

Programme: M. A. in History

Syllabus with Credit Points: History

Part I: 400 marks 48 Credit	Part II : : 400 marks 48 Credit	Total : 800 marks 96 Credit
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M. A. Part I:

TYPE	PAPER	TOPIC	Credit	NO. OF UNITS	FULL MARKS
Theoretical	I	History and Historiography	12	Total no. of units-10	100
	II	Ancient/Medieval History	12	Total no. of units-10	100
	III	State and economy in colonial India	12	Total no. of units-10	100
	IV	Anti- colonial movement and post-independence India	12	Total no. of units-10	100

M. A. Part II:

TYPE	PAPER	TOPIC	Credit	NO. OF UNITS	FULL MARKS
Theoretical	V	Industrial Revolution	12	Total no. of units-10	100
	VI	Twentieth Century World: Select Themes+	12	Total No. Of Unit-10	100
	VII	History of Science Technology, Environment and Medicine in colonial India	12	Total no. of units-10	100
	VIII	Social History of Colonial India	12	Total no. of units-10	100

QUESTION PATTERN OF MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY FOR NEW SYLLABUS UNDER DISTANCE MODE W.E.F. 2018-2019

Part : I

Full Marks : 100

Time : 4 hours

Written Examination : ~~80~~ 100

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| 01 | Answer any 4 questions carrying 5 marks each out of ⁸ 7 options. | $5 \times 4 = 20$ |
| 02 | Answer any 3 questions carrying 10 marks each out of ⁶ 5 options. | $10 \times 3 = 30$ |
| 03 | Answer any 2 questions carrying 15 marks each out of 4 options. | $15 \times 2 = 30$ |
| 04 | Internal Assessment through viva-voce | 20 |

M. A. (Part- I)

Paper-I

100 marks

History and Historiography

Unit-I: What is History? Definitions – its meaning and scope – Historiography Events and interpretations

Unit-II: Philosophy of History – Enlightenment historiography – the Berlin Revolution in Historiography – positivism – The Idealistic view of History

Unit-III: History writing and different versions of the Idea of Progress – Writing of T.B. Macaulay, Karl Marx and G.M. Trevelyan

Unit-IV: Development of Economic and social history in the early twentieth century – Writing of Maurice Dobb, R. H. Tawney and G. Lefebvre

Unit-V: Emergence of New social history – contributions of Christopher Hill, E. P. Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm

Unit-VI: Foundation and contribution of the Annales School

Unit-VII: History in nineteenth century India

Unit-VIII: Indian National Movement and history writing – different schools

Unit-IX: Modern Indian History with socio –economic perspective – peasantry and working classes, caste, tribe, gender

Unit-X: Debates in Indian History – Feudalism in India, Eighteenth century crisis, Revolt of 1857 and Indian Awakening in nineteenth century

Paper-II

100 marks

Ancient and Medieval History

Unit-I: Political organization till the Vedic period – kingship in the ancient period – post Vedic terms for the king

Unit-II: Society in the early Vedic period – Changes in the latter Vedic period Janapadas and Mahajanapadas

Unit-III: Local autonomy and imperial unity – treasury and coercion in the state – regular collection of land revenue – advent of taxation and emergence of the state in the imperial form – Mauryas and successor states

Unit-IV: Structure of polity in early medieval India – Chieftaincies and feudatories – political and economic changes and the bases of the early medieval state system

Unit-V: State and Imperial ideology in south India – The Cholas and their successors – Vijayanagara

Unit-VI: State and economy in early modern India: the establishment of a centralized state under the Mughals: emphasis on military and revenue administration

Unit-VII: Conquest state and the extension of the Core Mughal model into other areas viz. Gujarat, Ahmadnagar, Bengal – expansion and integration of the agrarian base during the Mughal period, Ahmadnagar, Bengal – expansion and integration of the agrarian base during the Mughal period drive for revenue and the new agrarian frontiers

Unit-VIII: Impact on agrarian society, especially in terms of the high revenue demand-relationship between the state and the landed elites viz. social and administrative

Unit-IX: Indian economy and the Indian Ocean: Trade net work and commerce: transformations since the 15th century – maritime merchants in the Indian Ocean region – Indian merchants and their participation in the Indian Ocean and hinterland or internal trade.

Unit-X: Trade and the Indian Economy: flow of precious metals and currency – the state and the need for monetization – mint administration towns – internal and overseas market

Paper-III

100 marks

State and Economy in Colonial India

Unit-I: Colonial State: British Parliament and East India Company: Regulation Act of 1773 to Govt of India Act of 1858

Unit-II: Colonial Administration: Police; Judiciary; Bureaucracy; Army

Unit-III: Colonial Ideology Orientalist and Utilitarian Phases- White racism – Divide and Rule Policy

Unit-IV: Colonial Social and Cultural policy (1): Education; Women

Unit-V: Colonial Social and Cultural Policy (2): Cast; tribe

Unit-VI: Colonial Economy (1): Drain of wealth – Changing Pattern of English Trade

Unit-VII: Colonial Economy (2): Land Revenue Settlements – Commercialisation of Agriculture

Unit-VIII: Colonial Economy (3): Decline of Traditional Handicrafts – De-industrilization?

