

4 YEARS UG PROGRAMME UNDER NCCF

SEMESTER-7

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	CREDIT	MARKS
Major-13	Research Methodology and Ethics	6	100
Major-14	History of North Bengal (Colonial Period) Or History of China and Japan (1839 A.D. -1949 A.D.) Or Contemporary World (1945 A.D.-1991 A.D.)	6	100
Major-15	A. Seminar: 2 Credits (25 Marks) B. Theory: History of Religious Ideas - 4 Credits (75 Marks- 5+20+50)	6	100
Major-16	Dissertation =100 1. Write up=50 2. Presentation & Viva Voce=25 3 Internal Assessment=25 (Attendance =5+CE=20) For Honours: Major Paper: Indian Political Thoughts	6	100
Minor-5	-	6	100

SEMESTER-8

COURSE	DESCRIPTION	CREDIT	MARKS
Major-17	Historiography	6	100
Major-18	History of North Bengal (Post-colonial Period) Or History of Women's Studies (Indian Perspective) Or History Neighbouring Countries	6	100
Major-19	Dissertation =100 1. Write up=50 2. Presentation & Viva Voce=25 3 Internal Assessment=25 (Attendance =5+CE=20) For Honours: Major Paper: History of Education in India since Independence	6	100
Minor-6	Political History of Modern India (1757 A.D.- 1947 A.D.)	6	100

SYLLABUS IN DETAILS

SEMESTER-7

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ 13

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND ETHICS

Aims & Objectives of Research Methodology Ethics:

Research methodology and ethics form the backbone of credible scientific inquiry. Their primary aim is to discover undiscovered truths through systematic, reproducible procedures while ensuring the rights, dignity, and welfare of participants are protected. The central aim is to provide a structured, scientific framework for investigation to generate reliable, valid, and generalizable knowledge. It also aims to promote the pursuit of knowledge while maintaining academic integrity and preventing misconduct (e.g., plagiarism, data fabrication).

- **Enhance Accuracy:** Minimize biases, errors, and subjective distortions.
- **Ensure Reliability:** Standardize procedures so future peers can replicate the study.
- **Define Scope:** Break down broad goals into actionable, specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and timely (SMART) objectives.
- **Facilitate Evaluation:** Provide a clear roadmap for peer review and critical assessment
- **Ensure Informed Consent:** Guarantee that participants have complete autonomy and understand the study's risks and benefits before agreeing to partake.
- **Maintain Privacy and Confidentiality:** Protect the identities of respondents and ensure data is securely managed
- **Uphold Honesty and Justice:** Ensure that research benefits the community, is free from bias, and properly credits intellectual property

Unit-1: What is research, importance of research topic, Scope of Research, Various methods of historical research, importance of inter-disciplinary approach in historical research

Unit-2: Research designing, review of literature, hypothesis, objective

Unit-3: Sources: Collection and authentication of sources, various sources- primary & secondary, web sources, causation, Objectivity and Subjectivity

Unit-4: Internal and external criticism, various styles of references, footnotes, end-notes and bibliography

Unit-5: Principles of thesis/dissertation writings

Unit-6: Definition and nature of Research ethics, motive and intention, object of moral judgement

Suggested books:

1. Tejram Sharma, Research Methodology in History, Concept publishing Co, New Delhi.
2. Dr. K.L. Khurana, Concepts and Methods of Historiography, Laksmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra.
3. N.R. Roy, Sources for the history of India. Calcutta.
4. Laxmi Jain, Historical Method and Historiography, Vayu Education in India, New Delhi.
5. D.D. Kosamby, An introduction to the Study of Indian History, Bombay, 1975.
6. E.H. Carr, What is History? Penguin, England.
7. William Dray, Perspective on History, London, 1980.
8. Sugam Anand, Modern Indian Historiography, Agra, 1991.
9. R.G. Collingwood, The Idea of History, OUP, London.
10. M.I. Finley, The Use and abuse of History, London, 1975.
11. Ranjit Kumar, Research Methodology, A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners, Sage, 2014.

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ14 (1)**Colonial North Bengal**

North Bengal is a cross-border cultural and geographic region encompassing the northern portions of West Bengal in India, and the north-western areas of Bangladesh. Separated from South Bengal by the Ganges River, it is known for its Himalayan hills, vast tea gardens, lush riverine plains, and vital wildlife reserves. It consisted of eight districts in the northern part of West Bengal.

Unit I: Geographical boundary of Colonial North Bengal:

- a) Mountains, Rivers, Plain and Forests
- b) Ethnographical Profile of North Bengal
- c) Advent of the Colonizers

Unit II: Administrative Re-Organization from Darjeeling to Malda**Unit III:** Infrastructural Transformation

- a) Commercialization of Agriculture
- b) Plantation Economy
- c) Expansion of Communication Network

Unit IV: Saga of Resistance and Anti-Colonial Movement

- a) Non-Cooperation Movement
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement
- c) Quit India Movement
- d) Peasant and Worker Movement

References:

