

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL



SYLLABUS FOR FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM (FYUGP)

IN

MAJOR HISTORY

for 7th and 8th Semester (Revised)

(as per NEP 2020)

(Approved by the BoS dated 19th June 2026)

**University of North Bengal
Raja Rammohunpur,
Darjeeling – 734013, West
Bengal, India**

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1. Course Objectives & Learning Outcomes
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Course Objectives

- The objective of this course is to impart knowledge about history and to equip the learners with the tools and techniques of writing history.
- The course aimed to cultivate the scientific temper and objective method in writing and constructing history.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of this course, a student is expected to:

- Acquire the knowledge of writing history on the basis of interpretation of facts.

Course Structure for All Semesters
FYUGP (2023-2024) IN HISTORY (Revised)

1st Year

SE M	PAPE R	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credit s	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARK S IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
I	MAJ	UHSMAJ101	100	History of India I (Pre-History and Proto History)	4	75	60		10	5
I	MIN	UHSMINA101	100	History of India from Earliest Times Up To 300 CE	4	75	60		10	5
I	MDC	UHSMD101	100	History of North Bengal	3	75	60		10	5
I	AEC	AEC		Environment Education	2	50	30		15	5
I	SEC	UHSSEC101	100	Understanding Heritage	3	75	40	20	10	5
I	VAC	VAC			4	75	60		10	5
II	MAJ	UHSMAJ102	100	History of India II (circa 1500 BCE – 300 BCE)	4	75	60		10	5
II	MIN	UHSMIN102	100	History of India from Earliest Times Up To 300 CE	4	75	60		10	5
II	MDC	UHSMD102	100		3	75	60		10	5
II	AEC	AEC			2	50	30		15	5
II	SEC	UHSSEC102	100	Archives and Museums	3	75	40	20	10	5
II	VAC	VAC		Understanding India	4	75	60		10	5

2nd Year

SE M	PAPE R	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credit s	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARK S IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
III	MAJ	UHISMAJ23003	200	History of India III 300 BCE – CE 300	4	75	60		10	5
III	MAJ	UHISMAJ23004	200	History of India IV 300 CE – 750 CE	4	75	60		10	5
III	MAJ	UHISMAJ23005	200	History of India V 750 CE – 1206 CE	4	75	60		10	5
III	MIN	UHISMINA20002	200	History of India From. C.300 To 1206	4	75	60		10	5
III	AEC	AECL03/AECM03	200		2	45	30		10	5
III	SEC	UHisSEC23003	100	Art Appreciation an Introduction to Indian Art	3	75	40	20	10	5
IV	MAJ	UHISMAJ24006	200	History of India VI 1206 CE – 1526 CE	4	75	60		10	5
IV	MAJ	UHISMAJ24007	200	History of India VII 1526 CE – 1707 CE	4	75	60		10	5
IV	MAJ	UHISMAJ24008	200	Rise of Modern West - I	4	75	60		10	5
IV	MIN	UHISMINB2004	200	History of India From. C.300 To 1206	4	75	60		10	5
IV	MDC	MDC003	200		3	75	60		10	5
IV	AEC	AECM04/AECL04	200		2	45	30		10	5

SE M	PAPE R	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credit s	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARK S IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
V	MAJ	UHISMAJ35009	300	History of India VIII 1707 CE – 1857 CE	4	75	60		10	5
V	MAJ	UHISMAJ35010	300	History of India IX 1857 CE – 1919 CE	4	75	60		10	5
V	MAJ	UHISMAJ35011	300	Rise of Modern West II	4	75	60		10	5
V	MAJ	UHISMAJ35012	300	History of Modern Europe-I (1789- 1871)	4	75	60		10	5
V	MIN	UHISMIN30003	200	History of India From 1206 To 1707	4	75	60		10	5
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VI	MAJ	UHISMAJ36013	300	History of India (1919 – 1947)	4	75	60		10	5
VI	MAJ	UHISMAJ36014	300	History of Modern Europe-II (1871- 1945)	4	75	60		10	5
VI	MAJ	UHISMAJ36015	300	History of North Bengal I	4	75	60		10	5
VI	MAJ	UHISMAJ36016	300	History of North Bengal II	4	75	60		10	5
VI	MIN	UHISMIN30003	200	History of India From 1206 To 1707	4	75	60		10	5

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

SE M	PAP ER	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credit s	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARK S IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
VII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47017	400	Gender and Women in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47018	400	Environmental and Ecological History in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47019	400	History of Science and Technology in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47020	400	Islam in India: Contestations and Negotiations	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47021	400	History of Contemporary India (1947-1971)	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47022	400	History of Modern Bengal with special reference to North Bengal	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47023	400	Issues of Contemporary World	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH (FYUGHWRS)]

SEM	PAPE R	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credit s	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARK S IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
VII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47017	400	Gender and Women in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47018	400	Environmental and Ecological History in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47019	400	History of Science and Technology in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47020	400	Research Methodology	4	75	60		10	5
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47021	400	Field Work and Report Submission	4	75				
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47022	400	Seminar Paper and Presentation	4	75				
VIII	MAJ	UHISMAJ47023	400	Research Project/ Dissertation	4	75				
VIII	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47017

Gender and Women in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

Units	Contents
1.	Historical Analysis and the Indian Contexts: Contribution of Women in Social Organizations and Religious Traditions of Ancient Societies, Concept of Stridhana.
2.	Female Voices in Literary Texts, Epigraphic, and Archaeological Sources: Depiction of Women in Harappan Civilization, Status of Women in Vedic and Post Vedic Periods; Therigatha and Mallinatha.
3.	Social condition of women; Mauryan, Post-Mauryan, and Gupta Periods; Devdasi System.
4.	Women in Bhakti (Andal/Lal Ded/Meera/Akka Mahadevi/ and Other Bhakti Saints); Sufi Movement and Women.
5.	Condition of Women in Sultanate and Mughal period, Imperial Women: Mughal Marriages with Rajput Women; Razia Sultan, Nur Jahan's Involvement in Court Politics; Jahanara's Participation in Trade and Politics.
6.	Representation of Women in Art: Women in Miniature Paintings in Deccan, Women in Paintings of the Vijayanagara Period.
7.	Social Reform Movement and The Women's Question in the 19th & 20th Century
8.	Freedom Struggle and Women's Response, Revolt of 1857, Role of women in Indian National Congress and in its Activities, Rise of Women's Organizations Gandhi and Women.
9.	Partition of India and its Impact on Women

Suggested Readings:

Altekar, A. S. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation*. 2nd rev. ed. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1956.

Amin, Sonia Nishat. *The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876–1939*. New York: E. J. Brill, 1996.

Balabanlilar, Lisa. *The Lords of the Auspicious Conjunction: Turko-Mongol Imperial Identity on the Subcontinent*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2007.

———. “The Begums of the Mystic Feast: Turco-Mongol Tradition in the Mughal Harem.” *Journal of Asian Studies* 69, no. 1 (2010): 123–47.

Basu, Aparna, and Arup Taneja, eds. *Breaking Out of Invisibility: Women in Indian History*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre, 2002.

Bhattacharya, N. N. *Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents*. Delhi: Manohar, 1975.

———. *The Indian Mother Goddess*. Rev. ed. Delhi: Manohar, 1999.

Blackstone, Kathryn R. *Women in the Footsteps of Buddha: Struggle for Liberation in the Therigatha*. Richmond: Curzon Press, 1998.

———. *Women in the Footsteps of the Buddha: Struggle for Liberation in the Theri Gathas*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2000.

Bokhari, Afshan. "Imperial Transgressions and Spiritual Investitures: A Begam's 'Ascension' in Seventeenth-Century Mughal India." *Journal of Persianate Studies* 4, no. 1 (2011): 86–108.

Chakraborty, Usha. *Condition of Bengali Women around the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century*. Kolkata: K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 1963.

Chakravarti, Uma. "Whatever Happened to the Vedic Dasi?: Orientalism, Nationalism and a Script for the Past." In *Recasting Women: Essays in Indian Colonial History*, edited by Kumkum Sangari and Sudesh Vaid, 28–86. New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1990. ———. *Everyday Lives, Everyday Histories: Beyond the Kings and Brahmanas of 'Ancient India'*. 3rd reprint. New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2018.

Chitgopekar, Nilima, ed. *Invoking Goddesses: Gender Politics in Indian Religion*. Delhi: Shakti Books, 2002.

Findly, Ellison Banks. *Nur Jahan: Empress of Mughal India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Hambly, Gavin, ed. *Women, Patronage and Self-Representation in Islamic Societies*. Albany: Palgrave Macmillan, 2000.

Hanlon, Rosalind. "Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India." *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 42, no. 1 (1999): 47–93.

Jaini, Padmanabh S. *Gender and Salvation: Jaina Debates on the Spiritual Liberation of Women*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1991.

Jaiswal, Suvira. "Women in Early India: Problems and Perspectives." *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* (1981): 54–60. ———. "Caste, Gender and Ideology in the Making of India." *Social Scientist* 36, nos. 1–2 (2008): 3–39.

Karlekar, Malavika. *Voices from Within: Early Personal Narratives of Bengali Women*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Krishnamurty, J. *Women in Colonial India: Essays on Survival, Work and the State*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989.

Lal, K. S. *The Mughal Harem*. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1988.

Lal, Ruby. *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Leela Kasturi and Vina Mazumdar, eds. *Women and Indian Nationalism*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

Lerner, Gerda. *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.

Murshid, Ghulam. *Reluctant Debutante: Response of Bengali Women to Modernisation*. Rajshahi: Rajshahi University, Sahitya Samsad, 1983.

Nanda, B. R. *Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.

Natarajan, S. *A Century of Social Reform in India*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1959.

Nath, V. "Women as Property and Their Right to Inherit Property up to Gupta Period." *Indian Historical Review* 20, nos. 1–2 (1993–94): 1–15.

Olivelle, Patrick. *The Āśrama System: The History and Hermeneutics of a Religious Institution*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

———. *Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Mānava Dharmaśāstra*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006.

Orr, Leslie C. *Donors, Devotees and Daughters of God: Temple Women in Medieval Tamil Nadu*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Paul, Diana Y. *Images of the Feminine in Mahayana Tradition*. Berkeley: Asian Humanities Press, 1979.

Pierce, Leslie P. *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Ramaswamy, Vijaya. *Divinity and Deviance: Women in Virashaivism*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.

———, ed. *Women and Work in Precolonial India*. Delhi: Sage, 2016.

Ratnagar, Shereen. "A Critical View of Marshall's Mother Goddess at Mohenjodaro." *Studies in People's History* 3, no. 2 (2016): 113–27.

Ray, Bharati, ed. *From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Roy, Kumkum, ed. *Looking Within, Looking Without: Exploring Households in the Subcontinent Through Time*. New Delhi: Primus, 2014.

———, ed. *Women in Early Indian Societies*. New Delhi: Manohar, 2001.

Scott, Joan W. *Gender and the Politics of History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.

Shah, K. *Problem of Identity: Women in Early Indian Inscriptions*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Shah, Shalini. *Love, Eroticism and Female Sexuality in Classical Sanskrit Literature, 7th–13th Centuries*. Delhi: Manohar, 2009.

———. *The Making of Womanhood: Gender Relations in the Mahabharata*. 2nd rev. ed. Delhi: Manohar, 2012.

———. "Articulation, Dissent and Subversion: Voices of Women's Emancipation in Sanskrit Literature." *Social Scientist* 45, nos. 9–10 (2017): 79–86.

Sharma, R. K. *Nationalism, Social Reform, Indian Women (1921–37)*. Patna, 1981.

Shaw, Miranda. *Passionate Enlightenment*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1998.

Singh, Harihar. “Women’s Patronage to Temple Architecture.” In *Women in Early Indian Societies*, edited by Kumkum Roy, 286–98. New Delhi: Manohar, 2001.

Southard, Barbara. *The Women’s Movement and Colonial Politics in Bengal: The Quest for Political Rights, Education and Social Reform Legislation*. New Delhi: Manohar, 1996.

