BANKURA UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

NEP SYLLABUS

for

Two-Year M.A. in
History

(*w.e.f. 2026*)



BANKURA UNIVERSITY

BANKURA

WEST BENGAL

PIN 722155

Two- year MA in History

(Semesters I and II)

Programme Objectives:

The Department of History under the School of Social Sciences has designed its course keeping in mind the diverse patterns of the past, focussing on the various possible ways of engaging with them. The courses illuminate different methodological approaches as well as keyvariables in understanding the past. Focussing on various genres of history—political, economic, social, cultural, intellectual—the syllabus seeks to provide students with a holistic understanding of the previous eras. Special emphasis is given on various issues of 'local' or 'regional' history,keeping in mind the setting of the university and the background of the students who come here to study. The syllabus also puts emphasis on the way 'history' as a discipline has evolvedover the years, how the practice of 'writing' history has changed and how historians have negotiated with various theoretical formulations that have informed neighbouring disciplines. The courses also provide the students with tools to interpret not only the past, but the contemporary socio-economic and political configurations as well. History, as has often been pointed out, is a constant dialogue between the past and the present. The post-graduate courseoffers to make the students aware of the tremendous complexities of past issues while at the same time helping them to understand and analyse the contemporary world.

Programme Specific Objectives:

The courses offered under the programme aim at training students in the discipline of history. The courses will let them explore ways and means of encountering the past. The aim is to help them critically analyse how social and political structures are created and how these structures keep their legacies alive. While keeping the chronological order of things in mind, the courses are designed not to narrate events but rather to understand structural formations through time.

Programme Outcome:

The courses equip students to analyse the ways in which events unfold. They are therefore enabled not only to become teachers and social science researchers but also political and social analysts. Students of this programme might be interested in the administrative services as well

various non-governmental organizations and grass-root social service groups. They might also look for employment in the booming industries of the print and audio-visual media.

Evaluation:

Each course is evaluated on **50 marks** divided in the following manner:-
Internal Assessment – 10 marks.
End-semester Examination – 40 marks.
At the end of each Semester, there will be an Internal Assignment of **50 marks**

SEMESTER-I

Course	Course Title	Credits
DSC 1	Ancient Indian Civilization: Culture, Society and Governance .	4
DSC 2	Medieval India: State, Society, Polity, Religion and Philosophy	4
DSC 3	Transition to Colonialism in India: 1700-1857	4
DSC 4	Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence in India: 1858-1947	4
DSC 5	The History of India Since Independence	4

SEMESTER-II

Course	Course Title	Credits
DSC 6	Themes in the Economic History of Bengal till 1757	4
DSC 7	History of Science, Technology and Medicine in India	4
DSC 8	Aspects of Social History: Caste, Gender and Labour in Colonial India	4
DSC 9	Indian Heritage: Art and Architecture	4
GE	History of South West Bengal in Modern Times	4

Ancient Indian Civilization: Culture, Society and Governance

Objectives:

This course aims to introduce students to the cultural, philosophical, social, religious, artistic, and political foundations of ancient Indian civilization. It seeks to develop an understanding of major philosophical traditions, social institutions, art and architecture, systems of governance, and administrative practices, while encouraging critical analysis of historical sources and historiographical debates on the evolution of ancient Indian society and state.

Outcome:

After completing this course, students will be able to explain the major philosophical and religious traditions of ancient India, analyze social structures and artistic developments, evaluate political theories and administrative institutions, and interpret historical sources critically. They will develop a comprehensive understanding of the cultural heritage, governance, and socio-political evolution of ancient Indian civilization.

Evaluation:
For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of 10 marks. The end-semester Examination will be on 40 marks divided in the following manner:- Question no. 1: Any two questions, 15 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (15x2=30) Question no. 2: Any two questions, 5 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Foundations of Ancient Indian Culture and Philosophy

a) Indus Valley Civilization: Urban Culture and Society **b)** The Upanishads as the fountainhead of Indian culture; c) Vedanta Philosophy; d) Vaishnavism; e) Shaivism; f) Shrimad Bhagavad Gita.

Unit 2: Religious Traditions, Society and Fine Arts
a) Jainism and Buddhism; b) Alvar and Nayanar traditions; c) Kashmir Shaivism; d) Religion in Everyday Life and Ashoka's Ideal Society: Dhamma, ethical conduct, religious tolerance, social harmony, welfare and moral responsibility e) Social stratification: Varna, Jati, Untouchability, Gender, Marriage and Property Relations; f) Economic Foundations of Ancient Indian Society: Agrarian Expansion, Trade and Commerce, Guilds, Agrahara System, and the Debate on Indian Feudalism. g) Critical Perspectives on Ancient Indian Art, Architecture and Sculpture: Sources and historiography; h) evolution of Buddhist, Hindu and Jain architecture; i) patronage under major dynasties; j) Critical analysis of art and architecture as reflections of religion, polity, society, cultural interactions, and artistic traditions in Ancient India.

Unit 3: Political Thought and Institutions

a) Sabha, Samiti and Vidatha; b) Ancient Judicial System: Sources and institutions of justice; Smṛtiśāstra as a Judicial and Legal Tradition**;** *Dharmaśāstra* and the administration of justice; laws relating to property, inheritance, marriage, social obligations, crime and punishment c) Kautilya's Arthashastra - Mandala *Tattva,* Saptanga *Tattva.*

Unit 4: State and Administration

a) Ancient Republics and the Lichchhavi *Gana*; b) Mauryan Administration; c) Gupta Administration; d) Administrative Systems of Harshavardhana and Shashanka; e) Chola Administration and Local Self-Government.

Suggested Readings

1. Altekar, A. S. *State and Government in Ancient India*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1958.
2. Altekar, A. S. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1959.
3. Ambedkar, B. R. *Who Were the Shudras?* Thacker & Co., 1946.
4. Bakshi, G. D. *The Sarasvati Civilisation: A Paradigm Shift in Ancient Indian History*. Garuda Prakashan Private Limited, 2019.
5. Basham, A. L. *The Wonder That Was India*. Picador India, 2004.
6. Bhatia, Varuni. *Unforgetting Chaitanya: Vaishnavism and Cultures of Devotion in Colonial Bengal*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
7. Brown, Percy. *Indian Architecture: Buddhist and Hindu Periods*. D. B. Taraporevala, 2014.
8. Chakrabarti, D. K. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology*. Oxford University Press, 2006.
9. Champakalakshmi, R. *Religion, Tradition and Ideology*. Oxford University Press, 2011.
10. Chattopadhyaya, B. D. *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues*. Permanent Black, 2009.
11. Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. 3 vols., Firma KLM, 1986–1996.
12. Cutler, Norman. *Songs of Experience: The Poetics of Tamil Devotion*. Indiana University Press, 1987.
13. Dasgupta, Surendranath. *A History of Indian Philosophy*. 5 vols., Motilal Banarsidass, 1975.
14. Deutsch, Eliot. *Advaita Vedanta: A Philosophical Reconstruction*. University of Hawaii Press, 1980.
15. Dundas, Paul. *The Jains*. Routledge, 2002.
16. Dyczkowski, Mark. *The Canon of the Śaivāgama*. State University of New York Press, 1987.
17. Ghoshal, U. N. *A History of Indian Political Ideas*. Oxford University Press, 1959.
18. Gombrich, Richard. *Theravāda Buddhism*. Routledge, 2006.
19. Hardy, Friedhelm. *Viraha-Bhakti: The Early History of Kṛṣṇa Devotion in South India*. Oxford University Press, 1983.
20. Harvey, Peter. *An Introduction to Buddhism*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.
21. Hiriyanna, M. *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1993.
22. Huntington, Susan L. *The Art of Ancient India*. Weatherhill, 1985.
23. Jaini, Padmanabh S. *The Jaina Path of Purification*. University of California Press, 1979.
24. Jena, Sudhir Kumar, et al. *Indian Knowledge Systems: Heritage of Gurukul and Vedic Education*. Oxford Publishers & Distributors, 2026.
25. Jha, D. N. *Ancient India: An Introductory Outline*. Manohar, 1998.
26. Jois, M. Rama. *Legal and Constitutional History of India: Ancient Legal, Judicial and Constitutional System*. Universal Law Publishing Co.
27. Jolly, Julius, trans. *The Minor Law-Books: Nārada and Bṛhaspati*. Oxford University Press, 1889.
28. Kangle, R. P. *The Kauṭilīya Arthaśāstra*. Vol. III, University of Bombay, 1965.
29. Kane, P. V. *History of Dharmaśāstra*. 5 vols., Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1930–1962.
30. Karashima, Noboru. *A Concise History of South India*. Oxford University Press, 2014.
31. Kauṭilya. *Arthaśāstra*. Translated by Patrick Olivelle, Oxford University Press, 2013.
32. Kosambi, D. D. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. Popular Prakashan, 1956.
33. Kosambi, D. D. *The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline*. Routledge, 1965.
34. Kramrisch, Stella. *The Hindu Temple*. 2 vols., Motilal Banarsidass, 1946.
35. Kulke, Hermann, and Dietmar Rothermund. *A History of India*. Routledge, 2017.
36. Lahiri, Nayanjot. *Ashoka in Ancient India*. Harvard University Press, 2015.

