

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY RANIGANJ GIRLS' COLLEGE

Program Outcome and Program Specific Outcome

The word 'history' is derived from the Greek word 'istoria' i.e. inquiry, research, exploration or information. History is a multidimensional subject. It incorporates various discipline and subjects, like Philosophy, Political Science, Economics, Sociology, Anthropology, Archaeology, Education, Museology etc. In the word of Cicero, "the witness of the past, the light of the truth, the survival of memory, the teacher of life, the message of antiquity".

The changing attitude towards the subject during the 2500 years from Herodotus to our own 'postmodernist' days and its multidimensional approach with ever-widening scope make it very difficult to explain in few words. As an interdisciplinary Subject, History helps us to understand the changes in human world throughout the ages. In such respect, history program also address the notion of cultural identities of an individual or a community or nation. Again as a subject it brings out the sense of national identities and consciousness in the society by sharing and understanding of cultural pasts. Lastly, by studying history as a subject one can immensely understand the role of changes which take place in society to help in interpretation of various national as well as world issues scientifically.

After the completion of three years degree course in History (Honours and Program) any one can easily enter higher studies in various field of social science disciplines, research oriented works, work in administrative and educational institutions, preparation for professional and competitive examinations (NET, SET, TET) etc.

Course Outcomes

B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code: BAHHISC101, Course Name: GREEK AND ROMAN HISTORIANS

The title of the paper is self-explanatory. History is a systematic account of the origin and development of human being and the reconstruction of the past. This work started in Greece by the Logographers and they mark the transition from myth to history. Of the logographers the more important were Hecataeus, Hellanicus, Charon and Dionysius. Logography was developed in the 5th century BC into full-fledged history in the works of Herodotus and Thucydides. History for Polybius (c208-126BC) is worth studying not because it is scientifically true but because it is a school and training ground for political life.

Roman historians and historiography were influenced by the Greek Historians. But the Romans were more practical than Greeks and their genius was more adapted to history than to philosophy. History thus began its career at Rome with a well-defined set of precedents and aims, and this may be discerned, in spite of its fragmentary character, in the work of the first Roman historian, Quintus Fabius Pictor. Then the 'Origines' of Marcus Porcius Cato revolutionized Roman historiography. He tried to overlook the Hellenic influences and wrote in Latin language for the first time. Titus Livius (Livy), Cornelius Tacitus, Cicero are some greatest names in Roman historiography. All early Roman historians were senators or member of senatorial families and their writings created a new form of history, the senatorial history. Roman historiography succeeded and continues to succeed. From antiquity to the present day Roman history has been read for its example of heroic conducts.

Course Code: BAHHISC102, Course Name : EARLY HISTORY OF INDIA (PROTO HISTORY TO 6TH CENTURY B.C.E)

The paper entitled as EARLY HISTORY OF INDIA covers the times of ancient India from Proto history to 6th century BCE. It is started with the concept of Bharatavarsha where the students can understand India's unity in different diversities from early times. They can also learn about the different dates or facts that help the historians to interpretation of early Indian history from various dimensions. The students can also acquire knowledge about the consequent evolutions of human civilization in India from the time of Neolithic period to sixteen janapadas in 6th century BCE. They also experience about the India's first civilization (Harappan Civilization), marriage institution, scientific advancement etc. So, the students are provided with the comprehensive ideas about ancient Indian political, social (varna & jati), economic as well as religions (Buddhism, Jainism, Brahmanism etc.) with their proper scientific understanding and implementation in India's past.

Course Code: BAHHISGE101, Course Name: THEORIES OF THE MODERN STATE

The paper entitled as the THEORIES OF THE MODERN STATE covers the history and theories about State (absolutist state, liberal state, modern welfare state, Marxist perspective of state etc.). This paper gives a comprehensive idea about the evaluation of state, from absolutist state to modern state of our time. A student can understand the theories of Bodin, Hobbes and Hegel about the state, class and civil society in an absolutist state. The students are able to understand how the liberal ideas about State are emerged. In 17th century John Locke, in 18th century Rousseau and then Bentham, John Stuart mill developed the concept of liberalism, democracy, utilitarianism and idea of individualism. The students are able to acquire knowledge about the evolution of the concept of liberalism and democracy which are leads to the emergence of Modern State. But these are not sufficient to prove the ‘modernity’ of the State. All these prepared the ground for the emergence of the Marxist perspectives of the State and class. Not only that , students are also be able to understand why the concept of welfare state developed in the 19h century and theory of justice of John Rawls. After understanding the knowledge about the theories of modern state students are able to justify their own view for the further development.

