

4 Year Under Graduate Degree (Honours) in History

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of India (1526-1757 A.D.)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ3

Programme Objective:

Study of the History of India from 1526 to 1757 at the undergraduate level helps students to gain a comprehensive understanding of this critical period in Indian history. This period in the Indian history was an important part in terms of social, economic, cultural and political changes in India, especially with the rise and fall of various dynasties such as the Mughals and the emergence of regional powers. It equips the students with historical knowledge, analytical skills, and a deeper appreciation of the complexities of India's past.

Programme Outcome:

Students will acquire knowledge regarding the important part of the history of medieval India. Many ups and downs and changes in the society, economy, culture and politics took place during period.

Unit I: Sources and Historiography:

- a) Historiography; Different approaches.
- b) An overview of sources: Abul Fazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier,
- c) Biography as sources: Tuzuk-i-Babari; Humayunnama; Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri,

Unit II: Establishment and expansion of Mughal rule

- (a) Achievement of Babur as invader and inceptor of Mughal rule.
- (b) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms.
- (c) Expansion of Mughal rule under Akbar,
- (d) Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb

Unit III: Evolution of administrative institutions

- a) Nature of Mughal administration.
- b) Mansabdari, Jaigirdari, and Zamindari System.
- c) Land revenue system
- d)

Unit IV: Conflict between the Mughals and the Regional Powers

- a) Mughal and Rajput relation with special reference to Maha Ranapratap Singh, Mughal and Shikh conflict, Mughal relation with Ahom and Koch

Unit V: Rise of the Marathas

- a. Rise of Shivaji, b. Maratha State, c. Administration. d. Rise of Peswaship, Hindu-Padapadshahi

Unit VI: Decline of the Mughal Empire:

- a) Crisis of the Mughal Empire.
- b) Peasant Revolts
- (b) Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court.
- (c) Administrative and economic causes.

Unit VII: Society and Economy

- a) Society under the Mughal rule: Caste and class, social stratification, condition of the people, position of women, status of Women in the Mughal Harem
- b) Trade and commerce: Merchant communities, artisans, bankers, craftsman and labourers.
- c) Mughal monetary system, Industries, Karkhana system,
- d) Irrigation system

Unit VIII: Religion and Culture:

- a) Din–I– Ilahi;
- b) Aurangzeb’s religious policy
- c) Languages and Literatures
- d) Architectures, Painting and Music

Selected readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar & Subhramanyam, Sanjay (ed.)-The Mughal state.
2. Bashir, Ahmed- Akbar, the Mughal Emperor.
3. Bernier, F.- Travels in Mughal India.
4. Chandra, Satish- i) A History of Medieval India (part II)
 - ii) Historiography, Religion and State in Medieval India
 - iii) Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-1740.
 - iv) The 18th century in India: Its economy and the Role of the Marathas, the Jats and the Sikhs and the Afghans and Supplement (K.P. Bagchi)
 - v) Mughal Religious Policies, the Rajputs and the Deccan.
5. Habib Irfan(ed.)- i) Medieval India
 - ii) The Agrarian System of Mughal India (1556-1707).
6. Mishra, Satish -Rise of Muslim Power in Gujrat (part I)
7. Ray Choudhuri T.K. & Habib I. (eds.)-The Cambridge Economic History of India vol.1
8. Richards J.F. –The Mughal Empire

9. Gordon S.-The Marathas1600-1818
10. Hasan S. Nurul-Thoughts on Agrarian Relations in Mughal India
11. Kulke, H.(ed.) The State in India 1000-1700.
12. Alavi, Seema (ed.)-The Eighteenth Century in India
13. Alam, Muzaffar &Subhramanyam, sanjay (ed.)-The Mughal state.
14. Alam, Muzaffar-The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and Punjab-1707-1748.
15. Ali, M. Athar- i) The Mughal Nobility Under Aurangzeb,
ii) Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, society and Culture.
16. Arasaratnam, S: Maritime India in the 17th century.
17. Barnett, R.B-North India between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals and the British.
18. Bandopadhyay, S- From Plassey to Partition
19. Bayly, C.A. (i)-Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire;
ii) Rulers, Townsmen & Bazaars, North India in the age of British Expansion
1770-1870.
20. Bayly, Susan-Caste, Society and Politics in India from the 18th century to the modern age.
21. Chaudhuri, K.N.-Trade & Civilization: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750.
22. Eaton, R.M.-i) The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier1204-1760;
ii) The Sufis of Bijapur
23. Fukuzawa, H.-The Medieval Deccan: Peasants, Social systems and States 16th to18th centuries.
24. Gordon S.-The Marathas1600-1818
25. Grewal J.S.-The Sikhs of the Punjab
26. Habib Irfan- Resistance & Modernization under Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan
27. Marshall P.J. i)-East Indian Fortunes: The British in Bengal in the 18thcent.
ii) Bengal the British Bridge head
iii) (Edited)-The Eighteenth century in Indian history: Evolution or
revolution
28. Nizami K.A.-i) Some Aspects of Religion and Politics in India in the 13th century,
ii) (ed.) Politics and society during the early Medieval Period: The collected
Works of Prof. Md. Habib (2vols.)
29. Sarkar, Sir J.N.-i) History of Aurangzeb 5vols.;
ii) The Fall of the Mughal Empire (4vols.)
30. Stein, Burton –i) Vijayanagara ii) History of Deccan iii) Eighteenth Century in India:

