UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL

SYLLABUS FOR B.A. HONOURS PROGRAM & PROGRAM COURSE IN

HISTORY

UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

(WITH EFFECT FROM THE ACADEMIC SESSION 2018-19)

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

STRUCTURE OF B.A (HONS.) HISTORY COURSE UNDER CBCS

CORE COURSE (14)

CC 101: History of India-I

CC 102: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World

CC 203: History of India-II

CC 204: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World

CC 305: History of India-III (c. 750-1206)

CC 306: Rise of the Modern West-I

CC 307: History of India IV (c.1206-1550)

CC 408: Rise of the Modern West -II

CC 409: History of India-V (c. 1550-1605)

CC 410: History of India-VI (c. 1605-1750)

CC 511: History of Modern Europe- I (c. 1780-1939)

CC 512: History of India-VII (c. 1750-1857)

CC 613: History of India-VIII (c. 1857-1950)

CC 614: History of Modern Europe- II (1780-1939)

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (ANY FOUR)

DSE 501: History of the USSR-I (c. 1917- 1964)

DSE 502: History of Modern East Asia-I (c.1840-1949)

DSE 503: History of the USSR-II (c. 1917- 1964)

DSE 504: History of Modern East Asia-II (c. 1868-1945)

DSE 601: History of Africa (c. 1500 - 1960s)

DSE 602: History of North Bengal – I

DSE 603: History of Latin America (c. 1500 - 1960s)

DSE 604: History of North Bengal - II

GENERIC ELECTIVE (FOR OTHER DISCIPLINES)

GE 1 HIST: History of India from Earliest times Upto 1193 A.D.

GE 2 HIST: History of India from 1193 A.D. to 1950 AD

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE (AECC) COMPULSORY

AECC –I (ENVS) Environmental Science

AECC-2 Eng/ MIL

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC):

SEC 301 Understanding Heritage

SEC 302: Art Appreciation: An Introduction to Indian Art

SEC 401: Archives and museums

SEC 402: Understanding Popular Culture

COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CBCS

B.A. HONOURS PROGRAM

Each Paper (Theo+Prac+Internal+ attendance) is of 75 marks

Year	Exam. Semester	Core Course (Honour)	Language Core Course LCC1	Language Core Course Compulsory English (LCC2)	Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)	Generic Elective Course (GE)	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	Ability Enhancement Course (AECC)	TOTAL MARKS
1ST YEAR	**SEMESTER 1**	**CC:101 CC:102**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**GE- 1 HIST**	**-**	**AECC 1 (ENVS) 100 Marks**	**325**
	SEMESTER 2	**CC:203 CC:204**				GE- 1 PAPER 2		**AECC 2 (ENG/MIL) 50 Marks**	**275**
2nd YEAR	**SEMESTER 3**	**CC:305 CC:306 CC:307**				**GE-2 HIST**	**SEC 301/302**		**375**
	SEMESTER 4	**CC 408 CC 409 CC 410**				GE-2 PAPER 2	**SEC 401/402**		**375**
3rd YEAR	**SEMESTER 5**	**CC 511 CC 512**			**DSE 501/502 DSE 503/504**				**300**
	SEMESTER 6	**CC 613 CC 614**			**DSE 601/602 DSE 603/604**				**300**

Grand Total: 1950 marks

SCHEME FOR CBCS IN B.A. IN HISTORY HONOURS PROGRAM

YEAR	SEMESTER	COURSES OFFERED	NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER	CREDIT	FULL MARKS
1	Semester-I	CC Paper-I	History of India-I (From earliest time to 300 A.D)	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-II	Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World	6	(60+15)=75
		Generic Elective (GE): Students of History Hons. should take Generic Elective Paper–I from other disciplines). However, Hons. students belonging to other disciplines have to take the following GE Paper if they choose History as Generic Elective).			
		GE Paper-I	History of India from Earliest times up to 300 A.D.	6	(60+15)=75
		AECC Paper-1	Environmental Science	2	(40+10)=50
	Total	4		20	275
	SEMESTER	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	Semester-II	CC Paper-III	History of India-II (from 300 A.D. to 750 A.D.)	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-IV	Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World	6	(60+15)=75
		Generic Elective (GE): Students of History Hons. should take Generic Elective Paper–II from other disciplines). However, Hons. students belonging to other disciplines have to take the following GE Paper if they choose History as Generic Elective.			
		GE Paper-II	History of India from C. 300 to 1206	6	(60+15)=75
		AECC Paper-II	English/ MIL	2	(40+5+5)=50
	Total	4		20	275

YEAR	SEMESTER	COURSES OFFERED	NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER	CREDIT	FULL MARKS
2	Semester-III	CC Paper-V	History of India-III (c. 750-1206)	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-VI	Rise of the Modern West-I	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-VII	History of India IV (c.1206-1550)	6	(60+15)=75
		Generic Elective (GE): Students of History Hons. should take Generic Elective Paper–III from other disciplines). However, Hons. students belonging to other disciplines have to take the following GE Paper if they choose History as Generic Elective.			
		GE Paper-III	History of India C. 1206 To 1707	6	(60+15)=75
		SEC Paper-I	Paper-I Understanding Heritage Or Paper-II: Archives and museums	2	(40+5+5)=50
	Total	5		26	350
	SEMESTER	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	Semester-IV	CC Paper-VIII	Rise of the Modern West -II	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper IX	History of India-V (c. 1550-1605)	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-X	History of India-VI (c. 1605-1750)	6	(60+15)=75
		Generic Elective (GE): Students of History Hons. should take Generic Elective Paper–IV from other disciplines). However, Hons. students belonging to other disciplines have to take the following GE Paper if they choose History as Generic Elective>			
		GE Paper - IV	History of India C. 1707 To 1950	6	(60+15)=75
		SEC Paper-II	Paper-II: Art Appreciation: An Introduction to Indian Art Or Paper-IV: Understanding Popular Culture	2	(40+5+5)=50
	Total	5		26	350

YEAR	SEMESTER	COURSES OFFERED	NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER	CREDIT	FULL MARKS
3	Semester-V	CC Paper-XI	History of Modern Europe- I (c. 1780-1939)	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-XII	History of India-VII (c. 1750-1857)	6	(60+15)=75
		DSE Paper I	Paper I: History of the USSR-I (c. 1917- 1964) OR Paper II: History of Modern East Asia-I (c.1840-1949)	6	(60+15)=75
		DSE Paper II	Paper III:: History of the USSR-II (c. 1917- 1964) OR Paper IV: History of Modern East Asia-II (c. 1868-1945)	6	(60+15)=75
	Total	5		24	300
	SEMESTER	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	Semester-VI	CC Paper-XIII	History of India-VIII (c. 1857-1950)	6	(60+15)=75
		CC Paper-XIV	History of Modern Europe- II (1780-1939)	6	(60+15)=75
		DSE Paper III	Paper V: History of Africa (c. 1500 - 1960s) OR Paper VI: History of North Bengal – I	6	(60+15)=75
		DSE Paper IV	Paper VII: History of Latin America (c. 1500 - 1960s) OR Paper VIII: History of North Bengal - II	6	(60+15)=75
	Total	5		24	350

DETAILED SYLLABUS, CORE COURSES-14
B.A (HONS), HISTORY

PAPER I: HISTORY OF INDIA- I

I. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History.

[a] Early Indian notions of History.

[b] Sources and tools of historical reconstruction.

[c] Historical interpretations (with special reference to gender, environment, technology, and regions).

II. Pre-historic hunter-gatherers.

[a] Palaeolithic cultures- sequence and distribution; stone industries and other technological developments.

[b] Mesolithic cultures- regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art.

III. The advent of food production.

Understanding the regional and chronological distribution of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: subsistence, and patterns of exchange.

IV. The Harappan civilization.

Origins; settlement patterns and town planning; agrarian base; craft productions and trade; social and political organization; religious beliefs and practices; art; the problem of urban decline and the late/post-Harappan traditions.

V. Cultures in transition

Settlement patterns, technological and economic developments; social stratification; political relations; religion and philosophy; the Aryan Problem.

[a] North India (circa 1500 BCE-300 BCE)

[b] Central India and the Deccan (circa 1000 BCE - circa 300 BCE)

[c] Tamilakam (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

R.S. Sharma, India's Ancient Past, New Delhi, OUP, 2007.

