



UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/84/2026

It is notified for information of all concerned that in terms of the provisions of Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, (as amended), and, in the exercise of his powers under 9(6) of the said Act, the Vice-Chancellor has, by an order dated 27.07.2026, approved the Syllabus for semester-7 & 8 of 4-year Honours & Honours with Research Courses of studies in Islamic History & Culture under CCF, 2022.

The above shall take effect from the Odd semester examinations, 2026 and onwards.

SENATE HOUSE

Kolkata-700073

29.07.2026

 29⁰⁷/₂₀₂₆
Prof.(Dr.) Debasis Das

Registrar

Course Structure of SEM VII & SEM VIII OF IHC

SEM VIII Category I: Honours without Research

SEM VIII Category II: Honours with Research

SEM VII

Paper	Course	Name of the Paper	Credit
DSCC 16	IHCM	History of Bengal (1765AD – 1905 AD)	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 17	IHCM	History of Bengal (1906 AD – 1947 AD)	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 18	IHCM	History of Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdom ((1336 AD-1565 AD)	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 19	IHCM	Intellectual History: Selected Indian Stalwart Thinkers	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 20	IHCM	Women in Bengal during the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Period	3+1(TH+TU)

SEM VIII: Honours without Research

Paper	Course	Name of the Paper	Credit
DSCC 21	IHCM	History of Medieval Painting and Architecture (13th -18th Century)	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 22	IHCM	History of Bengali Language and Literature (13-19th Century)	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 23	IHCM	Religion and Culture in Medieval and Colonial India	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 24	IHCM	Urbanization and Maritime Trade in Medieval India	3+1(TH+TU)
DSCC 25	IHCM	Historiography, Methodology and Tools of Historical Research	3+1(TH+TU)

SEM VIII Honours with Research

* Credit-Papers 1, 2, 3: 4 Credit each Paper

* Paper 4: 8 Credit

* Paper 1 SEM 8 : Research Methodology I 3+1 (TH + Viva)

* Paper 2 SEM 8 : Research Methodology II 3+1 (TH + Viva)

* Paper 3 SEM 8 : Research Internship 3+1 (TH +Viva)

* Paper 4 SEM 8 : Dissertation / project 6+2(TH + Viva)

* Question pattern of Research Methodology I & II – Essay Type

Questions: 15X5= 75 + 25 Viva = 100. (Viva component to be conducted by external Examiner)

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE

Semester VII

History of Bengal (1765AD - 1905AD)

Paper: DSCC 16

Course Objective: This paper covers the history of Bengal under colonial rule (1765-1905), which is really an interesting period for the students of History. The people of Bengal witnessed the decline of the Nawabs of Bengal and the misrule of EIC and the British administration. The colonial rule impoverished Bengal in various ways by levying heavy taxes on land and destroying the traditional cottage industries. On the other hand, the introduction of the Western education and social reformations imposed by the British marked a new era in Bengal.

1. **The Famine of Bengal (1770-71) and Epidemics** – Causes of the Famine – Its Consequences in Bengal Society – Land Revenue Experiments of Company up to Permanent Settlement (1793).
2. **Aliah Madrasah** – Intuition of Warren Hastings for the Foundation of Aliah Madrasah or Calcutta Madrasah - Its impact on intellectual, Social and Political History of Bengal.
3. **Permanent Settlement (1793) and Peasant Uprisings** – Causes of Permanent Settlement - Impact on Bengal Society and Polity - The Rise of New Zamindars – Moneylenders in Bengal, Wahabi Movement - Farazi Movement – Various Tribal Movements.
4. **Company's Exploitation** - Disruption of the Traditional Economy - Ruin of Artisans and Craftsmen – The Processes of Drainage of Wealth and Deindustrialization.
5. **Various Social and Religious Reformations** – Vivian Derozio – Haji Muhammad Mohsin – Syed Amir Ali- Abdul Latif - Rammohan Roy, Debendranath Tagore – Keshab Chandra Sen – Ramkrishna Paramhansa- Swami Vivekananda
6. **Western Education in Bengal**- Western Education in Bengal through Schools and Colleges before 1857- Role of Hindu School and presidency College- Woods Despatch (1854) – Foundation of Calcutta University – Calcutta University, Recommendations of Hunter Commission (1882).
7. **The Revolt of 1857** – 1857 Revolt in Bengal, Nature and Impact on the Bengal Society, Literature and Polity.
8. **Resistance Movement and Reorganization**- The Indigo Revolt (1859-60), Administrative Reorganization, The Bengal Tenancy Act of 1885 and its impact on Rural Economy.
9. **Emergence of Organized Politics**- Early Political Associations-the British Indian Association, the

East India Association and the Indian League, The Indian Association (1876), Foundation of Indian National Congress (1885) and Bengal's Contribution to the Early Congress.

Reference Books:

- Abdul Khair Nazmul Karim. The Modern Muslim Political Elite in Bengal, London
- Abul Mansur Ahmed – *Amar Dekha Rajnitir Panchas Bachhar*, Dhaka
- Amalendu De, Roots of Separatism in Nineteenth Century Bengal, Calcutta
- Amalendu De, Pakistan Prostab O Fazlul Haq, Calcutta
- Ashim Roy – The Islamic Syncretistic Traditions in Bengal, Princeton University Press
- Azizur Rahaman Mallkick – British Policy and the Muslims of Bengal, Dhaka
- Enamul Haq – Nawab Abdul Latif: His writings and Related Documents, Dhaka
- Humayun Kabir – Muslim Politics, Calcutta
- Imran Hossain – *Bangali Muslim Buddhiji: Chinta O Karma*, Dhaka
- Kamruddin Ahmed – A Socio-political History of Bengal, Dhaka
- Kazi Sufior Rahaman - Muslim Manas (1905-1947) Kolkata
- John R. McLane – Land and Local Kingship in Eighteen Century Bengal, Cambridge
- Mojibur Rahaman – History of Madrasah Education, Calcutta
- Muhammad Azizul Huq – History and Problems of Muslim Education in Bengal, Calcutta
- Muhammad Mohar Ali – The Bengali Reaction to the Christian Missionary Activities (1833-1857) Dhaka
- Rafiuddin Ahmed – The Bengal Muslims, 1871-1906, Delhi
- Sushovan Sarkar – On the Bengal Renaissance, Calcutta
- Taj Ul Islam Hasmi – Peasant Utopia, Dhaka
- Tazeen M Murshid – The Sacred and the Secular, Dhaka
- Wakil Ahmed – *Unish Satake Bangali Musalmaner Chinta Chetonar Dhara*, Dhaka
- W W Hunter – The Indian Mussalmans, London

History of Bengal (1905-1947AD)

Paper: DSCC 17

Course Objective: This paper covers the history of Bengal from the Partition of Bengal (1947) to the freedom of the country. The Bengalis started nationalist movements against the colonial rule in the early twentieth century for the freedom of their motherland. The colonial rulers tried their best to suppress the movement and the spirit of the Bengalis but the long struggle culminated in the freedom of the country from colonial yoke.

