

## **Proceedings**

The meeting started at 01-00 pm under chairmanship of Alok Kumar Ghosh, Head of the Department and unanimously adopted the following resolutions.

## **Resolutions**

1. Proceedings of the previous meeting of the Board of Post-Graduate Studies in History held on , were read and confirmed.
2. The Chairman of the meeting placed before the members a draft revision of the existing post-graduate syllabus, as recommended and forwarded by the Departmental Committee of History vide its meeting held on 21 February, 2017. After threadbare discussion, this Board resolved to approve the basic paper-structure, drawn in relevance to the Choice Based credit System, with a minor change in the title of a 2<sup>nd</sup> semester elective course, that of “Society and Culture in India” instead of “Social History of Modern India.” The Board, after a thorough perusal of all details within prescribed units of each paper, approved the same with some suggestive changes and authorized the Chairman to forward the proposal in its totality to the appropriate section of the university administration so that it could be finalized and introduced from the new academic session of 2017-2018 which is necessary in view of the U.G.C’s decision for implementation of the Credit Based Choice System in the University.
3. There being no other matter for discussion the meeting ended with a vote of thanks to and from the Chair with a direction to annex the complete syllabus as approved to the instant resolutions.

Note : the post-graduate syllabus of History, as proposed and approved by the Board of Post-Graduate Studies on 10.04.2017 is annexed to the next page.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY  
UNIVERSITY OF KALYANI  
Proposed Syllabus for Post-Graduate Course with a view  
to the introduction of CBCS from 2017-18 session  
Four Semesters with the following course papers  
Revised Course as recommended

**Sem. 1** Paper I : History – Its Nature and Purpose

Paper II : Ancient Societies

Paper III : Medieval Societies

Paper IV : Modern World – 19<sup>th</sup>, 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries

**Sem. 2 Core Course**

Paper V : Colonial India with special reference to Bengal

Paper VI : National Movement and Emergence of the Indian State, 1885-1977

**Elective Course**

*(Students of History may opt any one or two of the following papers and that / those will be marked as Paper VII or Papers VII & VIII. If they opt one in History and the other elsewhere, the 'other' will be marked as Paper VIII. Students of other disciplines may opt any one of the same and that will be marked as per stipulations of their mother department.)*

Paper : West Bengal, 1947 onwards

Paper : History of Indian Art & Architecture

Paper : Economic History of Modern India

Paper : Society and Culture in India

**Sem. 3** (Any four out of six for specialization)

Paper IX to XII

Paper : Ancient Indian Society, Economy & Polity

Paper : History of Science & Technology

Paper : History of Environment & Ecology

Paper : Women's History in India

Paper : History of Ideas

Paper : India and her Neighbours

**Sem. 4** (Any four out of six for specialization)

Paper XIII to XVI

Paper : History of the U.S.A.

Paper : History of Medicine

Paper : Modern Cultural Studies

Paper : Medieval Indian Society & State

Paper : Indian Diaspora

Paper : Modern South East Asia

## First Semester

### Paper I: History Its Nature & Purpose

Unit 1: Meaning and Scope of History – truth, fact, evidence – causation.

Unit 2: Objectivity of History – History and Sciences – History and other disciplines (Archaeology, Geography, Anthropology, Political Science etc.).

Unit 3: Approaches to History (theological, orientalist, imperialist, nationalist, marxist, subaltern, post-modernist etc.).

Unit 4: Different Theories – Historical Materialism - cyclical, sociological and comparative, structural, ecological and post-modernist critiques of History.

Unit 5: Themes in Indian History (economic, labour and peasant, *varna*, *jati*, *janajati*, gender, religion, culture, science & technology, environment).

Unit 6: Debates in History – representative study of some major debates on the social and economic history of the World.

### Paper II: Ancient Societies

Unit 1: Journey of the human society – theories related with the evolution of human society – stages of human society.

Unit 2: The Ancient Indian Society – Indus Valley Civilization, town planning, production system, trade and commerce - Vedic Society, *varnashrama dharma*, position of women

Unit 3: Ancient Egypt – sources – social structure – kingship – priesthood – position of women – the Osyrian cult – the Hittait invasion – law and punishment – mummification.

Unit 4: The Age of Antiquity: Greece – the Polis, social structure, position of the Helots, Perioikis and women – Greek pantheon – Olympic – society and culture reflected in the classical comedies and tragedies.

Unit 5: The Birth of Classical Civilization: Pax Romanica – The Etruscans – rise of the Romans, relation between Patrician and Plebian, the eclectic nature of the Roman culture and religion, condition of the slaves and women – Gladiator – Roman law.