R. S. Sharma, Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India, 1983.

R.S. Sharma, Looking for the Aryas, Delhi, Orient Longman Publishers, 1995.

D. P. Agrawal, The Archaeology of India, 1985.

Bridget & F. Raymond Allchin, The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, 1983.

A. L. Basham, The Wonder that Was India, 1971.

D. K. Chakrabarti, The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities, 1997, Paperback.

D. K. Chakrabarti, The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology, New Delhi, 2006.

H. C. Raychaudhuri, Political History of Ancient India, Rev. ed. with Commentary by B. N. Mukherjee, 1996

K. A. N. Sastri, ed., History of South India, OUP, 1966.

Upinder Singh, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, 2008.

Romila Thapar, Early India from the Beginnings to 1300, London, 2002.

Irfan Habib,A People's History-Vol. -1,PreHistory,200.,

Irfan Habib Vol.-2, Indus Civilization: Including Other Copper Age Cultures and the History of Language Change till 155 B.C., 2002.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Uma Chakravarti, The Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism. 1997.

Rajan Gurukkal, Social Formations of Early South India, 2010.

R. Champakalakshmi, Trade. Ideology and urbanization: South India 300 BC- AD 1300, 1996.

PAPER II: SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD

I. Evolution of humankind; Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures.

II. Food production: beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.

III. Bronze Age Civilizations, with reference to any one of the following:

i) Egypt (Old Kingdom); ii) Mesopotamia (up to the Akkadian Empire); iii) China (Shang); IV) Eastern Mediterranean (Minoan) economy, social stratification, state structure, religion.

IV. Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications.

V. Slave society in ancient Greece: agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.

VI. Polis in ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek Culture.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Burns and Ralph. World Civilizations. Cambridge History of Africa, Vol. I.
V. Gordon Childe, What Happened in History.
G. Clark, World Prehistory: A New Perspective.
B. Fagan, People of the Earth.
Amar Farooqui, Early Social Formations.
M. I. Finley, The Ancient Economy.
Jacquetta Hawkes, First Civilizations.
G. Roux, Ancient Iraq.
Bai Shaoyi, An Outline History of China.
H. W. F. Saggs, The Greatness that was Babylon.
B. Trigger, Ancient Egypt: A Social History.
UNESCO Series: History of Mankind, Vols. I - III./ or New ed. History of Humanity.
R. J. Wenke, Patterns in Prehistory.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

G. E. M. Ste Croix, Class Struggles in the Ancient Greek World.
J. D. Bernal, Science in History, Vol. I.
V. Gordon Childe, Social Evolution.
Glyn Daniel, First Civilizations.
A. Hauser, A Social History of Art, Vol. I.

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. Towards early medieval India [circa CE fourth century to CE 750]:
[a] Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded Land rights and peasantry.
[b] The problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban Settlements.
[c] Varna, proliferation of jatis: changing norms of marriage and property.
[d] The nature of polities: the Gupta empire and its contemporaries: post- Gupta polities -Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Vardhanas,
IV. Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE- CE 750):
(a) Consolidation of the brahmanical tradition: dharma, Varnashram, Purusharthas, samskaras.
(b) Theistic cults (from circa second century BC): Mahayana; the Puranic tradition.
(c) The beginnings of Tantricism
V. Cultural developments (circa 300 BCE - CE 750):
[a] A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises
[b] Art and architecture & forms and patronage; Mauryan, post-Mauryan, Gupta, post-Gupta

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

B. D. Chattopadhyaya, The Making of Early Medieval India, 1994.

D. P. Chattopadhyaya, History of Science and Technology in Ancient India, 1986.

D. D. Kosambi, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History, 1975.

S. K. Maity, Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period, 1970.

B. P. Sahu (ed.), Land System and Rural Society in Early India, 1997.

K. A. N. Sastri, A History of South India.

R. S. Sharma, Indian Feudalism, 1980.

R.S.Sharma, Urban Decay in India,c.300- C1000, Delhi,Munshiram Manohar Lal,1987.

Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, 1997.

Susan Huntington, The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, and Jain, New York, 1985.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

N. N. Bhattacharya, Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents, 2nd ed., 1996.

J. C. Harle, The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, 1987.

P. L. Gupta, Coins, 4th ed., 1996.

Kesavan Veluthat, The Early Medieval in South India, New Delhi, 2009.

H. P. Ray, Winds of Change, 1994.

Romila Thapar, Early India: From the origins to 1300, 2002.

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. Religion and culture in ancient Rome.

III. Crises of the Roman Empire.

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

V. Religion and culture in medieval Europe.

VI. Societies in Central Islamic Lands:

[a] The tribal background, ummah, Caliphal state; rise of Sultanates.

[b] Religious developments: the origins of shariah, Mihna, Sufism.

[c] Urbanization and trade.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Perry Anderson, Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism.

Marc Bloch, Feudal Society, 2 Vols.

Cambridge History of Islam, 2 Vols.

Georges Duby, The Early Growth of the European Economy.

Fontana, Economic History of Europe, Vol. I (relevant chapters).

P. K. Hitti, History of the Arabs.

P. Garnsey and Saller, The Roman Empire.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

S. Ameer Ali, The Spirit of Islam.

J. Barrowclough, The Medieval Papacy.

Encyclopedia of Islam, Ist ed., 4 vols.

M. G. S. Hodgson, The Venture of Islam.

PAPER V: HISTORY OF INDIA III (c. 750 -1206)

I. Studying Early Medieval India:

Historical geography Sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data Debates on Indian feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state.

II. Political Structures:

(a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Senas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas.

(b) Legitimization of kingship; brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and Rituals.

(c) Arab conquest of Sindh: nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili dawah

(d) Causes and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mahmud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur.

III. Agrarian Structure and Social Change:

(a) Agricultural expansion; crops.

(b) Landlords and peasants.

(c) Proliferation of castes; status of untouchables.

(d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order.

IV. Trade and Commerce:

(a) Inter-regional trade.

(b) Maritime trade.

(c) Forms of exchange.

(d) Process of urbanization.

(e) Merchant guilds of South India.

V. Religious and Cultural Developments:

(a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults.

(b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri.

(c) Regional languages and literature.

(d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

R.S. Sharma, Indian Feudalism (circa 300 - 1200).

B.D. Chattopadhyaya, The Making of Early Medieval India.

R.S. Sharma and K.M. Shrimali (ed.), Comprehensive History of India, Vol. IV (A & B).

Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami (ed.), Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V, The Delhi Sultanate

Hermann Kulke (ed.), The State in India (AD 1000 - AD 1700).

N. Karashima, South Indian History and Society : Studies from Inscriptions –AD 850 -1800.

Derryl N. Maclean, Religion and Society in Arab Sindh.

Irfan Habib, Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Richard Davis, Lives of Indian Images.

Romila Thapar, Somanatha: The Many Voices of a History.

John S. Deyell, Living Without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India.

Vijaya Ramaswamy, Walking Naked: Women, Society, and Spirituality in South India.

Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India.

R. Champakalakshmi, Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India, 300 BC to 1300 AD.

Al. Beruni's India, NBT edition.

Ali Hujwiri, Kashful Mahjoob, tr. R.Nicholson.

S C Mishra, Rise of Muslim Communities in Gujarat.

J. Schwartzberg, Historical Atlas of South Asia.

PAPER VI: RISE OF THE MODERN WEST - I

I. Transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.

II. Early colonial expansion: motives, voyages and explorations; the conquests of the Americas:

beginning of the era of colonization; mining and plantation; the African slaves.

III. Renaissance: its social roots, city-states of Italy; spread of humanism in Europe; Art.

IV. Origins, course and results of the European Reformation in the 16th century.

V. Economic developments of the sixteenth century: Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to

the Atlantic; Commercial Revolution; Influx of American silver and the Price Revolution.

VI. Emergence of European state system: Spain; France; England; Russia.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

T.S. Aston and C. H. E. Philpin (eds.), The Brenner Debate .

H. Butterfield, The Origins of Modern Science.

Carlo M. Cipolla, Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vols. II and III.

Carlo M. Cipolla, Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy. 1000 -1700. 3rd ed. (1993)

D. C. Coleman (ed.), Revisions in Mercantilism.

Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economics.

Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism.