Another view (Studies in History, No.I, 1989) iv) Peasant, State and society in Medieval South India(OUP)

31. Tripathi R.P.-i) The Rise & Fall of the Mughal Empire ii) Some Aspects of Muslim Administration
32. Wink, Andre- Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian society and politics under the eighteenth century Maratha Swarajya

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of India (1757-1857 A.D.)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ4

Objective:

This period marks the beginning of British colonial rule in India after the Battle of Plassey in 1757. Studying this period of history students will be benefitted to understand how the British domination was established on the Indian people, the economic policies they implemented, and the political strategies they employed to consolidate power. The study of the history of India from 1757 to 1857 at the undergraduate level is essential for understanding the roots of modern India, the impact of British colonialism, and the complexities of social, economic, and cultural changes during this crucial period.

Outcome: Students will be benefitted with the studying of this paper because it is a vital part of Indian history wherefrom the reign of new European power was started.

Unit I: Sources and Historiography

- a) Approaches of Modern Indian History
- b) Sources: Archival records, Biographies, Manuscripts, Newspapers, Vernacular Literatures, Oral traditions

Unit II: Expansion and Consolidation of colonial Power:

- a) Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal: Battle of Plassey and Buxar; Grant of Dewani and its significance.
- b) Anglo-Mysore relation
- c) Anglo-Maratha relation,
- d) Anglo-Sikh relation
- e) Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse
- f) Constitutional Development up to 1857: Regulating Act 1772, Pitt's India Act 1784 and Charter Acts

Unit III: Colonial State and Ideology:

- a) Orientalism,
- b) Utilitarianism,
- c) Evangelicalism

Unit IV: Economy under the Company's rule

- a) Drain of Wealth
- b) Land revenue systems
- c) Deindustrialization: causes and debates
- d) Commercialization of agriculture and rural indebtedness.
- e) Introduction of Railways in India

Unit V: Society under the Company's rule:

- a) Education: Spread of Western education-, Role of the Missionaries, Anglicists-Orientalists controversy, Macaulay's Minute, Wood's Despatch
- b) Press and its Impact on society and culture
- c) Social reform movements: Raja Rammohan Roy, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Derozio
- d) Renaissance: Nature and limitation.

Unit VI: Popular Resistance:

- (a) Sanyasi and Fakir uprising.
- (b) Wahabi and Faraji movement
- (c) Santhal uprising (1855);
- (d) Revolt of 1857: causes, nature, failure,

Suggested readings:

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar, From Plassey to Partition
2. Chandra, Bipan, India's Struggle for Independence
3. Sarkar, Sumit, Modern India
4. Desai, A.R., Social Background of Indian Nationalism
5. Roy, Tirthankar, The Economic History of India, 1857-1947.
6. Sushabhan Sarkar, Banglar Renaissance (In Bengali).
7. Amitabha Chandra, Abibhakta Banglay Communist Andolan: Suchana Parba
8. Partha Chatterjee, Bengal: The Land Question.
9. Adriene Cooper, Sharecropping and Sharecroppers Struggle in Bengal.
10. Dipesh Chakraborty, Rethinking Working Class History in Bengal.
11. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India.
12. Joya Chatterjee, Bengal Divided.
13. Prafulla Chakraborty, Marginal Men.
14. Barbara Southard, The Women's Movements and Colonial Politics in Bengal.
15. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Decolonization.
16. Marcus Franda, Radical Politics in West Bengal:
17. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya. Defining Moments in Bengal
18. Punam Bala, Imperialism and Medicine in Bengal:
19. Tapati Guhathakurta, The Making of New Indian Art.
20. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Bengal: Rethinking History: Essays in Historiography.
21. N.K. Sinha, The Economic History of Bengal (3 Vols.):
22. Benoy Bhusan Chowdhury, Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900.
23. Salauddin Ahmed, Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal.
24. David Kopf, The Brahmo Samaj and the Making of the Modern Indian Mind:
25. Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
26. Hitesh Ranjan Sanyal, Social Mobility in Bengal.



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Modern India (1858-1947 A.D.)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ5

Objectives:

This paper will help the students to know the rise of modern India under the British rule what led to change of social, economic, cultural and political condition of the country. On the other hand, modern education system was accelerated as a result social and cultural reforms took place, renaissance started. National movements against the colonial imperial power got a new motion.

Outcome: Students will know about the history of British rule and the freedom movements of the Indians against the colonial imperial power.

Unit-I: Aftermath of the Revolt of 1857

- a. Administrative developments
- b. Constitutional developments

Unit-II: Rise of Nationalism

- a. Historiography of Indian Nationalism
- b. Contribution of the Provincial Associations
- c. Foundation of Indian National congress
- d. Trends in Indian Nationalism: Moderates
- e. Extremists
- f. Revolutionary Nationalists.

Unit-III: Indian Economy

- a. Drain of Wealth, Commercialization of Agriculture
- b. Rise of Modern Industry
- c. Growth of Indian Capitalist Enterprise
- d. Impact of First World War
- e. Development of the famine Policy under the Crown.