B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code: BAHHISC201, Course Name: MOURYAN AND GUPTA EMPIRE

The paper entitled as the Mauryan and Gupta Empire provides a comprehensive idea about the two major ruling dynasties in early India- the Mauryans and the Guptas. The students also come into contact with the ideas of Pan-Indian character of Indian sub-continent for the first time after knowing the installation of mighty political powers with single rule of law, state sponsored economic, religions as well as art & architectural developments from 4th century BCE to 5th century CE. This paper also gives an idea about the rising of regional powers like Sakas, Kushanas, Satvahanas etc. with their regional characters.

Course Code: BAHHISC202, Course Name: POLITICAL HISTORY OF EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA

The paper entitled as the Political History of Early Medieval India consists of the development of regional political history in early medieval India. This paper gives a comprehensive understanding to the students about the term ‘Early medieval’ in context of Indian history. The students are also be able to acquire the knowledge about the concept of ‘regionalism’ in the dimension of politics in early eastern, northern and southern India. After understanding that knowledge the students would able to sound on the questions- Do we call the early medieval period as the ‘dark age’ in Indian history unlike Europe? Thus, the students can portray a complete picture about the different regional powers like the Palas, the Pratiharas, the Rastrakutas, and the Cholas etc. with their contributions in early medieval period of India.

Course Code: BAHHISGE201, Course Name: RAILWAYS AND MODERN INDIA

The paper entitled as the RAILWAYS AND MODERN INDIA deals with the establishment of Railways in India in the first half of the 19th century covering the period of historic partition (1947) and post Independence. This paper gives a vivid picture of the establishment and development of Railways in pre-colonial India and post-colonial India. Through this Journey of Railway students can acquire a clear knowledge about the necessity and compulsion for the establishment of railways in colonial India by the East India Company and British Empire. The construction of Railways in India affected India's economy and society. Also economic consequences and social Implications of construction of Railways gave rise of nationalism against British Imperialism. Today it became a inseparable part of our life and culture, in literature, in Cinema, in our moments of pride and shame, joy and sorrow the impact of Indian Railways reflected. After Independence, Ministry of Railways of India is continuously developed this source of communication and transportation through reforms to reach its zenith. Now India is the second largest country in the world for its length of railway lines. But Indian Railways continuously faced challenges from its growing population.

B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY: THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code: BAHHISC301, Course Name: DELHI SULTANATE

This paper entitled as DELHI SULTANATE covers the period of 13th, 14th and 15th centuries of Indian history. This paper gives a comprehensive understanding to interpreting the Delhi Sultanate through surveying literary and archaeological sources of this period. Students also acquired knowledge about the foundation of Delhi Sultanate by the early Turks and their challenges from inside and outside, developed the theories of Kingship to consolidate the Sultanate under Khaljis and Tughlaqs. Students also get ideas about the emergence of regional states like Vijaynagar and Bahmani in south India, Illius Shahi and Hussain Shahi in Bengal. The Students also acquire the knowledge of different type of economy and culture under the Sultanate which influenced the traditional society of India very much. Under the Delhi Sultanate Sufism and Bhakti Movement emerged and developed a culture of co-operation. During this period a new type of art and architecture developed-the Islamic and Persian style. New type of literature also flourished and gave birth of the Urdu language. So,the students also be able to understand that how Indian society came to the contact of a totally new culture and gave birth of a culture of cooperation and toleration.