J. R. Hale, Renaissance Europe.

R. Hall, From Galileo to Newton.

Christopher Hill, A Century of Revolutions.

Rodney Hilton, Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism.

H. G. Koenigsberger and G. L. Mosse, Europe in the Sixteenth Century.

Stephen J. Lee, Aspects of European History, 1494 - 1789.

G. Parker, Europe in Crisis. 1598- 1648.

G. Parker and L. M. Smith, General Crisis of the Seventeenth Century.

J. H. Parry, The Age of Reconnaissance.

Meenaxi Phukan, Rise of the Modern West: Social and Economic History of Early Modern Europe.

V. Poliensiky, War and Society in Europe, 1618 - 48.

Theodore K. Rabb, The Struggle for Stability in Early Modern Europe.

V. Scammell, The First Imperial Age: European Overseas Expansion, 1400 - 1715.

Jan de Vries, Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis 1600 û 1750.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

M. S. Anderson, Europe in the Eighteenth Century.
Perry Anderson, The Lineages of the Absolutist State.
Stuart Andrews, Eighteenth Century Europe.
B. H. Slicher von Bath, The Agrarian History of Western Europe. AD. 500 - 1850.
The Cambridge Economic History of Europe. Vol. I - VI.
James B. Collins, The State in Early Modern France: New Approaches to European History.
G. R. Elton, Reformation Europe, 1517 û 1559.
M. P. Gilmore, The World of Humanism. 1453 -1517.
Peter Kriedte, Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists.
J. Lynch, Spain under the Hapsburgs.
Peter Mathias, First Industrial revolution.
Harry Miskimin, The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe: 1460 û 1600.
Charles A. Nauert, Humanism and the Culture of the Renaissance (1996).
The New Cambridge Modern History of Europe, Vols. I -VII.
L. W. Owie, Seventeenth Century Europe.
D. H. Pennington, Seventeenth Century Europe.
F. Rice, The Foundations of Early Modern Europe.

PAPER VII: HISTORY OF INDIA IV (c.1206 - 1550)

I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate:

Survey of sources: Persian tarikh tradition; vernacular histories; epigraphy.

II. Sultanate Political Structures:

(a) Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi; The Khaljis and the Tughluqs; Mongol threat and Timur's invasion; The Lodis: Conquest of Bahlul and Sikandar; Ibrahim Lodi and the battle of Panipat.

(b) Theories of kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, ulama and the political authority; imperial monuments and coinage

(c) Emergence of provincial dynasties: Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal.

(d) Consolidation of regional identities; regional art, architecture and literature.

III. Society and Economy:

(a) Iqta and the revenue-free grants.

(b) Agricultural production; technology.

(c) Changes in rural society; revenue systems.

(d) Monetization; market regulations; growth of urban centers;trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade

IV. Religion, Society and Culture:

(a) Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles.

(b) Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions in South and North India; Women Bhaktas;

Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak and the Sant tradition.

(c) Sufi literature: malfuzat; premakhayans.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Mohammad Habib and K.A. Nizami, eds, Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V,

R. C. Majumdar (ed.), The Delhi Sultanate.

Satish Chandra, Medieval India I.

Peter Jackson, The Delhi Sultanate.

Catherine Asher and Cynthia Talbot, India Before Europe.

Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib (eds.), Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. I.

K.A. Nizami, Religion and Politics in the Thirteenth Century.

W.H. McLeod, Karine Schomer, et al, Eds, The Sants.

S.A.A. Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India, Vol. I.

Mohibul Hasan, Historians of Medieval India.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Cynthia Talbot, Pre-colonial India in Practice.

Simon Digby, War Horses and Elephants in the Delhi Sultanate.

I.H. Siddiqui, Afghan Despotism.

Burton Stein, New Cambridge History of India: Vijayanagara.

Richard M. Eaton (ed., India's Islamic Traditions.

Vijaya Ramaswamy, Walking Naked: Women, Society, and Spirituality in South India.

Sheldon Pollock, Languages of the Gods in the World of Men.

Pushpa Prasad, Sanskrit Inscriptions of the Delhi Sultanate.

Andre Wink, Al-Hind, Vols. I-III.

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. Rise of modern science in relation to European society from the Renaissance to the 17th century.

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

V. European politics in the 18th century: parliamentary monarchy; patterns of Absolutism in Europe.

VI. Political and economic issues in the American Revolution.

VII. Preludes to the Industrial Revolution.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

T.S. Aston and C.H.E. Philpin (eds.), The Brenner Debate.

H. Butterfield, The Origins of Modern Science.

Carlo M. Cipolla, Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vols. II and III.

Carlo M. Cipolla, Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy, 1000-1700. 3rd ed. (1993)

D.C. Coleman (ed.), Revisions in Mercantilism.

Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economics.

Maurice Dobb, Studies in the Development of Capitalism.

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R. Hall, From Galileo to Newton.

Christopher Hill, A Century of Revolutions.

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G. Parker and L.M. Smith, General Crisis of the Seventeenth Century.

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James B. Collins, The State in Early Modern France, New Approaches to European History.

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Peter Kriedte, Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists.

J. Lynch, Spain under the Hapsburgs.

Peter Mathias, First Industrial revolution.

Harry Miskimin, The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe: 1460-1600.

Charles A. Nauert, Humanism and the Culture of the Renaissance (1996).

The New Cambridge Modern History of Europe, Vols. I - VII.

L. W. Owie, Seventeenth Century Europe.

D. H. Pennington, Seventeenth Century Europe.

F. Rice, The Foundations of Early Modern Europe

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

I. Sources and Historiography:

(a) Persian literary culture; translations.

(b) Vernacular literary traditions.

(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. Expansion and Integration:

(a) Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility.

(b) North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan.

(c) Conquest of Bengal.

V. Rural Society and Economy:

(a) Land rights and revenue system; Zamindars and peasants; rural tensions.

(b) Extension of agriculture; agricultural production; crop patterns.

(c) Trade routes and patterns of internal commerce; overseas trade; rise of Surat.

VI. 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.

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Khan I A: Gunpowder and Fire Arms: warfare in medieval India.

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

(b) Orthodoxy and syncretism - Naqshbandi Sufis, Miyan Mir, Dara Shukoh, Sarmad

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) Rajput political culture and state formation .

(b) Deccan kingdoms; emergence of the Marathas; Shiva; expansion under the Peshwas.

(c) Mughal decline; emergence of successor states.

(d) Interpreting eighteenth century India: recent debates.

VI. Trade and Commerce:

(a) Crafts and technologies; Monetary system.

(b) Markets; transportation; urban centres.

(c) Indian Ocean trade network .

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Z.U. Malik, The Reign of Muhammad Shah.

Iqbal Husain, Ruhela Cheiftancies in 18th Century India.

PAPER XI: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE- I (C. 1780-1939)

I.The French Revolution and its European repercussions:

[a] Crisis of Ancient Regime.

[b] Intellectual currents.

[c] Social classes and emerging gender relations.

[d] Phases of the French Revolution 1789 - 99.

[e] Art and Culture of French Revolution.

[f] Napoleonic consolidation - reform and empire.

II. Restoration and Revolution: c. 1815 - 1848:

[a] Forces of conservatism & restoration of old hierarchies.

[b] Social, Political and intellectual currents.

[c] Revolutionary and Radical movements, 1830 - 1848.

III Capitalist Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation (Late 18th century to AD 1914)

[a] Process of capitalist development in industry and agriculture: case Studies of Britain, France, the German States and Russia.

[b] Evolution and Differentiation of social classes: Bourgeoisie, Proletariat, land owning classes and peasantry.

[c] Changing trends in demography and urban patterns.

[d] Family, gender and process of industrialization.

IV. Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the 19th and 20th Centuries.

[a] Intellectual currents, popular movements and the formation of National identities in Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans.

[b] Specificities of economic development, political and administrative Reorganization - Italy; Germany.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Gerald Brennan: The Spanish Labyrinth: An Account of the Social and Political Background of the Civil War.

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Michel Vovelle, fall of the French Monarchy (1984).

H. Seton Watson: The Russian Empire.

Raymond Williams: Culture and Society.

PAPER XII: HISTORY OF INDIA VI (c. 1750 - 1857)

I. India in the mid 18th Century; Society, Economy, Polity.

II. Expansion and Consolidation of colonial Power:

[a] Mercantilism, foreign trade and early forms of exactions from Bengal.

