

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

University of Calcutta

The Department of Islamic History and Culture (CU) in its PGBOS Meeting on 16th June at 12.30 noon resolved unanimously the undermentioned resolutions.

1. Resolved that the members of PGBOS of the Department of Islamic History and Culture in pursuance of the Regulations Governing Master's Degree Programme under NEP-2020/Sep 2022 decided in unison that the Curriculum and Credit Framework for Post Graduate Programmes (CCFPGP) will come into force in the Department of Islamic History and Culture, University of Calcutta from the coming session.
2. Resolved that MA Part I and MA Part II Syllabus (CCFPGP) of our department will be comprised of Four Semesters consisting of 80 Credits i.e. Each Semester will carry weight of 20 Credits equally. It is also decided that Each Paper will contain 4 Credits, (except Paper RW 4) which will be allocated as 3 Credits for Theoretical and 1 Credit for Assignment.
3. Resolved that the UG Syllabus of Semester 7 and Semester 8 of Islamic History and Culture under the University of Calcutta shall be aligned to First Semester and Second Semester Syllabus of MA Part 1 respectively with minor changes to facilitate seamless transition for the students who will be admitted for pursuing PG studies at the Department of IHC, CU
4. Resolved that the members of PGBOS decided collectively that all the Five Papers in Third Semester of MA Part 2 will be comprised of CW papers and all the Five Papers in Fourth Semester will be enumerated as Research Work (RW) Papers. It is further resolved that only the Research Dissertation Paper will carry 8 Credits.
5. The minutes of the meeting will be submitted to the Hon'ble Registrar for kind approval of these resolutions by the competent authority of the University.
6. Finally, the meeting of the day ended with thanks to the Chair.

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

OUTLINE OF SYLLABUS

MA Part I

First Semester

CW 1- History of Bengal (1765AD-1947AD)

CW 2- History of Vijayanagar (1336 AD- 1646AD)

CC 3- History of Bahamanis (1347AD-1527AD & Barid Shahis (1492 AD- 1619 AD)

CW 4 - Intellectual History: Selected Indian Stalwart Thinkers

CW 5- Women in Bengal during the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Period

Second Semester

CW 1- History of Medieval Painting (13th- 18th Century).

CW 2 - History of Bengali Language and Literature (16-19th Century)

CW 3- Religion and Culture in Medieval and Colonial India.

CW 4- Urbanization and Trade in Medieval India.

CW5- History of Medieval Architecture (13th-18th Century)

MA Part II

Third Semester

CW 1- History of Northeast India (1228AD -1947 AD)

CW 2 – Sufism in South Asia

CW 3- Medieval Regional History of India (13th -18th Century)

CW 4- Medieval and Colonial Indian Science Technology and Medicine

CW5- Historical Tourism and Field Work

Fourth Semester

RW 1- Research Methodology and Historiography -I

RW 2 - Research Methodology and Historiography -II

RW 3- Research Internship

RW 4- Dissertation / Project (8 Credits)

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

MA PART - I

CCFPGP SYLLABUS UNDER NEP-2020/SEP2022

(MA Part I Syllabus will be comprised of Two Semesters consisting of 40 Credits i.e. Each Semester will carry weight of 20 Credits equally. Each Paper will contain 4 Credits)

History of Bengal (1765AD - 1947AD)

First Semester

Paper: CW 1

This paper covers the history of Bengal during the entire colonial rule (1765-1947), which is really an interesting period for the students of History. The people of Bengal witnessed the decline of the Nawabs of Bengal and the misrule of EIC and the British administration. The colonial rule impoverished Bengal in various ways by levying heavy taxes on land and destroying the traditional cottage industries. On the other hand, the introduction of the Western education and social reformations imposed by the British marked a new era in Bengal. The Bengalis started nationalist movements against the colonial rule in the early twentieth century for the freedom of their motherland. The colonial rulers tried their best to suppress the movement and the spirit of the Bengalis.

1. **The Famine of Bengal (1770-71) and Epidemics** – Causes of the Famine – Its Consequences in Bengal Society – Land Revenue Experiments of Company up to Permanent Settlement (1793).
2. **Aliah Madrasah** – Intuition of Warren Hastings for the Foundation of Aliah Madrasah or Calcutta Madrasah - Its impact on intellectual, Social and Political History of Bengal.
3. **Permanent Settlement 1793** – Causes of Permanent Settlement - Impact on Bengal Society and Polity - The Rise of New Zamindars – Moneylenders in Bengal.
4. **Peasant Uprisings** - Wahabi Movement - Farazi Movement – Various Tribal Movements.
5. **Company's Exploitation** - Disruption of the Traditional Economy - Ruin of Artisans and Craftsmen – The Processes of Drainage of Wealth and Deindustrialization.

6. **Various Social and Religious Reforms** – Vivian Derozio – Haji Muhammad Mohsin – Syed Amir Ali- Abdul Latif - Rammohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore – Keshab Chandra Sen – Ramkrishna Paramhansa- Swami Vivekananda
7. **Western Education in Bengal**- Western Education in Bengal through Schools and Colleges before 1857- Role of Hindu School and presidency College- Woods Despatch (1854) – Foundation of Calcutta University – Calcutta University Education Policy of Lord Curzon – Recommendations of Hunter Commission (1882).
8. **The Revolt of 1857** – 1857 Revolt in Bengal, Nature and Impact on the Bengal Society, Literature and Polity
9. **Partition of Bengal** - Swadeshi and Boycott Movements in Bengal and its Main Trends – Constructive Swadeshi – National Education – Political Impact of the Movements in Bengal – Causes of the Decline of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements – Activities of the Extremist Congress Leaders.
10. **Nationalism in Writings** – Bankimchandra Chatterjee – Rabindranath Tagore – Sarat Chandra Chatterjee - Kazi Nazrul Islam
11. **Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements in Bengal** – Nature of the Movements - Social Compositions of the Participants- Importance of Khilafat Movement in Bengal.
12. **Formation of the *Swarajya Party*** - The main objectives of *Swarajya Party* - Role of C. R. Das in Bengal Pact (1925).
13. **Civil Disobedience Movement**- The Character and Impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bengal Politics.
14. **The Indian Act of 1935** – Objective of the *Krishak Praja Party* and Fazlul Haque – Importance of Fazlul Haque Ministry in Bengal Politics, Education and Society - Contribution of Shyama Prasad Mookherjee in Bengal Politics and Education.
15. **Movements and Agitations Before the Partition** -The Regional Outbursts in Different Political Agitations in Bengal -*Tebhaga*, Movement - The INA trial and INA Mutiny- *Rashid Ali Divas* - The Calcutta Riots (1946)
16. **Partition of Bengal** – Factors leading to the Partition of Bengal - Was the Partition of Bengal (1947) Inevitable?

Reference Books:

- Abdul Khair Nazmul Karim. The Modern Muslim Political Elite in Bengal, London
- Abul Mansur Ahmed – *Amar Dekha Rajnitir Panchas Bachhar*, Dhaka
- Amalendu De, Roots of Separatism in Nineteenth Century Bengal, Calcutta
- Amalendu De, Pakistan Prostab O Fazlul Haq, Calcutta
- Ashim Roy – The Islamic Syncretistic Traditions in Bengal, Princeton University Press
- Azizur Rahaman Mallkick – British Policy and the Muslims of Bengal, Dhaka
- Dhurjati Prasad De – Bengali Muslims in Search of Social Identity, 1905-1947, Dhaka
- Enamul Haq – Nawab Abdul Latif: His writings and Related Documents, Dhaka
- Gail Minault – The Khilafat Movement, Oxford Press
- Gopal Haldar – Kazi Nazrul Islam, New Delhi
- Hossainur Rahman – Hindu- Muslim Relations in Bengal, 1905-1947, Bombay
- Humayun Kabir – Muslim Politics, Calcutta
- Imran Hossain – *Bangali Muslim Buddhiji: Chinta O Karma*, Dhaka
- Jaya Chatterjee – Bengal Divided, Delhi
- Kamruddin Ahmed – A Socio-political History of Bengal, Dhaka
- Kazi Sufior Rahaman - Muslim Manas (1905-1947) Kolkata
- John R. McLane – Land and Local Kingship in Eighteen Century Bengal, Cambridge
- Mojibur Rahaman – History of Madrasah Education, Calcutta
- Muhammad Azizul Huq – History and Problems of Muslim Education in Bengal, Calcutta
- Muhammad Mohar Ali – The Bengali Reaction to the Christian Missionary Activities (1833-1857) Dhaka
- M K U Molla – The New Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Dhaka
- Partha Chatterjee- Bengal 1920-1947, Calcutta
- Rafiuddin Ahmed – The Bengal Muslims, 1871-1906, Delhi
- Rajat Kanta Roy – Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal, 1875-1927, Delhi
- Shila Sen- Muslim Politics in Bengal, 1937-47, New Delhi
- Salauddin Ahmed – Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal, 1818-1835, Leiden
- Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908, New Delhi
- Suranjan Das – Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905-1947, Delhi
- Sushovan Sarkar – On the Bengal Renaissance, Calcutta
- Taj Ul Islam Hasmi – Peasant Utopia, Dhaka
- Tazeen M Murshid – The Sacred and the Secular, Dhaka
- Wakil Ahmed – *Unish Satake Bangali Musalmaner Chinta Chetonar Dhara*, Dhaka
- W W Hunter – The Indian Mussalmans, London

History of Vijayanagar (1336 AD-1646AD)

First Semester

Paper: CW 2

A large part of the peninsular India was politically controlled by the Vijayanagar Empire from 1335AD to 1565 AD with its capital at Hampi. The power after 1565 AD was reduced to a small regional entity ruling from an adjacent area of Anagundi. The political power was invincible from the 14th century to early 16th century. The political scenario was dominated by four consecutive dynasties. In the early years it was able to consolidate all the powers by defeating the existing smaller political forces and by arresting the dominance of the Deccan Sultanate beyond the Tungabhadra River. It was also able to annex a large portion from the Gajapati rulers of Orissa.

The civil wars within the Empire were a recognised feature of the time. Interestingly the civil war was due to the different dominating political forces within the society was based on caste and other social grouping. Therefore, it is important to understand the political and social history of the Vijayanagar Empire dominated by Sangama Dynasty, Saluva Dynasty, Tuluva Dynasty, Aravidu Dynasty, The period was marked by economic growth as evident from all the sources including the traveller's account. The significant trade and commerce marked by excellent coinage system and market system. The cosmopolitan culture encouraged the growth of art and architecture. This was also the period when regional languages like Telugu, Kannada and Tamil developed. Sanskrit as a language reached its zenith in south India. The cultural changes happened due to the economic growth of the time. Therefore, it is very important to study the political structure, socio- cultural development and economic growth to understand not only medieval south India in particular and south Asia in general.

