

UNIVERSITY OF GOUR BANGA

Established under West Bengal Act XXVI of 2007 & recognized by UGC U/S 2 (f) & 12 (B),
NAAC accredited with "B" Grade (2016) URL: www.ugb.ac.in

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

History

SYLLABI FOR THREE – YEAR (SIX SEMESTERS) B.A. HONOURS OF STUDY IN History

W. E. F. 2019-20 SESSION

**P. O. Mokdumpur, Dist. Malda
West Bengal, Pin: 732103**

SYLLABUS AT A GLANCE

Honours

There will be six semester in the three year B.A. Honours Programme in History. The curriculum consists of 14 Discipline Core (DC), 8 Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) [To be taken 4 courses], 4 Generic Elective (GE) [For other than History Honours Students], 2 Ability Enhancement Compulsory (AEC) and 2 Skill Enhancement Course (SEC). Each Course (Paper) carries 50 Marks & one Credit stands for one hour per week.

Semester-I

Course Code	Course Type	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
				Descriptive	Internal
101-HISH-C-1	DC-1	Pre-history to 6 th Century BC	6	40	10
102-HISH-C-2	DC-2	6 th Century BC-Gupta Period	6	40	10
103-GE1	GE-1*	History of India from Pre-history to 6 th Century BC	6	40	10
104-AEC1-ENVS	AEC**	ENVS	2	50	----
Semester Total Credits& Marks			20	200	

* For other than History Honours Students

** ENVS (Environmental Science): For History& all Honours Students

Semester-II

Course Code	Course Type	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
				Descriptive	Internal
201-HISH-C-3	DC-3	Post-Gupta to 1200 AD	6	40	10
202-HISH-C-4	DC-4	1200 AD to 1526 AD (Political History of India)	6	40	10
203-GE1	GE-2*	History of India: 6 th Century BC- post Mauryas	6	40	10

204- AEC2- Eng/Be ng	AEC**	Communicative English/Communicative Bengali/Modern Indian Language (MIL)	2	50	----
Semester Total Credits& Marks			20	200	

** For other than History Honours Students*

*** For History& all Honours Students*

Semester-III

Corse Code	Course Type	Course Title	Credi t	Marks	
				Descri ptive	Inter nal
301- HISH-C- 5	DC-5	1200 AD to 1526 AD (Socio, Cultural, Economic history of India)	6	40	10
302- HISH-C- 6	DC-6	1526 AD to 1707 AD (Political History of India)	6	40	10
303- HISH-C- 7	DC-7	1526 AD to 1707 AD (Socio, Economic and Cultural history of India)	6	40	10
304- GE-3	GE-3*	History of India: Gupta Empire- 1200 AD	6	40	10
Semester Total Credits& Marks			24	200	

** For other than History Honours Students*

Semester-IV

Corse Code	Course Type	Course Title	Credi t	Marks	
				Descri ptive	Inter nal
401- HISH-C- 8	DC-8	History of India: 1707 AD to 1818 AD	6	40	10
402- HISH-C- 9	DC-9	History of India: 1818 AD to 1885 AD	6	40	10
403-	DC-10	History of India: 1885 AD to 1950 AD	6	40	10

HISH-C-10					
404-GE-4	GE-4*	History of India: 1200 AD- 1556 AD	6	40	10
Semester Total Credits& Marks			24	200	

** For other than History Honours Students*

Semester-V

Corse Code	Course Type	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
				Descript ive	Inter nal
501- HISH-C- 11	DC- 11	Rise of the Modern West : Mid 15 th -17 th Century	6	40	10
502- HISH-C- 12	DC-12	Rise of the Modern West: 17 th –Mid 18 th Century	6	40	10
503- HISH- DSE-1- A or 503- HISH- DSE-1- B	DSE-1 A or 1 B*	India after Independence OR Economic History of Modern India	6	40	10
504- HISH- DSE-2- A or 504-	DSE- 2- A or 2- B*	History of China and Japan OR Regional History with special reference to North Bengal (1206-1947)	6	40	10

HISH-DSE-2-B					
505-HISH-SEC-1	SEC- 1	Understanding Indian Heritage	2	40	10
Semester Total Credits& Marks			26	250	