Unit 6: The Oriental Society in Ancient Times: China – Chinese society during the Tsang and Han dynasties, Chinese pantheon – Confucius and his ideology – Buddhism and Taoism – TsunZu – position of women.

### Paper III: Medieval Societies

Unit 1: Evolution of the Christian Church and the prevailing anti-Church feeling in Europe.

Unit 2: Feudalism in Europe -its definition, features, nature and the process of decline.

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Unit 3: Crusades and its impact on the medieval European society.

Unit 4: Traditional Societies of the Far East.

Unit 5: Structure of medieval society of India – Indian Feudalism as different from the European type, debate on the village community and production relations, potentiality for capitalist growth.

Unit 6: Religion and Caste structure – changes in social psyche under the impact of Islam – debates on syncretism and reformism in the medieval society of India.

**Paper IV: Modern World 19<sup>th</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> centuries**

Unit 1: Legacy of the Nineteenth Century - growth of capitalism and imperialism - England, France, Germany and Japan – spread of liberalism, nationalism and socialism.

Unit 2: World Order upto 1945 - impact of the World Wars on the world order – changes in world politics before and after the rise of Nazism and Fascism, crisis in the capitalist power block with special reference to the depression of the 1930s, economic and political aspects of rise and growth of the socialist state system, Soviet Union and China, de-colonization, social changes.

Unit 3: Cold War and its effects - ideological and political basis of cold war - pacts and treaties, regional tensions (Palestine, Kashmir, Cuba, Korea and Vietnam), new trends of oil politics, nuclear diplomacy, Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World, UNO and the concept of world peace.

Unit 4: Age of Progress - Economy and Society - industry, agriculture, science & technology, communications and information. cultural revolution, civil rights movement, apartheid and feminism.

Unit 5: Disintegration of Socialist Blocks and end of Cold War - genesis and process of disintegration of the socialist blocks - its impact on society and politics, end of the bipolar world system.

Unit 6: Globalization – conceptual aspects of globalization, changes in the structure of production and production relations, the new commerce and expansion of capital, socio-cultural changes, impact of globalization on the economy, society and polity of the developing world.

## Second Semester

### CORE COURSE

#### **Paper V: Colonial India with special reference to Bengal**

Unit 1: Aspects of Indian experience of the colonial rule – strategies of colonial rule - growth of a new geo-political and administrative structure, from Company's management to the neo-darbari mechanism of colonial control.

Unit 2: Economy - India in the imperialist world system, expansion and compression, urban flow of capital, balance of payments, currency problems, economic drain ; agrarian relations and their regional diversities, commercialization of agriculture and its effects; agricultural ecology and trends of agricultural output, de-industrialization, rise of modern industry, new industrial relations, national income.

Unit 3: Society – ethnic and social composition, tribes and communities, administrative categorization of 'criminal tribes and castes', demographic trends.

Unit 4: Colonial intervention and social change - Bengal renaissance, reform movements in India, indigenous and western education, rise of the middle class, different aspects of folk religion and culture, tradition and modernity, the women's question.

Unit 5: Bengal in the 20<sup>th</sup> century – *Swadeshi* Movement and its impact on polity, economy and society of Bengal, *swadeshi* enterprises and *swadeshi* culture.

Unit 6: Bengal politics – distinct nature of Bengal politics in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the National Congress, the Muslim League and the Communist Party in Bengal, formation of secret societies, the *Tebhaga* Movement.

#### **Paper VI: National Movement and Emergence of Indian state 1885 -1964**

Unit 1: Historiography of Indian National Movement – different approaches.

Unit 2: Emergence of political organizations – objectives and methods –rise of the Indian National Congress

Unit 3: Congress politics in transition - rise and growth of extremism within the Congress, political thought of Bankim, Vivekananda, Aurobindo, Tilak, spread of radical nationalism through literature and sports, revolutionary terrorism and students' role, rise of M.K.Gandhi, political and ideological aspects of Gandhian movements.

Unit 4: Rise of left ideology – trends of peasants' and workers' movements.

Unit 5: Growth of communal politics in India, the British policy of divide and rule, partition of India and independence.

Unit 6: Challenges after independence - refugee crisis, integration of Princely States, linguistic reorganization of states, growth of regional identities, caste movements.

**ELECTIVE COURSE**(As per CBCS rule)

*(Students of History may opt any one or two of the following papers and that / those will be marked as Paper VII or Papers VII & VIII. If they opt one in History and the other elsewhere, the 'other' will be marked as Paper VIII. Students of other disciplines may opt any one of the same and that will be marked as per stipulations of their mother department.)*

**Paper : West Bengal 1947 Onwards**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Paper : History of Indian Art and Architecture**

Unit 1: The beginning – prehistoric art – origin and growth of techniques of cave paintings ; protohistoric architecture – its techniques and socio-religious significance.