1. **Partition of Bengal** - Swadeshi and Boycott Movements in Bengal and its Main Trends – Constructive Swadeshi – National Education – Political Impact of the Movements in Bengal – Causes of the Decline of the Swadeshi and Boycott Movements – Activities of the Extremist Congress Leaders.
2. **Nationalism in Writings** – Bankimchandra Chatterjee – Rabindranath Tagore – Sarat Chandra Chatterjee - Kazi Nazrul Islam
3. **Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements in Bengal** – Nature of the Movements - Social Compositions of the Participants- Importance of Khilafat Movement in Bengal.
4. **Formation of the Swarajya Party** - The main objectives of *Swarajya Party* - Role of C. R. Das in Bengal Pact (1925).
5. **Civil Disobedience Movement**- The Character and Impact of the Civil Disobedience Movement in Bengal Politics.
6. **The Indian Act of 1935** – Objective of the *Krishak Praja Party* and Fazlul Haque – Importance of Fazlul Haque Ministry in Bengal Politics, Education and Society - Contribution of Shyama Prasad Mookherjee in Bengal Politics and Education.
7. **Movements and Agitations Before the Partition** -The Regional Outbursts in Different Political Agitations in Bengal -*Tebhaga*, Movement - The INA trial and INA Mutiny- *Rashid Ali Divas* - The Calcutta Riots (1946)
8. **Partition of Bengal** – Factors leading to the Partition of Bengal - Was the Partition of Bengal (1947) Inevitable?

Reference Books:

Dhurjati Prasad De – Bengali Muslims in Search of Social Identity, 1905-1947, Dhaka
Gail Minault – The Khilafat Movement, Oxford Press
Gopal Haldar – Kazi Nazrul Islam, New Delhi
Hossainur Rahman – Hindu- Muslim Relations in Bengal, 1905-1947, Bombay

Joya Chatterjee – Bengal Divided, Cambridge University Press.
M K U Molla – The New Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, Dhaka
Partha Chatterjee- Bengal 1920-1947, Calcutta
Rajat Kanta Roy – Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal, 1875-1927, Delhi
Shila Sen- Muslim Politics in Bengal, 1937-47, New Delhi
Salaudhin Ahmed – Social Ideas and Social Change in Bengal, 1818-1835, Leiden
Sumit Sarkar, Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908, New Delhi
Suranjan Das – Communal Riots in Bengal, 1905-1947, Delhi

History of Vijayanagar and Bahamani Kingdom (1336 AD-1565 AD)

Paper: DSCC 18

Course Objective: A large part of the peninsular India was politically controlled by the Vijayanagar Empire from 1335AD to 1565 AD with its capital at Hampi. The power after 1565 AD was reduced to a small regional entity ruling from an adjacent area of Anegondi. The political power was invincible from the 14th century to early 16th century. The political scenario was dominated by four consecutive dynasties. In the early years it was able to consolidate power by defeating and by arresting the dominance of the Deccan Sultanate beyond the Tungabhadra River. It was also able to annex a large portion from the Gajapati rulers of Orissa. The period was marked by economic growth as evident from all the sources including the traveller's account. The significant trade and commerce were marked by excellent coinage system and market system. The cosmopolitan culture encouraged the growth of art and architecture. This was also the period when regional languages like Telegu, Kannada and Tamil developed. Sanskrit as a language reached its zenith in south India. Therefore, it is very important to study the political structure, socio-cultural development and economic growth of Vijayanagar not only to understand medieval south India in particular but south Asia in general as well. The Bahmani Sultanate (c.1347–1527) was a dominant force in medieval Indian history. Founded by Alauddin Bahman Shah, it established the first independent Muslim empire in South India after rebelling against the Delhi Sultanate, successfully decentralizing political power from North India and creating a distinct cultural and administrative center in the Deccan. By controlling the Deccan plateau, it served as a major barrier against the northern sultanates while acting as the primary rival to the Vijayanagar Empire. Their centuries-long conflicts defined the military and political landscape of medieval

South India. The empire left a legacy of distinct administrative and economic systems, regional technology, Indo-Persian art and architecture.

1. Theories related to the empire and the legal system
2. **State Craft** – Sangama Dynasty (1335CE- 1485CE), Saluva Dynasty (1485- 1504CE), Tuluva Dynasty (1505CE- 1570CE), Aravidu Dynasty (1570CE- 1642CE) [as the Rajas of Anagundi after the Battle of Talikota]
3. **Social Structure and Caste, Travellers Account**
4. **Cultural History** – Art, Architecture and Literature and Language
5. **Economic History** – Currency, Trade and Commerce.
6. **Geo-Political History of the Bahamani Sultanate**, counterbalance with Vijaynagar - Theories of Statecraft -
7. Administrative History of the Bahamanis.
8. **Economic History of the Bahamanis**– coinage and currency system-trade-commerce.
9. **Social and Religious History of the Bahamanis**– Influence of regional structure- Sufi Movements in the Deccan – Role of Gesu Daraz
10. **Cultural History** – Language & Literature - Painting – Epigraphy – Laws, Architecture- Iranian and Central influence in 14th-16th centuries

References:

- Burton Stein, *Vijayanagar*, The New Cambridge History of India, vol. 1, part 2 (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989)
- George Michell, *The Vijayanagar Courtly Style: Incorporation and Synthesis in the Royal Architecture of Southern India, 15th-17th centuries* (New Delhi: Manohar, 1992).
- Saletore B. A., (1934). *Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagar Empire (AD 1346–AD 1646)*
- Karashima, Noboru. (1992). *Towards a New Formation: South Indian Society under Vijayanagar Rule*. Oxford University Press
- Rao, Velcheru Narayana, Shulman, David, & Subrahmanyam, Sanjay. (1992). *Symbols of Substance: Court and State in Nayaka Period Tamil Nādu*. Oxford University Press.
- Michell, George. (1995). *Architecture and Art of Southern India: Vijayanagara and the Successor States*. Cambridge University Press.