[b] Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab, and Sindh.

III. Colonial State and Ideology:

[a] Arms of the colonial state: army, police, law.

[b] Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes.

[c] Education: indigenous and modern.

IV. Rural Economy and Society:

[a] Land revenue systems and forest policy.

[b] Commercialization and indebtedness.

[c] Rural society: change and continuity.

[d] Famines.

[e] Pastoral economy and shifting cultivation.

V. Trade and Industry:

[a] De industrialization.

[b] Trade and fiscal policy.

[c] Drain of Wealth.

[d] Growth of modern industry.

VI. Popular Resistance:

[a] Santhal uprising (185-7); Indigo rebellion (1860); Pabna agrarian Leagues (1873); Deccan riots (1875).

[b] Uprising of 1857.

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P.C. Joshi, Rebellion 1857: A Symposium.
J.Krishnamurti, Women in Colonial India.
Dadabhai Naroji, Poverty and Un-British Rule in India.

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.

[d] Making of religious and linguistic identities.

[e] Caste: sanskritising and anti Brahminical trends.

II. Nationalism: Trends up to 1919:

[a] Political ideology and organizations, formation of INC.

[b] Moderates and extremists.

[c] Swedish 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.

[c] Left wing movements.

[d] Princely India: States people movements.

[e] Nationalism and Culture: literature and art.

IV. Nationalism and Social Groups: Interfaces:

[a] Landlords, Professionals and Middle Classes.

[b] Peasants.

[c] Tribal.

[d] Labour.

[e] Dalits.

[f] Women .

[g] Business groups.

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

VI. Independence and Partition:

[a] Negotiations for independence, and partition.

[b] Popular movements.

[c] Partition riots.

VII. Emergence of a New State:

[a] Making of the Constitution.

[b] Integration of princely states.

[c] Land reform and beginnings of planning.

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Gyanendra Pandey, The Construction of Communalism in colonial north India.
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Anil Seal, Emergence of Indian Nationalism.
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F. Hutchins, Illusion of Permanence.
F. Hutchins, Spontaneous Revolution.
V.C. Joshi (ed.), Rammohan Roy and the process of Modernization in India.
J.Krishnamurti, Women in Colonial India.

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: Luddites and Chartism.

[c] Early socialist thought; Marxian Socialism û the First and the Second International.

[d] German Social Democracy, Politics and Culture.

[e] Christian Democracy as a political and ideological force in western and central Europe.

II. The Crisis of Feudalism in Russia and Experiments in Socialism:

[a] Emancipation of serfs.

[b] Russian Populism and Social Democracy.

[c] Revolutions of 1905; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

[d] Programme of Socialist Construction.

III. Imperialism, War, and Crisis: c. 1880 û-1939:

[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.

IV. Cultural and Intellectual Developments since circa 1850:

[a] Changing contexts: [i] Notions of Culture [ii] Creation of a New public sphere and mass media [iii] Mass education and extension of literacy.

[b] Creation of new cultural forms: from Romanticism to Abstract Art.

[c] Major intellectual trends:

[i] Institutionalization of disciplines: History Sociology and Anthropology.

[ii] Darwin and Freud.

[d] Culture and the making of ideologies: Constructions of Race, Class and Gender, ideologies of Empire.

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H. Seton Watson: The Russian Empire.
Raymond Williams: Culture and Society.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (ANY FOUR)

PAPER I
HISTORY OF THE USSR (c. 1917-64)

I. The Russia Revolutions of February and October 1917: Dual Power, Provisional government; the establishment of soviet Power; Nationalities question.

II. Civil War and War Communism 1918-1921: The first eight months; Red and White Economic Policies.

III. The New Economic Policy: Political Debates; trade unions; gender relations; Foreign Policy; the Comintern; formation of the USSR.

IV. The Great Debate of Soviet Industrialization.

V. Collectivization of Soviet Agriculture.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

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Stephen F. Cohen: Bukharin and the Bolshevik Revolution: A Political Biography, 1888 - 1938 (1973).
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Richard Pipes: Russia of the Old Regime.
L.Szamuely: First Models of Socialist Economic Systems.
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A.B. Ulam: Expansion and Coexistence: A History of Soviet Foreign Policy, 1917 – 67 (1968).
K. Vaidyanathan: The Formation of the Soviet Control Asian Nationalities.

PAPER II
HISTORY OF THE MODERN EAST ASIA- I (C. 1840-1949)

I. Imperialism and China during the 19th century

(a) Chinese feudalism: Gentry, bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the Canton commercial system.

(b) The transformation of China into an informal colony; the Opium Wars; the Unequal Treaties; the scramble for concessions; Finance Imperialism; the Open Door policy.

(c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan.

(d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and 1901-08.

II. The Emergence of Nationalism in China

(a) The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and significance; the social composition of the Revolution; Sun Yat-sen and his contribution; the formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih Kai; Warlordism.

(b) May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and significance.

II.History of China (c.1919-1949)

(i) Nationalism &Communism in China (1921-1937).

(a) Formation of CCP; and the Guomintang (National Party of KMT).

(b) The First United Front.

(ii) The Communist Movement (1938-1949).

(i)The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung.

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PAPER III:

HISTORY OF THE USSR (C. 1917-1964S)

I. Planned Industrialization 1928-41.

II. Political, Social and Cultural Changes 1928-45: Demography, Working Class and gender relations

III. Soviet History: 1945-56 Industrial and Agricultural reconstruction; Moves towards Market Socialism.

IV. The Khrushchev Era: Desalinization; industrial and agricultural Policies.

V. Soviet Foreign Policy, Cominterns and the Second World War 1929-45.

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PAPER IV:
HISTORY OF MODERN EAST ASIA II (C. 1868-1945)

I. Japan (c.1868-1945)
(i) Transition from feudalism to capitalism:
(a) Crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system.
(b) Meiji Restoration: Its nature and Significance .
(c) Political Reorganization.
(d) Military Reforms.
(e) Social, cultural and educational reforms (bunmeikaika).
(f) Financial reforms and educational development in the 'Meiji'era.
(G) Meiji Constitution.
(ii) Japanese Imperialism.
(a) China.
(b)Manchuria.
(c) Korea.
(iii) Democracy and Militarism/Fascism.
(a) Popular/People' s Rights Movement.
(b) Nature of political parties.
(c) Rise of Militarism-Nature and significance.
(d) Second World War; American occupation.
(e) Post-War Changes.
II Emergence of Modern Korea:
(a) The old order and Institutional Decay:Joseon Korea.
(b) Korea's interactions with the western powers and Korea's unequal treaties with Japan.
(c) Attempts at social, political and economic reforms in Korea.
(d) Japan's colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism; in situational transformation 1910-1945.
(e) Post-War Changes.

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

I. Main Issues in the Historiography of Africa.

Commerce and Migration, c. 1500-1900: [a] Changing patterns of trade.

[b] The trans- Atlantic slave trade and its repercussions.

[c] Migration of capital and labour, with special reference to southern Africa.

III. Patterns of Colonization:

[a] Informal empire in the 19th century.

[b] European imperialism and the partition of Africa.

IV. 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.

V. Economic Transformations: [a] Agriculture and forests.

[b] Mining.

VI. Emergence of New Identities:

[a] Islam, Christianity and indigenous religious. [b] Race and class in colonial South Africa.

[c] Language, education and cultural forms.

VII. Popular Protests, Rebellions and National Liberation Movements:

[a] Peasants. [b] Labour.

[c] Nationalist movements in Algeria, China, Kenya, Congo, Angola and South Africa.

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PAPER: VI
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, Socio-Religious rites, ceremonies and Festivals, General life of the People, Position of Women, Food and Drink, Dress and Ornaments, Games and Pastimes, Music and Dance, Conveyances, Luxury and immortality.

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.

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Swapan Kumar Roy, Prachin Koch Biharer Sampurna Itibritta.
ভাস্কর চট্টোপাধ্যায়,উগৌড়বঙ্গের ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি, (প্রথম খণ্ড - ২০০৩), (দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড – ২০০৫), প্রোগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স, কলকাতা

রুপশ্রী চট্টোপাধ্যায়, গৌড়ের ঐতিহাসিক ভূগোলঃ প্রাক্ মধ্যযুগ, ফার্মা কে. এল. এম. কলকাতা, ১৯৯৯

অক্ষয় কুমার মৈএ, গৌড়ের কথা, সাহিত্যলোক, কলকাতা, ১৩৯০ বঙ্গাব্দ

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

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

[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.

