

**UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI**

**REVISED SYLLABUS**

**FOR THREE YEARS B.A. DEGREE COURSE**

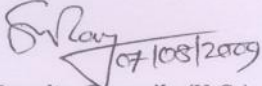
**(HONOURS AND GENERAL)**

**IN**

**HISTORY**

**According to the New Examination Pattern  
Part – I, Part- II & Part- III**

**WITH EFFECT FROM THE SESSION  
2009 – 2010**

  
07/10/2009  
Secretary, Faculty Councils (U.G.)  
University of Kalyani  
Kalyani, Nadia

**UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI**  
**KALYANI, NADIA**  
**COUNCIL FOR UNDER GRADUATE STUDIES**

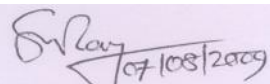
**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 21<sup>ST</sup> MEETING OF THE (PREVIOUS) COUNCIL FOR**  
**UG STUDIES HELD ON 13/09/2005**

Revised Structure and Distribution of Marks for Bachelor of Arts Degree  
Course w.e.f. Academic Session 2005-2006

<b>BACHELOR OF ARTS (GENERAL)</b>	<b>PART-I</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>PART-III</b>
Compulsory English : One half paper : 50 Marks Modern Indian Language : One half paper : 50 Marks	50 Marks 50 Marks	- - -	- - -
Environmental Studies : One full paper*: 100 Marks*	100 Marks*		
Elective Subjects : <b>Three</b> : Four full papers : 3x4x100 each = 1200 Marks	3x1x100 Marks = 300 Marks	3x2x100 Marks = 600 Marks	3x1x100 Marks = 300 Marks
<b>AGGREGATE MARKS : 1400</b>	<b>500 Marks</b>	<b>600 Marks</b>	<b>300 Marks</b>

<b>BACHELOR OF ARTS (HONOURS)</b>	<b>PART-I</b>	<b>PART-II</b>	<b>PART-III</b>
Compulsory English : One half paper : 50 Marks Modern Indian Language : One half paper : 50 Marks	50 Marks 50 Marks	- -	- -
Environmental Studies : One full paper*: 100 Marks*	100 Marks*	-	-
Elective Subjects : <b>Two</b> : Three full papers : 2x3x100 each = 600 Marks	2x1x100 Marks =200 Marks	2x2x100 Marks =400 Marks	- -
<b>One Honours Subject</b> : Eight full Papers : 8x 100 Marks = 800 Marks	2x 100 Marks = 200 Marks	2 x 100 Marks = 200 Marks	4 x 100 Marks = 400 Marks
<b>AGGREGATE MARKS : 1600</b>	<b>600 Marks</b>	<b>600 Marks</b>	<b>400 Marks</b>

\* With effect from the session 2009-2010.

  
07/10/2009  
Secretary, Faculty Councils (U.G.)  
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Kalyani, Nadia

## University of Kalyani

Revised Syllabus of History  
(w.e.f. the session 2009-2010)

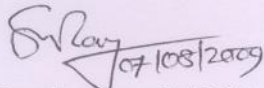
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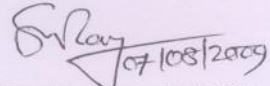
**University of Kalyani**

**Revised Syllabus for B.A. (Honours) Course in  
HISTORY**

**(w.e.f. the session 2009-2010)**

**According to the New Examination Pattern  
Part – I, Part – II & Part – III**

H-1

  
07/08/2009  
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University of Kalyani  
Kalyani, Nadia

Part I**Paper I History of India up to 650 A. D. (100 Marks , 70 Lectures)**

- Unit 1: Geographical Background  
Physiography; major routes of communication; environment;  
Peoples and languages
- Unit 2: Survey of sources and approaches to ancient  
Indian history  
Sources: literature; archeology; epigraphy; numismatics.
- Unit 3: Prehistory  
a. Paleolithic cultures – sequence and geographical distribution;  
topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of stone  
industries and other technological developments.  
b. Mesolithic cultures – regional and chronological distribution;  
new developments in technology and economy; rock art.  
c. Food production – concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the  
complexities of its beginnings.
- Unit 4: Proto-history  
a. Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to  
Gujarat.  
b. The Harappan civilization – origin, distribution, morphology of  
major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal,  
Dholavira), agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious  
beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The  
problem of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures.  
c. Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.
- Unit 5: Background to the emergence of early  
historic India  
a. Society, economy, polity and religion as reflected in Vedic  
literature.  
b. Iron Age cultures with special reference to Painted Grey Ware  
and Northern Black Polish Ware cultures. Megaliths.
- Unit 6: Material and ideological background.  
a. Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems.  
b. Expansion of settlements and urbanization.  
c. Social structure.
- Unit 7: Janapadas and Mahajanapadas.  
a. Early monarchical states and *gana-sanghas*.  
b. Craft production and coinage.

- Unit 8: The Mauryan Empire.  
Empire – its nature and bases; political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's *dhamma* – its nature and propagation; society and economy; art and architecture.
- Unit 9: Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC c. 300 AD).  
a. Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks; Scythians; Kushanas.  
b. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and culture.  
1. Polity: Post-Mauryan polities with special reference to the Kushanas and Satavahanas; Tamil chieftaincies – Chera, Chola, Pandya.  
2. Economy: land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency; Indo-Roman trade.  
3. Society: peasantization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people.  
4. Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism; emergence of Mahayana Buddhism; Vaisnava and Saiva forms of worship; beginning of Tantric practices.  
5. Culture: art and architecture; sculpture; literature; scientific and technical treatises.  
6. Sangam Age: society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilgam.
- Unit 10: Age of the Guptas.  
a. State and administrative institutions.  
b. Social and economic changes with special reference to urban patterns; agrarian structure; land grants; coinage and currency system; trade.  
c. Cultural developments: art; architecture; sculpture; painting; literature; religion; Sanskrit theatre.  
d. Cultural contacts with Central Asia.  
e. Maukharis, vakatakas, Chalukyas and later Guptas.
- Unit 11: Post-Gupta period  
a. Harshavardhana: political systems and administrative institutions.  
b. Peninsular India: Chalukyas, Pallavas; polity, society and economy