1. Subhajyoti Ray, Transformation on the Bengal Frontier: Jalpaiguri 1765-1948
2. Romit Bagchi, Gorkhaland: Crisis of Statehood
3. Ranjit Dasgupta, Economy, Society and Politics in Bengal: Jalpaiguri 1869-1947
4. Sarit Bhowmik, Class Formation in the Plantation System
5. Sugata Bose, Peasant Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal Since 1770
6. Peter Custers, Women in Tebhaga Uprising
7. R.M. Lahiri (ed), Jalpaiguri Zilla Centenary Volume
8. A.K.M Museum, North Bengal University, Uttarbanger Purattata: Sankhipta Itihas
9. B.N. Mukharjee and P.K. Bhattacharjee (ed), Early Historical Perspective of North Bengal
10. S. K. Chaube (ed), The Himalayas: Profile of Modernization and Adaptation
11. Ashim Kumar Sarkar, Changing Profile of a Bengal District: Malda 1932-1950
12. Ashim Kumar Sarkar, Bharat Tirtha Uttarbanga : Prasanga Samaj, Arthaniti o Rajniti
13. Upendranath Barman, Uttar Banglar Sekal o Amar Jiban Smriti
14. Ananda Gopal Ghosh and Kartik Sutradhar (ed), Jiban Nadir Banke Banke
15. Dipanwita Dasgupta, The Revenged Paradise: Environmental History of Colonial Darjeeling Himalayas 1835-1947
16. Kumar Pradhan, The Gorkha Conquests
17. S.K. Chaube, Hill Politics in North East India
18. Madhab Chandra Adhikary; *Identity Crisis: A Study of the Rajbanshis of North Eastern India (1891-1979)*
19. Madhab Chandra Adhikary, Ananda Gopal Ghosh, Kartik Chandra Sutradhar(ed): *Exploring Sub-Himalayan Region of West Bengal and Her Neighbours: Society Religion and Cullture Since 1947*
20. Madhab Chandra Adhikary, *Rajbanshi Samaj O Manishi Panchanan Barma*, Vol.I & II (Bengali), Readers Service, Kolkata, 2014 and 2022, Re print Paican Publishers, Bhetaguri, Cooch Behar.
21. Upendra Nath barman, *Uttar Banga Sekal O Aamar Jiban Smriti*
22. Kartik Chandra Sutradhar and Amit Roy (Ed), Society, Economy and Environment of Tista-Brahmaputra Valley.
23. Kartik Chandra Sutradhar, Land and Livelihood: A Study on the Egro - Political Movements of a Bengal District Jalpaiguri (1869-2004), N.L.Publishers, 2013.

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ14 (2)

Name of the Paper: History of China and Japan (1839-1949AD)

Objectives: The period between 1839 to 1949 AD is the most important period not only in the history of China and Japan, but also for the World Politics. The opening of China by the European imperialist powers brought about a major transformation of the society, economy and political system in China. It marked the end of China's isolation from the outside world and signaled the beginning of the modernity. During this period, nationalism, reforms and revolutions changed the overall system of China. As a result China became one of the world's leading powers. Similarly, the opening of Japan brought an end of feudal structure of the Tokugawa regime and the beginning of modernity in Japan. From then on Japan rapidly developed into an imperial power. It was during this time the two world wars took place which had a profound effect on the world politics.

CHINA

UNIT I: China and Western Imperialism during the 19th century:

- Pre-modern Chinese Society and Economy: Confucian Value System and Social Structure.
- Opening of China: Advent of Europeans- Opium Wars and Unequal Treaties with imperial powers.
- Open Door Policy

UNIT II: Chinese Reactions: Rebellions and Reforms-

- Taiping Rebellion: Causes, nature and failure.
- Self-Strengthening Movement: Main features and limitations.
- First Sino-Japanese War (1894-95) and the Treaty of Shimonoseki.
- Hundred Day's Reforms (1898).
- Boxer Rebellion (1900): Causes, nature and impact.

UNIT III: The Revolution of 1911 and the Early Republic:

- The Revolution of 1911: Causes and results.
- Dr. Sun Yet Sen and the Three Principles of the People.
- Emergence of Republic and Yuan Shi-kai.
- May Fourth Movement: Nature and Significance

UNIT IV: The Growth of Communist Movement in China:

- The formation of Chinese Communist Party (CCP) and the Kuomintang (KMT).
- Mao Zedong, the Long March and the rise of Peasant Communism.
- Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-45).
- Chinese Revolution of 1949: The Birth of Peoples Republic of China.

JAPAN

UNIT V: Transition to Modernity:

- The Opening of Japan: Perry Mission.
- Meiji Restoration: Nature, significance and the decline of the Shogunate.
- Reforms of the Meiji Era: Military, Economic and Social reforms.
- Meiji Constitution.

UNIT VI: Emergence of Japan as an Imperial Power:

- Sino-Japanese War (1894),
- Anglo-Japanese Alliance(1902)
- Russo-Japanese War (1904-05).
- Washington Conference
- Manchurian Crisis
- Second World War and Japan

Books Recommended:

1. C.Y. Immanuel Hsu, The Rise of Modern China.
2. J.K. Fairbank and M. Goldman, China: A New History.
3. Reisauer and Fairbank, East Asia, Vol.II.
4. Lucien Bianco, Origins of the Chinese Revolutions, 1915-1949.
5. Wolfgang Franke, A Century of Chinese Revolution, 1851-1949.
6. Hu Sheng, Imperialism and Chinese Politics.
7. Nathaniel Peffer, The Far East: A Modern History.
8. Clyde P. H., The Far East (2nd Edition).
9. Chen Jerome, Mao Tse Tung and the Chinese Revolution.
10. Chesneaux, Jean, China from the Opium War to 1911 Revolution.
11. George M. Beckman, The Modernization of China and Japan.
12. George M. Beckman, The Making of the Meiji Constitution.
13. Harold M. Vinacke, History of Far East in Modern Times.
14. Yanaga Chitoshi, Japan Since Perry.
15. Andrew Gordon, A Modern History of Japan: From Tokugawa Times to the Present.
16. George B. Sansom, The Western World and Japan.
17. Marious B. Jansen, The Cambridge History of Japan.
18. William G. Beasley, The Modern History of Japan.
19. E. H. Norman, Japan's Emergence as a Modern State.
20. Kenneth B. Pyle, The Making of Modern Japan.
- 21.