* Students of History Honours have to opt either DSE 1A or 1B & 2A or 2B

Semester-VI

Course Code	Course Type	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
				Descriptive	Internal
601-HISH-C-13	DC- 13	History of Europe: 1789 AD to 1870 AD	6	40	10
602-HISH-C-14	DC-14	History of Europe: 1871 AD to 1945 AD	6	40	10
603-HISH-DSE-3-A or 603-HISH-DSE-3-B	DSE-3- A or DSE-3-B	Contemporary World :1945-1990 OR Gender and Education	6	40	10
604-HISH-DSE-4-A or 604-HISH-DSE-4-B	DSE- 4- A or DSE-4-B	Contemporary World :1990-Till Date OR History of south-East Asia (20 th Century)	6	40	10
605-HISH-SEC-2	SEC- 2	Project: will be decided by the concerned department of colleges	2	40	10
Semester Total Credits & Marks			26	250	

* Students of History Honours have to opt either DSE 3 A or 3 B & 4 A or 4 B

Notes:

1. The medium of questions will be in *English* only
2. Internal Assessment carries 10 marks in each papers – 4 marks for attendance & 6 marks for Written Test/Viva voce/Oral Expression/etc.

UG CBCS Syllabus (History Honours)

Discipline Core (DC)

Semester I

DC-1 Pre-history to 6th Century BC

DC-2 6th Century BC-Gupta Period

Semester II

DC-3 Post-Gupta to 1200 AD

DC-4 1200 AD to 1526 AD (Political History of India)

Semester III

DC-5 1200 AD to 1526 AD (Socio, Cultural, Economic history of India)

DC-6 1526 AD to 1707 AD (Political History of India)

DC-7 1526 AD to 1707 AD (Socio, Economic and Cultural history of India)

Semester IV

DC-8 History of India: 1707 AD to 1818 AD

DC-9 History of India: 1818 AD to 1885 AD

DC-10 History of India: 1885 AD to 1950 AD

Semester V

DC-11 Rise of the Modern West: Mid 15th -17th Century

DC-12 Rise of the Modern West: 17th Century-Mid 18th Century

Semester VI

DC-13 History of Europe: 1789 AD to 1870 AD

DC-14 History of Europe: 1871 AD to 1945 AD

Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)

Semester V

DSE-1-A India after Independence

OR

DSE-1-B Economic History of Modern India

DSE-2-A History of China and Japan

OR

DSE-2-B Regional History with special reference to North Bengal (1206-1947)

Semester VI

DSE-3-A Contemporary World (1945-1990)

OR

DSE-3-B Gender and Education

DSE-4-A Contemporary World (1990-till date)

OR

DSE-4-B History of south-East Asia (20th Century)

Skill Enhancement Course

SEC-1 Understanding Indian Heritage

SEC-2 Project(will be decided by the concerned department of the colleges)

Generic Elective (GE)

Semester I

GE-1 **History of India: Pre-history to 6th Century BC**

Semester II

GE-2 **History of India: 6th Century BC-Post Maurya**

Semester III

GE- 3 **History of India: Gupta Empire- 1200 AD**

Semester IV

GE-4 **History of India from 1200 AD – 1556 AD**

Question Pattern & Marks Distribution for Honours Core Course (DC), DSE, SEC

Full Marks=50, DSE=40 Marks & I.A.=10

1. 15x2=30 marks, Essay Type (Attempt only **Two Questions** out of four)
2. 05x1=5 marks, Short Essay Type (Attempt only **One Question** out of two)
3. 01x5=5 marks, Objective Type (Attempt only **five Objective Type Questions** out of five)
4. Internal Assessment: **10 Marks** (Attendance=04 marks & continuing Evaluation/Test=06)

UG CBCS Syllabus (History Honours)

Discipline Core

Semester I

DC-1 Pre-history to 6th Century BC India

Unit 1 : **Geographical Background**

Physiographic; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and languages.

Unit II : Survey of sources and different approaches to ancient Indian history.

Sources; Literature; Archaeology; Epigraphy; Numismatics.

Unit III: Prehistory

- a. Palaeolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of stone industries and other technological developments.
- b. Mesolithic culture - regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art.
- c. Food production - concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.

Unit IV: Proto-history

- a. Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat.
- b. The Harappan civilization - origin, distribution, morphology of major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira). Agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The problem of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures.
- c. Neolithic -Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.

Unit V: Background to the emergence of early historic India

- a. The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland. Spread of the Aryans & Epics - Ramayana & Mahavarata.
- b. Society with special reference to Verna system and position of women.
- c. Iron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. Megaliths.