**Paper II History of India, c. AD 650-1556 (100 Marks , 70 Lectures)**

- Unit 1: c. AD 650-1200
- a. Historiography and recent debates; sources and their interpretation; epigraphy, numismatics, and literature.
  - b. Polity:
    1. Arab invasion.
    2. Political developments: nature of regional politics with special reference to the Pratiharas, Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and other contemporary dynasties.
    3. Ghajnavid and Gharid invasions: nature; and impact
  - c. Economy:
    1. Land grants and agrarian expansion; changes in land tenure; peasants, intermediaries and landed magnets; their regional variations
    2. Urban centres; trade and trade networks; itinerant trade; coinage and currencies; trade contacts with South East Asia and West Asia; craft guilds and industries.
  - d. Culture:
    1. Literature – rise and growth of regional languages.
    2. Art, architecture, painting, sculpture, arts; and crafts.
    3. Schools of philosophy; and religious cults.
    4. Science and technology.

Unit 2: Sultanate AD 1200-1556

- a. Sultanate:
  1. Historiography and Sources
  2. Political Structure: 1200-1290; 1290-1450; and 1450-1556.  
Ruling elites; central structure and military organization; *iqta*; territorial changes; Mongol threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority; theories of kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains; Sufis; Bhaktas and political authority.

- b. Society and economy in North India:
  - 1. Environmental context; agricultural production; technology.
  - 2. Rural society; revenue system.
  - 3. Urbanization; technology and non-agricultural production.
  - 4. Monetization, market regulations and trade.
  
- c. Religion and Culture:
  - 1. Sufism: doctrines; Sisilas and practices.
  - 2. Bhakti movements; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak; and the Sant tradition.
  - 3. Sultanate architecture.
  - 4. Literature: Persian, and indigenous.

Unit 3: Regions

- a. Historiographical issues; sources; regional chronicles; bardic narratives; Sufi and Bhakti texts; and travelogues.
- b. Political formations: A regional perspective:
  - 1. Rajasthan.
  - 2. Vijayanagar.
  - 3. Bengal.
- c. Societies and Economy: A regional perspective.
  - 1. Vijayanagar.
  - 2. Deccan and Rajasthan.
  - 3. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India.
  - 4. Indian Ocean trade.
  
- d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities:
  - 1. Religious cults: Vaishnavite movements in Eastern India; Jagannath cult in Orissa; Warkari movement and cult of Vithoba in Maharashtra.
  - 2. Sufis.
  - 3. Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature.



Part II**Paper III The Rise of Modern West (15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries)****(100 Marks , 70 Lectures)**

## Unit 1:

- a. Renaissance: its social roots; humanism and its spread in Europe; and art.
- b. Reformation: origin; course and results; The Thirty Year's War and its significance.
- c. European State system: Spain; France; England; and Russia.
- d. Colonial expansions and economic developments: motives; voyages; explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; and price revolution.

## Unit 2:

- a. Crisis in Europe in 17<sup>th</sup> century: economic, social and political dimensions.
- b. The English Revolution: major issues, and political and intellectual currents.
- c. Scientific revolution up to the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- d. Mercantilism and European economies: 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries.
- e. American War of Independence: political and economic issues; and significance.
- f. European political patterns in the 18<sup>th</sup> century: parliamentary monarchy; and patterns of Absolutism in Europe.
- g. The Industrial Revolution: Problems of origin.
- h. Debate on the transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems; and theories.

**Paper IV History of Europe from 1789 to 1919 A D****(100 Marks , 70 Lectures)**

## Unit 1: 1789 - 1815 A D

- a. The Idea of Europe: the Eighteenth Century Background – Society, Economy, Politics, and Enlightenment – Role of Philosophers.
- b. Trends in the French Revolution: Aristocratic Revolt – Bourgeois, Popular and Peasant – the Constituent Assembly and its Achievements – Girondins and Jacobins – the Reign of Terror and the Rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic – the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory – Interpreting the French Revolution – Creation of a new political culture.

- c. Napoleon Bonaparte: The legacy of the Revolution – the Reorganization of France and the new elite – Napoleonic Empire and Europe – fall of Bonaparte – conflicting estimation of Napoleon’s character and achievements.

Unit 2: 1815 – 1870 A D

- a. The Vienna Congress: Metternich and the Conservative Order in Europe – Liberalism – Nationalism and the Revolutionary Challenge to the Conservative Order – an overview. The Revolution of 1848 – pattern of insurrections in France and other Central European countries – Collapse of the Revolution.
- b. The Emergence of National States in Central Europe – Unification of Italy and Germany – Russian modernization – emancipation of the Serfs and Liberal Reforms in Russia – France under the Second Empire.
- c. Industrialization in Europe: Difference in the Industrialization process between England and the Continent – French, German and Russian industrialization – Rise of the Working Class; Working Class movement and the Socialist thought.

Unit 3: 1871 – 1918 A D

- a. European Imperialism: The impetus behind Colonial Expansion – Scramble for Colonies in Asia and Africa
- b. Eastern Question in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the Balkan Nationalism – Wilhelm II and the New Course in German foreign policy – Anglo-German antagonism – Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the Emergence of Two Armed Camps – the Origins of the First World War.
- c. The impact of the War on the Old Order – Collapse of the dynastic Empire – Russian Revolution: Origins – the October Revolution and the success of the Bolsheviks.