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ14 (3)

Contemporary World (1945-1991)

The aims and objectives of the contemporary world centre on uniting global societies to solve shared challenges while improving human life.

- Eradicate Existential Threats: Achieving long-term global climate stability and preventing large-scale international warfare.
- Universal Human Dignity: Ensuring basic human rights, equity, and justice for all individuals regardless of nationality.
- Borderless Progress: Creating a highly interconnected global economy and knowledge network that benefits all humanity.
- Strengthen International Law: Using bodies like the United Nations to enforce trade agreements and mediate geopolitical conflicts.
- Bridge the Digital Divide: Expanding global internet infrastructure to grant developing regions equal access to education and technology.
- Enhance Global Health: Building collaborative networks to predict, track, and rapidly suppress infectious disease outbreaks.

Unit. 1 -United Nations

Origin, aims and objectives, it's organizations and its role in world peace.

Unit. 2- Cold War and world politics

Origin and character of the cold war, Truman Doctrine, Marshal plan, Military Alliances- NATO, CENTO, ANZUS, SEATO and Warsaw Pact. Third world and Non-alignment movement.

Unit 3- Europe in the post-war world

Division of Germany- Berlin blockade, Stalinisation of eastern Europe, Americanization of western Europe, De-Stalinization, Détente, new cold war, unification Germany, Glastnost and Perestroika- fall of Soviet Union.

Unit 4 Crisis in the world politics

Korean crisis, middle east crisis- birth of Israel, Cuban crisis and Vietnam Issue.

Unit 5- World economy in the post war world

WTO, GATT, OPEC, IMF, Aid as a tool of Imperialism, Globalization and the third world countries.

Suggested readings

1. Palmer and Perkins – International Relation: The World Community in Transition

2. E.J. Hobsbawm, The Age of Extremes, 1914 – 1991, New York: Vintage, 1996
3. Langsam, W. C. : World Since 1914
4. Sen, Asit Kumar.: International Relations since World War I.
5. Fleming, D.S.: The Cold War and its Origins.
6. Lippmann, Walter: The Cold War, 1947
7. Calvocoressi, P.: World Politics Since 1945.
8. Bhattacharya , D. C.: International Relations in the Twentieth Century, Kolkata, 1998.
9. James, Paul.: Globalization and Violence
10. Krishnan, Gopal,: Non-Allignment and Power Politics
11. Daud, K.Y.: Non-Alligned Movement: Belgrade to Durban
12. Lynch, M.: Stalin and Khrushchev
13. Morgenthau, Hans J.: Politics among Nations
14. Sakwa, R.: Gorbachev and his Reforms 1985-1990.
15. Nayyar Deepak.: Governing Globalization, Issues and Institutions.
16. Lowe, Norman.: Mastering Modern World History.
17. Carter V. Findley and John Rothay, Twentieth-Century World, Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 5Th edition 200

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ15

A. SEMINAR

PAPER CODE: HIS-MAJ15

B. HISTORY OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS (INDIAN PERSPECTIVES)

The aims and objectives of studying the History of Religious Ideas from an Indian Perspective center on uncovering the evolution of spiritual thought, rituals, and philosophies that originated in the subcontinent. Rather than treating religion as a static set of rules, this discipline tracks how systems like Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, and Sikhism grew, interacted, and shaped global philosophy.

- Trace Philosophical Evolution: Understanding how early ritualistic ideas transformed into complex, abstract philosophies like *Vedanta* and *Shunyata* (emptiness).
- Map Syncretism and Synthesis: Examining how different Indian traditions coexisted, debated, and influenced one another over millennia.
- Contextualise Universal Truths: Analyzing concepts like *Dharma* (cosmic order), *Karma* (action and consequence), and *Moksha/Nirvana* (liberation) within historical
- Analyze Foundational Texts: Studying the historical shifts between the early Vedas, the philosophical Upanishads, and the unorthodox texts of Buddhism and Jainism.
- Deconstruct Social Dynamics: Investigating how religious ideas directly impacted or challenged social structures like the *Varna* (caste) system.
- Evaluate Global Transmission: Tracking how Indian religious concepts migrated across Asia via trade routes, transforming into traditions like Zen Buddhism.
- Examine the Bhakti-Sufi Synthesis: Assessing how medieval devotional movements broke down orthodox barriers and fostered Hindu-Muslim cultural synthesis.