- 1. Theories related to the empire and the legal system**
- 2. State Craft** – Sangama Dynasty (1335CE- 1485CE), Saluva Dynasty (1485- 1504CE), Tuluva Dynasty (1505CE- 1570CE), Aravidu Dynasty (1570CE- 1642CE) [as the Rajas of Anagundi after the Battle of Talikota]
- 3. Social Structure and Caste, Travellers Account**
- 4. Cultural History – Art, Architecture and Literature and Language**
- 5. Economic History – Currency, Trade and Commerce**

References:

- Burton Stein, *Vijayanagara*, The New Cambridge History of India, vol. 1, part 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989)
- George Michell, *The Vijayanagara Courtly Style: Incorporation and Synthesis in the Royal Architecture of Southern India, 15th-17th centuries* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1992).
- Saletore B. A. , (1934). *Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire (AD 1346–AD 1646)*
- Karashima, Noboru. (1992). *Towards a New Formation: South Indian Society under Vijayanagar Rule*. Oxford University Press
- Rao, Velcheru Narayana, Shulman, David, & Subrahmanyam, Sanjay. (1992). *Symbols of Substance: Court and State in Nayaka Period Tamilnadu*. Oxford University Press.
- Michell, George. (1995). *Architecture and Art of Southern India: Vijayanagara and the Successor States*. Cambridge University Press.
- Coomaraswamy, Ananda K. (1992). *Essays in Early Indian Architecture*. Oxford University Press.
- Verghese, Anila 1995 Religious Traditions at Vijayanagara, as Revealed Through its Monuments. Vijayanagara Research Project Monograph Series 4. New Delhi: Manohar, American Institute of Indian Studies.
- Verghese, Anila ,2000 Archaeology, Art and Religion: New perspectives on Vijayanagara. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sivaramamurti, C. 1985 Vijayanagara Paintings. New Delhi: Publications Division Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Govt. of India.

History of the Bahamanis (1347-1527 AD) & Barid Shahis (1492-1619 AD)

First Semester

Paper: CW 3

The Bahmani Sultanate (c.1347–1527) was a dominant force in medieval Indian history. Founded by Alauddin Bahman Shah, it established the first independent Muslim empire in South India after rebelling against the Delhi Sultanate, successfully decentralizing political power from North India and creating a distinct cultural and administrative center in the Deccan. By controlling the Deccan plateau, it served as a major barrier against the northern sultanates while acting as the primary rival to the Vijayanagara Empire. Their centuries-long conflicts defined the military and political landscape of medieval South India. The empire left a legacy of distinct administrative and economic systems, regional technology, Indo-Persian art and architecture. After its fragmentation into five succession states, Bidar emerged as one of the five independent Deccan Sultanates, ruled by the Barid Shahi dynasty.

- 1. Geo-Political History of the Bahamani Sultanate of Gulbarga**, counterbalance with Vijaynagar - Theories of Statecraft - disintegration into five successor states
- 2. Emergence of Barid Shahis in Bidar** - Contemporary Source material
- 3. Administrative History of the Bahamanis and Barid Shahis in Bidar**
- 4. Economic History of the Bahamanis and Barid Shahis** – coinage and currency system – trade – commerce.
- 5. Social History of the Bahamanis and the Barid Shahis** – influence of regional structure
- 6. Religious History** - Sufi Movements in the Deccan – role of Gesu Daraz
- 7. Cultural History** – Language & Literature - Painting – Epigraphy – Laws.
- 8. Architectural Marvel of Gulabarga and Bidar** – Iranian and Central influence in 14th-16th centuries
- 9. Annexation of the Deccan Sultanates by the Mughals.**

Reference Books:

- Firishta, Muhammad Qasim. *Tarikh-i-Firishta*. Translated by John Briggs as *History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1829.
- Shirazi, Rafi al-Din. *Tazkirat al-Muluk*. Edited by A. N. M. Khalidi. Hyderabad: Bureau of Translation and Publication, Osmania University, 1941.

- Tabataba, Sayyid Ali. *Burhan-i-Ma'asir*. Translated by J. S. King as *The History of the Bahmani Dynasty*. London: Luzac & Co., 1900.
- Haig, Wolseley, ed. *The Cambridge History of India*. Vol. 3, *Turks and Afghans*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1928.
- Sherwani, Haroon Khan. *The Bahmanis of the Deccan*. Hyderabad: Manager of Publications, 1953. Reprint, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1985.
- Sherwani, Haroon Khan. *The Great Vizier of the Deccan: Mahmud Gawan*. Bombay: Kitabistan, 1942.
- Flatt, Emma J. *The Courts of the Deccan Sultanates: Living Well in the Persian Cosmopolis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- Michell, George, and Mark Zebrowski. *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- Eaton, Richard M. 2005. *A Social History of the Deccan, 1300–1761: Eight Indian Lives*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Haidar, Navina Najat, and Marika Sardar. 2015. *Sultans of Deccan India, 1500–1700: Opulence and Fantasy*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Sohoni, Pushkar. *The Architecture of a Deccan Sultanate: Courtly Practice and Royal Authority in Late Medieval India*. London: I.B. Tauris, 2018.
- Yazdani, Ghulam. *Bidar: Its History and Monuments*. London: Oxford University Press, 1947
- Nayeem, M. A. (2012). *The heritage of the Bahmanis & the Baridis of the Deccan (1347–1538–1619 A.D.)*. Hyderabad Publishers.
- Sohoni, P. (2018). *The architecture of a Deccan Sultanate: Courtly practice and royal authority in late medieval India*. I.B. Tauris.
- Eaton, Richard M. 1996. *The Sufis of Bijapur, 1300-1700: Social Roles of Sufis in Medieval India*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Green, Nile. 2006. *Indian Sufism Since the Seventeenth Century: Saints, Books and Empires in the Muslim Deccan*. London: Taylor & Francis.
- Siddiqi, Mohammed Suleman. 2014. *The Junaydī Sufis of the Deccan: Discovery of a Seventeenth Century Scroll*. New Delhi: Primus Books.

Intellectual History: Selected Indian Stalwart Thinkers

First Semester

Paper: CW 4

This paper discusses the socio, politico, economic ideas and concepts of selected Indian stalwart thinkers. The paper also gives importance to the religious and cultural thoughts of these thinkers. This paper will enable the students to understand the thoughts and perspectives of these intellectuals and its importance in Nation building process.

Unit I: Raja Rammohun Roy - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayananda Saraswati

Unit II: Syed Ahmed Khan - Syed Ameer Ali - Muhammad Iqbal – Kazi Nazrul Islam

Unit III: Swami Vivekananda - Sri Aurobindo - Rabindranath Tagore- Keshab Chandra Sen

Unit IV: M.K.Gandhi- Subhash Chandra Bose -Maulana Abul Kalam Azad- Fazlul Haque

Unit V: B.R.Ambedkar - Jyoti Rao Phule- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar- Birsa Munda

Suggested Readings:

Amiya P. Sen, Rammohun Roy, A Critical Biography

The Essential Writings of Raja Rammohun Roy, Oxford University Press

Dilip Kumar Biswas, Correspondence of Raja Rammohun Roy, Vol. 1 & 2

K.A.Nizami Syed Ahmed Khan

George Farquhar Graham, The Life and Works of Syed Ahmed Khan

Ramchandra Guha, Syed Ahmed Khan : The Muslim Modernist

Shan Muhammad, Syed Ahmed Khan

Sahabuddin Iraqi, Syed Ahmed Khan: Vision and Mission

Amiya P Sen, Bankim ChandarChattopadhyay : An Intellectaul Biography

Ujjal Kumar Mazumdar, Bankim ChandarChattopadhyay : His contribution to Indian Life and Culture

Syed Ameer Ali, A Critical Examination of the life and teachings of Mohammad

Syed Ameer Ali, The Spirit of Islam

Mohammad Yusuf Abbasi, The Political Biography of Syed Ameer Ali
 Vivekananda, My Idea of Education
 Narasingha P Sil, Swami Vivekananda; A Reassessment
 Mohammad Iqbal, Arse Khudi
 Annemarie Schimmel, Gabriel's king: A Study into the Religious ideas of Mohammad Iqbal
 Mushirul Hasan, Islam and Indian Nationalism: Reflections of Abul Kalam Azad
 Mahabir Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Profile of a Nationalist
 Valerian Rodrigues, The Essential Writings of B.R.Ambedkar, Oxford
 M.K.Singh, Life History of B.R.Ambedkar
 Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule, Gulamgiri
 G.P.Deshpande, Selected Writings of Jyotirao Phule
 Ramchandra Guha, Makers of Modern India
 Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought
 Vikram Sampath, Savarkar
 Dhananjay Keer, Veer Savarkar
 Dr. M.K.Singh, Life History of Verr Savarkar
 Dr. Tanuja Trivedi, Dayananda Saraswati : His Life and Ideas
 Dr. Kamla Singh, Swami Dayananda Saraswati
 Sri Aurobindo, Life Divine
 K.R.Srinivas Iyengar, Sri Aurobindo: A Biography and A History
 Sachindra Mohanty, ed. Sri Aurobindo, A Contemporary Reader
 Krishna Dutta and Andrew Robinson, Rabindranath Tagore, The Myraid Minded Man
 Amartya Sen and Others, Tagore and His India
 E.J.Thompson, Rabindranath Tagore, His life and Work
 Arun Kumar Mukherjee, Keshub Chandra Sen
 P.C.Mozoomdar, The Life and Teachings of Keshub Chunder Sen
 Roma Banerjee, Subhas Chandra Bose and the Bengal Revolutionaries
 Sugata Bose, His Majesty's Opponent: Subhas Chandra Bose and India's Struggle against Empire
 Swati Sengupta, The Incredible life of Birsa Munda
 K.S.Singh, Birsa Munda
 Rahul Ranjan, The Political Life of Memory
 Manish Dhakra, Birsa Munda, Contribution to Indian History
 Gopi Kishan Kunwar, Life and Times of Birsa Munda

Women in Bengal during the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Period

First Semester

Paper: CW 5

This course offers a comprehensive study of the history of women in Bengal from the medieval period to the end of British colonial rule. It explores women's experiences across different social classes, religious communities, and geographical regions of Bengal. The course examines the changing status of women within the family, society, economy, religion, education, and politics. Special attention is given to the impact of Islamic rule, Bhakti and Sufi traditions, colonial interventions, social reform movements, women's education, literary contributions, and nationalist politics. The course seeks to move beyond the traditional portrayal of women as passive subjects and highlights their agency, participation, resistance, and contribution to social and cultural transformation.