Course Code: BAHHISC202, Course Name: THE FEUDAL SOCIETY

The paper entitled THE FEUDAL SOCIETY consists a period from the time of Charlemagne to the Twelfth Century Renaissance in Europe. This paper gives a concept about the feudal society of Medieval Europe. The students are enlightened by studying this paper, emergence and expansion of the Carolingian empire under Charlemagne, Carolingian Renaissance, relations with Pope and dissolution of this Empire. The European society greatly affected by the invasions of various tribes and determined the course of medieval European history. The students are able to gather knowledge about the feudalism, its economy and society, emergence of town, trade and commerce. It is also a period of the emergence of National Kingship in Germany and France.

And all this leads to the reforms in the field of religion and culture. Europe visualized the Cluniac Reforms, Monasticism, Crusades, side by side the Twelfth-Century Renaissance. After this the students would be able to raise questions about the course of history of the human society.

Course Code: BAHHISC303, Course Name: AKBAR AND MAKING OF MUGHAL INDIA

This paper entitled as AKBAR AND MAKING OF MUGHAL INDIA is based on the re-establishment of Mughal Empire in India by Emperor Akbar. This syllabus is focused on Akbar--the great Mughal Emperor and his efforts to make Indian political unity under the Mughals. It is a history of formation of Imperial authority and consolidation, expansion and integration, also the history of revolts and resistance. The Students can get a brief idea of Mughal administration, economy (land reforms and land revenue), and culture of contemporary India. They can also know about the efforts of Akbar to establish religious harmony. Mughal architecture and paintings also set an example for the students of present day.

Course Code: BAHHISGE301, Course Name: LIFE AND THOUGHT OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

The paper entitled as 'Life and Thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore' expresses the versatile writings of Rabindranath Tagore throughout his life. It portrays the process of osmosis of Tagore in his vast ocean of writings from his childhood to last breath of his life. He had such kind of vision about human civilization that is depicted in 'The Crisis of Civilization' and 'Kalantar' essays. He also tried to regenerate the concept of 'Atma Shakti' among the Indian citizens in the time of Swadeshi movement. The students also learn the sense of nationalism as well as universalism of Tagore and his strong containment against of the British Empire in India. Not only that, how far the understanding of history deeply rooted on Rabindranath is also important to learn for the students in the present paper.

Course Code: BAHHISSEC301, Course Name: ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM MAKING IN COLONIAL INDIA

The present paper entitled as 'Archaeology and Museum Making in Colonial India' aims to understand the consecutive development of Indian archaeology and museum in British India. This paper shows that how the archaeological sites and knowledge were explored and cultivated in colonial time by eminent archaeologists like Alexander Cunningham, John Marshall and later on circulated among the indigenous people like Akshay Kumar Maitreya, Sarat Chandra Roy etc. Not only was that, all these vibrant personalities also immensely engaged to construct numbers of museums to protect Indian pasts. All these gigantic efforts finally help to create a platform of Indian Museum in colonial time and National Museum in Post-colonial era of India.

B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY: FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code: BAHHISC401, Course Name: RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

This paper entitled as RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION consists the 15th century renaissance of Europe and the Reformation Movement initiated by Martin Luther. This paper focused on the emergence of intellectual movement, the renaissance, on the collapse of feudalism and changing economy and society. It symbolized the rebirth of Humanism and the impact of humanism on Art, Education, Literature and Political Thought is immense. Students are able to know that how from Italian city states it flourished to northern Europe. The Printing revolution, scientific revolution and secular culture emerged in Europe. The concept about Modern State is a outcome of Renaissance. With this intellectual movement Europe also notice the change in the field of religion, The Reformation Movement. From Germany to France, England, Switzerland Protestantism challenged the Catholicism. Radical reformation and counter- reformation also emerged in Europe which rationalized the religious ideas. The students are able to understand the multi-various dimensions of Renaissance on the progression of human-history.