Unit -I : Religious and Philosophical Ideas in ancient India:

- Vedas and Upanishadas
- Six Schools of Indian Philosophy,
- Jainism and Buddhism,
- Heterodox sects
- Shaivism and Vaishnavism

Unit-II: Bhakti Movement and Sufism in Medieval India

- Sankaracharya,
- Ramanuja,

- Kabir,
- Sri Chaitanya Deva,
- Mira Bai,
- Sankardeva
- Gurunank and emergence of Sikhism

Unit-III: Religious thinking in Modern India:

- Brahmo Samaj,
- Prarthana Samaj
- Arya Samaj Movements
- Neo-Hinduism
- Swami Vivekananda

Selected Readings: [History of Religious Ideas (Indian Perspectives)]

1. Swami Vivekananda: Selected Works, Vol. I to Vol. X
2. S. Radhakrishnan: History of Indian Philosophy
3. S. Dasgupta: History of Indian Philosophy
4. A.L. Basam: History and Doctrine of the Ajivikas
5. J.A. Subhan: Sufism: Its Saints and Shrines
6. W.H. Mcleod: Guru Nanak and Sikh Religion
7. S.K. Dey: Early History of Vaishnava Faith and Movement in Bengal
8. Cultural Heritage of India (Vol. I-Vol. VIII), Goalpark Institute of Culture, Ramkrishna Mission
9. Subira Jaiswal: The Origin of and Development of Vaishnavism
10. Devid Kopf: Brahmo Samaj and the Shaping of the Modern Indian Mind
11. Bratindra Nath Mukherjee: Bouddha Dharmer Utpatti O Bikash
12. R.D. Baird: Religion in Modern India
13. Malaysankar Bhattacharya, Puran Kr. Chhetri & Tapas Kr. Chatterjee, Buddha and Buddhism, Sagnik Books, Kolkata, 2023.
14. I. Sarkar, Thoughts and Thinkers in Indian Tradition, Kunal Books, N. Delhi, 2023
15. B.R. Ambedkar, The Untouchables: Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables?
16. ----- Annihilation of Caste.
17. Dhananjay Keer, Dr. Ambedkar: Life and Mission
18. Gail Omvedt, Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India
19. Arundhati Roy, The Doctor and the Saint
20. ----- Ambedkar's *Annihilation of Caste* with an extended essay.
21. The Life of Swami Vivekananda by His Eastern and Western Disciples
22. Swami Vivekananda: A Biography

PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ16
DISSERTATION (HONOURS WITH RESEARCH)

PAPE CODE: HIS MAJ16 (HONOURS)

INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHTS

Political thought is the systematic reflection on power, justice, rights, and governance. It is the accumulated wisdom of how human beings should organize collective life, encompassing the ideas, theories, and analyses produced by philosophers, activists, and statesmen throughout history. Understanding political thought involves looking at how different minds address fundamental questions about human society.

Unit I: An Overview on Sources of Indian Political Thought

- a) Kautilya: Theory of State
- b) Manu smriti: Social Laws and Conception of Justice

Unit II: Features of Medieval Indian Political Thought

- a) **Kalhana:** Author of the *Rajatarangini*, a foundational 12th-century text on the kings of Kashmir.
- b) **Ziauddin Barani:** Known for *Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi*, an essential source for the Delhi Sultanate.
- c) **Abul Fazl:** Author of *Akbar Nama*, celebrated for introducing rational, secular, and data-driven approaches to history.

Unit III:

- a) Gopala Krishna Gokhale (9 May 1866 – 19 February 1915)
- b) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (23 July 1856 – 1 August 1920)
- c) Sri Aurobindo (15 August 1872 – 5 December 1950)
- d) Swami Vivekananda (Narendranath Datta) (12 January 1863 – 4 July 1902)
- e) Rai Sahib Thakur Panchanan Barma (14th February, 1866-9th September, 1935)
- f) Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (14 April 1891 – 6 December 1956)
- g) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay (15 September 1876 – 16 January 1938)
- h) M.N. Roy (21 March 1887 – 25 January 1954)
- i) Jayprakash Narayan (11 October 1902 – 8 October 1979))
- j) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (6 July 1901 – 23 June 1953)

Selected Books

1. V. R. Mehta (1992) Introduction, in Foundation of Indian Political Thought, Delhi, Manohar
2. Brown, D. M. (1953). The Premises of Indian Political Thought. The Western Political Quarterly, 6(2)
3. Suda, J. P. (1970). Dharma: Its Nature and Role in Ancient India. The Indian Journal of Political Science, 31(4)
4. Varma, Vishwanath Prasad (1953). Studies in Hindu Political Thought and its Metaphysical Foundations, Motilal Banarsidas, Delhi.
5. Manu (2006) 'Rules for Times of Adversity', in P. Olivelle (ed. & trans.) Manu's Code of Law: A Critical Edition and Translation of the Manava- Dharamsastra, New Delhi: OUP
6. V. Mehta (1992) 'The Cosmic Vision: Manu', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar
7. Kautilya (1997) 'The Elements of Sovereignty' in R. Kangle (ed. and trns.), Arthasastra of Kautilya, New Delhi: Motilal Publishers
8. V. Mehta (1992) 'The Pragmatic Vision: Kautilya and His Successor', in Foundations of Indian Political Thought, Delhi: Manohar
9. R. Kangle (1997) Arthashastra of Kautilya-Part-III: A Study, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass
10. Chatterjee and Dutta (2007), An Introduction to Indian Philosophy, New Delhi: Rupa Publications
11. V.R. Mehta, Foundations of Indian Political Thought. Delhi: 1992, Manohar
12. U. N. Ghoshal, A History of Indian Political Ideas: the ancient period and the period of transition to the middleages. OUP, Bombay, 1959
13. Madhab Chandra Adhikary, *Rajbanshi Samaj o Rai Sahib Thakur Panchanan Barma* Vol.I & II, Readers Publication, Kolkata, 1914 and 2022, reprint. Paican Publication Vetaguri, Cooch Behar.
14. Madhab Chandra Adhikary and Ananda Gopal Ghosh- *Rai Sahib Panchanan Barma(1866-1935: A Legendary Social Reformer of Un-partioned India*, Kunal Books, New Delhi & Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University, 2024.
15. Sukhabilash Barma- Indomitable Panchanan, Global Vission Publishing House, Delhi, 2017
16. B.R. Ambedkar, The Untouchables: Who Were They and Why They Became Untouchables?
17. ----- Annihilation of Caste.
18. Dhananjay Keer, Dr. Ambedkar: Life and Mission
19. Gail Omvedt, Ambedkar: Towards an Enlightened India
20. Arundhati Roy, The Doctor and the Saint
21. ----- Ambedkar's *Annihilation of Caste* with an extended essay.
22. The Life of Swami Vivekananda by His Eastern and Western Disciples
23. Swami Vivekananda: A Biography
24. I. Sarkar, Thoughts and Thinkers in Indian Tradition, Kunal Books, N. Delhi, 2023