Module 1: Approaches to Women's History and Sources - Women's history as a field of study- Gender and historical analysis - Sources for the study of women in Bengal - Literary, religious, archival, and oral sources - Historiographical trends in women's history

Module 2: Women and Society in Medieval Bengal: - Social structure and gender relations- Family, marriage, and kinship- Motherhood and domestic responsibilities - Customs, traditions, and social norms- Position of elite and ordinary women

Module 3: Women, Religion, and Spiritual Traditions: Women in Hindu and Muslim societies - Bhakti movement and women devotees - Sufi traditions and women's participation- Religious practices and everyday life- Gender and spirituality- Religion as a source of empowerment and restriction- Women's role in religious culture

Module 4: Women in Medieval Bengali Literature and Culture: Women in Mangalkavya and Vaishnava literature- Women in folk literature and oral traditions- Images of women in religious narratives- Ideals of femininity and womanhood- Cultural representations of women

Module 5: Women and the Economy in Medieval and Early Colonial Bengal: Women's role in agriculture- Household production and cottage industries- Artisans, traders, and working women - Domestic labour and unpaid work- Economic contributions of women

Module 6: Colonialism, Social Reform, and the Question of Women - Colonial discourse and the “women’s question” - Child marriage, sati, widowhood, polygamy and women’s right- Reform movements and women’s upliftment - Contributions of reformers such as Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Begum Rokeya

Module 7: Important Acts and Legal Reforms Affecting Women - Sati and its Abolition (1829)- Widow Remarriage and the Act of 1856 - Age of Consent Debates and Act (1891)- Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarada Act), 1929 - Property and Inheritance Rights- Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act (1939)- Impact of Colonial Legislation on Women in Bengal- Responses of Hindu and Muslim Communities to Social Reforms

Module 8: Women’s Education and Intellectual Awakening in Colonial Bengal: Colonial educational policies and female education - Growth of women’s education in Bengal- Pioneers and Institutions of women’s Education - Education among Muslim women - Women’s writing and Intellectual awakening- Women and print culture - Higher education, Professional life, and social mobility

Module 9: Women in Public Life and Professional Spheres: Women in teaching, medicine, and social work - Women’s associations and organizations- Philanthropic and welfare activities- Entry into public life- Development of women’s leadership - Expanding opportunities for women - Gender and the public sphere

Module 10: Women and Nationalist Movements: Women in the Swadeshi Movement- Participation in revolutionary activities - Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements - Muslim women and political activism- Women and nationalist organizations

Module 11: Towards Independence: Change, Continuity, and Legacy: - Women’s experiences during Partition - Migration, displacement, and rehabilitation - Achievements of women’s movements - Continuities and changes in women’s status - Legacy of medieval and colonial experiences

Reference Books

Angela Y. Davis, *Women, Race and Class*, New York

Anisuzzaman, *Muslim Manas o Bangla Sahitya*, Dhaka

Bell hooks, *Feminism Is for Everybody*, Cambridge

Bharati Ray (ed.). *From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women*. New Delhi

Bharati Ray, *Early Feminists of Colonial India: Sarala Devi Chaudhurani to Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain*. New Delhi

Binay Ghosh, *Vidyasagar o Bangali Samaj*, Kolkata

Binay Ghosh, *Banglar Samajik Itihaser Dhara*, Calcutta

Saleha Begum, *Pathikrit: Musalman Nari*, Kolkata,

Gail Minault (ed.), *The Extended Family: Women and Political Participation in India and Pakistan*. New Delhi

Geraldine Forbes, *Women in Colonial India: Essays on Politics, Medicine and Historiography*, New Delhi

Geraldine Forbes, *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge

Golam Murshid, *Rokeya: Jiban o Sahitya*, Dhaka

Judith Butler, *Gender Trouble*, London

Kazi Sufior Rahaman, *Vidyasagar Theke Begum Rokeya*, Kolkata

Kumkum Sangari and Sudesh Vaid (eds.), *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*. New Delhi

Leila Ahmed, *Women and Gender in Islam*. New Haven

Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, London

Meredith Borthwick, *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1849-1905*. Princeton

Muntasir Mamun, *Oupanibeshik Banglar Samaj o Sanskriti*, Dhaka

Mushirul Hasan and Ritu Menon (eds.), *Women in India: A Social and Cultural History*. New Delhi

Narendranath Bhattachariya, *Prachin o Modhyajuger Bangla Samaj*, Kolkata

Rokeya Sakwat Hossen, *Abaradhasini*, Dhaka

Sonia Nisat Amin, *The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876-1939*, Leiden

Sukumar Sen, *Bangla Sahityer Itihas*, Kolkata

Sumanta Bandyopadhyay, *Unish Sataker Kolkata o Sarasatir Itar Santan*, Kolkata

Sumanta Bandyopadhyay, Asruta Kanthaswar: *Oupanibesik Banglar Nari o Nimnabarger Itihas*, Kolkata

Sumit Sarkar & Tanika Sarkar, *Women and Social Reform in Modern India*, Delhi

Susie Tharu and K. Lalita (eds.), *Women Writing in India, Vols. I & II*. New Delhi

Tanika Sarkar, *Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation: Community, Religion and Cultural Nationalism*. New Delhi

Uma Chakravarti, *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens*. Kolkata

History of Medieval Painting (13th-18th Century)

Second Semester

Paper: CW 1

The medieval period in south Asia is marked by the development of different schools of painting. It started with the illustration of books as the culture of books became very popular at this time. Popularity of illustration of religious books spread to the world of books for entertainment. Important literatures were illustrated in different idiom. Rulers, merchants and upper-class patrons became keen to sponsor illustrated books.

On the other hand, wall paintings, painting on clothes and other objects gained popularity.

Thus, painting not only cascade the art and aesthetic of the time but also became important socio-economic and cultural expression and thus can be one of the major sources for constructing history. It is also important to study the different forms of painting and its idiom to form an idea of the history of aesthetics that was contributed by the medieval times.

1. Religious Painting (12th century AD to 17th century AD) - including Western Indian Painting or Jain Painting, Eastern Indian Painting or Buddhist Painting and Hindu Painting
2. Non-Religious Painting (12th century AD to 17th century AD)
3. Sultanate Painting (14th century AD to 16th century AD)
4. Mughal Painting (16th century AD to 18th century AD),
5. Deccani Painting (16th century AD to 18th century AD)
6. Other Regional Schools of North India and South India (early development to 16th century)
7. Regional Painting (17th century AD to 18th century AD)
8. Advent of the Europeans, Landscape Painting (Late 18th century to 19th century)

References

- Barrett, Douglas and Basil Gray, Painting of India, Geneva, 1963.
- Beach, Milo Cleveland, The Grand Mogul: Imperial Painting in India 1600-1660, Williamstown, 1978.
- Beach, Milo Cleveland, Mughal and Rajput painting, Cambridge, 1992.
- Beach, Milo Cleveland, The Imperial Image: Painting for the Mughal Court, Washington DC, 1981.

Brand Michael and Glenn D. Lowry, Akbar's India: Art From the Mughal City of Victory, New York, 1985.

Brown, Percy, Indian painting under the Mughals, Oxford, 1924. Das, Asok Kumar, Splendour of Mughal Painting, Bombay, 1986.

Ettinghausen, Richard, Paintings of Sultans and Emperors of India in American Collections, New Delhi, 1961. Gascoigne, Bamber, The Great Moguls, London, 1971.

Gray, Basil ed. The Arts of India, Oxford, 1981. Jones, Dalu ed. A Mirror for Princes: The Mughals and the Medici, Bombay, 1987.

Losty, J. P, The Art of the Book in India, British Library, 1982.

Martin, F. R, The Miniature painting and Painters of Persia, India and Turkey, I-II, 1912; 1971.

Okada, Amina, Imperial Mughal painters: Indian Miniatures, Paris 1992. Pal, Pratapaditya ed. Master artists of the Imperial Mughal Court, Bombay, 1991.

Pinder, R. H, Paintings from the Muslim courts of India, exhibition catalogue, London, 1976.

Skelton, Robert, The Indian Heritage: Court life and arts under Mughal rule, London, 1982.

Titley, Norah M, Persian miniature painting and its influence on the art of Turkey and India, 1983.

Welch, Stuart cary, Imperial Mughal Painting, New York, 1977.

Welch, Stuart Cary, The Emperor's Album: Images of Mughal India, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1987.

Chandra Moti, Jain Miniature Paintings from Western India, Ahmedabad, 1949 -----

The Technique of Mughal Painting, The U P Historical Society, Provincial Museum, Lucknow, 1949 -- -----and

Karl Khandalavala, A Consideration of an illustrated MS from Mandapadurga (Mandu) dated 1439 AD, Lalitkala, No 6, New Delhi 1959 -----

Karl Khandalavala, Pramod Chandra and PL Gupta, A New Document of Indian Painting, Lalit Kala, No 10, New Delhi 1961 -----and

U P Shah, New Documents of Jaina Paintings, Sri Mahavir Jaina Vidyalaya Golden Jubilee Volume (edited by A. N Upadhye and others), Vol I, Bombay 1968

Moti Chandra and Karl Khandalavala, New Documents of Indian Painting, a Reappraisal, Bombay, 1969 -----

Moti Chandra Studies in Early Indian Painting, Tagore Lectures, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1970

Chandra Pramod, Notes on Mandu Kalpasutra of AD 1439, in Marg, Vol XII, No 3, Bombay 1959

Moti Chandra, The Tūti-nāmā of the Cleveland Museum of Art and the Origins of Mughal Painting, Graz: Akademische Druck and Verlagsanstalt, 1976

The Cleveland Museum of Art's Tuti-Nama; Tales of a Parrot, Austria 1978

Aitken, M. E, The Laud Ragmala Album, Bikaner, and the Sociability of Subimperial Painting in Archives of Asian Art, Vol. 63, No. 1, 2013

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- B. N. Goswamy and Eberhard Fischer *Artibus Asiae. Supplementum*, Pahari Masters: Court Painters of Northern India, Vol. 38, 1992.
- Beach, M, —1700–1800: The Dominance of Rajput Painting| In *Mughal and Rajput Painting*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992. Beach, M. C, The Context of Rajput Painting in *Ars Orientalis*, Vol. 10, 1975, 11-17. Brown, P, *Indian Paintings under the Mughals*. Oxford, 1931.
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- Calkins, P. B, The Formation of a Regionally Oriented Ruling Group in Bengal, 1700-1740, *Journal of Asian Studies*, XXIX, 1970
- Calkins, P. B, The Role of Murshidabad as a Regional and Sub- Regional Centre in Bengal. In R. L. ed., *Urban Bengal*, East Lansing, 1969.
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- Coomaraswamy, Ananda K, *Rajput Painting*, B. R. Publishing Corporation, 2003. Das, Neeta, *Murshidabad: Forgotten Capital of Bengal*, Mumbai, 2013.
- Desai, V. N, Painting and Politics in Seventeenth-Century North India: Mewār, Bikāner, and the Mughal Court in *Art Journal*, Vol. 49, No. 4, 1990

History of Bengali Language and Literature (16-17 Century)

Second Semester

Paper: CW 2

The Medieval Bengal is regarded as the golden period for the development of Bengali Language and Literature for various reasons. The contemporary creative and liberal poets under the patronage of the contemporary rulers during the period created a favourable ambience for historical evolution in Bengali Language and Literature. Above all, the impact of Islam was discernible in various dimensions on the Bengali literature and society. Indeed, the literature of a country is considered as the mirror of a society.