### Part III

#### **Paper V History of India from 1556 to 1757 A D**

**(100 Marks , 70 Lectures)**

- Unit 1: The Mughals: Historiography and sources
- Historiography; different approaches.
  - Sources: Abul Fazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier.
- Unit 2: Polity
- Evolution of the administrative system: mansab and jagir.
  - The Mughal ruling classes: nobility and zamindars.
  - State and religion: Akbar's religious ideas; *Sulh I Kul*; relations with religious elites; Aurangzeb's relations with religious groups and institutions.
- Unit 3: Rural Economy and Society
- Environmental context; forests; and agricultural zones.
  - Agricultural production; management of water resources; agricultural technology and crop patterns; growth of cash nexus and rural credit; and role of the state.
  - Agrarian structure; land ownership and rights; revenue system; the village community; and peasantry.
- Unit 4: Trade, commerce, and monetary system
- Trade routes and the pattern of internal commerce.
  - Indian ocean trade network in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - Markets; monetary system.
- Unit 5: Urban Centres
- Morphology of cities – a survey.
  - Administration of cities and towns.
  - Urban economy; crafts; industries; organization of production; Imperial *karkhanas* and textiles.
  - Urban social structure: merchant communities; bankers; artisans; craftsmen and labourers.
- Unit 6: Cultural Developments
- Language and literature.
  - Art and architecture.

- Unit 7: Decline of the Mughal Empire and Emergence Of Successor States
- a. Bengal
  - b. Awadh
  - c. Mysore
  - d. Hyderabad
- Unit 8: Pattern of Regional Polity  
The case study of Maharashtra; Rise of the Marathas; Shivaji; the Mughal-Maratha conflict; the Peshwas; the Sikhs.
- Unit 9: Interpreting the Eighteenth century

**Paper VI : History of India from 1757 to 1964 A D**

*(100 Marks , 70 Lectures)*

- Unit 1: Understanding Modern Indian History  
Concepts, Terminologies, Approaches
- Unit 2: Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule with special reference to
- a. Bengal
  - b. Mysore
  - c. Maratha
  - d. Punjab
  - e. Awadh
- Unit 3: Colonial State and its Ideology
- a. Orientalism
  - b. Utilitarianism
  - c. Classical Political Thought in relation to India  
Theory of rent; Laissez faire; and Colonial Paternalism
  - d. Colonial State's attitude to social institutions such as caste, tribe, and community
- Unit 4: Rural Economy and Society
- a. The Rural Agrarian Social Structure
  - b. Land revenue Settlements
  - c. Commercialization of Agriculture
  - d. Peasant and Landless Labour
  - e. Rural Credit and Indebtedness
  - f. The Tribal Dimension: the changing economy and society of the tribal world

- Unit 5: Trade and Industry
- a. Changes in the trading economy of India in the 18<sup>th</sup> century: Surat, Bengal, Coromandel; Trade and Trade Routes
  - c. Banking – Indigenous and Modern
  - d. De-industrialization: a myth or reality; Traditional industries in the late colonial period.
  - e. Emergence of modern industries – Cotton, jute and Steel
  - f. National Income, Demography, and Occupational Structure
- Unit 6: Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements
- a. Rise of the New Intelligentsia and its Social Composition
  - b. Socio-religious revivalist/reform movements
  - c. Sanskritization, Caste movements, Brahmanical and Depressed classes
- Unit 7: Resistance to Colonial Rule: Revolt of 1857
- Unit 8: Nationalism
- a. Historiography of Indian Nationalism
  - b. Trends up to 1919
  - c. Political Ideology and Organizations: formation of the Indian National Congress
  - d. Moderates and Extremists
  - e. Swadeshi
  - f. Revolutionaries
  - g. Emergence of Communal Consciousness
  - h. Gandhian Ideology and movements: Rowlatt Satyagraha; Khilafat; Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India; Role of Social Groups and Classes; Ideological Trends in the Congress
  - i. Revolutionaries: Left movements and State People's movements; INA.
  - J. Simon Commission and Nehru Report; Communal Award; Govt. of India Act of 1935; Working of Provincial Ministries; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; and Cabinet Mission

- Unit 9: Communal Politics and Partition
- a. Demand for Pakistan
  - b. Responses to Pakistan Demand – national and regional
  - c. British Policies
  - d. Partition
- Unit 10: India 1947-1964
- a. Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation
  - b. Framing of Constitution and establishment of the Democratic Republic of India
  - c. Mixed economy and the Five Year Plan
  - d. Foreign Policy: Non-alignment

**Paper VII : History of China and Japan c. AD 1839-1949**

*(100 Marks ; 70 Lectures)*

Unit 1: China

- a. China and imperialism during the 19<sup>th</sup> century:
  1. Chinese society – social groups and classes; Confucian value system.
  2. Sino centrism.
  3. Canton commercial system.
- b. China as an ‘informal colony’:
  1. Opium Wars; treaties with imperialist powers; and struggle for concessions in China.
  2. Increasing Western economy in terests.
  3. Open door policy.
- c. Popular and reform movements: Taiping; self-strengthening; and reforms in this Chinese state, 1860-1898.
- d. Emergence of nationalism in China:
  1. Boxer rebellion and its consequences.
  2. Reforms of 1901-08.
  3. Revolution of 1911 – role of social classes; Sun Yat Sen – principles and politics; emergence of the republic and Yuan-Shi-Kav; Warlordism – 1916-1928.
  4. New intellectual ideas and May Fourth movement – its nature and significance.

- e. Nationalism and communalism in China:
  1. Political crisis in the 1920's.
  2. Nature of industrialization and changing social structure.
  3. KMT and the first united front.
  4. Communist movement: 1928 to 1949; rise of Mao Tse Tung; making of the red army; the second united front; civil war; Chinese revolution – ideology. Causes and significance.

