

LESSON PLAN

Name of the Department: HISTORY (MORNING)

Sem	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	Total No. of Hours
1	GENERAL	CC 1/GE 1	I. Sources & Interpretation	AS	8
			II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Cultures.		10
			III. Harappan Civilization: Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.	AS	12
			IV. The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron Age with reference to PGW & Megaliths	AS	12
			V. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success	AS	12
			VI. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion, and impact	DS	8
			VII. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions	DS	14
			VIII. The Satavahanas Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religion.	DS	10
			IX. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Art & Architecture	DS	16
			X. The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language	DS	10
			XI. The age of the Indo-Greeks, Shakas: Parthians & Kushanas: Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts & Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns.	DS	8
2	General	CC/GE 2	I. The Rise & Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology.	DS	16
			II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda		
			III. South India: Polity, Society, Economy & Culture	DS	16
			IV. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy, and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas.		
			V. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala & Pratiharas.	AS	16
			VI. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy & Society.		
VII. Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion & Society.	AS	16			
VIII. Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.	AS				

3	General	CC-3	I. Foundation, Expansion & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.	AS	16
			II. Military, administrative & economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs.		
			III. Bhakti & Sufi Movements. IV. Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijaynagara & Bahamanis.	AS	16
			V. Second Afghan State. VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C.16th century to mid 17th century.	DS	16
			VII. Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure- Mansab & Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio Religious Movements. VIII. Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals. IX. Emergence of Maratha Power.	DS	16
3	General	SEC-A- 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice	I. Defining Heritage Art & Architecture in India: An overview: Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums II. Understanding Built Heritage: Stupa Architecture Temple Architecture Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques Colonial Architecture Present day structures III. Field Work: Visit to site & Conducting of research IV. Modalities of conducting tourism	DS & AS	40
4	General	CC-4/GE-4 History of India; 1707-1950.	I. Interpreting the 18th Century. II. Emergence of Independent States & establishment of colonial power. III. Expansion & consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.	DS	16
			IV. Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath. V. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.	DS	16
			VI. Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century. VII. Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism. VIII. Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.	AS	16
			IX. Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.	AS	16
4	General	SEC-B -1: Museums & Archives in India	I. Definitions II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case Studies III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions IV. Training & Employment	DS & AS	40

5	General	DSE- A -2: Some Aspects of European History: C.1780- 1945	I. The French Revolution: Genesis Nature & Consequences	AS	16
			II. Napoleonic Era and aftermath.		
			III. Revolutions of 1830 & 1848. IV. Unification of Italy & Germany.	AS	16
			V. Social and economic Changes. VI. Imperialist Conflicts: World War I	DS	16
			VII. Rise of Fascism and Nazism. VIII. Origins of World War II	DS	16
5	General	SEC-A- 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice	I. Defining Heritage Art & Architecture in India: An overview: Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums II. Understanding Built Heritage: Stupa Architecture Temple Architecture Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques Colonial Architecture Present day structures III. Field Work: Visit to site & conducting of research	DS & AS	40
6	General	DSE-B-2: Some aspects of Society & Economy of Modern Europe: 15Th – 18 th Century	I. Historiographical Trends	AS	16
			II. Feudal Crisis: Main strands		
			III. Renaissance: Origin, Spread & Dominant Features IV. European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact	AS	16
			V. Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation; the African slaves	DS	16
			VI. Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic	DS	16
			VII. Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England	DS	16
6	General	SEC-B -1: Museums & Archives in India	I. Definitions II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case Studies III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions IV. Training & Employment	DS & AS	40

LESSON PLAN

Name of the Department: HISTORY (DAY)