37. Mahalakshmi, N., ed. *Indian Knowledge Systems: Catalysts for Building a Developed India*. Iterative International Publishers, 2025.
38. Majumdar, R. C., ed. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*. 11 vols., Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1951–1977.
39. Manu. *The Laws of Manu*. Translated by Patrick Olivelle, Oxford University Press, 2005.
40. Michell, George. *The Hindu Temple*. University of Chicago Press, 1988.
41. Nilakanta Sastri, K. A. *The Cholas*. University of Madras, 1955.
42. Olivelle, Patrick. *The Dharmasūtras: The Law Codes of Āpastamba, Gautama, Baudhāyana, and Vasiṣṭha*. Oxford University Press, 1999.
43. Olivelle, Patrick. *The Early Upanishads*. Oxford University Press, 1998.
44. Olivelle, Patrick. *Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Mānava-Dharmaśāstra*. Oxford University Press, 2005.
45. Olivelle, Patrick, ed. *Hindu Law: A New History of Dharmaśāstra*. Oxford University Press, 2017.
46. Pandit, B. N. *Specific Principles of Kashmir Shaivism*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1997.
47. Radhakrishnan, S. *The Bhagavadgītā*. George Allen & Unwin, 1948.
48. Radhakrishnan, S. *Indian Philosophy*. 2 vols., Oxford University Press, 2008.
49. Rahula, Walpola. *What the Buddha Taught*. Grove Press, 1974.
50. Ray, Himanshu Prabha. *The Archaeology of Seafaring in Ancient South Asia*. Cambridge University Press, 2003.
51. Rowland, Benjamin. *The Art and Architecture of India*. Penguin Books, 1977.
52. Sarkar, B. K. *The Positive Background of Hindu Sociology*. Panini Office, 1937.
53. Sharma, C. D. *A Critical Survey of Indian Philosophy*. Motilal Banarsidass, 2013.
54. Sharma, N., and A. Chopra, eds. *Indian Knowledge System in 21st Century: Tradition Meets Innovation*. MGM Publishing House, July 2025.
55. Sharma, R. S. *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1968.
56. Sharma, R. S. *India's Ancient Past*. Oxford University Press, 2002.
57. Sharma, R. S. *Śūdras in Ancient India*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1990.
58. Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century*. Pearson Longman, 2008.
59. Sircar, D. C. *Indian Epigraphy*. Motilal Banarsidass, 1965.
60. Sircar, D. C. *Inscriptions of Asoka*. Publications Division, Government of India, 1975.
61. Thakur and Tandon. *The Indian Knowledge System: Creative Dialogue on Intellectual Traditions in the 21st Century*. Routledge, 2026.
62. Thapar, Romila. *From Lineage to State*. Oxford University Press, 1984.

Medieval India: State, Society, Polity, Religion and Philosophy

Objectives:
The paper holds before its readers the varied aspects of Medieval Indian History with reference to their evolutionary gradual changes. The main objects of the course are to indicate the summum bonum which the society experienced through the ages.

Outcome:
The total outcome of going through the course is to get a vivid idea of what the Medieval Indian History was and how it was gradually changing holding out age-wise different pictures. Moreover it will awaken in the readers a clear idea of process-wise gradual impressive changes.

Evaluation:
For this paper (Total Credit-4), there will be an Internal Assessment of **10 marks.**
The end-semester Examination will be on **40 marks** divided in the following manner:-
Question no. 1: Any **two** questions, **15 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.(15x2=30)
Question no. 2: Any **two** questions, **5 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.
(5x2=10)

Unit-1: Formation of the state in medieval India- a. evolution and problems, the political theory of the Sultanate b. The Mughal ruling class, organization of the nobility, the nobles and politics, from iqta to jagir – iqtadars, jagirdars and mansabdars, the military elites, their social and political backgrounds, cultures of political service, aristocratic aspirations and new identities.

Unit-2: The Structure of the Mughal agrarian society- a. village community, theory and practice- the patternsof land ownership and social stratification- the peasantry; b. Forests, people and state: continuities and changes c. class relations and class conflicts-- agrarian revolt; lower caste movements, the Jats etc.

Unit-3: Evolution of regional patterns: a. Bengal- the consolidation of and resistance to Mughal authority, Local chieftains and *Baro-Bhuiyan* clans- powerful regional monarchy and their contributions; Emergence of *Bhum* principalities-Mallabhum Dynasty- political and socio-cultural novelty and the process of sanskritization. b. Koch Kingdom- Ahom-Koch conflicts for territorial dominance, religious and cultural impacts of Sankaradeva in the Koch court; c. Segmentary State- a continuous process of integration – the Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms-political economy, society and culture. d. The Rajputs — From Resistance to Alliance (1556–1627) – Maharana Pratap, the Sisodias of Mewar, and the ideological significance of the Battle of Haldighati (1576), Matrimonial Alliances: The political and cultural impact of Rajput princesses in the Mughal harem and the stabilization of Rajput-Mughal relations. e. The geo-political vacuum in the Deccan- the rise of the Marathas, early territorial conquests, Shivaji and the concept of *Swarajya* (self-rule).

Unit-4: State – Religion, Philosophy and culture- a. Religion - Mughal and regional political culture, mystical and intellectual currents, inter-faith dialogues, *sulh-i-kul*, b. philosophical movements- the Sufi and the Bhakti movements, c. trends in the evolution of the Bhakti movement in Bengal –regional Bengali culture, traditions of the Bhakti movement and the Goswami system, emergence of syncretic faith.

Suggested Readings

1. Alam, Muzaffar: *The Languages of Political Islam in India, C.1200-1800,* New Delhi, 2010(2nd ed.)
2. --------- , *The Mughals and the Sufis, Islam and Political Imagination in India, 1500-1750*, New Delhi, 2021
3. Ali, M.A: *The Apparatus of Empire: Awards of ranks offices and Titles to the Mughal Nobility 1574-1658*, Agra, 1985.
4. Athar Ali, M: *The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb,* Delhi, 1997.
5. Ahmed, Shamsud-din edited, translation and Notes*: Inscriptions of Bengal, (Being a corpus of Inscriptions of the Muslim Rulers of Bengal from 1233 to 1855 AC),*with an introduction by Ananda Bhattacharya & Sankar Kumar Biswas, New Delhi, 2020.
6. Aziz Abdul :*The Mansabdari System and the Mughal Army,* London, 1945.
7. Barman, Rup Kumar: *Kingdom Formation in Pre Colonial India, A Historical Study on the Formation of Koch Kingdom C.1540-1773 CE*, New Delhi, 2025.
8. Bhatia, Varuni: Unforgetting Chaitanya, Vaishnavism and Cultures of Devotion in Colonial Bengal, New Delhi, 2017.
9. Bhargava, Meena: *Exploring Medieval India, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries, Part-I&II,* New Delhi, 2021
10. Barpujari, H.K: The Comprehensive History of Assam, Vol. II&III, Assam, 1994.
11. Chandra Satish: *Medieval India, From Sultanat to the Mughals, Part-I &II*, New Delhi, 2006.
12. Chandra, Manoranjan: Mallabhum Bishnupur, Kolkata, 2002.
13. Cox, Whitney: *Modes of Philosophy in Medieval South India,* New Delhi, 2020
14. Dirk Kolff, H.A. *: Naukas, Rajput and Sepoy – The Ethno-history of the Military Labour Market in Hindustan* 1450-1850, Cambridge, 1990.
15. Eaton R M: *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760,* Delhi, 1994.
16. Eaton, R M ed. *India's Islamic Traditions: 711-1750,* Oxford India Readings, New Delhi, 2003.
17. Farhat Hasan, 'Norms and Emotions in the *Ardhakathanaka*', in Vijaya Ramaswamy (ed.),*Biography as History* (Delhi, 2009).
18. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India,c. 1572-1730* (Cambridge, 2005), chapter V.
19. Farooqui, S.A: A Comprehensive History of Medieval India, New Delhi, 2011
20. Frykenberg R E ed.: *Delhi Through Ages, Selected Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*.
21. Gavin Hambly (ed.), *Women, Patronage and Self-representation in Islamic Societies* (Albany: 2000).
22. Habib, Irfan : *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire. Political and Economic Maps with Detailed Notes, Bibliography and Index*, New Delhi, 1986.
23. Habib, Irfan : *Medieval India 1 Researches in the History of India 1200-1750*, Bombay, 1992.
24. --------, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707*, Delhi,1963.
25. Hamid Qalandar :*Khair-ul-Majalis*, ed. by K.A.Nizami, Aligarh, 1959.
26. Harbans Mukhia, *The Mughals* (Delhi: 2009).
27. Hangloo,Ratan Lal: *Enquires in Medieval India, Religion, Society, Culture and Polity,* New Delhi, 2022
28. Isami, :*Futuh-us-Salatin* ed by A.S. Usha, Madras, 1948.
29. Khan, Iqtidar Alam: ,The Middle Classes in the Mughal Empire' , Presidential Address to the Medieval Section, *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 36th