1. Evolutions of Bengali Language and Literature in Medieval Period
2. *Mangal Kavya's* – Importance of *Mansamangal* and *Chandimangal* in Bengal Society
3. *Padabali Kavya's* and Vaishnav Literature - Its Impact on Society
4. Islamic *Punthi Literature* and Its Importance in Bengali Language and Literature
5. Innovative Ideas of the Contemporary Bengali Poets on Literature and Culture
6. Development of Bengali Literature in Arakan. The famous Poets and their Contribution.
7. Translated Literature in Bengali
8. Influence of Perso-Arabic -Turkish Sources in Bengali Literature
9. Sufi Literature – Its Impact on Communal Harmony
10. Impact of Islam on Medieval Bengali Language and Literature
11. The Contribution of Mir Mosharaff Hossain in Bengali Literature
12. Assessment of the contribution of Begum Rokeya in Bengali Literature

Reference Books:

Thibaut d'Hubert, In the Shade of Place: Alaol and Middle Bengali poetics in Arakan, OUP
Alaol, *Padmabati*

Ali, Azhar, *Madhya Yuger Bangla Sahitye Muslim*, Dhaka

Chatterjee, Suniti Kumar, Origin and Development of Bengali Language (Vol.1), Kolkata

Sen, Dinesh Chandra, History of Bengali Language and Literature, Kolkata

Sen, Sukumar, History of Bengali Literature, Kolkata
Sen Sukumar, *Benali Sahitya*, Kolkata
Haque, Enamul, Muslim Bengali Literature, Dhaka
Alam, Muzaffar, The Language of Political Islam, New Delhi
Chakraborty Mukundaram, *Chandimangal*
Deiches, David, Literature and Society, London
Afia, Dil, The Hindu and Muslim Dialects in Bengal, Michigan
Dimock, Edward C, Bengali Literature and History, Michigan
Long, James, A Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Works, Calcutta
Ghosal, S N, Beginning of Secular Romance in Bengali Literature (Vol. IX), Kolkata
Mannan, Kazi Abdul, *Bangla Sahitye Muslim Sadhana*, Dhaka
Ray Bharat Chandra, *Annadamangal*
Vijay Gupta, *Mansamangal*
Jayananda or Lochana Dass, *Chaitnya Mangal*

Religion and Culture in Medieval and Colonial India

Second Semester

Paper: CW 3

This paper deals with the history of Religion and Culture in medieval and colonial India. What were the approaches of medieval rulers and common people towards religion and culture that will be discussed here. Religious transitions in colonial period will be discussed in this paper. Besides this, the condition of religion and culture, its transition and impact on society and politics will be given due attention. Place of Islam and Hinduism in Medieval and colonial India will be discussed here. Besides this, special attention will be given to the Sufi and Bhakti traditions and devotional practices in medieval and continuity. Sectarian and minor cults under this period will also be discussed. The religious interaction and syncretic practices will also be discussed in this paper. Thus students will be able to acquire a vivid knowledge of religion and culture in medieval and colonial period by studying this paper.

Unit I : Understanding Religion and Culture, Historiography of Religion and Culture

Unit II : Sufi and Bhakti traditions in Medieval and colonial India

Unit III : Saivism, Tantrism, Sikhism and sectarian cults in Medieval India and beyond

Unit IV : Hinduism and Islam in medieval and colonial India, its transition, religious interaction and syncretism, emergence of Christianity in colonial period and its consequences

Unit V : Interweaving of State, Religion and culture in Medieval and colonial India

Unit VI : Composite Culture, Culinary culture, Folk Culture in medieval and colonial period

Unit VII : Literature, Learning and Education, Manners, Customs, Recreation, Amusement fashion and designing under the period

Suggested Readings:

B.K. Kakoti, The Mother Goddess Kamakhya, Publication Board of Assam, 1989

James C. Livingston Anatomy of the Sacred: An Introduction of Religion, 6th ed. Pearson, Prentice Hall, 2008

Abercrombie Nicholas (Hill Stephen and Turner S. Bryan), The Penguin Dictionary of Sociology, 5th ed. Bury St. Edmunds, England, 2006

George Galloway, The Philosophy of Religion, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920

S. Radhakrishnan, Religion and Culture, Hind Pocket Books (p) Ltd., G.T Road Delhi, 1932

K.A. Nizami, Some Aspects of Religion and politics in India in the Thirteenth Century, Oxford, 2002

S.Nurul Hasan, Religion, State and Society in Medieval India, Oxford

Rekha Pande, Religious Movements in Medieval India, Gyan Publishing House, 2005
 Rattan Lal Hangloo, Enquiries in Medieval India, Religion, Society, Culture and Polity
 Priyanka Manika Raj, Religion, State and Society in Medieval India, World Heritage Inc.
 D.C. Sircar, Studies in the Religious life of Ancient and Medieval India, Motilal Banarsidas
 Raziuddin Aquil and David I. Curley ed. Literary and Religious practices in Medieval and Early Modern India
 R.K.Pruthi, History of Religion in Medieval India
 Ali Athar, Medieval India, Ideas, Traditions and Cultural Values, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd. 2021
 Iqtidar Hussain Siddiqui, ed. Medieval India, Essays in Intellectual Thought and Culture
 Victor Babu, Popular Culture and Religion in Medieval India
 Satish Chandra, Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals, Part 1, Har Anand Publications, 2004
 Kshitimohan Sen, Medieval Mysticism of India, Gyan Books
 A.J.Singh, Religion of India
 Irfan Habib, ed. Religion in Indian History, Tulika Books, 2022
 Varuni Bhatia, Religion in India, Oxford
 Chintaharan Chakraborty, Tantras, Studies on the other Religion and Literature, Punthi Pustak
 Max Arthur Macauliffe, The Sikh Religion: Its Gurus Sacred Writings and Authors Vol.1st, Gyan Boks,
 Harish Dhillon, The Sikh Gurus
 Khuswant Singh, The Sikhs
 Surinder Singh, The Sikh and Sikhism, Atlantic
 Dr.Jash, Pranabananda., History of Saivism, Sadhana Press, Calcutta, 1974
 Dr. Bhattacharya Narendranath, Bharatiya Dharma Itihas, General Printers and Publishers, Calcutta, 2000
 Dasgupta Bhusan Shashi., Aspects of Indian Religious thought, Firma KLM Pvt. Limited, Calcutta, 1977
 Dr. Enamul Hoque, Bonge Sufi Probhab, Ramon Publishers, Dhaka, 2006
 Ramakanta Chakraborty, Bonge Vaishnav Dharma, Ananda Publishers, Kolkata, 1996
 Amit Dey, Islam South Asia
 A.Rashid, Society and Culture in Medieval India (1206- 1556 A.D) , Firma K.L.Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1969
 Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava, Medieval Indian Culture, Shiv Lal Agarwala & co. (p) ltd., Agra, 1964
 S.Radhakrishnan, Religion and Culture, Orient Paperbacks, Delhi, 1932
 Robert D. Baird, Religion in Modern India, Manohar, 2001
 J.N.Farquhar, Modern Religious Movements in India, B.R.Publishing corporation, Delhi
 Raziuddin Aquil and Tilottama Mukherjee., An Earthly Paradise: Trade, politics and culture in Early Modern Bengal, Routledge, 2020

Urbanization and Trade in Medieval India

Second Semester

Paper: CW 4

This course examines the growth, structure, and transformation of urban centres in medieval India through historical, economic, social, and cultural perspectives. b) It highlights the richness of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) by exploring indigenous traditions of town planning, trade networks, governance, and urban culture. c) Students develop analytical and research skills through the study of historical sources, archaeology, and regional urban histories. d) The programme fosters an understanding of the relevance of medieval urban experiences to contemporary urban and heritage studies. e) It also enhances career opportunities in teaching, research, archaeology, heritage management, museums, archives, tourism, urban studies, and civil services.

Urbanisation of India (13th to 18th Century)

Module 1: Theories of Urbanisation-

Aspects of Urbanisation- a) Historiography of Medieval Urbanisation- b) Definition of Urbanisation- c) Capital and administrative centers- d) Economic activities- e) agriculture, trade, commerce and handicrafts
Module

Module 2: Survey of Urban development since the first urban revolution to 1200

- a) Turkish Conquests- b) First capital cities: Siri/ Jahanpana- c) Tughluqs- d) Tughlaqabad to Firozabad- e) Lodis and Surs: Agra to Purana Qila

Module 3: Urbanisation in Far South

- a) Vijaynagara/ Hampi- b) Bahamani/ Gulbarga/ Bidar

Module 4: Regional Kingdoms

- a) Gaur- b) Pandua – c) Saptagram/ Satgaon- d) Chattogram- e) Sonargaon – f) Ajmer
- g) Benaras- h) Jaunpur- i) Nabadwip

Module 5: Golden Period of Urbanisation

- a) Capital Cities- b) Agra- c) Fatehpur- d) Lahore- e) Shahjahanabad

Module 6: Regional cities and Provincial Capitals

- a) Bijapur/Golconda- b) Hyderabad/ Awadh- c) Mysore- d) Pune - e) Gwalior-
- f) Masulipatnam- g) Hooghly- h) Dacca - i) Murshidabad

Module 7: European Towns

- a) Calcutta- b) Bombay- c) Madras

Maritime History of India (13th to 18th Century)

Module 8: Historiography

a) Fernand Braudel- b) Marc Bloch- c) Ashin Dasgupta- d) M. N. Pearson- e) Micro and Macro Study

Module 9: Maritime Activities in the Early Medieval Period

a) Maritime activities of the Pallavas- b) Maritime Empire of the Cholas- c) Early Medieval ports in South India

Module 10: Christianity and Islam in the Indian Ocean Trade

a) Non-European Christians- b) Evolution of the St. Thomas Community- c) Arab Merchants in the Indian Ocean

Module 11: Maritime Activity during the Sultanate Period

a) Maritime activity under the Sultans of Delhi- b) Deccan Sultanate and their oceanic activities- c) Vijayanagara Empire and its oceanic activities- d) India's trade relations with China and East Africa- e) Gujarat and Bengal Sultans in the Indian Ocean Trade

Module 12: Ports in the Western and Eastern Coast of India

a) Khambat- b) Chennai- c) Surat- d) Masulipatnam (Masuklipatnam)- e) Dabol- f) Negapatnam- g) Bharuch- h) Saptagram- i) Goa- j) Hooghly- k) Cochin- l) Sonargaon- m) Calicut- n) Chittagong

Module 13: Coming of the East India Companies

a) Portuguese- b) Dutch- c) English- d) French

Module 14: Maritime Activity of the Mughals**Module 15: Maritime Trade and Cultural Impact**

• Impact on the subcontinent and the evolution of various diasporas

Suggested and Essential reading

- Sharma, Yogesh and Pius Malekandathil, Cities in Medieval India, Primus Books, Delhi, 2014.
- Fitz, John, M and George Michell, Hampi: Vijaynagara, Jacio Publishing House, 2014.
- Ms Vandana, Urbanisation in North India During the Medieval Period, 1556-1668 A.D, Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, 1999.
- Jha, Kalpana, Urbanisation in Early Medieval North India, Janaki Prakashan, 1990.
- Ray, Anirudha, Towns and Cities of Medieval India.
- Ramayana, N, Venkata, Vijaynagara: Origin of the City and Empire, AES, 1990.
- Rezavi, Syed Ali Nadeem, Fathpur Sikri Revisited, Oxford University Press, 2013.
- Siddiqui, Iqtidar Husain, Delhi Sultanate: Urbanisation and Social Change, Viva Books, 2009.
- Banga, Indu, The City in Indian History: Urban Demography, Society and Politics, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, 2005.
- Champakalakshmi, R, Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India, 300 CE to 1300 AD. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1996.