- Coomaraswamy, Ananda K. (1992). *Essays in Early Indian Architecture*. Oxford University Press.
- Verghese, Anila 1995 Religious Traditions at Vijayanagar, as Revealed Through its Monuments. Vijayanagar Research Project Monograph Series 4. New Delhi: Manohar, American Institute of Indian Studies.
- Verghese, Anila ,2000 Archaeology, Art and Religion: New perspectives on Vijayanagara. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sivaramamurti, C. 1985 Vijayanagar Paintings. New Delhi: Publications Division Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Govt. of India.
- Firishta, Muhammad Qasim. *Tarikh-i-Firishta*. Translated by John Briggs as *History of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India*. London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, 1829.
- Shirazi, Rafi al-Din. *Tazkirat al-Muluk*. Edited by A. N. M. Khalidi. Hyderabad: Bureau of Translation and Publication, Osmania University, 1941.
- Tabataba, Sayyid Ali. *Burhan-i-Ma'asir*. Translated by J. S. King as *The History of the Bahmani Dynasty*. London: Luzac & Co., 1900.
- Sherwani, Haroon Khan. *The Bahmani's of the Deccan*. Hyderabad: Manager of Publications, 1953. Reprint, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1985.
- Sherwani, Haroon Khan. *The Great Vizier of the Deccan: Mahmud Gawan*. Bombay: Kitabistan, 1942.
- Flatt, Emma J. *The Courts of the Deccan Sultanates: Living Well in the Persian Cosmopolis*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2019.
- Michell, George, and Mark Zebrowski. *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- Eaton, Richard M. 2005. *A Social History of the Deccan, 1300–1761: Eight Indian Lives*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Haidar, Navina Najat, and Marika Sardar. 2015. *Sultans of Deccan India, 1500–1700: Opulence and Fantasy*. New York: Metropolitan Museum of Art.
- Nayeem, M. A. (2012). *The heritage of the Bahmani's & the Baridi's of the Deccan (1347–1538–1619 A.D.)*. Hyderabad Publishers.
- Sohoni, P. (2018). *The architecture of a Deccan Sultanate: Courtly practice and royal authority in late medieval India*. I.B. Tauris.
- Eaton, Richard M. 1996. *The Sufis of Bijapur, 1300-1700: Social Roles of Sufis in Medieval India*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.

Green, Nile. 2006. *Indian Sufism Since the Seventeenth Century: Saints, Books and Empires in the Muslim Deccan*. London: Taylor & Francis.

Siddiqi, Mohammed Suleman. 2014. *The Junaydī Sufis of the Deccan: Discovery of a Seventeenth Century Scroll*. New Delhi: Primus Books.

Intellectual History: Selected Indian Stalwart Thinkers

Paper: DSCC 19

Course Objective: This paper discusses the socio, politico, economic ideas and concepts of selected Indian stalwart thinkers. The paper also gives importance to the religious and cultural thoughts of these thinkers. This paper will enable the students to understand the thoughts and perspectives of these intellectuals and its importance in Nation building process.

Unit I: Raja Rammohun Roy - Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay - Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, Dayananda Saraswati

Unit II: Syed Ahmed Khan - Syed Ameer Ali - Muhammad Iqbal – Kazi Nazrul Islam

Unit III: Swami Vivekananda - Sri Aurobindo - Rabindranath Tagore- Keshab Chandra Sen

Unit IV: M.K. Gandhi- Subhash Chandra Bose -Maulana Abul Kalam Azad- Fazlul Haque

Unit V: B.R. Ambedkar - Jyoti Rao Phule- Vinayak Damodar Savarkar- Birsa Munda

Suggested Readings:

Amiya P. Sen, Rammohun Roy, A Critical Biography

The Essential Writings of Raja Rammohun Roy, Oxford University Press

Dilip Kumar Biswas, Correspondence of Raja Rammohun Roy, Vol. 1 & 2

K.A. Nizami Syed Ahmed Khan

George Farquhar Graham, The Life and Works of Syed Ahmed Khan

Shan Muhammad, Syed Ahmed Khan

Sahabuddin Iraqi, Syed Ahmed Khan: Vision and Mission

Amiya P Sen, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: An Intellectual Biography

Ujjal Kumar Mazumdar, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay: His contribution to Indian Life and Culture

Syed Ameer Ali, A Critical Examination of the life and teachings of Mohammad

Syed Ameer Ali, The Spirit of Islam

Mohammad Yusuf Abbasi, The Political Biography of Syed Ameer Ali

Vivekananda, My Idea of Education

Narasingha P Sil, Swami Vivekananda; A Reassessment

Mohammad Iqbal, Arse Khudi

Annemarie Schimmel, Gabriel's king: A Study into the Religious ideas of Mohammad Iqbal

Mushirul Hasan, Islam and Indian Nationalism: Reflections of Abul Kalam Azad

Mahabir Singh, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: Profile of a Nationalist

Valerian Rodrigues, The Essential Writings of B. R. Ambedkar, Oxford

M.K. Singh, Life History of B.R. Ambedkar

Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule, Gulamgiri

G.P. Deshpande, Selected Writings of Jyotirao Phule

Ramchandra Guha, Makers of Modern India

Bidyut Chakraborty and Rajendra K. Pandey, Modern Indian Political Thought

Vikram Sampath, Savarkar

Dhananjay Keer, Veer Savarkar

Dr. M.K. Singh, Life History of Veer Savarkar

Dr. Tanuja Trivedi, Dayananda Saraswati: His Life and Ideas

Dr. Kamla Singh, Swami Dayananda Saraswati

Sri Aurobindo, Life Divine

K.R. Srinivas Iyengar, Sri Aurobindo: A Biography and A History

Sachindra Mohanty, ed. Sri Aurobindo, A Contemporary Reader

Krishna Dutta and Andrew Robinson, Rabindranath Tagore, The Myriad Minded Man

Amartya Sen and Others, Tagore and His India

E.J. Thompson, Rabindranath Tagore, His life and Work

Arun Kumar Mukherjee, Keshub Chandra Sen

P.C. Mazumdar, The Life and Teachings of Keshub Chunder Sen

Roma Banerjee, Subhas Chandra Bose and the Bengal Revolutionaries

Sugata Bose, His Majesty's Opponent: Subhas Chandra Bose and India's Struggle against Empire

Swati Sengupta, The Incredible life of Birsa Munda

K.S. Singh, Birsa Munda

Rahul Ranjan, The Political Life of Memory

Manish Dhakra, Birsa Munda, Contribution to Indian History

Gopi Kishan Kunwar, Life and Times of Birsa Munda

Women in Bengal during the Pre-Colonial and Colonial Period

Paper: DSCC 20

Course Objective: This course offers a comprehensive study of the history of women in Bengal from the medieval period to the end of British colonial rule. It explores women's experiences across different social classes, religious communities, and geographical regions of Bengal. The course examines the changing status of women within the family, society, economy, religion, education, and politics. Special attention is given to the impact of Islamic rule, Bhakti and Sufi traditions, colonial interventions, social reform movements, women's education, literary contributions, and nationalist politics. The course seeks to move beyond the traditional portrayal of women as passive subjects and highlights their agency, participation, resistance, and contribution to social and cultural transformation.