Sem	Programme	Course and Name of the Paper	Topic	Teacher	Total No. of Hours
1	Hons	CC – 1	a) Early Indian notions of History b) Sources and tools of historical reconstruction. c) Historical interpretations (with special reference to gender, environment, technology, and regions)	PSB	12
		CC – 1	a) Palaeolithic cultures- sequence and distribution; stone industries and other technological developments. b) Mesolithic cultures regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art. c) Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: distribution and subsistence pattern	JA	24
		CC – 1	a) Origins; settlement patterns and town planning; agrarian base; craft productions and trade; social and political organization; religious beliefs and practices; art; the problem of urban decline and the late/post-Harappan traditions.	JA	24
		CC – 1	Cultures in transition Settlement patterns, technological and economic developments; social stratification; political relations; religion and philosophy; the Aryan problem. a) North India (circa 1500 BCE – 300 BCE) b) Central India and the Deccan (circa 1000 BCE – circa 300 BCE)	PSB	20
1	Hons	CC2	I. Evolution of humankind: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures – Role of kinship social institutions in the development of early societies. Food production: beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.	SG	32
			Bronze Age civilizations, with reference to any one of the following: Egypt (Old Kingdom)	KS	48

			Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications.		
			Slave society in ancient Greece & Rome: agrarian economy, urbanization, trade. Polis in ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek culture.	NG	48
1	GENERAL	CC 1/GE 1	I. Sources & Interpretation II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic Cultures.	SG	16
			III. Harappan Civilization: Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.	JA	8
			IV. The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron Age with reference to PGW & Megaliths.	PSB	8
			V. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success	JA	8
			VI. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion, and impact VII. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions	KS	8
			VIII. The Satavahanas Phase: Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religion. IX. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Art & Architecture	NG	8
			X. The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language	PSB	8
			XI. The age of the Indo-Greeks, Shakas: Parthians & Kushanas: Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts & Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns.	NG	8
2	HONS	CC – 3 Economy and Society (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)	Expansion of agrarian economy: production relations Urban growth: north India, central India and the Deccan; craft Production: trade and trade routes; coinage Social stratification: class, Varna, Jati, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations.	KS	24
		CC-3 Changing political formations (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300)	a) The Mauryan Empire b) Post-Mauryan Polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana Sanghas.	KS	24
		CC-3	a) Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry.	PSB	10

		Towards early medieval India (circa CE fourth century to CE 750):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) the problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban settlements. c) Varna, proliferation of Jatis: changing norms of marriage and property d) The nature of polities: the Gupta empire and its contemporaries: post-Gupta polities- Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Vardhanas. 		
		CC-3 Towards early medieval India (circa CE fourth century to CE 750):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agrarian expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry. b) the problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban settlements. c) Varna, proliferation of Jatis: changing norms of marriage and property d) The nature of polities: the Gupta empire and its contemporaries: post-Gupta polities- Pallavas, Chalukyas, and Vardhanas. 	PSB	10
		CC-3 Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE – CE 750)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises. b) Art and architecture and forms and patronage; Mauryan , Post-Mauryan, Gupta , Post-Gupta 	PSB	12
		CC-4 GROUP- B	Crisis of the Roman Empire and its principal causes: Historiography	SG	8
			Religion and Culture in Medieval Europe: Society, Religious organizations (Church and Monastery), Carolingian renaissance 12th century renaissance, Position of Women in Medieval Europe, Witchcraft and Magic, Urbanization, Rise of University, Medieval art and architecture.	NG	48
			The feudal society its origins and its crisis: Historiography	SG	8
			Judaism and Christianity under Islam	JA	48
2	General	CC/GE 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. The Rise & Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology. II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda 	KS	16
			III. South India: Polity, Society, Economy & Culture	PSB	16
			IV. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy, and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas.	NG	16
			V. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala & Pratiharas.	SG	16
			VI. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy & Society.		
			VII. Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion & Society.	JA	16

			VIII. Struggle for power in Northern India & establishment of Sultanate.		
3	Hons	CC-5 Studying Early Medieval India:	Historical geography sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data. Debates on Indian Feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state.	KS	32
		CC-5 Political Structures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas. b) Legitimization of kingship; Brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals c) Arab conquest of Sindh: nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili Dawah d) Cause and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mamud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur. 	KS	32
		CC-5 Agrarian structure and social change:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agricultural expansion; crops b) Landlords and peasants c) Proliferation of castes: status of untouchables d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order 	NG	16
		CC-5 Trade and Commerce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Inter-regional trade b) Maritime trade c) Forms of exchange c) Process of urbanization d) Merchant guilds of South India 	NG	16
		CC-5 Religious and Cultural developments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults. b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri c) Regional languages and literature 15 d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles. 	NG	16
3	Hons	CC-6 Rise of the Modern West - I	<p>Transition Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The exploration of the new world: motives. b) Portuguese and Spanish voyages. c) Renaissance: its social roots d) Renaissance humanism e) Rediscovery of classics f) Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education, and political thought. g) It's spread in Europe 	PSB	48
		CC-6 Rise of the Modern West - I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Reformation movements: Origins & courses b) Martin Luther & Lutheranism c) John Calvin & Calvinism d) Radical reformation: Anabaptists and Huguenots e) English reformation and the role of the state f) Counter Reformation 	KS	22
		CC-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Economic developments 	KS	22