Session, Aligarh, 1975, pp.113-41.
30. Khan, Iqtidar Alam: *Studies in Thought, Polity and Economy of Medieval India, 1000-1500,* New Delhi, 2021
31. Lorenzen, David N: *Religious Movement in South Asia 600-1800*, New Delhi, 2010.
32. Leila Ahmed, *Women and Gender in Islam: Historical Roots of a Modern Debate* (Yale University Press, 1992.
33. Leslie P. Pierce, *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire* (New York: 1993).
34. Mallick, Abhay Pada: *A History of Bhishnupur Raj*, Bishnupur, 1981.
35. Mc Lane , J R : *Land and Local Kingship in Eighteen Century Bengal,* Cambridge, 1993.
36. Minhaj-i Siraj al-Jazjani :*Tabaqat-i-Nasiri* ed by Abdul Hai Habibi, Kabul, 1342.
37. Naqvi H K :*Agricultural, Industrial and Urban Dynamism under the Sultans of Delhi.*
38. Nigam, S.B.P. :*Nobility under the Sultans of Delhi* New Delhi, 1967.
39. Paul Jackson, S.J. :*The way of a Sufi : Sharafuddin Maneri,* Idazah-i-Adabiyat-i-Delhi, Delhi, 1987.
40. Raychaudhuri, Tapan: *Bengal under Akbar and Jahangir: An Introductory Study in Social History*, Delhi, 1966.
41. Rizvi, S.A.A.: The Wonder that was India,1200-1700, Part-II, New Delhi, 1993(Paperback).
42. Roy, Atul Chandra: History of Bengal: Mughal Period, Calcutta, 1960.
43. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Kingdom, Household and Body: History, Gender and Imperial Service under Akbar', *MAS,* 41, 5 (2007), 887-922.
44. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India', *JESHO,* 42
45. Ruby Lal, *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal World* (Cambridge, 2005).
46. Sanyal, Hitesranjan: Trends of Change in the Bhakti Movement in Bengal, New Delhi, 2019.
47. Sarkar, J.N.(ed) : *The History of Bengal : Muslim Period 1200-1757 ,*Patna, 1977.
48. Shams Siraj Afif :*Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*, ed. by Walayat Hussain, Calcutta 1891.
49. Sherwani H K: *Muslim Political Thought and Administration*.
50. Siddiqui, I.H. : 'The Afghans and Their Emergence in India as Ruling Elite during the Sultanate period', *Central Asiatic Journal* Wiesbaden, 1982, Vol-26, Nos. 3-4.
51. Siddiqui, I.H. : 'The Afghans and Their Emergence in India as Ruling Elite during the Sultanate period', *Central Asiatic Journal* Wiesbaden, 1982, Vol-26, Nos. 3-4.
52. Siddiqui, I.H. : 'The Nobility under the Khalji Sultans' *Islamic Culture* Hyderabad, 1963.
53. Sinha, Surajit (ed.), Tribal Polities and State Systems in Pre-Colonial Eastern and North Eastern India, New Delhi, 1987.
54. Srivastava, A.L. :*The Sultanate of Delhi 711-1526,* Agra, 1959.
55. Stein, Burton: The Cambridge History of India, Vijaynagara, New Delhi,1993.
56. Ziauddin Barani : *Fatawa-i-Jahandari,* Eng. Tr. Afsar Begum and Muhammad Habib, Medieval India Quaterly, Aligarh, 1958, Nos. 3-4.
57. Ziauddin Barani, *Tarik-i-Firuz Shahi*, Calcutta, 1862.

Transition to Colonialism in India: 1700-1857

Objectives:

The course charts the diverse developments that occurred during the advent of colonial rule in Indian subcontinent. It analyses key debates regarding the transformation in the polity and economy of the time and seeks to familiarise the students with the variety of ways historians have interpreted the events of this crucial period of Indian history.

Outcome:

The students will have an understanding of how key concepts of colonial Indian society, polity and economy were shaped during the first century of colonialism in India. They will make an appraisal of a period of conflict between two very different modes of governance, and people reacted to an alien system.

Evaluation:

For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of **10 marks.**

The end-semester Examination will be on **40 marks** divided in the following manner:-
Question no. 1: Any **two** questions, **15 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.
(15x2=30)
Question no. 2: Any **two** questions, **5 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.
(5x2=10)

Unit-1: **Decline of the Mughals:** a. 'Crisis' of Empire'- agrarian crisis, Jagirdari crisis, imperial crisis in the Deccan, the Great Firm theory, the emergence of Shivaji b. the 18th century in Indian history - 'Dark Age', 'Evolution or Revolution', 'Change orContinuity', different interpretations.

Unit-2: **Rise of the regional polities – Punjab, Awadh, Marathas and Bengal:** a. Rise of Sikhism and its philosophy- Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Anglo-Sikh wars b. Political foundations and governance in Awadh c. Anglo-Maratha relations d. emergence of Bengal as a centre of power under the Nawabs.

Unit-3: Coming of the European Companies, Company Rule and resistance to it: a. Dutch, French, Portuguese, English, Danish b. English East India Company in Bengal: The Battle of Plassey and its aftermath c. Ideologies of the Raj, ideas of 'improvement', law, and property d. administrative changes under the Company rule – apparatus of rule—army,bureaucracy and the police e. Faqir and Sannyasi revolts, Chuar uprisings, Kol Rebellion, Santal Rebellion,Revolt of 1857.

Unit-4: The Encounter between the Colonial and Indian Cultures: a. Missionary enterprise, indigenous and western education b. social reform movements c. the Bengal 'renaissance'.

Suggested Readings:

1. Khan, Abdul Majed. *The Transition in Bengal, 1765–1775: A Study of Saiyid Muhammad Reza Khan*. Cambridge University Press, 1969.
2. Wink, Andre. *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under the Eighteenth-Century Maratha Swarajya*. Cambridge University Press, 1986.
3. Sen, Asok. "A Pre-British Economic Formation in India of the Late Eighteenth Century: Tipu Sultan's Mysore." In Barun De, ed., *Perspectives in Social Sciences*. Oxford University Press, 1986.
4. Cohn, Bernard S. *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge: The British in India*. Princeton University Press, 1996.
5. Stein, Burton. "Eighteenth Century in India: Another View." *Studies in History*, vol. 5, no. 1, 1989, pp. 1–26.
6. Stein, Burton. "State Formation and Economy Reconsidered." *Modern Asian Studies*, vol. 19, no. 3, 1985, pp. 387–413.
7. Stein, Burton. *Thomas Munro: The Origin of the Colonial State and His Vision of Empire*. Oxford University Press, 1989.
8. Bayly, C. A. "Political and Social Change in the Muslim Empires" and "Crisis and Reorganization in Muslim Asia." *Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the World, 1780–1830*. Longman, 1989, pp. 16–34, 35–74.
9. Bayly, C. A. *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770–1870*. Oxford University Press, 1998.
10. Singh, Chetan. "Centre and Periphery in the Mughal State: The Case of Seventeenth-Century Panjab." *Modern Asian Studies*, vol. 22, no. 2, 1988, pp. 299–318.
11. Singh, Chetan. *Region and Empire: Punjab in the Seventeenth Century*. Oxford University Press, 1991.
12. Chowdhuri, Sushil. *From Prosperity to Decline: Eighteenth-Century Bengal*. Manohar, 1995.
13. Chakraborty, Aloke. *Maharaj Krishna Chandra o Tatkalin Bangasamaj*. Kolkata, 1989.
14. Washbrook, D. A. "Orients and Occidents: Colonial Discourse Theory and the Historiography of the British Empire." In Louis Robin Winks and Wm. Roger Louis, eds., *The Oxford History of the British Empire*, vol. 5. Oxford University Press, 1999.
15. Kennedy, D. "Imperial History and Post-Colonial Theory." *Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History*, vol. 24, 1996, pp. 345–363.
16. Washbrook, David. "From Comparative Sociology to Global History: Britain and India in the Pre-History of Modernity." *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, vol. 40, no. 4, 1997, pp. 410–443.
17. Stokes, Eric. *The English Utilitarians and India*. Oxford University Press, 1962.
18. Hasan, Farhat. *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572–1730*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
19. Perlin, Frank. "Of White Whale and Countrymen in the Eighteenth-Century Maratha Deccan: Extended Class Relations, Rights and the Problem of Rural Autonomy under the Old Regime." *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, vol. 5, no. 2, 1978, pp. 172–237.
20. Perlin, Frank. "State Formation Reconsidered: Part Two." *Modern Asian Studies*, vol. 19, no. 3, 1985, pp. 415–480.
21. Perlin, Frank. "The Problem of the Eighteenth Century." In P. J. Marshall, ed., *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History*. Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 53–61.
22. Bryant, G. J. *The Emergence of British Power in India, 1600–1784: A Grand Strategic Interpretation*. Boydell Press, 2013.
23. Wilson, Jon E. "Early Colonial India Beyond Empire." *The Historical Journal*, vol. 50, no. 4, 2007, pp. 951–970.
24. Leonard, Karen. "The Hyderabad Political System and Its Participants." *Journal of Asian Studies*, vol. 30, 1971, pp. 569–582.