Module 1: Approaches to Women's History and Sources - Women's history as a field of study- Gender and historical analysis - Sources for the study of women in Bengal - Literary, religious, archival, and oral sources - Historiographical trends in women's history

Module 2: Women and Society in Medieval Bengal: - Social structure and gender relations- Family, marriage, and kinship- Motherhood and domestic responsibilities - Customs, traditions, and social norms- Position of elite and ordinary women

Module 3: Women, Religion, and Spiritual Traditions: Women in Hindu and Muslim societies - Bhakti movement and women devotees - Sufi traditions and women's participation- Religious practices and everyday life- Gender and spirituality- Religion as a source of empowerment and restriction- Women's role in religious culture

Module 4: Women in Medieval Bengali Literature and Culture: Women in Mangalkavya and Vaishnava literature- Women in folk literature and oral traditions- Images of women in religious narratives- Ideals of femininity and womanhood- Cultural representations of women

Module 5: Women and the Economy in Medieval and Early Colonial Bengal: Women's role in agriculture- Household production and cottage industries- Artisans, traders, and working women - Domestic labor and unpaid work- Economic contributions of women

Module 6: Colonialism, Social Reform, and the Question of Women - Colonial discourse and the "women's question" - Child marriage, sati, widowhood, polygamy and women's right- Reform movements and women's upliftment - Contributions of reformers such as Raja Rammohan Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, and Begum Rokeya

Module 7: Important Acts and Legal Reforms Affecting Women - Sati and its Abolition (1829)- Widow Remarriage and the Act of 1856 - Age of Consent Debates and Act (1891)- Child Marriage Restraint Act (Sarada Act), 1929 - Property and Inheritance Rights- Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act (1939)- Impact of Colonial Legislation on Women in Bengal- Responses of Hindu and Muslim Communities to Social Reforms

Module 8: Women's Education and Intellectual Awakening in Colonial Bengal: Colonial educational policies and female education - Growth of women's education in Bengal- Pioneers and Institutions of women's Education - Education among Muslim women - Women's writing and Intellectual awakening- Women and print culture - Higher education, Professional life, and social mobility

Module 9: Women in Public Life and Professional Spheres: Women in teaching, medicine, and social work - Women's associations and organizations- Philanthropic and welfare activities- Entry into public life- Development of women's leadership - Expanding opportunities for women - Gender and the public sphere

Module 10: Women and Nationalist Movements: Women in the Swadeshi Movement- Participation in revolutionary activities - Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements - Muslim women and political activism- Women and nationalist organizations

Module 11: Towards Independence: Change, Continuity, and Legacy: - Women's experiences during Partition - Migration, displacement, and rehabilitation - Achievements of women's movements - Continuities and changes in women's status - Legacy of medieval and colonial experiences

Reference Books

Angela Y. Davis, *Women, Race and Class*, New York

Anisuzzaman, *Muslim Manas o Bangla Sahitya*, Dhaka

Bell hooks, *Feminism Is for Everybody*, Cambridge

Bharati Ray (ed.). *From the Seams of History: Essays on Indian Women*. New Delhi

Bharati Ray, *Early Feminists of Colonial India: Sarala Devi Chaudhurani to Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain*. New Delhi

Binay Ghosh, *Vidyasagar o Bangali Samaj*, Kolkata

Binay Ghosh, *Banglar Samajik Itihaser Dhara*, Calcutta

Saleha Begum, *Pathikrit: Musalman Nari*, Kolkata,

Gail Minault (ed.), *The Extended Family: Women and Political Participation in India and Pakistan*. New Delhi

Geraldine Forbes, *Women in Colonial India: Essays on Politics, Medicine and Historiography*, New Delhi

Geraldine Forbes, *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge

Golam Murshid, *Rokeya: Jiban o Sahitya*, Dhaka

Judith Butler, *Gender Trouble*, London

Kazi Sufior Rahaman, *Vidyasagar Theke Begum Rokeya*, Kolkata

Kumkum Sangari and Sudesh Vaid (eds.), *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*. New Delhi

Leila Ahmed, *Women and Gender in Islam*. New Haven

Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, London

Meredith Borthwick, *The Changing Role of Women in Bengal, 1849-1905*. Princeton

Muntasir Mamun, *Oupanibeshik Banglar Samaj o Sanskriti*, Dhaka

Mushirul Hasan and Ritu Menon (eds.), *Women in India: A Social and Cultural History*. New Delhi

Narendranath Bhattachariya, *Prachin o Modhyajuger Bangla Samaj*, Kolkata

Rokeya Sakwat Hossen, *Abaradhasini*, Dhaka

Sonia Nisat Amin, *The World of Muslim Women in Colonial Bengal, 1876-1939*, Leiden

Sukumar Sen, *Bangla Sahityer Itihas*, Kolkata

Sumanta Bandyopadhyay, *Unish Sataker Kolkata o Sarasatir Itar Santan*, Kolkata

Sumanta Bandyopadhyay, Asruta Kanthaswar: *Oupanibesik Banglar Nari o Nimnabarger Itihas*, Kolkata

Sumit Sarkar & Tanika Sarkar, *Women and Social Reform in Modern India*, Delhi

Susie Tharu and K. Lalita (eds.), *Women Writing in India, Vols. I & II*. New Delhi

Tanika Sarkar, *Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation: Community, Religion and Cultural Nationalism*. New Delhi

Uma Chakravarti, *Gendering Caste: Through a Feminist Lens*. Kolkata

SEMESTER 8

Category 1: Honours without Research (5 DSCC Papers) [3TH +1TU]

Category 2: Honours with Research (2 RM Papers +1 Research Internship + 1 Dissertation/Project)

Category 1: Honours without Research

History of Medieval Painting and Architecture (13th-18th Century)

Paper: DSCC 21

Course Objective: The medieval period in south Asia is marked by the development of different schools of painting. It started with the illustration of books as the culture of books became very popular at this time. Popularity of illustration of religious books spread to the world of books for entertainment. Important literatures were illustrated in different idiom. Rulers, merchants and upper-class patrons became keen to sponsor illustrated books. On the other hand, wall paintings, painting on clothes and other objects gained popularity. Thus, painting not only symbolized the art and aesthetic of the time but also became important socio-economic and cultural expression and thus can be one of the major sources for constructing history. It is also important to study the

different forms of painting and its idiom to form an idea of the history of aesthetics that was contributed by the medieval times.

The history of Indian medieval architecture represents an enormous transformation driven by cultural synthesis. This era is broadly divided into two major phases: the Early Medieval Period that witnessed the culmination of indigenous temple building traditions of Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain pantheon and the Medieval Period, defined by the arrival of Turko-Afghan dynasties, establishment of Delhi Sultanate and eventually leading to the emergence of Indo-Islamic architecture. This is a well-balanced synthesis of indigenous Indian craftsmanship and building construction technology, both secular and religious with Persian, Turkish, and Central Asian architectural techniques and styles. The paper aims to study the core objectives of these architectural genres which used to fulfil the religious and civic needs of the new rulers, to project their imperial power as well as religious affiliation that reflects climatic adaptability as well as a deep philosophical, cross-cultural dialogue leading to assimilation of cultural milieu of these two different worlds.

