

**ALLOCATION OF MARKS
FOR
M. A.IN HISTORY**

Part I -

Paper - I	}	400
Paper – II		
Paper – III		
Paper – IV		

Part II -

Paper – V	}	400
Paper – VI		
Paper – VII		
Paper – VIII		

Total Marks : Part I & Part II = 800

PPART-I

- Paper I :** Socio Cultural History of Bengal 1757-1947
- Paper II :** India, 1858-1964
- Paper III :** Agrarian History of India, 1757 - 1947
- Paper IV :** Historiography: Concepts, Methods and Tools.

PART-II

- Paper V :** Twentieth Century World
- Paper VI :** History of Science; Technology and Medicine in Colonial India.
- Paper VII :**
- &**
- Paper VIII :** Special Paper *
- History of India: 18th Century
- History of Europe: 1871-2000
- North America: USA and Canada 1763-2000

*** All groups of special papers may not be offered each Year.**

SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF BENGAL

(1757-1947)

First Half

Unit I : Culture and the Colonial State different Phases-ideologies: orientalism utilitarianism. Romanticism –politics; warren hasting’s,Bentinck – institutions: Asiatic Society Calcutta Madrassa, Fort William Collage.

Unit II : Missionaries and the Indigenous SocietyCultural Encounter – activities and impact.

Unit III : Bengal Renaissance – the concept and itsCritiques.

Unit IV : Colonial Modernity – concept and ideas –Indigenous interpretations of modernity Rammohon, Radhakanta Deb, Vidyasagar, the Brahma movement, Bhudeb Mukherjee, Bankimchandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore.

Unit V : Education: Indigenous education, spread of Western education, Experiments in new Education: National Education movement, Rabindranath.

Second Half

Unit IV : Religious and Social Reform Monuments Wahabi, Faraizi, Brahma Samaj, Ramkrishna Movement, popular religious sects.

Unit VII : The new urban society: certain aspects –growth of Calcutta – the new middle class,the “bhadrolok”, their social base-popular Urban culture

Unit VIII : Gender and Domesticity: the emergence of the bhadromohila – women’s writings – new ideals of family and domesticity – Women’s Organizations – social reform, law and the Women’s question : sati, Widow Remarriage Act, Age of Consent Act, Sharda Act - Political participation of women – status of Marginalized women.

Unit IX : Science and Medicine: introduction of Western Science and Medicine – public health policies – status of indigenous Health policies – status of indigenous Medicine – women and western medicine- Scientific institutions

Unit X : New literary movement – the making of a Colonial art – music – theatre

Unit XI : Press and public Opinion: contemporary Newspapers and journals – growth of political Consciousness – political ideas: debates on Nationalism.

Paper – II

POLITICAL HISTORY OF INDIA

(1858-1964)

First Half

Unit I

- 1. (a) Theories of Imperialism
(b) Imperialism in India – different interpretations colonial ideologies.**

Unit II

- 2. Structure and organization of British rule after 1857
(a) Impact of the Revolt of 1857
(b) British policy towards princely states and landed aristocracy.**
- 3. British power and its frontiers: North West, Afghanistan, Burma, Tibet.**
- 4. Administrative and Constitutional Changes (1858-1935)**

Unit III

- 5. Imperialism and the growing force of nationalism –Interaction, conflict and cooperation.**
- 6. Traditional resistance movements and modern Politics.**
- 7. Politics of Association till 1885: Bengal, Bombay Punjab.**
- 8. Pressures from below: peasant and tribal Movements in the pre-Gandhian era.
(a) Indigo rebellion, Pabna, Deccan roats, Mopla Revolt.
(b) Kherwar, Birsaites, Bhil movements.**

Unit IV

- 9. Towards a national unity – foundation of the Indian National Congress: composition, ideology and activities of moderate Congress.**
- 10. Regional politics: Bengal, Madras, Bombay, Punjab, Assam and Orissa.**
- 11. Roots of extremism – ideology and environment –the differences between Moderates and extremists-The Congress split.**
- 12. Growth of separatist trend in Indian politics – Aligarh movement – formation of Muslim League aims and activities – Morley –Minto reforms: the imperial strategy.**

Unit V

- 13. Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement – boycott, constructive Swadeshi the role of Rabindranath, Aswini kumar Datta, S. Mukherjee – the devices of mass contact – communal Interaction – limitation and failure of the movement – impact of Swadeshi movement outside Bengal.**
- 14. Militant nationalism : revolutionary activities in Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra – limitations and impact.**

Second Half

Unit VI

- 1. Historiography of India nationalism: Imperialist, Nationalist Marxist, Cambridge and Subaltern theories.**
- 2. Impact of World War I on politics ;**
 - (a) Home Rule agitation**
 - (b) Role of overseas Indians in the national movement – Ghadar movement – South Africa.**

Unit VII

- 3. Rise of Gandhi in India politics**
 - (a) Experiments in regional agitation – Champaran, Khera, Ahmedabad mill strikes.**
 - (b) Entry into all-Indian politics- Rowlatt Satyagraha**
- 4. Khilafat and Non Co- Operation movements – the All- India Movements, regional variations, peasant movements in UP, Bengali and Malabar, Chauri Chaura and the Bardoli retreat, its implications.**

Unit VIII

- 5. Civil Disobedience movement :**
 - (a) Background – Simon Commission, Bardoli satyagraha and depression.**
 - (b) Character, regional variation, limitations and impact.**

6. Formation of the Swarajya Party-role of C.R Das.

7. Reforms of 1935 – the Congress ministry – a betrayal of the peasant?

Unit IX

8. Subhash Chandra Bose - interact with Gandhi, the INA.

9. The Quit India movement – All-India character, regional variations, “parallel movement”?

10. Separatist politics: the role of UP Muslims, genesis of Pakistan: the role of Punjab Muslims, Jinnah and the prelude to the Partition of India .