Unit 2: Maurya art, sculpture and architecture – debate on Persian influence

Unit 3: Post-Maurya and Gupta Age - art of *Sunga-Kusana* period - transition from royal patronage to collective patronage – foreign influences on Indian art and architecture – iconographical changes - Gandhara School of Art – Mathura School of Art – Gupta art.

Unit 4: Growth of regional art and architecture in early medieval period – growth of folk art – evolution of temple architecture.

Unit 5: The Sultanate and Mughal Period – new influences and new style of art and architecture, religious and secular significance, Rajput and other regional paintings.

Unit 6: Features of colonial and post-colonial art and architecture.

**Paper : Economic History of Modern India**

Unit I: Economic historiography and major trends in researches

Unit 2: General trends in Indian agriculture – agrarian stagnation and famines.

Unit 3: Development and changes in agrarian sector in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries - some case studies - Bengal from Permanent Settlement to *Tebhaga* Movement ; Punjab from traditional village society to the Green Revolution ; village society of Maharashtra, the Deccan Riots and thereafter ; Assam - history of the tea gardens in Assam, socio-economic condition of tea-garden labourers with special reference to the women workers etc.

Unit 4: Railways and changes in Indian transport, their impact on society and economy.

Unit 5: Business, Industry and Entrepreneurship in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries – commercial and industrial policy of the colonial rulers, rise and growth of Indian business communities and the capitalist class, their nature and expansion, industrial enterprises - case studies of some leading houses – Tagores and swadeshi enterprises in Bengal, Parsee community and the House of Tata, Marwari community and the House of Birla.

Unit 6: Rise of the working class in India and working class movements, a review of labour historiography.

### **Paper : Society and Culture in India**

Unit 1 : Nature, wild life and ethnic communities in India - nature and human civilization, different changes and the issue of sustainable progress of human society ; animal ethics, society and culture of different ethnic communities inhabiting different geographical zones in India,

Unit 2 : Spiritual and material culture, contradiction and conflict - some case studies - *Ajivikism, Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Sufism*.

Unit 3 : *Dalits* in India - *Dalit* historiography, *Dalit* movements in India

Unit 4 : Culture and heritage of India - elite and folk culture and their varieties -Assam, Mizoram, Bengal, Rajasthan, Kerala ; temple and society in India, some case studies - participation of Indian temple in society and economy - Orissa, South India, Rajasthan, Maharashtra,

Unit 5 : Education and press in India - traditional education and its regional variations, spread of western education in India, a journey from colonial to post-colonial India ; role of newspapers, journals and periodicals in the spread of education, social movement and nationalism.

Unit 6 : Evolution of different forms of music and dance as performing art -(a) music - North and South Indian varieties ; (b) dance: North, South and North- Eastern varieties.

### Third semester

#### Paper IX to XII: any four of the following

##### 1. Ancient Indian Society and State

Unit 1: Ideology of state in ancient India – lineage society, from chiefdoms to kingdoms, states and cities in Indo-Gangetic plain.

Unit 2: Second urbanisation – concept of *Ganarajya* with special reference of *Licchavi* and *Vajji*, rise of *Magadha* as a kingdom.

Unit 3: Concept of state polity, authority, moral dilemma, legal and ethical sanctions in the light of *Arthashastra*, *Jatakas* and *Mahabharata*, concepts of *Saptangarastra* and *Rajadharma*.

Unit 4: Origin and development of caste system – casteism reflected in Buddhist-Brahmanical literature and philosophy.

Unit 5: Foreign elements in Indian society – Indo-Greek, Sakas and Kusanas

Unit 6: Changing status of women in ancient India – women as wife, as nuns and prostitutes.

##### 2. History of Science and Technology

Unit 1: Science and Empire - theoretical perspectives and conceptual aspects of western science, debates on the nature and growth of western science, technology and medicine (STM), The role of STM in the colonial process.

Unit 2: Pre-colonial India - state of science and technology in late pre-colonial India.

Unit 3: Science and Colonial Explorations - East India Company and scientific explorations, European scientists, surveyors, botanists, doctors under the company's service.

Unit 4: Development of scientific and technical education - technical education in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century: Calcutta Medical College, Guindy Engineering College, Thomason College (Roorkee), Bengal Engineering College etc., technical education in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century: Bengal Technical Institute, Bengal National College & School etc., establishment of scientific institutions: Survey of India, Geological Survey of India etc.