- 1. Religious Painting** (12th century AD to 17th Century AD) - including Western Indian Painting or Jain Painting, Eastern Indian Painting or Buddhist Painting and Hindu Painting
- 2. Non-Religious Painting** (12th century AD to 17th century AD)
- 3. Sultanate Painting** (14th century AD to 16th century AD)
- 4. Mughal Painting** (16th century AD to 18th century AD),
- 5. Deccani Painting** (16th century AD to 18th century AD)
- 6. Other Regional Schools** of North India and South India (early development to 16th century)
- 7. Regional Painting** (17th century AD to 18th century AD)
- 8. Advent of the Europeans-** Landscape Painting (Late 18th century to 19th century)
- 9. Indian architectural styles** – Prelude to medieval architecture
- 10. Indo-Islamic Architecture- Delhi Sultanate (1192- 1526 CE)** - Early Indo-Islamic Period architecture: 1206-1300 CE - Mature Indo-Islamic Period Architecture: 1301-1526 CE.
- 11. Provincial Sultanate Indo-Islamic Architecture: North India** - Influence of Imperial architectural style and emergence of independent regional style – 13th to 16th centuries - Bengal Sultanate Architecture (1205-1576 CE) - Gujarat Sultanate (1243 CE- 1573 CE) - Malwa Sultanate (1401 AD-1562 AD) - Jaunpur Sultanate (1394 AD- 1494 AD) - Kashmir Sultanate (1346 AD – 1580 AD) - Faruqi Sultanate (1382 AD – 1601 AD)

- 12. Provincial Sultanate Indo-Islamic Architecture: South India and Deccan (1347 to 1687 CE)** – Architecture of Vijayanagar Empire -Influence of Persian and Timurid architectural style, influence of Deccan and emergence of independent sultanate architectural style - Ahmadnagar (Nizam Shahi): 1490–1636 CE - Bijapur (Adil Shahi): 1490–1686 CE - Berar (Imad Shahi): 1490–1574 CE - Golconda (Qutb Shahi): 1518–1687 CE
- 13. Mughal Architecture: Phase I** - influence of Timurid and Sassanid style of Central Asia - The Suri Interregnum - architecture under patronage of Akbar - Jahangir – Nur Jahan
- 14. Mughal Architecture: Phase II** - Shah Jahan and the zenith of Mughal architecture - Architectural activity during the period of Aurangzeb and decline in architectural activity.
- 15. Late Mughal Style of Architecture** - Development under Bahadur Shah I- Architecture under Muhammad Shah - Architectural development under Akbar II with (Zafar Mahal)
- 16. Emergence and development of Sub-imperial /Nawabi Architectural Style in India (1704 – 1948 CE)** - Murshidabad (1704-1881 CE) - Awadh (1801-1858 CE) - Hyderabad (1724–1948 CE)

References

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Welch, Stuart Cary, The Emperor's Album: Images of Mughal India, Metropolitan Museum of Art, 1987.

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Karl Khandalavala, A Consideration of an illustrated MS from Mandapadurga (Mandu) dated 1439 AD, Lalitkala, No 6, New Delhi 1959 -----

Karl Khandalavala, Pramod Chandra and PL Gupta, A New Document of Indian Painting, Lalit Kala, No 10, New Delhi 1961 -----and

U P Shah, New Documents of Jaina Paintings, Sri Mahavir Jaina Vidyalaya Golden Jubilee Volume (edited by A. N Upadhye and others), Vol I, Bombay 1968

Moti Chandra and Karl Khandalavala, New Documents of Indian Painting, a Reappraisal, Bombay, 1969 -----

Moti Chandra Studies in Early Indian Painting, Tagore Lectures, Bombay, Asia Publishing House, 1970

Chandra Pramod, Notes on Mandu Kalpasutra of AD 1439, in Marg, Vol XII, No 3, Bombay 1959

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- Harithy, Howayda, 'The Concept of Space in Mamluk Architecture', online *Muqarnas*, Vol. 18, Issue 1, 2001, pp. 73-93
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History of Bengali Language and Literature (13-19th Century)

Paper: DSCC 22

Course Objective: The Medieval Bengal is regarded as the golden period for the development of Bengali Language and Literature for various reasons. The contemporary creative and liberal poets under the patronage of the contemporary rulers during the period created a favourable ambience for historical evolution in Bengali Language and Literature. Above all, the impact of Islam was discernible in various dimensions on the Bengali literature and society. Indeed, the literature of a country is considered as the mirror of a society.

1. Evolutions of Bengali Language and Literature in Medieval Period- *Charyapada* Literature
2. *Mangal Kavya's* – Importance of *Mansamangal* and *Chandimangal* in Bengal Society
3. *Padabali Kavya's* and Vaishnav Literature - Its Impact on Society

4. Islamic *Punthi Literature* and Its Importance in Bengali Language and Literature
5. Innovative Ideas of the Contemporary Bengali Poets on Literature and Culture
6. Development of Bengali Literature in Arakan. The famous Poets and their Contribution.
7. Translated Literature in Bengali
8. Influence of Perso-Arabic -Turkish Sources in Bengali Literature
9. Sufi Literature – Its Impact on Communal Harmony
10. Impact of Islam on Medieval Bengali Language and Literature
11. The Contribution of Mir Mosharaff Hossain in Bengali Literature
12. Assessment of the contribution of Begum Rokeya in Bengali Literature

Reference Books:

Thibaut d'Hubert, *In the Shade of Place: Alaol and Middle Bengali poetics in Arakan*, OUP
Alaol, *Padmabati*

Ali, Azhar, *Madhya Yuger Bangla Sahitye Muslim*, Dhaka

Chatterjee, Suniti Kumar, *Origin and Development of Bengali Language (Vol.1)*, Kolkata
Sen, Dinesh Chandra, *History of Bengali Language and Literature*, Kolkata

Sen, Sukumar, *History of Bengali Literature*, Kolkata

Sen Sukumar, *Benali Sahitya*, Kolkata

Haque, Enamul, *Muslim Bengali Literature*, Dhaka

Alam, Muzaffar, *The Language of Political Islam*, New Delhi

Chakraborty Mukundaram, *Chandimangal*

Deiches, David, *Literature and Society*, London

Afia, Dil, *The Hindu and Muslim Dialects in Bengal*, Michigan

Dimock, Edward C, *Bengali Literature and History*, Michigan

Long, James, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Bengali Works*, Calcutta

Ghosal, S N, *Beginning of Secular Romance in Bengali Literature (Vol. IX)*, Kolkata

Mannan, Kazi Abdul, *Bangla Sahitye Muslim Sadhana*, Dhaka

Ray Bharat Chandra, *Annadamangal*

Vijay Gupta, *Mansamangal*

Jayananda or Lochana Das, *Chaitnya Mangal*

Religion and Culture in Medieval and Colonial India

Paper: DSCC 23

Course Objective: This paper deals with the history of Religion and Culture in medieval and colonial India. The approaches of medieval rulers and common people towards religion and culture will be discussed in this paper. Religious transitions in colonial period will also be discussed in this paper. Besides this, the condition of religion and culture, its transition and impact on society and politics will be given due attention. Place of Islam and Hinduism in Medieval and colonial India will be discussed here. Besides this, special attention will be paid to the Sufi and Bhakti traditions and devotional practices in medieval and continuity. Sectarian and minor cults under this period will also be discussed. The religious interaction and syncretic practices will also be discussed in this paper. Thus, students will be able to acquire a vivid knowledge of religion and culture in medieval and colonial period by studying this paper.

