UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/ 39 /18

It is notified for information of all concerned that the Syndicate in its meeting held on 13.07.2018 (vide Item No.11) approved the Syllabus and Regulations of Two-Year (Four-Semester) M.A. Course of Study in History under CBCS in the Post-Graduate Departments of the University and in the affiliated Colleges offering Post-Graduate Courses under this University, as laid down in the accompanying pamphlet.

The above shall be effective from the academic session 2018-2019.

SENATE HOUSE
KOLKATA-700073
The 13th August, 2018

(Debabrata Manna)
Deputy Registrar (Acting)
CORE COURSES

CC I: EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA 600-1200 A.D.: STATE, SOCIETY, ECONOMY, CULTURE AND IDEOLOGY:

I. Political narratives and processes: Transition from early historical to early medieval and the nature of early medieval period; Emergence of regional political entities and powers in early medieval India: Some select case studies in the Gangetic and peninsular India.
II. Political Theory, nature and elements of Kingship and apparatus of State an overview: Changes sought to be explained in terms of feudal polity, examination of the ‘parcellization of sovereignty’, emergence and consolidation of the ‘samanta’ system, perception of the segmentary state in south India; Kings and Counselors – Rise of Paramount overlordship, the palace and its personnel; Palace routine; the culture of the court, the exchange of honours and courtesies; processes of legitimation; Provincial and Local administration with particular reference to self governing local bodies; taxation; Warfare and weaponry: Conquest and Society – Recruitment - ‘Military Labour Market’; ‘Military Revolution – War-horse and elephant; Arms and Armour; Military architecture – Forts and sieges; Military Technology; ‘Military fiscalism’?
III: Changing perceptions of Crime and Punishment: A Broad Overview based on smritis, dharmasastras and political treatise.
IV. Agriculture: Land Tenure and Property – Social distribution of Landed Property in early Medieval India; Land and labour– landlords, tenant farmer, landless laborers, servile labour; Practice of issuing landgrants to individuals and institutions, its impact and the related perception of feudal economy; Changes and proliferation of agrarian technology, irrigation and consequent impact on the agrarian settlements.
V. Trade and industries: Inland and Oceanic trade; a broad overview through time and space – different types of merchants and market centres (including ports) in the early medieval times; some case studies/ a comparative study between the Gangetic plains and the peninsular India.
VI. Urban processes: Different types of towns – ancient administrative centres, pilgrimage centres, local market towns, medieval fortified towns, medieval seaports, military cantonments; their salient features and the processes of urban development in early medieval India; Caste and Class: Society based on hierarchy of endogamous, birth ascribed groups characterized by one distinctive occupation – varṇa/jāti, absorption of ‘tribal groups’ and indigenous groups in the jāti structure, proliferation of jatis, antyāja and untouchability; Marriage Family and kinship- Different forms of marriage, regional specificities - comparison between north Indian and south (cross cousin) marriage and inheritance.
VIII. Art and Humanities: Language and Literature: an overview of the literary creations in Sanskrit and Tamil/any representative south Indian languages; emergence of regional language/literature; Architecture – distinctive features of north Indian and south Indian styles of architecture. Painting – Indian traditions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:


**CC II: STATE AND SOCIETY IN RE-COLONIAL INDIA**

2. Interpretations of the Mughal decline.
4. Political, social and economic bases of the 18th century states –some case studies of autonomy, resistance, regional state formation and politics: Punjab – Jats – Awadh – Bengal – Deccan and Western India – the far south.
5. Emerging regional cultures: Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Mysore, the far-south.
6. Encounters with and the negotiations within the European Companies – Dutch, French, Danish, English.

**Select Readings:**

- Alam Muzaffar, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-48*
- Alavi Seema (ed.), *the Eighteenth Century in India*
- Ali M. Athar, *The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb*
- Barnett Richard, *North India Between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals and the British, 1720-1801*
- Barnett Richard B. (ed.), *Rethinking Early Modern India*
- Bayly C.A., *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770-1870*
- Blussé Leonard & Gaastra Femme (eds.), *On the Eighteenth Century as a Category of Asian History: Van Leur in Retrospect*
- Chandra Satish, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-1740*
- Chandra Satish, *Medieval India, Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*
- Gommans Jos J.L., *The Rise of The Indo-Afghan Empire c. 1710-1780*
- Gordon Stewart, *The Marathas 1600-1818*
- Grewal J.S., *The Sikhs in the Punjab*
- Husain Iqbal, *The Ruhela Chieftaincies: The Rise and Fall of Ruhela Power in India in the Eighteenth Century*
Marshall P.J. (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History: Evolution or Revolution*
McLane John R., *Land and Local kingship in eighteenth-century Bengal*
Mcleod W. H, *The Evolution of the Sikh Community*
Richards J.F., *Mughal Administration in Golconda*
Sarkar Jadunath, *The Fall of the Mughal Empire*
Singh Chetan, *Region and Empire: Punjab in the Seventeenth Century*
Wink Andre: *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under the Eighteenth-century Maratha Svarajya*

**CC III: Transition to Colonialism: India, 1**

1. Background to the rise of colonial power – consolidation of British power in Bengal & the expansion of British power in India – the battle of Plassey and its aftermath – the nature of British imperialist expansion in India: different historical interpretations.
3. Transition to colonial economy: - Agriculture, trade and industry.
5. Reform and Revivalism in Indian Religious traditions.
6. Social Reforms and the women’s question.
7. Revolts against the Raj: The Fakir and Sannyasi revolts, the Chuars and other localized uprisings –the Revolt of 1857 – recent writings on 1857, Indigo Revolt (1859-1860),

**Select Readings:**


Marshall P.J. (ed.), *Eighteenth Century in Indian History: Evolution or Revolution?*. Oxford University Press, 2005


Seal Anil, *Emergence of Indian Nationalism*. Cambridge University Press. 1968


Stein Burton, *Thomas Munro: The origins of the colonial state and his vision of empire*. Oxford University Press, 1989
 Sinha N.K., *Haider Ali* Calcutta 1941

**CC IV: EARLY INDIAN NATIONALISM, 1**

1. The rebellion and its aftermath: the reordering of the executive, judiciary and the military, the Council Acts and the debates over limited representation of the subject citizens in the elected bodies.

2. Locality, Province and Nation: Reinterpreting the Cambridge School.

3. The rural economy in transition and the popular uprisings in the countryside: Mopillah, Deccan Riots and the Munda Uprisings.

4. Religion, Cult Practices and Revolutionary Politics: ideological divide between the Moderates, Extremists and the revolutionaries, foreign links, swadeshi and militant nationalism in Bengal, Maharashtra and Tamilnadu.

5. The differing trends in political imagination: Aligarh's first generation, Theosophists and the demand for Home Rule.


**Select Readings:**

- Ahmed, Aziz *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan*
- Ahmed Rafiuddin, *Bengal Muslims: A Quest for Identity*
- Arnold David *The Congress in Tamilnadu*
- Bagchi, Amiya *Private Investment in India*
- Bayly C.A., *The Local Roots of Indian Politics*
- Bearce G.D., *British Attitudes towards India*
- Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi *Financial Foundations of the British Raj*
- Broomfield, *Elite Conflict in a Plural Society*
- Chakravarty, Hiren *Boycott, Bombs and Bhadralok: Terrorism in Bengal*
- Chandra Biman, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*
- Dale Stephen *Mopillahs of Malabar*
- Desai A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*
- Dhanagare D.N., *Peasant Movement in India*
- Dutt R.P., *India Today*
- Gopal S., *British Policy in India 1858-1905*
- Gordon A.D.D., *Business and Politics in India*
- Guha Ranajit (ed.), *Subaltern studies, vols. I – VI*
Historiography of imperialism in India and Indian nationalism

Various nationalisms:
   a) Gandhian nationalism – nature and major phases of Gandhian nationalism, popular interpretations of Gandhian message, the Congress from a party of movement to a party in government
   b) Right nationalism
   c) Nationalism and the Indian left
   d) Subhas Bose and alternative nationalism

Politics of protest and identity
   a) Labour, peasant, tribal and students’ movements
b) Nationalism and Indian women’s movement
c) Caste politics and national question
d) Communal politics and partition

4. Constitutional negotiations and the transfer of power

Selected Reading

- Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India: Modern Times*
- Judith Brown, *Gandhi’s Rise to Power: Gandhi and the Civil Disobedience Movement*  
  - *Gandhi: The Prisoner of Peace*
- Ravinder Kumar (ed), *Essays in Gandhian Politics*
- D. A. Low (ed) *Soundings in Modern South Asian History.*
- Partha Chatterjee, *The Nation and its Fragments*
- Mushirul Hasan, *Faith and Freedom: Gandhi in History*
- Claude Markovitz, *Indian Business and Politics*
- Amitabha Mukherjee, *Militant Nationalism in India: Democracy Indian Style: Subhas Chandra Bose and the Creation of Indian Political Culture*
- Sugata Bose, *His Majesty’s Opponent*
- Sunil Sen, *Peasant Movements in India*
- Sukomal Sen, *Working Class of India: History of Emergence and Movement*
- Biswamoy Pati, *Adivasis in Colonial India.*
- Gail Omvedt, *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution*
- Mushirul Hasan (ed) *Partition of India: Nationalism and Communal Politics in India*
- Surajit Das, *Communal Riots in Bengal,*
- Gyanendra Pandey, *The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India,*
- *Subaltern Studies* (Relevant volumes)

**CC VI: Themes in Contemporary History of India:**

1. Reading and Writing Contemporary History: Prospects and Challenges
2. Approaches Methods Periodisation Sources and Archives: The Contemporary In Indian History
4. Indian Economy: Planning and the Public Sector/Agriculture and Land Reform/Green Revolution
5. Nehru and the vision of the State and Society: Culture Language Ethnicity and Education
6. The ‘Right’ alternative to the Nehruvian Approach: Jan Sangh, Deen Dayal Upadhyay and the Swarajya Party
7. The ‘left’ in Independent India.
8. The Indian State and Civil Society: J.P. Movement, Vinoba and Bhoodan Movement
10. Challenges to India’s Mixed Economy: Road to Liberalisation
11. India Women Nehruvian State and the Contemporary Women’s Movement
12. Communalism: Caste and Caste Politics: Tribal Assertions
13. Indian Foreign Policy/India and World Powers/ India and her neighbours

Select Readings:

- Ananth V. Krishna, *India Since Independence: Making sense of Indian Politics: 2010*
- Chandra Bipan, Mukherjee Mridula, Mukherjee Aditya, *India After Independence, 1999*
- Guha Ramchandra, *The Challenge of Contemporary History, Economic and Political Weekly June 28, 2008*
- Guha, Ramchandra *India After Gandhi:*, 2007
- Presidential Address by Gopal S. *Indian History Congress: Thirty-Ninth Session 28-30 December 1978*

CC VII: Intellectual Foundations of the Modern West

1. Renaissance humanism and the new view of man – rediscovery of the classics – humanism as a social ideology – the restoration of the dignity of man – implications for education, art and architecture; Science, technology and the age of discovery – the printing revolution – new techniques of warfare and the military revolution – the origins of modern science – the voyages of discovery and the discovery of the new world – the new route to Asia; the formation of the early modern states and the origins of absolutism.
4. Transformation of Liberalism in the 18th century – the growth of scientific culture – secularism as a political and social ideology – the origins of enlightenment – the political theory of enlightenment: Montesquieu and Rousseau – British utilitarianism and the rise
of modern pragmatism: David Hume – liberal political economy and Adam Smith.

5. Liberalism modernised – French Revolution and its impact on European thought – Bentham, Burke and Paine and the varieties of British political theory – the rise of democratic thought, the reform movement in England and ideas of John Stuart Mill; industrialisation, working class and Mill's notion of welfare – Individualism and Citizenship in a democratic polity.

6. Nationalism, culture and statism: Herder, Fichte and Hegel; French Socialistic thought and the concept of planning – the origins of state socialism – the working class and the Marxist vision – democratic socialism and Fabian thought.

7. Science and culture in the age of the masses – the reading public, library and museums – the transformation of the public sphere; associations and parties – liberalism and mass politics.

Select Readings:

- Ashcraft R, *John Locke and Revolutionary Politics*
- Avineri Slomo, *Hegel’s Theory of the Modern State Social and Political Thought of Karl Marx*
- Baron Hans, *The Crisis of the early Italian Renaissance: Civic Humanism and Republican Liberty in an Age of Classicism and Tyranny*
- Blanning T.C. W, *The Power of Culture versus the Culture of Power*
- Bottomore D, *Karl Marx*
- Bronowski Jacob, *The Ascent of Man*
- Burke P, *The Renaissance Sense of the Past*
- Butterfield H., *The Origins of Modern Science 1300-1800*
- Colletti Lucion, *From Rousseau to Lenin*
- Daniel Dennett, *Darwin’s Dangerous Idea*
- Dickinson H.T., *Property and Ideology in 18th Century Britain*
- Englander D, Norman D Day, R.O & Owens W.R (ed), *Culture and Belief in Europe*
- Evans M, *Marx*
- Findlen P, *The Italian Renaissance*
- Foucault Michel, *The Order of Things*
- Goodman A and Mackay A, *The Impact of Humanism on Western Europe*
- Goodman Antony, *The Impact of Humanism in Europe*
- Haigh C, *The English Reformation revisited*
- Hale J.R., *Renaissance and the Civilisation of Europe / Renaissance Europe*
- Hankins T.L., *Science and the Enlightenment*
CC VIII: **INDUSTRIAL SOCIETIES IN THE MODERN ERA**

1. The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Dobb, Sweezy, Brenner and after
2. The Proto-industrial Phase in Europe and the Industrial Revolution – the meaning of the concept of both – broad trajectories of Agricultural Revolution in England – reorganization of the system of landholding – abolition of serfdom as another method of reorganization
4. Origins of technological innovations and their significance for industrialization in England, the Continent and elsewhere – the classic case of Britain and the experiences of
the ‘late-comers’ in Europe, America and Asia – causal explanation of technological innovations – relation between scientific and technological innovation and education

5. The relevance of social structure to the growth of industrial enterprises – differences in approach to manufacturing and commercial enterprise in Britain, Europe, Asia and elsewhere – evolving definitions of ‘pre-industrial social values’ and their impact on the character of industrialization and the nature of industrial change – the homogeneity of economic growth – collective resistance – problems of moral economy

6. The social impact of industrialization in England and the Continent – the standards of living debate– the working class and the growth of a new class structure.

7. The global spread of industrial modernity: USA, China, Japan and the Middle East

**Select Readings:**

- Berg Maxine, *The Age of Manufactures, 1700-1820: Industry, Innovation and Work in Britain*
- Berg Maxine, *Markets and Manufacture in Early Industrial Europe*
- Braudel F., *Capitalism and the Material Life/ The Wheels of Commerce* *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vols. VI, VII and VIII*
- Cipolla C.M. (ed.), *The Fontana Economic History of Europe*
- Dean P., *The First Industrial Revolution*
- Floud R. and McCloskey D.N., *The Economic History of Britain Since 1770*
- Gatrell P., *The Tsarist Economy, 1850-1917*
- Gerschenkron Alexander, *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*
- Hudson Pat, *The Industrial Revolution*
- Kemp T., *Economic Forces in French History*
- Kriedte Peter, Medick Hans and Schlumbohm Jurgen, *Industrialisation before Industrialisation*
- Kuhn Thomas, *The Structure of Scientific Revolution*
- Landes, David, *Unbound Prometheus:*
- --- *The Wealth and Poverty of Nations*
- Rostow W.W., *The Stages of Economic Growth*
- Trebilcock,C., *The Industrialization of the Continental Powers*
- Vries Jan de, *Economy of Europe in an Age of Crisis, 1700-1820*
- Wallerstein E., *The Modern World System*

**CCI : Istoriorgraphy: The Western Tradition**
1. The debates over the nature and status of historical knowledge.

2. The rise of “modern” historical consciousness and the constitution of “History” as a professional discipline.

2. Ranke and the writing of political histories.

3. Beyond political history. Marxism and its impact on historical thought. The growing importance of economic and social history writing in the twentieth century.