Tharu, Susie, and K. Lalita, eds. *Women Writing in India: 600 B.C. to the Present*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Tyagi, Jaya. *Engendering the Early Household: Brahmanical Precepts in the Grhyasutras*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2008.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47018

Environmental and Ecological History in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction to Environmental History as a Discipline: Environmental History (French Annales School) - Interdisciplinary Approaches to Environment History.
2.	Nature in Epics, <i>Kavyas</i> , Royal Biographies.
3.	Context and Concept of Nature in Early Tamil Literature.
4.	Representation of Nature in Art.
5.	Mughal Emperors of India as Naturalists.
6.	The Politics of Animals under the Mughals: The Hunt and the Wilderness, Animals in Warfare, etc.
7.	Colonial Environmental Agenda, Establishment of Industries Based on Indian Natural Resources, Forest and Wildlife Management in British India.
8.	Environmental Issues in Independent India: Development and Environmental Concerns, Biodiversity, Alternative Environmental Movements.

Suggested Readings:

Abul Fazl. *Akbarnama*. Translated by H. Beveridge. Vol. 3. Calcutta, 1939.

Agarwal, D. P., and J. S. Kharakwal. *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*. Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2003.

Alvi, M. A., and A. Rahman. *Jahangir the Naturalist*. New Delhi, 1968.

Amirthalingam, M. "Perspectives of Environmental Studies during the Mughal Period." *C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Institute of Indological Research* 22 (2016): 178–86.

Beveridge, Annette S., trans. *Babur Nama (Memoirs of Babur)*. Vols. 1–2. New Delhi: Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1922.

Chakrabarti, Ranabir, ed. *Critical Themes in Environmental History of India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2020.

Chaudhuri, B. B., and A. Bandyopadhyay. *Tribes, Forests and Social Formation in Indian History*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 2004.

Chaudhuri, K. A. *Ancient Agriculture and Forestry in Northern India*. New Delhi: Asian Publication House, 1977.

Chowdhary, Kamla. *Industrialisation, Survival and Environment: A Dialogue on Development*. INTACH Environmental Series 8. New Delhi, 1989.

Davis, J. R., and S. Bhattacharya. *Copper, Parchment and Stone*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow, 2019.

Dutt, M. N., trans. *Agni Purana*. 2 vols. Calcutta, 1903.

Fisher, Michael H. *An Environmental History of India: From Earliest Times to the Twenty-First Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018.

Gadgil, Madhav, and Ramachandra Guha. *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Gadgil, Madhav, and V. D. Vartak. *Sacred Groves and Ethnobiology*. Mumbai: Prism Publications, 2004.

Grove, Richard H. *Green Imperialism: Colonial Expansion, Tropical Island Edens and the Origins of Environmentalism, 1600–1800*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Grove, Richard H., Vinita Damodaran, and Satpal Sangwan, eds. *Nature and the Orient: The Environmental History of South and South-East Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Guha, Sumit. *Environment and Ethnicity in India, 1200–1991*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Habib, Irfan. *Man and Environment: The Ecological History of India*. New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2013.

Jahangir, Nur-ud-din Muhammad. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*. Edited by Syed Ahmad Khan. Aligarh: Sir Syed Academy, reprint edition, 2007.

Jha, D. N. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 2003.

Kangle, R. P. *The Kautilya Arthashastra*. Parts 1 and 2. Bombay: University of Bombay, 1955.

Kielhorn, F. “Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman.” *Epigraphia Indica* 8 (1981): 45–49.

Koch, Ebba. "Jahangir as Francis Bacon's Ideal of the King as an Observer and Investigator of Nature." *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 19, no. 3 (2009): 293–338.

Majumdar, G. P., and P. Ray. *Botany and Zoology in Ancient and Medieval India*. Calcutta: Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, 1978.

Martin, E. O. *Gods of India: Their History, Character and Worship*. Delhi: Low Price Publications, 1999.

Moosvi, Shireen. "Environmental Concerns in Mughal Era." *Journal of History and Social Sciences* 1, no. 1 (2010).

Mosse, David. *The Rule of Water: Statecraft, Ecology and Collective Action in South India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Numani, M. A. "Emperor Jahangir's Method of Observation and Approaches to Investigation of Kashmir Ecology." *Journal of Ecology and the Natural Environment* 7, no. 3 (2015): 72–80.

Patra, Benudhar. "Environment in Early India: A Historical Perspective." *Environment: Traditional and Scientific Research* 1, no. 1 (2016): 39–56.

Rangarajan, Mahesh, ed. *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*. New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2007.

Rangarajan, Mahesh, and K. Sivaramakrishnan, eds. *India's Environmental History. Vol. 1*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2011.

———, eds. *India's Environmental History: From Ancient Times to the Colonial Period: A Reader*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2012.

Ratnagar, Shereen. *Understanding Harappa Civilization in the Great Indus Valley*. New Delhi: National Book Agency, 2003.

Salomon, Richard. *Indian Epigraphy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Sanyal, R. "Environmental and Ecological Change: Gleanings from Copper Plate Inscriptions of Early Bengal." *Indian Journal of History of Science* 54, no. 1 (2019): 119–24.

Sen, S. N. *Ancient Indian History and Civilization*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern, 1998.

Shaw, Julia. "Religion, Nature and Environmental Ethics in Ancient India." *World Archaeology* 48, no. 4 (2016): 517–48.

Shiva, Vandana, and Jayanta Bandyopadhyay. *CHIPKO: India's Civilisational Response to the Forest Crisis*. INTACH Environmental Series 5. New Delhi, 1986.

Shiva, Vandana, ed. *Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Perspectives*. Dehra Dun: Natraj Publishers in association with World Rainforest Movement, n.d.

Singh, Chhatrapati. *Water Law in India*. New Delhi, 1992.

Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*. Bengaluru: Pearson Education India, 2008.

Sinha, Raman, ed. *Environment in Historical Perspective*. New Delhi: Anamika Publishers, 2007.

Skaria, Ajay. *Hybrid Histories: Forests, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Thapar, Romila. *Ancient Indian Society: Some Interpretations*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 1978.

Vanucci, Marietta. *Ecological Readings in the Veda*. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 1994.

Verma, Som Prakash. *Mughal Painters and Their Works: A Biographical Survey and Comprehensive Catalogue*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47019

History of Science and Technology in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

UNITS	CONTENTS
1	Introduction to the History of Sciences and Technology: Historiography, Objectives, Basic Concepts in the History of Science, Continuity and Change.
2	Ancient Indian Technology from Archaeological Sources: Ceramics, Beads, Copper, Bronze, Iron, and Others; History of Mining and Metallurgy
3	Astronomy and Mathematics: Bhaskaras, Aryabhatta, Varahamihira; Knowledge in Medicine, Health, and Hygiene: <i>Ayurvedas</i> ; Bharata and <i>Natyasastra</i> ; Vatsayana's <i>Kamasutra</i> ; Architecture: <i>Samarangana Sutradhara</i> , <i>Vastusastra</i> .
4	Astronomy in Medieval India; Chemistry and Alchemy; Medicine; Mathematics.
5	Botany and Agricultural Technology.
6	Other Technological Developments: Metallurgy; Shipbuilding; Textile Technology
7	Mughal Imperial Expansion: Military Technology, Changes in Military Technology and Strategies of War, Use of Cannons, etc.
8	Empire and Science: Theoretical Perspectives
9	Early European Scientists, Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors under the East India Company's Services
10	Development of Technical Education and India

Suggested Readings:

Abdi, Wazir Hasan, et al., eds. *Interaction between Indian and Central Asian Science and Technology in Medieval Times*. Vol. 1, *General Ideas and Methodology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Physical Concepts*; Vol. 2, *Medicine, Technology, Arts and Crafts, Architecture and Music*. New Delhi, 1990.

Agarwal, Anil, and Sunita Narain, eds. *Dying Wisdom: Rise, Fall and Potential of India's Traditional Water Harvesting Systems*. Delhi: Centre for Science and Environment, 1997.

Agrawal, D. P. *The Archaeology of India*. London: Curzon Press, 1982.

———. *Ancient Metal Technology and Archaeology of South Asia*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2000.

Agrawal, D. P., and J. S. Kharakwal. *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2003.

Alavi, Seema. *Islam and Healing: Loss and Recovery of an Indo-Muslim Medical Tradition*,

1600–1900. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.

Arnold, David, ed. *Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Society*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1989.

Bag, A. K. *Mathematics in Ancient and Medieval India*. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia, 1979.

———. *Science and Civilisation in India: Harappan Period, c. 3000 BC–c. 1500 BC*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1985.

———, ed. *History of Technology in India*. 4 vols. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1997.

Bagchi, Ashoke K. *Medicine in Medieval India: 11th to 18th Centuries*. Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1997.

Balasubramaniam, R. *Marvels of Indian Iron through the Ages*. Delhi: Rupa & Co., 2008.

Ballester, Luis García. *Medicine in a Multicultural Society: Christian, Jewish and Muslim Practitioners in the Spanish Kingdoms, 1220–1610*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001.

Basham, A. L. “The Practice of Medicine in Ancient and Medieval India.” In *Asian Medical Systems: A Comparative Study*, edited by Charles Leslie, 18–43. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976.

Basu, Aparajita. *Chemical Science in Colonial India: The Science in Social History*. Kolkata: K. P. Bagchi & Company, 2006.

Beinart, William, and Lotte Hughes. *Environment and Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Bernstein, H. T. *Steamboats on the Ganges: An Exploration in the History of India's Modernisation through Science and Technology*. Bombay: Orient Longman, 1960.

Bharadwaj, H. C. *Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1979.

———, ed. *Archaeometry of Glass*. Calcutta: Indian Ceramic Society, 1987.

———. *Metallurgy in Indian Archaeology*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House, 2000.

Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi. “Cultural and Social Constraints on Technological Innovation and Economic Development: Some Case Studies.” *Indian Economic and Social History Review* 3, no. 3 (1966): 240–67.

Biswas, A. K. “Rasa Ratna Samuccaya and Mineral Processing State of Art in the 13th Century A.D. India.” *Indian Journal of History of Science* 22, no. 1 (1987): 29–46.

———. *Minerals and Metals in Ancient India*. 2 vols. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 1996.

———. *Minerals and Metals in Pre-Modern India*. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 2001.

Bose, D. M., S. N. Sen, and B. V. Subbarayappa, eds. *A Concise History of Science in India*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1971.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K. *Early Use of Iron in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K., and Nayanjot Lahiri. *Copper and Its Alloys in Ancient India*. New Delhi:

Munshiram Manoharlal, 1996.

Chattopadhyay, P. K., and Gautam Sengupta. *History of Metals in Eastern India and Bangladesh*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2011.

Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad, ed. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. Vol. 1, *The Beginnings*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1986.

———, ed. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. Vol. 2, *Formation of the Theoretical Fundamentals of Natural Science*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1991.

———, ed. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. Vol. 3, *Astronomy, Science and Society*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1996.

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———. *History of Iron Technology in India: From Beginning to Pre-Modern Times*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2008.

White, Lynn, Jr. *Medieval Technology and Social Change*. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

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4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMIN40004

History of India:1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction, nature and importance of the 18th Century India
2.	Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
3.	Expansion and consolidation of Colonial Power up to 1857.
4.	Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
5.	Colonial Economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
6.	Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
7.	Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
8.	Communalism: Genesis, Growth and Partition of India.
9.	Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004.

Bayly, C. A. *An Illustrated History of Modern India, 1600–1947*. London: National Portrait Gallery Publications, 1990.

Bose, Sugata, and Ayesha Jalal. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

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Butalia, Urvashi. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2000.

———. *Partition: The Long Shadow*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

Chandra, Bipan. *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857–1947*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1989.

———. *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sangam Books, 1996.

Chandra, Bipan, and Aditya Mukherjee. *India After Independence, 1947–2000*. New Delhi: Viking, 1999.