Unit-IX: Colonial Economy (4): Emergence of Modern Industries – Colonial Industrial Policy

Unit-X: Colonial Economy (5): Banking and Currency – Railways

Paper-IV

100 marks

Anti Colonial Movements and Post-Independence India

Unit-I: Historiography: understanding nation and nationalism – an overview of traditional resistance movements- the new professional urban elite and the politics of associations, political programme of Indian nationalism- the constitutional methods – expressions of Moderate nationalism – the economic critic of colonialism

Unit-II: The Extremist challenge, Partition of Bengal – the Swadeshi Movement – militant nationalism, in India and abroad – impact of World War I – emergency of Gandhi – Non Co-operation – Khilafat

Unit-III: Civil Disobedience – second phase of militant nationalism; Chittagong Armoury Raid: Binoy Badal Dinesh: Rashbehari Bose – Quit India – World War-II and anti fascist movement- the role of the Left- Netaji and Azad Hind Fauz – Royal Indian Navy Mutiny – an Almost Revolution

Unit-IV: Peasants – Workers – Cast Gender and the national Movement

Unit-V: Communalism: the two –Nation theory- prelude to partition: aftermath of partition

Unit-VI: The Indian state, the colonial legacy – the national movements and its legacy: evolution of the constitution- integration of the princely states. Linguistic reorganization of the state

Unit-VII: Consolidation of India as a Nation: the democratic experiment – political parties- the Socialist hope, women’s rights and law

Unit-VIII: The emergency – coalition politics – caste, dalit and minority politics – revival and growth of communalism

Unit-IX: Economy, planning and development: land reforms – technology and technological policy – industry- nationalization to liberalization, ecology and environment – protest discourse

Unit-X: Foreign policy, a critical introspection – Non-Alignment to SAARC – defence and nuclear policy

M. A. (Part- II)

Paper-V

100 marks

Industrial Revolution

Unit I: Defining the Industrial Revolution: Toynbee's characterization and Nef-Heaton's concept of 'evolution' – Concept of 'economic growth' – Why did it occur first in England – Chronology of the Industrial Revolution in England and the Continent.

Unit II: Aspects of the Industrial Revolution: Agricultural Revolution – Proto-industrialization.

Unit III: Science in the Industrial Revolution – Technology and 'Latecomers' in the Industrial Revolution.

Unit IV: Gerschenkron's concept of 'substitution process' of the Industrial Revolution on the Continent – 19th century industrial crises and explanations of Marx and Schumpeter.

Unit V: Industrial Revolution in England (1): Demographic Revolution – Commercial Revolution – Transport Revolution.

Unit VI: Industrial Revolution in England (2): Concept of 'leading sector' – Cotton Industry – Iron Industry.

Unit VII: Industrial Revolution in England (3): Role of the State – Factory Acts – Conditions of work – Labour organizations – Standard of Living.

Unit VIII: France: Conditions in the ancient regime – Prospects and problems in the Revolutionary-Napoleonic Period – Restoration and the return to Protectionism – Napoleon III and his 'booster' policies – Decline in the post-1870 period.

Unit IX: Germany: Germany: Backwardness in the German states in 1815 – Prussian imperatives; Zollverein and the railways – Growth in the period 1850-1870 – Bismarck's policies – situation up to 1914.

Unit X: Russia: Backwardness in the mid-19th century – Emancipation Edict and its effects – Trends in the period 1860s-1870s – Initiatives of Vishnegradsky and Witte – Stolypin reforms – Situation up to 1914

Paper-VI

100 marks

The Twentieth Century World: Select Themes

Unit I: Historiography of the origins of the First World War-The impact of the War on the Old Order-Peace Settlement: Fourteen Points of Woodrow Wilson and Paris Peace Conference

Unit II: The post-war world order: The League of Nations--Some issues arising out of the War: quest for security; problem of disarmament; problem of reparation-The Great Depression: causes and consequences

Unit III: Russia in revolution: Establishment of a Socialist State in Russia-Its economic and political aspects – responses and reactions in the West-Soviet Foreign Policy in the Inter-war years

Unit IV: The Western World between the Wars: Italy and Germany – domestic and foreign affairs – politics and ideologies of Fascism & Nazism- France and Great Britain between the Wars – the Policy of Appeasement-U. S. Foreign Policy between the two World Wars and the New Deal

Unit V: Impact of the Peace Pact of 1919 on West Asia: Mandate system in Middle East- Rise of Mustafa Kamal Pasha & the modernisation of Turkey- Arab nationalism after World War I – role of Saudi Arab