5. Critiques of social history.

6. Cultural history and the constitution of diverse fields of cultural history – post-structuralist histories, semiotics, mentalities, identities, gender and memory studies.

**Select Readings:**

- Bentley Michael (ed.), *Companion to Historiography*, 1997
- Breisach Ernst, *Historiography*, (3d.ed. 2007)
- Burke Peter, *What is Cultural History?*, 2004
- Hunt Lynn (ed.), *The New Cultural History*, 1989
- Iggers Georg G., *New Directions In European Historiography*, 1975

**CC : HISTORICAL WRITING IN INDIA: FROM RE-COLONIAL TO RECENT TIMES**

1. Pre colonial traditions of history writing and western views on Indian historical consciousness.

2. History writing during the early colonial period with special reference to regional historical narratives.
3. Westernisation, the introduction of western methods of history writing and the emergence of a ‘modern’ historical consciousness-pedagogy and the historical profession in India.

4. Emergence of a nationalist paradigm and the transformation of Indian historiography.
   a). Contesting trends of history writing on India’s ancient and medieval past.
   b) Approaches to Modern Indian History: Changing dimensions.

5. Post colonial India: Exploring contemporary issues and the different trajectories of historical enquiry; use of non-conventional sources.

**READING LIST**

Chatterjee, Kumkum, *The Cultures of History in Early Modern India: Persianization and Mughal culture in Bengal*.
Chattopadhyay, Partha, & Ghosh, Anjan (eds), *History and the Present*
Chattopadhyay, Partha, & Aquil, Razniuddin (eds), *History in the Vernacular*
Deshpande, Prachi- *Creative Pasts: Historical Memory and Identity in Western India 1700-1960 (Cultures of History)*.
Pathak, V.S.- *Ancient Historians of India: A Study in Historical Biographies*.
Sarkar, Sumit- *Writing Social History*.
Sen, S.P. (ed)- *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*.
Tripathi, Amalesh- *Itihas O Aitihasik*.

**CC IMAGING THE ENTERT CENTURY ORLD-II 1 -2000**

1. The study of International Relations as a specialized discipline; perspectives on world politics; the realist school, the pluralist school and structuralist school – International Relations as universal history.

2. The world after the Second World War – the Cold War: (a) background; responsibility for the Cold War; the question of the inevitability of the Cold War (b) manifestations of the Cold War; Sovietization of Eastern Europe; Americanization of Western Europe; the German Question and the Berlin Crisis.

3. Europe in transition: (a) Western Europe – Detente; Integration in Western Europe – the European Union; problems and prospects (b) Eastern Europe: de-Stalinization and its impact; rift within the Communist bloc.

4. The emergence of the Third World: (a) Aspects of neocolonialism and movements far a new world order, (b) Third World crises – case studies: **East Asia**: the Korean Crisis – the Suez crisis – the Vietnam War; **West Asia**: the Palestine issue and Arab-Israeli Conflict – the Iranian Revolution of 1979 – the Iran-Iraq and Iraq-Kuwait conflicts; **Latin America**: the U.S.A. and hemispheric security – the Cuban crisis – revolutionary
challenge and failure: Guatemala, Chile and Nicaragua; **Africa**: the Algerian Crisis – the South Saharan Experience – the Congo Crisis.


6. The U.N.O. in World Politics.

7. The New Order: (a) The Gorbachev years, (b) The end of the Cold War, (c) Impact upon Europe, Western and Eastern, (d) Impact upon US policy – the case for unipolarism.


**Select Readings:**

- Alperovitz G., *Atomic Diplomacy: Hiroshima and Potsdam*
- Arnold Guy, *The End of the Third World*
- Bartlett C. J., *International Politics: States, Power and Conflict since 1945*
- Calvocorressi P., *World politics since 1945*
- Gamble A. & Payne A. (ed.), *Regionalism and World Order*
- Gung-Wu-Wang, *China and the world since 1949*
- Halle L. J., *The Cold War as History*
- Lowe Peter, *The Origins of the Korean War*
- Sheehan Neil (ed.), *The Pentagon Papers*
- Venn Fiona, *Oil Diplomacy in the Twentieth Century*
- William T, Tow, Ramesh Thakur & In-Taek Hyan (ed), *Asia’s Emerging Regional Order: Reconciling Traditional and*
- Wukkuans W. A., *Empire as a way of life*

**HiSTORY 0 ENGAL 1**

1. Pre-colonial Bengal: Economy, society and culture
2. Colonial impact: Restructuring administration and economy: Land settlements and Tenancy legislations, commercialization of agriculture, the Company’s trade, rise of new industrial interests, reshaping the financial agencies (monetary system, banking)
3. Urbanization: Rise and growth of Calcutta and its satellite towns, colonial domination and indigenous capital, elite and popular culture
4. Resurgence of Bengal countryside: Popular religious cults
5. Encounter with modernity: Ideological discourses and agencies of modernization (education, print media)
6. Social structure and religious ideas: Colonial construction of caste and caste mobility movements, Brahmo movement and ‘New Hindu’ movement, towards the formation of a Muslim identity, women question
7. Resistance to colonial rule and the rise of nationalism: peasant uprisings, social and ideological roots of nationalism
8. Birth of organized politics: Transition from indigenous political culture to politics of association, extremist-moderate conflicts, revolutionary nationalism, Swadeshi phase

BOOK LIST

1. The Calcutta University History Of Bengal 1757-1905
2. The Economic History of Bengal (3 Vols.): N.K.Sinha
3. Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900: Benoy Bhusan Chowdhury
4. Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal: Salauddin Ahmed
5. The Brahma Samaj and the Making of the Modern Indian Mind: David Kopf
6. The Parlour and the Street: Sumanta Banerjee
7. Swadeshi Movement in Bengal: Sumit Sarkar
8. Social Mobility in Bengal: Hitesh Ranjan Sanyal

III: History of Bengal 1905-1977

1. Bengal’s role in nationalist politics: Swadeshi era, revolutionary nationalism, response to Gandhian movements, leftism and its impact
2. Politics of protest and identity: Workers’, peasants’ and youth movements, caste mobilization, from communal consciousness to communal riots – Hindu-Muslim divide, world of women
3. Partition and aftermath – Refugee problem
4. Understanding decolonization: Centre-state relations, Congress rule and leftist opposition, electoral process and mass mobilization, experiment in coalition politics, challenge of the radical left
5. Main trends of Bengal economy –
   Colonial scenario: changes in agriculture and industry aftermath of the First World War, Famine of 1943
   Post-colonial changes: from Tenancy Legislation to Operation Barga, food crisis, impact of high yielding seed variety, ecological impact, industrial scenario
6. Nationalist discourse of science, art, literature and public health
7. History Writings in Twentieth Century Bengal

Book List

- Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908.
- Amitabha Chandra, Abibhakta Banglay Communist Andolan: Suchana Parba.
- Partha Chatterjee, Bengal: The Land Question.
Adriene Cooper, *Sharecropping and Sharecroppers’ Struggle in Bengal.*
Dipesh Chakraborty, *Rethinking Working Class History in Bengal.*
Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India.*
Joya Chatterjee, *Bengal Divided.*
Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *Decolonization.*
Marcus Franda, *Radical Politics in West Bengal.*
Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, *Defining Moments in Bengal.*
Punam Bala, *Imperialism and Medicine in Bengal.*
Tapati Guhathakurta, *The Making of New Indian Art.*
Bengal: Rethinking History: Essays in Historiography: Sekhar Bandyopadhyay

**Unit 1:** The onset of the 20th century-continental and regional variations
**Unit 2:** The European alliance system and strategic rivalry leading to the First World War
**Unit 3:** The origins of the First World War and its nature
**Unit 4:** The Versailles arrangement and the inter-war years in Europe
**Unit 5:** Rise of non-state global powers: United States and Japan
**Unit 6:** Prelude to war and the origins of the Second World War

**Essential reading**

Factors influencing India’s foreign policy making.
2. India and the Third World:
   (a) NAM
   (b) South-South Cooperation.
3. India in South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
4. India and the Great Powers:
   i) The U.S.A.
   ii) Soviet Union (Russia)
   iii) China.
5. Post Cold War trends in Indian foreign policy making:
   (a) Globalisation
   (b) Economic Diplomacy
   (c) ‘Look East Policy’
6. Institutionalising co-operation in South Asia: the case of SAARC.

Select Readings:
- Appadorai A., *Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy 1947-1972*
- Bajpai U.S. (ed.), *Indian Foreign Policy: The Indira Gandhi Years*
- Bandyopadhyay Jayantanuja, *The Making of Indian Foreign Policy*
- Bidwai Praful & Vanaik Achin, *South Asia on a short fuse: Nuclear politics and the future of Global Disarmament*
- Damodaran A K & Das Devendra Kumar (ed.), *SAARC Regional Cooperation and Development Perspectives, Problems, Policies*
- Gonsalves E. & Gordon Sandy, *India’s Rise to Power*
- Grover Verinder (ed.), *International Relations and Foreign Policy of India*
- Racioppi Linda, *Soviet Policy Towards South Asia since 1970*
- Ramakant (ed.), *South Asia: Some Reflections*
DEPARTMENTAL SPECIAL ELECTIVES (DSE)

DSE I: INDIA, 1200-1 00: AGRARIAN ECONOMY

1. The State and the agrarian economy:
   a. Arable and untilled lands, forests, arid zones.
   c. Revenue resources
   d. Surplus extraction: revenue assessment under the Delhi Sultanate; Mughal systems of revenue assessment with special reference to zabt.
   e. Surplus redistribution: iqta mansab and jagir.
2. Structure of agrarian society:
   a. The agrarian community and the pastoral sector during the Sultanate.
   b. Zamindars, peasants, revenue grantees – stratification and sources of differentiation in Mughal India.
   c. The village community.
3. Social relations and tensions:
   a. Demography, forms of labour, different types of slavery.
   b. Caste, class ideology and rural society.
   c. Peasant uprisings in the Delhi Sultanate
   d. Jat, Maratha, Satnami uprisings in Mughal India
4 a. The nature of the pre-Mughal agrarian economy.
   b. Agrarian crisis in Mughal India
5. Regional economies: case studies – Rajasthan, Vijayanagar, Maharashtra

Select Readings:

- Chandra Satish, *Medieval India; Society, Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*, 1992
- Fukazawa Hiroshi, *The Medieval Deccan*, 1999
- Habib Irfan, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1702.*, 1963
- Habib Irfan (ed.), *Economic History of Medieval India, 1200-1500.*, 2011
- Hasan S Nurul, *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India*, 2000
DSE 2: INDIA, 1200-1800: THE NON-AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

1. Urban Processes:
   a. Urban Centres
   b. Urban Communities: Merchants, bankers, artisans
   c. Non-Agricultural production: Artisanal/Handicraft production
   d. Price Control/Market Regulations
   e. Technology
   f. Urban-rural relations

2. Currency system, prices, wages and standards of living

3. Inland transport, communication and trade:
   a. Inland and Foreign/Oceanic Trade
   b. Advent of Europeans and their impact on the maritime map of India.

4. Potentialities for change in the Mughal economy

Select Readings:

- Dasgupta Ashin, Merchants of Maritime India, 1994
- Dasgupta Ashin, Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat, 1979
- Dasgupta Ashin and Pearson eds: India and the Indian Ocean, 1987
- Qaisar Ahsan Jan: The Indian Response to European Technology and Culture (A.D. 1498-1707), 1982
- Raychaudhuri Tapan and Habib Irfan (eds); The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol-I, 1982
- Richards J.F., The Imperial Monetary System of Mughal India, 1987
- Subramanian Lakshmi, Medieval Seafarers, 1999
- Subrahmanyam Sanjay, The Political Economy of Commerce: Southern India, 1500-1650, 1990
- Verma H.C., Dynamics of Urban Life in Pre-Mughal India, 1986
1) Political Impact of the Ghaznavid and Ghurid invasions on North India and the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.
2) (a) Political theory of Jahandari: Sovereignty, legitimacy and the nature of the state.
   (b) Dindari, the Sharia and the notion of the Universal Caliphate under the Delhi Sultans.
   (c) Foundation and consolidation of the Mughal empire: Imperial expansion-
   “Gunpowder Empire” thesis-military labour market;
   (d) Politics of Alliances;
   (e) Administrative institutions: Mansab, and Jagir systems.
3) State policies in the 17th century: changes in Mansab and Jagir systems; shifts in the politics of alliances; Mughal expansion into the Deccan; changes in the composition of the nobility.
4) Empire and Ideology: Lineages of Mughal absolutism-The Turko-Mongol heritage;
   Norms of comportment, court rituals and customs; norms of masculinity, the harem and the empire; State and Religion in the 16th and 17th centuries, Sulh-i-Kul (1580-85) the articulation of an Imperial agenda.
5) The crisis of Empire: Theory of “Jagirdari crisis”, “Agrarian crisis”; Interpretations of Mughal decline;
6) The Nature of the Mughal state: “centralized- bureaucratic model”(Aligarh School);
   Blake’s “patrimonial bureaucratic model”; revisionist critique of structuralist model;
   towards a “state-in-society” approach.

Select Readings:

* Aziz Abdul, *The Mansabdari System and the Mughal Army.* (1972)
* Chandra Satish, *Medieval India; Society, the Jagirdari crisis and the Village.* (1992)
* Digby Simon, *War Horses and Elephants in the Delhi Sultanate.* (1971)
* Habib Irfan, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India.* (1963)
* ed. Akbar and His India.* (1997)
* Jackson Peter, *The Delhi Sultanate.* (1999)
* Khan Iqtidar Alam ed. *Akbar & His Age.* (1999)
* Mukhia Harbans *The Mughals of India.* (2008)
 Emerging Social Patterns and social mobility:
(a) Impact of the Ghaznavid and Ghurid invasions on social classes and social relationships.
(b) Rural and urban societies: Caste, Class, Tribe
(c) The village community and its social stratification
(d) Urban elites: Nobility, mercantile communities and the middle classes
(e) Gender and women: masculinities and sexualities – marriage, inheritance and property rights in North Indian Islamic Society – feminine elements in Islamic mysticism – the public and private world of the Mughal harem.

Religion:
(a) Popular religions and local cults: Bhakti (Saguna and Nirguna) Sufism, Sikhism, Vaishnavism.
(b) Rites, rituals, the supernatural and pilgrimages.
(c) Hinduism and Islam: Syncretic trends and traditions.
(d) Popular and Mystic cults: Bhakti, Sufism, Vaisnavism, Sikhism, Kabir, Dadu, Ramdas
(e) Muslim revivalist movements

Culture: Mughal Court culture and etiquette – popular culture

Knowledge, Language and Literature:
(a) Shuhudi and Wajudi doctrines.
(b) Scientific and Rational knowledge; Medicine
(c) Technological innovations and their impact on warfare, agriculture, crafts, construction activities.
(d) Persian and Vernacular literary creations
(e) Historical texts,
(f) Travelogues.

