



# **Sidho-Kanho-Birsha University, Purulia**

## **Syllabus for MA in History in CBCS Pattern**

### **MhisCCT 101: India in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries**

1. Transition to Colonialism
2. The consolidation and expansion of the British Power in India
3. Administrative and Political changes during the Company's rule
4. Popular resistance to British expansion and rule

### **MhisCCT 102: India: 1857-1919**

1. The consequence of the revolt of 1858 & reorganization of British Rule
2. Formation of early political organization & Indian National Congress
3. The nature of early Congress: the Moderate Phase – the Extremist challenges
4. The Partition of Bengal – the *Swadeshi* movement – Revolutionary terrorism – surat split – the Home-rule movement
5. Communal politics – Aligarh movement and Muslim League – Muslim and Hindu nationalists politics – the Lucknow Pact

### **MhisCCT 103: India: 1920-1947**

1. Advent of Gandhi in Indian Nationalist politics
2. The *Gandhian* Era

3. New trends in national movement – different ideological trends – *dalit*, tribal, peasant, youth and women movements – the Left movements – the Radical Nationalist movement – Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA
4. British Constitutional Reforms and the politics of devolution of power
5. Communal politics and Partition - British response – Partition and Independence – Integration of Princely States

### **MhisCCT104:Social and Cultural History of Bengal 1757-1905**

1. The pre-colonial social and cultural heritage
2. Colonialism and the society in transition
3. A cognitive revolution and the debates – Orientalism - colonial construction of castes – the *Brahmo* social reforms – Young Bengal movement – Bankimchandra, Vidyasagar , Vivekananda and Aurobindo – emergence of cultural, economic and political nationalism
4. The changing pattern of Education – social changes – growth of vernacular literature – women’s education – Medical education and Public health – the changing Muslim identity
5. The Culture of the society – the *Swadeshi* movement and the cultural impact – the audio-visual perceptions of the new culture

### **MhisCCT 105:Social and Cultural History of Bengal 1905-1950**

1. Emergence of Nationalism – self-help and reconstruction – culture of militancy – *Gandhian* ideology in Bengal
2. The Nation and its regiments – regional identity – Bengali identity in History writing, politics, reality and culture
3. Challenges within women’s consciousness – the history of doing – franchisee movements – communalism – caste mobility and caste politics
4. Transcending Fragmentation – visions of integrity and humanity – Tagore, Kazi Nazrul and Saratchandra
5. Culture of the post-Tagore era – the *Kallol Jug* – Left ideology and the Theatre movement – social and cultural impact of the Partition

## **MhisCCP 106: Term Paper**

### **MhisCCT 201: Indian Historiography**

1. Chronicles, myths and legends as sources of past history – criticism of these writings
2. Orientalism and Indian Past – William Jones – James Mill – William Irvine
3. Nationalism and history writing – the search for the Indian heritage – H.C. Roychoudhury, R.C. Majumdar, R.D. Bannerjee – the development of Indian Archaeology – the Medieval past and Nationalist school – J.N. Sarkar, Iswari Prasad, A.L. Srivastava
4. Economic critique of British rule from R.C. Dutta to N.K. Sinha – the Marxist School – the Cambridge School – Subaltern School – R. Guha, Partha Chatterjee – Cultural studies – Dipesh Chakraborty, Goutam Bhadra
5. Debates in Indian history: feudalism – 18<sup>th</sup> century crisis – medieval Indian economy – Indian nationalism

### **MhisCCT 202: India Since Independence 1947-1977**

1. Framing the Indian Constitution – establishment of Parliamentary Democracy
2. *Nehruvian era*
3. Problem of influx of refugees – phases of rehabilitation
4. Peasant movement – *Tebhaga, Telengana* – agrarian reforms – *Bhudan* movement – operation *Barga*
5. State and planned economy – Public sectors and economic development
6. Movements: linguistic, regional, ethnic and economic identity

### **MhisCCT 203: World Politics Since 1945**

1. The onset of Cold War – Cold War and people's revolt – Detente
2. Rise of the People's Republic of China – impact on Global politics

3. The emergence of the Third World – Neo-colonialism and new World Order – Third World crisis (selected case studies: Korean Crisis, Suez Crisis, Arab-Israel conflict, Congo Crisis, Afghan Crisis, Kashmir Crisis)
4. De-stalinization and crisis of Soviet Socialist World – East European reaction and reunification of Germany – debates on Post-Cold war: uni-polarity or multi-polarity
5. Globalization: theory and practice – its impact – revolution in IT – new philosophy of development – concept of global village – transformation of IR