Unit VI:

- a. Material and ideological background.
- b. Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems.
- c. Expansion of settlements and urbanization.
- d. Social structure.

Unit VII: Mahajanapadas to Empire

- a. Sixteen Mahajahapadas, Growth of Magadhan imperialism.
- b. Craft production, trade and coinage.

DC-2 6th Century BC-Gupta Period

Unit 1:

Maurya Empire - its nature and bases; political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dhamma- its nature and propagation; society and economy; art and architecture are to be studied in detail.

Unit II: Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC- c. 300 AD)

- a. Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks; Scythians; Kushanas.

- b. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and Culture
- c. Polity: Post Mauryan politics with special reference to the Kushanas and Satavahans; Tamil Chieftaincies - Chera, Chola, Pandya.

Unit III

- a. Economy: Land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency; Indo-Roman trade.
- b. Society: peasanization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people.
- c. Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism: emergence of Mahayana Buddhism; Vaisnava and Saiva forms of worship.
- d. Culture : art and architecture; sculpture; literature;
Sangam Age: Society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagam.

Unit IV: Age of the Guptas

- a. State and administrative institutions.
- b. Social and economic change with special reference to urban patterns; Agrarian structure; land grants; coinage and currency system; trade.
- c. Cultural developments : art; architecture; sculpture; painting; literature; religion; Sanskrit theatre
- d. Culture Contracts with Central Asia.
- e. Maukharis, Vakatakas, Sasanka and later Guptas.

Semester II

DC-3 Post-Gupta to 1200 AD

Unit I

Post-Gupta period

Historiography and approaches

- a. Harshavardhana: political system and administrative institutions.
- b. Peninsular India: Chalukyas, Pallavas; polity, society and economy. Culture developments with special reference to art and religion.

Unit II

- a. Historiography and recent debates; sources and their interpretation; Epigraphy, numismatics, and literature.
- b. **Polity :-**
 - i. Early Arab contact with India - conditions of India. An analysis of distribution of Political Power in Northern India- Hindu resistance to the Muslims and its failure.
 - ii. Political developments: nature of regional politics with special reference to the Pratiharas, Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and other contemporary dynasties.
 - iii. Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature; and impact.
- c. **Economy:-**
 - i. Land grants and agrarian expansion; changes in land tenure; peasants; intermediaries and landed magnates; their regional variations.
 - ii. Urban centers; trade and trade networks; itinerant trade; coinage and currencies; trade contacts with South East Asia and West Asia; crafts, guilds and industries.
- d. **Culture:-**
 - i. Literature - rise and growth of regional languages.
 - ii. Art, architecture, painting, sculpture, arts; and crafts.
 - iii. Schools of philosophy; and religious cults.
 - iv. Science and technology.

DC-4 History of India- 1200 AD to 1526 AD (Political)

Unit I

Sultanate:-Historiography and Sources.

Unit IIPolitical Structure: Ruling elites; central structure and military organization;

Iqta: territorial changes; Mongol Threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority; theories of Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains; Sufis, Bhaktas and political authority.

Semester III

DC-5 1200 AD to 1526 AD (Socio, Cultural, economic history of India)

Unit I

- a. **Society and economy in north India**
 - i. Environmental context; agricultural production; technology.
 - ii. Rural society: revenue system.

- iii. Urbanization, technology and agricultural production.
- iv. Monetization, market regulations; and trade.

b. Religion and Culture:

- i. Sufism: doctrines Silsilas; and practices.
- ii. Bhakti movements: Nathpanthis; Kabir; Nanak; and the Sant tradition.
- iii. Sultanate architecture.
- iv. Literature: Persian and indigenous.

Unit II

- i. Historiographical issues: sources: regional chronicles; bardic narratives; Sufi and Bhakti texts; and travelogues.
- ii. Societies and Political Formations: A Regional Perspective:-
 - a) Bengal: Bengal under the Delhi Sultans -- emergence as an independent Kingdom - the rule of the Illius Sahi dynasty and the Hussain Sahi dynasty with special reference to society, economic and culture of the region.
 - b) Vijayanagar & Bahamani.
 - c) Warfare and Society.
 - c. Society and Economy; a regional Perspective:-
 - i. Vijayanagar.
 - ii. Vaisnabism in Bengal and its impact on the Bengal society- the nature of the Hindu-Muslim understanding during the Sultanate period- an assessment.
 - iii. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India.
 - iv. Indian Ocean Trade.
 - d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities:-
 - i. Religious Cults.: Vaishnavite movements in eastern India Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature. (Eastern India).