1. Understanding Religion and Culture, Historiography of Religion and Culture
2. Sufi and Bhakti traditions in Medieval and colonial India
3. Saivism, Tantrism, Sikhism and sectarian cults in Medieval India and beyond
4. Hinduism and Islam in medieval and colonial India, its transition, religious interaction and syncretism, emergence of Christianity in colonial period and its consequences
5. Interweaving of State, Religion and culture in Medieval and colonial India
6. Composite Culture, Culinary culture, Folk Culture in medieval and colonial period
7. Literature, Learning and Education, Manners, Customs, Recreation, Amusement fashion and designing under the period

Suggested Readings:

B.K. Kakoti, The Mother Goddess Kamakhya, Publication Board of Assam, 1989

James C. Livingston Anatomy of the Sacred: An Introduction of Religion, 6th ed. Pearson, Prentice Hall, 2008

Abercrombie Nicholas (Hill Stephen and Turner S. Bryan), The Penguin Dictionary of Sociology, 5th ed. Bury St. Edmunds, England, 2006

George Galloway, *The Philosophy of Religion*, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920

S. Radhakrishnan, *Religion and Culture*, Hind Pocket Books (p) Ltd., G.T Road Delhi, 1932

K.A. Nizami, *Some Aspects of Religion and politics in India in the Thirteenth Century*, Oxford, 2002

S. Nurul Hasan, *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, Oxford

Rekha Pande, *Religious Movements in Medieval India*, Gyan Publishing House, 2005

Rattan Lal Hangloo, *Enquiries in Medieval India, Religion, Society, Culture and Polity*

Priyanka Manika Raj, *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, World Heritage Inc.

D.C. Sircar, *Studies in the Religious life of Ancient and Medieval India*, Motilal Banarsidas

Raziuddin Aquil and David I. Curley ed. *Literary and Religious practices in Medieval and Early Modern India*

R.K. Pruthi, *History of Religion in Medieval India*

Ali Athar, *Medieval India, Ideas, Traditions and Cultural Values*, Ane Books Pvt. Ltd. 2021

Iqtidar Hussain Siddiqui, ed. *Medieval India, Essays in Intellectual Thought and Culture*

Victor Babu, *Popular Culture and Religion in Medieval India*

Satish Chandra, *Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals, Part 1*, Har Anand Publications, 2004

Kshitimohan Sen, *Medieval Mysticism of India*, Gyan Books

A.J. Singh, *Religion of India*

Irfan Habib, ed. *Religion in Indian History*, Tulika Books, 2022

Varuni Bhatia, *Religion in India*, Oxford

Chintaharan Chakraborty, *Tantras, Studies on the other Religion and Literature*, Punthi Pustak

Max Arthur McAuliffe, *The Sikh Religion: Its Gurus Sacred Writings and Authors Vol.1st*, Gyan Books, Harish Dhillon, *The Sikh Gurus*

Khushwant Singh, *The Sikhs*

Surinder Singh, *The Sikh and Sikhism*, Atlantic

Dr. Jash, Pranabananda., *History of Saivism*, Sadhana Press, Calcutta, 1974

Dr. Bhattacharya Narendranath, *Bharatiya Dharma Itihas*, General Printers and Publishers, Calcutta, 2000

Dasgupta Bhusan Shashi., *Aspects of Indian Religious thought*, Firma KLM Pvt. Limited, Calcutta, 1977

Dr. Enamul Hoque, *Bonge Sufi Probhab*, Ramon Publishers, Dhaka, 2006

Ramakanta Chakraborty, *Bonge Vaishnav Dharma*, Ananda Publishers, Kolkata, 1996

Amit Dey, *Islam South Asia*.

A.Rashid, Society and Culture in Medieval India (1206- 1556 A.D) , Firma K.L.Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1969

Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava, Medieval Indian Culture, Shiv Lal Agarwala & co. (p) ltd., Agra,1964

S.Radhakrishnan, Religion and Culture, Orient Paperbacks, Delhi,1932

Robert D. Baird, Religion in Modern India, Manohar, 2001

J.N.Farquhar, Modern Religious Movements in India, B.R. Publishing Corporation, Delhi

Raziuddin Aquil and Tilottama Mukherjee., An Earthly Paradise: Trade, politics and culture in Early Modern Bengal, Routledge, 2020

Urbanization and Maritime Trade in Medieval India

Paper: DSCC 24

This course examines the growth, structure, and transformation of urban centres in medieval India through historical, economic, social, and cultural perspectives. It highlights the richness of the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) by exploring indigenous traditions of town planning, trade networks, governance, and urban culture. Students develop analytical and research skills through the study of historical sources, archaeology, and regional urban histories. The programme fosters an understanding of the relevance of medieval urban experiences to contemporary urban and heritage studies.

In this paper the students will evaluate the dynamics of Indian Ocean trade—particularly the export of spices, textiles, and indigo—and its integration into the broader Afro-Eurasian and European economic systems from the Sultanate period to the height of the Mughal era. The students will also assess the strategies employed by indigenous coastal kingdoms, the Mughal Empire, and European powers (such as the Portuguese, Dutch, and British) to control vital oceanic trade routes and maritime chokepoints. Students will interpret how oceanic travel facilitated the transmission of religion, language, and cultural practices between India, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East.

- 1. Theories of Urbanization-** Aspects of Urbanization- Historiography of Medieval Urbanization- Definition of Urbanization-Capital and administrative centers- Economic activities- agriculture, trade, commerce and handicrafts.

