

**GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA, MANGALBARI, MALDA**

**DEPARTMENT: HISTORY**

**LESSON PLAN**

**Proceedings of the meeting of the Department of History, Gour Mahavidyalaya, Mangalbari, Malda, held on 2.7.2019 at 4 P.M. in the Departmental room.**

**Members present:**

**1.P.K.Kundu.**

**2.S.Biswas.**

**3.K.M.Mandal.**

**4.A.Ghosh.**

**5.S. Pandey.**

**6.Chayan Ray-Student**

**Dr.P.K.Kundu, takes the chair and initiates the discussion.**

**Agenda:1.Preparation of Class routine.**

**Resolved that the class routine prepared by faculty members is approved.**

**Agenda:2.Preparation of Lesson Plan.**

**Resolved that the lesson plan prepared by faculty members is approved.**

**AGENDA: Uploading study materials.**

**Resolved that all the faculty members are requested to upload study materials for the benefit of the students..**

**LESSON PLAN-CBCS**

**Generic Elective (GE)**

**Semester I**

GE-1 History of India: Pre-historic to 4th Century BC

**Semester II**

GE-2 History of India: 4th Century BC to Post Maurya

**Semester III**

GE-3 History of India: Gupta Empire - 450 AD

**Semester IV**

GE-4 History of India from 1200 AD - 1700 AD

**Question Pattern & Marks Distribution for Honours Core Course (HCC, DSE, GE, SEC)**  
Full Marks-100, DSE-40 Marks & L.S./S.S. Theory, Two Hours

1. 12x2=24 marks, Essay Type (Attempt only Two Questions out of five)
2. 10x1=10 marks, Short Essay Type (Attempt only One Question out of five)
3. 75x2=150 marks, Objective Type (Attempt only Five Objective Type Questions out of 75)
4. Internal Assessment: 10 Marks (Attendance-04 marks & continuous Evaluation/Test-06)

**UG CBCS Syllabus (History Honours)**  
**Discipline Core**  
**Semester I**

**DC-1 History of India: Pre-historic to 4th Century BC**

- Unit I: Geographical Background**  
Physical, major rivers of civilisation, environment, Peoples and Language.
- Unit II: Survey of sources and different approaches to ancient India**
- S. BISHNOI - 1 CLASS - 40 MINTS  
K. M. MANDAL - 1 CLASS - 45 MINTS

Source: Literature, Archaeology, Epigraphic Inscriptions

- Unit 16: Prehistory**
- Prehistoric Culture - evidence and geographical distribution, migration and climate change, evolution and use of stone resources and other technological developments.
  - Material culture - regional and chronological distribution, use, development of technology and economic role etc.
  - Food production - concept of the Neolithic - understanding the complexity of its emergence.
- Unit 17: Proto-History**
- Concept of Protohistoric village societies from Southwestern Asia.
  - The Harappan civilisation - origin, distribution, complexity of urban sites (Chanhudaro, Lothal, Kalibangan, Mohenjo-daro), Agriculture, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The problem of writing, decline and the late Harappan culture.
  - Material culture of Indus Valley civilisation in non-Harappan India.
- Unit 18: Background to the emergence of early historic India**
- The Aryans, the Aryan pantheon, original homeland, Spread of the Aryan & Indo-Iranian & Mitanni empires.
  - Trading with special reference to Yama routes and position of women.
  - Iron Age cultures with special reference to painted Ware, Black and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures, Megasthenes.
- Unit 19: Mauryan Empire**
- Mauryan and Mauryan background.
  - Mauryan, Shatavahana, Gupta and other systems.
  - Expansion of settlements and urbanisation.
  - Social structure.
- Unit 20: Mahajanapada to Empire**
- Division Mahajanapada, Growth of Magadha superpower.
  - Craft production, trade and coinage.
- Unit 21: Mauryan Empire - its extent and limits, political and cultural relations with special reference to the Lanka and West Asia, Ashoka's Religion - its nature and propagation, society and economy, art and architecture are to be studied in detail.**
- Unit 22: Post-Mauryan Development (c. 180 BC - c. 300 AD)**
- Invasions and their impact: Kushan, Greeks, Scythians, Kushans.
  - Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and Culture.