Unit-IV: Voices of a Nation:

- a. Non-Brahman and Dalit Protest
- b. Working Class Movements
- c. Tribal Movements
- d. The Left Movements in India
- e. Women's Participation

Unit-V: Age of Gandhian Movements



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- a. The arrival of Mahatma Gandhi
 - b. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movement
 - c. Civil Disobedience Movement
 - d. Quit India Movement.

Unit VI: Cultural Awakening, Religious and Social Reforms

- a. Western Education
- b. Growth and Development of Press
- c. Brahmosamaj, PrarthanaSamaj, Aryasamaj
- d. New Hindu Movements.
- e. The Theosophical Movement
- f. Muslim Reform Movements and Aligarh.

Unit-VII: The turbulent forties

- a. The Second World War and Indian Politics
- b. Subhash Chandra Bose and INA
- c. Naval Mutiny.

Unit-VIII: Towards Freedom and Partition:

- a. The rise and growth of communalism: Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, RSS
- b. Transfer of Power: Process and Mechanism
- c. Partition and Freedom

Reference Books:

1. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar, From Plassey to Partition
2. Chandra, Bipan, India's Struggle for Independence
3. Sarkar, Sumit, Modern India
4. Desai, A.R., Social Background of Indian Nationalism
5. Roy, Tirthankar, The Economic History of India, 1857-1947
6. Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908.
7. Amitabha Chandra, Abibhakta Banglay Communist Andolan: Suchana Parba
8. Partha Chatterjee, Bengal: The Land Question.
9. Adriene Cooper, Sharecropping and Sharecroppers Struggle in Bengal.



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10. Dipesh Chakraborty, Rethinking Working Class History in Bengal.
 11. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India.
 12. Joya Chatterjee, Bengal Divided.
 13. Prafulla Chakraborty, Marginal Men.
 14. Barbara Southard, The Women's Movements and Colonial Politics in Bengal.
 15. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Decolonization.
 16. Marcus Franda, Radical Politics in West Bengal:
 17. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya. Defining Moments in Bengal
 18. Punam Bala, Imperialism and Medicine in Bengal:
 19. Tapati Guhathakurta, The Making of New Indian Art.
 20. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Bengal: Rethinking History: Essays in Historiography.
 21. N.K. Sinha, The Economic History of Bengal (3 Vols.):
 - 22.. Benoy Bhusan Chowdhury, Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900.
 23. Salauddin Ahmed, Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal.
 24. David Kopl, The BrahmoSamaj and the Making of the Modern Indian Mind:
 25. Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
 26. Hitesh RanjanSanyal, Social Mobility in Bengal.
 27. Deep Chand Bandhu, History of Indian National Congress



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Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Contemporary India from 1947 A.D. to 2000 A.D.

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ6

Objectives:

This period of Indian history has been included because the students should know the history of our country from 1947 to 2000 as our country got her independence in 15th August, 1947. It is very important period because after independence India had to face lot of problems and crises which was a great challenge to overcome and make India as a stable country. In spite of so many limitations and weakness India has become success to maintain her democracy.

Outcome: Students will acquire knowledge about the journey of independent government, success and failure since 1947.

Unit-I: Initial Years

- a. The Colonial Legacy
- b. Framing of the Indian Constitution
- c. Main Provisions, Basic Features and Institutions
- d. Migration Problem and Rehabilitation

Unit-II: Consolidation of India as Nation

- a. Integration of the Indian States
- b. Integration of the Tribals
- c. The Linguistic Reorganization of the states
- d. Regionalism and regional Inequality

Unit-III: Foreign Policy

- a. The Nehru Era
- b. From Shastri to Indira Gandhi
- c. The Indira Gandhi Era
- d. The Rajiv Gandhi Era
- e. The Run-up to the Millennium, 1989-99

Unit-IV: Economic Transformation

- a. Mixed Economy and Planned Economy
- b. Land Reforms: Zamindari Abolition, Ceiling and Bhoodan Movement
- c. Agrarian Growth and Green Revolution



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d. Industrial Development

e. Economic Reforms Since 1991

Unit-V: Some Social Issues in Post-independent India

a. Caste, Untouchability and Anti-Caste Politics

b. Gender Sensitization in independent India

c. Empowering women, Women Movements in India

Unit-VI: Science and Technology

a. Development of Science and technology.

b. Nuclear policies.

Unit-VII: Environmental Issues

a. Environmental policy in Post-colonial India

b. Environmental Movements

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List of Books:

1. Bipan Chandra and Others, India After Independence
2. Bipan Chandra, Essays on Contemporary India
3. Hiranmay Karlekar, Independent India: The First Fifty Years
4. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India
5. Shashi Tharoor, India from Midnight to the Millennium
6. Granville Austin, Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Edition, OUP, 2011
7. Francine Frankel, India's Political Economy, 1947-2004, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006.
8. Paul Brass, The Politics of India Since Independence, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
9. Ram Chandra Guha, India after Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy, New Delhi: Picador, 2007
10. Bipan Chandra, et al (ed) India after Independence, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1999
11. Appadurai, Domestic Roots of India's Foreign Policy 1947-1972. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1979.
12. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1970.
13. Joya Chatterji, The Spoils of Partition: Bengal and India, 1947- 67, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.