- 2. Survey of Urban development since the urban revolution of 1200-** Turkish Conquests
First capital cities: Siri/ Jahanpana-Tughluqs-Tughlaqabad to Firozabad- Lodis and Surs:
Agra to Purana Qila
- 3. Urbanization in Far South-** Vijayanagar/ Hampi- Bahamani/ Gulbarga/ Bidar
- 4. Regional Kingdoms-** Gaur- Pandua- Saptagram/ Satgaon- Chattogram- Sonargaon-
Ajmer- Benaras- Jaunpur- Nabadwip
- 5. Golden Period of Urbanization-** Capital Cities- Agra- Fatehpur- Lahore- Shahjahanabad
- 6. Regional cities and Provincial Capitals-** Bijapur/Golconda- Hyderabad-Awadh- Mysore
Pune- Gwalior- Masulipatnam-Hooghly- Dacca – Murshidabad
- 7. European Towns-** Calcutta-Bombay-Madras
- 8. Historiography-** Fernand Braudel-Marc Bloch-Ashin Dasgupta-M. N. Pearson.
- 9. Maritime Activities in the Early Medieval Period-** Maritime activities of the Pallavas-
Maritime Empire of the Cholas-Early Medieval ports in South India.
- 10. Christianity and Islam in the Indian Ocean Trade-** Non-European Christians- Evolution
of the St. Thomas Community- Arab Merchants in the Indian Ocean.
- 11. Maritime Activity during the Sultanate Period-** Maritime activity Delhi Sultans-
Deccan Sultanate and their oceanic activities-Vijayanagara Empire and its oceanic
activities-India's trade relations with China and East Africa-Gujarat and Bengal Sultans in
the Indian Ocean Trade
- 12. Ports in the Western and Eastern Coast of India-** Khambat-Chennai-Surat-
Masulipatnam-Dabol-Negapatnam-Bharuch-Saptagram-Goa-Hooghly-Cochin-Sonargaon-
Calicut-Chittagong.
- 13. Coming of the East India Companies-** Portuguese-Dutch-English-French
- 14. Maritime Activity of the Mughals**
- 15. Maritime Trade and Cultural Impact**

Suggested Readings

- Sharma, Yogesh and Pius Malekandathil, Cities in Medieval India, Primus Books, Delhi, 2014.
- Fitz, John, M and George Michell, Hampi: Vijayanagar, Jacio Publishing House, 2014.
- Ms Vandana, Urbanisation in North India During the Medieval Period, 1556-1668 A.D, Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, 1999.
- Jha, Kalpana, Urbanisation in Early Medieval North India, Janaki Prakashan, 1990.

- Ray, Anirudha, Towns and Cities of Medieval India.
- Ramayana, N, Venkata, Vijayanagar: Origin of the City and Empire, AES, 1990.
- Rezavi, Syed Ali Nadeem, Fatehpur Sikri Revisited, Oxford University Press, 2013.
- Siddiqui, Iqtidar Husain, Delhi Sultanate: Urbanisation and Social Change, Viva Books, 2009.
- Banga, Indu, The City in Indian History: Urban Demography, Society and Politics, Manohar Publishers and Distributors, 2005.
- Champakalakshmi, R, Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India, 300 CE to 1300 AD. Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1996.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D, The Making of Early Medieval India, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1994.
- Deyell, John S, Living Without Silver, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1990. Sharma,
- R. S, Indian Feudalism, Delhi, Macmillan India Limited, 1980.
- Sharma, R. S, Urban Decay in India (c.300 – c. 1000.), Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1987.
- Singh, Upinder, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age the 12th Century, Delhi, 2008.
- Ramachandran, R, Urbanization and Urban Systems in India, New Delhi, 2001.
- Banerjee, Aparna, —Trade and Urbanization in Pre-Independent India: A Historical Perspectivel, in Journal of History and Social Sciences, (Online Journal), Vol.3, Issue 1, January-June 2012.
- Chattopadhyay. D, —Urban Centres in Early Medieval India, in Sabyasachi Bhattacharya & RomilaThapar (eds.), Situating Indian History, (New Delhi, 1986)
- Misra, S, C. "Urban History in India: Possibilities and Perspectives", The City in Indian History: Urban demography, society and politics, 1994.
- Chandra, Satish, "Some aspects of Urbanization in Medieval India" The city in Indian History, 1994.
- Banga, Indu, " Rural Urban Interaction: Upper Bari Doabl, Paper presented in Seminar on Urbanization in Punjab, Haryana,1997.
- Grewal, J, S, "Historical Writing on Urbanization "The city in Indian History.
- Chaudary, K. N, The English East India company; The study of early joint stock company 1600-1640(London: F.S,1995) reviewed in the Bulletin of School of Oriental and African studies.
- Naqvi, H, K, Agricultural, Industrial and Urban Dynamism under Sultans of Delhi, Delhi,1986.

- Naqvi, H. K, Mughal Hindustan: cities and Industries 1556-1803, Karachi, National Book Foundation, 1974.
- Blake, Stephan, P, Shahjahnabad: The sovereign city in Mughal India 1639-1739, Cambridge: Cambridge university Press.
- Naqvi. H, K, Urbanization and Urban Centres under the Great Mughal, Delhi, Indian institute of advance studies,1964.
- Bayly, C. A, The Local roots of Indian Politics, Oxford, Oxford university press,1975.
- Bayla, C. A, Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars, North Indian Society in the age of British expansion 1770-1870, Oxford, Oxford university press,2012.
- Khan, Iqtidar, Alam, Middle class of Mughal Empire, Aligarh, IESHR,1967.
- Dasgupta, Ashin - The World of the Indian Ocean Merchant, 1500-1800.
- Pearson, Michael– The Indian Ocean.
- Pearson, M. N. - Trade, Circulation, and Flow in the Indian Ocean World.
- Chowdhury, K.N. – Trade and Civilisation in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750.
- Mukherjee and Subramanian (ed) – Politics and Trade in the Indian Ocean World.
- Ali, Omar H. – Islam in the Indian Ocean World: A Brief History with Documents.
- Mukherjee, Rila – Oceans Connect: Reflections on Water Worlds Across Time and Space.
- Malekandathil, Pius - The Mughals, the Portuguese and the Indian Ocean.
- Malekandathil, Pius – Maritime India: Trade, Religion and Polity in the Indian Ocean.
- Keller, Sara and M. Pearson – Port Towns of Gujarat.
- Subrahmanyam, Sanjay - The Portuguese Empire in Asia, 1500-1700: A Political and Economic History.
- Sewall, Georgiana - The Dutch East Indies: A Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Indian Ocean.
- Bose, Sugata - A Hundred Horizons: The Indian Ocean in the Age of Global Empire.
- Roy Moxham - The Theft of India: The European Conquests of India, 1498-1765.

Historiography, Methodology and Tools of Historical Research

Paper: DSCC 25

Course Objectives: This course deals with a study of Historiography and the various tools of historical research that will equip the learners with historian's craft.