11. Hindu revivalism and resurgent movements- its Political implications

Unit X

12. Growth of left –wing politics: Socialist ideas and ideological transformation _ the Communist movement and its interaction with nationalist politics.

13. Women and the Nationalist movement: empowerment or continuation or patriarchy?

14. Caste politics -growth of cast consciousness, caste associations and movements, regional case studies, Ambedkar.

15. Popular movements in 1940s – role of the AIKS,Tanjore, Tebhaga ,Telangana .

16. AITUC and working class movements.

Unit XI

17. Transfer of power and the impact of the partition: Case studies of Punjab and Bengal, Sikh reaction to partition , representations in literature and cinema .

18. The Nehruvian era : ideology background , a political assessment , economy development, Nehru as an international mediator .

Paper – III

Agrarian History of Colonial India

First Half

Unit I : Historiography of Agrarian History .Some leading interpretations of the nature and process of Agrarian change during British rule.

Unit II : Organization of the pre-colonial rural economy. Examination of the notion of “village self-sufficiency “ and “villages Community “ – “core “ “peripheral “ villages _ Clad structure and social relations in a Village – elements of conflict and solidarity. In the village community late pre-colonial Indian agrarian economy, a growing Economy?

Unit III: Peasant Community - definitions - Peasant as an economic category -Stratification among the peasantry in the Pre-colonial period.

Unit IV: The colonial rural agrarian structure. The new land system and the reshuffling of the upper levels of lenorial hierarchy and debates regarding replacement of the old property groups (with special reference to UP, Maharashtra, Punjab, Bengal and South India).

Unit V : The Tribal dimension. The changing economic and social organization within the tribal world.

Unit VI : changing rural landscape and Environment: issues concerning forestry and ecological approach to rural change in Colonial India.

Unit VII: Explanations of recurring famines and Scarcities.

Unit VIII: Major agricultural trends. Co-existence of Decline and growth, increasing Commercialization of agriculture- a “forced Commercialization”? – Organization of cash Crop cultivation and its impact on the small Peasant economy.

Second Half

Unit IX: The changing rural credit scene as it Affected the rural agrarian structure (with particular reference to Bengal, UP, Punjab and Maharashtra) and examination of the nature of social and economic constraints on the powers of money lenders.

Unit X: Price movements and the nature of peasant response to price change. Impact of the General Depression on the rural economy.

Unit XI: Major trends in demographic changes. (with particular reference to the period 1872-1947) – standard of living.

Unit XII: Process of differentiation within the Peasantry- Rise of a rich peasantry (to be explained with reference of Punjab, Maharashtra Bengal and South India) –Growth of the tenancy system-examination of the nation that tenancy contributed to Peasant stability.

Unit XIII: Growth of agricultural labour during British rule – system of bonded labour, “agrestic serfdom”.

Unit XIV: Peasant reaction against colonialism: Elements of Peasant Consciousness – Peasant movements in early colonial India: Role of religiosity. Wahabls and Farazis, Moplahs Ethnicity and tribal movements: Santa, Munda and tana Bhagat Movements, Peasants and Nationalist Movement: Indigo, Pabna, Deccan, Champaran, Kheda and Tebhaga.

Paper –IV

HISTORIOGRAPHY, CONCEPTS, METHODS AND TOOLS

First Half

Unit I: Meaning and Scope of history

History – Collection and Selection of data –Evidence and its transmission-causation-Historicism.

Unit II: History and other Disciplines

Archaeology – Geography – Anthropology-Linguistic – Sociology – Economics –Philosophy, Politics – Natural Sciences – Applied Sciences and Literature.

Unit III: Traditions of Historical Writings – Greco –Roman traditions – Chinese traditions –Ancient Indian tradition – Medieval Historiography : European, Arabic, Persian and Indian.

Unit IV : Approaches to History

(a) Positivist history

(b) Whig History

(c) Marxist history:

(i) Karl Marx

(ii) Monist view: Determinist and Evolutionary Theories.

(iii) Critique of determinism and Evolutionist theory: Marxist Structuralism.

(d) History from below & new social history.

Second Half

Unit V: Approaches to History II – Annales – Total History Marc Black, Lucien Fabvre structure conjunction, event: Braudel – History of Mentalities- History of Emotions – History of everyday life.

Unit VI: Approaches to History III – Recent trends-Foucault and the history of Power and Discourse – Hermeneutics, semiotics and the history of meanings and symbols – Post Colonialism, Women’s History and Feminist Theories.

Unit VII: Indian History Approaches and themes-

(a) Theological, Orientalist , Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, Recent Marxist. Subaltern and Post – Modernist.

(b) Economic, Labour and peasant, Varna,Jati, Janajati and Gender; religion; Culture; environment; and science and technology.

Unit VIII: Debates in History

(a) Representative Study of at least four major debates on the social and economic history of the world.