Artistic Representation:
(b) Architecture: Evolution of Imperial and regional styles.
(c) Painting: Imperial and regional schools
(d) Performing Arts: Music

Select Readings:
Ahmad Aziz Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment, 1964
DSE : MYSTICAL MOVEMENTS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

1) Bhakti Movement in South India
2) Bhakti Movement in North India (i) Historical Background, (ii) Salient Features (with reference to Kabir, Chaitanya, Nanak and Tulsidas)
3) Sufism: A Historiographical Survey
4) Salient Features of Sufism with reference to Heterogeneity
5) Contributions of Sufism
6) Bhakti-Sufi Interaction
7) Ritual Dynamics of Sufism

Selected Reading List

- Richard M Eaton, Sufis of Bijapur
- Satish Chandra, Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India
- SAA Rizvi, A History of Sufism in India (2 vols)
- Krishna Sharma, Medieval Bhakti Movement
- Sunita Puri, Sikhism, Socio-Religious Perspective
- Amit Dey, Islam in South Asia
- Carl W Ernst, Shambala Guide to Sufism
- Francis Robinson, Islam South Asia and the West
- Arthur Buehler, Naqshbandis.
- Narendranath Bhattacharyya, Medieval Bhakti Movement

DSE 6 ISLAM AND ISLAMIC CULTURE IN INDIA

1. Perception of the Caliph in India
2. State Power and Sufism in India
3. Mughal Paintings
4. Dara Shukoh, MAK Azad and Eclectic Traditions
5. Gandhi's Engagement with Islam
6. Modernizing Role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Shibli Numani, Kazi Abdul
7. Wadud and others

Reading List:

- Richard M Eaton ed., India's Islamic Traditions
- Blain H Auer, Symbols of Authority in Medieval Islam
- R.M.Eaton, Sufis of Bijapur
- Syed Ahmad Khan, A Voyage to Modernity (Edited by Mushirul Hasan)
- C.W.Troll ed., Ian Henderson Douglas, MAK Azad; A Religious Biography
- Francis Robinson, Islam South Asia and the West
- Francis Robinson, The Ulama of the Farangi Mahal
- Bikramjit Hasrat, Dara Shukoh
- Amit Dey, Islam in South Asia
- Kazi Abdul Wadud Rachanabali (Several vols)
- Tendulkar, Gandhi (Several vols)
- Raghavan N Iyer, Religious and Political Writings of Gandhi (3 vols)

**DSE: AGRARIAN HISTORY OF INDIA, 1 0-1 0**

1. Historiography of Agrarian History: Changing theoretical issues and conceptual framework – some interpretations of the nature and process of agrarian changes in India during British rule – impact of British rule on the rural society and economy – stagnation or growth: regional variations.

2. Organisation of the rural economy in pre-colonial and colonial India: examination of the notions of ‘village self-sufficiency’ and ‘village community’; elements of conflicts and solidarity.

3. Major agricultural trends in colonial India:
   a. Growth of cultivation
   b. Commercialization of agriculture
   c. Famine and scarcity in the Indian rural economy
   d. Price movements and the nature of peasants’ response to price changes; a study of some major fluctuations.

4. The rural agrarian social structure:
   a. the new land systems and the reshuffling of the upper levels of rural society.
   b. Growth of agricultural labour during British rule
   c. the growth of ‘rich peasants’ and its social and economic impact.
d. Moneylenders and the rural socio-economic structure

e. The changing economic and social organisation in the tribal world

5. Rural landscape and environment: issues concerning forestry

6. Case study of any one of the following:

(i) South India: Pre-colonial social structure; origin of the ryotwari system; introduction of the revised and new ryotwari system; their impact on the ‘social fabric’ during 1792–1855 and 1880-1950; the question of growth of agriculture labour; new institutional and demographic changes and their impact.

(ii) Punjab: The system of rural credit in pre-British Punjab; co-relationship of ‘prosperity and debt’; the question of alienation of peasant holdings; Dungen’s view on the loss of land by some specific agricultural groups; the state intervention and the process of differentiation.


(iv) UP: Organisation of the pre-colonial society and economy – socio-economic changes (with special reference to the Ceded and Conquered Provinces) under colonial rule – caste and agricultural labour – the agricultural depression – agrarian change in Awadh before the Mutiny – the new irrigation system and the peasant economy – the fall and rise of the talukdars and their socio-economic impact

Select Readings:

- Bose Sugata, Peasant Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal since 1770, 1993
- Chaudhuri B.B., Peasant History of Late Pre-Colonial and Colonial India, 2008.
- Guha Sumit, Agrarian Economy of the Bombay Deccan, 1985
- Ludden David, An Agrarian History of South Asia,
- Prakash Gyan (ed), The World of the Rural Labourer in Colonial India, 1992
- Robb Peter (ed), Meanings of Agriculture: Essays in South Asian History and Economy, 1996
- Thorner Daniel and Alice, Land and Labour in India, 1962
1. The economic scenario in India around the middle of the nineteenth century – the effect of de-industrialization – the fall of the Agency Houses and the rise of the managing agency system.

2. Indian economic performance, 1858-1947
   a) Recent debates and controversies
   b) The emergence of the modern industrial sector – cotton, jute, tea and coal
   c) The steel industries – engineering industries – railways
   d) Growth of private investment in India, 1900-1950
   e) The financial system of the British Raj – the problems of exchange – price movements and fluctuations.

3. History of modern banking in India – Bengal, Bombay and Madras

4. National income, demography and occupational structure – labour in the organised and unorganised sectors in the twentieth centuries

Select Readings:

- Ambirajan S., *Classical Political Economy and British Policy in India*, 1978
- Bagchi A.K., *Private Investment in India*, 1972

DSE 9: RURAL ENGAL DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD.

1. The Peasant world-view with reference to their notion of Justice.
2. Folk Tradition: Contextualizing the folk songs.
3. Texts for the rural audience
4. Eco-geographical factors.

Reading List:
1. The pre-colonial economic heritage: An examination of the nature of pre-Plassey economy of Bengal.
2. The nature of imperial impact- an analysis of the different aspects of the implications of the colonial rule for Bengal’s economy and society – the nature of the Company’s intrusion into the domain of internal and international trade, with special reference to control over production and organization of salt, cotton textiles and silk – the new experiments of the Company in the monetary and banking systems till the end of the eighteenth century.
3. Changes in the agrarian economy of Bengal till the end of the eighteenth century: (a) Maximization of land revenue: adaptation to the existing agrarian institutions or their substantial restructuring? (b) Behaviour of the agricultural sectors of the economy before and after the Famine of 1770 (c) the Famine and its aftermath: Agrarian Distress and Desertion in Bengal for three decades after 1770 (d) Towards a Permanent Settlement of land revenue and the innovations in the related institutions.
4. The changing shape of the colonial polity and economy in Bengal in the nineteenth century:
   (a) Background of the Company’s monopoly in retreat and its final withdrawal- the continuance of internal monopoly (over salt and opium) - the rise and fall of the European Agency Houses – the rise and growth of European banking.
   (b) The Permanent Settlement at work: (i) changes in land market and the changing composition of the landed society (ii) trends in agriculture (iii) the movement of rent (iv)
stratification in the peasant society: developments from the Rent Act of 1859 to the Bengal Tenancy Legislation of 1885.

(c) The role of the state in the rural power relationships- Zamindars and Jotedars- Peasantry and the market: motivations and implications of commercialization of agriculture.

(d) The rise of the new indigenous enterprises: a case study of Indo-British collaboration – rise and growth of Calcutta and its satellite towns- the structure of modern industry-colonial domination and indigenous capital.

Select Readings:

- Bose, Sugata, *Peasant Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal since 1770*
- Bayly C.A., *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire*
- Chowdhury B.B., *The Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal, 1757-1900*
- Guha Ranajit, *A Rule of Property for Bengal*
- Hossain Hameeda, *The Company Weavers of Bengal*
- Kumar Dharma (ed.), *Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 2*
- Marshall P.J., *Bengal: the British Bridgehead*
- Prakash Om, *The Dutch East India Company and the Economy of Bengal*
- Ray Ratnalekha, *Change in Bengal Agrarian Society*
- Tripathi Amales, *Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency*

DSE 11: EDUCATION, MEDIA AND CULTURE IN NINETEENTH CENTURY ENGLAND

1. Education in Bengal before the advent of the British- The beginnings of English education in Bengal – the Anglicist- Orientalist Debate- The debate on women’s education.


3. The Theatre: the initiation of the Proscenium theatre (1795-1870’s) – Gerasim Stephanovich Lebedeff- Staging the native: Babu Nabin Chandra Basu – Michael Madhusudan Dutta- Dinabandhu Mitra - Censorship and the politics of Nationalist Drama.

Select Readings:
1. Imagining the nation: Swadeshi Era, ideological construction and organizations of revolutionary nationalism, Moderate experiment and Extremist challenge
2. Bengal’s response to Gandhian movements – local roots of the Congress – ideological differences and factional politics
3. Contesting political ideologies and diversity of political experiments: politics of class, caste and communalism
4. Politics around Partition, migration and rehabilitation
5. Legislative Politics: Electoral mobilization and the idea of governance – colonial beginnings and post-colonial changes
6. Politics of protest and identity – A post-colonial experience
7. A historiography of Bengal Politics

Selected reading

1. Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal:
2. Hiren Chakravarty, Boycott, Bombs and Bhadralok, Terrorism in Bengal,
3. Amales Tripathi, The Extremist Challenge: India between 1890 and 1910:
4. Rajat Kanta Ray, Urban Roots of Indian Nationalism
5. – Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal: Rajat Kanta Ray
6. Shukla Sanyal, Revolutionary Pamphlets, Propaganda and Political Culture in Colonial Bengal
7. Tanika Sarkar, Bengal: Politics of Protest:
8. Srilata Chatterjee, Congress Politics in Bengal 1919-1939,
9. David Laushey, Bengal Terrorism and the Marxist Left:
10. Amitabha Chandra, Abibhakta Banglay Communist Andolan: Suchana Parba,
11. Sugata Bose, Agrarian Bengal:
12. Partha Chatterjee, Bengal: The Land Question,
13. Adriene Cooper: Sharecropping and Sharecroppers’ Struggle in Bengal:
14. Dipesh Chakraborty, Rethinking Working Class History in Bengal:
15. Subho Basu, Does Class Matter: Colonial Capital and Workers’ Resistance in Bengal:
16. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India:
17. Joya Chatterjee, Bengal Divided:
18. Suranjan Das, Communal Riots in Bengal:
19. Semanti Ghosh, Different Nationalisms:
20. Prafulla Chakraborty, Marginal Men:
21. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Decolonization:
22. Marcus Franda, Radical Politics in West Bengal:
23. Satyabrata Datta, Banglar Bidhansabha O Sansadiya Rajniti:
25. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Bengal: Rethinking History: Essays in Historiography:
1. The liberal political culture of the Third Republic – the principles and practices of liberalism – the Republican political model
2. Left wing politics and the Third Republic.
3. The rise of the ‘New Right’.
4. The workings of the liberal consensus and its breakdown.
5. An alternative to liberalism – the Popular Front Experiment.
6. The rise of Fascism in France.
7. The fascist victory and Vichy France.

Select Readings:

- Bernstein Serge, *Les Cultures Politiques en France.*, 1999
- Caron F., *An Economic History of Modern France*, 1979
- McMillan James, *France and Women, Gender, Society and Politics.*, 2000
- Soucy Robert, *French Fascism. The First Wave.*, 1986

DSE 1 : THE MAKING OF GERMANY

1. The Making of Germany: The idea of Germany: the course of German nationalism from the vormärz to 1871; Bismarck and the formation of the German Empire in 1871.
2. Politics in Bismarckian Germany: the struggle between the Empire and the States: Liberalism, Conservatism and the Centre Party; agrarian conservatism, welfare politics and the role of the German state; rise of social democracy
3. Bismarckian society and economy: Social churning in an age of economic hardship: changes in the countryside; urban growth; changing cultural landscape
4. Politics in Wilhelmine Germany: alliance between middle class and agrarian conservatism; divisions within social democracy
5. The German Problem reconsidered: Domestic roots of German foreign policy from unification to the Great War; Empire as safety valve?
Select Readings:

- Berghahn Volker, Imperial Germany 1871-1914,
- Brechtfeld Jörg, Mitteleuropa and German Politics: 1848 to the Present
- Craig Gordon, Germany 1871-1945
- Eley G, Blackbourne, D, The Peculiarities of German History
- Fischer F, From Kaiserrreich to Third Reich
- Guttman W, German Social Democracy in the Nineteenth Century,
- Koch, H.W., The Origins of the First World War
- Rohl J.C.G., From Bismarck to Hitler,
- Sheehan J., (ed) Imperial Germany
- – German Liberalism in the Nineteenth Century,
- Taylor A.J. P, The Course of German History,
- The Struggle for Mastery in Europe

DSE 15: The Rise and Fall of the Empire: Germany 1870-1945 -
1. Post-War Germany: Weimar Republic as a re-foundation of Germany; persistent structural problems and their impact on German politics; Weimar society and culture.
2. The presaging of doom: the socialist challenge and the response of the German right; The Depression, Hitler and the rise of the Nazi movement
3. Nazi Germany; social and economic policies of Nazism and the response; German economy on the way to the war; the Jewish question
4. German foreign policy in the interwar period: the challenge of Versailles; Stressemann and Locarno; Nazi foreign policy
5. Germany divided: creation of FRG and GDR; continuities

Select Readings:

- Bracher K.D., The German Dictatorship,
- Bullock A, Hitler: A Study in Tyranny
- Fest Joachim, Hitler
- Fischer F, From Kaiserrreich to Third Reich
- Longerich Peter, Holocaust: the Nazi Persecution and the Murder of the Jews
- Kershaw Ian, The Hitler Myth,
- Mitchell Otis, Hitler’s Stormtroopers and the Attack of the German Republic 1919-1933
- Overy R.J., The Nazi Economic Recovery
- Smaldone W, Confronting Hitler: German Social Democrats in Defense of the Weimar Republic, 1929-33
Widdig Bernd, *Culture and Inflation in Weimar Germany*.

**DSE 16: HISTORY OF BRITAIN IN THE NINETEENTH AND TWENTIETH CENTURIES**

1. Emergence of a new political culture in the nineteenth century: concept of a new state and constitutional reforms; parties, groups and political ideas; notion of empire and challenges of nationalism.
2. Problems and prospects of economy in the nineteenth century: features of British economy, Depression of 1870s and its effect; Labour issues.
3. Different social groups and cultural varieties: Issues of class, race and gender in the Victorian age.
4. Consolidation of new political culture in the twentieth century: Political parties; Irish question; changing contours of European politics and their impact on British domestic politics.
5. Economy, society and culture: Wars, Depression and decolonization – their impact; class, race and gender in post-Victorian age.

**Select Readings:**

- Feuchtwanger E.J., *Democracy and Empire (Britain 1865-1914)*, 1985

**DSE 1: RUSSIA MOVES INTO A MODERN WORLD: THE COMING OF THE REVOLUTION IN A MULTI-ETHNIC EMPIRE**

1. Timeline. The chronology of late Imperial Russian History. The rulers and their country.


7. The impact of modern politics 1905-1914. Russian constitutionalism in comparative perspective. The public and the Court.