[c] Language and education.

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

VI. Protests and Rebellions: [a] Peasants.

[b] Labour.

[c] Indigenous communities.

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

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PAPER VIII:
HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - II

Conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal, Famines in North Bengal, 1770

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, control over the forest resources,

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.

Impact of worldwide economic depression in North Bengal.

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

Education in Colonial North Bengal; Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar and Malda,

Relation of Princely State of Cooch Behar with the English, Merger of Cooch Behar after Indian independence.

Freedom Struggle in North Bengal.

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সুজিত ঘোষ, ঊনিশ ও বিশ শতকের উত্তরবঙ্গের অর্থনৈতিক জীবনধারা ও অন্যান্য প্রবন্ধ, রিডার্স সার্ভিস, কলকাতা, ২০১৫
শ্রীহরিমোহন শান্যাল, দারজিলিঙ্গের ইতিহাস, সম্পাদনা - ইছামুদ্দীন সরকার, মিএম্, কলকাতা, ২০০৫।
সুস্নাত দাস, অবিভক্ত বাংলার কৃষক সংগ্রাম, নক্ষএ, কলকাতা, ২০১২ ।
আনন্দগোপাল ঘোষ এবং নীলাংশু শেখর দাস, উত্তরবঙ্গের ইতিহাস ও সমাজ, দীপালি পাবলিশার্স, শিলিগুড়ি, ২০০৯।
আনন্দগোপাল ঘোষ এবং নীলাংশু শেখর দাস (সম্পাদনা) , সন্যাসী থেকে সিপাহি বিদ্রোহঃ প্রসঙ্গ উত্তরবঙ্গ, সংবেদন, মালদা, ২০১১ ।
আনন্দগোপাল ঘোষ ,উত্তরবঙ্গ নামের সন্ধানে, এন. এল. পাবলিশার্স, শিলিগুড়ি, ২০০৬।
শ্রী নির্মলচন্দ্র চৌধুরী, রায়কত বংশ ও তাঁহাদের রাজ্যের সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ, উত্তরবঙ্গ ইতিহাস পরিষদ, জলপাইগুড়ি, ২০০৫ ।
ইন্দ্রজিৎ চক্রবর্তী ও সুভাশিষ গুপ্ত, দিনাজপুর, ১৭৫৭-১৯৪৭, কলকাতা, ২০১৪।
ধনঞ্জয় রায়, দিনাজপুর জেলার ইতিহাস, কে.পি. বাগচি., কলকাতা, ২০০৬।
ধনঞ্জয় রায় (সম্পাদিত) , উত্তরবঙ্গের আদিয়ার বিদ্রোহ ও তেভাগা আন্দোলন, বারেন্দ্র সাহিত্য পরিষদ,মালদা, ১৯৯৪।
মলয় শঙ্কর ভট্টাচার্য মালদহ চর্চা, বঙ্গীয় প্রকাশক, মালদা, ২০১১
অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) , মধুপর্ণী, বিশেষ কোচবিহার জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৯৯০।
অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) ,মধুপর্ণী, বিশেষ জলপাইগুড়ি জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৯৮৭।
অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) , মধুপর্ণী, পশ্চিম দিনাজপুর জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৩৯৯ বঙ্গা।
অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) ,মধুপর্ণী, বিশেষ দার্জিলিং জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৯...
ইছামুদ্দীন সরকার (সম্পাদনা),ঐতিহ্যে ও ইতিহাসে উত্তরবঙ্গ, আসাম, ২০০২।
চারুচন্দ্র সান্যাল, জলপাইগুড়ি জেলা শত-বার্ষিকী স্মারক গ্রন্থ ১৮৬৯-১৯৬৮, জলপাইগুড়ি, ১৯৭০

GENERIC ELECTIVE (ANY TWO):

PAPER I
PAPER-1: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 CE.

I. Sources & Interpretation

II.A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures.

III.Harappan Civilization ;Origin, Extent, dominant features &decline, Chalcolithic age.

The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron age with reference to PGW &Megaliths.

Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success.

Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion and impact.

Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions.

The Satvahanas Phase; Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religion.

Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State , Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma,Art &Architecture.

The Satvahana Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, and Administration & Religion.

The Sangam Age: Samgam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language.

The age of Shakas: Parthians & Kushanas, Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts &Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns.

REFERENCES:

Agrawal, D.P. The Archaeology of India Basham, A.L. The Wonder That was India.

Chakrabarti, D.K. Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities

Jaiswal, Suvira Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions.

Subramanian, N. Sangam Polity.

Thapar, Romila History of Early India.

Allchin, F.R. and B Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia.

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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. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas..

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

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

VII. Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion &Society.

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

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Tara Chand: Influence of Islam on Indian Culture.

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Percy Brown, : Islamic Architecture.

PAPER -3:HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 TO1707

I. Foundation, Expansion &consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility &Iqta system.

II.Miltary, administrative &economic reforms under the Khiljis &the Tughlaqs.

III. Bhakti &Sufi Movements.

IV. Provincialkingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijaynagara &Bahamanis.

V. Second Afghan State.

VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C.16th century to mid 17th century.

VII. Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure-Mansab&Jagirs, State &Religion, Socio-Religious Movements.

VIII. Economy, Society &Culture under the Mughals.

IX. Emergence of Maratha Power.

REFERENCES:

Irfan Habib: The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707.

Irfan Habib (ed.) : Madhya Kaleen Bharat, (in Hindi), 8 Volumes.

M. Athar Ali: Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb.

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

I. Interpreting the 18th Century.

II.Emergence of Independent States &establishment of Colonial power.

III.Expansion &consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.

IV.Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature &Aftermath.

V. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.

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

VII. Emergence &Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.

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Gail Omvedt, Dalits and Democratic Revolution.
Ramachandra Guha, The Fissured Land.
K.G. Subramanian, The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art.
Radha Kumar, A History of Doing.

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE: (SEC) (ANY TWO)

PAPER-I UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE

This course will enable students to understand the different facets of heritage and their significance. It highlights the legal and institutional frameworks for heritage protection in India as also the challenges facing it. The implications of the rapidly changing interface between heritage and history will also be examined. The course will be strongly project-based and will require visits to sites and monuments. At least two Projects will be based on visits to Museums/Heritage Sites.

I. Defining Heritage
Meaning of 'antiquity', 'archaeological site', 'tangible heritage', 'intangible heritage' and 'art treasure.'
II.Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework:
Conventions and Acts— national and international Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc. Conservation Initiatives
III. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage

Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

IV. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework:

Conventions and Acts— national and international Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc. Conservation Initiatives

V. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage:

Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

VI. Heritage and Travel: Viewing Heritage Sites The relationship between cultural heritage, landscape and travel recent trends.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

David Lowenthal, Possessed By The Past: The Heritage Crusade and The Spoils of History, Cambridge, 2010

Layton, R. P. Stone and J. Thomas. Destruction and Conservation of Cultural Property. London: Rutledge, 2001

Lahiri, N. Marshaling the Past - Ancient India and its Modern Histories.Ranikhet: Permanent Black. 2012, Chapters 4 and 5.

Biswas, Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislations and International Conventions). New Delhi: INTACH, 1999.

Acts, Charters and Conventions are available on the UNESCO and ASI websites (www.unesco.org; www.asi.nic.in)

Agrawal, O.P., Essentials of Conservation and Museology, Delhi, 2006.

Chainani, S. 2007. Heritage and Environment. Mumbai: Urban Design Research Institute, 2007

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 BCE – 600 CE): World Heritage Site Managers, UNESCO World Heritage Manuals [can be downloaded/ accessed at www.unesco.org] Notions of art and craft Canons of Indian paintings Major developments in stupa, cave, and temple art and architecture Early Indian sculpture: style and iconography Numismatic art

III. 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

IV. 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

V. 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)

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Neumayer, Erwin, Lines of Stone: The pre-historic rock-art of India, South Asia Books, 1993.
Goswamy, B.N., Essence of Indian Art, Asian Art Museum of San Francisco, 1986.
Huntington, Susan, The Art of Ancient India: Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, Weatherhill, 1985.
Guha-Thakurta, Tapati, The making of a new modern Indian art: Aesthetics and nationalism in Bengal, 1850-1920, Cambridge University Press, 1992.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Mitter, Partha, Indian Art, Oxford History of Art series, Oxford University Press, 2001.
Dhar, Parul Pandya, ed., 2011, Indian Art History Changing Perspectives, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld and National Museum Institute (Introduction).
Beach, M.C., The New Cambridge History of India I: 3, Mughal and Rajput Painting, Cambridge University Press, 1992.
Ray, Niharranjan, An Approach to Indian Art, Calcutta, 1970.