Unit 5: Indian response to Western Science – impact of western science on the Indian society.

Unit 6: Science and Indian nationalism - emergence of national science and its relations vis-à-vis colonial science, *RadhanathShikdar*, *MahendralalSarkar*, *P.N.Bose*, *P.C Ray*, *J.C Bose*, *M.N.Saha* & *S.N.Bose*.



### 3. History of Environment and Ecology in India

Unit 1: Environment and Ecology in Indian ethos and Philosophy, social formations and indigenous knowledge systems, climatic factors in the evolution of the societies, the oriental system and traditional management of environment in India.

Unit 2: Geographical zones - forests, mountains, river systems, ocean and deserts.

Unit 3: Indian environment after expansion of agriculture in ancient and medieval periods.

Unit 4: Colonial intervention and environment, impact of colonial state-making on Indian forests and rivers, de-tribalization and also tribalization of communities.

Unit 5: Impact of Modern industry on environment and ecology ; development alternatives.

Unit 6: Review of environmental movements in modern India.

### 4. Women's History in India

Unit 1: Survey of approaches and sources - liberal, Marxist psychoanalytical, socialist, existential, radical, post-modern approaches ; sources: archival and governmental files, official reports, census, private papers, etc. ; non-archival sources : sacred and non-sacred texts, epigraphs, diaries, memories, autobiography, fiction, songs, folklore, photographs, paintings, oral evidence.

Unit 2: Religion and women - Brahmanical and Non-Brahmanical religions, Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, Sikhism, Christianity.

Unit 3: Reform movements and women - *Bhakti* Movements, *ViraSaivism*, *Brahma Samaj*, *AryaSamaj*, Aligarh Movement, Theosophical Movements, Satya Shodhak Samaj, *Sri Narayana* Movement, Self Respect Movements.

Unit 4: Education of women in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century India

Unit 5: Women in Indian struggle for independence

Unit 6: Customary and legal status of women - Ancient India, Medieval India, Colonial India, Post-Independence India, Tribal Societies.

### 5. History of Ideas

Unit 1: Political Ideas of power, rights and duties

- a. Ideas of polity-monarchy, oligarchy and proto-republicanism.
  - i. Ancient.
  - ii. Medieval.
- b. Rights and duties of subjects.
- c. Legitimacy of political power.

- i. Texts.
- ii. Practice.

Unit 2: Ideas of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries

- a. Colonialism and the emergence of new political ideas
  - i. Liberalism; Democracy.
  - ii. Utilitarianism.
  - iii. Positivism.
- b. Nationalism and socialism
- c. Communalism and secularism.

Unit 3: Social Ideas in India

- a. Formation of early ideas on hierarchy.
- b. Rationalization and justifications of hierarchy.
  - i. Varna
  - ii. Jati
  - iii. Family.
  - iv. Women

Unit 4: Ideas and Movements

- a. Social basis of Indian nationalism.
- b. Caste and the national movement in India.

Unit 5: Religious and Philosophical Ideas in India

- a. Formation of religious ideas in early India.
  - i. Vedas, Upanishads and Vedanta.
  - ii. Jainism
  - iii. Buddhism
- b. Idea of dissent and protest-heterodox sects.

Unit 6: Forms of religious thought and cultural synthesis.

- a. Major religious movements and ideas
  - i. Bhakti movements.
  - ii. Sufism
  - iii. Sikhism
- b. Reform and revivalism: *Brahma Samaj*, *Prarthana Samaj*, *Arya Samaj* and Aligarh Movements.
- c. Ideas of fundamentalism and religious universalism in modern India.

**6. India and her Neighbours**

Unit 1: Partition and aftermath – birth of Pakistan, bilateral relationship between India and Pakistan.

Unit 2: Kashmir issue and its consequences.

Unit 3: Birth of Bangladesh – India's relations with Bangladesh.

Unit 4: Indian foreign policy for SAF.

Unit 5: Changing relationship between India and Afghanistan since the ancient times.

Unit 6: Phases of Indo-China relations.

### **Fourth Semester**

**Paper XIII to XVI: Any four of the following**

#### **1. History of the U.S.A., A.D 1776-1945**

Unit 1. American Revolution

Colonial background; ideological and economic origins; war of independence – courses, nature, significance and interpretations.

Unit 2. Making of the Constitution

Issues and debates, nature and significance.

Unit 3. Evolution of American Democracy

Political parties, role of judiciary; Monroe doctrine and Turner's thesis of expansion of frontier; and limitations of the American democratic system- blacks and women.