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14. Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2004 T 50 Paper-IV: Delhi
 15. Dipesh Chakraborty, From the Colonial to the Postcolonial: India and Pakistan in Transition.
 16. D.D. Basu, Introduction to The Constitution of India, Paperback, 2015.



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Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Bengal (Prehistory – 1200 A.D)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ7

Objective:

History of Bengal is an important part in the History of India which has been continuing through the ages. In ancient and early medieval period, particularly, during the period of Sasanka and the Palas the History of Bengal turned into a History of India as because a major portion of India was ruled from Bengal though this part of history was shown as a part of regional History. So, the students should have the clear idea about the glorious history of Bengal.

Outcome: It is a most important part of the history of Bengal because during this period the history of Bengal was enriched, particularly, the history of the Palas turned into the history of India. So, students will be enriched with going through this paper.

Unit- I: Political History

1. Historiography and sources
2. Physiographic divisions and river systems: (A) Physiographic division, (B) The Ganges system, (C) River of North Bengal, (D) River of East, (E) River of South Bengal.
3. Territorial divisions: Gauda, Vanga, Samatata, Harikela, Chandradvipa, Vangala, Paundra and Varendri, Dakshina – Radha, Uttara Radha-Mandala, Tamralipta.
4. Pre-Historic Period: (A) Pre-Aryan Civilization in Bengal (B) Aryan Immigration and Settlement in Bengal.
5. Early History: (A) Bengal under the Imperial Guptas, (B) Independent Kingdoms in Bengal, (C) The Rise of Gauda, (D) Sasanka.

Unit-II: History of the Palas and Senas.

6. The Palas: (A) The origin of the Palas, (B) Dharmapala, (C) Devapala, (D) Restoration under Mahipala. (E) Mahipala II, (F) Varendri under the Kaivarta Chiefs, (G) The Reign of Ramapala, (H) The End of the Pala Rule.
7. The Senas: (A) The Origin of the Sena Kings, (B) The Sena Kings: Vijayasena, VallalaSena, Lakshmana Sena, (C) The Successors of Lakshmana Sena.

Unit- II: Economic History:

1. Rural Economy
2. Urban Economy
3. Crafts and Industries
4. Trade and Commerce.

Unit- III: Social and Cultural History:

1. The Castes and Ethnicity.



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2. Socio-Religious Rites, Ceremonies and Festivals, Position of Women

3. Education.

4. Art: (A) Architecture: Stupa, Monastery, Temples, (B) Sculpture and Painting: Images, Terracottas, Religious ideas, Paintings.

Suggested readings:

1. Basham A.L, The Wonder that was India, Picador, 2004.
2. Roy Niharranjan, BangalirItihas, Aadi Parbo, Dey's Pub, 1356 B.S.
3. Rachel Van M. Baumer, Aspects of Bengali History and Society, Asian Studies at Hawaii, No. 121975.
4. Majumdar R.C, History of Ancient Bengal, G.K. Mukherjee, Cal, 1971
5. Chattapadhyay Bhaskar, Gourbanger Itihas O Sanskriti, Progressive Pub, 2003.
6. Bandyopadhyay Rakhaladas, Bangalar Itihas, 1915.
7. Sen Sukumar, Bangobhumika, 1974 and Prachin Bangla O Bangali, Biswabidya sangroha Sirij, Viswabharati.
8. Bhattacharya A, Historical Geography of Ancient and Medieval Bengal, 1977.
9. Chakraborty Dilip Kumar, Bharatbarsher Pragitihas, Ananda Pub, Kolkata, 1999.
10. Chowdhury, A.M, Dynastic History of Bengal, 1967.
11. Majumdar, R.C. (Ed), The History of Bengal, Vol.- I, 1943.
12. Monahar, F.J, The Early History of Bengal, 1925.
13. Morrison, Barrie, M, Political Centres and Cultural Religions in Early Bengal, 1980.
14. Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar, Caste, Politics and the Raj, Bengal 1872-1937, K.P. Bagchi and Co, 1990
15. Ahmed, Rafiuddin, The Bengal Muslims, 1871-1906: Aquest for Identity, Delhi, 1981.
16. Bhattacharya, J.N. Hindu Castes and Sects, Calcutta, 1968.
17. Sutradhar, Kartik Chandra, Paul Ratna, Cultural History of Bengal, Abhiujit Pub, New Delhi, 2023.



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Course: Major

Paper Title: HISTORY OF BENGAL (1200 A.D. TO 1765 A.D.)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ8

Objective:

The medieval and modern period was also a remarkable part in Indian History. In medieval period Muslim rulers occupied Bengal and carried on their rule in large part of Bengal including Eastern and North eastern India. Many changes in terms of society, economy, culture and polity had been taken place during the Muslim period. English East India Company started their journey for establishment of their rule in larger India from Bengal after winning the Battle of Plassey and its onwards. Renaissance was also started from Bengal though it was debatable. In the history of freedom movement of India whether moderate or extremist, peasant movement or worker movements or National movements Bengal always took a vital role. So, students should know the glorious history of modern Bengal.

Outcome: It is most important part of the history of Bengal because during this period new power namely Muslim rulers invaded and occupied Bengal and carried on their rule for long time. So, students will be enriched with going through this paper.