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- Guha, Ramachandra. *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
- . *The Penguin History of Modern India: From the Decline of the Mughal Empire to the Present*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2001.
- . *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. New Delhi: Harper Perennial, 2008.
- . *Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914–1948*. New York: Vintage Books, 2018.
- Hasan, Mushirul. *John Company to the Republic: A Story of Modern India*. New Delhi: Lotus Collection, 2001.
- Jeffery, Robin, and J. Masselos. *From Rebellion to the Republic: A Reader in Modern Indian History*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1990.
- Keay, John. *India: A History*. New York: Grove Press, 2000.
- Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007.
- . *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. London: Penguin Books, 2015.
- Kumar, Radha. *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800–1990*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1993.
- Metcalf, Barbara D., and Thomas R. Metcalf. *A Concise History of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- Metcalf, Thomas R. *Ideologies of the Raj*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- Omvedt, Gail. *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1994.
- Rudolph, Lloyd I., and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph. *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987.
- Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885–1947*. New Delhi: Macmillan India, 1983.
- Subramanyan, K. G. *The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art*. Calcutta: Seagull Books, 1987.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]**Semester: VIII****Paper Code: UHISMAJ47020****Islam in India: Contestations and Negotiations**

UNITS	CONTENTS
1	Arrival and Early Formations, c. 7th–13th Centuries: a) Various approaches to Islam in India – Orientalist, Nationalist, Cambridge, and Subaltern perspectives. b) Trade, Sufis, and Syncretism – Arab traders in Malabar and Gujarat; early Sufi silsilahs; shrines as sites of negotiation. c) Ghaznavid & Ghurid Incursions – Debates on state formation and temple desecration. d) Delhi Sultanate – Ulama, iqta, and accommodation with non-Muslim elites.
2	State, Society, and Culture under Indo-Islamic Rule, 13th–18th Centuries: a) Sufism and Bhakti – Chishtis, Shattaris, Kabir, Nanak; shared sacred spaces and contestations. b) State and religion in Mughal governance – Sulh-i kul, Din-i Ilahi, and limits of religious pluralism. c) Aurangzeb and debates on orthodoxy – Jizya, temple policy, and historiographical contests. d) Mughal conceptions of kingship – Zillullah, Padshah-i-Islam, and Timurid legacy. e) Social stratification among Indian Muslims – Ashraf vs Ajlaf, caste-like practices. f) Vernacular Islam in Deccan, Bengal, Kashmir – Pirs and local cults; translation and adaptation.
3	Reform, Identity, and Colonial Modernity: a) Colonial knowledge and the construction of Muslim identity – Census, law, ethnography. b) Shah Waliullah and Islamic revivalism – Tariqah-i Muhammadiyah, Faraizi Movement, and Wahhabi trials in India. c) Aligarh Movement under Sir Syed Ahmad Khan – Educational modernism; loyalty vs separatism debate. d) Deoband, Nadwat-ul-Ulama and religious reform – Madrasa curricula, fatwa culture. e) Print Culture, Urdu public sphere, and Muslim intellectual life – Newspapers, journals, anjumans. f) Khilafat Movement and Pan-Islamism – Gandhi, Ali brothers, and mass mobilization. g) Iqbal, Jinnah, Azad – Competing visions of Muslim nationhood: territorial, cultural, composite. h) Partition – Violence, migration, and memory.

Suggested Readings:

Ahmad, Aziz. *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1964.

Eaton, Richard M. *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204–1760*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1993.

Hardy, Peter. *The Muslims of British India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1972.

Hasan, Mushirul. *Legacy of a Divided Nation: India's Muslims since Independence*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.

Jalal, Ayesha. *Self and Sovereignty: Individual and Community in South Asian Islam since 1850*. London: Routledge, 2000.

Khan, Dominique-Sila. *Crossing the Threshold: Understanding Religious Identities in South Asia*. London: I.B. Tauris, 2004.

Mayaram, Shail. *Against History, Against State: Counterperspectives from the Margins*. New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.

Metcalf, Barbara D. *Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband, 1860–1900*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1982.

Pandey, Gyanendra. *The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990.

Robinson, Francis. *Islam and Muslim History in South Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885–1947*. Delhi: Macmillan India, 1983.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47021

History of Contemporary India (1950-1971)

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Partition: History and Memory, Violence, Refugee Resettlement
2.	Framing of the Constitution: Preamble
3.	Integration of Princely States: Junagarh, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir
4.	Language Politics & the Linguistic Reorganization of States
5.	Nehruvian Era: Vision of a New India, Foreign Policy, Brief Succession by Lal Bahadur Shastri
6.	Indira Gandhi Era I: Rise to Power and the Bangladesh Liberation War(1971)

Suggested Readings:

Basu, Tapan. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

Bhagavan, Manu. *The Peacemakers: India and the Quest for One World*. New Delhi: HarperCollins India, 2012.

Bhargava, Rajeev. *What Is Secularism?* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Bose, Sugata. *His Majesty's Opponent: Subhas Chandra Bose and India's Struggle Against Empire*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2011.

Chandra, Bipan. *India Since Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2008.

Chatterji, Joya. *The Spoils of Partition: Bengal and India, 1947–1967*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Dalmia, Vasudha, and Heinrich von Stietencron, eds. *Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Traditions and National Identity*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1995.

Engineer, Asghar Ali. *The Gujarat Carnage*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2003.

Gopal, Sarvepalli. *Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.

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Jalal, Ayesha. *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985.

Khilnani, Sunil. *The Idea of India*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1999.

Kohli, Atul. *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. *The Discovery of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.

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Zakaria, Fareed. *From Wealth to Power: The Unusual Origins of America's World Role*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999.

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]**Semester: VIII****Paper Code: UHISMAJ47022****History of Modern Bengal with special reference to North Bengal**

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Colonial Expansion and the Frontier of North Bengal: East India Company's expansion after 1757; Treaty between the East India Company and Cooch Behar (1773), establishment of protectorate; Acquisition of Darjeeling (1835) – Grant from Sikkim Chogyal, Anglo-Bhutan relations, Bhutan War (1864–65), Treaty of Sinchula (1865).
2.	Colonial Economy, Plantation and Trade: Experimental tea gardens 1850s, Commercialization of tea, recruitment of indentured labour from Chotanagpur, Sardari system, Workmen's Breach of Contract Act 1859, Labour resistance, Gender and labour in tea plantations; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (1881); Expansion of railways in North Bengal, Siliguri as an entrepôt, Kalimpong–Tibet trade, Wool, salt, and trans-Himalayan commerce, Changes in regional markets.
3.	Evolution of the agrarian economy under colonial rule: Permanent Settlement and its impact on Bengal; Early Peasant Resistance Sanyasi-Fakir Revolt (1763–1800) in Rangpur-Dinajpur frontier zone, Rise of the Jotedar class and growth of subinfeudation, Adhiar (sharecropping) system and peasant exploitation, Agrarian discontent and the origins of the Tebhaga Movement (1946–47).
4.	Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: Christian Missionaries, the advent of Press and its implications, Education: Indigenous and Western, Reform Movement with a focus on Women; Hindu and Muslim revivalist movements; Colonial construction of caste and caste mobility movements – Panchanan Barma and Rajbanshi Kshatriya Movement.
5.	Colonial Forest Policy and Indigenous Communities – Forest legislation; the creation of reserved forests and commercial forestry in the Duars, and their environmental and socio-economic impact on indigenous communities (Rava, Toto, Mech, and Dhimal), including land alienation, restrictions on shifting cultivation, labour migration, and environmental change in North Bengal.
6.	Modernization and Socio-Cultural Transformation of Cooch Behar: Reign of Maharaja Nripendra Narayan: administrative reforms, Palace, railways, education, Cooch Behar State Council, judiciary; Neo-Vaishnavism in Cooch Behar: the influence of Sankardev, state patronage of the Madan Mohan Temple, and its interaction with indigenous folk religious traditions.
7.	Growth of Nationalism in Bengal and North Bengal: Swadeshi and Anti-Partition Movement (1905–1911), revolutionary organisations, Gandhian movements (Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India), revolutionary nationalism with special reference to Subhas Chandra Bose and Surya Sen, and the emergence of left-wing movements.
8.	Communal Politics, Partition 1947 & Aftermath – Birth of Muslim League, and the Hindu response; Freedom and Partition: the Birth of West Bengal and East Pakistan, Radcliffe Line through Dinajpur & Jalpaiguri, communal violence, refugee influx & rehabilitation.
9.	Merger of Cooch Behar – Post-1947 political uncertainty, Merger Agreement 28 August 1949, transition to Part-C State, final integration as district of West Bengal 1 January 1950.

Suggested Readings:

- Banerjee-Dube, Ishita. *A History of Modern India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2015.
- Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2004.
- Barman, Rup Kumar. *From Tribalism to State: Reflections on the Emergence of Koch Kingdom*. Kolkata: Progressive Publishers, 2005.
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- Basu, Swaraj. *Dynamics of a Caste Movement: The Rajbansis of North Bengal, 1910–1947*. New Delhi: Manohar, 2003.
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- Bhoumik, Sarit Kumar. “Tebhaga Movement in Dooars.” *Economic and Political Weekly* 21, no. 22 (May 31, 1986): 948–950.
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- Brown, Judith M. *Gandhi's Rise to Power: Indian Politics, 1915–1922*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1974.
- Chandra, Bipan, K. N. Panikkar, Mridula Mukherjee, Sucheta Mahajan, and Aditya Mukherjee. *India's Struggle for Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1988.
- Das, Suranjan. *Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905–1947*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1991.
- Dasgupta, Atis. *The Fakir and Sannyasi Uprisings*. Calcutta: K. P. Bagchi & Company, 1992.
- Dasgupta, Manas. *Economic History of North Bengal*. Siliguri: University of North Bengal, 2010.
- Dasgupta, Ranajit. *Economy, Society and Politics in Bengal: Jalpaiguri, 1869–1947*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
- Debnath, Sailen. *Social and Political Tension in North Bengal (1947–1971)*. Siliguri: N. L. Publishers, 2012.
- Dozey, E. C. C. *A Concise History of Darjeeling District Since 1835*. Reprint ed. Siliguri: N. L. Publishers, 2011. First published 1922.

- Gangopadhyay, Ashok. *Banglar Cha Shilpo o Sramik Abastha*. In Bengali. Kolkata: Progressive Publishers, 1998.
- Ghosal, S. C. *A History of Cooch Behar State*. Cooch Behar: Cooch Behar State Press, 1942.
- Ghosh, B. C. *The Development of Tea Industry in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1869–1968*. Kolkata: Newmans Printers, 1970.
- Ghosh, Sujit. *Uttarbanger Arthanaitik Jibanadhara o Ananya Prabandha*. In Bengali. Siliguri: N. L. Publishers, 2005.
- Ghosh, Suresh Chandra. *The History of Education in Modern India, 1757–2012*. 4th ed. Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2013.
- Guha, Ranajit. *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1983.
- Hunter, W. W. *A Statistical Account of Bengal*. Vol. 10. *Districts of Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri and State of Kuch Behar*. London: Trübner & Co., 1876.
- Islam, Sirajul, ed. *History of Bangladesh, 1704–1971*. Vols. I–III. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, 1997.
- Kopf, David. *British Orientalism and the Bengal Renaissance: The Dynamics of Indian Modernization, 1773–1835*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1969.
- The Brahmo Samaj and the Shaping of the Modern Indian Mind*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers, 1979.
- Majumdar, R. C. *History of Bengal: Modern Age (1757–1947)*. Patna: N. V. Publications, 1978.
- Marshall, P. J. *Bengal: The British Bridgehead: Eastern India, 1740–1828*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.
- Misra, B. P. *The Sannyasi Rebellion: The Sociology and Economics of a Conflict in Sub-Himalayan Bengal*. Siliguri: University of North Bengal, 1985.
- Ray, Subhajyoti. *Transformations on the Bengal Frontier: Jalpaiguri, 1765–1948*. London: RoutledgeCurzon, 2002.
- Roy, Dip Kumar. *Manishi Panchanan Barma Analochita Adhyay*. In Bengali. Cooch Behar: Self-published, 1999.
- Sanyal, Charu Chandra. *The Rajbansis of North Bengal*. Kolkata: The Asiatic Society, 2002.
- Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885–1947*. New Delhi: Macmillan India, 2000.
- Sarkar, Sumit. *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903–1908*. New Delhi: People's Publishing House, 1973.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Decolonization in Africa and Asia: a. South Africa, Indonesia and Sri Lanka. b. The emergence of the Third World.
2.	Cold War: a. Origin and development of the Cold War b. The emergence of the American and the Soviet spheres of influence -the system of military and economic alliances. c. Cold War & Non-Alignment Movement
3.	The Communist World in the Cold War Era – a. Character of Communist states and the Sino-Soviet Debate, b. Soviet reforms (Glasnost and Perestroika), Soviet disintegration c. The Chinese path of economic reform.
4.	From Bipolarism to Unipolarism – a. German Reunification and the collapse of the Cold War order; b. The United States as a global policeman c. American interventionism, and its impact on Asia with special reference to Afghanistan.
5.	Globalization and the Third World – a. Information revolution, technology transfer, international credit, revival of economic liberalism b. Changing development strategies in the Third World with special reference to India.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Basu, Tapan. *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2010.