Nationalism and the Struggle for Independence in India: 1858-1947

Objectives:
This course looks at the ways in which nationalism progressed in the 19th century. It charts the responses to colonialism. This course follows from an earlier course (102C) which traces the transition to colonialism from the 18th century.
Outcome:
This course will enable students to understand how responses to colonialism shaped the political nation. The course progresses chronologically to help students analyse the varied meanings of nationalism through decades.
Evaluation:
For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of 10 marks. The end-semester Examination will be on 40 marks divided in the following manner:- Question no. 1: Any two questions, 15 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (15x2=30) Question no. 2: Any two questions, 5 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Emergence of Indian Nationalism and the Indian National Congress: a. Historiography of Indian Nationalism. b. Peasant and tribal protest movements – Indigo revolt, Pabna uprising, Deccan riots, Munda rebellion, Moplah uprisings c. The Indian Middle Class, Civil Society and the Politics of Associations till the Turn of the Nineteenth Century: Rajnarain Bose and the Early Growth of Nationalist Consciousness in Bengal d. Foundation of the INC e. The moderates and economic nationalism f. The extremist trend in Indian national politics.

Unit 2: Defining trends in Indian politics: a. The first partition of Bengal - Boycott and Swadeshi b. Revolutionary nationalism in Bengal – the emergence of clandestine *samitis* and the unsung revolutionaries c. Consciousness of difference? – the Aligarh movement and the foundation of the Muslim League, foundation of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha d. Divide and Rule? – The Acts of 1909 and 1919.

Unit 3: The age of Gandhian politics: a. Gandhian philosophy- Swaraj and Satyagraha. b. Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad c. Rowlatt Satyagraha and Indian national politics, Khilafat, Non co-operation, Civil disobedience.

Unit 4: The Decade of the 40's: a. The War and the famine. b. The Quit India movement c. Subhash Chandra Bose and the INA d. The Tebhaga and Telengana Movements e. The mutiny of the RIN f. Freedom with Partition.

Suggested Readings:

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9. Batabyal, Rakesh. *Communalism in Bengal*. New Delhi: Sage, 2005.
10. Bayly, C. A. *Local Roots of Indian Politics: Allahabad, 1880–1920*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975.
11. B. N. Pande, ed. *A Centenary History of the Indian National Congress*. New Delhi, 1990.
12. Bose, Rajnarayan. *Briddha Hindur Asha* [*The Hopes of an Old Hindu*]. Calcutta, 1887.
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18. Brass, Tom, ed. *New Farmers' Movements in India*. Ilford, 1995.
19. Broomfield, J. H. *Elite Conflict in Plural Society: Twentieth-Century Bengal*. Berkeley, 1968.
20. Brown, Judith M. *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics 1915–22*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972.
21. Chandra, Bipan. *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*. Delhi: Orient Longman, 1979.
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23. Chandra, Sudhir. *The Oppressive Present: Literature and Social Consciousness in Colonial India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
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30. Chatterjee, Rakhahari. *Working Class and the Nationalist Movement in India: The Critical Years*. Delhi, 1984.
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33. Dreze, Jean, and Amartya Sen. *India: Economic Development and Social Opportunity*. Delhi, 1996.
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61. Mukherjee, Aditya. *Imperialism, Nationalism and the Marketing of the Indian Capitalist Class, 1927–1947*. New Delhi, 2002.
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69. Pandey, G. *The Ascendancy of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh, 1926–1934: A Study in Imperfect Mobilisation*. Delhi, 1978.
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71. Ray, Bharati, ed. *From the Seams of History*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995.
72. Robinson, Francis. *Separatism among Indian Muslims*. Delhi: Vikas Publications, 1975.
73. Rudolph, Lloyd I., and Susanne H. Rudolph. *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987.
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82. Washbrook, D. A. *The Emergence of Provincial Politics: Madras Presidency, 1870–1920*. Cambridge, 1976.
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The History of India Since Independence

Objectives:
The course is meant to help students understand how the post-independent state of India has tried to grapple with discontent and demands from its peoples. It is meant to provide students an alternative understanding of freedom and political aspirations.
Outcome:
The course gives students a fair idea about the fragments of the independent state which were left out of the grand narrative of the progress of nationalism. It equips students to appreciate the pockets of discontent that the post-independent state had to deal with. It helps students understand state policies and their ramifications.
Evaluation:
For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of 10 marks. The end-semester Examination will be on 40 marks divided in the following manner:- Question no. 1: Any two questions, 15 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (15x2=30) Question no. 2: Any two questions, 5 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Partition, Migration and Refugee Problem in West Bengal & Punjab: a. Problem of migration, displacement and rehabilitation b. Socio-economic and political impact c. Partition in Indian films and literature.

Unit 2: State, Territoriality and Regional Politics: a. Rise of regional politics in West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Punjab – Movements for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Bodoland and Khalistan. b. Linguistic movements for State formation –Bengal, UP, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and others. c. Integration of Princely States – North, Northeast and South India.

Unit 3: Indian Middle Class after Independence: a. Middle class worldview, attitudes and approaches b. Emergence of new professions c. Middle class influence on Indian politics.

Unit 4: Backward Castes and Tribes: a. Dalits in post-colonial India b. Changing life of the artisans – tribes in transition c. Caste violence and ethnic movements after 1947 – Anti-caste politics and strategies – Reservation policy and agitation.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmed, Imtiaz, and Helmut Reifeld. *Middle Class Values in India and Western Europe*. New Delhi: Social Science Press, 2002.
2. Ansari, Sarah. *Life After Partition: Migration, Community and Strife in Sindh, 1947–1962*. Karachi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
3. Bagchi, Jasodhara, and Subhoranjan Dasgupta. *The Trauma and the Triumph: Gender and Partition in Eastern India*. Kolkata: Stree, 2003.
4. Bates, Crispin. *Beyond Representations*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006.
5. Blackburn, Stuart. *India's Literary History*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2007.
6. Bose, Sugata, and Ayesha Jalal, eds. *Nationalism, Democracy and Development*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
7. Brass, Paul R. *The Politics of India Since Independence*. 2nd ed. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
8. Butalia, Urvashi. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*. Durham: Duke University Press, 2000.
9. Chakrabarty, Bidyut. *Communal Identity in India: Its Construction and Articulation in the Twentieth Century*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.

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11. Chakrabarty, Dipesh. *Habitations of Modernity*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2006.
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13. Chakraborty, Bidyut. *Indian Politics and Society Since Independence: Events, Processes and Ideology*. London: Routledge, 2008.
14. Chankhoke, Neera, and Praveen Priyadarshi. *Contemporary India*. Noida: Pearson, 2009.
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19. Das, Suranjan. *Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905–1947*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994.
20. Dube, Saurabh, ed. *Post-colonial Passages*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
21. Froerer, Peggy. *Religious Division and Social Conflict*. New Delhi: Social Science Press, 2010.
22. Ghosh, Suresh Chandra. *History of Education in Modern India*. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2009.
23. Guha, Ramachandra. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. New Delhi: Picador India, 2007.
24. Hansen, Thomas Blom. *Violence in Urban India*. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2010.
25. Hasan, Mushirul. *Nehru's India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006.
26. Hashmi, Taj ul-Islam. *Pakistan as a Peasant Utopia: The Communalization of Class Politics in East Bengal, 1920–1947*. Boulder, CO: Westview Press, 1992.
27. Jeffrey, Robin. *Media and Modernity*. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2010.
28. Karlsson, Bengt G. *Unruly Hills*. New Delhi: Social Science Press, 2011.
29. Kaur, Ravinder. *Partition Narratives*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007.
30. Kaviraj, Sudipta. *Trajectories of the Indian State*. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2010.
31. Kothari, Rajni. *Caste in Indian Politics*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2010.
32. Menon, Dilip M. *Cultural History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Social Science Press, 2011.
33. Menon, Ritu, and Kamla Bhasin. *Borders and Boundaries: Women in India's Partition*. New Brunswick, NJ: Rutgers University Press, 1998.
34. Nijhawan, Shobna. *Nationalism in the Vernacular*. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2010.
35. Pandey, Gyan. *Routine Violence: Nations, Fragments, Histories*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2006.
36. Pandey, Gyanendra. *Remembering Partition: Violence, Nationalism and History in India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.
37. Puri, Balraj. *Kashmir, Insurgency and After*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2008.
38. Rajan, S. Ravi. *Modernizing Nature*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2008.
39. Ramaswamy, Vijaya, and Yogesh Sharma. *Biography as History*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2008.
40. Rangarajan, Mahesh, and K. Sivaramakrishnan, eds. *India's Environmental History*. 2 vols. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2011.
41. Samaddar, Ranabir. *Refugees and the State: Practices of Asylum and Care in India, 1947–2000*. New Delhi: Sage, 2003.
42. Sen, Biswarup. *Of the People: Essays on Indian Popular Culture*. New Delhi: Social Science Press, 2006.
43. Shaw, Annapurna. *Indian Cities in Transition*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2007.
44. Vanaik, Achin, and Rajiv Bhargava, eds. *Understanding Contemporary India*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2010.