Unit VI: Road to Second World War: Rise of Japan as an imperialist power- Civil War in Spain- Historiography of the origins of the Second World War

Unit VII: The Cold War: Historiography – ideological and political basis of Cold War- Sovietisation of Eastern Europe and Americanisation of Western Europe- UNO and the concept of World Peace

Unit VIII: Internationalisation of Regional tensions: Korea, Vietnam, Cuba, Kashmir- The Middle East in World Politics: Birth of Israel and Arab-Israel conflict, Suez Crisis and Oil Diplomacy, Iraq-Kuwait conflict and Gulf War- Soviet intervention in Afghanistan – Talibanism and after

Unit IX: Historical context of the emergence of the Third World- The impact of the rise of Communist China in world politics- Changing contours of Sino-Soviet(Russia) relations and Sino-U.S. relations

Unit X: Disintegration of the Soviet Union and its impact on international politics- The question of American Unipolarism- International terrorism- Globalisation: its economic and political impact

Paper-VII

100 marks

History of Science, Technology, Environment and Medicine in Colonial India

Unit I: Colonial Science – considerations of the colonial power underpinning scientific and technological initiatives of British India – British surveys in India as colonial forms of knowledge

Unit II: Technology and the colonial project of India's Development – Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, Public Works, Railways – role of the Asiatic Society of Bengal -role of scientific education and technical institutions – government and private colleges – engineering and medical colleges – involvement of women in science education.

Unit III: Nationalist science as a counter-discourse of colonial science- claim of an ancient 'national' scientific tradition for India-the search for 'scientific' texts from 'antiquity'.

Unit IV: Historiography of the emergence of Environmental History as a discipline-Ecology – colonialism as a watershed – Nationalism and the environmental discourse.

Unit V: Communities on the margin – indigenous societies – changing patterns of livelihood, land use, forest management – colonial experiences.

Unit VI: Water and social structure: resource use and abuse – technology and ecological change in colonial times – the history of climate change – drought, flood, earthquake – dislocation and migration – consequences.

Unit VII: Evolution of history of medicine from ancient times to the modern era: an overview – Different systems of medical knowledge in India – historiography and various debates on history of medicine in colonial India – Colonialism, climate and race – Imperialism and tropical medicine.

Unit VIII: History of psychiatry: its evolution and the changing nomenclature – a study of the asylums of India, particularly Bengal from the early nineteenth century to mid twentieth century.

Unit IX: The evolution of medicine in India from bedside to laboratory: the advent of hospitals, laboratories and the role of public health and sanitation – history, prevention and control of diseases: Cholera, Small Pox and Tuberculosis – Medicine and colonial army.

Unit X: Women, health and medicine: women in medical education, motherhood and reproductive health.

Paper-VIII

100 marks

Social History of Colonial India

Unit I: What is Social History: ‘Social History to History of Society’ – Orientalist, Utilitarian, and Nationalist perceptions of Indian society – Debate over the 19th century ‘Renaissance’ in India.

Unit II: Reformers and Reforms: Rammohan Roy and the Brahmo Samaj – Vidyasagar – Ramakrishna and Vivekananda – Prarthana Samaj and Arya Samaj.

Unit III: Nationalism, modernity, and Muslim identity in India: Islamic educational movements, faith, and revival movements – Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement – Wahabi Movement – Deoband Movement.

Unit IV: Women: What is Women’s history – the ‘Women’s Question’ in the 19th century – Reformers like Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain and Sarala Devi, and movements for women’s rights – Women in modern professions – Women in the national movement – Women in labour.

Unit V: Caste: Varna and Jati – Features of traditional caste society Caste protest movements in 19th century India – Colonial sociology and caste mobility and reform movements – Lower caste aspirations, politics, and the Indian national movement.

Unit VI: Tribe: Validity of the concept and traditional features – Changing conditions during colonial rule and consequent confrontation – Tribes and the Indian national movement – Growth of a ‘tribal’ identity, reforms, and the increasing demand for a homeland.

Unit VII: Labour: Consciousness and the making of a ‘modern’ working class in India – Capitalists, labourers, and conditions of work – Labour organisations and protest – Labour and the national movement; attitudes of various political parties towards labourers.

Unit VIII: Urbanization and Urbanism in Colonial India: Trends and features of urbanization – New sensibilities; Literature, Theatre, Cinema – Press, new social attitudes, and the National Movement – Physical culture and Sports.

Unit IX: South West Bengal: Western education and ideas – Growth of a new intelligentsia – Newspapers and literature – Emergence of modern politics and the rise of a local leadership – Swadeshi Movement, Militant Nationalism – Non Cooperation and Civil Disobedience – Quit India movement.

Unit X: South West Bengal: Emergence of left wing politics – Condition of workers, peasants and their mobilization – Students’ response – Condition of women, tribes and castes – Ecology and environment, natural disasters, and their impact on local society.