S. R. SHARMA - 3 CLASSES - 45 MINS EACH

S. R. SHARMA - 4 CLASSES - 45 MINS EACH

S. R. SHARMA - 5 CLASSES - 45 MINS EACH  
 TUTORIAL EXERCISES - 3, ASSIGNMENT - 1  
 PRACTICE - 100 QUESTIONS - 1, ADVANCED LEARNING - 1  
 HISTORY OF INDIA: 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC - Gupta Period

P. K. RUNDU - 2 CLASSES - 45 MINS EACH

P. K. RUNDU - 1 CLASS - 45 MINS EACH

P. K. RUNDU - 2 CLASSES - 45 MINS EACH

P. K. RUNDU - 3 CLASSES - 45 MINS EACH

**Semester II**  
**DC-3 History of India: Post-Gupta to 1200 AD**

Unit I

Post-Gupta period

Historiography and approaches

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

Unit II

P. K. KUNDU - 2 CLASSES - 15 MINTS EACH

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

Unit I

a. Sultanate- Historiography and Sources

Unit II

b. Political Structure: Ruling elite, central structure and military organisation;

late territorial changes; Mongol Threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimisation of political authority; theories of Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains; Sufis, Bhaktas and political authority

P. K. KUNDU - 10 CLASSES - 15 MINTS

TUTORIAL EXAMS - I, ASSIGNMENT - I EACH

MENTOR-MENTE-I 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.

3. Religion and Culture:
  - i. Indian, doctrinal schools, and practices.
  - ii. Bhakti movements: Nathpanthis, Kabir, Tanka, and the Sant tradition.
  - iii. Siddhanta architecture.

**Unit II**

4. Literature: Persian and indigenous.
  - i. Historiographical issues: sources, regional chronicles, battle narratives, Sufi and Bhakti texts, and travelogues.
  - ii. Societies and Political Formations: A Regional Perspective:
    - a) Bengal: Bengal under the Delhi Sultanate - emergence as an independent Kingdom - the rule of the Hussain Shahi dynasty and the Hussain Shahi dynasty with special reference to society, economic and culture of the region.
    - b) Vijayanagar & Deccan.
    - c) Warfare and Society.
    - d. Society and Economy: a regional Perspective:
      - i. Vijayanagar.
      - ii. Vaishnavism 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.
  4. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities:
    - i. Religious Cults: Vaishnavite movements in eastern India Regional art and architecture forms, regional literatures. (Eastern India)

5. BISHAS - 10 CLASSES - 35 MINTS EACH

**DC-6 History of India: 1526 AD-1707 AD (Political history)**

**Unit I:**

**Sources and Historiography: The Mughal Period**

- Historiography and sources.
- i. Historiography: different approaches.
  - ii. Sources: Abul Fazal, Humayun, Abdul Hamid Lahuri, Berman, Tanka - Babur, Humayun Nama.

K. M. MANDAL - 1 CLASS - 45 MINTS EACH

**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.

K. M. MANDAL - 4 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EACH

**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

K. M. MANDAL - 2 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EACH

**Unit IV:**

**Patterns of Regional Polity.**

- i. Bengal.
- ii. Maharashtra



- History of India: 828 AD to 1787 AD (Socio-Economic, Cultural history)**
- Rural Economy and Society: Demographic and approaches**
- Environmental context, forests and agricultural uses
  - Agriculture production, management of water resources, agricultural technology and crop patterns; growth of cash crops and rural credit, and role of the state
  - Agrarian structure, land ownership and rights, revenue systems, the village community, and peasants
- Unit II:** S. BISWAS - 3 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EXAM
- Trade Commerce and the Monetary System**
- Trade routes and the pattern of ancient commerce
  - Indian Ocean trade network in the 17th century
  - Minting, monetary system
- Unit III:** S. BISWAS - 2 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EXAM
- Urban Centers**
- Morphology of cities - a survey
  - Administration of cities and towns
  - Urban economy, crafts, industries, organization of production, regional linkages and specialties
  - Urban social structure: merchant communities, bankers, artisans, craftsmen, and labour
- Unit IV:** S. BISWAS - 5 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EXAM
- Cultural Developments**
- Languages and Literature
  - Architecture
  - Visual and performing arts
- S. BISWAS - 1 CLASS - 45 MINTS  
TUTORIAL EXAM - 1 ASSIGNMENT - 1  
Semester IV