1. **Introduction to Historiography:** Uses and value of History, Subjectivity and Objectivity in History- History as both Arts and Science-Definition of History- Aristotle, Thomas Carlyle, Lord Acton, E.H. Carr, R.G. Collingwood, Eric Hobsbawm, Sheila Rowbotham
2. **History and the Social Sciences** with reference to particular Schools of History – Positivism, Marxist School, Annales School, Subaltern School, Post-modernism
3. **Historiography of Indian Nationalism**, Dalit Historiography
4. **Variety of Sources:** Primary and Secondary Sources, Oral History Sources, reconstruction of socio-cultural History through unconventional sources, source criticism.
5. **The use of qualitative and quantitative methods** in writing history, Tools and techniques of data collection, data analysis and writing research proposal.

Suggested Readings

- Satish, K Bajaj, Recent Trends in Historiography, New Delhi,1988
- E.H.Carr, [1964] What is History? London,1983
- R.G.Collingwood, The Idea of History ,1946
- Marnie Hughes- Warrington, Fifty Great Thinkers of History,2004
- Stuart Clark, The Annals Historians, Critical Assessment Vol.1,1999
- Jeremy Black Et al. Studying History,1977
- Keith Jenkin ed., The Postmodern History Reader, 1997
- R.C.Majumder, Historiography in Modern India , 1967
- Arthur Marwick, What History Is and Why It Is Important ,1970
- E. Sreedharan, A Text Book of Historiography, 2004
- E.Sreedharan, A Manual of Historical Research Methodology,2017
- J.G.Merquior, [1985] Foucault London,1991
- Eric Hobsbawm, ON HISTORY, 1998
- D.K. Bhattacharya, Research Methodology,2003
- K.N.Chitnis, [1998] Research Methodology in History,2025
- B.sheik Ali, [1978] History: Its Theory And Method ,2021
- John Lukacs, Remembered Past, 2005
- Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Approaches to History: Essays in Indian Historiography,2013

- Sheila Rowbotham, Women, Resistance and Revolution A History of Women and Revolution in the Modern World, 1972
- Marek Tamm and Peter Burke ed. Debating New Approaches to History, 2018
- Edward Said, Orientalism, 1978.

SEM 8 Category II HONOURS WITH RESEARCH

PAPER 1 RM 1- RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- I

PAPER 2 RM 2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- II

Paper 3 RI RESEARCH INTERNSHIP

Paper 4 D/P Dissertation /Project

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY – I

Paper 1

Learning Outcome: On successful completion of this course, students will develop a clear understanding of historiography, historical theory, and the evolution of historical methods. They will acquire the ability to identify research problems, formulate research questions and hypotheses, and apply qualitative and quantitative methods in historical inquiry. The course will equip learners with skills in source criticism, data analysis, interpretation, and academic writing, enabling them to produce well-structured historical research and scholarly outputs.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

1. Method of studying Painting and Art object as source of history
2. Methodology of studying pre-Colonial Literature and Language as source of history
3. Method of studying Architecture as object as source of history
4. Method of studying Epigraphy as object as source of history
5. Method of studying Numismatics as source of history

HISTORIOGRAPHY:

1. Study of Medieval Indian Historiography (1192-1857)
2. Historiography of Medieval Indian Painting (12th-19th century AD)
3. Historiography of Medieval Indian Architecture (13th-18th century AD)

4. Historiography of Medieval Indian Epigraphy (13th -18th century AD)
5. Historiography of Medieval Indian Numismatics (13th -18th century AD)

References:

- Chitnis K. N., Research Methodology in History, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 2012.
- B. Sheik Ali, History: Its Theory and Method, 2nd edition, Macmillan Publishers, Delhi, 1981.
- E. Sreedharan, A Textbook of Historiography 500 BC to AD 2000, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2004.
- E. Sreedharan, A Manual of Historical Research Methodology, 2nd edition, The Centre for South Indian Studies, Trivandrum, 2017.
- Bhattacharya Sabyasachi, Ed., Approaches to History, Indian Council for Historical Research, Monograph series and Primus Books, New Delhi, 2011.
- Carr E.H., What is History, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, 1971.
- Collingwood, R.G., The Idea of History, Oxford University Press, New York, 1976.
- Howell, M., & Prevenier, W. (2001). *From Reliable Sources: An Introduction to Historical Methods*.
- Gottschalk, L. (1969). *Understanding History: A Primer of Historical Method*
- Presnell, J. L. (2019). *The Information-Literate Historian* (3rd ed.).
- Chitnis, K. N. (1990). *Research Methodology in History*.

Research Methodology II

Paper 2

Learning Outcome: The students pursuing BA in Islamic History and Culture shall study Research Work. Studying Historiography and Methodology are one of the most essential components for fulfilling the conditions of Dissertation. The assigned teachers of the above-mentioned paper will follow up the appropriate historiography and methodology as per need of the course.

Historiography

- I. Medieval and Modern Political History of India
- II. Medieval and Modern Social History of India
- III. Medieval and Modern Economic History of India
- IV. Medieval and Modern Cultural History of India
- V. Medieval and Modern Islamic History of India

- VI. Medieval and Modern Religious Historiography
- VII. Idea of History, Causation of History, Subjectivity and objectivity in History
- VIII. Different schools in Indian History

Research Methodology

- I. Fundamentals of Research: Research Process and Design
- II. Research Ethics and Social Impact
- III. Literature Review
- IV. Methods, Techniques and Tools
- V. Citation & Bibliography
- VI. Mechanics of writing research articles, field report, survey report, Dissertation and Thesis

Suggested Readings:

- E Sreedharan, A Textbook of Historiography
- Institute of Historical Studies, Indian Historiography, An Analysis Volume II
- R.K. Singh, Mechanics of Research Writing
- Harbans Mukhia, Historians and Historiography during the Reign of Akbar
- Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, ed. Approaches to history, Essays in Indian Historiography,
- N. Jayapalan, Historiography
- Chitnis K. N., Research Methodology in History, Atlantic Publishers, New Delhi, 2012.
- Tej Ram Sharma, Historiography, A History of Historical writings
- Sanjay Subodh, Historiography of Medieval India, A Study of Mohammad Habib
- A.R. Kulkarni, Maratha Historiography
- Jagadish Narayan Sarkar, History of History writing in Medieval India
- E.H. Carr, what is History?
- R.G. Collingwood, The Idea of History
- Arjun Dasgupta, Methodology of Indian Historical Writings in Modern India (1850-1975)
- Heramb Chaturvedi, Evolution of Modern Indian Historiography
- Ram Ahuja, Research Methods
- N.N. Bhattacharya, Indian Religious Historiography
- C.R. Kothari and Gaurav Garg, Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques

Paper 3

Research Internship should be preferably related to the topics taught in IHCM DSCC & SEC Papers from SEM I to SEM VIII.

Dissertation/Project

Paper 4

Out of 8 Credits of Paper 6 Credits will be allocated for Dissertation/Project and 2 Credits for Viva Voce.