Unit 2: Japan

- a. Meiji restoration: Tokugawa Baku-han system – nature and crisis; encounter with the west; Meiji restoration; and processes of modernization – social, military, political and economic.
- b. Popular and democratic movements: Satsuma rebellion; popular rights movement and Meiji constitution.
- c. Emergence of Japan as an imperial power: Sino-Japanese relations; Anglo-Japanese alliance; Russo-Japanese war; World War I and after; and Manchurian crisis.
- d. Democracy and militarism: rise of political parties and failure of the democratic system; rise of militarism; and second Sino-Japanese war.
- e. Japan and World War I – its consequences.
- f. Japan in the Pacific – the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s
- g. Japan in the Second World War.

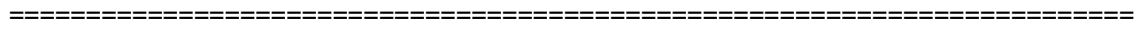
**Paper VIII: Trends in World Politics**

*(100 Marks ; 70 Lectures)*

- Unit 1 Peace settlement of 1919: its long-term consequences – the establishment of the Weimar republic
- Unit 2 Europe in the inter-war period: consolidation and development of The Depression – the collapse of the Weimer state and the rise of the Nazi power – the Nazi power of the Soviet state – rise of Fascism in Italy – League of Nations – the Economic state: Germany's aggressive foreign policy – the outbreak of the second World War and historians.
- Unit 3 The World after 1945: Origins of the Cold War and the division of Europe – the emergence of the American and Soviet spheres of influence – the system of military and economic alliances.

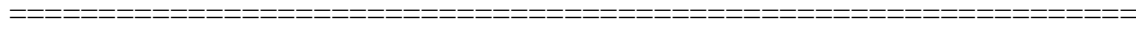
- Unit 4      The decline of European imperialism: De-colonization – national movements of Asia and Africa – the emergence of the Third World – impact of the Cold War on the Third World – alternatives to the Cold War – non-aligned movement.
- Unit 5      Tensions within the Soviet Bloc: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Bi-polar World and the regional conflicts – Vietnam, Korea, Cuba and Middle East
- Unit 6      The communist revolution and emergence of China in world politics – Sino-Soviet and Sino-American relations
- Unit 7      From Bi-polarism to Uni-polarism: Politics of Détente – end of the Cold War – German Reunification – Globalization and its impact – Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.





## General Guidelines to Paper-setting:

Political history:	5 Questions
Social and Economic History:	4 Questions
Religion, Culture, and other:	3 Questions

Paper I

Unit: 1 to 4	Three Questions
Unit: 5 to 8	Four Questions
Unit: 9 to 11	Five Questions

Paper II

Unit: 1	Three Questions
Unit: 2	Five Questions
Unit: 3	Four Questions

Paper III

Unit: 1	Four Questions
Unit: 2	Eight Questions

Paper IV

Unit: 1	Four Questions
Unit: 2	Five Questions
Unit: 3	Three Questions

Paper V

Unit: 1 to 4	Five Questions
Unit: 5 to 9	Seven Questions

Paper VI

Unit: 1 to 6	Six Questions
Unit: 7 to 10	Six Questions

Paper VII

Unit: 1	Seven Questions
Unit: 2	Five Questions

Paper VIII

Unit: 1 & 2	Four Questions
Unit: 3 & 4	Four Questions
Unit: 5 to 7	Four Questions

## SUGGESTED BOOKS

**Paper I and II**

1. Abraham, M. *Two Merchant Guilds of South India* (New Delhi, 1988)
2. Agrawal, A. *Rise and Fall of the Imperial Guptas* (Delhi, 1989)
3. Agrawal, D. P, *The Archeology of India*
4. Allchin, Raymond and Bridget. *Origins of a Civilization: The Pre-history and Early Archeology Of South Asia*
5. Allchin, Raymond and Bridget, *The Rise of civilization in India and Pakistan*
6. Basham, A. L, *The Wonder That Was India*
7. Chakrabarti, D. K. *India, an Archeological History, Paleolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations*
8. Champakalaksmi, R, *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 B.B. 1300 A.D*
9. Chandra, B.C. et al. *Reappraising Gupta History* (New Delhi, 1992)
10. Chattopadhyay, B.D *A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India*
11. Chattopadhyay, B.D *The Making of Early Medieval India* (Delhi, 1994)
12. Cimino, R.M. (ed). *Ancient Rome and India: Commercial and Cultural Contacts between the Roman World and India* (New Delhi, 1994)
13. Eaton, Richard. *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontiers*
14. Jha, D.N, *Ancient India in Historical Outline*
15. Kosambi, D.D *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*
16. Kosambi, D.D *The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline*
17. Kulke, H. (ed). *The State in India 1000-1700* (New Delhi, 1995)
18. Majumdar, R.C. et. al. (ed). *History and Culture of the Indian People* Vol. 1, 2 and 3 (Mumbai, 1974)
19. Majumdar, R.C. et. al. (ed). & Dasgupta K.K.(ed). *A Comprehensive History of India* Vol. 3
20. Mukherjee, B.N. *Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire* .
21. Nag, P. & Sengupta. S. *A Geography of India*, (New Delhi, 1992)
22. Mukherjee, B.N. *Economic Factors in Kushana History*.
23. Ratangar, S. *The Harappan Civilization* (New Delhi, 2000).
24. Raychaudhuri, H.C. *Political History of Ancient India* .
25. Raychaudhuri, Tapan and Habib, Irfan (ed). *Cambridge Economic History of India* .
26. Sastri, K. A. N. (ed). *A Comprehensive History of India* , Vol. 2.
27. Sastri, K. A. N. (ed). *A History of South India*
28. Sen, A Parashar (ed). *Social and Economic History of Early Deccan: Some Interpretations*, (Delhi, 1993)
29. Sharma, R. S. *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India* , (Madras, 1983)
30. Sharma, R. S. *Aspects Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, (Delhi, 1981)
31. Smith, B. L. *Essays on Gupta Culture* (Delhi, 1983)
32. Stein, B. *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India* (New Delhi, 1980)
33. Stein, B (ed). *Essays on South India*, (New Delhi, 1975)
34. Thapar, Romila, *History of India*
35. Thapar, Romila, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas* .
36. Thapar, Romila, *The Mauryas Revisited*, (Calcutta, 1987)
37. Thapar, Romila, *Interpreting Early India*, (Delhi, 1992)
38. Thapar, Romila, *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations* .