DC-6 Political history of India :1526 AD to 1707 AD

Unit 1: Sources and Historiography: The Mughal Period

Historiography and sources.

- i. Historiography; different approaches.
- ii. Sources: Abul Fazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier. Tuzuk- i- Babaxi, Humayun Nama.

Unit II: Polity

- a. Evolution of the administrative system: Mansab; and Jagir.
- b. The Mughal ruling classes: nobility; and Zamindars.
- c. Evolution of Mughal policy towards North West frontier and central Asia.
- d. The Rajput Policy and Deccan policy of the Mughals.
- e. State and, religion: Akbar's religious ideas; Sulh- i- Kul; relations with religious elites; Aurangzeb's relations with religious groups and institutions.

Unit III: Decline of the Mughal Empire and Emergence of Successor States.

Crisis in the Mughal Empire --agrarian crisis and peasant revolts --Parties and Politics at the Court -- dynastic, administrative and economic causes of the Mughal decline.

Unit IV: Patterns of Regional Polity.

- i. Bengal.
- ii. Maharashtra

DC-7 Socio, Economic, Cultural history of India:1526 AD to 1707 AD ()

Unit I : Rural Economy and Society: historiography and approaches

- a. Environmental context; forests; and agricultural zones.
- b. Agriculture production; management of water resources; agricultural technology and crop patterns; growth of cash nexus and rural credit, and role of the state.
- c. Agrarian structure; land ownership and rights; revenue system; the village community; and peasantry.

Unit II: Trade Commerce and the Monetary System.

- a. Trade routes and the pattern of internal commerce.
- b. Indian Ocean trade network in the 17th century.
- c. Markets; monetary system.

Unit III: Urban Centers.

- a. Morphology of cities - a survey.
- b. Administration of cities and towns.
- c. Urban economy; crafts; industries; organization of production; imperial Karkhanas and textiles.
- d. Urban social structure; merchant communities; bankers; artisans; craftsman; and labours.

Unit IV: Cultural Developments.

- a. Languages and Literature.
- b. Architecture
- c. Visual and performing arts.

Semester IV

DC-8 History of India: 1707 AD to 1818 AD

Unit 1: Understanding Modern India

Concepts, terminologies and approaches.

Unit II: Expansion and consolidation of British Rule with special reference to

- a. Bengal: Growth of English power in Bengal.
- b. Mysore: The Mysore challenge: Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan.
- c. Marathas: rise & fall of the Marathas.
- d. Punjab: The Sikh challenge: Ranjit Singh - First Anglo Sikh war Annexation of Punjab king down.
- e. Awadh: Anglo Awadh relation - leading to annexation.

Unit III: Colonial State and its Ideology.

- a. Orientation.
- b. Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism.
- c. Classical political thought in, relation to India; theory of rent; laissez fair and colonial paternalism.
- d. Colonial state's attitude to social institution such as cast, tribe and communities; relation to India; theory of rent

Unit IV: Rural Economy and Society

- a. Paleolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution
- a. The rural agrarian social structure.
- b. Land revenue settlements.
- c. Commercialization of agriculture.
- d. De-industrialization.
- e. Peasants and landless labour.
- f. Rural credit and indebtedness.
- g. Changing rural landscape and environment; the issues concerning 'forestry'. And an environment view of rural change.
- h. The tribal dimension: the changing economy and society of the tribal world. 'Popular resistance to the British rule -- The Chuars. The Pinderies, the Santals, and the early resistance.

DC-9 History of India from 1818 AD to 1885 AD

Unit I Indian Awakening: Bengal

- a. Rammohan Roy
- b. De-rozio & Young Bengal
- c. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- d. Bengal Renaissance: its problem and debates

Unit II Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reforms Movements

- a. Rise of Modern education and Press.
- b. Rise of the new intelligentsia and its social composition.
- c. Socio-Religious revivalists/ reform movements. Bramho Samaj, Prarthona Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satya Sadbok Samaj, Theosophical Society, Wahabi, Faraizi, and New Hindu movements, Ramakrishna Mission.
- d. Women: Changing position and attitudes.
- e. Sanskritization; Cast movements; Brahmanical and depressed classes.

Unit III Revolt of 1857.