8. Literary Representations of a changing society. From Turgenev to Gorkii.

Select Readings:

- Brooks J., *When Russia learned to Read*
- Carr E.H., *The Russian Revolution*
- *The Bolshevist Revolution*, (3 Vols.)
- Deutscher Isaac, *Stalin*
- Ferro Marc., *October, Birth of Society.*
- *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vols. VI and VII*
- Ferro Marc., *The February Revolution*
- Kassow E.D., S.D. Clowes, J. West, *Between Tsar and People.*
- *The Russian Revolution, a study in mass mobilization.*
- Lieven D. (ed.), *Cambridge History of Russia Vol. 2*
- Manning R. T., *The Crisis of the Old Order in Russia.*
- Olcott M.B., *The Kazakhs*
- Palat M.K., *Social Identities in Revolutionary Russia*
- Riasanovsky N., *A History of Russia*
- Stites R., *Russian Popular Culture*
- Soucek, Svat, *The History of Inner Asia*
- Venturi Franco., *The Roots of Revolution*

**DSE 1**  **HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA - 17TH AND 20TH CENTURIES**

Unit 1: Brief survey of anti colonial struggle and independence in South America

Unit 2: The Revolutionary period in South America and growth of Caudilloism

Unit 3: The growth of American influence over Latin America
Unit 4: The Leftist movement in Latin America-features and case study of Cuba
Unit 5: Alternative political models- rise of Peronism in Argentina
Essential reading

Select Readings:

- Bakewell Peter, *A History of Latin America Empires and Sequels, 1450-1930*
- Bethel Leslie (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Latin America*
- Brading D.A., *Church and State in Bourbon Mexico*
- Collier Simon, *A History of Chile 1808-1994*
- Costcloe Michael P., *The Central Republic in Mexico 1835-1846*
- Ekfani Julie A., *The Paradox of the Mexican State*
- Rodriguez Jaime E., *Independence of Spanish America*
- Rodriguez Jaime E., (ed.) *Mexico in the Age of Democratic Revolution (1750-1850)*

**DSE 1: THE MAKING OF THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST**

1. The concept of the Middle East: – The Middle East as a geo-strategic space; the Middle East in British colonial strategy; the Middle East and North Africa in American area studies; the matter of self-image in the Middle East; the discourse of modernity in the region
2. Ottoman disintegration and the emergence of the modern Middle East: – The crisis of the Ottoman Empire in the 19th century; Ottoman attempts at institutional reform; constitutionalism; Ottomanism and the origins of Turkish and Arab Nationalism;
3. The Great War and the Peace of Paris – the Sykes-Picot Agreement; British and French Mandates;
4. The Kemalist state and its challenges: — Atatürk and the authoritarian edifice; creating a Turkish nation
5. Arab Nationalism from League Mandates to Arab Nation-states : — the discourse of nationalism in the Arab world – a) Egypt b) Syria c) Iraq

Select Readings:
Azak Umut, *Islam and secularism in Turkey: Kemalism, Religion and the Nation State*

Bozdogan Sibel & Kasaba, Riset, *Rethinking Modernity and National Identity in Turkey*

Coommins, David Dean, *Islamic Reform: Politics and Social Change in late-Ottoman Syria*

Cronin, Stephanie (ed.), *Iraq: a Political History from Independence to Occupation*

Foran, J. (ed), *A Century of Revolution: Social Movements in Iran*

Goldschmidt, Arthur, Jr, *A Brief History of Egypt*

Hourani, Albert, *A History of the Arab Peoples*

Katouzian, Homa, *The Political Economy of Modern Iran*

Kayali, Hasan, *Arabs and Young Turks: Ottomanism, Arabism and Islamism in the Ottoman Empire 1908-1918*

Khalid, Rashid et al, *The Origins of Arab Nationalism*

T.E. Lawrence, *The Seven Pillars of Wisdom*

Marsot, A. L al-Sayyid, *A History of Egypt: from the Arab Conquest to the Present*

Owen, Roger, *State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East*

Pipes, Daniel, *Greater Syria: the History of an Ambition*

Provence, Michael, *The Great Syrian Revolt and the Rise of Arab Nationalism*

Schulze, Reinhard, *A Modern History of the Islamic World*

Shaw, Stanford & Shaw, Ezel, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey vol. II: Reform, Revolution and Republic 1808-1975*

**DSE 20: SOCIETY AND POLITICS IN THE MODERN MIDDLE EAST**

1. The politics of modernization in the Middle East — constitutionalism and the objectives of a modern state; authoritarianism and westernization under the Pahlavi Iran and Kemalist Turkey as models

2. The responses to modernization – Ba’athism, Socialism and Political Islam and their social bases

3. The tragedy of Palestine: — Israel and the Partition of Palestine; Israel as an ethnic-democracy; Life and Politics in Occupied Palestine

4. The age of oil – rise of the petroleum economy; the phenomenon of the strong state, and the Oil Monarchies

5. The transformation of a society: a) Urbanisation, modernization and the question of gender

b) Resurgence of Islam as socio-political movement – The Iranian Revolution of 1979 and
the shaping of an Islamic order -- Islamism and Post-Islamism – from the Gulf War to the Arab Spring

Select Readings:

- Abdo Geneive, *No God but God: Egypt and the Triumph of Political Islam*
- Abrahamian Ervand, *Iran Between Two Revolutions*
- Dawisha, Adeed, *Iraq: a Political History from Independence to Occupation*
- Foran, J. (ed), *A Century of Revolution: Social Movements in Iran*
- Goldschmidt, Arthur, Jr, *A Brief History of Egypt*
- Hourani, Albert, *A History of the Arab Peoples*
- Katouzian, Homa, *The Political Economy of Modern Iran*
- Kimmerlin, B & Migdal, J, *The Palestinian People: a History*
- Moaddel, Mansoor, *Class, Politics and Ideology in the Iranian Revolution*
- Owen, Roger, *State, Power and Politics in the Making of the Modern Middle East*
- Rodinson, Maxime, *Israel: a Colonial-Settler State?*
- Schulze, Reinhard, *A Modern History of the Islamic World*
- Shaw, Stanford & Shaw, Ezel, *History of the Ottoman Empire and Modern Turkey vol. II: Reform, Revolution and Republic 1808-1975*
- Tavakoli-Targhi, Mohammad, *Refashioning Iran: Orientalism, Occidentalism and Historiography*
- Yavuz, Hakan, *Secularism and Muslim Democracy in Turkey*

DSE 21: THE EMERGENCE IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN HISTORY DURING 17TH AND 20TH CENTURIES

1. Introducing South East Asia: Validity as a historical category
2. Beginnings of colonialism: Trade rivalry among European companies, from commercial dominance to political rule, structural variations of colonial administration and economy
3. Different forms of early resistance to colonial rule: Aristocratic and popular resistance, role of religion
4. Age of nationalist struggle: Crisis of colonial economy during the First World War and aftermath, ideological roots of nationalism, politics of associations and parties, rise of left alternatives, social ideas and social changes
5. The Second World War and after: Changing course of war and its impact, Japanese invasion, decolonization
6. Structure of politics, society and economy in independent South East Asia: Challenges to democracy, experiments with socialism, economic policy, response to and entanglement with global politics, continuity and change in social life

7. Beyond colonialism: History of Thailand: Formation of a modern state, encounter with global capitalism, layers of political community, aspects of Thai society


Select Readings:
- Acharya , Amitabha, *The Making of South East Asia*:
- Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *Burma Today:
- Bastin, John (ed.), *The Emergence of Modern Southeast Asia (1511-1957)*, 1967
- G. P. Bhattacharjee, Southeast Asian Politics: Malaysia Indonesia:
  - Cady J.F., *South-East Asia: Its Historical Development*, 1964
  - — *A History of Modern Burma*,
  - R.E. Elson, *The End of the Peasantry in South East Asia*
  - Ghosh, Suchita, *Thailand: Tryst with Modernity*
  - *Historians of South East Asia*
  - Kaul, Man Mohini, *The Philippines and South East Asia*, 1978
  - Leifer, Michael, *The Foreign Relations of the New States:*
- Tarling Nicholas (ed), *The Cambridge History of South-East Asia (2 vols)*, 1992
- Tarling, Nicholas, *A Concise History of South-East Asia*, 1966
- D.J.M. Tate, *The Making of Modern Southeast Asia:*
- Tucker, Shelby, *Burma: The Curse of Independence:*
- Wyatt, David, *Studies in Thai History:*
- Wu Hua Yin, *Class and Communalism in Malaysia*

**DSE 22: STRUCTURE AND CRISIS IN EUROPEAN DIPLOMATIC AND ECONOMIC HISTORY**

This course is meant to build on BA courses that deal with European diplomacy and industrialization in the late 19th and early 20th century. It familiarizes the student with the main
features of international politics in a more detailed manner than at the BA, touching, for instance, on the diplomatic means employed to contain the consequences of nationalist movements in Central and South Western Europe before and after the First World War. It also deals with major trends in economics in Europe from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century. It concentrates on the progressive industrialisation of continental economies and how these created the dynamics of both national integration and then imperial expansion. The course also shows how Europe progressively lost its global economic preponderance in course of the Great War and the inter-war era, and plots the responses of European powers to this problem, leading first to WWII and then the economic regeneration of Europe in the post-war period.


2. **Industrialised Economy and its Challenges** -- The trajectories of industrial development in Europe – the quest for sustained growth and the age of mass consumption; the economics behind the politics of national integration and imperial expansion

3. **Colonialism, the Age of Empires and its Crisis** – Colonial Empires and Rivalries: Asia, Africa and Europe – the Division of Europe into two Armed Camps; Balkan Nationalism; the Ottoman Empire in European politics; the Road to the First World War

4. **The Great War and Decline of Europe** – The Impact of the Great War on Europe’s role in the world Economy; the costs of war; collapse and decline of multinational and colonial empires;

5. **The Inter-war Era** – challenges of rebuilding Europe and its economy: the Paris Peace Settlement; the matter of Reparations and War Debt – Locarno and the Rehabilitation of Germany; Soviet approaches to international affairs and the Comintern; the Great Depression – Nazi Germany, Appeasement, and the Second World War

6. **Salvaging Europe** – The Impact of WWII on Europe; the Fascist interpretation of a united Europe; post 1945 state arrangements; Marshall Plan and the reconstruction of Europe – Decolonisation abroad and closer integration on the continent: Treaty of Rome and the idea of Europe

**SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY**

DSE 2: Themes in European History: Society and Politics

This course is linked to the course on “Structures and Crisis in European Diplomacy and Practice”. The course aims to introduce the student to major themes in European social and political history from the mid-19th to mid-20th century. The two courses provide students with details and perspectives that enable them to compare a non-Indian experience, that of Europe, with developments in India that are dealt with in the first year of the MA. It also facilitates a better understanding of two compulsory courses in the second year of the MA (Course V, which touches on many components of European history in the 19th century, and Course VII, which speaks inter alia of the Cold War and European integration). The course on “Themes in European History: Society and Politics” explores social consequences of early industrialization in Europe, before the First World War, and the political framework within which developments took place. Here, the course is a review and extension of work done at the BA level. The course also introduces students to notions of “public space” and mass culture as they have been applied to the history of 19th century Europe. The course then goes on to show left-wing and right-wing shifts in politics and places the experience of WWII against this background. The course ends with a sense of how Europe, divided among protagonists of the socialist and capitalist models of development, was reconfigured in the period of the Cold War. The course mainly deals with the major European states (Britain, France, Germany and Russia), but also refers to other experiences (Italy, Spain, and the Baltic states in the case of nationalism and fascism, for instance).

1. Europe in mid-19th century -- Rise of industrial societies; broadening of the social basis of political power – liberalism, constitutionalism, identity and the politics of nationalism. Differences and similarities among European states.

2. Urbanization, the public space and the age of the masses in the late 19th century – Undermining the traditional social order and the emerging politics of masses -- conservatism, liberal democracy and the increasing importance of ideas of social welfare; the rise of labour, trade unionism, socialism and the challenge of social democracy. Case studies of Britain, France and Germany.

3. Impact of the Great War on European society – The experience of global war. Militarism and the trench mentality. Consequences of the war. Decline of old ruling classes and the position of the bourgeoisie; post war labour; the changing dynamics in
the domestic space - the suffragette movement and the position of women.

4. **The crisis of liberal democracy** – Trends in Russian politics and the Russian Revolution. The October Revolution and the promise of socialism; the socialist challenge in Europe, status anxiety of the middle class and the coming of Fascism; Europe's internal dynamics on the road to WWII – (Case studies – Britain, France, Germany, Italy; Spain, USSR)

5. **World War II** – The impact of WWII and dislocation in European society; the Holocaust; the nature of the “Resistance” and “collaboration”.

6. **The Division of Europe** – Iron curtain and the two Europes; the rise of the Welfare State and life in the Communist bloc.

**SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Philip Thody, *Europe Since 1945* (Routledge, 2000)

**DSE 24: MAKING OF A CAPITALIST DEMOCRACY: USA IN THE 19th AND 20th CENTURIES**

1. From colony to nation state: Idea of American Revolution, emergence of a Federal structure, expansion of nation state, formation of a national identity
2. Challenges to the nation state: Civil War and Reconstruction
3. New ideas of governance: From Progressivism to New Deal
4. Economy and the state: Drive towards industrialization, emergence of Big Capital, commercial agriculture, Depression and its impact

**Book List**

4. Gabriel Kolko, Main Currents in American History:
7. Mark Smith, Debating Slavery:
8. Peter Kolchin, American Slavery:
9. Eric Foner, American Reconstruction:
11. John Higham, Civil Rights and Social Wrongs:
12. Joshua Bloom, Black against Empire:
13. Jacqueline Jones, American Work:
14. Jacqueline Jones, A Social History of the Labouring Classes,
15. Melvyn Dubofsky, Hard Work:
16. Lawrence Goodwyn, The Populist Movement:
17. Lois Banner, Women in Modern America:
18. Eleanor Flexner, Century of Struggle:
19. Richard Rorty Achieving Our Country,

**DSE 2 : FASCISM IN INTER AR EUROPE**

1. What is Fascism?: Its defining features – its geographic spread – its critique of democracy and socialism – its affinity with nationalism – its difference with merely fascist tactics; the agenda of totalitarianism
2. The various “faces” of fascism: Fascists of Italy and Nazis of Germany; the French and the Spanish cases; Central Europe; Britain.
3. The social constituency of fascism: the socio-economic context for the rise of fascism; status anxiety of the European middle class; the Great War and its role in the formulation of the fascist response; fascism as a response to the ‘weaknesses’ of liberal democracy
4. Fascism in power: The Italian prototype – the rise of fascism under Mussolini and ‘the march on Rome’; the creation of a totalitarian state; fascist economic agenda; fascist foreign policy
5. Fascism in power: The German model – Hitler and the rise of the Nazi movement in Germany; Nazi capture of power; Gleichschaltung; Nazi economic agenda; Nazi foreign policy; the racial component of the Nazi movement and the holocaust
6. The Other ‘Fascists’ of Europe: – Action Francaise and French Christian Syndicalism; the British Union of Fascists; the Ustashe of Croatia
7. the Spanish Civil War

**SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- Constantin Eurdachi (ed) *Comparative Fascist Studies: New Perspectives*, (Routledge, 2010)
- Maria Sophia Quine, *Italy’s Social Revolution: Charity and Welfare from Liberalism to Fascism*, (Palgrave 1988).
- Peter W Sugar, *Native Fascism in the Successor States 1918-1945*, (Santa Barbara, 1971)

**DSE 2 : Rural Social History: The Colonial Period in India**

1. An overview of theoretical issues, concepts and approaches in studying rural social history in India
2. Orientalism and the early colonial imagination of India’s rural society—: The vision of changelessness and its meanings: rural communities in historical enquiries.
6. Popular religion and culture –cultural and religious syncretism – writing the history of the people – folklore, literature and social history – fairs and festivals
7. Environmentalism and the social history of rural India from ecological perspectives.
Select Readings:

- Ludden David, *Peasant History in South India*, 1985

**DSE 2 : Themes in Adi as History in Colonial and Postcolonial India**

Meanings, representations and categorisations – sources of tribal history – Adivasi voices in the writing of tribal history

1. Social and economic transition under colonial rule
2. Political change and its implication on tribal history – a study of tribal movements in colonial India
3. Culture and religion: continuity and change
4. Gender issues in tribal history – land rights – witchcraft
5. Development, displacement, and migration
6. The Indigenous and Tribal People’s Movement in Contemporary India

Select Readings:


Pati Biswamoy (ed.), *Adivasis in Colonial India: Survival, Resistance and Negotiation*, 2010


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**DSE 2: Understanding Labour History and Working Class Movements in Colonial India**

1) Labour Historiography in India
2) Pre-colonial labour- the domestic system and family labour- the artisans and the guild system- the colonial transition- de-industrialisation and de-peasantisation
3) Industrialisation and the formation of a working class- the caste and community factors- with special reference to Bombay Cotton textile industry, Bengal jute industry and Kolar gold fields

4) Industrial labour and colonial state- the growth of labour movement in India- formation of trade union- issue of leadership- labour and national movement

5) Women and labour- de-industrialisation and decline of women’s traditional occupation- modernization and marginalization of women in industries- migration, plantation labour and the gender question- women in informal sector- sex workers

Select Readings:

- Basu Deepika, *The Working Class in Bengal: Formative Years, 1993*
- Basu Nirban, *The Political Parties and labour Politics 1937-47, 1992*
- Chakraborty Dipesh, *Rethinking Working Class History: Bengal 1890-1940, 1989*
- Sen Samita, *Women and Labour in late Colonial India: the Bengal Jute Industry, 1999*
- Sen Sunil Kumar, *Working Class Movements in India, 1994*

**DSE 29: Themes in Urban History of India**

1. Theories of urbanization and the writing of urban history: Social control and problems of displacement: Urban history as social history/local history


3. Eighteenth century transition and urban settlements in India: Studying the cities from within - a few case studies of some of the major Indian cities of the time.