**Paper III**

1. Anderson, Perry, *The Lineages of the Absolutist States* .
2. Aston, T.H. and Philipin C.H.E. (eds.), *The Brenner Debate* .
3. Burke, Peter, *The Renaissance* .
4. Cameron, Euan, *Oxford History of Early Modern Europe* .
5. Elton, G.R., *Reformation Europe, 1517-1559* .
6. Gilmore, M.P., *The World of Humanism, 1453-1517* .
7. Hale, J.R. *Renaissance Europe* .
8. Hall, R. *From Galileo to Newton* .
9. Hill, Christopher. *A Century of Revolutions* .
10. Hilton, Rodney, *Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism* .
11. Koenigsberger, H. G. and Mosse, G.L., *Europe in the Sixteenth Century* .
12. Lee, Stephen J., *Aspects of European History, 1494-1789* .
13. Owie, L.W., *Seventeenth Century Europe* .
14. Parker, G. and Smith, L.M., *General Crisis of the Seventeenth Century* .
15. Pennington, D.H., *Seventeenth Century Europe* .
16. Rabb, Theodore K., *The Struggle for Stability in Early Modern Europe* .
17. Rice, E. and Grafton, Anthony, *The Foundations of Early Modern Europe* .
18. *The Cambridge Economic History of Europe* , Vol. I, IV.
19. *The New Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, Vol. I, VII.

**Paper IV**

1. Blanning, T.C.W. *The French Revolution: Class War or Culture Clash*
2. Cobban, Alfred. *History of Modern France*, Vols. 1, 2, & 3
3. Cipolla, C.M. *Fontana Economic History of Europe* , Vol. III (The Industrial Revolution). Vol. 4 (Part 1 & 2)
4. Doyle, William. *Origins of the French Revolution*
5. Droz, Jacques. *Europe Between Revolutions*
6. Ellis, G. *The Napoleonic Empire*
7. Evans, J. *The Foundations of A Modern State in 19<sup>th</sup> Century Europe*
8. Hamerow, T.S. *Restoration, Revolution and Reaction: Economics and Politics in Germany*
9. Hobsbawm, E.J. *Nation and Nationalism*
10. Hobsbawm, E.J. *The Age of Revolution*
11. Hufton, Olwen. *Europe: Privilege and Protest*
12. Joll, James. *Europe Since 1870*
13. Joll, James. *Origins of the First World War (1989)*
14. Koch, H.W. (ed). *The Origins of the First World War*
15. Lefebvre, Georges. *Coming of the French Revolution*
16. Lichtheim, George. *A Short History of Socialism*
17. Lynn Hunt. *Policies, Culture and Class in the French Revolution*
18. Porter, Andrew. *European Imperialism, 1860-1914*
19. Riasanovsky, N.V. *A History of Russia*
20. Roberts, J.M. *Europe 1880-1945*
21. Rude, George, *Revolutionary Europe*
22. Taylor, A.J.P. *The Struggle for Mastery In Europe*
23. Thompson, David. *Europe Since Napoleon*
24. Watson, Serton. *The Russian Empire*
25. Wood, Anthony. *History of Europe*
26. Lyon Martin. *Napoleon Bonaparte & the Legacy of the French Revolution*
27. Calleo, D. *German Problem Reconsidered*
28. Hobsbawm, E. *Age of Empire*
29. Hobsbawm, E. *Age of Capital*

**Paper V**

1. Alam Muzaffar and Subramanyam, Sanjay (ed.), *The Mughal State*
2. Alam Muzaffar, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awah and the Punjab, 1707-1748*
3. Ali, M. Athar *The Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb*
4. Ali, M. Athar. *The Apparatus of the Mughal Empire* (Delhi, 1985)
5. Arasaratnam, S. *Maritime India in the Seventeenth Century*
6. Banga, Indu. *Agrarian System of The Sikhs* (New Delhi, 1978)
7. Champakalakshmi, R. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India: 300 B.C. to 1300 AD*
8. Chandra, Satish. *Medieval India, Vol. 1 and 2*
9. Chandra Satish. *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707 – 1740*
10. Chaudhuri, K. N. *Trade and Civilization: An Economic History from the rise Islam to 1750*
11. Dasgupta, Ashin. *Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat*, (Reprint, Delhi, 1996)
12. Eaton, Richard. *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier*
13. Fukazawa, Hiroshi. *The Medieval Deccan: Peasants Social Systems and the State*
14. Gordon, Stewart. *The Marathas, 1600 – 1818*
15. Habib, Irfan (ed), *Medieval India*
16. Habib, Irfan. *Agrarian System of Mughal India*
17. Habib, Irfan. *An Atlas of Mughal Empire*
18. Habib, Muhammad, *Politics and society in Early Medieval Period, Vol. 1 & 2*
19. Habib, Muhammad and Nizami, A. K. (ed) *Comprehensive History of India, Vol. 5; The Delhi Sultanate*
20. Hasan, S. Nurul. *Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India*
21. Jackson, Peter. *The Delhi Sultanate*
22. Kulkarni, A. R. *Maharashtra in the Age of Shivaji*
23. Kulke, Hermann, *The State in India*
24. Moosvi, Shireen. *The Economy of the Mughal Empire: A Statistical Study* (Delhi, 1987)
25. Nizami, K. A. *Religion and Politics in Thirteenth Century*
26. Qureshi, I. H. *The Administration of the Mughal Empire*
27. Raychaudhuri, Tapan and Habib, Irfan (ed), *Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1*
28. Richards, J. F. *The Mughal Empire*
29. Rizvi, S. A.A. *The Wonder that was India*
30. Rizvi S. A. A. *Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern Indian in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries*
31. Stein, Burton. *Vijayanagara*
32. Streussand, D.E. *The Formation of the Mughal Empire*
33. Tripathi, R. P. *The Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*
34. Tripathi R.P. *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration*
35. Wink, A. *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian society and the Politics under the Eighteenth- century Maratha Svarajya* (Cambridge, 1985)