SEMESTER-8
PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ17
HISTORIOGRAPHY

The aims and objectives of historiography—the study of how history is written—center on evaluating historical methods, biases, and interpretations rather than just studying past events themselves.

- **Examine Historical Evolution:** Understanding how historical writing changes across different eras, cultures, and political landscapes.
- **Uncover Underlying Biases:** Exposing ideological, nationalistic, cultural, or gender biases embedded within historical narratives.
- **Validate Historical Truth:** Establishing rigorous scientific and critical standards to separate objective facts from propaganda or myth.
- **Critique Primary Sources:** Evaluating the reliability, intent, and context of original documents, artifacts, and eye-witness accounts.
- **Analyze Historical Schools:** Studying distinct interpretive frameworks, such as Marxist, Annales, Post-colonial, or Subaltern historiography.
- **Deconstruct Power Dynamics:** Investigating how dominant political or social groups weaponize history to legitimize their current power.
- **Promote Inclusive History:** Actively reconstructing the narratives of marginalized or silenced groups whose histories were omitted from traditional records.

UNIT-I: Meaning of Historiography, nature and interpretation of Historiography

UNIT-II: Ancient Indian Historiography, approaches and trends of the ancient Indian Historiography and the historians (D.D. Koshambi, K.A. Nilkanta Sastri, R.S. Sharma, R.K. Mukherjee, Romila Thapar)

UNIT-III: Medieval Indian Historiography, trends and debates among the historians (Amir Khasru, Barani, Abul Fazal, Badauni, Jadunath Sarkar)

UNIT- IV: Developments of Historiography during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries:
Nationalist approach to History, Marxist approach to History, Subaltern approach to History (R.C. Dutt, R.C. Majumdar, Bipanchandra, Sumit Sarkar, Ranajit Guha)

UNIT-V: Local and regional approach and importance of History:
Historiography of labour and peasants, Varna and jati, gender, religion and culture.

Suggested books:

1. Tejram Shram, Historiography A History of History writing, Concept publishing House.
2. Dr. K.L. Khurana, Concepts and Methods of Historiography, Laksmi Narayan Agarwal, Agra.
3. N.R. Roy, Sources for the history of India. Calcutta.
4. A.K. Warder. An introduction to Indian Historiography, Bombay. 1972.
5. D.D. Kosamby, An introduction to the Study of Indian History, Bombay, 1975.
6. E.H. Carr, What is History? Penguin, England.
7. William Dray, Perspective on History, London, 1980.
8. Sugam Anand, Modern Indian Historiography, Agra, 1991.
9. R.G. Collingwood, The Idea of History, OUP, London.
10. M.I. Finley, The Use and abuse of History, London, 1975.
11. Madhab Chandra Adhikary & Kali Krishna Sutradhar, An Introduction to the Historiography of North Bengal, Abhijit, New Delhi, 2025.
12. Malayasankar Bhattacharcharya & Tapas Chatterjee, Chroniclers of A Bygone Era, Sagnik Books, Kolkata, 2025.

PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ18(1)

POST COLONIAL NORTH BENGAL

Post-colonial North Bengal refers to the northern region of West Bengal after the Partition of British India in 1947. The post-colonial history of North Bengal is characterized by rapid demographic changes, environmental pressure, and complex socio-political identity movements. The defining event of post-colonial North Bengal was its division along the Radcliffe Line in 1947. Districts like Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar (which joined India as a princely state in 1949), Malda, and the Dinajpur region (split into North and South Dinajpur) stayed with India and the Muslim-majority eastern sectors of Malda, Dinajpur, and the vast Rajshahi division went to East Pakistan.