### **MhisCCT 204: Indian Foreign Policy Since Independence**

1. Situating India in new world order- Nehru and the world view of India's strategic elite – domestic dimension of foreign policy
2. India and the Third World: NAM, South-South cooperation, Look East policy
3. India and South Asian neighbours: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka – SAARC & ASEAN – cross-border terrorism and India
4. India and the Great powers – the USA, Soviet Union / Russia, China
5. India as: military power, nuclear power and rising Asian power

### **MhisCCT 205: Regional History with Special Reference to Manbhum / Purulia**

1. The South-West Frontier Bengal – geo-political background
2. The *Jungle Mahal*: the phases of 1793-1805, 1805-1833
3. The Manbhum phase: 1833-1856
4. The State Reorganization movement – birth of the district of Purulia – changes in society and economy – from tribe to community – effects of cultural marginalization
5. The Nationalist, Left and autonomous movements and role of different political parties

## **MhisCCP 206: Economic History of India: 1757-1857**

1. Indian Economy in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> Century: Nature and structure – rural and urban production technology and production relation - Trade and Banking; business and banking houses – debates on the potentialities of capitalist change in pre-Colonial economy
2. Early Phase of Colonial Economy: European companies – trade and relations with Indian business world – company’s mechanism of rural control – impact on society of drain of wealth – revenue settlements: ideology, objectives, operations and critiques of the settlements
3. Colonial Impact on Agriculture and Industry: colonial impact and new structural trends in agrarian society – commercialization of agriculture – social stratification – agrarian stagnation – state of traditional handicraft industry and the question of de-industrialization: regional variations – capital and labour in handicraft society
4. The Tribal Dimensions: the changing economy and society of the tribal world

## **MhisCCT 301: Industrial Revolution: England and the Continent**

1. Problem of origin – Reformation to Enclosure movement – Accumulation of capital
2. The age of Canal and transport revolution
3. The take-off – cotton phase
4. Transition of the Industrial revolution in Britain 1780-1840
5. The Railways and the export of the Revolution to the Continent and America
6. Technological progress & the Industrial revolution 1700-1914
7. The Industrial revolution in Germany: iron & steel, chemical industry
8. Social impact of the industrial revolution
9. Britain in the World economy
10. Industrial revolution and Imperialism

### **MhisCCT302: State in India**

1. Towards the formation of the States
2. The *Mouryan* state
3. The Gupta polity
4. State formation in the South
5. Nature and functions of the state under the Sultans of Delhi – the Islamic theory of State
6. Vijayanagar state: structure, features and nature
7. The Mughal State: administrative institutions – *Mansabdari* system – socio-economic basis
8. Colonial State: political economy – state apparatus – instruments of legitimating
9. Stages of development of the Nation-state in India
10. State in Independent India: continuity and change

### **MhisCCT 303: Environmental History of South Asia / India**

1. Environment and ecology in Indian ethos and philosophy
2. Settlement Archaeology
3. Expansion of agriculture
4. Geographical zones
5. Climatic factors in the evolution of the society
6. Nature-based activities and social formations
7. Indigenous knowledge systems, nature and societies
8. Management of environment in history
9. Colonial intervention & environment
10. Tribalization of community
11. Impact of modern industries on ecology
12. Oriental system and development alternatives

## **MhisCCT304: History of Science, Technology, Medicine in India**

1. Science and empire: theoretical perspectives – conceptual aspects of modern science – the nature and growth of Western science, technology and medicine (STM) – the role and place of STM in the colonial process
2. Science and colonial explorations: State of STM on the eve of British conquest – EIC & the scientific explorations – early European scientists, surveyors, botanists, geologists, zoologists under Company's service
3. Growth of techno-Scientific institutions: scientific and technical education – establishment of scientific institutions: survey of India, GSI
4. Indian response to Western science: response to new scientific knowledge – interactions and predicaments – science and Indian nationalism – national science vs. Colonial science: Mahendralal Sarkar, P.C. Roy, J.C. Bose
5. Science and development discourse: STM for development-ideas of British Government, Mahatma Gandhi & other Indian nationalists – professionalization of science – Royal commissions and their reports – Planning for development: national Planning Committee, Bombay Plan, National Planning Advisory Board, Central Advisory Board of Education – Transition from 'dependent' to 'independent' science