Course Code: BAHHISC402, Course Name: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NEPOLEAN BONAPARTE

This present paper entitled as THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON BONAPARTE is based on the historiography and impact of the French Revolution and the life and activities of Napoleon Bonaparte. The subject matter of this syllabus is the abolition of autocratic Monarchy in France and emergence of Republic. The students are able to acquire knowledge about the first bourgeoisie revolution of France and influence of the revolution on different monarchical countries of Europe. It was the revolution that shattered the whole Europe and France became a pilgrimage of revolutionaries. It had a great intellectual impetus on Europe and the World. Students can get a brief idea about the new philosophy, new literature and new outlook. The immediate impact of the revolution reflected in the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, who established the revolution all over Europe. By studying this paper students can realized how Napoleon became a champion of the revolution and how he destroyed the revolution. After Napoleon the old order restored and with the emergence of the Age of Metternich the main principles of French Revolution seems to be abolished. But Vienna Congress and Metternich system cannot achieve their goals as the 19th century was a century of revolutions and nationalism. The students are able to know the fascinating history of French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte who changed the existing political structure, society, philosophy and culture of Europe, paved the way for economic changes and changed the course of history towards a modern world.

Course Code: BAHHISC403, Course Name: 19TH CENTURY REVOLUTION IN EUROPE

The paper entitled as 19TH CENTURY REVOLUTIONS IN EUROPE aims to understand the Nationalistic zeal of the people of Europe. The French Revolution of the 18th century had immense influence on European society and people which reflects in 19th century. At first the

people of the Greece declared their War of Independence against Ottoman Empire, the French people over throw the burden of Metternich system in 1830 and the year 1848 visualized the revolts of people of central and Western Europe for their political and social rights. All this leads to the changes in political structure and social inequalities. Not only that the nature of economic system of main land of Europe started to gradual transformation from agricultural economy to Industrial economy, though the process of this transformation is not same and easy. In the one side united Germany and Italy emerged. On the other side the Balkan region face a complex politics of European Big Powers. Nationalism of big powers opposed the nationalism of emerging powers and subordinate countries. The emergence of working class with its movements and ideology is also a great phenomenon of 19th century Europe. The students are able to understand the complex ways of European history to achieve their goals.

Course Code: BAHHISGE401, Course Name: VISUAL AND PERFORMATIVE CULTURE IN MODERN BENGAL

Today history is pursued as a multidimensional subject, because we observe it as a part of social science. Various cultural and sociological topics are included in the study of history, which inspired the researchers to explain the historical events from a different perspective. This type of studies encourages people to search their cultural roots. Apart from the colonial and nationalist history writings modern historiographers are searching for our cultural identity which has been pervaded by the colonial cultural hegemony. The syllabus “Visual and per formative culture in Modern Bengal” is an idea where 19th and 20th centuries Bengali society and culture have been reflected. Emergence of Bengali middle class, modernity, urban, subaltern and folk culture- in this period are dealt as a consistency of Modern Indian Society and Culture.

In this age of globalization people is thoroughly besieged by popular cosmopolitan culture. This syllabus throws light on our cultural heritage, its nature and transformation which must be appreciable to our generation.

Course Code: BAHHISSEC401, Course Name: COLONIAL SCIENCE IN INDIA: INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES

The present paper entitled as ‘Colonial Science in India: Institutions and Practices’ throws a light on the gradual process of scientific development during the time of Colonial India. After getting political victory, the British power tried to install their political mechanism throughout India. So, due to that case, they used ‘Science’ as their political tool to extract natural resources from India as well as to extant and strength their political suzerainty. Thus, to fulfil their purpose the established different institutions like Botanical Garden, Medical College, and Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine etc. with their on-going scientific experiments. Then, in the orbit of science practices by colonial power a number of indigenous personalities came in contact like Jagadish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray and others who not only carrying their scientific temperaments but also ignites the spirits of nationalism among Indians through their service to science. The students can learn this ‘resistance and response’ of colonial time. The thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru about science also serve in this present paper.

B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY: FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Code: BAHHISC501, Course Name: SELECT THEMES IN THE COLONIAL IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

The subject matter of this syllabus is based on colonial impact on economy and socio-political system of the country. British had come as traders and had become rulers and had influenced the economic and political systems of the country. The students can get an idea about the demand for social and religious reforms that manifested itself in the early decades of the 19th century partly arose as a response to western education and culture. Educated Indians like Raja Rammohan Roy, Vidyasagar worked systematically to eradicate social evils like Sati System, Child Marriage and polygamy.