Bhagavan, Manu. *The Peacemakers: India and the Quest for One World*. New Delhi: HarperCollins India, 2012.

Bhargava, Rajeev. *What Is Secularism?* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Bose, Sugata. *His Majesty's Opponent: Subhas Chandra Bose and India's Struggle Against Empire*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2011.

Chandra, Bipan. *India Since Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 2008.

Chatterji, Joya. *The Spoils of Partition: Bengal and India, 1947–1967*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Dalmia, Vasudha, and Heinrich von Stietencron, eds. *Representing Hinduism: The Construction of Religious Traditions and National Identity*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1995.

Engineer, Asghar Ali. *The Gujarat Carnage*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2003.

Gopal, Sarvepalli. *Jawaharlal Nehru: A Biography*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Guha, Ramachandra. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. New York: Harper Perennial, 2008.

Hasan, Zoya. *Partitions, Borders, and Citizenship*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2013.

Jaffrelot, Christophe. *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics: 1925 to the 1990s*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1996.

Jalal, Ayesha. *The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1985.

Khilnani, Sunil. *The Idea of India*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux, 1999.

Kohli, Atul. *The Success of India's Democracy*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Nehru, Jawaharlal. *The Discovery of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.

Tharoor, Shashi. *India: From Midnight to the Millennium and Beyond*. New York: Arcade Publishing, 1997.

Varshney, Ashutosh. *India in the Era of Economic Reforms*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.

Wolpert, Stanley. *India*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1990.

Zakaria, Fareed. *From Wealth to Power: The Unusual Origins of America's World Role*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1999.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS (FYUGHONS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMIN40004

History of India:1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
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2.	Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
3.	Expansion and consolidation of Colonial Power up to 1857.
4.	Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
5.	Colonial Economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
6.	Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
7.	Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
8.	Communalism: Genesis, Growth and Partition of India.
9.	Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004.

Bayly, C. A. *An Illustrated History of Modern India, 1600–1947*. London: National Portrait Gallery Publications, 1990.

Bose, Sugata, and Ayesha Jalal. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Brass, Paul R. *The Politics of India Since Independence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

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Chandra, Bipan, and Aditya Mukherjee. *India After Independence, 1947–2000*. New Delhi: Viking, 1999.

Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. London: Penguin Books, 1997.

Dalrymple, William. *The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857*. New York: Vintage Books, 2007.

Dutt, R. Palme. *India Today*. London: Victor Gollancz, 1949.

Frankel, Francine R. *India's Political Economy, 1947–1977: The Gradual Revolution*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1978.

Guha, Ramachandra. *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.

———. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. New Delhi: Harper Perennial, 2008.

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Hasan, Mushirul. *John Company to the Republic: A Story of Modern India*. New Delhi: Lotus Collection, 2001.

Jeffery, Robin, and J. Masselos. *From Rebellion to the Republic: A Reader in Modern Indian History*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1990.

Keay, John. *India: A History*. New York: Grove Press, 2000.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007.

———. *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. London: Penguin Books, 2015.

Kumar, Radha. *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800–1990*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1993.

Metcalf, Barbara D., and Thomas R. Metcalf. *A Concise History of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

Metcalf, Thomas R. *Ideologies of the Raj*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Omvedt, Gail. *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1994.

Rudolph, Lloyd I., and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph. *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987.

Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885–1947*. New Delhi: Macmillan India, 1983.

Subramanyan, K. G. *The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art*. Calcutta: Seagull Books, 1987.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH(FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47017

Gender and Women in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Historical Analysis and the Indian Contexts: Contribution of Women in Social Organizations and Religious Traditions of Ancient Societies, Concept of Stridhana;
2.	Female Voices in Literary Texts, Epigraphic, and Archaeological Sources: Depiction of Women in Harappan Civilization, Status of Women in Vedic and Post Vedic Periods; Therigatha and Mallinatha.
3.	Social condition of women; Mauryan, Post-Mauryan, and Gupta Periods; Devdasi System.
4.	Women in Bhakti Movement (Andal/Lal Ded/Meera/Akka Mahadevi/ and Other Bhakti Saints); Sufi Movement and Women.
5.	Condition of Women in Sultanate and Mughal period, Imperial Women: Mughal Marriages with Rajput Women; Razia Sultan, Nur Jahan's Involvement in Court Politics; Jahanara's Participation in Trade and Politics.
6.	Representation of Women in Art: Women in Miniature Paintings in Deccan, Women in Paintings of the Vijayanagara Period.
7.	Social Reform Movement and The Women's Question in the 19th & 20th Century
8.	Freedom Struggle and Women's Response, Revolt of 1857, Role of women in Indian National Congress and in its Activities, Rise of Women's Organizations Gandhi and Women.
9.	Partition of India and its Impact on Women

Suggested Readings:

Altekar, A. S. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation*. 2nd rev. ed. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1956.

Amin, Sonia Nishat. *The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876–1939*. New York: E. J. Brill, 1996.

Balabanlilar, Lisa. *The Lords of the Auspicious Conjunction: Turko-Mongol Imperial Identity on the Subcontinent*. Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 2007.

———. “The Begums of the Mystic Feast: Turco-Mongol Tradition in the Mughal Harem.” *Journal of Asian Studies* 69, no. 1 (2010): 123–47.

Basu, Aparna, and Arup Taneja, eds. *Breaking Out of Invisibility: Women in Indian History*. New Delhi: Northern Book Centre, 2002.

Bhattacharya, N. N. *Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents*. Delhi: Manohar, 1975.

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Blackstone, Kathryn R. *Women in the Footsteps of Buddha: Struggle for Liberation in the Therigatha*. Richmond: Curzon Press, 1998.

———. *Women in the Footsteps of the Buddha: Struggle for Liberation in the Theri Gathas*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 2000.

Bokhari, Afshan. "Imperial Transgressions and Spiritual Investitures: A Begam's 'Ascension' in Seventeenth-Century Mughal India." *Journal of Persianate Studies* 4, no. 1 (2011): 86–108.

Chakraborty, Usha. *Condition of Bengali Women around the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century*. Kolkata: K. L. Mukhopadhyay, 1963.

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Chitgopekar, Nilima, ed. *Invoking Goddesses: Gender Politics in Indian Religion*. Delhi: Shakti Books, 2002.

Findly, Ellison Banks. *Nur Jahan: Empress of Mughal India*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Hambly, Gavin, ed. *Women, Patronage and Self-Representation in Islamic Societies*. Albany: Palgrave Macmillan, 2000.

Hanlon, Rosalind. "Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India." *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient* 42, no. 1 (1999): 47–93.

Jaini, Padmanabh S. *Gender and Salvation: Jaina Debates on the Spiritual Liberation of Women*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1991.

Jaiswal, Suvira. "Women in Early India: Problems and Perspectives." *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* (1981): 54–60.

———. "Caste, Gender and Ideology in the Making of India." *Social Scientist* 36, nos. 1–2 (2008): 3–39.

Karlekar, Malavika. *Voices from Within: Early Personal Narratives of Bengali Women*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Krishnamurty, J. *Women in Colonial India: Essays on Survival, Work and the State*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989.

Lal, K. S. *The Mughal Harem*. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan, 1988.

Lal, Ruby. *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal World*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Leela Kasturi and Vina Mazumdar, eds. *Women and Indian Nationalism*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994.

- Lerner, Gerda. *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1986.
- Murshid, Ghulam. *Reluctant Debutante: Response of Bengali Women to Modernisation*. Rajshahi: Rajshahi University, Sahitya Samsad, 1983.
- Nanda, B. R. *Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Natarajan, S. *A Century of Social Reform in India*. New Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1959.
- Nath, V. "Women as Property and Their Right to Inherit Property up to Gupta Period." *Indian Historical Review* 20, nos. 1–2 (1993–94): 1–15.
- Olivelle, Patrick. *The Āśrama System: The History and Hermeneutics of a Religious Institution*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.
- . *Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Mānava Dharmaśāstra*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006.
- Orr, Leslie C. *Donors, Devotees and Daughters of God: Temple Women in Medieval Tamil Nadu*. New York: Oxford University Press, 2000.
- Paul, Diana Y. *Images of the Feminine in Mahayana Tradition*. Berkeley: Asian Humanities Press, 1979.
- Pierce, Leslie P. *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1993.
- Ramaswamy, Vijaya. *Divinity and Deviance: Women in Virashaivism*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.
- , ed. *Women and Work in Precolonial India*. Delhi: Sage, 2016.
- Ratnagar, Shereen. "A Critical View of Marshall's Mother Goddess at Mohenjodaro." *Studies in People's History* 3, no. 2 (2016): 113–27.
- Ray, Bharati, ed. *From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995.
- Roy, Kumkum, ed. *Looking Within, Looking Without: Exploring Households in the Subcontinent Through Time*. New Delhi: Primus, 2014.
- , ed. *Women in Early Indian Societies*. New Delhi: Manohar, 2001.
- Scott, Joan W. *Gender and the Politics of History*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1989.
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- Shah, Shalini. *Love, Eroticism and Female Sexuality in Classical Sanskrit Literature, 7th–13th Centuries*. Delhi: Manohar, 2009.
- . *The Making of Womanhood: Gender Relations in the Mahabharata*. 2nd rev. ed. Delhi: Manohar, 2012.

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Sharma, R. K. *Nationalism, Social Reform, Indian Women (1921–37)*. Patna, 1981.

Shaw, Miranda. *Passionate Enlightenment*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1998.

Singh, Harihar. “Women’s Patronage to Temple Architecture.” In *Women in Early Indian Societies*, edited by Kumkum Roy, 286–98. New Delhi: Manohar, 2001.

Southard, Barbara. *The Women’s Movement and Colonial Politics in Bengal: The Quest for Political Rights, Education and Social Reform Legislation*. New Delhi: Manohar, 1996.

Tharu, Susie, and K. Lalita, eds. *Women Writing in India: 600 B.C. to the Present*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1993.

Tyagi, Jaya. *Engendering the Early Household: Brahmanical Precepts in the Grhyasutras*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2008.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH(FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47018

Environmental and Ecological History in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction to Environmental History as a Discipline: Environmental History (French Annales School) - Interdisciplinary Approaches to Environment History.
2.	Nature in Epics, <i>Kavyas</i> , Royal Biographies.
3.	Context and Concept of Nature in Early Tamil Literature.
4.	Representation of Nature in Art.
5.	Mughal Emperors of India as Naturalists.
6.	The Politics of Animals under the Mughals: The Hunt and the Wilderness, Animals in Warfare, etc.
7.	Colonial Environmental Agenda, Establishment of Industries Based on Indian Natural Resources, Forest and Wildlife Management in British India.
8.	Environmental Issues in Independent India: Development and Environmental Concerns, Biodiversity, Alternative Environmental Movements.

Suggested Readings:

Abul Fazl. *Akbarnama*. Translated by H. Beveridge. Vol. 3. Calcutta, 1939.

Agarwal, D. P., and J. S. Kharakwal. *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*. Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2003.

Alvi, M. A., and A. Rahman. *Jahangir the Naturalist*. New Delhi, 1968.

Amirthalingam, M. "Perspectives of Environmental Studies during the Mughal Period." *C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar Institute of Indological Research* 22 (2016): 178–86.

Beveridge, Annette S., trans. *Babur Nama (Memoirs of Babur)*. Vols. 1–2. New Delhi: Oriental Books Reprint Corporation, 1922.

Chakrabarti, Ranabir, ed. *Critical Themes in Environmental History of India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 2020.

Chaudhuri, B. B., and A. Bandyopadhyay. *Tribes, Forests and Social Formation in Indian History*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 2004.

Chaudhuri, K. A. *Ancient Agriculture and Forestry in Northern India*. New Delhi: Asian Publication House, 1977.

Chowdhary, Kamla. *Industrialisation, Survival and Environment: A Dialogue on Development*. INTACH Environmental Series 8. New Delhi, 1989.

Davis, J. R., and S. Bhattacharya. *Copper, Parchment and Stone*. Glasgow: University of Glasgow, 2019.

