UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SYLLABUS FOR FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM (FYUGP)
IN

MINOR HISTORY

(as per NEP 2020)

(Approved by the BoS dated 10th July, 14th July, 2023 & 30th May, 2024)

University of North Bengal
Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling – 734013,West Bengal, India

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6. Details Syllabus & Suggested Reading List for All Semester Minor Course

Course Objectives

- The objective of this course is to impart knowledge about history and to equip the learners with the tools and techniques of writing history.
- The course aimed to cultivate the scientific temper and objective method in writing and constructing history.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of this course, a student is expected to:

- Acquire the knowledge of writing history on the basis of interpretation of facts.

Course Structure for All Semesters

FYUGP IN MINOR HISTORY

SEM	PAPER	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credits	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARKS IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
I & II	MIN	UHISMIN10001	100	History of India from Earliest Times Up To 300 CE	4	75	60		10	5
III & IV	MIN	UHISMINA20002	200	History of India From. C.300 To 1206	4	75	60		10	5
V & VI	MIN	UHISMIN30003	200	History of India From 1206 To 1707	4	75	60		10	5
VII & VIII	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5

Guidelines for End-Semesters & Internal Assessments

The evaluation of the students will be a continuous process and will be based on their performances in Internal and the End Semester Examination. The Teachers of the Department will conduct all the internal continuous evaluations. It will be based on a combination of Mid Term Tests and Reports or Seminar Presentations or Class Tests, and Field Work, spread over the entire period of study. The modalities of such assessment be recorded and the respective college will preserve documents and those must be placed before a Committee or Team constituted by the University for verification purposes if required. The Internal Assessment marks will be communicated to the Examination Branch of the University at least ten (10) days before the commencement of the University Examinations. After filling in of University examination forms, if the College does not upload a student's internal marks, University will award a minimum of 2 marks for attendance and the marks obtained will be carried over in case the students fail to pass the course(s)

Note: A student to be eligible for appearing at any of the Semesters of the Undergraduate Examination must have minimum 75% attendance of lectures delivered. Award of 05 (five) marks on class attendance will be given in the following manner:

Attendance of 75% and above but below 80%-- 02 marks
Attendance of 80% and above but below 85%-- 03 marks
Attendance of 85% and above but below 90%-- 04 marks
Attendance of 90% and above-- 05 mark

All question papers of Major Course and Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC), will only be in English version, except for vernacular subjects. All question papers on Minor Courses, Multidisciplinary Courses, and Value Added Courses will be in English/Bengali/Nepali versions and Hindi versions only for Hindi Medium Colleges.

Note: All SEC examinations will consist of Theoretical (40 marks) and Practical Components (the latter will have to contain Fieldwork / Project as per the UGBOS)

- Question Pattern for MAJ, MIN & MDC (Theoretical) For 60 Marks

Sl.No	Questions to be answered	out of	Marks of each question	Total Marks
1	4	6	3	4X3=12
2	4	6	6	4X6=24
3	2	4	12	2X12=24

- Question Pattern for SEC (Theoretical) For 40 Marks

Sl.No	Questions to be answered	out of	Marks of each question	Total Marks
1	5	8	1	5X1=5
2	3	5	5	3X5=15
3	2	4	10	2X10=20

a) General guidelines

i. student pursuing a subject as a Major Course will have to opt for SEC in the Major subject.

ii. Two Minor Courses must be different from the Major Course.
Iii. Three Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC) are to be chosen from a pool of courses.
iv. Practical/Tutorial: Every Major and Minor Course will have one Practical/Tutorial. Wherever there is a Practical, there will be no Tutorial, and vice-versa.

v. A student will have to study two papers each from two Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC), and two papers of Value Added Courses (VAC).

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name: Historv

Subject Code: UHISMIN10001 (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: **Semester I** ☐ **Semester II** ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name: **HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 CE**

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical 4 Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical 60 Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation 10 Attendance 05

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐
Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER I & II

MINOR COURSE

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 CE.

Objectives: Between 300 BCE and 1206 CE, India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. This era witnessed the Gupta Golden Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Sources of Ancient Indian History
2.	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Cultures - Sites, tool technology, and key features.
3.	Harappan Civilization: Origin, Extent, Town Planning &Decline
4.	The Vedic Age : Polity, Society, Economy, and Religion.
5.	Mahajanpadas to Empire: Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Jainism, and Buddhism, Alexander's Invasion and its impact.
6.	Emergence and Growth of the Mauryan Empire: Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma.
7.	The Satvahanas and Kushanas; Aspects of Polity, Coins, Art and Religion,
8.	The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature and Society.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Agrawal, D.P. *The Archaeology of India.* London: Curzon Press, 1982.
Allchin, Bridget & F.R. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan* . London: Cambridge University Press. 1982.
Basham, A.L. *The Wonder That was India.* London: Fontana, 1971.
Childe, V. Gordon. *What Happened in History.* London: Penguin Books. 1942.

Chakrabarty, D.K. *The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities.* New Delhi: The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology. 2006.
Jha, D.N. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*. Delhi: Manohar(Reprint). 2012.
Sastri, K.A.N. *A History South India.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 1997.
Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India.* Delhi: Pearson. 2009.

Thapar, Romila. *History of Early India.* Delhi*:* Penguin India. 2003.
Yazdani , G. *Early History of Deccan.* Andhra Pradesh: Oxford University Press.1960.

Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India.* Delhi: Pearson. 2009.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name: History

Subject Code: UHISMIN20002 (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ **Semester III** ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name: **HISTORY OF INDIA FROM. C.300 TO 1206**

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical 4 Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical 60 Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation 10 Attendance 05

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐
Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER III & IV

MINOR PAPER III

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM. C.300 TO 1206

Objectives: Between 300 BCE and 1206 CE, India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. This era witnessed the Gupta Golden Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	The Rise and Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology.
2.	Harsha and His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda.
3.	Sangam Age: Society, Polity, Culture
4.	Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardanas.
5.	Evolution of Political structures of Rashtrakutas, Pala &Pratiharas.
6.	Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India.
7.	Arabs in Sindh.
8.	Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Thapar, R. (2005). Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300. University of California Press.

Kulke, H., &Rothermund, D. (2004). A History of India. Routledge.

Sharma, R. S. (2005). India's Ancient Past. Oxford University Press.

Eaton, R. M. (2006). A Social History of the Deccan, 1300-1761: Eight Indian Lives. Cambridge University Press.

Sen, S. N. (1999). Ancient Indian History and Civilization. New Age International.

Majumdar, R. C., Pusalker, A. D., & Majumdar, A. K. (1951). The History and Culture of the Indian People: Volume 4: The Age of Imperial Kanauj. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Stein, B. (1998). A History of India. Wiley-Blackwell.

Sarkar, J. (1988). Ancient India: History and Culture. World Press.

Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India.* Delhi: Pearson. 2009.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name: History

Subject Code: UHISMIN30003 (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name: **HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 TO 1707**

Course Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical 4 Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical 60 Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation 10 Attendance 05

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐
Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER V & VI

MINOR Paper IV

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 TO 1707

Objectives: Between 1206 and 1707 CE, India experienced the dominance of various Muslim dynasties. The Delhi Sultanate, founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, saw the establishment of Islamic rule, cultural fusion, and architectural marvels like the Qutub Minar. The Mughal Empire, starting with Babur's conquest in 1526, witnessed significant achievements in art, architecture, and administration, exemplified by Akbar's reign. This period also saw the rise of regional powers like the Vijayanagara and Maratha empires. Religious dynamics evolved with the spread of Islam and the resilience of Hinduism. Ultimately, this era laid the groundwork for the rich cultural tapestry of modern India, blending diverse traditions.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Foundation, Expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility &Iqta system.
2.	Administrative and economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs
3.	Bhakti & Sufi Movements.
4.	Kingdoms of Vijayanagar & Bahamanis.
5.	Emergence: Babur and Humayun.
6.	Sher Shah and his administration.
7.	Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure-Mansab& Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio-Religious Movements.
8.	Mughal Art and Architecture.
9.	Emergence of Maratha Power.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Eaton, R. M. (2005). The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760. University of California Press.

Khan, I. H. (2008). The Mughal Empire. Cambridge University Press.

Habib, I. (2015). The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707. Oxford University Press.

Richards, J. F. (1995). The Mughal Empire. Cambridge University Press.

Sarkar, J. (1984). A History of Jaipur, c. 1503-1938. Orient BlackSwan.

Eaton, R. M. (2005). India in the Persianate Age: 1000-1765. University of California Press.

Chandra, S. (2006). Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals. Har-Anand Publications.

Srivastava, A. L. (1966). The Mughal Empire (1526-1803). Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name: History

Subject Code: UHISMIN40004 (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ **Semester VII** ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name: **HISTORY OF INDIA: 1707-1950**

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical 4 Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical 60 Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation 10 Attendance 05

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐
Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐
Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER VII & VIII

MINOR PAPER VII

HISTORY OF INDIA: 1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Regional States and rise of the Company's rule, Battle of Plassey, Buxar and Dewani, Marathas and Anglo Maratha relation, Mysore and Anglo Mysore relationAnglo Sikh relations.
2.	Land Settlements, peasant and Tribal revolts upto 1857, Permanent settlement and Rayatwari, Tribal and Peasant revolts- Wahabi, Fairazi and Santal.
3.	Socio- Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century, Rammohan Roy, Young Bengal, Vidyasagar, AryaSamaj, Growth of a new middle class.
4.	1857 and its aftermath, Causes and nature of the 1857, Age of associations and the birth of INC
5.	Indian National Movement, Moderates and Extremists, Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, Rise of Gandhi in Indian politics and Gandhian movements, Leftist movements, Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA.
6.	Partition Of India and the establishment of Indian Republic, Government Of India Act 1935, Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan, Cabinet Mission Communal Politics, Partition of India, Constituent Assembly and the birth of the Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal: Modern South Asia: History, Culture, PoliticalEconomy, New Delhi, 1998.

Barbara D Metcalf and T.R. Metcalf A Concise History of India, Cambridge,2002

C. A. Bayly, An Illustrated History of Modern India 1600 – 1947, London 1990

Sumit Sarkar Modern India 1885-1947, Macmillan, 1983

Keay, John. *India: A History*. Grove Press, 2000.

Guha, Ramachandra. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. Harper Perennial, 2008.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. Yale University Press, 2007.

Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. Penguin Books, 1997.

Dalrymple, William. *The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty: Delhi, 1857*. Vintage Books, 2007.

Guha, Ramachandra. *The Penguin History of Modern India: From the Decline of the Mughal Empire to the Present*. Penguin Books, 2001.

Guha, Ramachandra. *Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914-1948*. Vintage Books, 2018.

Chandra, Bipan. *India's Struggle for Independence*. Penguin Books, 1989.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. Penguin Books, 2015.

Butalia, Urvashi. *Partition: The Long Shadow*. Oxford University Press, 2015.

Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal: Modern South Asia: History, Culture, PoliticalEconomy, New Delhi, 1998.
Barbara D Metcalf and T.R. Metcalf A Concise History of India, Cambridge,2002

C. A. Bayly, An Illustrated History of Modern India 1600 – 1947, London 1990

Sumit Sarkar Modern India 1885-1947, Macmillan, 1983