Unit 4. Sectional Conflict and the Civil War

Basis of conflict; plantation economy; slave society and resistance; abolitionism and sectionalism; civil war: issues and interpretations; and Lincoln's role in the war and emancipation of slavery.

Unit 5. Reconstruction

Varieties- presidential; radical and congressional plans; the emergence of new south; and social tensions and reactions; economic changes: growth of capitalism and big business; labour movements and unionization; change in agriculture ; progressive era and populism.

Unit 6. Emergence of USA as an Imperial Power

Monroe doctrine in practice; Spanish American war; interests in the far east and Latin America; and World War I and Fourteen Points. America between the two world wars: economic depression and the New Deal, Black and women's movements; emerging cultural and intellectual trends: multiculturalism; entry into World War II and its consequences.

#### **2. History of Medicine**

Unit 1: Conceptual aspects of medicine: preventive & curative.

Unit 2: Growth of the science of medicine in India - medicine and surgery in ancient India with special reference to *Caraka* and *Susruta* ; medicine in medieval and pre-colonial India – indigenous systems of medicine - *Ayurveda*, *Unani* etc. ; medicine in colonial India – Oriental-Occidental conflict – development of western medicine.

Unit 3: Diseases and epidemics in colonial India – Malaria, Cholera etc.

Unit 4: Growth of medical education – Early initiatives: native medical institutes - Calcutta Madrasa, Sanskrit College – Establishment of Calcutta Medical College.

Unit 5: Medicine & Medical Practitioners/Researchers – Madhusudan Gupta, Radhagobinda Kar, Nilratan Sarkar, Kedarnath Das, Upendranath Brahmachari etc. ; Women & Medicine – Kadambini Gangopadhyay.

Unit 6: Health for all – Peoples' Health Movement.

### **3. Modern Cultural Studies**

Unit 1: History of the Tribal Communities in India

Unit 2: Role of popular media as an interpreter of culture.

Unit 3: Varieties of folk culture, folk religion and their syncretism in different regions of India.

Unit 4: Institution of caste , caste mechanism of culture and trends of caste mobility.

Unit 5: Great Tradition and Little Tradition – as ideological concept

Unit 6: Interpreting culture ; tradition vs. modernity – debate and resolution.

### **4. Medieval Indian Society and State**

Unit 1: Structure of rural society in medieval India – explaining composition and stratification with an introduction to popular and institutional sources, village community – its nature and adjustment with the State.

Unit 2: Structure of the urban society – evolution and composition, classes and communities, rural-urban relations.

Unit 3: The religious structure – *Bhakti* and *Sufi* culture, formation of regional identities – *Vaishnavite* movements in eastern India, *Jagannath* cult of Orissa, *warkari* movement and *Vithoba* cult of Maharashtra, *Shaivism* in South India and *Rishi* cult in Kashmir.

Unit 4: Language and literature – Sanskrit, Persian and regional languages.

Unit 5: The medieval Indian State – theory of kingship, growth of the institutional structure through Iqta, Mansab and Jagir, role of various pressure groups, composition and nature of ruling classes, State and regional powers.

Unit 6: Interpreting 18<sup>th</sup> century – potentiality and weakness, elements of conflict, state and orthodoxy, the process of decline.

### **5. Indian Diaspora**

Unit 1: Diaspora redefined - various concepts and phases in the historical context.

Unit 2: Indian Diaspora- pre-colonial era, commercial and cultural missions.

Unit 3: Industrial penetration and Europeanization of India during colonial rule, changes in the nature of Indian diaspora

Unit 4: Partition and independence of India and diaspora in search of refuge elsewhere.

Unit 5: New age of diaspora under the impact of globalization, changes in the concept of homeland and reconstruction of the idea of nationalism.

Unit 6: Diaspora and regional literature of India.

### **6. Modern South East Asia**

Unit 1: Thailand in the 18th century – land, people and the society.

Unit 2: Thailand and the West – the process of modernization, politics in early 20<sup>th</sup> century, military rule and democratic experiments in post-World War II Thailand.

Unit 3: Vietnam in the colonial period - colonial economy- nature and potentiality, Doumer and direct Rule 1897-1902, post-Doumer developments–1902-1940, nationalism, colonialism and freedom struggle.

Unit 4: Vietnam in transition - non-communist to communist movement, Ho-Chi-Minh- a critique of his leadership.

Unit 5: Indonesia – the colonial experience, impact on land, people and the society.

Unit 6: Rise of new Indonesia - cultural system and agricultural involution in colonial economy, rise of nationalism in Indonesia, *Sukarno*- a critique of the national hero.