Unit I: Post Partition Re-organization of North Bengal

Unit II: The Activities of State Re-organization Commission in North Bengal

Unit III: Post Independence Crisis in North Bengal

- Demographic Change and Migration Problem
- Enclave Problem
- Chinese Aggression in 1962
- Forests in North Bengal
- Tourism in North Bengal

Unit IV: The Resistance and Statehood Movements in North Bengal

- Naxalbari Movement
- Statehood Movements in Cooch Behar
- Process of Formation of Gorkha Autonomous District Hill Council

Selected Books

1. Subhrajyoti Roy, Transformation on the Bengal Frontier: Jalpaiguri 1765-1948
2. Romit Bagchi, Gorkhaland: Crisis of Statehood
3. Ranjit Dasgupta, Economy, Society and Politics in Bengal: Jalpaiguri 1869-1947
4. Sarit Bhowmik, Class Formation in the Plantation System
5. Sugata Bose, Peasant Labour and Colonial Capital: Rural Bengal Since 1770
6. Peter Custers, Women in Tebhaga Uprising
7. R.M. Lahiri (ed), Jalpaiguri Zilla Centenary Volume
8. A.K.M Museum, North Bengal University, Uttarbanger Purattata: Sankhipta Itihas
9. B.N. Mukharjee and P.K. Bhattacharjee (ed), Early Historical Perspective of North Bengal
10. S. K. Chaube (ed), The Himalayas: Profile of Modernization and Adaptation

11. Ashim Kumar Sarkar, Changing Profile of a Bengal District: Malda 1932-1950
12. Ashim Kumar Sarkar, Bharat Tirtha Uttarbanga : Prasanga Samaj, Arthaniti o Rajniti
13. Upendranath Barman, Uttar Banglar Sekal o Amar Jiban Smriti
14. Ananda Gopal Ghosh and Kartik Sutradhar (ed), Jiban Nadir Banke Banke
15. Dipanwita Dasgupta, The Revenged Paradise: Environmental History of Colonial Darjeeling Himalayas 1835-1947
16. Kumar Pradhan, The Gorkha Conquests
17. S.K.Chaube, Hill Politics in North East India
18. Madhab Chandra Adhikary; Identity Crisis: A Study of the Rajbanshis of North Eastern India(1891-1979)
19. Madhab Chandra Adhikary,Ananda Gopal Ghosh, Kartik Chandra Sutradhar(ed): Exploring Sub-Himalayan Region of West Bengal and Her Neighbours: Society Religion and Culture Since 1947
20. Kartik Chandra Sutradhar and Amit Roy (Ed), Society, Economy and Environment of Tista-Brahmaputra Valley.
21. Kartik Chandra Sutradhar, Land and Livelihood : A Study on the Egro Political Movements of a Bengal District Jalpaiguri (1869-2004), N.L.Publishers, 2013
22. Rajarshi Biswas(ed), Berubari, Tin Bigha ,Chhit Mahal, Gang Chill, Kolkata, 2018,
23. Kamalesh Goswami (ed), Bidraho O Andolani Uttarbanga, Priya Book House, Kolkata, 1420 B.S.
24. Pradip Basu(ed), Naxalite Politics: Post -Struggleist, Post colonial and Subaltern Perspectives,Kolkata,2017.
25. Sukhbilas Barma (ed),,, Socio-Political Movements in North Bengal, Vol. I and II,Global Vision Publishing House, Delhi, 2007.
26. Anjashi Sarkar,Debkumar Sengupta, Dinesh Ch. Ray, Palash Dey Bhaskar Chand(ed), History and Historians of North Bengal and Adjoining Regions: Past and Present,Abhijit Publications, N. Delhi, 2025.

PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ18(2)

HISTORY OF WOMEN'S STUDIES (INDIAN PERSPECTIVE)

Women's Studies in India is an academic discipline deeply rooted in the grassroots women's movements of the 1970s and the landmark 1974 *Towards Equality* report. Its core aim is to challenge patriarchal structures and make women's lived experiences visible by integrating gender perspectives into research, policy, and education. The objectives of Women's Studies in the Indian context are multidimensional, focusing on both academic re-evaluation and social transformation.

- **Policy Intervention:** To actively identify the need for and advocate for policy changes that address gender disparity, economic marginalization, and lack of political representation.
- **Decolonization of Knowledge:** To re-examine existing social science concepts, methodologies, and theories through a gendered lens, breaking free from patriarchal and Eurocentric frameworks.
- **Highlighting Intersectionality:** To investigate the root causes of women's subordination while acknowledging how gender intersects with caste, class, region, religion, and ethnicity in India.
- **Conscientization:** To raise critical awareness among both men and women about the multifaceted contributions and unpaid labor of women in society.
- **Social Transformation:** To shift societal attitudes away from gender hierarchy and toward a genuine acceptance of equality, human rights, and women's empowerment.

UNIT-1: Introduction to Women's Studies: Emergence of Women's Studies and changing perspectives of Women's Studies and Research

UNIT-II: Position of women in ancient and Medieval India

UNIT-III: Women's Movement in colonial India. Historical Developments of Social Reform Movements, Women's participation in National Movement

UNIT-IV: 'Women's Movements in Post-Independent India

UNIT-V: Gender, Law & Politics

UNIT-VI: Violence against women & Preventive law: Domestic violence Act 2005; Problems of Dowry, Sexual Harassments at Workplace; Trafficking of women and Children and corresponding; Child Marriage Prohibition Act 2006; Personal Laws; Equal work and Equal pay

UNIT-VII: Gender, Development & Culture: Representation of Women in Culture and Media;
Women and Literature

UNIT-VIII: Retrieving the forgotten female activists and leaders: Ramabai, Sister Nivedita, Dr.
Kadambini Ganguly, Begum Rokeya, Sarojini Naidu.