The students can get a brief idea about the land Settlements introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Under this system, the zamindar or revenue collector of an estate became a permanent holder of the land. Students can also know the greatest impact of the colonial policies –Drain of Wealth— from India.

Course Code: BAHHISC502, Course Name: PEASANT AND TRIBAL MOVEMENTS IN NINETEENTH CENTURY INDIA

The paper entitled as ‘Peasant and Tribal Uprisings in Colonial India in the 19th Century’ describes varied popular uprisings like Santhal, Munda and other revolts against British exploitations. These rebellions led by peasant and tribal who were not monolithic entities, but also present as a separate class in existing social structure. Over the period of time, they were subjected to dispossess and exploit not only by the colonial authorities, but also local Zaminders and moneylenders. So, the several protests were sought to protect their ethnicities and livelihood that exhibit their class consciousness deeply. The adding of the study of historiography helps to understand the paradigm and methodology in the study of Peasant and Tribal Uprisings in Colonial India in the 19th Century.

Course Code: BAHHISDSE501, Course Name: MODERN TRANSFORMATION OF JAPAN

The paper entitled as MODERN TRANSFORMATION OF JAPAN have describe the history of change of Japan from Pre-Meiji period to the modern times (up to World War II). The students are able to understand the feudal society (with its economy, society, culture, religion and government , the rule of Shogunate) of Japan in Pre-Meiji period, encounter with West (Commodore Perry’s Mission), the opening of Japan. Meiji Restoration was an unique system which paved the way towards modernization with Japan’s traditions. Gradually Japan emerged as an Imperial Power. And students can get an idea about Japanese Imperialism during World War I and II. But these rise of militarism and autocratic approach culminated in the Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The study of this Paper aware the students about the imperialistic Wars and its devastating consequences for the human being.

Course Code: BAHHISDSE502, Course Name: MODERN TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA (1839 AD – 1949 AD)

This paper entitled as MODERN TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA (1839-1949) is a history of the transformation of feudal China to the People's Republic of China. Through this journey of transformation students enriched themselves by getting idea about the pre-colonial –Traditional Chinese society, economy, religion, State and bureaucracy (a unique system in a feudal structure). But it was British Imperialism make inroads in the 'Chinese Wall' and taking advantage of most favored country. Gradually other European powers also appeared here with their weapons of capital and technology. All these created grievances among the Chinese people, mainly peasantry. People's revolt, reforms of the Manchu dynasty under compulsion and imperialist oppressions continued parallel during the last half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century. Foundation of the CCP, conflict between KMT and CCP, two World Wars all events leads to the formation of Peoples Republic in China. The students are able to acquire knowledge about the real nature of Imperialism and the inner strength of the peoples struggle for Independence. The role of Chinese people, mainly peasantry, had uniqueness in the form of their struggle and created a separate history for the coming generations.

B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY: SIXTH SEMESTER

Course Code: BAHHISC601, Course Name: WAR AND DIPLOMACY (1914-1945AD)

The period between the two world wars has been considered as epoch-making phase in world history. Socio-economic and political atmosphere of 20th century were totally affected by those two wars. Again, Bolshevik Revolution of Russia gave birth of a new idea of socialism. The emergence of Asia as a powerful continent was, also, an important incident between the two world wars. During the post world war era, colonial imperialism was replaced by the structure of power politics in Asia and Latin America. Theories and ideas like new economic policy, socialism, liberalism, fascism, Nazism are emerged in between two world wars. To pursue contemporary world history, we must have to go through the history of the two world wars, because history is a continuous process and if we ignore the consistency there would be a possibility of misinterpretation of historical events. That is why the syllabus 'War and Diplomacy (1914-1945)' is very pertinent and pragmatic to ascertain the transformation of world politics.