Unit –I: ESTABLISHMENT OF MUSLIM RULE IN BENGAL (1200 to 1227)

Muhammad Bakhtyār Khilji
Malik 'Izz-ud-din Muhammad Shiran Khilji
'Ali Mardān (Alā-ud-din)
Ghiyās-ud-din Iwaz Khilji

Unit- II: MAMLUK RULE IN BENGAL(1227-1287AD)

Nasir-ud-din Mahmūd
Malik Ikhtivār-ud-din Balkā
Ala-ud-din Jānī, Saif-ud-din Aibak
Aor Khan Aibak
Tughral Tughān Khān
Tamar Khān-i-Qiran and Jalal-ud-din Mas'ūd Jānī
Ikhtiyar-ud-din Yuzbak Tughral Khan (Mughis-ud- dīn Yuzbak Shāh)
Jalal-ud-din Mas'ūd Jānī, 'Izz-ud-din Balban-i- Yuzbaki and Tāj-ud-din Arsalān Khān
Tatar Khan and Sher Khan

Unit- III: THE INDEPENDENT SULTANS OF BENGAL

A.The Ilyas Shahi Dynasty (1338-1417 AD)
Fakhr-ud-din Mubarak Shāh
(XIV)
Ikhtiyār-ud-din Ghazi Shāh
'Ala-ud-din Ali Shah
Shams-ud-din Ilivās Shah
Sikandar Shah
Ghiyās-ud-din A'zam Shah



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Saif-ud-din Hamza Shāh, Shihāb-ud-din Bayazid Shah and 'Ala-ud-din Firūz Shāh

Unit-IV: RĀJĀ GANEŚA AND HIS DYNASTY (1418-1437AD)

Rājā Ganesa

Mahendradeva

Jalal-ud-din Muhammad Shah

Shams-ud-din Ahmad Shah

Unit- V: THE HUSAIN SHAHI DYNASTY (1493-1533)

Ala-ud-din Husain Shah

Nāsir-ud-din Nusrat Shah

Ala-ud-din Firūz Shah II

Ghiyās-ud-din Mahmūd Shāh

Unit-VI: HUMAYUN AND AFGHAN RULE (1538-1576AD)

Struggle for Bengal

Sher Shah

Unit-VII: ADMINISTRATION IN MUSLIM PERIOD

A. Administration in Pre-Mughul Period

B. Administration in Mughal Period

Unit-VIII: THE RULE OF THE NAWABS (1717 -1765 AD)

Murshid Quli Khān

Shuja-ud-din Muhammad Khan

Sarfaraz Khan

'Alīvardi Khan

Siraj-ud-Daula

Mir Ja'far

Mir Qāsim

Unit- IX: ECONOMY, SOCIETY AND CULTURE

A. Economy: Land and agriculture, agrarian classes, zamindars and intermediaries, condition of peasants, industry, trade and commerce, trading communities.

B. Society and religion: social stratification, castes and communities, ethnicity and classes, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism: emergence of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and his contribution to the society, Nathism, rise and development of Islam, Hindu-Muslim relation.

C. Culture: Literature, music: folk songs and folk dances, bowl songs and its philosophy, Kirtans, Padabali and its philosophy, art and architecture, painting, games and sports



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Selected Books:

Bengali:

1. Rajani Kanta Chakravarty, Gaurer Itihas, vol. II, 1009.
2. Rakhal Das Banerji, Banglar Itihas, vol. II, (1917).
3. Satish C. Mitra-Jashor-Khulnár Itihas, 2 vols.
4. Achyut C. Chaudhuri, Shrihatter Katha, 2 vols.
5. Jogendra C. Gupta-Vikrampur Itihas, 2nd. ed. 2 vols.
6. Rajmalá or History of the Rajahs of Tippera. Achyut C. Chaudhuri-Shrihatter Katha, 2 vols.
7. Saurindra K. Roy Chaudhuri-Maimansingher Varendra Brahman Zamindar.
8. Mahendra N. Karan-Hijlir Marnad-i-ala.

English:

1. Sir Jadunath Sarkar, History of Bengal (Muslim Period, 1200-1757), Janaki Prakashan, New Delhi, 1977
2. G. Foster, English Factor's in India, from vol. vi (1654-6) onwards.
3. C. R. Wilson-Early Annals of the English in Bengal, vol. I, vol. II in 2 parts. (1895-1917.)
4. Sebastien Manrique, Travels, tr. by Luard and Hosten (Hakluyt Soc.) 1926-27.
5. Hedges Diary, ed. by Yule (do.) 1887-89.
6. Streysham Master-Diary, ed. by Temple. (Indian Record Series) 1911.
7. S. C. Hill, Bengal in 1756-57, 5 vols. (do.)
8. Tavernier Travels, tr. by Ball, 2 vols. 1889. Sir C. D'Oyly-Antiquities of Dacca (1824-50.)
9. K. R. Qanungo Sher Shah, (1921.)
10. Ralph Fitch-Travels, ed. by Riley, also by Foster (1921.)
11. Fifth Report-ed. by Firminger, 5 vols.
12. Campos-History of the Portuguese in Bengal (1919.)
13. Phayre, History of Burma.
14. Harvey, History of Burma, (1925).
15. C. Stewart History of Bengal (1813)
16. E. A. Gait-History of Assam, 2nd ed. (1926).
17. Glanius, Relation of an unfortunate voyage to the Kingdom of Be Eng. tr. 1682. For Mir Jumla's invasion of Assam.
18. Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908.
19. Amitabha Chandra, Abibhakta Banglay Communist Andolan: Suchana Parba
20. Partha Chatterjee, Bengal: The Land Question.
21. Adriene Cooper, Sharecropping and Sharecroppers Struggle in Bengal.
22. Dipesh Chakraborty, Rethinking Working Class History in Bengal.