**Paper VI**

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar, *From Plassey to Partition*, (Longman, 2004)
2. Bayly, Christopher. *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770-1870* (Cambridge, 1983)
3. Bayly, Christopher. *Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire* (NCHI) (Cambridge, 1988)
4. Bose, Sugata. *South Asia and World Capitalism* (Delhi, 1990)
5. Bose, Sugata and Jalal, Ayesha. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*
6. Brown, Judith. *Gandhi's Rise to Power*
7. Brown, Judith. *Gandhi and Civil Disobedience*
8. Chandavarkar, Rajnarayan. *The Origins of Industrial Capitalism in India: Business Strategies and the Working Classes in Bombay, 1900 -1940* (Cambridge, 1994)
9. Chandra, Bipan et. al. *Indian's Struggle for Independence*
10. Chandra, Bipan et. al. *India Since Independence; India after Independence*
11. Charlesworth, Neil. *Peasants and Imperial Rule: Agriculture and Agrarian Society in the Bombay Presidency, 1850-1935* (Cambridge, 1985)
12. Chaudhuri, Sushil. *Prelude to Empire*
13. Desai, A.R. *Social Background to Indian Nationalism*
14. Dutt, R.P. *India today*
15. Fisher, Michael (ed.) *Politics of British Annexation in India 1757 -1857*
16. Gallagher, J. Johnson, G. Seal, A. *Locality, Province and Nation*
17. Hardiman, David. *Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat, Kheda District, 1917 -1934* (Delhi, 1981)
18. Hutchins, F. *Illusion of Permanence*
19. Johnson, Gordon. *Provincial Politics and Indian Nationalism: Bombay and the Indian National Congress, 1880-1915*, (Cambridge, 1973)
20. Joshi, P.C. *Rammohan and the Process of Modernization in India*
21. Markovits, Claude. *Indian Business and Nationalist Politics 1931 -39: The Indigenous Capitalist Class and the Rise of the Congress Party* (Cambridge, 1985)
22. Marshall, P. J. *Bengal: The British Bridgehead*
23. McLane, J.R. *Indian Nationalism and Early Congress*
24. Ravinder Kumar (ed.) *Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919. Essays on Gandhian Politics*
25. Ravinder Kumar (ed.) *Social History of Modern India*
26. Raychaudhuri, Tapan (ed.) *Indian Economy in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century: A Symposium*
27. Robinson, F. *Separatism Among Muslims: The Politics of the United Provinces, 1860-1923*
28. Rothermund, Dietmar. *Mahatma Gandhi: An Essay in Political Biography*, (New Delhi, 1991)
29. Rothermund, Dietmar. *India in the Great Depression 1929-39*, (New Delhi, 1992)
30. Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885-1947*
31. Sarkar, Sumit. *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal*
32. Seal, Anil et. al. *Locality, Province and Nation*
33. Seal, Anil. *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism*
34. Sinha, N.K. (ed.) *History of Bengal, 1757-1905*
35. Spear, Percival. *Oxford History of Modern India*
36. Stokes, Eric. *Peasants and the Raj: Studies in Agrarian Society and Peasant Rebellion in Colonial India*
37. Stokes, Eric. *The English Utilitarians and India*
38. Wolpert, Stanley. *Jinnah of Pakistan* (New York/Oxford, 1984)

**Paper VII**

30. Beasley, W. G., *The Modern History of Japan*.
31. Vinacke, H., *A History of the Far East in the Modern Times*.
32. Fairbank, John K., et. al., *East Asia: The Modern Transformation*.
33. Fairbank, John K., et. al., *The United States and China*.
34. Fitzgerald, C.P., *Birth of Communist China*.
35. Purcell, Victor. *The Boxer Uprising*.
36. Tse Tung, Chow, *The May Fourth Movement*.
37. Sansom, George, *The Western World and Japan*.
38. Wright, Mary C., *China in Revolution: The First Phase*.
39. *The Cambridge History of Japan* (Vols. 5 & 6)
40. *The Cambridge History of China* (Vol. 10)
41. Chesneaux, Jean, et. al., *China from Opium War to 1911 Revolution*.
42. Chesneaux, Jean, et. al., *China from 1911 Revolution to Liberation*.
43. Beckman, George M., *Modernization of China and Japan*.
44. Beckman, George M., *The Making of Meiji Constitution*.