Course Code: BAHHISC602, Course Name: MODERN NATIONALISM IN INDIA (1885-1947AD)

Modern Nationalism developed as a concept during the Indian Independence movement fought against the British Imperialism. This nationalism is an instance of territorial nationalism, inclusive of all its people, despite their diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds. It continues to strongly influence the politics of India and reflects an opposition to the sectarian strands of Hindu nationalism and Muslim nationalism. This syllabus is focused on the mass movements of Mahatma Gandhi. The students of the sixth semester will be benefitted from this syllabus in many ways. They can know about the major causes of communalism in India, such as presence of communal parties, isolation of Muslims, communalization of politics etc. Students can get a

brief idea about the demand for Pakistan. Pakistan movement was started under the leadership of Aligarh Muslim University. The Pakistan Movement progressed within India alongside the Indian Independence Movement. Lastly, The Partition of India was the division of British India in 1947 which eventually accompanied the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan.

Course Code: BAHHISDSE601, Course Name: THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION

The paper entitled as THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION is a paper covers the background, the socio-economic and political history of Czarist Russia and its transformation to a first Soviet socialist country of the world. The students are aware of the history of world's oldest autocratic feudal country with its backward economy, society and culture. The Russian population comprised with various nationalities with its various language, religion and culture. In the mid 19th century Russia had agriculture base economy which depends on 'serfdom'. Czar Alexander II had compulsion to take steps for reform and emancipate the 'serfs'. The ground for the industrialization prepared with the lack of capital. These half hearted reform process does not satisfy any section of the Russian society. It paved the way for the emergence of Russian Intelligentsia, Westernizers, the Populist and Social Democrats. The reign of Nicholas II had witness two revolutions, revolution of 1905 and 1917. The students are also able to acquire knowledge about the nature and course of the Bolshevik Revolution and establishment of Soviet Democracy. Under the leadership of Lenin, the newly emerged USSR tried to transform the rule of few into the rule of majority till 1924.

Course Code: BAHHISDSE602, Course Name: WOMEN AND SOCIAL CHANGE IN NINETEENTH CENTURY

The paper entitled as 'Women and Social Change in Nineteenth Century' is depicted the picture of women in Colonial India and Europe. It is quite complex to understand the nature of women's questions in colonial period. Due to the social reforms in 19th Century throughout the world, the colonial authorities were highly motivated to start various social reforms in India to uplift the conditions of women. Some erudite personalities in India like Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra and others joined with the colonial reformist movements by banning or starting different social practices as well as giving education to enlighten them. Thus, due to their gigantic impacts women came out from their veil and came in contact with outer world as well as starting to form different organizations to establish their rights. In this period we come to know the names of many dignified women who contributed themselves not only in their inner space but outer space of their world and played active role to change their positions, politically-socially-economically.

B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY: FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code: BAPHISC101, Course Name: ANCIENT INDIA

The paper entitled as ANCIENT INDIA covers the times of ancient India from Harappan civilization to the Gupta Empire. They can learn about the different facts that help the historians to interpretation of early Indian history from various dimensions. The students can also acquire knowledge about the consequent evolutions of human civilization in India. They also experience about the India's first civilization, Harappan Civilization, its various features, town planning etc. and also about Vedic period with its society, economy, polity and literature. The history of the formation of State in Ancient India also covers in this paper. So, the students are provided with the comprehensive ideas about ancient Indian political, social, economic as well as culture under Mauryan and Gupta Empire with their proper scientific understanding and implementation in India's past.

B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY: SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code: BAPHISC201, Course Name: MEDIEVAL INDIA

The period from 712 AD to 1707AD in the history of India marks as the Medieval Period. India saw the arrival of Muslims at this time. Initially the Arabians came and controlled the Sindh Province. Later on Turkish and Mughals following the example of the Arabians laid their steps in India. Muslims ventured into India with the aim of acquiring India's wealth, but under Md. Ghori's leadership the Turkish started to dominate and rule India. The reign of Qutubuddin Aibek from 1206 marks the start of the Sultanate period. Later in the year 1527, Mughal Warrior, Babar, defeated Ibrahim Lodi and established Mughal dynasty in India. Emperor Akbar was the greatest ruler of this dynasty and under whose leadership Mughals expanded their control all over India. The Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal rule had a great impact on Indian culture, society, socio-economic structure and politics as well. Development and synthesis of Hindu-Muslim culture was a greatest contribution of this period. India has seen few renowned preachers during this period as a result of the Suffi and Bhakti Movement. Not only that during this period Art and architecture flourished at its zenith. Indo- Muslim style was its one of the impact.