		Rise of the Modern West - I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic c) Commercial Revolution d) Price Revolution e) Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement 		
		CC-6 Rise of the Modern West - I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development of national monarchy b) Emergence of European state system 	KS	20
3	Hons	CC-7: Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate:	Survey of sources: Persian tarikh tradition; vernacular histories; epigraphy	JA	24
		CC-7: Sultanate Political Structures:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi; the Khaljis and the Tughluqs; Mongol threat and Timur's invasion; Rise and fall of Syed dynasty; The Lodis; Conquest of Bahlul and Sikandar; Ibrahim Lodi and the battle of Panipat. b) Theories of Kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, Ulama and the political authority; imperial monuments and coinage c) Emergence of provincial dynasties: Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal d) Consolidation of regional identities: regional art, architecture and literature 	JA	40
		CC-7 Society and Economy:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Iqta and the revenue-free grants b) Agriculture production; technology c) Changes in rural society; revenue systems d) Monetization; market regulations; growth of urban centres; trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade 	SG	24
		CC-7 Religion and Culture:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles. b) Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions in South and North India; Women Bhaktas; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak and the Sant tradition c) Sufi literature; Malfuzat; Premakhayans d) Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate Development of national monarchy Emergence of European state system 	SG	24
3	General	CC-3	I. Foundation, Expansion & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.	SG	16
			II. Military, administrative & economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs.		
			III. Bhakti & Sufi Movements.	KS	16
			IV. Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijaynagara & Bahamanis.		
			V. Second Afghan State.	NG	16
			VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C.16th century to mid 17th century.		
			VII. Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure- Mansab & Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio Religious Movements.	JA	16
			VIII. Economy, Society & Culture under the Mughals.		
			IX. Emergence of Maratha Power.		

3	General	SEC-A- 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice	I. Defining Heritage Art & Architecture in India: An overview: Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums II. Understanding Built Heritage: Stupa Architecture Temple Architecture Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques Colonial Architecture Present day structures III. Field Work: Visit to site & Conducting of research IV. Modalities of conducting tourism	PSB	32
4	Hons	CC-8: Rise of the Modern West – II	a) Printing Revolution. b) Revolution in war techniques c) Crisis in Europe in the 17th century d) Its economic, social, and political dimensions e) The English Revolution: major issues f) Political and intellectual issues	PSB	48
		CC-8: Rise of the Modern West – II	a) Scientific Revolution b) Emergence of scientific academies c) Origins of Enlightenment d) Mercantilism and European economics e) Preludes to the Industrial Revolution f) European Politics in the 17th & 18th Century g) Parliamentary monarchy h) patterns of Absolutism in Europe	KS	64
4	Hons	CC-9 Sources and Historiography:	a) Persian literary culture; translations; Vernacular literary traditions. b) Modern Interpretations	NG	12
		CC-9 Establishment of Mughal rule:	a) India on the eve of Babur's Invasion b) Firearms, military technology and warfare c) Humayun's struggle for empire d) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms	NG	12
		CC-9 Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar:	a) Campaigns and conquests: tactics and technology b) Evolution of administrative institutions : Zabt, Masnab, Jagir, Madad-I-Maash c) Revolts and resistance	NG	12
		CC-9 Expansion and Integration:	a) Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility. b) North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan c) Conquest of Bengal	NG	12
		CC-9 Rural Society and Economy:	a) Land rights and revenue system; Zamindars and Peasants; rural tensions b) Extension of agriculture; agricultural production; crop patterns c) Trade routes and patterns of internal commerce; overseas trade; rise of Surat	SG	10