- a. Causes of the revolt
- b. Causes of failure of the revolt
- c. Result of the revolt
- d. Historical Controversy on 1857.

DC-10 History of India from 1885 AD to 1950 AD

Unit I: Nationalism

- a. Beginning of India Nationalism and its historiography.
 - b. The rise of the Middle class and the growth of early political Associations, the foundation of Indian National Congress, the early Congress - the moderates and the extremists, the problem of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, Boycott Movement, the Congress of split in the Morley Mint reforms and separate electorate, trend of Muslim politics, the Aligarh movement and the foundation of the Muslim League.
 - c. Ideas and movements - 1919-1947.
- Impact of the First World War on the India economy and politics. Rise of Gandhian and the emergence of mass politics
- Gandhian ideology and movements.
- Rawlatt, Satyagraha, Khilafat, Non-co operation.
- Civil-disobedience, Quit India, Role of Social groups and classes, ideological trends in the Congress.

- d. Revolutionaries - Revolutionary Nationalism in India & abroad, Left movements - Peasants and workers mobilization, States', Peoples' movements.
- e. Constitutional Changes and response- Morley Minto Reforms; Government of India Act of 1919; Swarajists and regional political parties; Simon Commission and Nehru Report; Communal Award; Government of India Act. 1935, working of Provincial Ministries; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; Cabinet Mission, Transfer of power.
- f. INA and Subhash Chandra Bose Telangana; and Naval Mutiny.

Unit II Communal Politics and Partition

- a. Demand for Pakistan.
- b. Responses to Pakistan demand - national and regional.
- c. British policies.
- d. Partition.

Unit III India 1947 - 1950

- a. Displaced persons and rehabilitation.
- b. Agrarian reforms.
- c. Integration of the Princely States.
- d. Framing of the constitution.
- e. Situating India in the global context.
- f. Nehruji's Era
- g. Planning Commission
- h. Linguistic State formation

Semester V

DC-11 Rise of the Modern West (Mid 15th century to 17th century)

Unit 1:

- a) Renaissance: Its social roots; humanism and its spread in Europe and art.
- b) Reformation and Counter-Reformation origins; course and results; the Thirty years' war and its significance.
- c) European State System: Spain, France; England and Russia.
- d) Colonial expansion and economic development; motives; voyages explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; the price revolution.

DC-12 Rise of the Modern West (17th century to Mid 18th century)

Unit I:

- a) Crisis in Europe in the 17th Century: Economic, social and political dimensions.
- b) The English Revolution: major issues; and political and intellectual currents.
- c) Scientific revolution up to the 18th century.
- d) Mercantilism and European Economy: 17th and 18th Centuries.
- e) American War of Independence; Political and Economic issues and significance. European Political patterns in the 18th century: Parliamentary monarchy; patterns of Absolutism in Europe.
- g) The Industrial Revolution
- h) Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism; problems and theories.

Semester VI

DC-13 History of Europe:1789 AD to 1870 AD

Unit I:

- a) French Revolution: Crisis of the ancient regime; intellectual and political currents participation of social classes; role of women; art and culture.
- b) Emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte, expansion, consolidation and downfall; and the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
- c) Social and Political developments, 1815 - 1848: Metternich - forces of conservatism and restoration of old Hierarchies; social, political and intellectual currents, revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848.

Unit II

- a) Changes and development, 1848 to 1871: processes of economic change with reference to Britain, the German states and Russia; Political developments in France (Louis Napoleon and Paris Commune); making of the nation-states of Italy and Germany; Liberalism and democracy in Britain.

DC-14 History of Europe:1871 AD to 1945 AD

Unit I

- a) Europe between 1871 - 1914: Bismarckian diplomacy and system of alliances; Eastern question; scramble for African and Asian colonies; theories and mechanisms of imperialism; power blocks and alliances; and World War I.

Unit II

- b) Europe. 1914: Russian Revolution, 1917; Peace settlements and post - 1919 world under economic crisis; the Great Depression and Recovery, Fascism and Nazism; Spanish Civil War; and origins of World War II.