4. Colonial cities: Port towns, Railway towns and Industrial towns: Class structure and social conflicts: Urban professions, the labouring men and the urban under class
5. The colonial state and the urban space: Municipal Government and organizing the urban space: Urban planning and the politics of displacement; urban policing and controlling the ‘wicked city’.
6. The city as a culture: Institutional foundations of urbanity: Cultural/literary perceptions of urban life.

Select Readings:

- Ballhatchet Kenneth and Harrison John (eds.), *The City in South Asia*
- Banerjee Sumanta, *The Wicked City*
- Banga Indu (ed.), *The City in Indian History*
- Bayly C. A., *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars*
- Blake Stephen, *Shahjahanabad*
- Chaudhuri Sukanta (ed.), *Calcutta, the Living City*
- Dossal Mariam, *Urban Leadership in Western India*
- Dossad Mariam, *Imperial Designs and Indian Realities: The Planning of Bombay City, 1845-1875*
- Farooqi A., *The Opium City: The Making of Early Colonial Bombay*
- Sandria Freitag (ed.), *Culture and Power in Benaras*
- Gillion K., *Ahmedabad: An Urban History*
- Gooptu Nandini, *The Politics of the Urban Poor in Early Twentieth Century India*
- Gupta Narayani, *Delhi between two Empire*
- Karim Abdul, *Dacca, the Mughal Capital*
- Kidambi Prasant, *The Making of an Indian Metropolis: Colonial Governance and Public Culture in Bombay, 1890-1920*
- King Anthony D., *Colonial Urban Development: Culture, Social Power and Environment*
- Kumar Ravinder (ed.), *Essays in the Social History of India*
- Mukherjee S. N., *Calcutta: Myth and History*
- Nair Janaki, *The Promise of the Metropolis: Bangalore 20th Century*
- Oldenberg Veena Talwar, *The Making of Colonial Lucknow*
- Ray Rajat, *Urban Roots of Indian Nationalism*
- Sinha Pradip, *Calcutta in Urban History*

**DSE 0: Histories of Women and Gender**

1. Defining Women’s History: Earlier writings/ New Histories: Its relationship with other Histories/ Sources and Methods
2. Women’s Movement in the Twentieth century in USA Britain and other countries. Contribution of Women’s Movement and Feminist Thought to the development of Women’s History
3. Trends in writing Women’s History in the West: Few Case Studies
4. Gender in History: Examining Gender as a category of historical analysis.
5. Women/Gender History: Shift since 1990s: Questioning women as a universal category; Women in conservative ideologies; Black and Third World Feminist History Writing: Women’s Biographies/Life Stories
6. Women/Gender history in India. Major historiographical trends – Few case studies illustrating different trends: Methodologies and Sources
   a) Social Reform, Education, Professions
   b) Ideologies/Politics/Movements/Organisations
   c) Representations/Literature/Art Forms
   d) Biographies and Lives
7. Writing Women/Gender history in the era of globalization

Select Readings:

- Burton Antoinette, *Burdens of History: British Feminists, Indian Women and Imperial Culture 1865-1915*, 1994
- Carroll Bernice, *Liberating Women’s History* Urban, IL 1976
- Davis John, *Hellen Keller (Rebel Lives Series)*
- Hasan, Mushirul, *Between Modernity and Nationalism: Halide Edipe’s Encounter with Gandhi’s India*, 2010
- Lerner Gerda, *The Creation of feminist Consciousness: From the middle ages to eighteen-seventy*, 1993
1. Women’s position in the society in the early nineteenth century Bengal: An overview
2. Women’s issues in the nineteenth century: Colonial and indigenous responses
3. Emergence of educated women and the processes of their identity formation during the colonial period: Literature, performing arts, organizations, professional activities
4. Women of the periphery and their social, cultural and economic status in the colonial period
5. Women and politics in Bengal from late nineteenth to mid twentieth century
6. Women, partition and the problem of displacement and rehabilitation
7. Women in Bengal after 1947: Legal issues, socio-economic, political and cultural developments

READING LIST

- Amin, Sonia Nishat- *The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal 1876-1939*
- Bagchi, Jasodhara and Dasgupta, Subharanjan (eds.)- *The Trauma and the Triumph: Gender and Partition in Eastern India*
- Borthwick, Meredith- *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal 1849-1905*
- Chakraborty, Usha – *Condition of Bengali Women Around the 2nd half of the Nineteenth Century*
DSE 2: LANGUAGE, LITERARY MOVEMENTS AND POLITICS: REGIONAL CASE STUDIES

1. The debate over literary cultures in history
2. The issues of literary historiography: different aspects of Indian literary historiography of modern languages – aspects of modern language literature: its origin and development, protagonists and ideological orientation, politics and constraints.
3. Literary histories and meta-narratives: the debate over semantic systems – explicating the models of Jurij Lotman and Mikhail Bakhtin – the importance of Roland Barthes and the structure of myths
4. Literary history and nationalism – the notion of an intimate relation between language and nation – Indian nationalism and literary histories
5. Beyond the nation – a Compartatist’s thoughts on some foundational categories in the history of South Asian literatures
6. Khari Boli literature in north India – the emergence of Benaras as the centre of trade, the popularity of Vaishnavism – the patronage of Hindi – Bharatendu Harishchandra and the debate over Hindi – the debate between the protagonists of Arya Bhasha and Braja Bhasa – introduction of the Nagri script and the conflict with Urdu – the progressive Hindi literature on the early decades of the 20th century
8. The world of Tamil literature – language and devotion – Civilizing Tamil: the Classical language – Indianising Tamil, Dravidianising Tamil – Tamil as Goddess and Mother – the battle against Hindi, the anti-Hindustani movement
10. Private scholarship in Madras: towards reconstructing South Indian history and Telugu literary knowledge – constructive Christian literature in Telugu

Select Readings:

- Ahmed Imtiaz & Upadhyay S. B., Dalit Assertions and Society, Literature and History, 2010
- Chatterjee Suniti Kumar (ed.), The Cultural Heritage of India. Language and Literatures, 2007
- Grierson G., The Modern Vernacular Literature of Hindustan 1889
- Holquist Michael and Emerson Caryl, Speech, Genres and other Late Essays, 1986
- Irschik Eugene F., Politics and Social Conflicts in South India; the non Brahman Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1969
- King Christopher R., One Language, Two Scripts: the Hindi Movement in Nineteenth Century North India, 1994
- Lelyveld David, Aligarh’s First Generation: Muslim Solidarity in British India, 1978
- Nijhawan Sobha, Nationalism in the Vernacular: Hindi, Urdu and the Literature of Indian Freedom, 2010
- Orsini Francesca, The Hindu Public Sphere, 1920-1940: language and Literature in the Age of Nationalism, 2002
- Pollock Sheldon (ed.), Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia, 2006
- Ramaswami Sumathi, Passions of the Tongue: Language Devotion in Tamil India, 1891, 1970,
- Simpson Andrew (ed.), Language and National Identity in Asia, 2007
- Schmitthenner Peter I., Telugu Resurgence: C.P. Brown and the Cultural Consolidation in Nineteenth Century South India, 2001
- Viswanathan Gauri, Masks of Conquest: Literary Study and British Rule in India, 1989

DSE - Family and Kinship  Marriage and Morals: Regional Case Studies

1. Joint family, patrilineal kin and the ideal of conjugalitv in the 19th century
2. Marriage as a mechanism of social reproduction: colonizing the family; kinship, household and the State
3. Wifehood and concubinage in the zamindari families and landed groups
4. Reconstructing Dharmic conjugalitv in Bengal and Tamilnadu
5. The system of marriage: gotra, dhatu and kulinism in 19th century Bengal
6. Conjugalitv and capital: Defining women’s rights to family property
7. Marrying for love – emotion and desire in women’s print culture – desire and pleasure in marriage – colonialism and familial imaginary
8. Educating wives in Bengal and Tamilnadu
9. Different forms of marriage in Bengal: notions of health and bodily fluids, the ideas of sahajiya cults
10. Marriage, sexuality and the female ascetic: the understanding of different sects in northern India
11. Women as tribute, women as flower: Images of ‘woman’ in weddings in north and south India
12. Looking for brides and grooms: ghataks and the marriage market in colonial Calcutta.

Select Readings:

- Agarwal Bina, A Field of One’s Own: Gender and Law Rights in South Asia, 1994
- Arunima G., There Comes Papa: Colonialism and Transformation of Matriliny in Kerala, 2003
- Burton Antoinette, Dwelling in the Archive: Women Writing House, Home and History in Late Colonial India, 2003
- Chatterjee Indrani (ed.), Unfamiliar Relations: Family and History in South Asia, 2004
- Engels Dagmar, Beyond Purdah? Women in Bengal, 1890-1930, 1996
- Forbes Geraldine, Women in Modern India, 2005
- Ghosh Durba, Sex and Family in Colonial India, 2006
- Majumdar Rochona, Marriage and Modernity: Family Values in Colonial Bengal, 2009
- Mukherjee S.N., Calcutta: Essays in Urban History, 1993
- Nicholas Ralph and Inden Ronald B., Kinship in Bengali Culture, 1977
- Sangari Kumkum and Vaid Sudesh (eds.), Recasting Women: Essays in India’s Colonial History, 1990
- Sarkar Tanika, Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation, 2003
- Walsh Judith, Domesticity in Colonial Bengal: What Women Learned When Men Gave them Advice, 2004
- Uberoi Patricia, Family, Kinship and Marriage in India, 1997
- Vishwanathan Gauri, Outside the Fold: Conversion, Modernity and Belief, 1998
4. **History of Science and Technology in Modern India**

1. Approaches to the History of Science as Intellectual History and as Social History. Methodological orientations in Social History of Science perspectives. SSK (Sociology of Scientific Knowledge) and its variations- Constructivist approaches.
2. Interpreting the history of modern science in India – early history of “diffusion” – critique of models of simple diffusion – the emergence of the paradigm of colonial science
3. Science under the East India Company- early surveying operations, geological and botanical investigations. Orientalist interventions
4. The early Indian response to western science – from Rammohan Roy to Mahendralal Sircar – the colonial science policy and the emergence of a scientific community in the twentieth century – the careers of J.C. Bose, P.C. Ray and C.V. Raman
5. Science, Technology and the shifting imperatives of nationalist politics- Gandhi, Bose and Nehru
6. Technology transfers under colonial rule – social and political implications – the case of the cotton textile industry.
7. The politics of decolonization and the making of science policy under the independent Indian state

**Select Readings:**

- Adas Michael, *Machines As the Measure of Men: Science, Technology and Ideologies of Dominance*
- Arnold David, *Science Technology and Medicine in India*
- Anderson Robert. S., *Building Scientific Institutions in India*
- Bandopadhyay Arun (ed), *Science and Society in India 1750-2000*
- Dasgupta Subrata, *Jagadis Bose and the Indian Response to Western Science*
- Kumar Deepak, *Science and the Raj 1875-1908*
- Kumar Deepak (ed.), *Science and Empire: Essays In Indian Context*
- Kumar Deepak (ed.), *Technology and the Raj: Western Technology and Technology Transfer in India (1700-1947).*
- Ray P.C., *Life and Experiences of a Bengali Chemist*
- Vishvanathan Shiv, *Organizing for Science: The beginnings of Industrial Research in India*

**DSE 5: History of Environment in Modern India**

1. Approaches to environmental history – history and man in nature and man’s attitudes towards nature – anthropocentric and bio-centric orientation
2. India and the origins and modern environmentalism – contributions and European science and local knowledge systems for the preservation and environment – Early history and environment in India during the company’s rule.

3. Colonial intervention and environment – the early onslaught on forests – the colonial forest policy and the debate over it – scientific forestry and changes in forest policy till 1947 – modern forestry and state-making in the regional ecological, social and cultural contexts – environmental resistance in colonial India.

4. ‘The tragedy of the commons’: competing claims over water resources, wet lands, grazing and open spaces – history and Common Property Resources (CPRs) both before and after independence – history and wild life conservation in India.

5. The environmental movements in post-colonial India – Chipko, Tehri – Garhwal and Narmada Banchao Andolon – the ‘private’ and ‘public’ face in the movements – other protest movements against pollution and modern industry – relevance of issues related to equity and ideology, including Gandhian ideology.

6. Indigenous knowledge systems, nature and societies – nature-based activities and social formations in modern India- tribal knowledge on the preservation and environment – relevance and indigenous knowledge and popular participation in the modern management and environment in contemporary India.

Select Readings:

- Baviskar Amita, *In the Belly of the River*
- Chaudhuri B.B. and Bandopadhyay A. (eds.), *Tribes, Forest and Social Formation in Indian History*
- Gadgil M. and Guha R., *Ecology and Equity: the Use and Abuse of Nature in Contemporary India*
- Gadgil M. and Guha R., *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*
- Grove Richard, *Green Imperialism*
- Rangarajan Mahesh, *Fencing the Forests*
- Shiva Vandana, *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India*
- Sivaramakrishnan K., *Modern Forests: Statemaking and Environmental Colonial Eastern India*
- Vivian J.M. (ed.), *Grassroots Environmental Action: People’s Participation in Sustainable Development*

**DSE : History of Medicine and Public Health in Colonial India**

1. Key concepts and methods in the history of medicine
2. A brief history of the development of Western medicine; medicine in pre-colonial India
3. Tropical hygiene and development of public health policy; epidemic and infectious diseases; colonial policy and social response.
4. Medical pluralism; early encounter between Western medicine and indigenous medical knowledge: position of indigenous medical knowledge; movement for revivalism in Ayurvedic and Yunani medicine
5. Gender, identity and reproductive health in colonial India
6. Political, economic and social determinants of health; colonial and post-colonial India

Select Readings:

- Harrison Mark, *Public Health in British India: Anglo Indian Preventive Medicine, 1859-1914*
- Pati Biswamoy, Mark Harrison, *Health, Medicine and Empire: Perspectives on Colonial India*, 2001
- Porter Roy (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Medicine*, 2006

Course: **Gandhi: Beyond Nationalism**

1. Gandhi in South Africa
2. Gandhi and Vegetarianism
3. Gandhi Ruskin Tolstoy and Hind Swaraj
4. Philosophy Economy and Practice of the Spinning Wheel
5. Gandhi: Social Themes/Family
6. Gandhi’s Friends and Associates/Critics/ Self-Criticism
7. Gandhi and his Ashrams
8. Gandhi and Peace Movements
10. Gandhi’s Travels and Fasts
11. Gandhi and International Politics
12. Gandhi and Comparative Religion

Select Readings:

- Brown Judith M. & Progesky Martin (ed.): *Gandhi and South Africa Principles and Politics*, 1996
- Moses Achala Moulik: *A Hundred years of lev Tolstey and the Indian Connection*, 2010 New Delhi
- Roy Choudhury P.C.: *Gandhi and His Contemporaries*, 1972 New Delhi
- Reddy E.S. & Terp Holger (ed.): *Friends of Gandhi*, 2006 Copenhagen
- Swan Maureen: *Gandhi The South African Experience*, 1958 Tohannesburg
- Thompson Mark: *Gandhi and his Ashrams*, 1993 Bombay
- Uma, Dhupelia-Mesthrie Uma, *Gandhi’s Prisnor? The life of Gandhi’s Son Manilal* 2004
- Parikh Neelumben, *Mahatma Gandhi’s lost Treasure: Harilal Gandhi*
- Herman Arthur, *Gandhi and Churchill: The Epic Rivalry That Destroyed an Empire and Forged Our Age. 2008*
- Joshi Nandini, *Economics of the Spinning Wheel: Development without Destruction* 1992
- Reddy E.S.& Gandhi Gopalkrishna (ed.), *Gandhi and South Africa 1914-1948*, 1993
- Gandhi Rajmohan, *Mohandas: A True Story of a Man, his people and an Empire* 2006
- Fisher Louis, *The Life of Mahatma Gandhi*

**Caste in Colonial India: Ideology and Practice**

1. The meaning of caste: the different approaches to social hierarchy: the debate between caste and jati: the theories and debates on caste in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries: the differences in the approaches of historians and sociologists in comprehending the institution of castes from the point of view of enlightenment and modernity; the debate on Homo Hierarchicus and differing ideas on purity and pollution as yardsticks of social hierarchies.