**Paper VIII**

1. Barraclough, Geoffrey. *Introduction to Contemporary History*
2. Carr, E.H. *International Relations Between the Two World Wars*
3. Calvocoressi, P. *World Politics Since 1945*
4. McDonough, Frank. *Hitler and Nazi Germany*
5. McDonough, Frank. *The Origin of the First and Second World Wars*
6. Thomas, Hugh. *The Spanish civil War*.
7. Gilbert, M. *The Second World War*
8. Smith, Joseph. *The Cold War*
9. McWilliams, Wayne C. & Piotrowski, Harry. *The World Since 1945*
10. Fleming, D.F. *The Cold War and its Origins*
11. Horowitz, David. *From Yalta to Vietnam*
12. Kolko, J. & G. *The Politics of War*
13. Kolko, J. & G. *The Limits of Power: The World and US Foreign Policy*
14. Rees, David. *Korea: The Limited War*
15. Halle, L.J. *The Cold War As History*
16. Crozier, A. *The Causes of The Second World War*
17. Keylor, W. *Twentieth Century World*

**University of Kalyani**

**Revised Syllabus for B.A. (General) Course in**

**HISTORY**

**(w.e.f. the session 2009-2010)**

**According to the New Examination Pattern  
Part – I, Part – II & Part – III**

## **Part – I**

### **Paper I Indian History (Pre-historic times to Sixteenth Century A. D.)**

**(100 Marks ; 50 Lectures)**

- Unit 1 Literary and Archaeological sources of Ancient and Medieval Indian History – Archaeological methods – Archaeological knowledge and the historical understanding of the rise extent and decline of the Harappan Civilization
- Unit 2 Political developments – I  
Indian polity in later Vedic times – The Mahayanapadas – The rise and fall of the Maurya Empire – Regional powers and the struggle for power in North India – Political developments in South India.
- Unit 3 Political developments – II  
Impact of Islam and political change in India:  
Brief overview of the Delhi Sultanate – the administration of the Delhi Sultanate – the centralized monarchy – political ideologies in the Delhi Sultanate – Independent Sultans of Bengal – the Vijaynagar Empire.
- Unit 4
1. Economic life in ancient and early medieval India – Land Systems in ancient India – Framework of agriculture; the state, taxation, irrigation and the agrarian economy – The urban social formations – Internal and overseas trade – Crafts and Guilds – the Indian Feudalism, issues and debates.
  2. The Delhi Sultanate and a changing framework of agriculture – Iqta system – emergence of new urban centres and a reorientation in commercial life.
- Unit 5
1. Society and Religion: Vedic religion and the quest for knowledge – the basic framework of Brahminical religion – Buddhism, Jainism and social protest. The apogee of Brahminism and the rise of sectarian cults – Saivism, Vaishnavism, the cult of mother goddess
  2. Social life: Social structure – From Varna to Jati – Family life and the status of women
  3. The nature of the impact of Islam on Indian society – Sufism – Syncretism and the Bhakti movement.



Unit 6

Art, Architecture, Science and Culture:

1. Ancient Indian architecture and sculpture – stupa, chaitya, temples of different styles – Islam and the introduction of the new forms – emergence of an Indo-Saracenic style.
2. Literary products of classical India – Epics and Puranas – Administrative texts, Kautilya's Arthashastra – Literary developments in the Gupta Age – Scientific knowledge with special reference to astronomy, mathematics and medicine – Post thirteenth century developments – history writing in India under the Sultanate – new developments in medicine.

Note:

- 4 Questions from Unit 1, 2, and 3 (taking at least one from each group)
- 2 Questions from Unit 4 (one each from sub-unit 1 & 2)
- 2 Questions from Unit 5
- 2 Questions from Unit 6 (one each from sub-unit 1 & 2)

## Part II

### Paper II Indian History (C. 1526 to C. 1914 A.D)

*(100 Marks ; 50 Lectures)*

- Unit 1 Disintegration of the Sultanate and foundation of Mughal Empire  
Significance of the victory of Babar over the Indian adversaries  
Mughal Afghan contest – Sher Shah as a reformer.
- Unit 2.A Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal Empire  
Political expansion; administrative reorganization; relations with the Rajputs – Expansion of Mughal control over Bengal and Deccan – Land Revenue and Mansabdari System – Evolution of religious policy.
- Unit 2.B Politics and administration in Post-Akbar India  
Expanding frontiers of the Empire – consolidation of the Mughal ruling class; reorganization in the Mansab system
- Unit 2.C Economy, Society & Culture:  
Commercial expansion: religious syncretism; art & architecture.
- Unit3 Aurangzeb and the zenith of the Empire  
Political Expansion: Deccan - Rise of Shivaji, Mughal-Maratha contest and the eventual incorporation of the Marathas within the imperial framework – Rajput Policy – State and religion: changes since the death of Akbar
- Unit4 Break up of the Mughal Empire  
Cause thereof – Growth of regional entities and the relation between the centre and the periphery – Trade, Commerce and the rise of the European trading companies – Eventual success of the English East India Company.

- Unit5 Early stages of the rise of the East India Company  
Plassey, Buxar and the Diwani – Structural reorganization in the administration – Regulating and the Pitts India Acts – Company’s relation with the Indian states and its emergence as the dominant power; Marathas, Mysore and Sikhs – Subsidiary Alliance and the enunciation of a new principle of expansion – The course of British annexation in early 19<sup>th</sup> century: subjugation of the Marathas.
- Unit 6. The Colonial Economy
1. Basic features – Land revenue settlements; Bengal, North India, South and West – long term colonial impact on agriculture – changing forms of early colonial impact on trade and commerce: From Monopoly to Free trade.
  2. Drain of Wealth – De-industrialization – India’s internal trade in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century – limited developments of modern industries up to 1914 – changes after 1914.
- Unit7 Early resistance to Colonial Rule  
Different forms of resistance – rural resistance – resistance by landlords and peasants; Poligar uprising (Madras); Paik rebellion (Orissa) and peasant uprising in Western Bengal – Peasant movement and religion: Wahabi and Farazi – Santal rebellion (1855) – The Revolt of 1857: The Social context; the political context (popular and aristocratic resentment about British Imperial Policies).
- Unit8 Reformism and Westernization  
British Orientalism: Bentinck, Macaulay, Western Education and Social Reform. The Indian Response: Rammohan an and Social reform; The Young Bengal – The Brahma Movement – Vidyasagar and social and educational reform; Reformist initiatives in western and southern India, - Prarthana Samaj; Reform from within tradition – Arya Samaj; Aligarh Movement and modernization of Islam in India; Westernization and Indian social conservatism: The Age of Consent Agitation.
- Unit9 Indian Politics: 1858-1885  
Provincial associations: Bengal, Madras, Bombay – Background to the emergence of Indian National Congress – The foundation of the Congress – the nature of the early Congress.