Dutt, M. N., trans. *Agni Purana*. 2 vols. Calcutta, 1903.

Fisher, Michael H. *An Environmental History of India: From Earliest Times to the Twenty-First Century*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2018.

Gadgil, Madhav, and Ramachandra Guha. *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.

Gadgil, Madhav, and V. D. Vartak. *Sacred Groves and Ethnobiology*. Mumbai: Prism Publications, 2004.

Grove, Richard H. *Green Imperialism: Colonial Expansion, Tropical Island Edens and the Origins of Environmentalism, 1600–1800*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995.

Grove, Richard H., Vinita Damodaran, and Satpal Sangwan, eds. *Nature and the Orient: The Environmental History of South and South-East Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Guha, Sumit. *Environment and Ethnicity in India, 1200–1991*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Habib, Irfan. *Man and Environment: The Ecological History of India*. New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2013.

Jahangir, Nur-ud-din Muhammad. *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*. Edited by Syed Ahmad Khan. Aligarh: Sir Syed Academy, reprint edition, 2007.

Jha, D. N. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers, 2003.

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Kielhorn, F. "Junagadh Rock Inscription of Rudradaman." *Epigraphia Indica* 8 (1981): 45–49.

Koch, Ebba. "Jahangir as Francis Bacon's Ideal of the King as an Observer and Investigator of Nature." *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 19, no. 3 (2009): 293–338.

Majumdar, G. P., and P. Ray. *Botany and Zoology in Ancient and Medieval India*. Calcutta: Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, 1978.

Martin, E. O. *Gods of India: Their History, Character and Worship*. Delhi: Low Price Publications, 1999.

Moosvi, Shireen. "Environmental Concerns in Mughal Era." *Journal of History and Social Sciences* 1, no. 1 (2010).

Mosse, David. *The Rule of Water: Statecraft, Ecology and Collective Action in South India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.

Numani, M. A. "Emperor Jahangir's Method of Observation and Approaches to Investigation of Kashmir Ecology." *Journal of Ecology and the Natural Environment* 7, no. 3 (2015): 72–80.

Patra, Benudhar. "Environment in Early India: A Historical Perspective." *Environment: Traditional and Scientific Research* 1, no. 1 (2016): 39–56.

Rangarajan, Mahesh, ed. *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*. New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2007.

Rangarajan, Mahesh, and K. Sivaramakrishnan, eds. *India's Environmental History. Vol. 1*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2011.

———, eds. *India's Environmental History: From Ancient Times to the Colonial Period: A Reader*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2012.

Ratnagar, Shereen. *Understanding Harappa Civilization in the Great Indus Valley*. New Delhi: National Book Agency, 2003.

Salomon, Richard. *Indian Epigraphy*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Sanyal, R. "Environmental and Ecological Change: Gleanings from Copper Plate Inscriptions of Early Bengal." *Indian Journal of History of Science* 54, no. 1 (2019): 119–24.

Sen, S. N. *Ancient Indian History and Civilization*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern, 1998.

Shaw, Julia. "Religion, Nature and Environmental Ethics in Ancient India." *World Archaeology* 48, no. 4 (2016): 517–48.

Shiva, Vandana, and Jayanta Bandyopadhyay. *CHIPKO: India's Civilisational Response to the Forest Crisis*. INTACH Environmental Series 5. New Delhi, 1986.

Shiva, Vandana, ed. *Biodiversity: Social and Ecological Perspectives*. Dehra Dun: Natraj Publishers in association with World Rainforest Movement, n.d.

Singh, Chhatrapati. *Water Law in India*. New Delhi, 1992.

Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*. Bengaluru: Pearson Education India, 2008.

Sinha, Raman, ed. *Environment in Historical Perspective*. New Delhi: Anamika Publishers, 2007.

Skaria, Ajay. *Hybrid Histories: Forests, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Thapar, Romila. *Ancient Indian Society: Some Interpretations*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 1978.

Vanucci, Marietta. *Ecological Readings in the Veda*. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 1994.

Verma, Som Prakash. *Mughal Painters and Their Works: A Biographical Survey and Comprehensive Catalogue*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994.

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH(FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47019

History of Science and Technology in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India

UNITS	CONTENTS
1	Introduction to the History of Sciences and Technology: Historiography, Objectives, Basic Concepts in the History of Science, Continuity and Change.
2	Ancient Indian Technology from Archaeological Sources: Ceramics, Beads, Copper, Bronze, Iron, and Others; History of Mining and Metallurgy
3	Astronomy and Mathematics: Bhaskaras, Aryabhatta, Varahamihira; Knowledge in Medicine, Health, and Hygiene: <i>Ayurvedas</i> ; Bharata and <i>Natyasastra</i> ; Vatsayana's <i>Kamasutra</i> ; Architecture: <i>Samarangana Sutradhara</i> , <i>Vastusastra</i> .
4	Astronomy in Medieval India; Chemistry and Alchemy; Medicine; Mathematics.
5	Botany and Agricultural Technology.
6	Other Technological Developments: Metallurgy; Shipbuilding; Textile Technology
7	Mughal Imperial Expansion: Military Technology, Changes in Military Technology and Strategies of War, Use of Cannons, etc.
8	Empire and Science: Theoretical Perspectives
9	Early European Scientists, Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors under the East India Company's Services
10	Development of Technical Education and India

Suggested Readings:

Abdi, Wazir Hasan, et al., eds. *Interaction between Indian and Central Asian Science and Technology in Medieval Times*. Vol. 1, *General Ideas and Methodology, Astronomy, Mathematics and Physical Concepts*; Vol. 2, *Medicine, Technology, Arts and Crafts, Architecture and Music*. New Delhi, 1990.

Agarwal, Anil, and Sunita Narain, eds. *Dying Wisdom: Rise, Fall and Potential of India's Traditional Water Harvesting Systems*. Delhi: Centre for Science and Environment, 1997.

Agrawal, D. P. *The Archaeology of India*. London: Curzon Press, 1982.

———. *Ancient Metal Technology and Archaeology of South Asia*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2000.

Agrawal, D. P., and J. S. Kharakwal. *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2003.

- Alavi, Seema. *Islam and Healing: Loss and Recovery of an Indo-Muslim Medical Tradition, 1600–1900*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2008.
- Arnold, David, ed. *Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Society*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1989.
- Bag, A. K. *Mathematics in Ancient and Medieval India*. Varanasi: Chaukhamba Orientalia, 1979.
- . *Science and Civilisation in India: Harappan Period, c. 3000 BC–c. 1500 BC*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1985.
- , ed. *History of Technology in India*. 4 vols. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1997.
- Bagchi, Ashoke K. *Medicine in Medieval India: 11th to 18th Centuries*. Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1997.
- Balasubramaniam, R. *Marvels of Indian Iron through the Ages*. Delhi: Rupa & Co., 2008.
- Ballester, Luis García. *Medicine in a Multicultural Society: Christian, Jewish and Muslim Practitioners in the Spanish Kingdoms, 1220–1610*. Aldershot: Ashgate, 2001.
- Basham, A. L. “The Practice of Medicine in Ancient and Medieval India.” In *Asian Medical Systems: A Comparative Study*, edited by Charles Leslie, 18–43. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976.
- Basu, Aparajita. *Chemical Science in Colonial India: The Science in Social History*. Kolkata: K. P. Bagchi & Company, 2006.
- Beinart, William, and Lotte Hughes. *Environment and Empire*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2007.
- Bernstein, H. T. *Steamboats on the Ganges: An Exploration in the History of India's Modernisation through Science and Technology*. Bombay: Orient Longman, 1960.
- Bharadwaj, H. C. *Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1979.
- , ed. *Archaeometry of Glass*. Calcutta: Indian Ceramic Society, 1987.
- . *Metallurgy in Indian Archaeology*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House, 2000.
- Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi. “Cultural and Social Constraints on Technological Innovation and Economic Development: Some Case Studies.” *Indian Economic and Social History Review* 3, no. 3 (1966): 240–67.
- Biswas, A. K. “Rasa Ratna Samuccaya and Mineral Processing State of Art in the 13th Century A.D. India.” *Indian Journal of History of Science* 22, no. 1 (1987): 29–46.
- . *Minerals and Metals in Ancient India*. 2 vols. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 1996.
- . *Minerals and Metals in Pre-Modern India*. New Delhi: D. K. Printworld, 2001.
- Bose, D. M., S. N. Sen, and B. V. Subbarayappa, eds. *A Concise History of Science in India*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1971.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. *Early Use of Iron in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., and Nayanjot Lahiri. *Copper and Its Alloys in Ancient India*. New Delhi:

Munshiram Manoharlal, 1996.

Chattopadhyay, P. K., and Gautam Sengupta. *History of Metals in Eastern India and Bangladesh*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2011.

Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad, ed. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. Vol. 1, *The Beginnings*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1986.

———, ed. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. Vol. 2, *Formation of the Theoretical Fundamentals of Natural Science*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1991.

———, ed. *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India*. Vol. 3, *Astronomy, Science and Society*. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1996.

———, ed. *History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian Civilization*. 16 vols. Delhi, Chennai, and Chandigarh: Centre for Studies in Civilizations.

Dharampal. *Indian Science and Technology in the Eighteenth Century: Some Contemporary European Accounts*. Delhi: Impex India, 1971.

Filliozat, Jean. *The Classical Doctrine of Indian Medicine*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1964.

Gaur, R. C., ed. *Painted Grey Ware*. Jaipur: Kusumanjali Prakashan, 1994.

Gosling, David. *Science and Religion in India*. Madras: Christian Literature Society, 1976.

Habib, Irfan. "Changes in Technology in Medieval India." *Studies in History* 2, no. 1 (1980): 15–39.

———. "Capacity for Technological Change in Mughal India." In *Technology in Ancient and Medieval India*, edited by A. Roy and S. K. Bagchi, 1–13. New Delhi, 1986.

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———. "Potentialities of Capitalistic Development in the Economy of Mughal India." *Journal of Economic History* 29, no. 1 (1969): 32–78.

Jaiswal, V. *Stone Quarry to Sculpturing Workshop*. Delhi: Aryan Books International, 1998.

Joseph, George Gheverghese. *The Crest of the Peacock: Non-European Roots of Mathematics*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2011.

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Kenoyer, Jonathan Mark, ed. *Old Problems and New Perspectives in the Archaeology of South Asia*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1989.

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Rahman, A., M. A. Alvi, S. A. Khan Ghorī, and K. V. Samba Murthy. *Science and Technology in Medieval India: A Bibliography of Source Materials in Sanskrit, Arabic and Persian*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1982.

Ramachandran, V. S., and Sandra Blakeslee. *Phantoms in the Brain: Probing the Mysteries of the Human Mind*. New York: William Morrow, 1998.

Ratnagar, Shereen. *Makers and Shapers: Early Indian Technology in the Home, Village and Urban Workshop*. Delhi: Tulika Books, 2007.

———. “Approaches to the Study of Ancient Technology.” In *Approaches to History: Essays in Indian Historiography*, edited by Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, 56–86. Delhi: Primus Books, 2011.

Roy, Rama Deb. “An Outline Survey of Some Aspects of Technology in India, 1750–1900 and Its Legacy.” *Indian Journal of History of Science* 17, no. 1 (1982): 18–27.

———. “The Great Trigonometrical Survey in India in a Historical Perspective.” *Indian Journal of History of Science* 21, no. 1 (1986): 22–32.

Roy, T. N. *A Study of Northern Black Polished Ware*. Delhi: B. R. Publishing Corporation, 1986.

Sahni, Birbal. *The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India*. Varanasi: Banaras Hindu University, 1973.

Sankalia, H. D. *Some Aspects of Prehistoric Technology in India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1966.

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Selin, Helaine, ed. *Encyclopaedia of the History of Science, Technology and Medicine in Non-Western Cultures*. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1997.

Sen, S. N. *Scientific and Technical Education in India, 1781–1900*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1991.

Sen, S. N., and Mamata Chaudhuri. *Ancient Glass in India*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1985.

Sen, S. N., and K. S. Shukla, eds. *History of Astronomy in India*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1985.

Spangenburg, Ray, and Diane K. Moser. *The History of Science: From the Ancient Greeks to the Scientific Revolution*. New York: Facts on File, 1993.