**DC-8 History of India: 1787 AD to 1818 AD**

- Unit I: Understanding Modern India**
- Concepts, historiography and approaches  
K. M. MANDAL - 1 CLASS
- Unit II: Expansion and consolidation of British Rule with special reference to**
- Bengal: Growth of English power in Bengal
  - Mysore: The Mysore challenge: Hydrabad & Tipu Sultan
  - Marathas: rise & fall of the Marathas
  - Punjab: The Sikh challenge: Ranjit Singh - First Anglo Sikh war Annexation of Punjab king dom.
  - Awadh: Anglo Awadh relations - leading to annexation. K. M. MANDAL - 3 CLASSES
- Unit III: Colonial State and its Ideology**
- Orientation
  - Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism
  - Classical political thought in relation to India; theory of rent, labour, law and colonial penetration
  - Colonial state's attitude to social institutions such as caste, tribe and communities; relation to India; theory of race
- K. M. MANDAL - 4 CLASSES
- Unit IV: Rural Economy and Society**
- Peasant culture - regional and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution

- 3. Commercialisation of agriculture.
- 4. De-industrialisation.
- 5. Peasants and Indian State
- 6. Rural credit and industrialisation
- 7. Changing rural landscape and settlement; the issues concerning Tenancy. Add an appropriate view of rural change.
- 8. The rural dimension: the changing economy and society of the rural world. Topics relevant to the British rule - The Class, The Peasants, the Family, and the early industrialisation.

TUTORIAL SHEET - 2 - HISTORY - 101

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

Unit I

**Indian Awakening: Bengal**

- 1. Renaissance Era
- 2. Thomas & Young Bengal
- 3. Ishwari Chandra Vidyasagar
- 4. Bengal Renaissance: its position and debates

Unit II

**Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements**

- 1. Rise of Modern education and Press
- 2. Rise of the new intelligentsia and its social composition
- 3. Socio-Religious reformers' reform movements: Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satya Shiksha Samaj, Theosophical Society, Waiwadi, Ferozi, and New Hindu movements, Kumbh Mela
- 4. Women: Changing position and attitudes
- 5. Sanskritisation, Caste movements, Nath-wahabi 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 Commentary on 1857

**DC-10 History of India: 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 moderate and the extremists, the problem of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, Home Rule Movement, the Congress of 1911 in the Morley Minto reforms and separate electorates, trend of Muslim politics, the All-India movement and the foundation of the Muslim League.
- c. Mass and movements - 1919-1930
- Impact of the First World War on the India economy and politics. Rise of Gandhiji and the emergence of mass politics
- Gandhian ideology and movements.
- Rowlett, Satyagraha, Khilafat, Non-co operation
- Civil-disobedience, Quit India, Role of social groups and classes, ideological trends in the Congress
- d. Revolutionary Nationalism - Revolutionary Nationalism in India & abroad, Left movements - Peasants and workers mobilisation, Soviet / People's movements.

Act of 1919; Sovereignty and regional political parties; Simon Commission and Indian Report; Communal Award; Government of India Act, 1935; working of Provincial Ministers; Cripps Mission; Mountbatten Plan; Cabinet Mission; Transfer of Power; INA and Subhas Chandra Bose (Tribunal) and Naval Mutiny.  
K. M. MANDAL - 10 CLASSES

Unit II  
**Communal Politics and Partition**  
a. Demand for Pakistan.  
b. Response to Pakistan demand - national and regional.  
c. British policies.  
d. Partition.  
K. M. MANDAL - 5 CLASSES

Unit III  
**India 1947-1950**  
a. Disruptive persons and separatism.  
b. Agrarian reforms.  
c. Integration of the Princely States.  
d. Framing of the constitution.  
e. Situating India in the global context.  
f. Nehru's Era.  
g. Planning Commission.  
h. Linguistic State Reformation.  
K. M. MANDAL - 5 CLASSES

TUTORIAL - I ASSIGNMENT - I

**Semester V**

**DC-11 Rise of the Modern West (Mid 15<sup>th</sup> century to 17<sup>th</sup> century)**

- Unit 1:
- a) Renaissance for social work, literature and its spread in Europe and art.
  - b) Reformation and Counter-Reformation religious reform and results; the Thirty years' war and its significance.
  - c) European State System: Spain, France, England and Russia.
  - d) Colonial expansion and economic development, mercantilism, voyages of exploration and early national empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; the price revolution.
- K. K. KUNDU - 4 CLASSES

**DC-12 Rise of the Modern West (17<sup>th</sup> century to Mid 18<sup>th</sup> century)**

- Unit 2:
- 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 democracy, patterns of Absolutism in Europe.
  - f) The Industrial Revolution
  - g) Debate on transition from Feudalism to capitalism, problems and theories.