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23. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India.
 24. Joya Chatterjee, Bengal Divided.
 25. Prafulla Chakraborty, Marginal Men.
 26. Barbara Southard, The Women's Movements and Colonial Politics in Bengal.
 27. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, Decolonization.
 28. Marcus Franda, Radical Politics in West Bengal:
 29. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya. Defining Moments in Bengal
 30. PunamBala, Imperialism and Medicine in Bengal:
 31. TapatiGuhathakurta, The Making of New Indian Art.
 32. SekharBandyopadhyay, Bengal: Rethinking History: Essays in Historiography.
 33. N.K.Sinha, The Economic History of Bengal (3 Vols.):
 34. BenoyBhusan Chowdhury, Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900.
 35. Salauddin Ahmed, Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal.
 36. David Kopl, The BrahmoSamaj and the Making of the Modrn Indian Mind:
 37. Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal.
 38. Hitesh RanjanSanyal, Social Mobility in Bengal.
 39. AmalenduGuha, BangaliBuddhijibi O Bichhinnatabad.
 40. Kartik Chandra Sutradhar, Cultural History of Bengal, Abhijit Publication, New Delhi.



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Environment: Indian Context

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ9

Objective:

At present environmental history is a burning issue not only our country but also throughout the world. Environmental degradation and crises have been going up day by day. So it has become a great challenge to maintain the ecology and environment to save the human civilization. We should be all alert and conscious about the importance of the ecology and environment.

Outcome: This paper is very much important and relevant in the present context of the ecology and environment because we all through have been suffering from the environmental hazards. So students will be benefitted.

1. Definition and issues of environment, concept and importance of studying environmental history.

2. Geography, Ecology and Cultures in Pre-Colonial India

-Land, Forests, Dams, Water, Pastures, Ecology of Hills and Mountains

3. Colonialism and developments in the Environment

-Colonial policies towards lands, Forests, mountains, oceans and other natural resources.

-Resistance of Peasants, Tribals and Pastoralists.

4. Environmental Issues in Independent India

Policies of independent government on Forests, Rivers, Dams, Displacement, Pollution, Degradation etc.

5. Environmental Movements in Independent India

-Forests, Dams, Displacement, Pollution.

6. Natural calamities and environmental degradation: Flood, Draught, Earthquake, Cyclone, Landslide, suffering of the people, responsibilities of the people and government.

Suggested Readings

1. Mahesh Rangarajan, et al, Environmental Issues in India



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2. Anil Agarwal, et al, The State of India's Environment, The Second Citizens' Report, Delhi, 1985
 3. Madhav Gadgil & Ramchandran Guha, This Fissured Land, An Ecological History of India, Delhi, OUP, 1990
 4. Ecology and Equity, the use & abuse of nature in contemporary India, 1995
 5. David Arnold & Ramchandran Guha, eds, Nature, Culture, Imperialism, Delhi, OUP, 1995
 6. Salim Ali, The Fall of a Sparrow, 1985.



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Early Modern Europe (1400 A.D. to 1789 A.D)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ10

Objective:

History of early modern Europe is an important part in the World History because it opened the door to enter into modernization, most of the characteristics and parameter of modernization such as renaissance through modern education, reformation and counter reformation movements, industrial revolution, scientific revolution, political changes such democracy, socialism, liberalism etc. gradually emerged which led to change the world. For this reason, this important part of history has been included in the syllabus.

Outcome: This paper is a mile stone on the way of transitional period towards modernization in Europe, it will help the students for growing consciousness.

History of Early Modern Europe (Mid 15th to mid-18th centuries)

Unit – I:

1. Meaning and definition of Renaissance, Its social roots, Humanism, Impact of renaissance in society, economy, polity and culture.
2. Reformation and Counter Reformation movement, its consequences in Europe, Thirty years War in Europe.

Unit-II

3. European State System: Spain, France, England and Russia.
4. Colonial expansion and economic development: motives, voyages, explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain: shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, commercial revolution, the price revolution.

Unit – III:

1. Crises in Europe in the 17th century: Economic, social and political dimensions.
2. The English revolution: major issues, political and intellectual currents.
3. Scientific revolution and its consequences.
4. Mercantilism and European economy.
5. American War of Independence: causes and significance.

Unit- IV

6. European political patterns in the 18th century: Parliamentary monarchy, patterns of absolutism in Europe.

Unit- V



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7. The Industrial Revolution: origin, expansion and its consequences.
 8. Debates on transition from feudalism to capitalism.