## **MhisOET305: Urban Study (Out Elective)**

1. The Study of Urbanization: Geographical approaches – rise of Urban studies in India – the source materials and methodology – the need for research of urban India
2. The History of Urbanization: Prehistoric period – early historical period – medieval period – British period – post-Independence period
3. Urbanization Process: socio-cultural process – political-administrative process – economical-geographical process

4. Pattern of Urbanization: levels of urbanization – structural pattern – macro-spatial pattern – overview
5. The Rural-Urban Fringe: origin of the phenomenon – definition, delimitation, structure of rural-urban fringe – some conceptual notions – transformation of the fringe villages
6. Urbanization Policy: basic issues – Five Years' Plan and the urbanization policy – perspectives on urbanization policy

### **MhisOPP 306: Outreach Programme**

#### **Historical Excursion & Documentation**

### **MhisCCT 401: Women in Indian History**

1. Different approaches: liberal, Marxist, radical, post modern
2. Religion, social movements and Indian women – women's position in *Brahmanical* and non-*Brahmanical* religions in Ancient India – women's question as addressed in Islam, *Sikhism* and Christianity – 19<sup>th</sup> century socio-religious reforms & women
3. Education and women: Ancient – Medieval – modern
4. Women's organizations and political participations: *Gandhian satyagraha* – revolutionary movements – peasants and workers movements – feminist movements in India



## **Mhis MET 402: Special Papers**

### **1. Political Thought from Ancient Period to 18<sup>th</sup> Century**

1. Classical Indian political thought: Vedic period: Patanjali to Panini – Buddhist political thought – political thought during the imperial period – post-Gupta political thought
2. Medieval Indian political thought: Sultanat period – Mughal period – Sufis and the thought of an alternate political order in Medieval India
3. Concept of state in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and early-19<sup>th</sup> century
4. The early British rulers and the decline of the Mughal state

**Or**

### **2. Political Thought in Modern India**

1. The British idea of the rule of law
2. Rammohan Roy and quasi Indian nationality
3. The Young Bengal phase: impact of liberal enlightenment
4. Bankimchandra Chattopadhyaya
5. Moderate political thinkers of India: Ranade, Gokhale, S.N. Banerjee, Dadabhai Naoroji
6. Extremist political thinkers of India: Tilak, Aurobindo, Bipin Ch. Pal
7. Political philosophers of India: Tagore, Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi

## **Mhis MET 403: Special Papers**

### **1. Indian Economy: 1858-1947**

1. Indian Economy towards transition: new agricultural policy after 1857 – tenancy act – growth of new agricultural classes – major agricultural trends – different theories of famines – demographic changes
2. Railways and Indian economy: economic and political compulsions – unification and subjugation of Indian market – effects on agricultural and non-agricultural production and agrarian society – nationalist criticism and other debates

3. Large-scale industry: the British policy and Indian industrialization – pre & Post World War phases – industrial commission, fiscal policy, policy of discriminatory protection – growth of large-scale industries – regional variations – British capital vs. Indian capital – colonial ideology of technological innovations – Indian response – impact on Indian society – Indian industrial classes – debates on the character of Indian capitalist class – rise of industrial labour force
4. Changing environment – issues concerning deforestation and industrial pollution

**Or**

## **2. Tribal History**

1. Definition and definitional problem – colonial administration and the identification of tribe – tribe-caste dichotomy
2. Primordial groups: locale, environment and livelihood: from food gathering to primitive agriculture – settled agriculture-village – forest-exchange of products
3. Tribes of eastern India: Munda, Ho, Oraon, Kheria, Bir-hor of Manbhum/Purulia
4. Productive technologies: iron-smelting, oil milling, house building, tools & implements
5. Tribes of other regions: Angami Nagas, Khasi, Lepcha, Agaria
6. Tribal culture

## **Mhis CCT 404: West Bengal Since 1947**

Unit 1: Journey begins: partition and the creation of a new state.

Unit 2: Political developments: The Formative Years 1947-1967, The Dramatic Decades 1967-1977, The Age of Consolidation 1977-2011, The Age of Change, 2011-2016

Unit 3: Economy - land reforms, agriculture and industry – organized & unorganized, trade

Unit 4: Society: social inequalities and social mobility, the women's question, the refugee factor.

Unit 5: Development of Education – rural and urban, in science, technology and management

Unit 6: Culture - literature, performing art, sports.

**MhisACT 405: Add-On Course**

**Mhis MEP 406: Project and Dissertation**