Discipline Specific Core (DSE)

Semester V

DSE-1 India after independence

Unit-I: Making of the Republic The Constituent Assembly; Drafting of the Constitution Integration of Princely States

Unit II Indian Democracy at Work c1950- 1970s Language, Region, Caste and Religion Electoral Politics and the Changing Party System; Regional Experiences India and the World; Non Aligned Movement

Unit III Economy Society and Culture c 1950-1970s The Land Question, Planned Economy, Industry and Labour Science and Education The Women's Question: Movements and Legislation Cultural Trends: Institutions and Ideas, Literature, Media, Arts

OR
Economic history of Modern India

Unit I: Colonial Economy (1757-1813)

Tribute - the Drain of Wealth -Introduction of new property rights in land and its impact (Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Presidencies)-Foreign Trade, 1757-1813

Unit II: Agriculture and Property Rights (1813-1947)

Impact of Land Settlements-Commercialization of Agriculture-Growth of wage labourers and Rise of rich peasantry-Irrigation, Traditional and canal irrigation -Population and Famines

Unit III: Industry (1813-1947)

Towns and Manufactures during early colonial India-Debate on De-industrialization- Rise and growth of modern industries -Industrial Working Class and Trade Unions

Unit IV: Trade and Commerce (1813-1947)

Transportation and Commodity Movement: Roads, Railways, Canals, and Ports - internal and external trade-Money and Banking System

DSE-2 History of China and Japan

Unit I. History of China

Imperialism and China during the 19th century

(a) Chinese feudalism: Gentry, bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the Canton commercial system.

(b) The transformation of China into an informal colony; the Opium Wars; the Unequal Treaties; the scramble for concessions; Finance Imperialism; the Open Door policy.

(c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan.

(d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-chiang): Reforms of 1860- 95; 1898; and 1901-08.

Unit II The Emergence of Nationalism in China

(a) The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and significance; the social composition of the Revolution; Sun Yat-sen and his contribution; the formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih Kai; Warlordism.

(b) May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and significance

Unit III. History of China (1919-1949)

(i) Nationalism & Communism in China (1921-1937) (a) Formation of CCP; and the Guomintang (National Party of KMT)

(b) The First United Front (ii) The Communist Movement (1938-1949) (iii) The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tun

History of Japan

Unit IV Japan (c.1868-1945) (i) Transition from feudalism to capitalism: (a) Crisis of Tokugawa Bakufu system (b) Meiji Restoration :Its nature and Significance (c) Political Reorganization (d) Military Reforms (e) Social, cultural and educational reforms (bunmeikaika) (f) Financial reforms and educational development in the 'Meiji' era (G) Meiji Constitution (ii) Japanese Imperialism (a) China (b) Manchuria (c) Korea (iii) Democracy and Militarism/Fascism (a) Popular/People's Rights Movement (b) Nature of political parties (c) Rise of Militarism-Nature and significance (d) Second World War; American occupation (e) Post-War Changes II Emergence of Modern Korea (a) The old order and Institutional Decay: Joseon Korea (b) Korea's interactions with the western powers and Korea's unequal treaties with Japan (c) Attempts at social, political and economic reforms in Korea (d) Japan's

colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism; in situational transformation 1910-1945 (e) Post-War Changes

OR

Regional History with special reference to North Bengal (1206-1947)

History of North Bengal (1200-1947 AD)

Unit I

Primary sources and historiography

- i. Literary sources
- ii. Archaeological sources
- iii. Literature
- iv. Foreign travellers' accounts and European Factory Records

Unit II

Medieval North Bengal

Sultanate and Mughal expansion; Polity, Economy, Society and Culture in North Bengal.

theory of kingship, state and regional identities and regional state building process, Evolution of Institutional Structure and System of Government

Agrarian economy; Trade and Commerce, Industries, production Technology and Monetary System

Religion, Society and Culture; Sufism and Vaishnavism, Dynamics, Conflict and conciliation towards the growth of composite culture, Literature, Architecture

Unit III

Modern North Bengal

Conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal; Polity, Economy, Society and Culture

Colonial Penetration, Rise and Growth of Towns, Hill stations and Process of Urbanization

Expansion of economy: commercialization of agriculture, plantation economy, trade and commerce, control over the forest resources, Land Revenue System of North Bengal. Demographic changes till the end of colonial rule, Business Communities

The anti-colonial movement in the districts of North Bengal, Swadeshi Movement, Quit India Movement. Peasant movements with special reference to Sannyasi-Fakir, Indigo, Santhal, Freedom Struggle in North Bengal.