Suggested readings:

1. Anderson, Perry, The lineages of the Absolutist State, Rutledge, 1974.
2. Anderson, Stuart, Eighteen Century Europe.
3. Aston, T.H. and C.H.E. Philipin (Eds.), The Brenner Debate, Cambridge University Press.
4. Cipolla Carlo M. Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy, 1000-1700, Norton, 1980.
5. Davis, Maurice, Studies in the Development of Capitalism, Intl. Pub, Co., 1974.
6. Elton G.R, Reformation in Europe, 1517-1559.
7. Hale J.R, Renaissance Europe, University of California Press, 1978.
8. Hill Cristopher, A Century of Revolutions, Nolrton, 1982
9. Koenigsherger H.G. and C.L. Mosse, Europe in the 16th century, Longman, 1971.
10. Kriedte, Peter, Peasants, Landlords and Merchant Capitalists, Berg, 1983.
11. Lee Stephen J., Aspects of European History, 1494-1789, Routledge, 1984.
12. Lynch J, Spain under the Hapsburg, New york University Press, 1984.
13. Mathias Peter, First Industrial Revolution, London, 1869.
14. Owie Law, 17th century Europe.
15. Parker G, L.M. Smith, General Crisis of the 17th century, Routledge, 1985
16. Phukan Meenakshi, Rise of the Modern West, Social and Economic History of modern Europe.
17. Pennington D.H. Seventeenth century Europe, Longman, 1972.
18. Rabb Theodore K., The struggle for stability in early modern Europe, OUP, 1975.



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Modern Europe (1789 A.D. –1945A.D.)

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ11

Objective:

History of modern Europe is an important part in the World History because during this period Europe entered into modernization and the wave of modernization started to spread through the world. political changes such democracy, socialism, liberalism, establishment of right of the people, rise of modern technology; on the other hand, colonialism, clash and confrontations among the great powers, devastating Wars, World War I and World War II, etc. were originated as an outcome of the modernization. So, students should know this impotent part of History.

Outcome: History of modern Europe is the history of the way and development of science, technology and rationality which turned the world into modernization. So, students will be benefitted with studying this paper.

Unit 1: The French Revolution

- a. Ancient Regime
- b. Role of the Philosophers
- c. Phases of the French Revolution 1789-99
- d. Legacy of the French Revolution

Unit 2: Napoleon Bonaparte

- a. Emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte
- b. Reorganisation of France and Europe
- c. Fall of Napoleon Bonaparte

Unit 3: Restoration and Revolution: c. 1815-1848

- a. Congress of Vienna 1815
- b. Metternich and the Conservative Order
- c. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848

Unit 4: Changes and Developments: c. 1848-1871

- a. The Emergence of Nation-States in Central Europe
- b. Unification of Italy
- c. Unification of Germany



Unit 5: Europe c. 1871-1914

- a. Bismarckian Diplomacy and System of Alliances
- b. Eastern Question
- c. Scramble for African and Asian Colonies
- d. Power Blocks and Alliances

Unit 6: Europe c. 1914-1919

- a. Imperialism
 - b. Power blocks and alliances: expansion of European empires – First World War of 1914 – 1918
- The First World War: Causes, Nature and Impact
- c. The Russian Revolution of 1917
 - d. The Versailles Settlements of 1919
 - e. The post 1919 World Order: economic crises, the Great Depression and Recovery.

Unit 7: Europe between the World Wars c. 1919-1939

- a. The League of Nations: Aims, Structure, Evaluation
- b. Reparation Problems
- c. The Great Depression and its Impact
- d. French Search for Security

Unit 8: Totalitarianism in Europe

- a. Fascism in Italy; Mussolini
- b. Nazism in Germany; Hitler
- c. The Spanish Civil War.
- d. The Second World War: Origin, Nature and Impact

Suggested Readings

1. J.A.R. Marriott, The Remaking of Modern Europe, 1789-1878, London, 1923
2. Jain and Mathur, Adhunik Vishvaka Itihas (1500-2000), Jain Prakashan Mandir, Jaipur, 2002
3. L. Mukherjee, A Study of Modern Europe and the World, 1815-1950, Kolkata, 1950
4. Norman Lowe, Mastering Modern World History, Macmillan, 2005