PAPER-III: ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS

This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past. Museums and archives are among the most important such repositories and this course explains their significance and how they work. Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges. Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.

Definition and history of development (with special reference to India).

Types of archives and museums:

Understanding the traditions of preservation in India Collection policies, ethics and procedures.

Collection: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and others.

Documentation: accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and de-accessioning.

Preservation: curatorial care, preventive conservation, chemical preservation and Restoration.

Museum Presentation and Exhibition:

Museums, Archives and Society: (Education and communication Outreach Activities.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Saloni Mathur, India By Design: Colonial History and Cultural Display, University of California, 2007.

Sengupta, S. Experiencing History Through Archives. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.2004.

Guha, Thakurta, Tapati, Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institution of Art in Colonial India, New York, 2004.

Kathpalia, Y. P., Conservation and Restoration of Archive Materials.UNESCO, 1973.

Choudhary, R.D., Museums of India and their maladies. Calcutta: Agam Kala, 1988.

Nair, S.M. Bio- Deterioration of Museum Materials. 2011.

Agrawal, O.P., Essentials of Conservation and Museology, Delhi.

PER-IV: 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. Visual expressions, Folk art, calendar art, photography.

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

IV. 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.

V. Fairs, Festivals and Rituals:

Disentangling mythological stories, patronage, regional variations.

VI. Popular culture in a globalized world: The impact of the Internet and audio-visual media.

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

Dissanayake, W. and K. M. Gokul Singh, Indian Popular Cinema, Trentham Book, London, 2004.

John Storey, Cultural Theory and Popular Culture, London, 2001.

Oberoi, Patricia, Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India, Delhi, 2009.

Christopher Princy, Camera Indica: The Social Life of Indian Photographs, Chicago, 1998.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Pankaj Rag, Dhuno ke Yatri, Rajkamal, New Delhi, 2006 (Hindi).

Ramanujan, A.K. Folktales from India: A Selection of Oral Tales from Twenty-Two Languages (Only Introduction).

Ramaswamy, V. 'Women and the 'Domestic' in Tamil Folk Songs' in Kumkum Sangari and Uma Chakravarti, eds., From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender, Shimla, 1999.

Singh, Lata (ed.), Theatre in Colonial India: Playhouse of Power, New Delhi, 2009.

B.A. PROGRAMME IN HISTORY(GENERAL)

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC CORE COURSE (DSC-1):

PAPER-I: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UPTO 300 C.E.

PAPER-II: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM C. 300 TO 1206

PAPER-III: HISTORY OF INDIA C. 1206 TO 1707

PAPER-IV: HISTORY OF INDIA C. 1707 TO 1950

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE): ANY TWO

PAPER-I: SOME ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY: C.1780 TO 1945

PAPER-II: SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIETY AND ECONOMY OF MODERN EUROPE 15H TO 18^{TH} CENTURY

PAPER-III: HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL – I

PAPER-IV: HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - II

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSE (AEC): COMPULSORY

PAPER-I: ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE

PAPER-II: ENGLISH/ MIL COMMUNICATION

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC): ANY FOUR

PAPER-I: HISTORICAL TOURISM: THEORY &PRACTICE

PAPER-II: MUSEUMS &ARCHIVES IN INDIA

PAPER-III: INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE

PAPER-IV: AN INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

PAPER-V: DOCUMENTATION &VISUAL CULTURE

PAPER-VI: ORALITY AND ORAL CULTURE IN INDIA

PAPER- VII: UNDERSTANDING POPULAR CULTURE

PAPER-VIII: UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE): ANY TWO

PAPER-1: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM PRE HISTORY TO 1206

PAPER-II: HISTORY OF INDIA 1206- 1757

PAPER-III: HISTORY OF INDIA 1757- 1964

PAPER-IV: ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD

LANGUAGE CORE COURSE (LCC):

BENGALI/SANSKRIT/NEPALI/HINDI

LANGUAGE CORE COURSE(LCC): II

ENGLISH-PAPER-I AND PAPER-II

SCHEME FOR CBCS IN B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY (GENERAL)

YEAR	SEMESTER	COURSES OFFERED	NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER	CREDIT	FULL MARKS
1	SEMESTER I	DSC: 1 PAPER: I	HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 C.E.	6	60+15=75
		DSC: 2 PAPER: I	(TO BE TAKEN FROM OTHER DISCIPLINE)	6	60+15=75
		LCC-I, PAPER-I	MIL	6	60+15=75
		AECC-I	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE	2	40+5+5= 50
				20	275
	SEMESTER	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	SEMESTER II	DSC:1 PAPER: I	HISTORY OF INDIA FROM C. 300 TO 1206	6	60+15=75
		DSC :2 PAPER: I	(TO BE TAKEN FROM OTHER DISCIPLINE)	6	60+15=75
		LCC-II, PAPER-I	ENGLISH	6	60+15=75
		AECC-II	ENGLISH/MIL COMMUNICATIVE	2	40+5+5=50
				20	275
YEAR	**SEMESTER**	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	SEMESTER	DSC:1 PAPER:III	HISTORY OF INDIA C. 1206 TO 1707	6	60+15=75
		DSC:2 PAPER:III	(TO BE TAKEN FROM OTHER DISCIPLINE)	6	60+15=75
		LCC-I, PAPER-II	MIL	6	60+15=75

2	III	SEC-1, Paper-I	PAPER-I HISTORICAL TOURISM: THEORY &PRACTICE OR PAPER-II MUSEUMS &ARCHIVES IN INDIA	2	40+5+5=50
				20	275
	SEMESTER	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	SEMESTER IV	DSC:1 PAPER:IV	HISTORY OF INDIA C. 1707 TO 1950	6	60+15=75
		DSC:2 PAPER:IV	(TO BE TAKEN FROM OTHER DISCIPLINE)	6	60+15=75
		LCC-II, PAPER-II	ENGLISH	6	60+15=75
		SEC-1, Paper-II	PAPER-III INDIAN HISTORY & CULTURE OR PAPER-IV AN INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY	2	40+5+5=50
				20	275
YEAR	**SEMESTER**	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
3	SEMESTER V	DSE-I, PAPER-I	PAPER-I SOME ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY : C.1780 TO 1945 OR PAPER-III HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL – I	6	60+15=75
		DSE-2,	(TO BE TAKEN FROM	6	60+15=75

		PAPER-I	OTHER DISCIPLINE)		
		GE-PAPER-I	PAPER-1: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM PRE HISTORY TO 1206 OR PAPER-II: HISTORY OF INDIA 1206- 1757	6	60+15=75
		SEC-2, PAPER -I	PAPER-V DOCUMENTATION &VISUAL CULTURE OR PAPER-VI ORALITY AND ORAL CULTURE IN INDIA	2	60+15=75
				20	275
	SEMESTER	**COURSES OFFERED**	**NAME OF THE COURSE/PAPER**	**CREDIT**	**FULL MARKS**
	SEMESTER VI	DSE-I, PAPER-II	PAPER-II SOME ASPECTS OF SOCIETY AND ECONOMY OF MODERN EUROPE 15H TO 18TH CENTURY . OR PAPER-IV HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - II	6	60+15=75
		DSE-2, PAPER-II	(TO BE TAKEN FROM OTHER DISCIPLINE)	6	60+15=75

		GE-PAPER-II	PAPER-III: HISTORY OF INDIA 1757- 1964 OR PAPER-IV: ISSUES IN CONTEMPORARY WORLD	6	60+15=75
		SEC-2, PAPER -II	PAPER:VII UNDERSTANDING POPULAR CULTURE OR PAPER-VIII UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE	2	40+5+5=50
				20	275

DETAILED SYLLABUS:

CORE COURSES: 4
PAPER-1: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 CE.