Themes in the Economic History of Bengal till 1757

Objectives:
This course seeks to provide the compendious knowledge and understanding about the evolution of the economy in Pre-colonial Bengal. Apart from this, it will evaluate the traditional Bengal's economy and its possibilities. Besides, it will also trace on the rise and fall of different trading companies from various regions of the world and the structure and nature of international trade in the Indian Ocean as well as in Bengal.

Outcome:
By the end of this course, students will be able to apply the knowledge and skill related to agriculture, commerce and trading activities in their practical life, which will reduce the unemployment problem. Moreover, the notion of economic growth and its global perspective will be developed among the students.

Evaluation:

For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of **10 marks.**
The end-semester Examination will be on **40 marks** divided in the following manner: -
Question no. 1: Any **two** questions, **15 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.(15x2=30)
Question no. 2: Any **two** questions, **5 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**. (5x2=10)

Unit-1: Natural Environment, Agrarian Expansion and Rural Economy in Ancient Bengal

a) Physiographic divisions of Bengal and their impact on economic life;
b) Early settlements, land use, and the expansion of agriculture;
c) Land ownership, land grants and agrarian relations;
d) Irrigation, agricultural technology, crops and patterns of production;
e) Forest resources, animal husbandry and the exploitation of natural resources;
f) Rural society and the peasant economy in Ancient Bengal.

Unit-2: Trade, Urbanization and Material Culture in Ancient Bengal

a) Inland and maritime trade: trade routes, ports and commercial centres;
b) Guilds *(śreṇīs),* merchants, artisans and craft production;
c) Urbanization and the growth of towns from the Maurya to the Pala-Sena period;
d) Coinage, currency and taxation;
e) Bengal's overseas trade with South and Southeast Asia;
f) Historiographical debates on the economy of Ancient Bengal: archaeological, epigraphic and literary sources.

Unit-3: Agrarian system, Trade and Commerce in Medieval Bengal:

a. Riverine Changes and Economic Growth during the Mughal rule ---Appearance of Muslim Peasantry---Agricultural Production---Commercial Crops---Revenue Farming---Peasants and the Village Community.

b. Craft and Cottage Industry--- Production of Cotton and Silk textile---Metal Craft---Terracotta --- Putting Out System and its Impact on Artisans.
c. Trade and Commerce: Internal and External-trade Routes---Rural Market and its Organization.
d. Urbnisation-Capital Cities-Lakhnauti, Pandua, Gour, Rajmahal and Dacca; Morphology of the Towns-Crisis and Decline of the Towns.
e. Finance, Banking Houses and Credit System.

Unit-4: Advent of the European Trading Companies in Bengal:

a. Portuguese Arrival and the Importance of Bengal as a Trading Port in the Sixteenth Century
b. The Changing pattern of Trade---Trade with Violence---Commercial Activities of Dutch, EEIC and French in Bengal
c. Provincial Diplomacy between the Mughal State and the Companies
d. EEIC's System of Trade before Plassey---Company's 'Investment' policy---Involvement in the trade in Cotton Textile and Silk---Commercial Exigencies and Conflict with the Nawabs.

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad, Afzal, *Indo-Portuguese Diplomacy during the 16th and 17th Centuries (1500-1663)*, Delhi, 2008.
2. Ahmed, Sharif Uddin, *Past Present Future*, Dhaka,2009.
3. Allchin, F. R. (Ed.), *The archaeology of early historic South Asia: The emergence of cities and states*, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
4. Bagchi, Kanan Gopal, *The Bhagirathi-Hooghly Basin*, Calcutta, 1972.
5. Barui, Balai, *The Salt Industry of Bengal 1757-1800*, Calcutta, 1985.
6. Bhadra, Siddhartha, "The Impact of British Industrial Revolution on Bengal Industry' (2014), 2279-0837.
7. Biswas, Anirban, *Money and Markets from Pre-colonial to Colonial India*, Delhi,2007.
8. Chakrabarti, D. K., *Archaeological geography of the Ganga Plain: The lower and the middle Ganga*, Permanent Black, 2001.
9. Chakrabarti, D. K., *The Oxford companion to Indian archaeology*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
10. Chattopadhyaya, B. D., *The making of early medieval India* (2nd ed.), Oxford University Press, 2012.
11. Chattopadhyaya, B. D., *Studying early India: Archaeology, texts and historical issues*, Permanent Black, 2009.
12. Chaudhury, K.N., *Asia Before Europe, Economy and Civilization of the Indian Oceanfrom the Rise of Islam to 1750*. New York, 1990.
13. Chaudhury, K.N., *The Trading World of Asia and the English East India Company, 1660-1760.*
14. Chowdhuri, Sushil, "The Banking and Mercantile House of Jagat Seth of Bengal", *The Study in People's History*, 2348-4489.
15. Chowdhuri, Sushil, *Companies, Commerce and Merchants of Bengal in the Pre-colonial Era*, New Delhi, 2015.
16. Chowdhuri, Sushil, *From Prosperity to Decline: Eighteenth Century Bengal*, New Delhi, 1995.
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21. Ghosh, A. (Ed.), *An encyclopaedia of Indian archaeology* (Vols. 1–2), Munshiram Manoharlal, 1989.

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23. Khan, S.A., *The East India Trade in the Seventeenth Century*. Oxford, 1926.
24. Kling, B.B. and Pearson, M.N., eds., *The Age of Partnership, Europeans in Asiabefore Dominion*, Honolulu, 1979.
25. Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.)., *History of Bengal* (Vol. 1). University of Dacca.
26. Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.)., *The history and culture of the Indian people* (Vols. 1–11), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1951-1977.
27. Malekandathil, Pius*, Portuguese Cochin and the Maritime Trade of India*. New Delhi, Manohar, 2001.
28. Mathew, K.S*., Portuguese Trade with India in the Sixteenth Century*, Delhi, 1983.
29. Prakash, Om, "Bullion for Goods-European and Indian Merchants in the Indian Ocean Trade, 1500-1800", *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, 0019-4646.
30. Ray, H. P., *The archaeology of seafaring in ancient South Asia*, Cambridge University Press, 2003.
31. Ray, H. P., *The winds of change: Buddhism and the maritime links of early South Asia*, Oxford University Press, 1994.
32. Ray, N., *Bāṅgālīr itihās: Ādiparba*. Dey's Publishing, (Original work published 1949), 1993.
33. Raychaudhuri, H. C., *Political history of ancient India* (8th ed.), Oxford University Press, 2006.
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35. Roy, Subrata, *Emergence of Small Towns in Bengal 1704-1800*, Kolkata,2023.
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40. Sharma, R. S., *Indian feudalism, c. AD 300–1200*, Macmillan, 1965.
41. Sharma, R. S., *Material culture and social formations in ancient India*, Macmillan, 1983.
42. Sharma, R. S., *Urban decay in India, c. AD 300–1000*, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1987.
43. Singh, U., *A history of ancient and early medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*, Pearson, 2008.
44. Sinha, N.K, *The Economic History of Bengal*, Vol.-I, Calcutta, 1956.
45. Sircar, D. C., *Select inscriptions bearing on Indian history and civilization* (Vol. 1), University of Calcutta, 1965.
46. Sur, A., *Bāṅgālīr ārthika itihās*. Firma KLM, 1982.
47. Thapar, R., *Early India: From the origins to AD 1300*, University of California Press, 2002.

History of Science, Technology and Medicine in India

Objectives:

This Course introduces students to the development and evolution of scientific practices in India from the ancient period to the twentieth century. It explores the diverse and rich history of Indian science and technology. Students will understand the mathematical, scientific and philosophical knowledge and tradition of ancient and medieval India. The course aims to examine developments in mathematics, astronomy, medicine, metallurgy, engineering, agriculture, architecture, and craft traditions, while fostering an understanding of their historical context, sources, and contributions to Indian and world civilization. Moreover, it seeks to engage students with the implications of the notion of colonial modernity and its connectedness with scientific practices.

Outcome:
Upon completion of the course, students will be able to explain the major scientific and technological achievements of Ancient India, critically analyse archaeological, literary, and epigraphic sources, assess the role of indigenous knowledge systems, and evaluate the impact of scientific innovations on society, economy, culture, and the development of civilizations from a historical perspective. Furthermore, it will help the students to understand the colonial notions of modernity and scientific practices could produce a structure of power and a distinct colonial governmentality on the one hand and could generate a nationalist response on the other.

