER HONOURS DSE:

PAPER V: HISTORY OF AFRICA (c1500-1960s)

I. Patterns of Colonization: [a] Informal empire in the 19th century. [b] European imperialism and the partition of Africa.

II. Structures of Colonial Control: [a] The French in the Maghreb and West Africa. [b] The British in East, West and Southern Africa. [c] The Belgians in Congo.

III. Economic Transformations: [a] Agriculture and forests. [b] Mining.

IV. Emergence of New Identities: [a] Islam, Christianity and indigenous religious. [b] Race and class in colonial South Africa. [c] Language, education and cultural forms.

V. Popular Protests, Rebellions and National Liberation Movements: [a] Peasants. [b] Labour. [c] Nationalist movements in Algeria, China, Kenya, Congo, Angola and South Africa.

HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - I

Physical and Historical Geography: Physical Aspects, North Bengal in Holy Writ, the Historic Period: Gauda, Pundra and Varendri, Pundravardhana-Bhukti,

Cities in Ancient North Bengal. The Legendary Period, Early History from 326 B.C. to 320 A.D.

Rise of Gauda (320-650 A.D.): North Bengal under the Imperial Guptas, Rise of Gauda -.Sasanka. Political Disintegration after Sasanka: Kingdom of Gauda.

The Palas: Origin and Early History of the Palas, The Pala Empire, Disintegration and Temporary Revival, The End of the Pala Empire,

The Senas. Religion: Religious Thought and Practice – Brahmanical, Jainism and Buddhism. Iconography: Vaisnava, Saiva, Sakti, Surya, Miscellaneous, Jaina and Buddhist images. Architecture and Sculpture: Stupa,

Monastic and temple Architecture. Sculpture: Introduction, Kushana Affiliation, The Gupta Idiom, Paharpur, Pala and Sena Sculpture. Society: Ethnological Background, Aryanisation of North Bengal.

Ilyas Shahi Dynasty, Dinajpur Raj: Raja Ganesha, Hindu Kings of Bengal, Hussain Shahi Dynasty, Gour-Pandua and Adina, The Mughals in north Bengal Khen Dyansty, Kamata-Koch Dynasty up to 1773.

HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA (c. 1500-1960s)

I. Conquest of America and its Repercussions, with special reference to Mexico and Peru.

II.[a] Economic Transformations: [a] Mining. [b] Trade. [c] Agriculture and forests.

III. Social Transformation: [a] Decimation of indigenous peoples. [b] Demographic changes. [c] Emergence of new social classes.

IV. Transformations: [a] Christianity and indigenous religions. [b] Mestizo cultures.

V. Bolivar's Vision and the Emergence of New States in the first half of the 19th Century.

VI. Assertion of the U.S. Hegemony in the Twentieth Century.

HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - II

Conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal.

Growth of District towns, Hill stations and process of urbanization.

Expansion of economy: commercialization of agriculture (Tobbacco, Jute and Rice), plantation economy, trade and commerce, Trade, Transport and Communication; Land Revenue System of North Bengal.

Demographic changes till the end of colonial rule, Business Community (European and Indian) People's participation in the anti-colonial movement in the districts of North Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, Quit India Movement.

Peasant movements with special reference to Sannyasi-Fakir, Indigo, Santhal (Jitu Santhal) and Tebhaga Movement.

Caste movements with special emphasis on Rajbanshi Khatriya Movement and role of Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma.

Merger of Cooch Behar after Indian independence.

SIXTH SEMESTER DSE:

SOCIETY &ECONOMY OF MODERN EUROPE: 15TH – 18 CENTURY

I. European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact.

II. Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.

III. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England

HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL – II

Conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal.

Growth of District towns, Hill stations and process of urbanization.

Expansion of economy: commercialization of agriculture (Tobbacco, Jute and Rice), plantation economy, trade and commerce.

Land Revenue System of North Bengal. Demographic changes till the end of colonial rule.

People's participation in the anti-colonial movement in the districts of North Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, Quit India Movement.

Peasant movements with special reference to Sannyasi-Fakir, Indigo, Santhal (Jitu Santhal) and Tebhaga Movement.

Caste movements with special emphasis on Rajbanshi Khatriya Movement and role of Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma.

Merger of Cooch Behar after Indian independence.