- Chattopadhyaya, B. D, The Making of Early Medieval India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1994.
- Deyell, John S, Living Without Silver, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1990. Sharma,
- R. S, Indian Feudalism, Delhi, Macmillan India Limited, 1980.
- Sharma, R. S, Urban Decay in India (c.300 – c. 1000.), Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1987.
- Singh, Upinder, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age the 12th Century, Delhi, 2008.
- Ramachandran, R, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, New Delhi, 2001.
- Banerjee, Aparna, —Trade and Urbanization in Pre-Independent India: A Historical Perspective, in Journal of History and Social Sciences, (Online Journal), Vol.3, Issue 1, January-June 2012.
- Chathopadhyaya, B. D, —Urban Centres in Early Medieval India, in Sabyasachi Bhattacharya & Romila Thapar (eds.), Situating Indian History, (New Delhi, 1986)
- Misra, S, C. "Urban History in India: Possibilities and Perspectives", The City in Indian History: Urban demography, society and politics, 1994.
- Chandra, Satish, "Some aspects of Urbanization in Medieval India" The city in Indian History, 1994.
- Banga, Indu, " Rural Urban Interaction: Upper Bari Doab, Paper presented in Seminar on Urbanization in Punjab, Haryana, 1997.
- Grewal, J, S, "Historical Writing on Urbanization "The city in Indian History.
- Chaudary, K. N, The English East India company; The study of early joint stock company 1600-1640 (London: F.S, 1995) reviewed in the Bulletin of School of Oriental and African studies.
- Naqvi, H, K, Agricultural, Industrial and Urban Dynamism under Sultans of Delhi, Delhi, 1986.
- Naqvi, H. K, Mughal Hindustan: cities and Industries 1556-1803, Karachi, National Book Foundation, 1974.
- Blake, Stephan, P, Shahjahanabad: The sovereign city in Mughal India 1639-1739, Cambridge: Cambridge university Press.
- Naqvi. H, K, Urbanization and Urban Centres under the Great Mughal, Delhi, Indian institute of advance studies, 1964.
- Bayly, C. A, The Local roots of Indian Politics, Oxford, Oxford university press, 1975.
- Bayla, C. A, Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars, North Indian Society in the age of British expansion 1770-1870, Oxford, Oxford university press, 2012.
- Khan, Iqtidar, Alam, Middle class of Mughal Empire, Aligarh, IESHR, 1967.
- Dasgupta, Ashin - The World of the Indian Ocean Merchant, 1500-1800.
- Pearson, Michael – The Indian Ocean.
- Pearson, M. N. - Trade, Circulation, and Flow in the Indian Ocean World.
- Chowdhury, K.N. – Trade and Civilisation in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750.
- Mukherjee and Subramanian (ed) – Politics and Trade in the Indian Ocean World.

- Ali, Omar H. – Islam in the Indian Ocean World: A Brief History with Documents.
- Mukherjee, Rila – Oceans Connect: Reflections on Water Worlds Across Time and Space.
- Malekandathil, Pius - The Mughals, the Portuguese and the Indian Ocean.
- Malekandathil, P. – Maritime India: Trade, Religion and Polity in the Indian Ocean.
- Keller, Sara and M. Pearson – Port Towns of Gujarat.
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay - The Portuguese Empire in Asia, 1500-1700: A Political and Economic History.
- Sewall, Georgiana - The Dutch East Indies: A Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Indian Ocean.
- Bose, Sugata - A Hundred Horizons: The Indian Ocean in the Age of Global Empire.
- Roy Moxham - The Theft of India: The European Conquests of India, 1498-1765.

History of the Medieval Architecture (13th-18th century)

Second Semester

Paper: CW 5

The history of Indian medieval architecture represents an enormous transformation driven by cultural synthesis. This era is broadly divided into two major phases: the Early Medieval Period that witnessed the culmination of indigenous temple building traditions of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain pantheon and the Medieval Period, defined by the arrival of Turko-Afghan dynasties, establishment of Delhi Sultanate and eventually leading to the emergence of Indo-Islamic architecture. This is a well-balanced synthesis of indigenous Indian craftsmanship and building construction technology, both secular and religious with Persian, Turkish, and Central Asian architectural techniques and styles. The paper aims to study the core objectives of these architectural genres which used to fulfil the religious and civic needs of the new rulers, to project their imperial power as well as religious affiliation that reflects climatic adaptability as well as a deep philosophical, cross-cultural dialogue leading to assimilation of cultural milieu of these two different worlds.

1. **Indian architectural styles** – prelude to medieval architecture
2. **Introduction to Indo-Islamic Architecture-** Theories of initial development - Gujarat, Delhi and Rajasthan 12th-early 13th century
3. **Delhi Sultanate (1192- 1526 CE)** - Early Indo-Islamic Period architecture: 1206-1300 CE - Mature Indo-Islamic Period Architecture: 1301-1526 CE.
4. **Provincial Sultanate Indo-Islamic Architecture: North India** - Influence of Imperial architectural style and emergence of independent regional style – 13th to 16th centuries - Bengal Sultanate Architecture (1205-1576 CE) - Gujarat Sultanate (1243 CE- 1573 CE) - Malwa Sultanate (1401 AD-1562 AD) - Jaunpur Sultanate (1394 AD- 1494 AD) - Kashmir Sultanate (1346 AD – 1580 AD) - Faruqi Sultanate (1382 AD – 1601 AD)
5. **Provincial Sultanate Indo-Islamic Architecture: South India and Deccan (1347 to 1687 CE)** – Architecture of Vijayanagar Empire -Influence of Persian and Timurid architectural style, influence of Deccan and emergence of independent sultanate architectural style - Ahmadnagar (Nizam Shahi): 1490–1636 CE - Bijapur (Adil Shahi): 1490–1686 CE - Berar (Imad Shahi): 1490–1574 CE - Golconda (Qutb Shahi): 1518–1687 CE
6. **Mughal Architecture: Phase I** - influence of Timurid and Sassanid style of Central Asia - The Suri Interregnum - architecture under patronage of Akbar - Jahangir – Nurjahan
7. **Mughal Architecture: Phase II** - Shah Jahan and the zenith of Mughal architecture - Architectural activity during the period of Aurangzeb and decline in architectural activity.

8. **Late Mughal Style of Architecture** - Development under Bahadur Shah I- Architecture under Muhammad Shah - Architectural development under Akbar II with (Zafar Mahal)
9. **Emergence and development of Sub-imperial /Nawabi Architectural Style in India (1704 – 1948 CE)** - Murshidabad (1704-1881 CE) - Awadh (1801-1858 CE) - Hyderabad (1724–1948 CE)

References:

- Asher, Catherine. B. *The New Cambridge History of India I:4: Architecture of Mughal India*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1992
- Blair, S.S. and J.M. Bloom, *The Art and Architecture of India 1250-1800*, New Heaven and London, London, 1994
- Brown Percy, 'Monuments of Mughal Period', in *Cambridge History of India*, Cambridge, 1937
- Brown, Percy. *Indian Architecture, Islamic Period*, 5th ed. D.B. Taraporevala, Mumbai, 1968
- Burton-Page, John, *Indian Islamic Architecture: Forms and Typologies, Sites and Monuments*, BRILL, Leiden and Boston, 2008
- Dani, A.H. *Muslim Architecture in Bengal*, Dacca: Asiatic Society of Pakistan. Dacca, 1961
- Das Neeta, Llewellyn-Jones, Rosie, *Murshidabad: Forgotten Capital of Bengal*, Marg Publications, New Delhi, 2013.
- Datta, Saktipada, *Art and Architecture in Medieval India*, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2007.
- Desai, Z.A., *Indo Islamic Architecture*, Publications Division Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1970.
- Datta, Saktipada, *Art and Architecture in Medieval India*, B.R. Publishing Corporation, New Delhi, 2007.
- Desai, Z.A., *Indo Islamic Architecture*, Publications Division Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1970
- Harithy, Howayda, 'The Concept of Space in Mamluk Architecture', online *Muqarnas*, Vol. 18, Issue 1, 2001, pp. 73-93
- Hasan, Parween, 'Sultanate Mosques and Continuity in Bengal Architecture', online *Muqarnas*, Vol. 6, Issue 1, 1988, pp. 58-74.
- Jairazbhoy, R.A., *An Outline of Islamic Architecture*, Oxford University Press London, 1961. Juneja, M, ed. *Architecture in Medieval India: Forms, Context, Histories*, Permanent Black , Delhi, 2001.
- Koch Ebba, *Mughal Architecture: An Outline of its History and Development*, Oxford University Press, London, 2002.
- Lambourn, Elizabeth, 'Brick Timber, and Stone: Building Materials and the Construction of Islamic Architectural History in Gujarat', online *Muqarnas*, Vol. 23, Issue 1, 2006, pp. 191-217.

- Michell George and Amit Pasricha, *Mughal Architecture & Gardens*, Antique Collectors' Club, New York, 2011.
- Merklinger, Elizabeth Schotten, *Sultanate Architecture of Pre-Mughal*, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 2005.
- Nath R, *History of Sultanate Architecture*, Abhinav Publications, New Delhi 1978 Nath R., *History of Mughal Architecture*, Abhinav Publication, New Delhi, 1994
- Petersen, Andrew, *Dictionary of Islamic Architecture*, Routledge, London, 1996

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

MA PART – II

CCFPGP SYLLABUS UNDER NEP-2020/SEP2022

(MA Part II Syllabus will be comprised of Two Semesters consisting of 40 Credits i.e. Each Semester will carry weight of 20 Credits equally. Each Paper will contain 4 Credits and Paper RW: 4 will carry 8 Credits))

History of North East India (1228 to 1947 AD)

Third Semester

Paper: CW 1

Initially this paper will provide an overview on the land, geography and peoples of the North East India. This paper will discuss the history, polity, culture and the rise and fall of different kingdoms and state formation process in North East India. The paper will give due attention to the relation of North East India with the Bengal Sultanate and with the Mughals. The society, culture, religion and economy of the region will be highlighted. The Beginning of British colonial rule, resistance and Indian National movement in North East India will be given due attention. Besides this, the sub regional nationalism, political aspirations, socio, politico, economic structure of the North East India with special reference to Assam will be discussed. The Indian national movement and the importance of North East India will be discussed here.