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5. Ben Walsh, Essential Modern World History, Hodder Murray, 2002
 6. David Thomson, Europe since Napoleon, Penguin Books, London, 1990
 7. James Joll, Europe 1870
 8. L. Mukherjee, A Study of Modern Europe and the World: 1815-1950, Kolkata, 1950
 9. G. Barrowclough, An Introduction to Contemporary History.
 10. Fernand Braudel, History and the Social Science in M. Aymard and H. Mukhia eds. French Studies in History, Vol. I (1989).
 11. Maurice Dobb: Soviet Economic Development Since 1917.
 12. M. Perrot and G. Duby [eds.]: A History of Women in the West, Volumes 4 and 5.
 13. H.J. Hanham; Nineteenth Century Constitution, 1815 - 1914.
 14. E.J. Hobsbawm, Nations and Nationalism.
 15. Charles and Barbara Jelavich: Establishment of the Balkan National States, 1840 û 1920.
 16. James Joll, Origins of the First World war (1989).
 17. Jaon B. Landes: Women and the Public Sphere in the Age of the French Revolution.
 18. David lowenthal, The Past is a Foreign Country.\
 19. Colin Licas: The French Revolution and the Making of Modern Political Culture, Volume 2.
 20. Nicholas Mansergh: The Irish Question, 1840 - 1921.
 21. K.O. Morgan: Oxford Illustrated History of Britain, Volume 3 [1789 - 1983].
 22. R.P. Morgan: German Social Democracy and the First International.
 23. N.V. Riasanovsky: A History of Russia. J.M. Robert, Europe 1880 - 1985.
 24. J.J. Roth (ed.), World War I: A Turning Point in Modern History.
 25. Albert Soboul: History of the French Revolution (in two volumes).
 26. Lawrence Stone, History and the Social Sciences in the Twentieth Century, The Past and the Present (1981).
 27. Dorothy Thompson: Chartists: Popular Politics in the Industrial Revolution.
 28. E.P. Thompson: Making of the English Working Class.
 29. Michel Vovelle, fall of the French Monarchy (1984).
 30. H. Seton Watson: The Russian Empire.



COOCH BEHAR PANCHANAN BARMA UNIVERSITY

PANCHANAN NAGAR, VIVEKANANDA STREET, COOCH BEHAR – 736101

Course: Major

Paper Title: History of Cooch Behar

Paper Code: HIS-MAJ12

Objective:

Today's Cooch Behar district, once, it was a Koch Kingdom and then Princely State or Tributary State of the British; before that Cooch Behar was ruled over this vast region by the name of Pragjyotishpur in the Epic age, thereafter, Kamrupa and then Kamata or Kamata Bihar. On the wave of time Cooch Behar lost gradually her glory and ultimately it became a district of West Bengal in 1st January, 1950. Cooch Behar had a glorious past having an enriched culture. The rulers of Kamata Koch Behar had shown their gravity and glory to the different rulers of the main stream India. Unfortunately, many of us don't have minimum ideas about the glorious past of Cooch Behar. So, it is relevant to include the History of Cooch Behar in the syllabus.

Outcome: As the Cooch Behar Panchanan Barma University is situated in the Cooch Behar town which was once a Koch kingdom and then Princely state. It has a long glorious history. So, students will be interested to know the history of Cooch Behar.

Unit I: Sources of the History of Kamata and Cooch Behar

1. Literary sources: indigenous and foreign
2. Archaeological and Numismatic sources
3. Myths and oral traditions

Unit II: Human geography of Teesta-Brahmaputra valley

1. The original inhabitation of Kamarup-Kamata Kingdom
2. Religious beliefs of the people
3. Religious reformers, pirs and travelers in Teesta-Brahmaputra valley

Unit III: Political history of Khen Kingdom

1. Origin of the Khens
2. Rise and fall of the Khen Kingdom
3. Muslim invasion in Kamatapur

Unit IV: Political history of Koch Kingdom

1. Who were the Kochs?
2. Political history of Cooch Behar from 1540 to 1772



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3. External affairs: Koch-Mughal and Koch Bhutan relation

Unit V: Cooch Behar Since 1773

1. Anglo Koch relation since 1773 to 1947
2. Brahma Movement in Cooch Behar
3. Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan and Marger of Cooch Behar with India

Unit V: Contribution of Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma

1. Background of the Kshatriya Movement.
2. Kshatriya movement under Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma
3. Impact of socio-cultural movement of Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma in North Eastern India.

Selected Readings:

1. N.N Acharya, the History of Medieval Assam (From 13th to 17th Century)
2. S. N. Bhattacharya, Mughal North East Frontier Policy
3. R.M. Lahiri, The Annexation of Assam
4. Ripunjan Das, Rajvamsavali
5. Munshi Jaynath Ghosh, Rajopakhyan
6. Khan Chaoudhury Amanatullah Khan, Cooch Behar Itihas (Bengali) Vol.I
7. K.L. Baruah, Early History and Kamrupa: From Earliest times to the end of the 16th Century.
8. Harendra Narayan Choudhury, The Cooch Behar State and Its Land Revenue Settlements
9. Arabinda Dey, Bhutan and India: A Study in Frontier Political Relations (1772-1865)
10. Surajit Sinha (ed), Tribal Politics and State Systems in pre-colonial Eastern and North Eastern India
11. D. Nath, History of Koch Kingdom (1515-1645)
12. Ratna Roy Sanyal, The Raj and the Princely State of Cooch Behar _A Study of Anglo-Koch Relation from 1772-1839
13. S.K. Chatterjee, Kirat, The Mongoloids: Their Contribution to the History and Culture of India
14. P. K. Bhattacharya, The Kingdom of Kamata in Historical Perspective
15. S.C. Ghosal, A History of Cooch Behar
16. E.A. Gait, The Koch Kings of Kamrupa



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17. B.N. Mukherjee and P.K. Bhattacharya(ed), Early Historical Perspective of NorthBengal
 18. David Field Rennie, Bhutan and the story of the DoarsWar
 19. Arun Bhusan Majumdar, Bhutan: Past andPresent.
 20. Kartik Chandra Sutradhar, Kamrup-Kamata-Cooch Beharer Itihas, Sangbedan, Malda, (In Bengali)