Suggested Readings:

1. Agnihotri, Indu and Vina Mazumdar, "Changing Terms of Political Discourse: Women's Movement in India, 1970s-1990s", *Economic and Political Weekly*, 30(29), July 22, 1995, 1869-1878.
2. Andarer Iti katha: Narir Jabanbandi. Ed. Ananya Biswas and Prasun Ghosh. Gangchil, vol. 2.
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5. Bhasin, Kamala, *Understanding Gender*, Zubaan, New Delhi, 2000.
6. Bhattacharya, Sutapa. *Bangali Meyer Bhabnamulok Godyo*. Kolkata: Sahitya Akademi.
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8. Chakraborty, Basabi and Rajashri Basu. *Prasanga Manabividyā*. UrbiPrakasan, 2014.
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10. Chakravarti, Uma, *Gendering Caste, Stree*, Kolkata, 2003.
11. Dasi, Binodini. *Amar Katha*.
12. Datta Bisakha (ed), *And Who Will Make the Chapatis? A Study of All-Women Panchayats in Maharashtra*, Stree, Kolkata, 2001
13. Deb, Chitra. *Antahpuratmakatha*. Ananda Publishers.
14. Desai, Neera, Vina Mazumdar and Kumudini Bhansali, *From Women's Education to Women's Studies: The long struggle for Legitimacy in Devaki Jain and Pam Rajput*, (eds.), *Narratives From the Women's Studies Family*, Sage, New Delhi
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16. Devi, Mahasveta. *Srestha Goplo*. Mitra o Ghosh.
17. Devi, Rasasundari. *Amar Jibon*. Kolkata: Dey 's Publishing.
18. Forbes, Geraldine. *Women in Colonial India*. Orient Blackswan, 2005.
19. ----- *Women in Modern India*. OUP.
20. Friedan, Betty. *The Feminine Mystique*. Norton, 1963.
21. Hansen, Kathryn, "The Virangana In North Indian History: Myth and Popular Culture", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol XXIII, No. 18, 1988

22. John, Mary E., Introduction in Women's Studies in India : A Reader, Penguin, New Delhi, 2008. Lerner, Gerda, Creation of Patriarchy, Oxford University Press, London, 1986.
23. Menon, Nivedita, Introduction, Sexualities: Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, Women Unlimited, New Delhi, 2007.
24. Mill, John Stuart. The Subjection of Women. 1869.
25. Mukhopadhyay, Ishita. Crime against Women. Progressive Publication.
26. Rege, Sharmila. Writing Caste, writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonies. Jubaan.
27. Tagore, Rabindranath. Streer Patra, Galpaguccha, Rabindra Rachanavali, Vol. 9.
28. Tharu, Susie and K. Lalitha. Ed. Women Writing in India, vol. 1 and 2

PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ18 (3)

HISTORY OF NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

(Bangladesh, Pakistan, Afghanistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar and Sri-Lanka)

Course Objectives:

1. Study the geo-strategic factors related to neighbouring countries of India.
2. Understand the various foreign policies of neighboring countries.
3. Examine India's foreign strategies with neighboring countries.
4. Estimate the ethno-political culture of neighbouring countries.
5. Explore and highlight the immigration issues with neighbouring countries.

UNIT-1

- India's Strategic Location: Significance of the Indian subcontinent and the Indian Ocean Region (IOR).
- Neighbourhood First Policy: India's diplomatic, economic, and security initiatives in the region.
- Border Disputed Areas: Land and maritime boundaries, territorial disputes (e.g., India-China Line of Actual Control, India-Pakistan Line of Control), and cross-border issues.

UNIT-2 Bilateral Relations

- India and Pakistan: Kashmir issue, water disputes (Indus Water Treaty), terrorism, and peace dialogues.
- India and China: Sino-Indian border disputes, Tibet issue, economic relations, and the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
- India and Bangladesh: Land/Maritime boundary agreements, river water sharing (Teesta), and transit connectivity.
- India and Nepal & Bhutan: Trade treaties, open border issues, hydropower projects, and strategic interests in the Himalayan region.

- India and Sri Lanka: Ethnic conflict history, strategic maritime partnerships, and the Indian Ocean security framework.

UNIT-3 Regional Cooperation and Security

- SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation): Achievements, challenges, and future prospects.
- BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation): Economic integration and trade.
- IORA(Indian Ocean Rim Association): Maritime security and regional stability.
- Security Challenges: Human trafficking, cross-border terrorism, cybersecurity, and natural disaster management.

UNIT-4 Socio-Cultural &Economic Dynamics

- Cultural Ties: Shared historical, religious, and linguistic heritage in South Asia.
- Economic Cooperation: Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), energy connectivity, and developmental assistance (Lines of Credit).
- Migration and Diaspora: Human mobility, refugees, and the role of the Indian diaspora in neighbouring countries.

References:

1. U.S.Bajpai–India and its Neighbours
2. C.P Bhambri–Foreign Policy of India
3. A.Shah-Indian Defence and Foreign Policy
4. R.J.Jagnar–An Out line of International Politics
5. Cohen. Stephen Philip–The idea of Pakistan
6. Veena Kukreja–Contemporary Pakistan,Political Processes, Conflicts and Cases
7. Iftikhar H.Malik–Culture and Customs of Pakistan
8. A L Venkateraswaran: Defence Organization in India
9. D K Palit:The Essentials of Military Knowledge
10. Government of India: The Army of India & its Evolution
11. N. Jayapalan :India and Her Neighbours
12. W.P.Andrew: India and Her Neighbours
13. Narottam Gaan, Sudhansubala Das, S.K. Parida: India's Foreign Policy Towards Its Neighbours

PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ19
DISSERTATION (HONOURS WITH RESEARCH)

PAPER CODE: HIS MAJ19 (HONOURS)
HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN INDIA SINCE
INDEPENDENCE

The history of education in India since independence reflects a journey of transforming a colonial system into a tool for national development, equity, and modernization. Its core aim is to provide universal access to quality education that fosters national integration, economic growth, and social justice across India's diverse population. The objectives of analyzing and implementing educational systems post-1947 are divided into structural, social, and modern goals.