Unit I: Geographical and Historical background of the region, Survey of Sources, Historiography of the North East India

Unit II: Emergence of the Ahom kingdom, Rise of the regional kingdoms (Tripura, Jayantia, Kachar, Manipur and Koch kingdom)

Unit III: Relation with Bengal Sultanate, Mughal North East Frontier Policy

Unit IV: Society, Culture, Religion in medieval and colonial period

Unit V: British relations with the North East India and the beginning of the colonial rule, Indian National movement and sub regional movements in North East India

Unit VI: The Medieval and Colonial Economy and its changes over time

Unit VII: Socio, politico and administrative structure of North East India in 19th and 20th century

Suggested Readings:

- E.A.Gait, A History of Assam, Thacker Spink & Co. Calcutta, Third Revised edition, 1963
- J.B.Bhattacharya, Cachar under the British Rule in North East India, New Delhi, 1977
- S.L.Baruah, A Comprehensive History of Assam, Munshi Manoharlal Publishers Pvt.Ltd. New Delhi, 1985
- N.N.Acharya, A Brief History Of Assam, Omsons Publications, Guwahati, 1987
- Rai K.L.Barua Bahadur, Early history of Kamarupa, Lawers Book Stall, Second edition ,Guwahati, 1966
- N.N. Acharya, The History of Medieval Assam Omsons Publications, Assam, Reprint ,1992
- H.K.Barpujari, ed. Political History of Assam 3 Volumes
- Amalendu Guha, Planter Raj to Swaraj : Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam 1826 – 1947
- Rabi Aditya, Fight for Freedom in Sylhet
- R.M.Lahiri, The Annexation of Assam 1825 – 1854
- H.K.Barpujari, Assam In the Days of the Company, The University of California, 2007
- H.K.Barpujari, ed. The Comprehensive History of Assam, Vols. I-V, Publication Board Assam, 1990
- R.G.Basak, History of North East India, Sambodhi Publications, 2008
- Birinchi Kumar Barua, A Cultural History of Assam,
- Nirmam Kumar Basu, Assam in the Ahom Age, Sanskrit Pustak Bhandar, 2006
- S.N.Bhattacharjee, A History of the North East Frontier policy of the Mughals, University of Michigan, 1994
- Amalendu Guha, Medieval and Early Colonial Assam, Society, Polity Economy, University of California, 1991
- N.N.Vasu, Social History of Kamarupa, Vols, 1 – 3, Alpha Editions, 2020
- Debnath Sailen (Ed), A Comprehensive History of The Koch Kingdom, Aayu Publications, New Delhi, 2023
- Nath, D., History of the Koch Kingdom 1515-1615, Mittal Publications, New Delhi, 1989
- Khan Choudhury Amanutollah, Kochbiharer Itihas, Coochbehar, 1936
- S.Endles, The Kacharis, London, 1914
- H.N.Choudhury, The Coochbehar State, Cooch Behar, 1903
- W.W.Hunter, A Statistical Account of Assam, 2 Vols. London, 1879
- B.K.Kakati, Assamese: Its formation and Development, DHAS, Gauhati, 1941
- N.R.Roychoudhury, Tripura through the Ages, Agartala, 1977
- Syed Murtaza Ali, The History of Jayantia
- N.Khelchandra Singh, History of Manipur : Pre Colonial period
- Hamlet Bareh, The Lost Kingdom: Royal Chronicle of Manipur

Sufism in South Asia

Third Semester

Paper: CW 2

Sufism, the mystical tradition of Islam, has played a significant role in shaping the religious, social, and cultural history of South Asia. Emphasizing spiritual purification, divine love, ethical conduct, and devotion to God, Sufism spread across the region through the activities of Sufi saints, their disciples, and institutional networks such as khanqahs and dargahs. Over the centuries, Sufi traditions interacted with diverse religious and cultural communities, contributing to the development of vernacular languages, literature, music, architecture, and shared devotional practices. The study of Sufism in South Asia provides valuable insights into the historical processes of cultural exchange, social transformation, and religious pluralism. This course examines the history, society, and culture of Sufism in South Asia from its early origins to contemporary times. It introduces students to key Sufi concepts, doctrines, practices, and historiographical debates, while tracing the emergence and development of Sufi traditions and institutions in the broader Islamic world. The course explores the arrival and expansion of major Sufi orders in the Indian subcontinent, their regional networks, and their relationships with political authority, local communities, and other religious traditions. It also investigates the social, cultural, and intellectual contributions of Sufism to South Asian society, including its influence on literature, vernacular languages, architecture, music, and devotional culture. Finally, the course analyzes the impact of colonialism, religious reform movements, modernity, and contemporary political and media contexts on Sufi traditions. Through a historical and interdisciplinary approach, students will gain a critical understanding of the diverse roles of Sufism in shaping South Asian religious and cultural life.

Module I: Introduction to Sufism and Historiography

- Sufism: Introduction, Definitions and Key Sufi Concepts (Tawhid, Ihsan and Zuhd, Hubb/Mahabbat; Suluk and Jazb)
- Tasawwuf between Mysticism and Morality
- Historiographical Approaches to the Study of Sufism (Orientalist, Nationalist, Postcolonial Interpretations)
- Sources for the Study of Sufism in South Asia

Module II: Origins and Development of Early Sufism

- Historical Backgrounds for the Origin of Sufism
- Early Ascetic Traditions: Baghdadi and Bistami Schools
- Early Sufi Masters and Sufi Ideas and Practices
- Al-Ghazali and Reconciliation of Different Sufi Traditions

- Emergence of Sufi Orders and Institutions: *Silsilahs, Tariqahs, Khanqahs* and *Dargahs*

Module III: Arrival of Sufism and Major Sufi Orders in South Asia

- Early Contact between Islam and India; Sufis in the Indian Subcontinent
- Urban Centres and Frontier Societies and Regional Contexts; Early Sufi Networks in Lahore, Sindh, Multan, Ajmer, Delhi, Punjab, Bengal, and Deccan
- Sufi Silsilahs; Rituals and Organization; Doctrinal Distinctions; Core Teachings
- ‘Orthodox’ and ‘Unorthodox’ Orders
- Chishti, Suhrawardi, Qadri Silsilah and Naqshbandi Silsilahs: Centres and Networks

Module IV: Sufism, State and Society and the State

- Relations between Sufis and the state; Patterns of Sufi Spiritual authority; Patronage and Tensions; *Khanqahs* as Social Institutions; Charity and *Langar*
- Gender and Sufism; Women in Sufi Traditions; Female Saints and Devotees
- Interactions with Non-Islamic Religious Communities and Traditions; Shared Devotional Spaces

Module V: Sufism and Culture in South Asia

- Social and Cultural Roles of the Sufi Saints and the *Khanqahs*
- Contributions to Art, Architecture and Literature
- Sufism and Vernacular Languages
- Sufism and Music: *Sama* and *Qawwali*

Module VI: Colonialism, Reform and Modernity

- Colonial Ethnography, Sufism, Popular Islam and Devotional Practices
- Reform Movements and Anti-Sufi Critiques
- Print Cultures and Religious Reform
- Sufi Responses to Modernity and Wahhabi and Salafi critiques
- Contemporary Sufism in Politics and Media

Suggested Readings:

Alexander Kynsh, *Sufism: A New History of Islamic Mysticism*, Princeton University Press, 2019

Annemarie Schimmel, *Mystical Dimensions of Islam*, Univ of North Carolina Press, 1975

Amit Dey, *Islam in South Asia*, Parul Prakashani, Kolkata, 2016

Anna Suvorova, *Muslim Saints of South Asia: The Eleventh to Fifteenth Centuries*, London; New York: Routledge Curzon; 2004

Arthur F. Buehler, Sufi Heirs of the Prophet: *The Indian Naqshbandiyya and the Rise of the Mediating Sufi Shaykh*, University of South Carolina Press, 1998

Asim Roy, *The Islamic Syncretistic Tradition in Bengal*, Sterling Publishers, 1983

Aziz Ahmad, *An Intellectual History of Islam in India*, Edinburgh University Press, 1969

Aziz Ahmad, *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1991

- Barbara Daly Metcalf (ed.), *Islam in South Asia in Practice*, Princeton University Press, 2009
- Carl W. Ernst, *Eternal garden: Mysticism, History and Politics at a South Asian Sufi Centre*, New York, 1992
- Carl W. Ernst, *Sufism: An Introduction to the Mystical Tradition of Islam*, Shambhala, 2017
- Carl W. Ernst, Bruce B. Lawrence, *Sufi Martyrs of Love: The Chishti Order in South Asia and Beyond*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2002
- Jamal Malik, *Islam in South Asia: A Short History*, Orient Black Swan, 2012
- J. Spencer Trimingham, *The Sufi Orders in Islam*, Oxford University Press, (Reprint), 1998
- Kazi Sufior Rahaman (eds.), *Dimensions of Islamic Spirituality in South Asia and Beyond* (Kolkata: Calcutta University Press, October, 2022
- Kazi Sufior Rahaman, (ed.) *Journal of Islamic History and Culture of India, Vols. 4 & 5*, 2015 AND 2016, University of Calcutta Press
- K. A. Nizami, *Religion and Politics in India during the Thirteenth Century*, OUP, New Delhi, 2002
- Muhammad Enamul Haq, *A History of Sufism in Bengal*, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, Dacca, 1975
- Muzaffar Alam, "The Mughals, the Sufi Shaikhs and the Formation of the Akbari Dispensation", *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 43, No 1, 2009, pp. 135-174
- Muzaffar Alam, *The Languages of Political Islam*, Permanent Black, 2004
- Nile Green, "Emerging Approaches to the Sufi Traditions of South Asia: Between Texts, Territories and the Transcendent", *South Asia Research* 24, 2 (2004) pp. 123-4, [reprinted in L. Ridgeon (ed.), *Sufism: Critical Concepts* London & New York: Routledge, 2008.
- Nile Green, *Indian Sufism since the Seventeenth Century: Saints, Books and Empires in the Muslim Deccan* (London: Routledge, 2006; paperback 2009)
- Raziuddin Aquil, *Sufism and Society in Medieval India*, Oxford University Press, 2010
- Raziuddin Aquil, *Sufism, Culture, and Politics: Afghans and Islam in Medieval North India*, Oxford University Press, 2007
- Reza Pirbhai, *Reconsidering Islam in a South Asian Context*, Brill, 2009, pp. 1-15; 19-65
- Riazul Islam, *Sufism in South Asia: Impact on Fourteenth Century Muslim Society*, Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2002
- Richard M. Eaton, *Sufis of Bijapur, 1300-1700: Social Roles of Sufis in Medieval India*, Princeton University Press, (Reprint) 2015
- Richard Maxwell Eaton (ed.), *India's Islamic Traditions 711-1750*, Oxford University Press, 2003
- Richard Maxwell Eaton, *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier 1204-1760*, 1993 (Reprint 2013)
- Simon Digby, "The Sufi Shaykh and the Sultan: A Conflict of Claims to Authority in Medieval India," *Iran*, Vol. 28, 1990, pp. 71-81
- S. A. A. Rizvi, *A History of Sufism in India, 2 Vols.* Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1978.
- S. A. A. Rizvi, *Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1978

Medieval Regional History of India (13th-18th Century)

Third Semester

Paper: CW 3

The history of Medieval India (12/13th century to 18th century) is incomplete without understanding the regional history of the period. In between the two empires of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire different regional areas rose to power. The power spaces merged at times. Traditional rivalries led to fierce wars and control of areas of each other. In spite of this turbulence the areas were dominated by the regional powers with peaceful periods. This was the time when local economies were boosted and network of commercial activities were established. The socio- cultural space saw the evolution and development of regional languages, literature, art and architecture. Therefore, regional diversity of south Asia remains indebted to these regional kingdoms. The study of the history of these kingdoms also is important to envisage the making of the two empires – namely Delhi sultanate and Mughal empire and their disintegration between late 12th century to mid 19th century.