B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY: THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code: BAPHISC301, Course Name: SELECT THEMES IN THE COLONIAL IMPACT ON INDIAN ECONOMY AND SOCIETY

The subject matter of this syllabus is based on colonial impact on economy and socio-political system of the country. British had come as traders and had become rulers and had influenced the economic and political systems of the country. The students can get an idea about the demand for social and religious reforms that manifested itself in the early decades of the 19th century partly arose as a response to western education and culture. Educated Indians like Raja Rammohan

Roy, Vidyasagar worked systematically to eradicate social evils like Sati System, Child Marriage and polygamy.

The students can get a brief idea about the land Settlements introduced by Lord Cornwallis. Under this system, the zamindar or revenue collector of an estate became a permanent holder of the land. Students can also know the greatest impact of the colonial policies –Drain of Wealth— from India.

Course Code: BAPHISSEC301, Course Name: THE MAKING OF INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

The paper entitled as THE MAKING OF INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY throws a light on the India's relationship with its neighboring countries, emergence of Pan Asianism, and with other Great Powers of the World, like United States, Soviet Union and China. The paper is very interesting and important in this complex World, where all countries have their own specific foreign policy for their existence. The students are able to acquire a comprehensive knowledge about the foreign policy of Post Independent India. They can realize the necessity of Non-Alignment and regional cooperation as a country of Third World in post 1947 period. In the era of Globalization India became a part of world economy and diplomacy, India played an important role. India's relationship with South-Asia and European Union also covered in this paper. The students are also aware about 'the look east policy' and India's Nuclear Policy in this era of Globalization.

B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY: FOURTH SEMESTER

Course Code: BAPHISC401, Course Name: MODERN NATIONALISM IN INDIA

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Course Code: BAPHISSEC401, Course Name: LITERATURE AND HISTORY: BENGAL

The paper entitled as 'Literature and History: Bengal' presents to imbibe a deep sense a historical understanding in relation with literature which is an integral source to reconstruct history also. The concepts of 'historical' and 'mythic' times, the differences between 'history' and 'itihasa' are also focused in this present paper. This paper further lights not only works of

historical novels written by R.C.Majumder, Akshay Kumar Maitreya etc., but also on the contributions on the literary works i.e. novels of eminent writers in colonial Bengal like Bankim Chandra, Rabindranath, Sarat Chandra and others. Thus, the students can learn that how history and literature are co-related with each-others and also use literature as a source of history in an un-biased ways to reconstruct past.

B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY: FIFTH SEMESTER

Course Code: BAPHISC501, Course Name: RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION

This paper entitled as RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION consists the 15th century renaissance of Europe and the Reformation Movement initiated by Martin Luther. This paper focused on the emergence of intellectual movement, the renaissance, on the collapse of feudalism and changing economy and society. It symbolized the rebirth of Humanism and the impact of humanism on Art, Education, Literature and Political Thought is immense. Students are able to know that how from Italian city states it flourished to northern Europe. The Printing revolution, scientific revolution and secular culture emerged in Europe. The concept about Modern State is a outcome of Renaissance. With this intellectual movement Europe also notice the change in the field of religion, The Reformation Movement. From Germany to France, England, Switzerland Protestantism challenged the Catholicism. Radical reformation and counter- reformation also emerged in Europe which rationalized the religious ideas. The students are able to understand the multi-various dimensions of Renaissance on the progression of human-history.