Sources & Interpretation

A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures.

Harappan Civilization ;Origin, Extent, dominant features &decline,

Chalcolithic age.

The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron age with reference to PGW &Megaliths.

Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success.

Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion and impact.

Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions.

The Satvahanas Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture,

Administration, Religion.

Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State, Administration, Economy,

Ashoka's Dhamma, Art &Architecture

The Satvahana Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, and Administration & Religion.

The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language.

The age of Shakas: Parthians & Kushanas, Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts &Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns.

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Indian State, Chicago, 1987.

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Ramachandra Guha, The Fissured Land.

K.G. Subramanian, The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art.

Radha Kumar, A History of Doing.

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE): ANY TWO
PAPER 1

SOME ASPECTS OF EUROPEAN HISTORY: C. 1780 -1945

I. Some Aspects of European History: C.1780-1939 I.

II. The French Revolution: Genesis Nature & Consequences, Napoleonic Era and aftermath.

III. Revolutions of 1830 & 1848.

IV. Unification of Italy and Germany.

V. Social and economic Changes.

VI. Imperialist Conflicts: World War I.

VII. Rise of Fascism and Nazism.

VIII. Origin of World War II.

REFERENCES:

E.J. Hobsbawn: The Age of Revolution.

Lynn Hunt: Politics, Culture and Class in the French Revolution.

Andrew Porter: European Imperialism, 18760 -1914 (1994).

E.J. Hobsbawm: The Age of Extremes, 1914 - 1991, New York:Vintage, 1996.

Carter V. Findley and John Rothey, Twentieth-Century World,. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 5th ed. 2003.

PAPER – 2
SOCIETY &ECONOMY OF MODERN EUROPE: 15TH – 18 CENTURY

I. Historiographical Trends.

II. Feudal Crisis: Main strands.

III. Renaissance: Origin, Spread &Dominant Features.

IV. European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact.

V. Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation; the African slaves.

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

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

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Butterfield, Herbert, The origins of modern science.Vol. 90507. Free Press, 1997.

PAPER-3: HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - I

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, he 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, Socio-Religious rites, ceremonies and Festivals, General life of the People, Position of Women, Food and Drink, Dress and Ornaments, Games and Pastimes, Music and Dance, Conveyances, Luxury and immortality.

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.

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Swapan Kumar Roy, Prachin Koch Biharer Sampurna Itibritta.

ভাস্কর চট্টোপাধ্যায়,উগৌড়বঙ্গের ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি, (প্রথম খণ্ড - ২০০৩), (দ্বিতীয় খণ্ড - ২০০৫), প্রোগ্রেসিভ পাবলিশার্স, কলকাতা

রুপশ্রী চট্টোপাধ্যায়, গৌড়ের ঐতিহাসিক ভূগোলঃ প্রাক্ মধ্যযুগ, ফার্মা কে. এল. এম. কলকাতা, ১৯৯৯

অক্ষয় কুমার মৈএ, গৌড়ের কথা, সাহিত্যলোক, কলকাতা, ১৩৯০ বঙ্গাব্

PAPER-4 HISTORY OF NORTH BENGAL - II

Conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal, Famines in North Bengal, 1770

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, control over the forest resources, 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.

Impact of worldwide economic depression in North Bengal.

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

Education in Colonial North Bengal.

Relation of Princely State of Cooch Behar with the English, Merger of Cooch Behar after Indian independence.

Freedom Struggle in North Bengal.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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Atis Dasgupta, The Fakir and Sannyasi Uprisings, Calcutta 1992.

Ashok, Gangopaghyay, Banglar Cha Shilpo o Sromik Abostha.

Rup Kumar Barman, From Tribalism to State: Reflections on the Emergence of koch Kingdom.

Kamalesh Goswami, Bidroho o Andolone Uttarbanga.

Malay Sankar Bhattacharya, Nationalist Movement and Freedom Struggle in some selected areas of North Bengal, Unpublished Thesis, NBU, 1986.

শ্রীহরিমোহন শান্যাল, দারজিলিঙ্গের ইতিহাস, সম্পাদনা - ইছামুদ্দীন সরকার, মিএম্, কলকাতা, ২০০৫।

সুস্নাত দাস, অবিভক্ত বাংলার কৃষক সংগ্রাম, নক্ষএ, কলকাতা, ২০১২ ।

আনন্দগোপাল ঘোষ এবং নীলাংশু শেখর দাস (সম্পাদনা) , সন্যাসী থেকে সিপাহি বিদ্রোহঃ প্রসঙ্গ উত্তরবঙ্গ, সংবেদন, মালদা, ২০১১ ।

আনন্দগোপাল ঘোষ ,উত্তরবঙ্গ নামের সন্ধানে, এন. এল. পাবলিশার্স, শিলিগুড়ি, ২০০৬।

শ্রী নির্মলচন্দ্র চৌধুরী, রায়কত বংশ ও তাঁহাদের রাজ্যের সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ, উত্তরবঙ্গ ইতিহাস পরিষদ, জলপাইগুড়ি, ২০০৫ ।

ইন্দ্রজিৎ চক্রবর্তী ও সুভাশিষ গুপ্ত, দিনাজপুর, ১৭৫৭-১৯৪৭, কলকাতা, ২০১৪।

ধনঞ্জয় রায়, দিনাজপুর জেলার ইতিহাস, কে.পি. বাগচি., কলকাতা, ২০০৬।

ধনঞ্জয় রায় (সম্পাদিত) , উত্তরবঙ্গের আদিয়ার বিদ্রোহ ও তেভাগা আন্দোলন, বারেন্দ্র সাহিত্য পরিষদ,মালদা, ১৯৯৪।

মলয় শঙ্কর ভট্টাচার্য মালদহ চর্চা, বঙ্গীয় প্রকাশক, মালদা, ২০১১।

সুজিত ঘোষ, ঊনিশ ও বিশ শতকের উত্তরবঙ্গের অর্থনৈতিক জীবনধারা ও অন্যান্য প্রবন্ধ, রিডার্স সার্ভিস, কলকাতা, ২০১৬।

অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) , মধুপর্ণী, বিশেষ কোচবিহার জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৯৯০।

অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) ,মধুপর্ণী, বিশেষ জলপাইগুড়ি জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৯৮৭।

অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) , মধুপর্ণী, পশ্চিম দিনাজপুর জেলা সংখ্যা, ১৩৯৯ বঙ্গা।

অজিতেশ ভট্টাচার্য (সম্পাদিত) ,মধুপর্ণী, বিশেষ দার্জিলিং জেলা সংখ্যা।

ইছামুদ্দীন সরকার (সম্পাদনা),ঐতিহ্যে ও ইতিহাসে উত্তরবঙ্গ, আসাম, ২০০২।

চারুচন্দ্র সান্যাল, জলপাইগুড়ি জেলা শত-বার্ষিকী স্মারক গ্রন্থ ১৮৬৯-১৯৬৮, জলপাইগুড়ি, ১৯৭০

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE (SEC): ANY FOUR

PAPER 1: HISTORICAL TOURISM: THEORY &PRACTICE

I. Defining Heritage

- Art &Architecture in India: An overview:

-Field Work: Visit to historical sites &Museums.

II. Understanding Built Heritage: -Stupa Architecture

-Temple Architecture

-Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques -Colonial Architecture

-Present day structures

III. Field Work: Visit to site &Conducting of research IV. Modalities of conducting tourism.

REFERENCES:

Sunil Kumar, The Present in Delhi's Past, Delhi, Gyan Publishing House, 2002.

Peter Howard, Heritage: Management, Interpretation, Identity, and London, 2003.

V.S Agarwal, Indian Art, Varanasi, Prithvi Prakasahan, 1972.

Percy Brown, Indian Architecture, Bombay, D.B.Taraporevala Sons &Co, 1940.

James Harle, The Art & Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent, Hormonds worth,

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S.K. Bhowmik, Heritage Management: Care, Understanding &Appreciation of Cultural Heritage, Jaipur, 2004.

PAPER 2: MUSEUMS &ARCHIVES IN INDIA

I. DEFINITIONS

II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case studies.

III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions.

IV. Training &Employment .

REFERENCES:

G.Edson & Dean David, Handbook for Museum, London, Routledge, 1986.

John Ridener, From Folders to Post Modernism: A Concise History of Archival Theory, 2009.