		CC-9 Political and religious ideals:	a) Inclusive political ideas: theory and practice b) Religious tolerance and Sulh-i-kul; Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions c) Pressure from the Ulama	SG	10
4	Hons	CC-10 Sources:	Persian and vernacular literary cultures, histories, memoirs and travelogues	JA	20
		CC-10 Political Culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan	a) Extension of Mughal rule; changes in Mansab and Jagir systems; imperial culture b) Orthodoxy and syncretism – Naqshbandi Sufis, Miyan Mir, Dara Shukoh, Samrad	JA	22
		CC-10 Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb	State and religion under Aurangzeb; issues in the war of succession; policies regarding religious groups and Institutions Conquests and limits of expansion Beginning of the crisis: contemporary perceptions; agrarian and Jagir crises; revolts.	JA	22
		CC-10 Visual Culture:	Paintings and Architecture		
		CC-10 Patterns of Regional Politics:	a) Rajput political culture and state formation b) Deccan kingdoms; emergence of the Marathas; Shiva; expansion under the Peshwas c) Mughal decline; emergence of successor states d) Interpreting eighteenth century India: recent debates	SG	14
		CC-10 Trade and Commerce	a) Crafts and technologies; Monetary system b) Markets, transportation, urban centres c) Indian Ocean trade network	SG	14
4	Hons	SEC –B (2): Art Appreciation: an Introduction to Indian Art	I. Prehistoric and protohistoric art: _Rock art; Harappan arts and crafts II. Indian art (c. 600 BCE – 600 CE): Notions of art and craft Canons of Indian paintings Major developments in stupa, cave, and temple art and architecture Early Indian sculpture: style and iconography Numismatic art III. Indian Art (c. 600 CE – 1200 CE) : Temple forms and their architectural features Early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions Early medieval sculpture: style and iconography Indian bronzes or metal icons IV. Indian art and architecture (c. 1200 CE – 1800 CE) : Sultanate and Mughal architecture Miniature painting traditions: Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari Introduction to fort, palace and haveli architecture V. Modern and Contemporary Indian art and Architecture:The Colonial Period Art movements: Bengal School of Art, Progressive Artists Group, etc. Major	PSB	32

			artists and their artworks Popular art forms (folk art traditions)			
4	General	CC-4/GE-4 History of India; 1707-1950.	I. Interpreting the 18th Century. II. Emergence of Independent States & establishment of colonial power. III. Expansion & consolidation of Colonial Power upto 1857.	KS	16	
			IV. Uprising of 1857: Causes, Nature & Aftermath. V. Colonial economy: Agriculture, Trade & Industry.	SG	16	
			VI. Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century. VII. Emergence & Growth of Nationalism with focus on Gandhian nationalism. VIII. Communalism: Genesis, Growth and partition of India.	JA	16	
			IX. Advent of Freedom: Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic.	NG	16	
4	General	SEC-B -1: Museums & Archives in India	I. Definitions II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case Studies III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions IV. Training & Employment	PSB	32	
5	Hons	CC-11: The French Revolution and its European repercussions	a) Crisis of ancient regime b) Intellectual currents c) Social classes and emerging gender relations. d) Phases of the French Revolution e) Art and Culture of French Revolution f) Napoleonic consolidation – reform and empire.	NG	50	
			CC-11 Restoration and Revolution: c.1815 - 1848	a) Forces of conservatism and restoration of old hierarchies. b) Social, Political, and intellectual currents. c) Revolutionary and Radical movements, 1830 -1848	NG	30
			CC-11 Capitalist Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation (Late 18th century to AD 1914)	a) Process of capitalist development in industry and agriculture: case studies of Britain, France, the German States and Russia. b) Evolution and Differentiation of social classes: Bourgeoisie, proletariat, Land Owning classes and peasantry. c) Changing trends in demography and urban patterns d) Family, gender, and process of industrialization.	PSB	16
			CC-11 Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the	a) Intellectual currents, popular movements and the formation of National identities in Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans. b) Specifications of economic development, political and administrative Reorganization – Italy; Germany. c) Revolutions of 1905; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917	PSB	16