5 RISKS - 5 CLASSES  
TUTORIAL EXAM - I ASSIGNMENT - I

Semester VI

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

Unit I

- a) French Revolution: Origin of the storm, intellectual and political upsurge, participation of social classes, role of women, art and culture.
- b) Emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte, economic consolidation and decentralisation, and the Congress of Vienna, 1815.
- c) Social and Political developments, 1815-1848: Monarchy - failure of conservatism and restoration of old Monarchy, social, political and intellectual currents, revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848.

S.G. SUNDAL - 8 CLASSES

Unit II

- a) Changes and developments, 1848 to 1871: processes of economic change with reference to Britain, the German states and Russia; Political developments in France (Louis Philippe and Paris Commune); history of the unification of Italy and Germany; Liberalism and Democracy in Britain.

S. G. SUNDAL - 8 CLASSES T-15 B-1

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

Unit I

- a) Europe between 1871-1914: Bismarck, his diplomacy and system of alliances; Franco-German rivalry; scramble for Africa and Asia; 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-1918 world under economic crisis; the Great Depression and Recovery; Fascism and Nazism; Spanish Civil War; and origins of World War II.

K. S. MAHARAJ - 2 CLASSES

Discipline Specific Core (DSE)

Semester V

DSE-1 A India after independence

Unit I

- a. Making of the Republic: The Constituent Assembly; Drafting of the Constitution; Integration of Princely States

Unit II

- b. Indian Democracy at Work: 1950-1970s: Language, Region, Caste and Religion; Electoral Politics and the Changing Party System; Regional, Experience India and the World; New All India Movement

Unit III

- c. Economy, Society and Culture: 1970-1970s: 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, Art

P. K. KUNDU - 8 CLASSES

TUTORIAL EXAM - I, ASSIGNMENT - 1

OR

DSE-1 B Economic history of Modern India

Unit II: **3. Agricultural Property Rights (1813-1947)**  
 Impact of Land Settlements: Characteristics of Agricultural Growth of crop patterns and rise of such pressure - Irrigation, Truckload and canal irrigation - Agricultural self-sufficiency

Unit III: **4. Industry (1813-1947)**  
 Textiles and Manufactures during early colonial India: Decline in the industrialization: Rise and growth of modern industries - Industrial Working Class and Trade Unions

Unit IV: **4. Trade and Commerce (1813-1947)**  
 Transportation and Commerce Movement: Roads, Railways, Canals, and Ports - Internal and external trade: Money and Banking System

P.K. KUNDU - A CLASS  
 T-I, A-I

**Unit I: History of China**  
 Imperialism and China during the 19th century  
 (a) Chinese Revolution (1911): Background and process, the Confucian value system, Sun Yat-sen, the Canton revolutionary system  
 (b) The transformation of China into an internal colony: the Opium Wars, the Unequal Treaties, the scramble for concessions, Treaty of Tientsin, the Open Port policy  
 (c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi He Tuan  
 (d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-chang) Reforms of 1860-80, 1898, and 1911-18

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 (1911-1949) (ii) Formation of CCP, and the Kuomintang (National Party of KMT)  
 (b) The First United Front (iii) The Communist Movement (1938-1949) (iv) The Sino-Soviet Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung

P.K. KUNDU - A CLASS

**History of Japan**  
 Unit IV: Japan (1868-1945) (i) Transition from feudalism to capitalism; (ii) Origin of Tokugawa Bakufu system (iii) Meiji Restoration: Its nature and Significance (iv) Political Reorganization (v) Military Reforms (vi) Social, cultural and educational reforms (bunmeikashi) (vii) Financial reforms and educational development in the Meiji Era (viii) Meiji Constitution (ix) Japanese Imperialism (x) China (Yokohama) (xi) Korea (xii) Democracy and Militarism/Traitors (xiii) Popular People's Rights Movement (iv) Nature of political parties (v) Rise of Militarism: Nature and significance (vi) Second World War: American occupation (vii) Post-War Changes (viii) Emergence of Modern Korea (ix) The old order and Institutional Decay: Modern Korea (x) Korea's interactions with the western powers and Korea's complex relations with Japan (xi) Attempts at social, political and economic reforms in Korea (xii) Japan's colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism, its institutional transformation 1910-1945 (xiii) Post-War Changes