Semester VI

DSE-3 Contemporary World (1945-1990)

Unit I Impact of the Second World War on the International System

- i. Origins of the Cold War and the division of Europe - The Emergence of the American and the Soviet spheres of influence - the system of military and economic alliances.
- ii. The Decline of European Imperialism - Decolonization - National movements of Asia and Africa - the emergence of the Third World - impact of the cold War on the Third World - alternatives to the cold war-non-alignment.

- iii. Bipolar World and the regional conflicts - the European scene - 'Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Asian theatre and Latin America - Vietnam, Korea and Cuba.

Unit II The New World System

- i. Persistence of Western economic domination - aid as a tool of Imperialism, underdevelopment strategies of the Third world.
- ii. Economic integration - West Europe and Eastern European Experiences other than attempts like OPEC.

Unit III From bipolarism to unipolarism

Glasnost and Perestroika in Soviet Union -the emergence of the Russian Federation; the impact of Glasnost on Eastern Europe - German reunification - impact on Asia with special emphasis on Afghanistan a new kind of American intervention, USA as a global policeman.

OR

Gender and Education

- Unit I.** Basic Concepts &Theories: -Defining Gender, -Patriarchy :Ideology &Practice - Relationship between Gender, Caste, Class, Religion &Politics
- Unit II.** Emergence of Women Studies in India
- Unit III.** Gender & Social History: -Family &Marriage -Women's Question in the 19th century – Women's Movement in Colonial &Post Colonial in India
- Unit IV.** Gender, Law & Politics: -Political participation -Violence against women &Preventive Laws. Gender, Development & Culture: - Issues of labour &Health - Access to resources – Gender audit

DSE-4 Contemporary World (1990-till date)

- Unit I** Globalization - Impact on the Third World - information revolution, question of Technology transfer and development - revival of economic liberalism- in the developed world, the role of International credit, implications for changes in the development strategies in the Third World with special reference to India,

OR

History of south-East Asia (20th Century)

- Unit I** Migration: Indian and Chinese Labour and Capital
- Unit II.** Movements of Resistance and the making of new identities [a] Peasant resistance. [b] Radicalism and the Origins of the Vietnamese Revolution, 1920- 1946. [c] Indonesian Revolution, 1945-1949.
- Unit III.** Emergence of Modern Nations and States [a] The Union of Burma (Myanmar), 1948-1962. [b] Indonesia, the Sukarno Era, 1949-1965. [c] Cambodia under Norodom Sihanouk, 1955-1970.

SEC-1 Understanding Indian Heritage

Unit I. Defining Heritage Meaning of 'antiquity', 'archaeological site', 'tangible heritage', 'intangible heritage' and 'art treasure'

Unit II. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework: Conventions and Acts—national and international Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc, Conservation Initiatives

Unit III. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

Unit IV. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework: Conventions and Acts—national and international Heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies etc. Conservation Initiatives

Unit V. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Development, antiquity smuggling, conflict (to be examined through specific case studies)

Unit VI. Heritage and Travel: Viewing Heritage Sites The relationship between cultural heritage, landscape and travel

SEC-2 Project (Related to Honours- Educational Tour, Term-paper, and Seminar etc.)

NB: it is depended on the respective teacher/department of the colleges

Semester I

GE-1 History of India from Pre-history to Post Maurya

Unit I : Geographical Background

Physiography; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and languages.

Unit II : Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history.

Sources; Literature; Archaeology; Epigraphy; Numismatics.

Unit III: Prehistory

- d. Paleolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of stone industries and other technological developments.
- e. Mesolithic culture - regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art.
- f. Food production - concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.

Unit IV: Protohistory

- d. Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat.
- e. The Harappan civilization - origin, distribution, morphology of major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira). Agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The problem of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures.
- f. Neolithic -Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.

Unit V: Background to the emergence of early historic India

- d. The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland. Spread of the Aryans & Epics - Ramayana & Mahavarata.
- e. Society with special reference to Verna system and position of women.

- f. Iron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. Megaliths.

Unit VI:

- e. Material and ideological background.
- f. Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems.
- g. Expansion of settlements and urbanization.
- h. Social structure.

Unit VII: Mahajanapadas to Empire

- c. Sixteen Mahajanapadas, Growth of Magadhan imperialism.
- d. Craft production, trade and coinage.

Unit VIII: The Mauryan Empire

Empire - its nature and bases; political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dhamma- its nature and propagation; society and economy; art and architecture are to be studied in detail.