2. The historical origins of a caste based society: the relevance of anthropological models; understanding caste from the point of view of ordering of plurality; caste and the issue of social exclusion in India: the colonial state and its emphasis on caste in creating a new
set of distinctions in the rural society: nineteenth century Bhakti movements and the challenge to the institution of caste.

3. The diversity of Orientalism and the complexity of the other: the interpretation of caste in the official documents of the East India Company: caste and the later Victorian data collectors: colonial ethnography and the debates between caste and race: the occupational interpretation of caste

4. The Indian views or caste in the early colonial period: caste and the public arena: the new visual interpretation of the nation: the nationalist critique of caste: caste conferences and the issue of caste uplift: Hindu nationalists and the deification of caste: Hindu modernizers and the reframing of jati and varna: the modern Hindu critique of untouchability

5. The quotidian experience of caste in colonial India: the differing worlds of the upper caste landlords and the rural agrestic serfs: upper caste identity Hindu Dharam and agrarian conflict: ‘untouchables’ and resistance


7. The tussle between the Congress and the radical depressed class political organizations: the differences on the Poona Pact of 1932: the elections of 1937: the depressed classes and the war aims of the British Government: the depressed classes and the issue of representation in the Constituent Assembly.


**BIBLIOGRAPHY:**

- Peter Robb (ed.), *The concept of race in South Asia*, Delhi, 1995.
- Rajni Kothari (ed.) *Caste in Indian Politics*, New Delhi, 1970.
• M.N. Srinivas (ed.) Caste. Its twentieth century Avatar, New Delhi, 1996
• Morton Klass, Caste. The emergence of the south Asian social systems, Philadelphia, 1980.
• Gail Omvedt, Dalits and the Democratic Revolution. Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India.
• James Massey, Dalits in India, Delhi, 1995.
• Christophe Jaffrelot, India’s Silent Revolution : The Rise of the Low Castes in North Indian Politics, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2003.

**DSE 9: NATIONALISM AND CULTURE IN MODERN INDIA**

1. Nation and Region in Indian History: the Nationalist Public sphere, social communications and imagining the ‘Nation’ in the nineteenth century.
2. Language movements, literary culture and the cultural politics of Nationalism-Intellectuals between Nation and Region
5. Nationalism and Scientific culture in early twentieth century India-Scientists in search of an ‘Indian Science’.

**Select Readings:**

• Anderson Benedict, *The Imagined Communities*
• Basham A.L. (ed.), *A Cultural History of India*
• Bose Sugato, *A Hundred Horizons: The Indian Ocean in the Age of Global Empire*
• Bayly Susan, *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the EighteenthCentury to the Modern Age*
• Brecekenridge Carol. A. & Der Veer Peter Van (eds.), *Orientalism and the Post Colonial Predicament*
• Dalmia Vasudha, *The Nationalizations of Hindu Traditions: Bharatendu Harishchandra and Nineteenth Century Benaras*
• Guha Ranajit, *An Indian Historiography of India: A Nineteenth Century Agenda and its implications*
• Gupta Parthasarathi, *The Radio and the Raj*
Inden Ronald, *Imagining India*

Kumar Deepak, *Science and the Raj*

Kopf David, *British Orientalism and the Bengal Renaissance: The Dynamics of Indian Modernization, 1773—1835*

Majeed Javed, *Ungoverned Imaginings: James Mill’s The History of British India and Orientalism*

Mitter Partha, *Art And Nationalism in Colonial India, 1850-1922*

Said Edward, *Orientalism*

Sarkar Sumit, *Writing Social History*

Thakurta Tapati Guha, *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Post-Colonial India*


**DSE 40: POLITICS AND IDEOLOGY IN MODERN BENGAL**

1. State and political ideology in early colonial Bengal
2. Emergence of modern politics – associations and organized politics; early Congress and Bengal – ideology and practice
3. Political ideology of Extremism – Boycott and Swadeshi
4. Ethics and Politics – Satyagraha in Bengal, *khadi* and constructive programme; Bengal Gandhians
5. Nationalist politics and Bengal Congress; leadership and patterns of mobilization
6. Class, caste and community identities in politics – colonial and postcolonial Bengal
7. Nation and State; the Indian nation and political reconstruction in West Bengal

**Select Readings:**

- Ahmed R., *The Bengal Muslims 1871-1906: A Quest for Identity*
- Bose Sugato, *Agrarian Bengal: Economy, Social Structure and Politics, 1986*
- Broomfield J.H, *Elite Conflict in Plural Society: Twentieth Century Bengal, 1968*
- Chakrabarty Dipesh, *Rethinking Working Class History: Bengal 1890-1940, 1989*
- Chatterjee Partha, *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse, 1986*
DSE 41: Revolutionary Ideologies in Modern Bengal

1. Revolutionary ideologies: The national and international context.
2. Bengali thinkers of revolutionary nationalism:
   a) Bankimchandra and militant nationalism.
   b) Vivekananda and romantic nationalism.
   c) Aurobindo and mystical nationalism.
   d) Rabindranath – the critique of revolutionary nationalism.
3. Inserting violence into the political culture of Bengal – the legitimization of violence in revolutionary propaganda.
4. Left wing influences on revolutionary nationalism.
5. The reaction of the colonial state: the contradictions of liberal imperialism.
6. Revolutionary ideology in Bengal.

Select Readings:

- Bandopadhay Sandip, Agnijuger Banglay Biplobimanosh., 1993
- Billington James H., Fire in the Minds of Men; Origins of the Revolutionary Faith., 1980
- Guha Arun Chandra, First Spark of Revolution: The Early Phase of India’s Struggle for Independence., 1971
- Laqueur Walter, Terrorism., 1980


Nandy Ashis, *Illegitimacy of Nationalism.*, 1984

Riches David (ed.), *The Anthropology of Violence.*, 1986


Readings on Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Bankimchandra, Rabindranath Tagore.

Memoirs of Revolutionaries.

### DSE 42: Ideology Mass Culture and Social Transformation in the Modern World: The Case Study of Soviet Russia

1. Timeline. The chronology of Soviet History. From Revolution to the Khruschev era.
2. The origins of Bolshevik Ideology. 19th century Marxism in Russia and the divided nature of Russian Social Democracy. The making of Leninism before 1914.
3. The nature of the Russian Revolution and the basis of the Bolshevik state. The February and October Revolutions. The elections for the Constituent Assembly. The nature of Soviet democracy.
4. The transformation of Soviet Communism in the 1920s and 1930s. One Party Rule under Lenin and Stalin. The Soviet Party and other institutions in the post revolutionary period. The cult of personality and the limits of inner party democracy under Stalin.
8. Red Star over Asia. The example of Bolshevik state formation and social transformation in Central Asia in the 1920s and 1930s.

### Select Readings:

- Carr E.H., *The History of Soviet Russia*
- *The Bolshevik Revolution, (3 Vols.)*
- *The Interregnum, Socialism in One Country (3 Vols.)*
- *Foundations of the Planned Economy (3 Vols.)*
- Davies R.W., *The Industrialization of Soviet Russia (Vols 1 and 2)*
1. Brief survey of traditional theories on decolonisation.
2. Neocolonialism and its manifestation
3. Issues related to intervention, development and nation building in the post Cold War period.
5. Linkages between development and security.

Select Readings:

- Duffield Mark, *Global Governance and the New Wars: The Merging of Development and Security*
- Fanon Frantz, *The Wretched of the Earth*
- Nkrumah Kwame, *Neocolonialism: The Last Stage of Imperialism*
- Rodney Walter, *How Europe Underdeveloped Africa*
1. Factors influencing India’s foreign policy making.
2. India and the Third World:
   (a) NAM
   (b) South-South Cooperation.
3. India in South Asia: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka.
4. India and the Great Powers:
   1. The U.S.A.
   2. Soviet Union (Russia)
   3. China.
5. Post Cold War trends in Indian foreign policy making:
   (a) Globalisation
   (b) Economic Diplomacy
   (c) ‘Look East Policy’
6. Institutionalising co-operation in South Asia: the case of SAARC.

Select Readings:
- Appadorai A., *Domestic Roots of India’s Foreign Policy 1947-1972*
- Bajpai U.S. (ed.), *Indian Foreign Policy: The Indira Gandhi Years*
- Bandyopadhyay Jayantanuja, *The Making of Indian Foreign Policy*
- Bidwai Praful & Vanaik Achin, *South Asia on a short fuse: Nuclear politics and the future of Global Disarmament*
- Damodaran A K & Das Devendra Kumar (ed.), *SAARC Regional Cooperation and Development Perspectives, Problems, Policies*
- Gonsalves E. & Gordon Sandy, *India’s Rise to Power*
- Grover Verinder (ed.), *International Relations and Foreign Policy of India*
- Racioppi Linda, *Soviet Policy Towards South Asia since 1970*
- Ramakant (ed.), *South Asia: Some Reflections*

**DSE 44: HISTORY AND HISTORICAL FILMS**

This course aims at using historical films from the world over to look into the historicity of the events depicted. Unlike any course from the discipline of area studies, this course aims at recovering the historical ‘truth’ behind the reel version. The course would also aim at understanding the politics behind the particular version of events depicted in the films under scrutiny.
The course aims at screening of three to four films in course of a semester, and then discussing its historical background for about a month each. The films in each semester would be chosen in accordance with a particular theme or subject decided upon at the beginning of the semester in consultation with the students.

The course does not aim simply to train them in any particular historical theme. It aims instead to train the students in a particular methodology for studying history, viz. how to deconstruct information packed into secondary and other derivative sources, by studying about the ‘historical’ context of the events depicted.

1. What is a historical film? – the reel and the real; the question of perspective; the issue of time
2. Films and the burden of the ‘truth’ – what is “historical truth”? How to recover it?
3. Expectations of film-makers – the issue of details in a period piece; creative interpretation;
4. The Question of politics – the politics behind history-writing; the politics of film-making

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Marcia Landy, *The Historical Film: History and Memory in Media* (Rutgers, 2000).
5. Robert A Rosenstone, Constantin Parvulescu, *A Companion to the Historical Film*

DSE 46: **COMMUNISM IN INDIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY**

1. Intellectual origins of communism in India: Indigenous roots and influence of foreign ideas
3. Communism and nation-state: ‘Yeh azadi jhuta hai’, the communists in constitutional experiments both as opposition parties and as ruling groups, crisis within communism – splits of the Communist Party, radical challenge to constitutional communism
4. Formation of ‘class’ politics: Mobilization among peasants, labours, students, women and others
5. Regional variations of Indian communism
6. Communist Party and the other Left
7. Communism in India – A comparison with non-Indian experiences: Latin America, South East Asia, Africa, Euro-communism
9. Writing history of communism in India

**Book List**
- Gene D. Overstreet and Marshall Windmiller, Communism in India:
- Satyabrata Raichowdhuri, Leftist Movements in India 1917-1947:
- Sashi Joshi, Bhagwan Josh, Struggle for Hegemony in India 1920-47 (3 Vols):
- M. A. Persits, Revolutionaries of India in Soviet Russia:
- Sobhanlal Dattagupta, Comintern and the Destiny of Communism in India:
- ed. Bipan Chandra, The Indian Left – Critical Appraisals:
- Bhavani Sengupta, Communism in Indian Politics:
- T.R. Sharma, Communism in India: The Politics of Fragmentation:
- MohanRam, Indian Communism: Split within a Split:
- Mohan Ram, Maoism in India:
- Marius Damas, Approaching Naxalbari:
- Rabindra Ray, The Naxalites and their Ideology:
- David Laushey, Bengal Terrorism and the Marxist Left:
- Marcus Franda, Radical Politics in West Bengal:
- Ross Mallick, Indian Communism:
- T. J. Nossiter, Marxist State Governments in India – Politics, Economics and Society:
- Pradip Basu, The Communist Movement in Tripura:
- Harihar Bhattacharya, Communism in Tripura:
- T.J. Nossiter, Communism in Kerala:
- Ajeet Javed, Left Politics in Punjab 1935-1947:
- Bhagwan Josh, Communist Movement in Punjab 1926-1947
- Gurharpal Singh, Communism in Punjab: A Study of the Movement up to 1967:
- Usha Jha, Land, Labour and Power: Agrarian Crisis and the State in Bihar1937-1952:
- Ajay Kumar Singh, Naxalism in Bihar:
- Devi Chatterjee, Marxist Thought in India:

**DSC 47: MIGRATION AND POPULATION MO EMENTS IN CONTEMPORARY ORLD**
Unit1: Defining diaspora and categorisations
Unit 2: Diaspora in the post Second World period
Unit 3: The spreading of the Indian diaspora - a brief survey

**Essential reading**

- N. Jayaram, *The Indian Diaspora: The Dynamics of Migration*, Sage, 2004

**DSE 4: WOMEN AND LAW IN MODERN INDIA**

1. Women and Law in pre-colonial India: Major schools of interpretation and its social implications
2. Introduction of colonial legal ideas and institutions and reframing of personal laws of the indigenous communities—Social, cultural and political debates
3. Colonial and indigenous programmes of legal reforms for women—Some case studies
4. Women and law in post independence period—The debate over Hindu Code Bill
5. The issue of the Uniform Civil Code—Response of the state, society and women’s organizations—The Shah Bano Case
6. Protective laws for women within domestic sphere and outside in the 1980s and 90s
7. General Observations on women’s legal rights in contemporary India

**READING LISTS**

- Agnes, Flavia (intro.), *Women and Law in India: An Omnibus*
- Kapur, Ratna and Cossman, Brenda, *Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India*
- Minault, Gail (ed.), *The Extended Family*
- Nair, Janaki, *Women and Law in Colonial India: A Social History*
- Parashar, Archana, *Women and Family Law Reform in India*
- Sangari, Kumkum and Vaid, Sudesh (eds.), *Recasting Women: essays in Colonial History*
- Sinha, Chitra, *Debating Patriarchy: The Hindu Code Bill Controversy in India (1941-1956)*
- Sunder Rajan, Rajeswari, *The Scandal of the State: Women, Law and Citizenship in Post colonial India*
1. The pre-colonial economic heritage: An examination of the nature of pre-Plassey economy of Bengal.

2. The nature of imperial impact- an analysis of the different aspects of the implications of the colonial rule for Bengal’s economy and society – the nature of the Company’s intrusion into the domain of internal and international trade, with special reference to control over production and organization of salt, cotton textiles and silk – the new experiments of the Company in the monetary and banking systems till the end of the eighteenth century.

3. Changes in the agrarian economy of Bengal till the end of the eighteenth century: (a) Maximization of land revenue: adaptation to the existing agrarian institutions or their substantial restructuring? (b) Behaviour of the agricultural sectors of the economy before and after the Famine of 1770 (c) the Famine and its aftermath: Agrarian Distress and Desertion in Bengal for three decades after 1770 (d) Towards a Permanent Settlement of land revenue and the innovations in the related institutions.

4. The changing shape of the colonial polity and economy in Bengal in the nineteenth century:
   i. Background of the Company’s monopoly in retreat and its final withdrawal- the continuance of internal monopoly (over salt and opium) - the rise and fall of the European Agency Houses – the rise and growth of European banking.
   ii. The Permanent Settlement at work: (i) changes in land market and the changing composition of the landed society (ii) trends in agriculture (iii) the movement of rent (iv) stratification in the peasant society: developments from the Rent Act of 1859 to the Bengal Tenancy Legislation of 1885.
   iii. The role of the state in the rural power relationships- Zamindars and Jotedars- Peasantry and the market: motivations and implications of commercialization of agriculture.

5. The changing shape of the polity and economy in Bengal in the twentieth century:
a) Agrarian Reforms: Land Legislations: Froud Commission to Operation Barga; agrarian impasse; Food crisis.
b) Industrial Sector: Decline of British capital and emergence of Indigenous capital; Freight equalization; flight of capital.