Evaluation:

For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of **10 marks.**
The end-semester Examination will be on **40 marks** divided in the following manner: - Question no. 1:
Any **two** questions, **15 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.(15x2=30)
Question no. 2: Any **two** questions, **5 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Scientific Traditions and Knowledge Systems in Ancient India

a. Sources and Historiography of the History of Science and Technology in Ancient India---Scientific Thought in the Vedic, Buddhist, and Jain Traditions--- Historiographical Debates on Science and Technology in Ancient India: Indigenous Knowledge, Cross-cultural Exchanges, and Contemporary Perspectives.
b. Prehistoric Tool Technology and the Technological Achievements of the Harappan Civilization; Agriculture, Irrigation, Water Management, and Hydraulic Engineering; Architecture, Town Planning, Śilpaśāstra, and Rock-cut Traditions; Textile Technology, Shipbuilding, Transport, and Maritime Technology; Iron, Steel, Metallurgy, Mining, and Craft Production;
c. Mathematics and Astronomy: From the Śulbasūtras to Āryabhaṭa and Varāhamihira;
d. Medicine and Life Sciences: Āyurveda, Caraka, Suśruta, and Veterinary Science;
e. Metallurgy, Chemistry, and Material Culture;
f. Scientific Ideas and their Social, Religious, and Cultural Contexts.

Unit-2: Medieval Indian Science, Technology and Medicine

a. Textile Technology, Engineering and Building Industry, Mining and Metallurgy and Military Technology
b. Land Transport and Navigation
c. Developments in Agriculture and Irrigation

d. Medicine and Surgery.

Unit-3: Science, Technology and Medicine under the British Rule

a. Science and Modernity---Theoretical Perspectives of Science
b. Colonial Exploration and Scientific Policies---Establishment of Scientific Organizations and Development of Science Education
c. Medicine and Public Health---Prevention of Epidemic Diseases and Development of Healthcare Services.

Unit-4: Science and Nationalism

a. Indian Response to Modern Science---Radhanath Sikdar, Master Ramchandra, among others
b. Scientific Research and Indian Spirit--- Mahendra Lal Sircar and the Indian Association for Cultivation of Science; Redefining Science – Jagadish Chandra Bose and the Bose Institute; Science and Industrialism – Prafulla Chandra Ray, 'Hindu' Chemistry, and the Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd; Big Science in University – Asutosh Mukherjee and the University College of Science, Administering Science –C. V. Raman, the First Indian Nobel Laureate in Physics
c. A New Generation of Indian Scientists, International Networks and Imagining a Scientific State – Meghnad Saha, Satyendra Nath Bose, Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis, Homi Bhaba.

Suggested Readings:

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3. Allchin, F. R., *The archaeology of early historic South Asia: The emergence of cities and states*, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
4. Anderson, Robert S., *Nucleus and Nation: Scientists, International Networks and Power in India*, Chicago and London, The University of Chicago Press, 2010.
5. Arnold, David, *Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth Century India*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1993.
6. Arnold, David, *The New Cambridge History of India, Vol. III:5, Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2000.
7. Ashoke K Bagchi, *Medicine in Medieval India: 11th to 18th Centuries*, Konark Publishers, Delhi, 1997.
8. Baber, Zaheer, *The Science of Empire: Scientific Knowledge, Civilization and Colonial Rule in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1998.
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17. Chattopadhyaya, B. D., *Studying early India: Archaeology, texts and historical issues*, Permanent Black, 2009.
18. Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad (ed.), *Studies in the History of Science in India* (Vols I & II), Editorial Enterprises, New Delhi, 1982.
19. Cohn, Barnard*, Revolution in Science*, Harvard, 1985.
20. Elgood, C., *Medicine in India*, New York, 1934.
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23. George, G. Joseph, Crest of the Peacock, *Non-European roots of Mathematics*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 2011.
24. Habib, Irfan and Dhruv Raina (eds.), *Social History of Science in Colonial India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2007.
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26. Haldane, J. B. S., *Science and Indian Culture*, New Age Publishers Pvt. Ltd, Calcutta, 1965.
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28. Headrick, Daniel R., *Tools of Empire: Technology and European Imperialism in the Nineteenth Century*, New York, Oxford University Press, 1981.
29. *History of Science and Technology in India* (12 Vols.), Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1990 (12 volumes: v.1 health and medicine, science and religion; v.2 mathematics, astronomy; v.3 technology; v.4 science; v.5 science and technology; v.6 metals and metal technology; v.7 industries; v.8 coins, metallurgy; v.9 building construction; v.10 irrigation; v.11 geology; v. 12 environment and ecology).
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31. Jha, arun Kumar and Sahay, Seema, *Aspect of Science and Technology in Ancient India*, Taylor & Francis, 2023.
32. Joseph, G. G., *The crest of the peacock: Non-European roots of mathematics* (3rd ed.), Princeton University Press, 2011.
33. Keith, A. Berriedale, *History of Sanskrit Literature*, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, 1993.
34. Kerr, Ian J., *Building the Railways of the Raj, 1850-1900*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995.
35. Kumar, Anil, *Medicine and the Raj: British Medical Policy in India, 1835-1911*, Sage, 1998, New Delhi.
36. Kumar, Deepak, *Science and Society in Modern India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2023.
37. Kumar, Deepak, *Science and the Raj: A Study of British India*, Oxford University Press, Second Edition, New Delhi, 2006 (First Edition 1995).

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39. Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.), *The history and culture of the Indian people* (Vols. 1–11), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1951-1977.
40. Michel Foucault, *The Birth of The Clinic, An Archaeology of Medial Perception*, Vintage Books, New York, 1973.
41. Mukhopadhyaya, G. N., *History of Indian Medicine* (3 Vols.). Calcutta University, 1923.
42. Needham, J., *Clerks and craftsmen in China and the West*, Cambridge University Press, 1970.
43. Plofker, K., *Mathematics in India*, Princeton University Press, 2009.
44. Prakash, Gyan, *Another Reason: Science and the Imagination of Modern India*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1999.
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47. Raina, Dhruv, *Needham's Indian Network: The Search for a Home for the History of Science in India (1950-1970)*, Yoda Press, New Delhi, 2015.
48. Raj, Kapil, *Relocating Modern Science: Circulation and the Construction of Scientific Knowledge in South Asia and Europe Seventeenth to Nineteenth Century*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2006.
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51. Ray, P. C., *A history of Hindu chemistry* (Vols. 1–2), The Asiatic Society. (Original work published 1902–1909), 1956.
52. Ray, P., *History of Chemistry in Ancient India & Medieval India*, Indian Chemicals Society, Calcutta, 1956.
53. Raychaudhuri, H. C., *Political history of ancient India* (8th ed.), Oxford University Press, 2006.
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55. Sangwan, Satpal, *Science, Technology and Colonization: An Indian Experience 1757-1857*, Anamika, Delhi, 1991.
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57. Sarkar, Suvobrata, *Let there be Light: Engineering, Entrepreneurship, and Electricity in Colonial Bengal, 1880-1945*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2020.
58. Sarma, K. V., *A history of the Kerala school of Hindu astronomy*, Vishveshvaranand Institute, 2008.
59. Seal, Brajendra Nath, *Positive Sciences of the Ancient Hindus*, Motilal Banarsidass Publishers Private Limited, Delhi, 1958.
60. Seema Alavi, *Islam and Healing: Loss and Recovery of an Indo-Muslim Medical Tradition 1600-1900,* Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
61. Sharma, R. S., *Material culture and social formations in ancient India*, Macmillan, 1983.

62. Singh, U., *A history of ancient and early medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*, Pearson, 2008.
63. Sinha, Jagdish N., *Science, War and Imperialism: India in the Second World War*, Leiden & Boston, Brill, 2008.
64. Sircar, D. C., *Select inscriptions bearing on Indian history and civilization* (Vol. 1), University of Calcutta, 1965.
65. Subbarayappa, B. V. (Ed.), *The history of science, philosophy and culture in Indian civilization: Vol. IV, Part 2, Science and technology in ancient India*, Centre for Studies in Civilizations, 2001.
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67. Susmita Basu Majumdar et al Eds. *Essays on History of Medicine*, Mumbai, 2013.
68. Taton, Rene (Ed.), *History of Science: Ancient Medieval Science from the Beginnings to 1450*, Translation, Thames & Hudson, London, 1963.
69. Thapar, R., *Early India: From the origins to AD 1300*, University of California Press, 2002.
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71. Visvanathan, Shiv, *Organizing for Science: The Making of an Industrial Research Laboratory*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1985.
72. Volwahsen, Andreas., *Cosmic Architecture of India, Astronomical Monuments of Jai Singh,*,London, 2001.

Aspects of Social History: Caste, Gender and Labour in Colonial India

Objectives:
The course is designed to help students to go beyond the realm of the political history of colonialism in India and have a clear understanding of how colonialism could construct structures of knowledge about India. The course is subdivided into three sections – caste, gender and labour – to help students gauge the official discourses and the native responses to them.

Outcome:
This course will help students appreciate the nature of the colonial encounter. It will also help them understand why decolonisation studies remain incomplete, if restricted to specific dates. The course delineates the cultural project of colonialism.

Evaluation:
For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of 10 marks. The end-semester Examination will be on 40 marks divided in the following manner:- Question no. 1: Any two questions, 15 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (15x2=30) Question no. 2: Any two questions, 5 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Defining Social History: a. Methods and Historiography b. Writing Social History in India.