Srinivasan, Sharada, and S. Ranganathan. *India's Legendary Wootz Steel: An Advanced Material of the Ancient World*. Bangalore: National Institute of Advanced Studies, 2004.

Subbarayappa, B. V., ed. *Proceedings of the Indo-Soviet Seminar on Scientific and Technological Exchanges between India and Soviet Central Asia in the Medieval Period, Held in Bombay, 1981*. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, 1985.

Tripathi, Vibha. *The Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2001.

———. *History of Iron Technology in India: From Beginning to Pre-Modern Times*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International, 2008.

White, Lynn, Jr. *Medieval Technology and Social Change*. London: Oxford University Press, 1962.

Williams, Michael. *Deforesting the Earth: From Prehistory to Global Crisis*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2003.

Ziman, John. *Reliable Knowledge: An Exploration of the Grounds for Belief in Science*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH (FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VII

Paper Code: UHISMIN40004

History of India:1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction, nature and importance of the 18th Century India
2.	Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
3.	Expansion and consolidation of Colonial Power up to 1857.
4.	Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
5.	Colonial Economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
6.	Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
7.	Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
8.	Communalism: Genesis, Growth and Partition of India.
9.	Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004.

Bayly, C. A. *An Illustrated History of Modern India, 1600–1947*. London: National Portrait Gallery Publications, 1990.

Bose, Sugata, and Ayesha Jalal. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Brass, Paul R. *The Politics of India Since Independence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Butalia, Urvashi. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2000.

———. *Partition: The Long Shadow*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

Chandra, Bipan. *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857–1947*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1989.

———. *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sangam Books, 1996.

Chandra, Bipan, and Aditya Mukherjee. *India After Independence, 1947–2000*. New Delhi: Viking, 1999.

Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. London: Penguin Books, 1997.

Dalrymple, William. *The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857*. New York: Vintage Books, 2007.

Dutt, R. Palme. *India Today*. London: Victor Gollancz, 1949.

Frankel, Francine R. *India's Political Economy, 1947–1977: The Gradual Revolution*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1978.

Guha, Ramachandra. *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.

———. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. New Delhi: Harper Perennial, 2008.

———. *Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914–1948*. New York: Vintage Books, 2018.

Hasan, Mushirul. *John Company to the Republic: A Story of Modern India*. New Delhi: Lotus Collection, 2001.

Jeffery, Robin, and J. Masselos. *From Rebellion to the Republic: A Reader in Modern Indian History*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1990.

Keay, John. *India: A History*. New York: Grove Press, 2000.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007.

———. *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. London: Penguin Books, 2015.

Kumar, Radha. *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800–1990*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1993.

Metcalf, Barbara D., and Thomas R. Metcalf. *A Concise History of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.

Metcalf, Thomas R. *Ideologies of the Raj*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.

Omvedt, Gail. *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1994.

Rudolph, Lloyd I., and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph. *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987.

Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885–1947*. New Delhi: Macmillan India, 1983.

Subramanyan, K. G. *The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art*. Calcutta: Seagull Books, 1987.

4th Year [Four Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH (FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47020

Research Methodology

Objectives: The objectives of studying Historiography and Research Methodology include equipping students with analytical tools to critically assess historical writings and understand evolving historiographical trends. Students aim to analyze the methodologies employed in historical research, including the use of primary and secondary sources, archival research, and critical interpretation. The study focuses on fostering a deep understanding of different historical perspectives, interpretations, and biases. Additionally, the objectives involve honing research skills, including the formulation of research questions, data collection, and the effective presentation of historical findings. The course aims to prepare students for independent historical research, encouraging a nuanced and informed approach to the study of history.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Sources of History: i. Nature and types, ii. Authenticity and Credibility of Sources, iii. Importance of Archival Sources.
2.	Research Methods in History: i. Methods of Data collection: Survey, Oral Method, Archival method; ii. Interpretation and Generalization of Sources.
3.	Dissertation and Seminar Paper: i. Footnotes and Bibliography ii. Reviewing Secondary Literature iii. How to Write Dissertation iv. How to write a Seminar Paper.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Elton, Geoffrey R. *The Practice of History*. Wiley-Blackwell, 2002. Evans, Richard J. *In Defence of History*. Granta Books, 2000.

Marwick, Arthur. *The Nature of History*. Palgrave Macmillan, 1989. Jenkins, Keith. *Re-thinking History*. Routledge, 2003.

Carr, Edward Hallett. *What is History?* Vintage Books, 1961. Cannadine, David. *What is History Now?* Palgrave Macmillan, 2002.

Iggers, Georg G. *Historiography in the Twentieth Century: From Scientific Objectivity to the*

Postmodern Challenge. Wesleyan University Press, 2005.

Munslow, Alun. *The Routledge Companion to Historical Studies*. Routledge, 2000.

Novick, Peter. *That Noble Dream: The "Objectivity Question" and the American Historical Profession*. Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Trigger, Bruce G. *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge University Press, 2006.
Bachelard, Gaston. *The Formation of the Scientific Mind: A Contribution to a Psychoanalysis of Objective Knowledge*. Clinamen Press, 2002.

Breisach, Ernst. *Historiography: Ancient, Medieval, and Modern*. University of Chicago Press, 2007.

Burke, Peter. *What is Cultural History?* Polity Press, 2008.

Grafton, Anthony. *The Footnote: A Curious History*. Harvard University Press, 1999.

White, Hayden. *Metahistory: The Historical Imagination in Nineteenth Century Europe*. Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973.

Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*. Oxford University Press, 1946.

Ranke, Leopold von. *The Theory and Practice of History*. Bobbs-Merrill, 1973.

Kuhn, Thomas S. *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*. University of Chicago Press, 2012.

Foucault, Michel. *The Archaeology of Knowledge*. Routledge, 2002.

Rorty, Richard. *Philosophy and the Mirror of Nature*. Princeton University Press, 1979

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH(FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47021

Field Work and Report Submission

Marks Distribution:

Fieldwork and Report Submission: 60 Marks

Viva Voce: 15 Marks

I. Aim of the Fieldwork:

Fieldwork is designed to provide students with practical training in historical research by enabling them to identify, collect, organise, and analyse primary and secondary sources. Students are encouraged to undertake field-based research related to their seminar paper and dissertation topics, thereby strengthening the continuity between the different stages of their research.

Students may select a field of study according to their academic interests and may pursue the same or an extended topic for the seminar paper and the final dissertation. Fieldwork should involve visits to archives, libraries, museums, archaeological sites, heritage sites, and digital archival repositories for the collection of historical evidence.

During the course of fieldwork, students are expected to compile, organise, and critically analyse the materials collected and prepare a **2,500-word fieldwork report**. The report must be submitted in **two hard copies** to the respective supervisor by the end of the semester. It should explain the rationale for selecting the field, provide an analytical description of the sources consulted, and demonstrate how these materials will contribute to the final dissertation.

The report must represent the student's original academic work. It should be free from plagiarism and must not contain Artificial Intelligence (AI)-generated content presented as original research.

II. Guidelines for Conducting Fieldwork:

1. Selection of Research Area:

Students should identify a clearly defined research area consistent with their seminar paper or proposed dissertation topic. The selected field should be feasible for archival, museum, or field-based investigation.

2. Planning the Field Visits:

Students should prepare a fieldwork plan in consultation with their supervisor. Relevant archives, libraries, museums, archaeological sites, heritage sites, and digital repositories should be identified in advance. Necessary permissions, where required, should be obtained before undertaking field visits.

3. Collection of Primary Sources:

Students should collect relevant primary sources such as archival records, official documents, manuscripts, inscriptions, artefacts, photographs, maps, newspapers, oral histories, memoirs, and other firsthand historical materials. Notes, photographs, or digital copies may be made where permitted by the institution. Oral interviews should be recorded only after obtaining the informed consent of the interviewee.

4. Collection of Secondary Sources:

Primary evidence should be supplemented by scholarly books, journal articles, edited volumes, dissertations, and other secondary sources that provide historical context and support critical analysis.

5. Documentation and Organisation:

Students should maintain a systematic record of all sources consulted. A research diary or digital logbook should be used to document field visits, archival references, observations, and research progress to facilitate accurate citation and future reference.

6. Analysis and Interpretation:

Students should critically analyse the collected materials by identifying historical patterns, relationships, and interpretations relevant to the research questions. The fieldwork should demonstrate how the evidence contributes to the understanding of the chosen topic.

7. Preparation of the Fieldwork Report:

At the conclusion of the fieldwork, students shall prepare a report of approximately **2,500 words**. The report should include:

- Introduction and objectives of the fieldwork
- Justification for selecting the field of study
- Description of archives, libraries, museums, archaeological or heritage sites visited
- Analytical discussion of the primary and secondary sources consulted
- Assessment of the usefulness of the collected materials for the final dissertation
- Conclusion
- References and bibliography

III. Evaluation Procedure:

The fieldwork report shall be evaluated on the basis of originality, quality of field investigation, use of historical sources, analytical ability, organisation, academic writing, and overall presentation.

Evaluation shall consist of:

- Submission of a **2,500-word fieldwork report** in two hard copies.
- Assessment by the supervisor and examiner(s) as prescribed by the department.
- **Viva Voce Examination (20 Marks)**, during which students shall present the objectives, methodology, sources consulted, findings, and relevance of the fieldwork to their proposed dissertation and respond to questions from the examiners.

Successful completion of both the written fieldwork report and the viva voce examination shall be mandatory for the award of marks.

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH(FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47022

Seminar Paper and Presentation

Marks Distribution:

Seminar Paper: 45 Marks

Presentation: 30 Marks

I. Aim of the Seminar Paper:

The seminar paper is intended to serve as a preparatory stage for independent historical research. It encourages students to engage critically with a selected theme through extensive reading, analysis, and interpretation of historical sources. Students are expected to develop the ability to formulate research questions, examine diverse historical perspectives, construct evidence-based arguments, and explore alternative interpretations of the chosen topic. The seminar paper also prepares students for the dissertation to be undertaken in the subsequent semester.

II. Seminar Process:

The course teacher shall identify and introduce a broad seminar theme from the prescribed papers in Indian History (Paper I or Paper II). The selected theme will be discussed in detail, and an essential reading list comprising primary and secondary sources will be provided.

Students shall select a suitable sub-theme within the prescribed seminar theme and undertake independent research under the supervision of the concerned teacher. Regular weekly consultations will be held to monitor progress, discuss research methodology, and provide academic guidance.

The seminar paper must be based on the critical use of both primary and secondary sources. At the end of the semester, each student shall submit an original research paper of approximately **3,000 words**, accompanied by appropriate citations and a bibliography prepared according to an accepted academic style. The submission must be free from plagiarism and shall not contain AI-generated content presented as original scholarship.

III. Steps in Writing the Seminar Paper:

1. Selection of Theme:

Students shall select a seminar theme from the list provided by the teacher. The chosen topic should stimulate academic inquiry and, wherever possible, relate to the proposed dissertation topic for Semester VIII.

2. Preliminary Reading:

Students should begin with the essential readings recommended by the teacher, including both primary and secondary sources, in order to develop a comprehensive understanding of the selected theme.

3. Selection of a Sub-theme:

The broad seminar theme should be narrowed into a clearly defined and manageable research topic that permits focused historical investigation.

4. Formulation of Research Questions:

Students should identify one or more specific research questions that will guide the investigation and define the scope of the study.

5. Detailed Research:

Students are expected to consult relevant primary sources, such as archival documents, official records, memoirs, newspapers, inscriptions, or other historical materials, together with scholarly books and journal articles. Research notes should be systematically organised throughout the study.

6. Weekly Progress Review:

Students shall meet the seminar supervisor every week to present their progress, discuss research findings, receive feedback, and refine their methodology where necessary.

7. Preparation of the Draft:

The seminar paper should normally include:

- **Introduction:** Background, objectives, and research questions.
- **Main Body:** Critical analysis supported by historical evidence.
- **Conclusion:** Summary of findings, interpretation, and scope for further research.

8. Citation and Bibliography:

All sources consulted must be properly acknowledged using the prescribed citation style. The bibliography should be complete, accurate, and prepared according to accepted academic standards.

9. Revision:

The draft should be carefully reviewed to ensure clarity, coherence, logical organisation, and academic accuracy. Students are encouraged to incorporate feedback received from the supervisor before final submission.