Course Code: BAPHISGE501, Course Name: LIFE AND THOUGHT OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE

The paper entitled as ‘Life and Thoughts of Rabindranath Tagore’ expresses the versatile writings of Rabindranath Tagore throughout his life. It portrays the process of osmosis of Tagore in his vast ocean of writings from his childhood to last breath of his life. He had such kind of vision about human civilization that is depicted in ‘The Crisis of Civilization’ and ‘Kalantar’ essays. He also tried to regenerate the concept of ‘Atma Shakti’ among the Indian citizens in the time of Swadeshi movement. The students also learn the sense of nationalism as well as universalism of Tagore and his strong containment against of the British Empire in India. Not only that, how far the understanding of history deeply rooted on Rabindranath is also important to learn for the students in the present paper.

Course Code: BAPHISSEC501, Course Name: ARCHAEOLOGY AND MUSEUM MAKING IN COLONIAL INDIA

The present paper entitled as ‘Archaeology and Museum Making in Colonial India’ aims to understand the consecutive development of Indian archaeology and museum in British India. This paper shows that how the archaeological sites and knowledge were explored and cultivated in colonial time by eminent archaeologists like Alexander Cunningham, John Marshall and later on circulated among the indigenous people like Akshay Kumar Maitreya, Sarat Chandra Roy etc.

Not only was that, all these vibrant personalities also immensely engaged to construct numbers of museums to protect Indian pasts. All these gigantic efforts finally help to create a platform of Indian Museum in colonial time and National Museum in Post-colonial era of India

B.A. PROGRAM IN HISTORY: SIXTH SEMESTER

Course Code: BAPHISC601, Course Name: MODERN EUROPE

In this part of the syllabus we are going to throw some light on the period between the French Revolution and World War II. We are going to discuss how the French Revolution brought vast transition in the socio-economic and political structure of France. After that how Napoleon Bonaparte spread the ideas and ideology of French Revolution in the whole of Europe. We also saw the conflict between idea of progressiveness and idea of reactions. The period also witnessed the emergence of Nationalism in Europe. The unification of Italy and Germany also visualized during this period. The ideas of Liberalism, new-economic policy, Socialism, Fascism, Nazism, developed in the period between the World Wars. These ideas also divided the world on the basis of ideologies resulting in World Wars. These brought in a sea change in the modern World. So, studying this paper students get a brief idea of the modern world with all its positive and negative values.

Course Code: BAPHISGE601, Course Name: VISUAL AND PERFORMATIVE CULTURE IN MODERN BENGAL

Today history is pursued as a multidimensional subject, because we observe it as a part of social science. Various cultural and sociological topics are included in the study of history, which inspired the researchers to explain the historical events from a different perspective. This type of studies encourages people to search their cultural roots. Apart from the colonial and nationalist history writings modern historiographers are searching for our cultural identity which has been pervaded by the colonial cultural hegemony. The syllabus “Visual and performative culture in modern Bengal” is an idea where 19th and 20th centuries Bengali society and culture have been reflected. Emergence of Bengali middle class, modernity, urban, subaltern and folk culture- in this period are dealt as a consistency of Modern Indian Society and Culture.

In this age of globalization people is thoroughly besieged by popular cosmopolitan culture. This syllabus throws light on our cultural heritage, its nature and transformation which must be appreciable to our generation.

Course Code: BAPHISSEC601, Course Name: COLONIAL SCIENCE IN INDIA: INSTITUTIONS AND PRACTICES

The present paper entitled as ‘Colonial Science in India: Institutions and Practices’ throws a light on the gradual process of scientific development during the time of Colonial India. After getting political victory, the British power tried to install their political mechanism throughout India. So, due to that case, they used ‘Science’ as their political tool to extract natural resources from India as well as to extend and strengthen their political suzerainty. Thus, to fulfill their purpose the established different institutions like Botanical Garden, Medical College, and Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine etc. with their on-going scientific experiments. Then, in the orbit of science

practices by colonial power a number of indigenous personalities came in contact like Jagadish Chandra Bose, Prafulla Chandra Ray and others who not only carrying their scientific temperaments but also ignites the spirits of nationalism among Indians through their service to science. The students can learn this 'resistance and response' of colonial time. The thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru about science also serve in this present paper.