PAPER 3: INDIAN HISTORY &CULTURE

I. Environment; Culture, Tradition &Practices:
-Historical overview.
-Oral &codified information on medicinal Plants.
-Water & Water Bodies.
-Fieldwork.

II. Urbanization &Urbanism:
-Issues of settlements & Landscapes.
-Social differentiations.
-Communication networks.

III. Social inequality &Gender:
-Status within Households: An overview.
-Present context.
-Issues of Violence.
-Employment, distribution of resources.

IV.Cultural Heritage:
-Main components.
-Built Heritage.
-Historical Tourism.

V. Cultural Forms &Cultural Expressions:
Performing Arts -Fairs &Festivals –Fieldwork.

REFERENCES:

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V.Singh, The Human Footprint on Environment: Issues in India, New Delhi, and Macmillan, 2012.
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R.C. Thakran & Sheo Dutt, ed., Bhartiya Upmahaduip ki Sanskritiyan, University of Delhi.

PAPER 4: AN INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

I. Definition &Components.

II. Historiographical Trends.

III. Research Methodologies.

IV. Definition of Historical Sites &Explorations V. Field Work and Tools of Research.

VI. Documentation, Codification, Classification, Analysis of findings and Publications.

REFERENCES:

John.A. Bintliff, A Companion to Archaeology.

D.R. Chakrabarti, A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to

1947,New Delhi, Manohar, 1988.

M. Hall and WS.W. Silliman, Historical Archaeology, USA, Blackwell, 2006.

Mathew Johnson, Archaeological Theory: An Introduction, Blackwell Publishing,New Edition, 2010.

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PAPER 5: .DOCUMENTATION &VISUAL CULTURE

I. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK
II.Visual Culture: Colonial & Post Colonial Contexts.

III. Politics of Documentation.

IV. Methods of Documentation: Photographs, Films, Videos and digital.

V. Fieldwork, Internship and Training.

REFERENCES:

Gayatri Sinha, ed., Art & Visual Culture in India: 1857-2007.

Geeta Kapoor, When was Modernism -Essays on Cultural Practices in India, Delhi, Tullika Publications,2000 Publications by Sarai, CSDS, Rajpur Road, Delhi.

PAPER 6: ORALITY AND ORAL CULTURE IN INDIA

I. DEFINING ORALITY
II. History and Historiography of Orality.
III. .Life Histories: Sociological Aspects.
IV. IV. Research Methodologies
V. Documentation: Written &Visual.

REFERENCES:

Humphries: The Handbook of Oral History.

H. Roberts. Ed. Doing Feminist Research, Routledge &Kegan Paul,London,1981.
M.F.D., Knowledge & Control, London,1971.
John Miles Foley, Oral Formulaic-Theory: An Introduction &Annotated Bibliography, New York & London: Garland, 1985.
Veena Das,ed, Mirros of Violence: Communities, Riots & Survivors in South Asia,Delhi,OUP,1990.
Prasad M. Mahadeva, Ideology of the Hindi Film: A Historical Construction, Delhi,OUP,1998.
Srirupa Roy, 'The Post Colonial State &Visual Representations of India" , Contributions to Indian Sociology, 2006,36,1&2:233-263.

PAPER -7: UNDERSTANDING POPULAR CULTURE

I. Introduction: Defining elite and popular culture: differences in their forms, contents and patterns of presentations.
II. Changing traditions of Folk songs, music, literature and dances. Visual Expressions.
Folk Art, Calendar Art, Photography.
Audio-visual mode of presentation cinema & television.
Expressions of popular culture in dance, drama, films and painting, Performance and Participations, Theatre, music, folk songs and jatra: Identifying themes, functionality, anxieties.
III. Fairs, Festivals and Rituals, Disentangling mythological stories, patronage, regional variations.
IV. Popular Culture in a globalized world
The impact of the internet and audio-visual media on popular culture

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

W. Dissanayake, and K. M. Gokul Singh, Indian Popular Cinema, Trentham Book, London, 2004.

John Storey, Cultural Theory and Popular Culture, London, 2001.

Patricia Oberoi, Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India, Delhi, 2009.

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A.K. Ramanujan, (Hindi) Folktales from India: A Selection of Oral Tales from Twenty-two Languages (Only Introduction).

V.Ramaswamy, 'Women and 60 the 'Domestic' in Tamil Folk Songs' in KumkumSangari and Uma Chakravarti, eds., From Myths to Markets: Essays on Gender, Shimla, 1999.

LataSingh, (ed.), Theatre in Colonial India: Playhouse of Power, New Delhi, 2009.

Mihir Kamilya Chowdhury, (Bengali) RarherJanajati O lokosanskriti, Burdwan University, Burdwan, 2006.

Probodh Kumar Bhowmick, Socio-Cultural Profile of Frontier Bengal, Kolkata, 1976.
D.D. Kosambi, Myth and Reality, 1961.

AmalenduMitra, (Bengali)RarherSanskriti O Dharma Rajthakur.

Amiyo Kumar Bandyopadhyay(Bengali), Bankurar Mandir.

Binoy Ghosh, (Bengali)PaschimbanglarSanskriti.

Niharanjan Roy,(Bengali)BangalirItihas.

Sudhir Kumar Karan, (Bengali)Simanta Banglar Lokojan.

Tarapada Santra, (Bengali), PaschimbangerLokoshilpa O ShilpiSamaj.
Debiprasad Chattopadhyay,(Bengali)Lokayata Darshan.

Asutosh Bhattacharya, (Bengali), BanglarLokosruti, 1960.

PAPER-VIII UNDERSTANDING HERITAGE

This course will enable students to understand the different facets of heritage and their significance. It highlights the legal and institutional frameworks for heritage protection in India as also the challenges facing it. The implications of the rapidly changing interface between heritage and history will also be examined. The course will be strongly project-based and will require visits to sites and monuments. At least two Projects will be based on visits to Museums/Heritage Sites.

I. Defining Heritage

Meaning of ‘antiquity’, ‘archaeological site’, ‘tangible heritage’, 'intangible heritage' and ‘art treasure’,

II. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework: Conventions and Acts— national and international Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc. Conservation Initiatives

III. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage

Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

IV. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework:

Conventions and Acts— national and international Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc. Conservation Initiatives

V. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage:

Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

VI. Heritage and Travel:Viewing Heritage Sites The relationship between cultural heritage, landscape and travel recent trends

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

David Lowenthal, Possessed By The Past: The Heritage Crusade and The Spoils of History, Cambridge, 2010.

Layton, R. P. Stone and J. Thomas. Destruction and Conservation of Cultural Property. London: Rutledge, 2001.

Lahiri, N. Marshaling the Past - Ancient India and its Modern Histories.Ranikhet: Permanent Black. 2012, Chapters 4 and 5.

Biswas, Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislations and International Conventions). New Delhi: INTACH, 1999.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

Acts, Charters and Conventions are available on the UNESCO and ASI websites (www.unesco.org; www.asi.nic.in)

Agrawal, O.P., Essentials of Conservation and Museology, Delhi, 2006.

Chainani, S. 2007. Heritage and Environment. Mumbai: Urban Design Research Institute, 2007.

GE: GENERIC ELECTIVE:

PAPER-1: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 1193 CE.

I. Sources & Interpretation

II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures.

III. Harappan Civilization; Origin, Extent, dominant features &decline, Chalcolithic age.

IV. The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion.

V. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions.

VI. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion and impact.

VII. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State , Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma,Art &Architecture.

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

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

X. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala &Pratiharas. Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.

PAPER-2: HISTORY OF INDIA : 1193 CE TO 1950CE.

I. Foundation, Expansion &consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility &Iqta system.

II. Miltary, administrative &economic reforms under the Khiljis &the Tughlaqs.

III. Bhakti &Sufi Movements.

IV. Second Afghan State.

V. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State: Political History from Akbar to Aurangzeb; administrative structure-Mansab&Jagirs, State &Religion.

VI. Economy, Society &Culture under the Mughals.

VII. Emergence of Maratha Power.

VIII. Interpreting the 18th Century.

IX. Emergence of Independent States &establishment of Colonial power.

X. Expansion &consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857

XI. Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature &Aftermath.

XII. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry

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

XIV. Emergence &Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.

XV. Rise of Communalism and partition of India.

XVI. Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.