10. Final Submission and Presentation:

Students shall submit a polished seminar paper of approximately **3,000 words** by the end of the semester. The paper must be original, properly referenced, and free from plagiarism. Each student will also deliver a seminar presentation highlighting the objectives, methodology, key arguments, and findings of the research.

By following these steps, students will be able to produce a well-researched and insightful seminar paper that can contribute significantly to their academic journey in history.

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH(FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMAJ47023

Research Project/ Dissertation

Marks Distribution

- **Dissertation:** 60 Marks
- **Viva Voce:** 15 Marks

I. Aim of the Dissertation:

The dissertation is the culminating stage of undergraduate research, designed to develop students' ability to conduct independent historical inquiry. It requires students to undertake intensive reading, critical analysis, and systematic research on a selected topic within a specified timeframe. Through the use of primary and secondary sources, students are expected to formulate research questions, evaluate diverse historical interpretations, construct evidence-based arguments, and present original findings in the form of a **10,000-word dissertation**.

The dissertation must represent the student's original scholarly work. It should be free from plagiarism and must not contain Artificial Intelligence (AI)-generated content presented as original research.

II. Dissertation Guidelines:

a. Word Limit:

Approximately **10,000 words** (excluding bibliography and appendices).

b. Formatting:

- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 12 pt
- Font Colour: Black
- Line Spacing: 1.5
- Page Alignment: Justified
- Margins: Standard university format

c. Structure of the Dissertation:

The dissertation should contain the following sections:

1. Title Page
2. Certificate (if prescribed)
3. Declaration of Originality
4. Acknowledgements
5. Table of Contents

6. List of Tables/Figures (where applicable)
7. Introduction
8. Chapters (minimum of **three**, excluding the Introduction and Conclusion)
9. Conclusion
10. Bibliography
11. Appendices (where applicable)

III. Citation and Bibliography:

Students shall follow **one** standard citation style consistently throughout the dissertation (APA, MLA, or Chicago). Different citation styles should not be used within the same dissertation.

Footnotes or endnotes should be provided for each chapter separately. Numbering must begin with **1** at the start of every chapter rather than continuing consecutively throughout the dissertation.

The bibliography should distinguish clearly between:

- Primary Sources
- Secondary Sources

IV. Suggested Distribution of Words

Section	Approximate Word Count
Introduction	2,000
Chapter I	2,500
Chapter II	2,500
Chapter III	2,500
Conclusion	500
Total	10,000

V. Steps in Writing the Dissertation:

1. Selection of Topic:

Students shall select a dissertation topic in consultation with their supervisor. Wherever possible, the topic should emerge from the seminar paper completed in the previous semester and reflect the student's academic interests.

2. Preliminary Reading:

Students should prepare an initial reading list with the guidance of the supervisor. The reading list should include both primary and secondary sources to facilitate a comprehensive understanding of the research problem.

3. Formulation of Research Questions:

Students shall identify clear and focused research questions that define the objectives, scope, and methodology of the dissertation.

4. Detailed Research:

Students should conduct extensive research using appropriate primary sources—including

archival records, official documents, newspapers, oral histories, memoirs, autobiographies, inscriptions, photographs, and other historical materials—together with scholarly books and journal articles. Research findings should be systematically recorded and organised.

5. Regular Supervision:

Students shall meet their supervisor regularly, preferably once every week, to discuss research progress, receive academic guidance, and review drafts.

6. Preparation of the Dissertation:

The dissertation should normally include:

- **Introduction:** Background, objectives, literature review, research questions, methodology, and scope.
- **Chapters:** Critical analysis based on historical evidence and interpretation.
- **Conclusion:** Summary of findings, conclusions, limitations, and suggestions for future research.

7. Citation and Documentation:

All sources consulted must be accurately cited according to the prescribed citation style. Proper academic referencing is essential to maintain scholarly integrity.

8. Revision:

Students should revise the dissertation carefully to improve clarity, coherence, organisation, language, and academic presentation. Feedback from the supervisor should be incorporated before final submission.

9. Final Submission:

Students shall submit **two hard copies** of the dissertation by the end of the semester, together with any additional documents prescribed by the department. The dissertation must satisfy the required word limit, conform to the prescribed formatting guidelines, and be free from plagiarism.

VI. Evaluation Procedure:

The dissertation shall be evaluated on the basis of originality, quality of research, use of historical sources, analytical ability, organisation, academic writing, citation, and overall presentation.

Evaluation shall consist of the following components:

- Submission of a **10,000-word dissertation**.
- Assessment by **two internal examiners**, comprising the supervisor and one other faculty member holding a Ph.D.
- **Viva Voce Examination (20 Marks)** before a departmental board of examiners. During the viva voce, the candidate shall present the objectives, methodology, principal arguments, findings, and conclusions of the dissertation and respond to questions from the examiners. The candidate should defend the dissertation before the board of examiners, which comprises all departmental faculties.

Successful completion of both the written dissertation and the viva voce examination is mandatory for the award of marks.

4th Year [Four-Year Under-Graduate Program with HONOURS WITH RESEARCH (FYUGHWRS)]

Semester: VIII

Paper Code: UHISMIN40004

History of India:1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction, nature and importance of the 18th Century India
2.	Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
3.	Expansion and consolidation of Colonial Power up to 1857.
4.	Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
5.	Colonial Economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
6.	Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
7.	Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
8.	Communalism: Genesis, Growth and Partition of India.
9.	Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2004.

Bayly, C. A. *An Illustrated History of Modern India, 1600–1947*. London: National Portrait Gallery Publications, 1990.

Bose, Sugata, and Ayesha Jalal. *Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1998.

Brass, Paul R. *The Politics of India Since Independence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Butalia, Urvashi. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*. Durham, NC: Duke University Press, 2000.

———. *Partition: The Long Shadow*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2015.

- Chandra, Bipan. *India's Struggle for Independence, 1857–1947*. New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1989.
- . *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*. New Delhi: Sangam Books, 1996.
- Chandra, Bipan, and Aditya Mukherjee. *India After Independence, 1947–2000*. New Delhi: Viking, 1999.
- Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. London: Penguin Books, 1997.
- Dalrymple, William. *The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857*. New York: Vintage Books, 2007.
- Dutt, R. Palme. *India Today*. London: Victor Gollancz, 1949.
- Frankel, Francine R. *India's Political Economy, 1947–1977: The Gradual Revolution*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1978.
- Guha, Ramachandra. *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
- . *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. New Delhi: Harper Perennial, 2008.
- . *Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914–1948*. New York: Vintage Books, 2018.
- Hasan, Mushirul. *John Company to the Republic: A Story of Modern India*. New Delhi: Lotus Collection, 2001.
- Jeffery, Robin, and J. Masselos. *From Rebellion to the Republic: A Reader in Modern Indian History*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1990.
- Keay, John. *India: A History*. New York: Grove Press, 2000.
- Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 2007.
- . *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. London: Penguin Books, 2015.
- Kumar, Radha. *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800–1990*. New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1993.
- Metcalf, Barbara D., and Thomas R. Metcalf. *A Concise History of India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002.
- Metcalf, Thomas R. *Ideologies of the Raj*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- Omvedt, Gail. *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1994.
- Rudolph, Lloyd I., and Susanne Hoeber Rudolph. *In Pursuit of Lakshmi: The Political Economy of the Indian State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987.
- Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India, 1885–1947*. New Delhi: Macmillan India, 1983.
- Subramanyan, K. G. *The Living Tradition: Perspectives on Modern Indian Art*. Calcutta: Seagull Books, 1987.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH BENGAL



**SYLLABUS FOR FOUR YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM (FYUGP)
IN**

MINOR HISTORY

(as per NEP 2020)

(Approved by the BoS dated 10th July and 14th July, 2023)

**University of North Bengal
Raja Rammohunpur, Darjeeling –
734013, West Bengal, India**

Contents:

1. Course Objectives & Learning Outcomes
2. Course Structure for Semesters I - VIII
3. Guidelines for End-Semesters & Internal Assessments
4. Details Syllabus for Semester I-VIII
5. Details Syllabus & Suggested Reading List for All Semester Minor Course
6. Details Syllabus & Suggested Reading List for All Semester Minor Course

Course Objectives

- The objective of this course is to impart knowledge about history and to equip the learners with the tools and techniques of writing history.
- The course aimed to cultivate the scientific temper and objective method in writing and constructing history.

Learning Outcomes

After completion of this course, a student is expected to:

- Acquire the knowledge of writing history on the basis of interpretation of facts.

Course Structure for All Semesters

FYUGP IN MINOR HISTORY

SE M	PAPE R	Paper Code	Paper Levels	Paper Name	Credit s	FULL Marks	MARKS IN THEO	MARK S IN PRAC	MARKS IN CE	MARKS IN ATT
I	MIN	UHISMINA101	100	History of India from Earliest Times Up To 300 CE	4	75	60		10	5
II	MIN	UHISMIN102	100	History of India from Earliest Times Up To 300 CE	4	75	60		10	5
III	MIN	UHISMINA20002	200	History of India From. C.300 To 1206	4	75	60		10	5
IV	MIN	UHISMINB20004	200	History of India From. C.300 To 1206	4	75	60		10	5
V	MIN	UHISMIN30003	200	History of India From 1206 To 1707	4	75	60		10	5
VI	MIN	UHISMIN30003	200	History of India From 1206 To 1707	4	75	60		10	5
VII	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5
VII I	MIN	UHISMIN40004	300	History of India:1707-1950	4	75	60		10	5

Guidelines for End-Semesters & Internal Assessments

The evaluation of the students will be a continuous process and will be based on their performances in Internal and the End Semester Examination. The Teachers of the Department will conduct all the internal continuous evaluations. It will be based on a combination of Mid Term Tests and Reports or Seminar Presentations or Class Tests, and Field Work, spread over the entire period of study. The modalities of such assessment be recorded and the respective college will preserve documents and those must be placed before a Committee or Team constituted by the University for verification purposes if required. The Internal Assessment marks will be communicated to the Examination Branch of the University at least ten (10) days before the commencement of the University Examinations. After filling in of University examination forms, if the College does not upload a student's internal marks, University will award a minimum of 2 marks for attendance and the marks obtained will be carried over in case the students fail to pass the course(s)

Note: A student to be eligible for appearing at any of the Semesters of the Undergraduate Examination must have minimum 75% attendance of lectures delivered. Award of 05 (five) marks on class attendance will be given in the following manner:

Attendance of 75% and above but below 80%-- 02 marks

Attendance of 80% and above but below 85%-- 03 marks

Attendance of 85% and above but below 90%-- 04 marks

Attendance of 90% and above-- 05 mark

All question papers of Major Course and Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC), will only be in English version, except for vernacular subjects. All question papers on Minor Courses, Multidisciplinary Courses, and Value Added Courses will be in English/Bengali/Nepali versions and Hindi versions only for Hindi Medium Colleges.

Note: All SEC examinations will consist of Theoretical (40 marks) and Practical Components (the latter will have to contain Fieldwork / Project as per the UGBOS)

● Question Pattern for MAJ, MIN & MDC (Theoretical) For 60 Marks

Sl.No	Questions to be answered	out of	Marks of each question	Total Marks
1	4	6	3	4X3=12
2	4	6	6	4X6=24
3	2	4	12	2X12=24

- Question Pattern for SEC (Theoretical) For 40 Marks

Sl.No	Questions to be answered	out of	Marks of each question	Total Marks
1	5	8	1	5X1=5
2	3	5	5	3X5=15
3	2	4	10	2X10=20

a) General guidelines

- i. student pursuing a subject as a Major Course will have to opt for SEC in the Major subject.
- ii. Two Minor Courses must be different from the Major Course.
- iii. Three Multidisciplinary Courses (MDC) are to be chosen from a pool of courses.
- iv. Practical/Tutorial: Every Major and Minor Course will have one Practical/Tutorial. Wherever there is a Practical, there will be no Tutorial, and vice-versa.
- v. A student will have to study two papers each from two Ability Enhancement Courses (AEC), and two papers of Value Added Courses (VAC).

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: **Semester I** ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER I

MINOR COURSE

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 CE.