P.K. KUNDU - OR CLASS  
 T-I, A-I

## History of North Bengal (1200-1947 AD)

### Unit I

#### Political structure and historiography

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

### Unit II

#### Medieval North Bengal

Influences and impact of external: Policy, Economy, Society and Culture in North Bengal.

Survey of Kingdoms, state and regional identities and regional state building process. Evolution of Institutional Structure and System of Governance

Agriculture economy, Trade and Commerce, Industrial production Technology and Monetary System

Religion, Society and Culture: Kufra and Vaishnavism, Dynasties, Conflict and reconciliation towards the growth of composite culture. Literature, Architecture

### Unit III

#### Modern North Bengal

Onset and expansion of British rule in North Bengal, Policy, Economy, Society and Culture

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

Expansion of economy: commercialisation of agriculture, peasant 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 Samjoo-Fakir, Haldia, Kanchal, Freedom Struggle in North Bengal.

## Semester VI

### DSE-3-A 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 systems of influence - the system of military and economic alliances.
- ii. The Decline of European Imperialism - Decolonisation - 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.

strategies of the Third world.  
5. Economic Integration - West Europe and Eastern European Experiences after the collapse of  
USSR.

- Unit III From Bipolarism to Unipolarism  
Challenges and Paradoxes in India Given the emergence of the Russian Federation; the  
impact of 'China' on Eastern Europe - German reunification - impact on Asia with special  
emphasis on Afghanistan a new kind of American intervention, USA as a global policeman.

S. P. SIVARS J. K. T. MANDAL - 10 CLASSES  
OR

#### DSE-3-B Gender and Education

- Unit I. New Concepts & Theories - Defining Gender, Patriarchy, Ideology & Practice -  
Relationship between Gender, Class, Caste, 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 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-A Contemporary World (1990 till date)

- Unit I Globalisation - Impact on the Third World - information revolution, quantum of Technology  
transfer and development - revival of economic liberalism in the developed world, the role  
of international trade, implications for changes in the development strategies in the Third  
World with special reference to India.

P. K. KUNDU - 10 CLASSES  
OR

#### DSE-4-B History of south-East Asia (20<sup>th</sup> 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, 1945-1965, (c) Cambodia under Norodom Sihanouk, 1953-  
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 Auto-  
national and international heritage-related government departments, museums, regulatory bodies  
etc., Conservation Initiatives

... and activity through conflict  
(to be covered through specific case studies)

Unit IV: Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework: Conservation and maintenance and International Heritage related government instruments, economic regulatory framework, Conservation Initiatives

Unit V: Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Development activity involving heritage to be examined through specific case studies

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

P. V. KUNDU - 10 CLASSES

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

NR: It is depended on the respective teacher/department of the college  
P. V. KUNDU

**Semester I**

**GE-1: History of India: Pre-history: 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC**

- Unit I: **Geographical Background**  
Physiographic, major rivers 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**  
Palaeolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of stone industries and other technological developments.  
Mesolithic culture - regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy, rock art.  
Food production - emergence of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.
- Unit IV: **Proto-history**  
Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat.  
The Harappan civilization - origin, distribution, morphology of major sites (Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira). Agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The problems of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures.  
Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.
- Unit V: **Background to the emergence of early historic India**  
The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland, spread of the Aryans & Epics - Ramayana & Mahabharata.  
Society with special reference to Varna system and position of women.  
Iron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. Megaliths.

A. GHOSH - 10 CLASSES

**Semester II**

**GE-2: History of India: 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC - Post Maurya**

... on ... and ...  
and activity ...  
(to be covered through ...)