**Select Readings:**

- Bose Sugato, *Peasant Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal since 1770*
- Bayly C.A., *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire*
- Chowdhury B.B., *The Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal, 1757-1900*
- Guha Ranajit, *A Rule of Property for Bengal*
- Hossain Hameeda, *The Company Weavers of Bengal*
- Kumar Dharma (ed.), *Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 2*
- Marshall P.J., *Bengal: the British Bridgehead*
- Prakash Om, *The Dutch East India Company and the Economy of Bengal*
- Ray Ratnalekha, *Change in Bengal Agrarian Society*
- Rogally Ben, Barbara Harris-White and Sugata Bose (eds.) *Sonar Bangla? Agricultural Growth and Agrarian Change in West Bengal and Bangladesh.*
- Tripathi Amales, *Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency*

**DSE 0: AR AND CONFLICTS IN HUMAN HISTORY**

Unit 1: Diagnosing the causes of war  
Unit 2: Shaping of history through war and conflicts: some case studies  
Unit 3: Old wars and new wars: the changing nature of war and conflicts  
Unit 4: Post modern conflicts-a brief survey

**Essential reading:**

- Carl von Clausewitz, *On War*  
- Michael Howard, *War in European History*, OUP, 1976
- Sun Tzu, *The Art of War*

**DSE 1: EDUCATION MEDIA AND CULTURE IN THE NINETIETH CENTURY ENGLAND**


**Select Readings:**
Gooptu, Sharmistha, Bengali Cinema: 'an Other Nation'. Routledge, 2011
Lal Ananda (ed.), The Oxford Companion of Indian Theatre, 2004
Mukherjee Sushil Kumar, The Story of the Calcutta Theatres 1753-1980, 1982
Vasudevan Ravi S., Making Meaning in Indian Cinema, 2000
Viswanathan Gauri, Masks of Conquest: Literary Study and British Rule in India, 1990
Zastoupil Lynn and Moir Martin ed., The great Indian Education Debate. 1999

Generic Courses

GC 1 HISTORY OF THEATRE AND CINEMA IN COLONIAL  ENGL 1  194

1. The Theatre: the initiation of the Proscenium theatre (1795-1870’s) – Gerasim Stephanovich Lebedeff- Staging the native: Babu Nabin Chandra Basu – Michael Madhusudan Dutta- Dinabandhu Mitra - Censorship and the politics of Nationalist Drama.


3. Cinema: The early history of cinema in Calcutta – Silent to Talkies


Select Readings:

- Gooptu, Sharmistha, Bengali Cinema: 'an Other Nation'. Routledge, 2011
- Lal Ananda (ed.), The Oxford Companion of Indian Theatre, 2004
- Vasudevan Ravi S., Making Meaning in Indian Cinema, 2000
1. Bhakti Movement in South India
2. Bhakti Movement in North India (i) Historical Background, (ii) Salient Features (with reference to Kabir, Chaitanya, Nanak and Tulsidas)
4. Salient Features of Sufism with reference to Heterogeneity
5. Contributions of Sufism
6. Bhakti-Sufi Interaction
7. Ritual Dynamics of Sufism

Selected Reading List

- Richard M. Eaton, *Sufis of Bijapur*
- Satish Chandra, *Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India*
- SAA Rizvi, *A History of Sufism in India* (2 vols)
- Krishna Sharma, *Medieval Bhakti Movement*
- Sunita Puri, *Sikhism, Socio-Religious Perspective*
- Amit Dey, *Islam in South Asia*
- Carl W. Ernst, *Shambala Guide to Sufism*
- Francis Robinson, *Islam South Asia and the West*
- Narendranath Bhattacharyya, *Medieval Bhakti Movement*

GC 2 MYSTICAL MOVEMENTS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

GC RURAL ENGAL DURING THE COLONIAL PERIOD

1. The Peasant world-view with reference to their notion of Justice.
2. Folk Tradition: Contextualizing the folk songs.
3. Texts for the rural audience
4. Eco-geographical factors.

Reading List:

Richard M Eaton, *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier*
Gautam Bhadra, *Iman O Nishan*
B.B. Chaudhury, *Dharma O Purba Bharate Krisak Andolon*
Amalendu De, *Bangali Buddhijibi O Bichhinnatabad*
Saktinath Jha, *Bastubadi Baul*
Saktinath Jha, *Baul Fakir Dhamser Itibritta*
Edward c Dimock, *The Place of the Hidden Moon*
Amit Dey, *The Image of the Prophet in Bengali Muslim Piety*
Sudhir Kumar Chakrabarti, *Baul Fakir Katha*
Rajat K Ray, *Tension in Bengal Rural Society*
Gunnel Cederlof, *Foundation of Empire in N.E.India*
Girindranath Das, *Bangla Pir Sahityer Katha*
Abu Rushd, *Songs of Lalan Shah*
Ahmad Sharif ed., *Baul Kabi Phulbasuddin O Nasaruddiner Padabali*

**GC 4: HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN MODERN INDIA**

1. Approaches to the History of Science as Intellectual History and as Social History. Methodological orientations in Social History of Science perspectives. SSK (Sociology of Scientific Knowledge) and its variations- Constructivist approaches.
2. Interpreting the history of modern science in India – early history of “diffusion” – critique of models of simple diffusion – the emergence of the paradigm of colonial science.
4. The early Indian response to western science – from Rammohan Roy to Mahendralal Sircar – the colonial science policy and the emergence of a scientific community in the twentieth century – the careers of J.C. Bose, P.C. Ray and C.V. Raman.
5. Science, Technology and the shifting imperatives of nationalist politics- Gandhi, Bose and Nehru.
6. Technology transfers under colonial rule – social and political implications – the case of the cotton textile industry.
7. The politics of decolonization and the making of science policy under the independent Indian state.

**Select Readings:**

- Adas Michael, *Machines As the Measure of Men: Science, Technology and Ideologies of Dominance*
- Arnold David, *Science Technology and Medicine in India*
- Anderson Robert. S., *Building Scientific Institutions in India*
- Bandopadhyay Arun (ed), *Science and Society in India 1750-2000*
- Dasgupta Subrata, *Jagadis Bose and the Indian Response to Western Science*
- Kumar Deepak, *Science and the Raj 1875-1908*
- Kumar Deepak (ed.), *Science and Empire: Essays In Indian Context*
Kumar Deepak (ed.), *Technology and the Raj: Western Technology and Technology Transfer in India* (1700-1947).
Ray P.C., *Life and Experiences of a Bengali Chemist*
Vishvanathan Shiv, *Organizing for Science: The beginnings of Industrial Research in India*

**6C COLONIAL BENGAL: POLITICS, SOCIETY AND CULTURE**

1. Impact of colonial rule: Pauperization of peasants and craftsmen, decline of the old aristocracy and the rise of new landed elite, Urban growth and a rise of Bhadrolok class
2. Popular resistance to colonial rule
3. New social ideology and institutions
4. Rise of nationalism and the birth of organized politics
5. Bengal’s role in nationalist politics: *Swadeshi* era, revolutionary nationalism, response to Gandhian movements, leftism and its impact
6. Political and social processes of identity formation: Workers’, peasants’ and youth movements, caste mobilization, from communal consciousness to communal riots – Hindu-Muslim divide, world of women
7. Nationalist discourse of science, art, literature and public health

**Selected Reading**

- *The Calcutta University History Of Bengal 1757-1905*
- *Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal: Salauddin Ahmed*
- *Revolutionary Pamphlets, Propaganda and Political Culture in Colonial Bengal: Shukla Sanyal*
- *Congress Politics in Bengal 1919-1939: Srilata Chatterjee*
- *Abibhakta Banglay Communist Andolan: Suchana Parba: Amitabha Chandra*
- *Agrarian Bengal: Sugata Bose*
- *Rethinking Working Class History in Bengal: Dipesh Chakraborty*
- *Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India: Sekhar Bandyopadhyay*
- *Bengal Divided: Joya Chatterjee*
- *From the Seams of History: Essays on the Indian Women*
- *Defining Moments in Bengal: Sabyasachi Bhattacharya*

**6C WORLD POLITICS SINCE 1944**

1. The study of International Relations as a specialized discipline; perspectives on world politics; the realist school, the pluralist school and structuralist school – International Relations as universal history.
2. The world after the Second World War – the Cold War: (a) background; responsibility for the Cold War; the question of the inevitability of the Cold War (b) manifestations of
the Cold War; Sovietization of Eastern Europe; Americanization of Western Europe;
the German Question and the Berlin Crisis.

3. Europe in transition: (a) Western Europe – Detente; Integration in Western Europe –
the European Union; problems and prospects (b) Eastern Europe: de-Stalinization and
its impact; rift within the Communist bloc.

4. The emergence of the Third World: (a) Aspects of neocolonialism and movements far a
new world order, (b) Third World crises – case studies: East Asia: the Korean Crisis –
the Suez crisis – the Vietnam War; West Asia: the Palestine issue and Arab-Israeli
Conflict – the Iranian Revolution of 1979 – the Iran-Iraq and Iraq-Kuwait conflicts;
Latin America: the U.S.A. and hemispheric security – the Cuban crisis – revolutionary
challenge and failure: Guatemala, Chile and Nicaragua; Africa: the Algerian Crisis –
the South Saharan Experience – the Congo Crisis.


6. The U.N.O. in World Politics.

7. GC Gandhi: Beyond Nationalism
1. Gandhi in South Africa
2. Gandhi and Vegetarianism
3. Gandhi Ruskin Tolstoy and Hind Swaraj
4. Philosophy Economy and Practice of the Spinning Wheel
5. Gandhi: Social Themes /Family
6. Gandhi’s Friends and Associates /Critics/ Self-Criticism
7. Gandhi and his Ashrams
8. Gandhi and Peace Movements
10. Gandhi’s Travels and Fasts
11. Gandhi and International Politics
12. Gandhi and Comparative Religion

Select Readings:
- Brown Judith M. & Progesky Martin (ed.): Gandhi and South Africa Principles and Politics, 1996
- Moses Achala Moulik: A Hundred years of lev Tolstery and the Indian Connection, 2010 New Delhi
- Nanda B.R: Mahatma Gandhi A Biography, 1958 London
- Roy Choudhury P.C.: Gandhi and His Contemporaries, 1972 New Delhi
- Reddy E.S. & Terp Holger (ed.): Friends of Gandhi, 2006 Copenhagen
- Swan Maureen: Gandhi The South African Experience, 1958 Tohannesburg
- Thompson Mark: Gandhi and his Ashrams, 1993 Bombay


Uma, Dhupelia-Mesthrie Uma, *Gandhi’s Prisoner? The life of Gandhi’s Son Manilal* 2004

Parikh Neelumben, *Mahatma Gandhi’s lost Treasure: Harilal Gandhi*


Herman Arthur, *Gandhi and Churchill: The Epic Rivalry That Destroyed an Empire and Forged Our Age. 2008*


Joshi Nandini, *Economics of the Spinning Wheel: Development without Destruction* 1992


Reddy E.S.& Gandhi Gopalkrishna (ed.), *Gandhi and South Africa 1914-1948, 1993*

Gandhi Rajmohan, *Mohandas: A True Story of a Man, his people and an Empire* 2006

Fisher Louis, *The Life of Mahatma Gandhi*

Munshi S.& Chakravarti S., *Mahatma Gandhi in Murals, 2005 , Barracpore*

**Histories of Men and Gender**

1. Defining Women’s History: Earlier writings/ New Histories: Its relationship with other Histories/ Sources and Methods
2. Women’s Movement in the Twentieth century in USA Britain and other countries. Contribution of Women’s Movement and Feminist Thought to the development of Women’s History
3. Trends in writing Women’s History in the West: Few Case Studies
4. Gender in History: Examining Gender as a category of historical analysis.
5. Women/Gender History: Shift since 1990s: Questioning women as a universal category; Women in conservative ideologies; Black and Third World Feminist History Writing: Women’s Biographies/Life Stories
6. Women / Gender history in India. Major historiographical trends –Few case studies illustrating
7. different trends: Methodologies and Sources
8. Social Reform, Education, Professions
9. Ideologies/Politics/Movements/Organisations
10. Representations/Literature/Art Forms
11. Biographies and Lives
12. Writing Women/Gender history in the era of globalization

**Select Readings:**

- Bannerji Hasi, *Sarojini Naidu- The Traditional Feminist, 1998*
Burton Antoinette, *Burdens of History: British Feminists, Indian Women and Imperial Culture 1865-1915*, 1994
Carroll Bernice, *Liberating Women’s History* Urban, IL 1976
Chanana, K., *Socialisation, Education and Women: Explorations in Gender Identity*, 1988
Davis John, *Hellen Keller (Rebel Lives Series)*
Hasan, Mushirul *Between Modernity and Nationalism: Halide Edipe’s Encounter with Gandhi’s India*, 2010
Lerner Gerda *The Creation of feminist Consciousness: From the middle ages to eighteen-seventy*, 1993
Liddle, J. and Joshi, R., *Daughters of Independence: Gender, Caste and Class in India*, 1986
Mohanty Talpade Chandra et al eds *Third World and the Politics of Feminism* (Bloomington 1991)
Sarkar Sumit and Sarkar Tanika *Women and Social Reform in Modern India Volume I and II*, 2007
GC 9  HISTORY AND HISTORICAL FILMS

This course aims at using historical films from the world over to look into the historicity of the events depicted. Unlike any course from the discipline of area studies, this course aims at recovering the historical ‘truth’ behind the reel version. The course would also aim at understanding the politics behind the particular version of events depicted in the films under scrutiny.

The course aims at screening of three to four films in course of a semester, and then discussing its historical background for about a month each. The films in each semester would be chosen in accordance with a particular theme or subject decided upon at the beginning of the semester in consultation with the students.

The course does not aim simply to train them in any particular historical theme. It aims instead to train the students in a particular methodology for studying history, viz. how to deconstruct information packed into secondary and other derivative sources, by studying about the ‘historical’ context of the events depicted.

1. What is a historical film? – the reel and the real; the question of perspective; the issue of time
2. Films and the burden of the ‘truth’ – what is “historical truth”? How to recover it?
3. Expectations of film-makers – the issue of details in a period piece; creative interpretation;
4. The Question of politics – the politics behind history-writing; the politics of film-making

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Marcia Landy, *The Historical Film: History and Memory in Media* (Rutgers, 2000).
- Robert A Rosenstone, Constantin Parvulescu, *A Companion to the Historical Film*

GC 10 E  O LUTION OF  ENGLISH MUSI C: FROM EARLY CO LONIAL TO 19 OS

1. Songs, lyrics, singers and the patrons in early colonial Bengal: social and cultural contexts
2. Growth of western culture, new forms of music and musical instruments in the nineteenth century
3. Popular music and the social responses in late nineteenth century
4. Introduction of technology and commercialization of music
5. The Swadeshi era and use of music in political space
6. Rise and popularity of musical maestros, different genres of songs and popular response
7. Growth of leftist ideology and application of music for political purposes
8. Development of new trends of music after independence, film songs and lyrics

**Select Bibliography**

- Karunamoy Goswami, *Bangla Gaaner Bibortan*. *Bangla Academy Press, June, 1993*
- Swami Pragnananda, *Padabali Kirtaner Itihas*. Calcutta
- Prabhat Kumar Goswami, *Hazar Bochorer Bangla Gaan*. Saraswata Library. 1376 (B.S.)
- Hitesh Ranjan Sanyal, *Bangla Kirtaner Itihas*.
- Sudhir Chakraborty, *Baul Farik Kotha*.
### COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CBCS FOR MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.) IN HISTORY
UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

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| Generic Elective (GE) | GE 1-5 (4 credit) = 4 credits | GE 6-9 (4-credit) = 4 credits | |
| (Choose any 1/2 in Sem. I & IV) Credit: 4 | Marks: | Marks: | |
| Credit: 4 | 50x1 = 50 | 50x1 = 50 | |

| Total Credit/Semester | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 80 | 1000 |
| Total Marks/Semester | 250 | 250 | 250 | 250 | | |
INTRODUCTION:

The Department of History, University of Calcutta began to function in 1912, and the system of examination at the end of two years was in practice. It introduced the biennial system of examination Part-I and Part-II, where the students had to sit for a yearly final examination. The department has introduced a system of internal assessment of 20 marks each paper and 10 marks each half and 80 marks each paper and 40 marks each half system of examination as a step towards semester system of examination from the 2014-2015 session. But on and from 2018-2019 sessions, the Semester system is being introduced in the department making provision for examination at six months regular interval based on CBCS.