- Unit10 Indian Politics: 1885-1914  
 Congress under Moderate Leadership – Hindu Revivalism – Militant nationalism – Ideology and Programme of militant nationalists – Swadeshi Movement: Its varied dimensions – The birth of All India Muslim League and Separate electorate – Revolutionary terrorism in Bengal and the Punjab.

Note:

- 3 Questions from Unit 1, 2, and 3 (one from each Unit)
- 2 Questions from Unit 4 and 5 (one from each Unit)
- 3 Questions from Unit 6, 7, and 8 (at least one from each Unit)
- 2 Questions from Unit 9 and 10 (at least one from each Unit)

Paper III Modern Europe (1789-1939) (100 Marks ; 50 Lectures)

- Unit1 Foundation of Modern Europe
1. Eighteenth Century Background.
  2. The French Revolution – Socio-Economic Background – Progress of the revolution – Popular Movements – Jacobins and Girondins.
  3. Rise of Napoleon – Internal Reconstruction – Napoleon and Europe – Napoleon and Revolution
- Unit2 Political Developments in Europe
1. Triumph of conservatism – the Metternich System.
  2. Nationalism, Liberalism and the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848.
  3. Stages of Italian unification.
  4. Unification and consolidation of Germany.
  5. Russia: Attempts at England and the continent.
- Unit3 Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe
1. Industrial Advances in England and the continent
  2. Labour movements
  3. Utopian Socialism and Marxism
  4. Art and Culture, Literatures and Science
- Unit4 Neo Imperialism: 1871 - 1914
1. Europe in 1871 – New Balance of Power
  2. Scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa
  3. The Eastern Question in later Nineteenth century
  4. Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps

- Unit5            First World War (1914 - 1919)
1. Origins of the First World War – Issues and Stakes
  2. Russian Revolution of 1917
  3. Peace Settlement of 1919 – its long term consequences – Birth of German Republic
- Unit6            Europe in the Inter-War Period (1919 - 1939)
1. Aftermath of the War
  2. Emergence of Soviet Union
  3. Rise of Fascism and its impact
  4. Outbreak of the World War II

Note:

- 4 Questions from Unit 1 and 2 (Two from each Unit)
- 4 Questions from Unit 3 and 4 (Two from each Unit)
- 1 Question from Unit 5
- 1 Question from Unit 6

Part III

## Paper IV India and the World 1914 – 1964: Selected Themes

*(100 Marks ; 50 Lectures)*

- Unit 1 First World War & its aftermath
1. Impact of the First World War on Indian economy, society and polity
  2. Emergence of Gandhi in Indian nationalist politics; concept of 'Satyagraha'; Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad and Rowlatt Satyagrahas.
- Unit 2
1. Gandhian Mass Movements – Khilafat – Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements
  2. Revolutionary Nationalism during the 1930s
  3. The Government of India Act of 1935; 1937 Election and formation of Congress Provincial Ministries
  4. Quit India Movement of 1942
- Unit 3 Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army and Indian Freedom Movement
- Unit 4
1. Demand for creation of Pakistan and its repercussions on Indian Politics and Society
  2. Communal Politics on India
- Unit 5
1. Post-War upsurge and different strands of protest politics
  2. Partition and the Transfer of Power, Adoption of a republican constitution in 1950
- Unit 6
1. The Nehru era in independent India
  2. Development of parliamentary democracy
  3. Economic planning
  4. Movements for social justice
  5. India and Non-aligned Movement
- Unit 7
1. Emergence of bi-polarism and its impact on post-1945 world politics
  2. The rise of the Third World
  3. Impact of the Cold War on the Third World

Note: Seven questions from Units 1-5  
 Four questions from Units 6 & 7  
 One set of objective questions covering the whole syllabus

SUGGESTED BOOKS

1. Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India*
2. Sarkar, Sumit. *Adhunik Bharat*
3. Chandra, Bipan; Mukherjee, Mridula; Mukherjee, Aditya; Panikkar, K.N. and Mahajan, Sucheta. *India's Struggle for Independence*
4. Tripathi, Amalesh. *Bharater Swadhinata Andolon O Jateeya Congress*
5. Brown, Judith. *Gandhi's Rise to Power*
6. Gordon, Leonard. *Brothers against the Raj*
7. Hasan, Mushirul (ed). *India's Partition*
8. Brass, Paul. *The Politics of India Since Independence*
9. Gopal, S. *Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography* (Vols. 1-3)
10. Kaviraj, Narahari. *Gandhi Nehru Through Marxist Eyes*
11. Calvocoressi, P. *World Politics Since 1945*
12. Calvocoressi, P. *Contemporary World History [NCERT]*
13. Ray, Jayanta; Chakraborti, Prafulla. *Antorjatic Samparker Itihas*
14. Bhattacharya, Gourapada. *Antorjatic Samparko*
15. Chattopadhyaya, Pranab Kumar. *Antorjatic Samparker Itihas*