Unit 2: Caste a. Studying Caste: Ancient System or Colonial Category? Analysing 'tribe', 'jati', 'dalit' and 'adivasis'. b. Issues of Social Mobility: 'Sanskritization', role of education, economic condition. c. Caste movements and Leaders: Ambedkar, Periyar and Phule. The Namasudras of Bengal. d. Dalit Autobiographies: Views from the margins.

Unit 3: Gender a. Women's Question in early colonial period: Abolition of sati, widow re marriage, education—reform or re-inscribing patriarchy? b. Women as site of nation: Nationalist iconography: the concept of 'Bharatmata' from Bankimchandra to Abanindranath. c. Women and Law: The debates on Age of Consent Bill. d. Women in their workspace and their domestic space.

Unit 4: Labour a. Labour as an official category / discursive field of knowledge. b. Early days of industrial working-class in India. c. Movements and Strikes: Cotton and Jute Mills—Colonial Laws and Regulations. d. Working-class Culture and Neighbourhood—New Spaces in Colonial Cities.

Suggested Readings:

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *Caste, Culture and Hegemony: Social Dominance in Colonial Bengal*. Delhi: Sage, 2004.
2. Bayly, Susan. *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
3. Chakrabarty, Charu. *Sexuality, Obscenity, Community: Women, Muslim and the Hindu Public in Colonial India*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2001.
4. Datta, P. K. *Carving Blocs: Communal Ideology in Early Twentieth Century Bengal*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
5. de Haan, Arjaan, and Samita Sen, eds. *A Case for Labour History*. Calcutta: K. P. Bagchi & Co., 1999.
6. Deshpande, Satish, ed. *The Problem of Caste*. Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2014.
7. Forbes, Geraldine. *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.
8. Guha, Sumit. *Beyond Caste: Identity and Power in South Asia, Past and Present*. Leiden: Brill, 2013.

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10. Kela, Shashank. *A Rogue and Peasant Slave: Adivasi Resistance 1800–2000*. Delhi: Navayana, 2012.
11. Kaviraj, Sudipta, ed. *Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
12. Menon, Nivedita, ed. *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001.
13. Menon, Ritu, and Kamla Bhasin. *Bodies and Boundaries: Women in India's Partition*. Delhi: Kali for Women, 1998.
14. Pati, Biswamoy, ed. *Adivasis in Colonial India: Survival, Resistance and Negotiation*. Orient Longman, 2011.
15. Prasad, Archana. *Against Ecological Romanticism: Verrier Elwin and the Making of an Anti-Modern Tribal Identity*. New Delhi: Three Essays, 2003.
16. Rao, Anupama. *The Caste Question*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2013.
17. Raman, Ravi. *Global Capital and Peripheral Labour: The History and Political Economy of Plantation Workers in India*.
18. Sarkar, Sumit, and Tanika Sarkar, eds. *Caste in Modern India: A Reader*. Vols. I–II. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2013.
19. Sarkar, Sumit, and Tanika Sarkar, eds. *Women and Social Reform in India*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2007.
20. Sen, Samita. *Women and Labour in Late-Colonial India: The Bengal Jute Industry*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
21. Shah, Ghanshyam, ed. *Caste and Democratic Politics in India*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2002.
22. Shah, Ghanshyam. *Social Movements in India*. Delhi: Sage, 2004.
23. Sundar, Nandini. *Subalterns and Sovereigns: An Anthropological History of Bastar, 1854–2006*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007.
24. Tilly, Louise A., and Joan W. Scott. *Women, Work and Family*. Psychology Press, 1987.
25. Prakash, Gyan, ed. *The World of the Rural Labour in Colonial India*. Oxford University Press, 1992.

Indian Heritage : Art and Architecture

Objectives:

The course runs from the thirteenth to the middle of the eighteenth century in India, a period which witnessed not only dramatic political developments, but also changes in the realms of aesthetics. The course is designed to enable students to appreciate these changes and also continuities in art and architectural practices and see how developments in arts and aesthetics are not apolitical. The course introduces students to the ways in which there were breaking away from 'traditions' and also synthesis of older art forms with the new. The functional, everyday aspect of artistic creations also become a part of the course.

Outcome:

The course engages students with developments in cultural practices intricately associated with political developments in an important period of Indian history. The course helpsstudents to appreciate the evolutionary and gradual changes in styles and techniques. The students learn how cultural practices are also linked with ideas of periodisation in history.

Evaluation:

For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of **10 marks.**
The end-semester Examination will be on **40 marks** divided in the following manner:-
Question no. 1: Any **two** questions, **15 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**.(15x2=30)
Question no. 2: Any **two** questions, **5 marks** each, are to be answered out of **four**. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Foundations of Indian Artistic and Architectural Heritage

a) Concepts, scope and sources for the study of Indian Heritage through art and architecture;

b) Art and architecture of the Indus Valley Civilization: urban planning, sculpture, seals and craft traditions;

c) Mauryan and post-Mauryan art: stupas, pillars, rock-cut architecture, Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati Schools;

d) Gupta and early medieval art: temple architecture (Nagara, Dravida and Vesara styles), sculpture, cave architecture and mural paintings;

e) Regional Schools of art and architecture: Pallava, Chalukya, Rashtrakuta, Chola, Chandella, Kalinga and Pala-Sena traditions.

Unit 2: Indian Heritage through Medieval Art and Architecture

a) Emergence of Indo-Islamic art and architecture: architectural features, building techniques and decorative traditions;
b) Hindu temple traditions in medieval India: continuity, patronage, transformation, temple desecration, reconstruction and regional developments;
c) Regional traditions: Bengal, Gujarat, Jaunpur, Malwa, Kashmir and the Deccan;
d) Religious architecture and sacred spaces: temples, stupas, monasteries, mosques, tombs and dargahs;

e) Cultural interaction, patronage, artisans, craft traditions and the making of India's composite heritage

Unit 3: Architectural achievements of the Mughals:

a)Assimilation of Indo-Islamic, Persian-Central Asian and Indian Hindu architecture; Various forts in Delhi , Agra Fort, Lahore Fort, Ajmer Fort and Allahabad Fort;

b) Various Monuments at Fatehpur Sikri, Different types of arches, domes and vaults, Differents types of ornamentations – murals, sculpting, Jali works, pietra-duraworks, Mughal gardens, Gate architecture;

c) Regional styles – Decccan, Bengal, Kashmir, Lahore; Mughal painting styles- themes of Mughal paintings, Mughal painters; Later Mughal paintings-provincial Schools-Deccani styles.

Unit 4: Art and architecture of Bengal:

a) Development of Shakta and Vaishnava Bhaktism –increasing popularity of Durga and Kali worship in Bengal.
b) Bengal School of Painting; Nationalist themes-*Bharatmata,* Epic grandeur, political allegory and figures and rural and folk life- Abanindranath Tagore, Gaganendranath Tagore, Nandalal Bose, Jamini Roy, Ramkinkar Baij, Asit Kumar Halder and Sunayani Devi;
c) Indigenous architecture in Bengal - innovation of Ratna and Chala style, Temples, Public and Domestic architecture;
d) Manifestation of Indian art tradition and its regional variations-aesthetics of Bengali scroll painting (Jamini Roy), the forms of Modern Indian sculpture(Ramkinkar Baij);
e) Folk painting Traditions and regional styles-Madhubani paintings, Deccan styles paintings, Kalighat Pat paintings, Tribal Paintings- Chhou dance, gods and goddess etc.

Suggested Readings:

1. Asher, Catherine B., & Talbot, Cynthia. *India before Europe*. Cambridge University Press. 2006.
2. Asher , C.B: *Architecture of Mughal India*, CUP, 1992.
3. Benister Fletcher, *History of Architecture*, Architectural Press, 1996.
4. Brown , Percy: *Indian Paintings under the Mughals*, OUP, 1924.
5. ----------, *Indian Architecture (The Islamic Period),* Taraporevala Sons, 1942.
6. Busaggli, Mario: *Indian Miniatures*, Hamlyn, 1969.
7. Beach, Milo C: *Mughal and Rajput Paintings*, The New Cambridge History of India, CUP, 1992.
8. Chakraborty, Anjan : *Indian Miniature Paintings*, Lustre Press, 1996.
9. Chattopadhyay, Swati: Representing Calcutta: Modernity, Nationalism, and the Colonial Uncanny Chatterjee, Kumkum: *The Cultures of History in Early Modern India: Persianization and Mughal Culture in Bengal*.
10. Chatterjee, Ratnabali: *From the Karkhana to the Studio: Changing Social Roles of Patron and Artist in Bengal.*
11. Coomaraswamy, Ananda Kentish. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. Munshiram Manoharlal , 1965.
12. Craven, Roy C. *Indian Art: A Concise History*. Thames & Hudson. 1997.
13. Das, A.S: *Mughal Paintings during Jahangir's Reign*, Calcutta, 1978.
14. Das, A.K: *Splendour of Mughal Paintings*, London, 1978.
15. Dalmia, Yashodhara: *The Making of Modern Indian Art: The Progressives*, New Delhi,2001.
16. David J, Mc Cutchion : *Late Mediaeval Temples of Bengal: Origins and Classification,* Kolkata, 1972.