Objectives: Between 300 BCE and 1206 CE, India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. This era witnessed the Gupta Golden Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Sources of Ancient Indian History
2.	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Cultures - Sites, tool technology, and key features.
3.	Harappan Civilization: Origin, Extent, Town Planning & Decline
4.	The Vedic Age : Polity, Society, Economy, and Religion.
5.	Mahajanpadas to Empire: Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Jainism, and Buddhism, Alexander's Invasion and its impact.
6.	Emergence and Growth of the Mauryan Empire: Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma.
7.	The Satvahanas and Kushanas; Aspects of Polity, Coins, Art and Religion,
8.	The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature and Society.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Agrawal, D.P. *The Archaeology of India*. London: Curzon Press, 1982.
- Allchin, Bridget & F.R. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. London: Cambridge University Press. 1982.
- Basham, A.L. *The Wonder That was India*. London: Fontana, 1971.
- Childe, V. Gordon. *What Happened in History*. London: Penguin Books. 1942.
- Chakrabarty, D.K. *The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities*. New Delhi: The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology. 2006.
- Jha, D.N. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*. Delhi: Manohar(Reprint). 2012.
- Sastri, K.A.N. *A History South India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 1997.
- Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*. Delhi: Pearson. 2009.
- Thapar, Romila. *History of Early India*. Delhi: Penguin India. 2003.
- Yazdani, G. *Early History of Deccan*. Andhra Pradesh: Oxford University Press.1960.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ **Semester II** ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER II

MINOR COURSE

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM EARLIEST TIMES UP TO 300 CE.

Objectives: Between 300 BCE and 1206 CE, India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. This era witnessed the Gupta Golden Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Sources of Ancient Indian History
2.	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Cultures - Sites, tool technology, and key features.
3.	Harappan Civilization: Origin, Extent, Town Planning & Decline
4.	The Vedic Age : Polity, Society, Economy, and Religion.
5.	Mahajanpadas to Empire: Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Jainism, and Buddhism, Alexander's Invasion and its impact.
6.	Emergence and Growth of the Mauryan Empire: Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma.
7.	The Satvahanas and Kushanas; Aspects of Polity, Coins, Art and Religion,
8.	The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature and Society.

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- Agrawal, D.P. *The Archaeology of India*. London: Curzon Press, 1982.
- Allchin, Bridget & F.R. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. London: Cambridge University Press. 1982.
- Basham, A.L. *The Wonder That was India*. London: Fontana, 1971.
- Childe, V. Gordon. *What Happened in History*. London: Penguin Books. 1942.
- Chakrabarty, D.K. *The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities*. New Delhi: The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology. 2006.
- Jha, D.N. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*. Delhi: Manohar(Reprint). 2012.
- Sastri, K.A.N. *A History South India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 1997.
- Singh, Upinder. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*. Delhi: Pearson. 2009.
- Thapar, Romila. *History of Early India*. Delhi: Penguin India. 2003.
- Yazdani, G. *Early History of Deccan. Andhra Pradesh*: Oxford University Press.1960.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ **Semester III** ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER III

MINOR PAPER III

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM. C.300 TO 1206

Objectives: Between 300 BCE and 1206 CE, India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. This era witnessed the Gupta Golden Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	The Rise and Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology.
2.	Harsha and His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda.
3.	South India: Polity, Society, and Economy & Culture.
4.	Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardanas.
5.	Evolution of Political structures of Rashtrakutas, Pala &Pratiharas.
6.	Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy & Society.
7.	Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion and Society.
8.	Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

- Thapar, R. (2005). *Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*. University of California Press.
- Kulke, H., & Rothermund, D. (2004). *A History of India*. Routledge.
- Sharma, R. S. (2005). *India's Ancient Past*. Oxford University Press.
- Eaton, R. M. (2006). *A Social History of the Deccan, 1300-1761: Eight Indian Lives*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sen, S. N. (1999). *Ancient Indian History and Civilization*. New Age International.
- Majumdar, R. C., Pusalker, A. D., & Majumdar, A. K. (1951). *The History and Culture of the Indian People: Volume 4: The Age of Imperial Kanauj*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Stein, B. (1998). *A History of India*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Sarkar, J. (1988). *Ancient India: History and Culture*. World Press.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ **Semester IV** ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER IV

MINOR PAPER IV

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM. C.300 TO 1206

Objectives: Between 300 BCE and 1206 CE, India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. This era witnessed the Gupta Golden Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	The Rise and Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology.
2.	Harsha and His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda.
3.	South India: Polity, Society, and Economy & Culture.
4.	Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardanas.
5.	Evolution of Political structures of Rashtrakutas, Pala &Pratiharas.
6.	Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy & Society
7.	Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion and Society.
8.	Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Thapar, R. (2005). Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300. University of California Press.

Kulke, H., &Rothermund, D. (2004). A History of India. Routledge.

Sharma, R. S. (2005). India's Ancient Past. Oxford University Press.

Eaton, R. M. (2006). A Social History of the Deccan, 1300-1761: Eight Indian Lives. Cambridge University Press.

Sen, S. N. (1999). Ancient Indian History and Civilization. New Age International.

Majumdar, R. C., Pusalker, A. D., & Majumdar, A. K. (1951). The History and Culture of the Indian People: Volume 4: The Age of Imperial Kanauj. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Stein, B. (1998). A History of India. Wiley-Blackwell.

Sarkar, J. (1988). Ancient India: History and Culture. World Press.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER V
MINOR Paper V

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 TO 1707

Objectives: Between 1206 and 1707 CE, India experienced the dominance of various Muslim dynasties. The Delhi Sultanate, founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, saw the establishment of Islamic rule, cultural fusion, and architectural marvels like the Qutub Minar. The Mughal Empire, starting with Babur's conquest in 1526, witnessed significant achievements in art, architecture, and administration, exemplified by Akbar's reign. This period also saw the rise of regional powers like the Vijayanagara and Maratha empires. Religious dynamics evolved with the spread of Islam and the resilience of Hinduism. Ultimately, this era laid the groundwork for the rich cultural tapestry of modern India, blending diverse traditions.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Foundation, Expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.
2.	Military, administrative economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs
3.	Bhakti & Sufi Movements.
4.	Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijayanagar & Bahamanis.
5.	Second Afghan State.
6.	Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C. 16th century to mid 17th century.
7.	Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure-Mansab & Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio-Religious Movements.
8.	Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals.
9.	Emergence of Maratha Power.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Eaton, R. M. (2005). The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760. University of California Press.

Khan, I. H. (2008). The Mughal Empire. Cambridge University Press.

Habib, I. (2015). The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707. Oxford University Press.

Richards, J. F. (1995). The Mughal Empire. Cambridge University Press.

Sarkar, J. (1984). A History of Jaipur, c. 1503-1938. Orient BlackSwan.

Eaton, R. M. (2005). India in the Persianate Age: 1000-1765. University of California Press.

Chandra, S. (2006). Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals. Har-Anand Publications.

Srivastava, A. L. (1966). The Mughal Empire (1526-1803). Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ **Semester VI** ☐ Semester VII ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER VI

MINOR PAPER VI

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 TO 1707

Objectives: Between 1206 and 1707 CE, India experienced the dominance of various Muslim dynasties. The Delhi Sultanate, founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak, saw the establishment of Islamic rule, cultural fusion, and architectural marvels like the Qutub Minar. The Mughal Empire, starting with Babur's conquest in 1526, witnessed significant achievements in art, architecture, and administration, exemplified by Akbar's reign. This period also saw the rise of regional powers like the Vijayanagara and Maratha empires. Religious dynamics evolved with the spread of Islam and the resilience of Hinduism. Ultimately, this era laid the groundwork for the rich cultural tapestry of modern India, blending diverse traditions.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Foundation, Expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.
2.	Military, administrative economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs.
3.	Bhakti & Sufi Movements.
4.	Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijayanagar & Bahamanis.
5.	Second Afghan State.
6.	Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C. 16th century to mid 17th century.
7.	Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure-Mansab & Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio-Religious Movements.
8.	Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals.
9.	Emergence of Maratha Power.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Eaton, R. M. (2005). *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760*. University of California Press.

Khan, I. H. (2008). *The Mughal Empire*. Cambridge University Press.

Habib, I. (2015). *The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707*. Oxford University Press.

Richards, J. F. (1995). *The Mughal Empire*. Cambridge University Press.

Sarkar, J. (1984). *A History of Jaipur, c. 1503-1938*. Orient BlackSwan.

Eaton, R. M. (2005). *India in the Persianate Age: 1000-1765*. University of California Press.

Chandra, S. (2006). *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals*. Har-Anand Publications.

Srivastava, A. L. (1966). *The Mughal Empire (1526-1803)*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ **Semester VII** ☐ Semester VIII ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER VII

MINOR PAPER VII

HISTORY OF INDIA: 1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction, nature and importance of the 18th Century India
2.	Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
3.	Expansion and consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.
4.	Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
5.	Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
6.	Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
7.	Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
8.	Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.
9.	Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Keay, John. *India: A History*. Grove Press, 2000.

Guha, Ramachandra. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. Harper Perennial, 2008.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. Yale University Press, 2007.

Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. Penguin Books, 1997.

Dalrymple, William. *The Last Mughal: The Fall of a Dynasty: Delhi, 1857*. Vintage Books, 2007.

Guha, Ramachandra. *The Penguin History of Modern India: From the Decline of the Mughal Empire to the Present*. Penguin Books, 2001.

Guha, Ramachandra. *Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914-1948*. Vintage Books, 2018.

Chandra, Bipan. *India's Struggle for Independence*. Penguin Books, 1989.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. Penguin Books, 2015.

Butalia, Urvashi. *Partition: The Long Shadow*. Oxford University Press, 2015.

Discipline: Science ☐ **Arts, Humanities & Social Science** ☐
Commerce ☐ BBA ☐ BCA ☐

Subject Name:

Subject Code: (Will be provided by the University)

Semester: Semester I ☐ Semester II ☐ Semester III ☐ Semester IV ☐
Semester V ☐ Semester VI ☐ Semester VII ☐ **Semester VIII** ☐

Course Name:

Course Code:
(Will be provided by the University)

Course Credit: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Marks Allotted: Theoretical Practical/Tutorial

Continuing Evaluation Attendance

Course Type (tick the correct alternatives):

Major Core	☐	AEC	☐
Interdisciplinary/ DSE	☐	SEC	☐
Minor / Generic Elective	☐	VAC	☐
Research Project/Dissertation	☐	Vocational	☐

Is the course focused on employability / entrepreneurship? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course focused on imparting life skill? YES ☐ NO ☐

Is the course based on Activity? YES ☐ NO ☐

Remarks by Chairman, UG BOS, if any

UG BOS Meeting Reference Number : Date:

SEMESTER VIII

MINOR PAPER VIII

HISTORY OF INDIA-1707-1950

Objectives: Between 1707 and 1950 CE, India underwent significant political, social, and economic changes. The decline of the Mughal Empire led to the emergence of regional powers like the Marathas and Sikhs. British colonialism profoundly transformed Indian society, economy, and governance. The East India Company's rule transitioned to direct British control, marked by exploitative policies, economic exploitation, and social upheaval. The Indian independence movement gained momentum, led by figures like Mahatma Gandhi, aiming for self-rule and social justice. Partition in 1947 led to the creation of India and Pakistan, accompanied by communal violence. India gained independence in 1947, paving the way for the establishment of a democratic republic in 1950.

UNITS	CONTENTS
1.	Introduction, nature and importance of the 18th Century India
2.	Emergence of Independent States & establishment of Colonial power.
3.	Expansion and consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.
4.	Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath.
5.	Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.
6.	Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
7.	Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism.
8.	Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.
9.	Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

Keay, John. *India: A History*. Grove Press, 2000.

Guha, Ramachandra. *India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy*. Harper Perennial, 2008.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Great Partition: The Making of India and Pakistan*. Yale University Press, 2007.

Collins, Larry, and Dominique Lapierre. *Freedom at Midnight*. Penguin Books, 1997.

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Guha, Ramachandra. *The Penguin History of Modern India: From the Decline of the Mughal Empire to the Present*. Penguin Books, 2001.

Guha, Ramachandra. *Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World, 1914-1948*. Vintage Books, 2018.

Chandra, Bipan. *India's Struggle for Independence*. Penguin Books, 1989.

Khan, Yasmin. *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*. Penguin Books, 2015.

Butalia, Urvashi. *Partition: The Long Shadow*. Oxford University Press, 2015.