REGULATIONS

1. GENERAL

The course of study leading to the Post-graduate M.A. Degree in HISTORY of the University of Calcutta shall be conducted by the Department of history.

A student may write his/her examination in English or in Bengali but the question paper will be set in English only.

The University shall lay down from time to time such subsidiary rules of admission, courses of study and methods of examination as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of standards of University Education, in conformity with the relevant authorities.

2. DURATION OF THE COURSE

Two full academic years including one field trip (subject to approval of the University) divided into four semesters. The classes will be held both in the Department and in the allied departments within Alipur Campus subject to availability of the resource persons and approval of the Departmental Committee.

3. NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS

Each course of study towards M.A. in HISTORY shall consist of term papers and/or sit-down examinations, in accordance with the preference of the teachers, subject to the decision of the PGBOS:

SEMESTER-I, to be held at the end of the first semester of the course of study.
SEMESTER-II, to be held at the end of the second semester of the course of study.

SEMESTER-III, to be held at the end of the third semester of the course of study.

SEMESTER-IV, to be held at the end of fourth semester of the course of study.

The date of commencing of the examination shall be duly notified.

Classes for the next semester course will start as per notification by the Department History.

Semester wise allocation of papers and the syllabus are given in the CBCS template attached herewith. The tentative allocations indicated in the template provides the range of options available for the students to opt in a particular semester; the actual choices on offer would vary from one semester to another.

4. ADMISSION CRITERIA FOR M.A. IN HISTORY

A candidate who has passed the three-year B.A. Honours course in History of this University is eligible to seek admission to the M.A. Course in the subject directly. Remaining seats will be offered to the candidates who have passed the B.A Honours course in affiliated disciplines from this University. There will be few seats available as per U.G.C. guidelines in every such course in this University to the graduates of other Universities provided they fulfil other terms and conditions as may be laid down in the admission notification issued by the University from time to time.

5. FEES STRUCTURE

Monthly and yearly fees to be collected from a student as academic year July to June. Examination fees and other related fees are payable by the candidates as may be prescribed by the university from time to time.

6. CREDIT POINT OR DISTRIBUTION OF MARKS OF PAPERS

M.A. course in History shall constitute of 12 Core Courses (CC), 6 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) Courses and 2 papers in Generic Elective (GE). Students will be required to opt for 5 courses in each of the semesters; each course will be worth 50 marks – hence every semester would be worth (50 x 5 =) 250 marks. Further, each paper carries 4 Credit Points, so each semester will be (4 x 5 =) 20 Credit points.

Core Course: 12 Papers, Discipline Specific Elective : 6 Papers, Generic Elective : 2 Papers

12+6+2 = 20 courses x 50 marks = 1000 Marks

Each course is of 4 Credits, i.e. 20x4 = 80 Credits

CC 12x4 = 48 Credit Point; DSE 6x4 =24 Credit Points; GE 2x4 = 8 Credit Points

4 Semesters in two years. 5 courses in each semester (5 x50 = 250 marks) 5x4 = 20 Credits in each Semester.

The Department will offer 3 courses each from Core Courses in all the four semesters. As to the DSEs, students will have to take 1 DSE each for the first two semester, and two DSEs each for the next two semesters.

COURSE STRUCTURE UNDER CBCS FOR MASTER OF ARTS (M.A.) IN
**ISTOR**
**UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT**

### 4 credit courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>Total Credits</th>
<th>Total Marks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Core Course (CC)</td>
<td>CC 1-3 (12 credits)</td>
<td>CC 4-6 (12 credits)</td>
<td>CC 7, 10, 15 (12 credits)</td>
<td>CC 8, 11, 13 (12 credit</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit: 4/course</td>
<td>Marks: 50x3 = 150</td>
<td>Marks: 50x3 = 150</td>
<td>Marks: 50x3 = 150</td>
<td>Marks: 50x3 = 150</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discipline</td>
<td>DSE 1, 4, 13, 14, 19, 22,</td>
<td>DSE 2, 5, 10, 24, 26, 30,</td>
<td>DSE 3, 6, 7, 28, 29, 31,</td>
<td>DSE 8, 9, 18, 41, 42, 45,</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Elective</td>
<td>4 x 2 = 8</td>
<td>4x2 = 8</td>
<td>4x1 = 4</td>
<td>4x1 = 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(DSE)</td>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>Credits</td>
<td>Credits</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit: 4/Course</td>
<td>Marks = 100</td>
<td>Marks = 50</td>
<td>Marks = 50</td>
<td>Marks = 50</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Generic Elective</td>
<td>GE 1-5 (4 credit)</td>
<td>GE 6-9 (4-credit)</td>
<td>GE 3, 6, 7, 28, 29, 31,</td>
<td>GE 8, 9, 18, 51, 41, 42,</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(GE)</td>
<td>Marks: 50x1 = 50</td>
<td>Marks: 50x1 = 50</td>
<td>4x1 = 4</td>
<td>4x1 = 4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Choose any 1/2 in</td>
<td>Semester I</td>
<td>Semester II</td>
<td>Semester III</td>
<td>Semester IV</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Credit/Semester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>250</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marks/Semester</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each of 4 Semester will carry 20 Credit and four Semesters altogether will carry 20 x4 = 80 Credits. (12 CC papers 12 x4 = 48 Credits, 6 DSE Papers 6 x4 = 24 Credits and 2 GE papers 2 x4 = 8 Credits).

The Department offers a 1000 marks M.A. Examination (equivalent to 80 Credit Points) divided equally in 4 Semesters:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SEMESTER</th>
<th>MARKS</th>
<th>CREDIT POINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7. ATTENDANCE**

As per rule of the University, a candidate shall be eligible for admission to a semester examination provided he/she prosecutes a regular course of studies in the Department for that semester in the subject and attends at least 65% of the total number of Theoretical classes held during the semester. A failed candidate shall not have to attend classes for appearing in the corresponding back paper(s) in a subsequent semester.
Condonable limit: A student who has attended at least 55% of the classes but less than 65% of the classes shall however, be eligible to appear in the examination upon payment of requisite short percentage fees as may be prescribed by the University from time to time after obtaining a condonation order from the Vice-Chancellor.

8. EXAMINER

For term papers, the responsibility for managing the evaluation rests entirely with the corresponding resource person, subject to the approval of the PGBOS. For end semester examination, paper setters, moderators, examiners, scrutinisers for each paper will be appointed by the University on the recommendations of the PGBOS of the department of History.

Scripts will be examined by single examiner for both term papers and sit-down tests.

9. EXAMINATION TIMING

Theory papers: 
- Upto 25 Marks 1 hour
- 40 to 50 marks 2 hours

10. MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE TIME FOR COMPLETING THE ENTIRE COURSE

Students will have to clear the entire course within 3 years from the year of first admission or as per University rule.

11. SEMESTER COMBINATION

As per prescribed by the University.

12. PASSING CRITERIA

A candidate is required to appear at each and every paper/course/module/part/group of the respective syllabus. Examinees obtaining 40% of the total marks in the aggregate of all the semesters shall be declared to have passed in the M.A examination.

A candidate is required to appear at each and every course/module/part/group of the respective syllabus. Examinees in order to be declared to have passed an examination must obtain at least 35% marks in each semester aggregate, failing which the candidate shall have to reappear in the one paper, wherein he/she has obtained lower marks. Examinees obtaining 40% of the total marks in the aggregate of all the semesters shall be declared to have passed in the M.A. examination.

13. CRITERIA FOR RE-APPEARING (SUPPLEMENTARY) EXAMINATION

All supplementary examinations shall be held after six months of the original examination. Having failed or absent in maximum two papers/ courses a candidate shall be eligible to appear at the supplementary examination.

A candidate who has failed in more than two paper(s) can appear at the same semester without appearing at the higher semester and without attending the classes.

Candidate who fails in one or two paper(s) can clear the paper(s) in two more consecutive chances along with his/her higher semester examination. If the candidate is unable to clear the same within two consecutive chances, he/she shall be dropped from the concerned course.
Failed candidate, intending to re-appear in a subsequent semester will have to take permission from the concerned Faculty Secretary through the Head of the Department immediately after publication of result.

If a candidate who is eligible to appear at a particular semester examination does not fill up the application form for that examination or remains absent in all the papers or some of the papers shall be considered to have lost one stipulated chance for that examination.

If and when candidates do not clear their semester examination, they can clear the back semester examination along with their higher semester in the next two consecutive chances, failing which he/she shall be dropped from the concerned course.

Being absent in maximum two paper-halves/courses a candidates shall be eligible to appear at the supplementary examination.

If a candidate who is eligible to appear at a particular semester examination does not fill up the application form for that examination or remain absent in all the papers or some of the papers shall be considered to have lost one stipulated chance for that examination.

14. ABSENT CRITERIA

Failure to full up the examination form shall be considered as missing a chance and such candidates who have not filled up the examination form shall have to appear at the same semester examination.

A Candidate who has filled up the examination form but remains absent in the entire examination or more than two courses will be considered to have lost a chance and shall be required to re-appear at the same semester examination(s).

A Candidate remaining absent in one or two papers/courses but clearing the other papers/courses shall be considered to have failed in those papers/courses in which he/she remains absent and shall be eligible to clear them as stated in regulation.

15. RE-ADMISSION CRITERIA

If a student is dropped from the respective course of study because of his failure to clear a particular course, he/she may apply for readmission in the same course of study in the 1st semester of the next academic session along with the fresh applicants.

16. CONSOLIDATED MARK SHEET

A Candidate, after passing all the semesters may apply for a consolidated mark sheet to the Controller of Examinations upon payment of such fees as prescribed by the University.

17. MARKING SYSTEM

Numerical scores will be awarded in all the semesters and marks in numbers shall be given in the mark sheet. Credit points awarded to a candidate shall be given in the mark sheet by the University.

18. DATE OF PUBLICATION OF FINAL RESULT

For a regular student who has cleared all the semester in normal course, the date of publication of final result shall be the date of publication of the result of the 4th semester.
The final date of publication of result for students clearing previous semester(s) subsequent to their clearing 4th semester examination will be date of publication of the last result clearing all papers.

19. GRADE POINT CALCULATION

Examiners shall forward assessment in respect of every student to the Controller of Examinations for tabulation of results A-7 Point Grade System shall be followed for the purpose details of which are laid down hereunder:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of Marks*</th>
<th>Grades</th>
<th>Numerical Grade Points</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>80-100</td>
<td>O</td>
<td>5.50-6.00</td>
<td>Outstanding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-79</td>
<td>A+</td>
<td>4.50-4.99</td>
<td>Excellent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60-69</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00-4.49</td>
<td>Very Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55-59</td>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.75-3.99</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-54</td>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.50-3.74</td>
<td>Fair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40-49</td>
<td>C</td>
<td>3.00-3.49</td>
<td>Satisfactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-39</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In case Percentage value of Marks involves decimal figures, candidates shall be awarded the next higher integer value if the decimal value (Rounded off upto two decimal places) exceeds 0.50.
** Numerical Grade Point shall not be calculated in respect of a failed paper
*The multiplicative factors shall be 0.05 for all Grades for the purpose of calculating numerical Grade Point.

Example 1: Example: If a student scores 50% in a particular module, his/her grade point for the module will be \((3.00 + 0.05 \times 12) = 3.60\). More generally, if the student secures p% where P > 40 or P = 40 his/her grade point will be \([3.0 + \{(P-40) \times 0.05}\] .

The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) will be just the average of the grade points obtained in all the modules of the given semester. If the Numerical Grade Points obtained by a student are denoted by \(c_i\) (\(i=\) to \(n\), where \(n\) is the number of paper/course/module/part/group in each semester), the SGPA will simply be \(\frac{\sum c_i}{n}\), as all modules have equal weightage. The average should be shown in the mark sheet up to the third decimal point.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CUPA) over four semesters shall be the simple average of the four SGPs. \(\text{CGPA}=\left(\frac{\sum \text{SGPA}_j}{4}\right)\) where \(j=1\) to \(4\). CGPA should be calculated and shown up to three decimal places.

Both SGPA and CGPA will be rounded off to the third place of the decimal and will be shown as such on the mark sheet. The mark sheet issued at the end of each semester shall include both the GOA and the total marks obtained in each module, as well as the SGPA and the total marks obtained in that semester. The final mark sheet shall also include the CGPA and the total marks obtained out of 1000.

20. MARKSHEET DESIGNING

Full marks, marks obtained and grade point, SGPA, CGPA of the examination shall be reflected in the mark sheets wherever applicable.

If a candidate gets 'F' grade in one or more course/modules/groups in a semester examination, his SGPA in that Semester shall be temporarily withheld and GPW (Grade Point Withheld) shall be marked against SGPA on marksheet. A fresh marksheet with duly calculated SGPA shall be issued only when a candidate clears the course subsequently but within the stipulated time frame.
Mark sheet shall reflect marks obtained in each half/course of the paper as well as the full marks in the paper and the marks obtained, in the examination.

If a candidate fails in a semester, mark sheet of that semester shall be temporarily withheld. A fresh mark sheet with duly calculated marks shall be issued only when a candidate clears the course subsequently but within the stipulated time frame.

21. PASS DEFINATION

On the basis of CGPA obtained by a candidate over four semesters, final grade and class shall be awarded as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CGPA</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Class</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5.000-6.000</td>
<td>O (Outstanding)</td>
<td>1st Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.500-4.995</td>
<td>A+ (Excellent)</td>
<td>1st Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.000-4.495</td>
<td>A (Very Good)</td>
<td>1st Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.750-3.995</td>
<td>B+ (Good)</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.500-3.745</td>
<td>B (Fair)</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.000-3.495</td>
<td>C (Satisfactory)</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.000-2.995</td>
<td>F (Fail)</td>
<td>Fail</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22. GRACE MARKS

A Candidate failing to obtain the pass marks in a semester examination shall be given benefit of one additional mark in the paper in which he/she secure lowest marks and the same shall be shown in the Tabulation Rolls. However, in the mark sheet only the total marks shall be shown after such addition.

A Candidate failing to obtain 50% or 55% or 60% marks in the aggregate of all the semesters by one mark only shall be given the benefit of one additional mark in the result of the final semester and the same shall be reflected both in the Tabulation Roll and as well as in the Mark sheet.

23. RE-EXAMINATION

A Candidate shall be eligible to apply for a maximum of one theoretical papers only of a semester examination provided he has appeared at the said examination as a whole and has obtained at least 40% marks in aggregate in rest of the papers taken together in that semester examination. This shall not apply to a candidate who has partly appeared or has appeared in a supplementary examination.

Candidates seeking re-examinations may apply to the University in a prescribed form along with requisite fees as may be fixed by the University within such date as may be notified by the University.

In case marks awarded in a paper on re-examination exceeds the original marks obtained by more than 15% of the total marks in the paper or falls 5% of the original marks in the paper, the script will be referred to a third examiner and the candidate will be awarded the average of the best two of the marks awarded by the three examiners.

Change in marks will be given effect and a fresh mark sheet will be issued. Change in marks shall not be given effect if the said change leads to decline in result status and in such cases re-examination result shall be declared as “No Change”.
24. RANKING

Candidate unable to clear each part of all the semester examinations (semester-I, II, III, IV) in one chance shall not be entitled to any position in order of merit. To be eligible for award of rank in order of merit, a candidate must pass all the semester examinations at first chance as a regular candidate.

25. CANCELLATION OF EXAMINATION

Candidates may apply to the Controller of Examinations for cancellation of enrolment of the said examination within fifteen days from the date of completion of theory papers. The said cancelled examination will also be counted as a chance.