Unit IV: Evolution of Heritage Legislations and the Institutional Framework. Conservation and maintenance and International Heritage related government instruments, economic regulatory framework, Conservation Initiatives

Unit V: Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage (Development activity involving analysis to be examined through specific case studies)

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

P. V. KUNDU - 10 CLASSES

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

NR: It is depended on the respective teacher/department of the college  
P. V. KUNDU

### Semester I

#### GE-1: History of India: Pre-history: 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC

- Unit I: **Geographical Background**  
Physiographic, major rivers 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**  
Palaeolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of stone industries and other technological developments.  
Mesolithic culture - regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy, rock art.  
Food production - concepts of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.
- Unit IV: **Proto-history**  
Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat.  
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 problems of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures.  
Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.
- Unit V: **Background to the emergence of early historic India**  
The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland, spread of the Aryans & Epics - Ramayana & Mahabharata.  
Society with special reference to Varna system and position of women.  
Iron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. Megaliths.

A. GHOSH - 10 CLASSES

### Semester II

#### GE-2: History of India: 5<sup>th</sup> Century BC - Post Mauryan

- 1. ...
- 2. ...
- 3. ...
- 4. ...

**Unit II:**

**Mahajanapada to Empire**

- 1. ...
- 2. ...

**Unit III:**

**The Mauryan Empire**

Empire - its nature and form, political and cultural relations with special reference to its  
 Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's edicts: its nature and programme, society and economy;  
 art and architecture are to be studied in detail.

**Unit IV:**

**Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC - c. 300 AD)**

- a. ...
- b. ...
- c. ...
- d. ...
- e. ...
- f. ...
- g. ...
- h. ...
- i. ...
- j. ...
- k. ...
- l. ...
- m. ...
- n. ...
- o. ...
- p. ...
- q. ...
- r. ...
- s. ...
- t. ...
- u. ...
- v. ...
- w. ...
- x. ...
- y. ...
- z. ...

S. PANDEY - 10 CLASSES

### Semester III

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

- Unit I: Age of the Guptas**  
State and administrative institutions.  
Social and economic change with special reference to urban patterns; Agrarian structure; Land grants; coinage and currency systems; trade.  
Cultural developments: art, architecture, sculpture, painting; literature; religion; Science; Drama  
Culture Contacts with Central Asia  
Mahabharata, Valmiki's Ramayana and later Gupta.

- Unit II: Post-Gupta period**  
Harshavardhana: political system and administrative institutions.  
Post-Gupta India: Chalukya, Pallava; polity, society and economy. Culture developments with special reference to art and religion.

P. V. SUNDU - 5 CLASSES

### Semester IV

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

- Unit I a. Sultanate:-**  
i. Historiography and Sources.  
ii. Political Structure: 1200-1290, 1290-1410, and 1410-1556.  
iii. Ruling elites; central structure and military organization; agr. territorial changes; Mongol Theme; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimization of political authority; theories of Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains.  
iv. Sufi, Bhakti and political authority.  
**b. 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.  
**c. Religion and Culture:-**  
i. Sufism: doctrines, Sufis, and practices.  
ii. Bhakti movements: Nathpanthi; Kabir; Namik; and the Sant tradition.  
iii. Sultanate architecture.  
iv. Literature: Persian and indigenous.
- Unit II: Regions**  
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 Hussain Shahi dynasty and the Hussain Shahi dynasty with special reference to society, economic and culture of the region.  
**c. Vijayanagar & Bahamani.**  
i. Vaishnavism in Bengal  
ii. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India.  
iii. Indian Ocean Trade.  
d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identity: Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature. (Eastern India).

S. BISHAS - 10 CLASSES

General

**Semester I**  
**DC-1: History of India: Prehistory- 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC**

- Unit I: Geographical Background**  
Physiography, major rivers of communication, economics, Peoples and languages.
- Unit II: Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history**  
Sources, Literature, Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics.
- Unit III: Prehistory**
- Palaeolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution, topographic and climatic changes, evolution and use of stone industries and other technological developments.
  - Mesolithic culture - regional and chronological distribution, new developments in technology and economy, rock art.
  - Food production - concept of Neolithic, Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.
- Unit IV: Protohistory**
- Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat.
  - The Harappan civilisation - origin, distribution, morphology of major sites (Mohenjo-daro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira). Agrarian basis, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The position of urban Harappa and the late Harappan cultures.
  - Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.
- Unit V: Background to the emergence of early historic India**
- The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland, Spread of the Aryans & Upan - Rarasas & Mahajanapadas.
  - Society with special reference to Varna system and position of women.
  - Iron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures, Megaliths.