Therefore, it is very important to understand the political, socio-economic and cultural history of these regional kingdoms.

1. History of the Rajput States (11th century to 18th century- including the formation of the different states), [Political (including the theories of statecraft), Administrative, Economic, Social and Cultural History]
2. Medieval History of Gujarat (1243 AD- 1573 AD-from Vaghelas up to Mughal)
3. History of Kashmir (1346 AD – 1580 AD) [Political (including the theories of statecraft), Administrative, Economic, Social and Cultural History]
4. Sultanate of Khandesh (1382 AD – 1601 AD) [Political (including the theories of statecraft), Administrative, Economic, Social and Cultural History]
5. Sultanate History of Jaunpur (1394 AD- 1494 AD), [Political (including the theories of statecraft), Administrative, Economic, Social and Cultural History]
6. Sultanate History of Malwa (1401 AD-1562 AD) [Political (including the theories of statecraft), Administrative, Economic, Social and Cultural History]

References:

- Ziegler, Norman P. (1976). "Action, Power and Service in Rajasthani Culture: A Social History of the Rajputs." *The Journal of the Asian Society*.
- Kolff, Dirk H. A. (1990). *Naukar, Rajput, and Sepoy: The Ethnohistory of the Military Labour Market in Hindustan, 1450–1850* Cambridge University Press.
- Richards, John F. (1995). *The Mughal Empire* Cambridge University Press.

- Stern, Henri. (1977). "Power in Traditional India: Territory, Caste and Kinship in Rajasthan." *Contributions to Indian Sociology*
- Rudolph, Susanne Hoeber & Rudolph, Lloyd I. (1967). *The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*.
- Kapadia, Aparna (2018)- *In praise of Kings: Rajputs, Sultans and Poets in Fifteenth-century Gujarat*. Cambridge University Press.
- Commissariat, M. S. (1938/1957). *A History of Gujarat (Vol. I & II)*. Longmans, Green & Co. / Orient Longman.
- Misra, Satish C. (1963). *The Rise of Muslim Power in Gujarat: A History of the Gujarat Sultanate (1298–1573)*. Asia Publishing House.
- Pearson, M. N. (1976). *Merchants and Rulers in Gujarat: The Response to the Portuguese in the Sixteenth Century*. University of California Press.
- Ray, Sunil Chandra (1969) - *The Early History and Culture of Kashmir*
- Bamzai, P. N. K. (1962) - *A History of Kashmir*
- Hasan, Mohibbul (1959) - *Kashmir Under the Sultans*
- Zutshi, Chitralekha (2014) - *Kashmir's Contested Pasts: Narratives, Sacred Geographies, and the Historical Imagination*
- Shyam Radhey, *The Kingdom of Khandesh Idarah-i-Adabiyat-i Delli*, 1981
- Ernst, Carl W. (1999). "FĀRŪQĪ DYNASTY". *Encyclopædia Iranica*, Vol. IX, Fasc. 4. pp. 378–379.
- Hardy, P. (1965). "Fārūkids". In Lewis, B.; Pellat, Ch. & Schacht, J. (eds.). *The Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition*. Volume II: C–G. Leiden: E. J. Brill. OCLC 495469475
- Campbell, James M.: *Gazetteer of the Bombay Presidency: Khandesh* (1880)
- Hussain, Syed Ejaz (2017). *Shiraz-i Hind: A History of Jaunpur Sultanate*. Manohar Publishers.
- Saeed, Mian Muhammad (1972). *The Sharqi of Jaunpur: A Political & Cultural History*. University of Karachi.
- Fuhrer, A. (1889). *The Sharqi Architecture of Jaunpur*. Archaeological Survey of India.
- Haig, Wolseley (1928). *The Cambridge History of India (Vol. III)*. Cambridge University Press.
- Lal, K. S. (1980). *Twilight of the Sultanate*. Asia Publishing House.
- Nath, R. (1978). *History of Sultanate Architecture*. Abhinav Publications
- Day, Upendra Nath: *Medieval Malwa: A Political and Cultural History, 1401–1562* (Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers).
- Day, Upendra Nath: *The Government of the Sultanate* (Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers).
- Saksena, Banarsi Prasad: *History of Shahjahan of Dihli and Khalji Sultans of Delhi*.
- Sohoni, Pushkar: *The Architecture of a Deccan Sultanate: Courtly Practice and Royal Authority in Late Medieval India* (Bloomsbury Publishing)
- Sheikh, Samira: *Forging a Region: Sultans, Traders, and Pilgrims in Gujarat, 1200–1500* (Oxford University Press). 2010

Medieval and Colonial Indian Science Technology and Medicine

Third Semester

Paper: CW 4

This course introduces students to the major developments in science, technology, and medicine in medieval and colonial India through an interdisciplinary and critical framework. It begins by examining the historiography of the history of science and medicine and explores the developments in science, technology, and medicine during the Sultanate and Medieval period. The course further investigates Orientalist interventions in both the pre-colonial and colonial periods, as well as surveys, administrative policies, and debates surrounding public health and sanitation. It also examines the complex intersections between colonial governance, public welfare, and indigenous medical traditions. Particular attention is given to the resilience and transformation of indigenous systems of healing, indigenous responses to Western science and medicine, and issues related to gender and reproductive health in colonial India

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Unit - I

Historiography –

- A. Conceptualizing the History of Science from Intellectual and Social History Perspectives
 - B. Sources and Methodologies in the History of Science and Medicine.
- .

Unit - II

Science, Technology and Medicine in Medieval India - Scientific Knowledge and Intellectual Traditions in medieval India - Development of astronomy, mathematics, geography, and scholarly exchanges under the royal courts of Sultanate and Mughals.

- A. Technological Innovations and Material Culture : Advances in agriculture, irrigation, metallurgy, architecture, textile production, and military technology during medieval period.
- B. Medicine and Healthcare Practices in the Mughal Period: Unani medicine, medical institutions and interactions between indigenous and Persian traditions.
- C. Royal Patronage and the Transmission of Scientific Knowledge.

Unit - III

Science, Technology and Medicine under Colonial Rule: Institutions, Knowledge and Orientalist Interventions

- A. Origins and Institutionalization of Scientific Disciplines in Colonial India
- B. Early surveying operations, cartography, and geological and botanical investigations. Construction works- Railways and Roads.

- C. Orientalist scholarship, translation projects, and colonial engagement with indigenous knowledge systems.
- D. Expansion of scientific and medical institutions, technological changes, and the relationship between colonial governance and knowledge production.
- E. Tropical Hygiene, Public Health Policies, and Social Responses to Epidemic Diseases in Colonial India.

Unit - IV

Science, Nationalism and the Transformation of Knowledge in Colonial India

- A. Early Indian Responses to Western Science : Rammohan Roy to Mahendra Lal Sircar.
- B. Institutional development of science and medicine, and the growth of a scientific community in early twentieth-century India.
- C. Indian Scientists and the Making of Modern Science - Scientific contributions of J. C. Bose, P. C. Ray, and C. V. Raman.
- D. Changing perceptions of science and technology in nationalist politics with reference to Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Rabindranath Tagore.

Unit - V

Medical Pluralism, Nationalist Science and Gender in Colonial India

- A. Medical Pluralism: Interactions between Western medicine and indigenous medical system in colonial India
- B. Revivalist movements in Ayurveda and Unani medicine and the nationalist adoption of Homeopathy.
- C. Nationalist Science and the quest for Indigenous Scientific Heritage
- D. Colonial medicine, women's health, and the intersections of gender and identity.

Reference Books -

- Arnold, David: Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century India, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1993
- Arnold, David: The New Cambridge History of India III, Part 5: Science, Technology and Medicine Colonial India, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000.
- Arnold, David: Everyday Technology - Machines and the Making of India's Modernity, University of Chicago Press, 2015
- Alvares, Claude, Decolonizing History: Technology and Culture in India, China and the West 1492 to the Present Day, Apex Press, New York, 1993.

- Baber, Zaheer: *The Science of Empire: Scientific Knowledge, Civilization, and Colonial Rule in India*, Albany, New York: State University of New York Press, 1996.
- Bala, Poonam: *Imperialism and Medicine in Bengal: A Socio-Historical Perspective*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1991.
- Bernal, J.D.: *Science in History* (2 volumes), London: Watts & Co., 1954.
- Bose, Pradip Kumar (ed.): *Health and Society in Bengal: A Selection from Late 19th-Century Bengali Periodicals*, New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2006.
- Dharmapal, Indian Science and the Technology in the 19 Century: Some Contemporary European Accounts, Impex India, New Delhi, 1983.
- Chakrabarti, Pratik: *Western Science in Modern India: Metropolitan Methods, Colonial Practices*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004.
- Dasgupta, Subrata: *Jagadis Chandra Bose and the Indian Response to Western Science*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Ernst, Waltraud: *Mad Tales from the Raj: Colonial Psychiatry in South Asia, 1800-58*, London: Anthem Press, 2010.
- Habib, Irfan & Dhruv Raina (eds.): *Social History of Science in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Habib, Irfan. *Indian Economy, 1858–1914*. New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2006
- Habib, Irfan. *Technology in Medieval India, c. 650–1750*. New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2008.
- Habib, Irfan (ed.). *A People's History of India, Vol. 28: Technology in Medieval India (c. 650–1750)*. New Delhi: Aligarh Historians Society and Tulika Books, 2010.
- Harrison, Mark: *Public Health in British India: Anglo-Indian preventive medicine 1859-1914*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994
- Kumar, Deepak & MacLeod Roy (eds.): *Technology and the Raj: Western Technology and Technical Transfers to India, 1700-1947*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995.
- Kumar, Deepak: *Science and the Raj: A Study of British India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995
- Kumar, Deepak, *Disease and Medicine in India: A Historical Overview*, New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2001.
- Kumar, Deepak. *Science and Empire: Essays in Indian Context, 1700–1947*, New Delhi: Anamika Prakashan, 2000.
- Kumar, Deepak (ed.). *Medical Encounters in British India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2013.
- Kumar, Deepak. *Western Science in Modern India: Metropolitan Methods, Colonial Practices*, New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2009.
- Kumar, Deepak. *Science and India's Past: In Search of a Historical Perspective*, New Delhi: Pearson India, 2019.