17. Davis, Richard H. *Lives of Indian Images*. Princeton University Press.1997.
18. Deva, Krishna. *Temples of North India*. National Book Trust.1975.
19. Eaton, Richard Maxwell: *Essays on Islam and Indian History*. Oxford University Press. 2000.
20. Eaton, Richard Maxwell. Temple desecration and Muslim states in medieval India. *Frontline, 17*(25). 2000, December 2–15.
21. Fergusson, James: *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture* (2 vols.). Munshiram Manoharlal. (Reprint edition).1910.
22. George (Ed.), Michell: *Brick Temples of Bengal: From the Archives of David Mc Cutchion,* Kolkata, 1983.
23. Gupta, Sanjukta and Richard Gombrich: *Kings, Goddesses and Monks: Essays in Bengali History,* New Delhi, 1986.
24. Ghosh, Pika: Making Kantha, *Making Home: Women at Work in Colonial Bengal*
25. ---------, *Temple to Love: Architecture and Devotion in Seventeenth-Century Bengal.*
26. Goswamy, B.N. and Eberhard Fisher, *Pahari Masters*, Artibus Asiae, 1992.
27. Harle, James C. *The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent* (2nd ed.). Yale University Press.1994.
28. Huntington, Susan L. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu and Jain*. Weatherhill. 1985.
29. Michell, George. *The Hindu Temple: An Introduction to Its Meaning and Forms*. University of Chicago Press. 1977.
30. Michell, George: *Architecture and Art of Southern India: Vijayanagara and the Successor States*. Cambridge University Press.1995.
31. Michell, George (Ed.). *The Penguin Guide to the Monuments of India* (Vol. 1: Buddhist, Jain, Hindu). Penguin Books. 1989.
32. Michell, George, & Zebrowski, Mark.: *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates*. Cambridge University Press. 1999
33. Jain, Meenakshi. *Flight of Deities and Rebirth of Temples: Episodes from Indian History*. Aryan Books International.2019.
34. Koch, Ebba. *Mughal Architecture*, OUP, 2002.
35. Latif, Riyaz: Sultanate Ahmadabad and its Manuments, The City of the Muzaffarids, New Delhi, 2023.
36. Kramrisch, Stella. (1946). *The Hindu Temple* (Vols. 1–2). Motilal Banarsidass.
37. Mitter, Partha: *Art and Nationalism in Colonial India, 1850–1922: Occidental Orientations* (Cambridge University Press)
38. N.Pevsner, *An Outline of European Architecture*, Penguin, 1972.
39. G.Scott, *Architecture of Humanism*, W.W. Norton, 1999.
40. Herbert Read, *The Meaning of Art*, Penguin, 1949.
41. R.Nath, *History of Mughal Architecture*, Abhinav, 1994.
42. Sastri, Nilakanta, Kallidaikurichi Aiyah Nilakanta. *A History of South India* (4th ed.). Oxford University Press. 1955.
43. Monica Juneja (ed), *Architecture in Medieval India*, Permanent Black, 2001.
44. Tapati Guha-Thakurta – The Making of a New 'Indian' Art: Artists, Aesthetics and Nationalism in Bengal, c. 1850–1920.
45. ----------, Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Postcolonial India.
46. Rowland, Benjamin. *The Art and Architecture of India: Buddhist, Hindu and Jain* (3rd ed.). Penguin Books. 1977.
47. R. Siva Kumar – The Santiniketan Murals or Modern Indian Art: The Three Tagores
48. Robert Skelton, (ed) *Facets of Indian Art*, Victoria and Albert Museum, 1986.

49. Richard Ettinghansen, *Paintings of the Stultans and Emperrors of India in AmericanCollection,* Lalit Kala Akademi, 1961.

50. Sen, Geeti: *Akbarnama Paintings*, Lustre Press, 1984.

51. Tadgell, Christopher. *The History of Architecture in India: From the Dawn of Civilization to the End of the Raj*. Phaidon Press. 1990.

52. Verma, Som Prakash: Interpreting Mughal Painting, New Delhi, 2009.

53. ----------, Biblical Themes in Mughal Painting, Crossing Cultural Frontiers, New Delhi, 2011.

54. Yazdani, Ghulam (Ed.). *The Early History of the Deccan*. Oxford University Press. 1960.

55. Wheeler, Sir Robert Eric Mortimer. *The Indus Civilization* (3rd ed.). Cambridge University Press. 1968.

History of South West Bengal in Modern Times

Objectives:

This course aims to familiarize students with the political, economic, social, and cultural history of South West Bengal during the colonial period. It examines regional kingdoms, the expansion of British rule, popular resistance, nationalist movements, and colonial transformations, enabling students to understand the region's distinctive historical experiences through critical engagement with historical sources and regional historiography.

Outcome:

After completing this course, students will be able to explain the historical development of South West Bengal under colonial rule, analyze regional resistance and nationalist movements, assess the impact of colonial economic and social changes, and evaluate the significance of regional leaders and events. They will also develop the ability to interpret regional history using historical evidence and historiographical perspectives.

Evaluation:
For this paper, there will be an Internal Assessment of 10 marks. The end-semester Examination will be on 40 marks divided in the following manner:- Question no. 1: Any two questions, 15 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (15x2=30) Question no. 2: Any two questions, 5 marks each, are to be answered out of four. (5x2=10)

Unit 1: Regional Kingdoms and the Colonial Transition
a) Brief Political History of the Major Regional Kingdoms: Mallabhum, Samantabhum, Karnagarh, Panchakot, Tungabhum, Moina, Kashijora and Dhalbhum; b) Expansion of British Rule in South West Bengal and the Transformation of Regional Polities.

Unit 2: Early Resistance, Peasant Uprisings and Tribal Movements
a) Chuar Revolt with Special Reference to Rani Shiromani; b) Paharia Revolt; c) Revolt of Madhab Singh; d) Ganganarayan Hungama (Bhumij Rebellion); e) Santhal Hul (1855–56).

Unit 3: Nationalism and the Freedom Movement in South West Bengal
a) Rishi Rajnarain Bose and the Growth of Nationalism; b) Swadeshi Movement; c) Revolutionary Nationalism in South West Bengal; d) Participation in the Non-Cooperation Movement; e) Anti-Union Board Movement and Birendranath Sasmol; f) Civil Disobedience Movement; g) Hindu Mahasabha and the ideology of *Seva* in South West Bengal; h) Quit India Movement and the Tamralipta Jatiya Sarkar.

Unit 4: Economy, Society and Regional Development
a) Agrarian Economy of Eastern Midnapur, Hijli and Bishnupur; b) Forested Regions and Their Commercial Potential; c) Centres of Internal Trade and Industry; d) Economic and Social Transformation under Colonial Rule; e) The Midnapore Famine (1942): Causes, Impact, and Voluntary Relief Initiatives, with Special Reference to Syama Prasad Mookerjee.

Suggested Readings:

1. Basu, Sajal (Ed.). *Satyagraha as Movement*. Sujan Publications, Kolkata, 2007.
2. Chakrabarty, Bidyut (Ed. & Trans.). *Biplabi: A Journal of the 1942 Open Rebellion*. K. P. Bagchi & Co., Kolkata, 2002.
3. Chakrabarty, Bidyut. *Local Politics and Indian Nationalism: Midnapore, 1919–1944*. Manohar, New Delhi, 1997.

4. Chatterjee, Pranab Kumar (Ed.). *Midnapore's Tryst with Struggles*. The State Archives of West Bengal, Higher Education Department, Government of West Bengal, Kolkata, 2004.
5. Das, Basanta Kumar. *A Short History of the August Movement in the Contai Sub-Division*. Contai, Contai, 1963.
6. Das, Narendra Nath. *History of Midnapore* (Vol. II). Medinipur Samskrita Parisad, Midnapore, 1961.
7. Das, Narendra Nath. *Fight for Freedom in Midnapore (1928–1938)*. Medinipur Itihas Rachana Samiti, Midnapore, 1980.
8. Das, Sankar Kumar. *Freedom Movement in Midnapore: Contai—A Case Study (1901–1935)*. Gyan Bharati Publication, Kolkata, 2018.
9. Dasgupta, Chittaranjan. *The Temple-Terracottas of Bishnupur*.
10. Maity, Sachindra Kumar. *Freedom Movement in Midnapore* (Vol. I). Firma KLM, Calcutta, 1975.
11. Mallick, Tarapada. *History of Bishnupur-Raj*.
12. Mondal, Swadeshranjan. *The Cracked Portrait of a Patriot: Deshapran Birendranath Sasmal (1881–1934)*. Institute of Historical Studies, Kolkata, 2012.
13. Pal, Rina. *Women of Midnapore in the Freedom Movement*. Ratna Prakashan, Calcutta, 1996.
14. Saha, Prabhat Kumar. *Some Aspects of Malla Rule in Bishnupur, 1590–1806*.

Bengali:

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