D. 07/05/14

**Semester II**  
**DC-2: History of India: 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC- Post Mauryan**

- Unit I:**
- Material and ideological background.
  - Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivika and other systems.
  - Expansion of settlements and urbanisation.
  - Social structure.
- Unit II: Mahajanapadas to Empire**
- Rise of Mahajanapadas, Growth of Magadha Imperialism.
  - Craft production, trade and coinage.
- Unit III: The Mauryan Empire**  
Empire - its nature and basis, political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dynasty - its nature and propagation, society and economic.

SEMESTER VI  
DSE-2-A History of India: 1760 AD-1857 AD

Unit I: Understanding Modern India  
Concepts, terminologies and approaches.

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

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

Unit III: Colonial state and its ideology

- Ornamental.
- Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism.
- Classical political thought in relation to India; theory of rent, laissez faire and colonial possessions.
- Colonial state's attitude to social organisation such as cast, tribe and communities; relation to India; theory of rent.

Unit IV: Rural Economy

- Palaeolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution.
- The rural agrarian social structure.
- Land revenue settlements.
- Commercialisation of agriculture.
- De-industrialisation.
- Peasants and landless labour.
- Rural credit and indebtedness.
- Changing rural landscape and environment; the issues concerning 'Rusticity'. And an environment view of rural change.
- The tribal dimension: the changing economy and society of the tribal world. Tribal resistance to the British rule - The Cheros, The Pindaris, the Santals, and the early resistance.

Unit V: Indian Awakening: Bengal

- Brahmo Samaj Movement-Rammohan Roy, Keshub Chandra Sen.
- De-secio & Young Bengal.
- Sriwar Chandra Vidyalankar.
- Bengal Renaissance: its problem and debates.

Unit VI: Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reforms Movements

- Rise of Modern education and Press.
- Rise of the new intelligentsia and its social composition.

- c. Socio-Religious revivals/ reform movements: Brahma Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Arya Samaj, Satya Shodhak Samaj, Christian Social Service, Wahabi, Faraizi, and New Mohal movements, Parsi/ Zoroastrian Mission.
- d. Women: Changing position and attitudes.
- e. Sanskritisation, Caste movements, Brahminical and dependent classes.

OR

**DSE-2-B History of India: 1947 AD - Till Date**

Unit B:

- 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. Nehru's Era
- g. Planning Commission
- h. Linguistic State Reorganisation

S. PANDEY - 10 CLASSES

**Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)  
Semester-III**

**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, tribunals, 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, tribunals, 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

P. K. JAIN - 5 CLASSES

**SEC-2** **Semester-V**  
Project (Related to Honours) - Educational Year, Term-paper, and Seminar  
(iii.)

*Nil; it is depended on the respective teacher/department of the college*

### Semester V

#### GE-1: History of India: Pre-history-4<sup>th</sup> Century BC

- Unit I: Geographical Background**  
Physiographic; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and language.
- Unit II: Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history.**  
Sources: Literature, Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics.
- Unit III: Prehistory**  
Paleolithic culture - location and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of some industries and other technological developments.  
Mesolithic culture - regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and society; rock art.  
Food production - concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.
- Unit IV: Proto-history**  
Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat.  
The Harappan civilisation - 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.  
Neolithic - Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.
- Unit V: Background to the emergence of early historic India**  
The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland. Spread of the Aryans & Epics - Ramayana & Mahabharata.  
Society with special reference to Varna system and position of women.  
Iron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures, Megaliths.

S. BISWAS

### Semester VI

#### GE-2: History of India: 4<sup>th</sup> Century BC- Post Mauryan

Unit I:

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

Unit II:

**Mahajanapadas to Empires**

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

Unit III:

**The Mauryan Empire**

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

Unit IV:

**Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC - c. 200 AD)**

- i. Invasions and their impact: Scythian, Greek, Srythian, Kushana.
- j. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and Culture.

k. Polity: Post Mauryan polities with special reference to the Kuntama and Satavahana, Tamil - Chola, Chalukya Chera, Chola, Pandya.

l. Economy: Land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency, Indo-Roman trade.

m. Society: pinnaculation of tribes; assimilation of incoming people.

n. Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism; emergence of Mahayana Buddhism; Vaishnavism and Saiva forms of worship.

o. Culture: art and architecture; sculpture; literature;

p. Sangam Age: Society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagam.

K. M. MANDAL