- Lourdusamy, J.: Science and National Consciousness in Bengal, 1870-1930, New Delhi/Hyderabad: Orient Longman (now Orient BlackSwan), 2004.
- Palit, Chittabrata et al: Science, Technology, Medicine and Environment in India: Historical Perspectives, Kolkata: Pearson Education India, 2006.
- Prakash, Gyan: Another Reason: Science and The Imagination in Modern India, Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, 1999.
- Radhika Ramasubban, Public health and Medical Research in India: their Origins and Development under the Impact of British Colonial policy, Stockholm: Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC), 1982.
- Rahman, A. (ed.). *History of Indian Science, Technology and Culture, A.D. 1000–1800*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
- Rahman, A. *Science in Medieval India*. New Delhi: National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies (NISTADS), 1995.
- Ray Kavita, History of Public Health Colonial Bengal 1921-1947, Calcutta: K. P. Bagchi & Co., 1998
- Ray, Prafulla Chandra. *A History of Hindu Chemistry from the Earliest Times to the Middle of the Sixteenth Century*, Vols. I–II. Calcutta: The Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, 1902–1909.
- Sangwan, Satpal: Science, Technology and Colonization: An Indian Experience, 1757-1857, New Delhi: Anamika Prakashan, 1991.
- Siddiqi, Iqtidar Husain. *Indo-Persian Historiography up to the Thirteenth Century*. New Delhi: Primus Books, 2010.
- Subbarayappa, B. V. *The Tradition of Astronomy in India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1989.
- Wujastyk Dominik, Zysk Kenneth G, Indian Medical Tradition vols. 1-5, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass Publishers, 2001.

Historical Tourism and Field Work

Third Semester

Paper: CW 5

This paper focuses on historical and heritage tourism. The paper examines the meaning of heritage, tourism and historical tourism. The paper focuses on the growth and development of tourism industry in India. This paper will teach the students how tourism can provide an opportunity of earning and can be chosen as career. Besides these, some popular hotspots of tourism in India will be given importance and finally the prospect and challenges in tourism industry will be scrutinized. Finally, students will be asked to prepare a field report based on their study tour.

Course Objectives

- To understand the historical evolution of tourism in India.
- To study the major heritage sites and cultural landscapes of India.
- To develop skills in historical fieldwork and heritage documentation.
- To examine the relationship between tourism, heritage conservation, and local communities.
- To provide practical exposure through field visits and project work.

Module I: Introduction to Historical and Heritage Tourism

Concept and scope of historical tourism - Heritage and cultural tourism: definitions and significance.
Tourism and regional identity - An overview on the development of tourism in India

Module II: Ancient and Early Medieval Heritage sites in India

Hindu and Islamic sites - Buddhist, Jain heritage and monastic centres - Archaeological sites in India
Temple architecture and sculptural traditions -Heritage, significance of archaeological remains

Module III: Medieval India and Heritage Tourism

Delhi Sultanate and Mughal empire - Hindu and Islamic architecture in India -Temples, Mosques, tombs, and urban centres -Heritage tourism and conservation issues

Module IV: Colonial Heritage and Urban Tourism In India

Colonialism and transformation of India - Growth of various places as a colonial metropolis - Educational, administrative, and commercial heritage - European settlements in India - Heritage walks and urban

tourism including church, educational institutions, libraries etc. - Visit of heritage sites in and around Kolkata - Local History exploration, preservation and documentation

Module V: Field Work Methods in Historical Tourism

Concept and methodology of historical fieldwork - Site survey and heritage mapping - Oral history and interview techniques - Photography, documentation, and report writing - Preparation of heritage inventories - Ethical issues in field research -Preparation of field diary - Heritage documentation project
Interview of local stakeholders -Mapping of historical sites

Module VI: Heritage Management, Sustainable Tourism and Field Study

Heritage conservation and sustainable management- Role of government agencies and local communities
-Heritage tourism policies in West Bengal and India -West Bengal Heritage Commission, Archaeological Survey of India

Module VII: Tourism as Career and Employment

How tourism can be a career option, Tourism as a source of employment and revenue generation, scopes and challenges of historical and heritage tourism in India.

Field Study/Trip/Educational excursion

Students shall undertake visit to one or more historical and heritage sites, local sites of Importance and submit a field report within (3,000–5,000 words. A Viva Voce, presentation or seminar may be held or as decided by the post Graduate Board of Studies in each academic year.

Suggested References:

Nihar Ranjan Ray, History of the Bengalis.
Abdul Karim, History of Bengal.
R.C. Majumdar (ed.), The History of Bengal.
A.K. Bhatia, Tourism Development: Principles and Practices.
Tapati Guha-Thakurta, Monuments, Objects, Histories.
Himadri Banerjee, Heritage Tourism in Bengal.
Archaeological Survey of India Reports.
Government of West Bengal, Department of Tourism Publications.
UNESCO Heritage and Cultural Tourism Manuals.
Ratnabali Chatterjee, Cultural Heritage of Bengal.
Prem Nath Dhar, Cultural and heritage Tourism, Kanishka Publishing House

L.K.Singh, Indian Cultural Heritage Perspectives for Tourism
Pradeep Kumar P S and Anil Kumar K., Cultural Tourism, Problem and Prospects
M.P.Bezbaruah, Indian Tourism Beyond the Millennium
Giles Tilloston, Delhi Sarshan, The History and Monuments of India's Capital
Ashish Raina, History and Geography of Tourism
Dr. Achintya Mahapatra, Development of Indian Tourism Industry
S.P.Gupta, Cultural Tourism in India
Anil k Bhandari, Tourism in India, An Economic Activity
Prem Nath Dhar, Heritage, Cultural and Natural Sites Tourism
Dr. R. Vasanthagopal, Tourism Industry in India, Best Practices, Opportunities and Challenges
V.K.Gupta, Tourism in India
Dallen J.Timothy, Cultural, Heritage and Tourism, An Introduction, 2nd edition
Amitava Dinda, Tourism and Culture, An Anthropological study of Sunderbans
L.K.Singh, Fundamentals of Tourism and Travel
Dr. Surabhi Srivastava, Heritage Tourism and Sustainable Development
Dr. Veena Garg, Indian Culture and Heritage

Research Methodology and Historiography - I

Fourth Semester

Paper: RW 1

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

1. Method of studying Painting and Art object as source of history
2. Methodology of studying pre-Colonial Literature and Language as source of history
3. Method of studying Architecture as object as source of history
4. Method of studying Epigraphy as object as source of history
5. Method of studying Numismatics as source of history

HISTORIOGRAPHY:

1. Study of Medieval Indian Historiography (1192-1857)
2. Historiography of Medieval Indian Painting (12th-19th century AD)
3. Historiography of Medieval Indian Architecture (13th-18th century AD)
4. Historiography of Medieval Indian Epigraphy (13th-18th century AD)
5. Historiography of Medieval Indian Numismatics (13th-18th century AD)

References:

- Chitnis K. N., Research Methodology in History, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 2012.
- B. Sheik Ali, History: Its Theory and Method, 2nd edition, Macmillan Publishers, Delhi, 1981.
- E. Sreedharan, A Textbook of Historiography 500 BC to AD 2000, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2004.
- E. Sreedharan, A Manual of Historical Research Methodology, 2nd edition, The Centre for South Indian Studies, Trivandrum, 2017.
- Bhattacharya Sabyasachi, Ed., Approaches to History, Indian Council for Historical Research, Monograph series and Primus Books, New Delhi, 2011.
- Carr E.H., What is History, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1971.
- Collingwood, R.G., The Idea of History, Oxford University Press, New York, 1976.
- Howell, M., & Prevenier, W. (2001). *From Reliable Sources: An Introduction to Historical Methods*.
- Gottschalk, L. (1969). *Understanding History: A Primer of Historical Method*
- Presnell, J. L. (2019). *The Information-Literate Historian* (3rd ed.).
- Chitnis, K. N. (1990). *Research Methodology in History*.

Research Methodology and Historiography II

Fourth Semester

Paper: RW 2

The students pursuing MA in Islamic History and Culture shall study Research Work. Studying Historiography and Methodology are one of the most essential components for fulfilling the conditions of Dissertation. The assigned teachers of the above-mentioned paper will follow up the appropriate historiography and methodology as per need of the course.

Historiography

- I. Medieval and Modern Political History of India
- II. Medieval and Modern Social History of India
- III. Medieval and Modern Economic History of India
- IV. Medieval and Modern Cultural History of India
- V. Medieval and Modern Islamic History of India
- VI. Medieval and Modern Religious Historiography
- VII. Idea of History, Causation of History, Subjectivity and objectivity in History
- VIII. Different schools in Indian History

Research Methodology

- I. Fundamentals of Research: Research Process and Design
- II. Research Ethics and Social Impact
- III. Literature Review
- IV. Methods, Techniques and Tools
- V. Citation & Bibliography
- VI. Mechanics of writing research articles, field report, survey report, Dissertation and Thesis

Suggested Readings:

E Sreedharan, A Textbook of Historiography

Institute of Historical Studies, Indian Historiography, An Analysis Volume II

R.K.Singh, Mechanics of Research Writing

Harbans Mukhia, Historians and Historiography during the Reign of Akbar

Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, ed. Approaches to history, Essays in Indian Historiography,

N.Jayapalan, Historiography

Chitnis K. N., Research Methodology in History, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 2012.

Tej Ram Sharma, Historiography, A History of Historical writings

Sanjay Subodh, Historiography of Medieval India, A Study of Mohammad Habib

A.R.Kulkarni, Maratha Historiography

Jagadish Narayan Sarkar, History of History writing in Medieval India

E.H.Carr, What is History ?

R.G.Colingwood, The Idea of History

Arjun Dasgupta, Methodology of Indian Historical Writings in Modern India (1850 – 1975)

Heramb Chaturvedi, Evolution of Modern Indian Historiography

Ram Ahuja, Research Methods

N.N.Bhattacharya, Indian Religious Historiography

C.R.Kothari and Gaurav Garg, Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques

Research Internship

Fourth Semester

Paper: RW 3

The Guideline of Research Internship will be announced in Fourt Semester

Dissertation/Project

Fourth Semester

Paper: RW 4

Out of 8 Credits of Paper: RW 4
6 Credits will be allocated for Dissertation/Project
and 2 Credits for Viva Voce