- Universal Access (UPE/UEE): To guarantee free and compulsory education for all children aged 6 to 14, fulfilling the mandate of Article 21A of the Constitution.
- Eradicating Disparities: To bridge massive educational gaps by prioritizing the enrollment and retention of girls, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), and minorities.
- National Integration: To design a unified curriculum (like the 10+2+3 structure) that teaches shared democratic values, secularism, and cultural heritage across different states.
- Quality and Relevance: To upgrade teacher training, improve infrastructure via schemes like *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*, and shift learning from rote memorization to skill development.
- Vocationalization: To align secondary and higher education with industrial and economic needs, reducing youth unemployment through practical skill building.
- Global Competitiveness: To establish world-class scientific and technical institutions (like IITs and IIMs) capable of driving research, technology, and economic self-reliance.

Unit I: Educational Commissions and Committees Topics:

- Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and the University Education Commission (1948–49)
- Secondary Education Commission (Mudaliar Commission) (1952–53)
- S. Kothari the Kothari Commission (1964–66)
- Recommendations and impact of these commissions

Unit II: Expansion and Democratization of Education Topics:

- Universalization of Elementary Education
- Adult and Continuing Education

- Women's Education
- Education of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Minorities
- Inclusive Education

Unit III: Educational Programmes and Reforms Topics:

- Operation Blackboard
- District Primary Education Programme (DPEP)
- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
- Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009

Unit IV: Higher Education in Independent India Topics:

- Growth of universities and colleges
- Role of University Grants Commission (UGC)
- Technical and professional education
- Open and Distance Learning
- Emergence of private higher education institutions

Unit V: National Policies on Education Topics:

- National Policy on Education (1968)
- National Policy on Education (1986)
- Programme of Action (1992)
- Educational reforms during economic liberalization

Unit VI: Contemporary Developments in Education Topics:

- Digital Education and ICT
- Skill Development and Vocational Education
- National Education Policy (NEP) 2020
- Online and Blended Learning
- Globalization and Internationalization of Education

Selected Books

1. History of Education Policymaking in India, 1947–2016, R. V. Vaidyanatha Ayyar, Oxford University Press India
2. The History of Education in Modern India, 1757–2012, Suresh Chandra Ghosh
3. Education in India During the British Period, After Independence and Perspectives for the Future, J. C. Aggarwal
4. Indian Education Since Independence: A Critical Study, J.L. Azad & J.C. Agarwal
5. History of Education in India, Ram Nath Sharma and Rajendra Kumar Sharma

6. History of Education in India, Nurullah & Naik
7. History of Education in pre-independence and post-independence India, Santu Karmakar,
8. Education in Emerging India, B.R. Purkait
9. Education and Development in India, Tilak, J.B.G.
10. Political Agenda of Education, Kumar, Krishna.
11. Government of India. Report of the Education Commission (1964–66).
12. Government of India. National Policy on Education (1968, 1986/1992).
13. Government of India. National Education Policy 2020.

PAPER CODE: HIS MINOR-6

POLITICAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1757-1947 A.D.)

The study of **Political History of Modern India (1757–1947 A.D.)** helps students understand the evolution of colonial rule, the rise of nationalism, the freedom struggle, and the political processes that led to India's independence and the creation of the modern Indian state.

Aims and objectives

- To understand the establishment and expansion of British rule in India from the Battle of Plessey to Indian independence in 1947.
- To examine the political, administrative, and constitutional developments during the colonial period.
- To study the growth of Indian nationalism and the struggle for freedom.
- To analyse the role of various leaders, organizations, and movements in shaping modern India.
- To understand the transition from colonial rule to an independent nation-state.

UNIT-I: Establishment of Colonial power: Ideology of the British Raj

UNIT-II: Expansion and Consolidation of Colonial Power up to 1857: Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, the Marathas and Punjab

UNIT-III: Revolt of 1857: Causes, Nature and Aftermath.

UNIT-IV: Emergence of Organized Nationalism: Political associations and the Indian National Congress: Moderates; Extremists and Revolutionaries.

UNIT-V: Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement.

UNIT-VI: Rise of Gandhi and the Gandhian Movements.

UNIT-VII: Indian Polity from 1939 to 1945, Subhash Chandra Bose and INA, Naval Mutiny.

UNIT-VIII: Communal Politics and Partition.

Selected Reading

1. Sugata Bose and Ayesha Jalal: Modern South Asia: History, Culture, Political Economy, New Delhi, 1998
2. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay From Plessey to Partition
3. Barbara D Metcalf and T.R. Metcalf A Concise History of India, Cambridge, 2002
4. C.A. Bayly: An Illustrated History of Modern India 1600 - 1947, London 1990
5. Sumit Sarkar Modern India 1885 ñ 1947, Mamillan, 1983
6. R.P. Dutt, India Today.
7. Thomas Metcalf Ideologies of the Raj
8. R. Jeffery, J Masseloss, From Rebellion to the Republic
9. Bipan Chandra: Nationalism and Colonialis