Unit IX: Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC- c. 300 AD)

- e. Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks; Scythians; Kushanas.
- f. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and Culture.
- g. Polity: Post Mauryan politics with special reference to the Kushanas and Satavahans; Tamil Chieftaincies Chera, Chola, Pandya
- h. Economy: Land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency; Indo-Roman trade.
- i. Society: peasanization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people.
- j. Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism: emergence of Mahayana Buddhism; Vaisnava and Saiva forms of worship.
- k. Culture : art and architecture; sculpture; literature;
- l. Sangam Age: Society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagam.

Semester II

GE-2 Gupta Empire- 1200 AD

Unit 1:

Age of the Guptas

- f. State and administrative institutions.
- g. Social and economic change with special reference to urban patterns; Agrarian structure; land grants; coinage and currency system; trade.
- h. Cultural developments : art; architecture; sculpture; painting; literature; religion; Sanskrit theatre
- i. Culture Contracts with Central Asia.
- j. Maukharis, Vakatakas, Sasanka and later Guptas.

Unit II:

Post-Gupta period

- c. Harshavardhana: political system and administrative institutions.
- d. Peninsular India: Chalukyas, Pallavas; polity, society and economy. Culture developments with special reference to art and religion.

Semester III

GE-3 History of India from 1200 AD – 1556 AD

Unit I

a. Sultanate:-

- i. Historiography and Sources.
- ii. Political Structure: 1200-1290, 1290-1450, and 1450-1550.

Ruling elites; central structure and military organization; iqta; territorial changes; Mongol

Threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority;

theories of

Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous

chieftains;

Sufis, Bhaktas and political authority.

b. Society and economy in north India

- v. Environmental context; agricultural production; technology.
- vi. Rural society: revenue system.
- vii. Urbanization, technology and agricultural production.
- viii. Monetization, market regulations; and trade.

c. Religion and Culture:

- v. Sufism: doctrines Silsilas; and practices.
- vi. Bhakti movements: Nathpanthis; Kabir; Nanak; and the Sant tradition.
- vii. Sultanate architecture.
- viii. Literature: Persian and indigenous.

Unit II: Regions

- iii. Historiographical issues: sources: regional chronicles; bardic narratives; Sufi and Bhakti texts; and travelogues.

- iv. Societies and Political Formations: A Regional Perspective:-
 - d) Bengal: Bengal under the Delhi Sultans -- emergence as an independent Kingdom - the rule of the Illius Sahi dynasty and the Hussain Sahi dynasty with special reference to society, economic and culture of the region.
 - e) Vijayanagar & Bahamanii.
 - f) Warfare and Society.
 - c. Society and Economy; a regional Perspective:-
 - i. Vijayanagar.
 - ii. Vaisnabism in Bengal and its impact on the Bengal society- the nature of the Hindu- Muslim understanding during the Sultanate period- an assessment.
 - iii. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India.
 - iv. Indian Ocean Trade.
 - d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities:-
 - iii. Religious Cults.: Vaishnavite movements in eastern India
 - iv. Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature. (Eastern India).

Semester IV

GE- 4 History of India: 1200 AD – 1556 AD

Unit I a. Sultanate:-

i. Historiography and Sources.

ii. Political Structure: 1200-1290, 1290-1450, and 1450-1550.

Ruling elites; central structure and military organization; iqta; territorial changes; Mongol

Threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority;

theories of

Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous

chieftains;

Sufis, Bhaktas and political authority.

b. Society and economy in north India

ix. Environmental context; agricultural production; technology.

x. Rural society: revenue system.

xi. Urbanization, technology and agricultural production.

xii. Monetization, market regulations; and trade.

d. Religion and Culture:

ix. Sufism: doctrines Silsilas; and practices.

x. Bhakti movements: Nathpanthis; Kabir; Nanak; and the Sant tradition.

xi. Sultanate architecture.

xii. Literature: Persian and indigenous.

Unit II: Regions

v. Historiographical issues: sources: regional chronicles; bardic narratives; Sufi and Bhakti texts; and travelogues.

vi. Societies and Political Formations: A Regional Perspective:-

- g) Bengal: Bengal under the Delhi Sultans -- emergence as an independent Kingdom - the rule of the Illius Sahi dynasty and the Hussain Sahi dynasty with special reference to society, economic and culture of the region.
- h) Vijayanagar & Bahamani.
- i) Warfare and Society.
- c. Society and Economy; a regional Perspective:-
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