		19th and 20th centuries.	d) Programme of Socialist Construction and the Soviet Union during the inter-war period 1918- 39.		
		CC-11 Imperialism, War and Crisis: c.1880 - 1918	a) Theories and mechanisms of imperialism. b) Growth of Militarism. c) Power blocks and alliances. d) Expansion of European empires e) War of 1914 – 1918	PSB	16
		CC-11 Europe between Two World Wars:	a) Post War Europe: A Diplomatic History b) The Great Depression c) Rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany d) The Spanish Civil War e) Policy of Appeasement and Russo German Non-Aggression Pact f) Origins and Course of the Second World War	PSB	16
5	Hons	CC-12 History of India (c 1750s – 1857)	India in the mid-18th Century; Society, Economy, Polity	KS	20
		CC-12 Expansion and Consolidation of Colonial Power	a) Mercantilism, foreign trade, and early forms of exactions from Bengal b) Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab and Sindh.	KS	20
		CC-12 Colonial State and Ideology:	a) Arms of the colonial state: army, police, law b) Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes. c) Education: indigenous and modern.	KS	20
		CC-12 Rural Economy and Society:	a) Land revenue systems and forest policy b) Commercialization and indebtedness c) Rural society: change and continuity. d) Famines e) Pastoral economy and shifting cultivation.	KS	20
		CC-12 Trade and Industry	a) De industrialization b) Trade and fiscal policy c) Drain of Wealth d) Growth of modern industry	KS	13
		CC-12 Popular Resistance:	a) Santhal uprising (1857); Indigo rebellion (1860); Pabna Agrarian Leagues (1873); Deccan riots (1875) b) Uprising of 1857	KS	13
5	Hons	DSE-A-1	I. Political history of Bengal under the Nawabs: Rise of British power in Bengal from the battle of Plassey to Boxer. II. Administrative history: 1765—1833	JA	96

		History of Bengal (c.1757-1905)	<p>III. Colonial economy: - Agriculture, trade, and industry.</p> <p>IV. Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: Christian missionaries- The advent of printing and its implications, education: Indigenous and western - Hindu and Muslim religious revivalist movements.</p> <p>V. Social Reforms and the women's question.</p> <p>VI. Protest movements and insurgencies against the Raj: The Fakir and Sannyasi revolts, Indigo Revolt (1859-1860), Pabna Peasant Uprisings (1873-76)</p> <p>VII. Partition of Bengal 1905: Curzon and the administrative blueprint.</p>		
5	Hons	DSE-B-1: History of Modern East Asia- China (c.1840 – 1949)	Imperialism and China during the 19th and early 20th century	SG	10
			<p>a) Chinese feudalism: Gentry, Bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the canton commercial system</p> <p>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.</p> <p>c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan</p> <p>d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-Chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and 1901-08.</p>	SG	25
			The Emergence of Nationalism in China		
			<p>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; War Lordism.</p> <p>b) May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and Significance</p>	SG	25
			History of China (cc.1919 – 1949)		
		i Nationalism and Communism in China (1921 – 1937)	SG	20	
		<p>a) Formation of CCP; and the</p> <p>b) The First United Front</p> <p>i) The Communist Movement (1938-1949)</p> <p>ii) The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung</p>			
5	General	DSE- A -2: Some Aspects of European History: C.1780-1945	I. The French Revolution: Genesis Nature & Consequences	SG	16
			II. Napoleonic Era and aftermath.		
			III. Revolutions of 1830 & 1848.	JA	16
			IV. Unification of Italy & Germany.		
		V. Social and economic Changes.	NG	16	
		VI. Imperialist Conflicts: World War I			
		VII. Rise of Fascism and Nazism.	KS	16	
		VIII. Origins of World War II			
5	General	SEC-A- 1: Historical Tourism: Theory & Practice	<p>I. Defining Heritage Art & Architecture in India: An overview: Field Work: Visit to historical sites & Museums</p> <p>II. Understanding Built Heritage: Stupa Architecture Temple Architecture Indo Persian Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Mosques Colonial Architecture Present day structures</p> <p>III. Field Work: Visit to site & conducting of research</p>	PSB	32

			IV. Modalities of conducting tourism		
6	Hons	CC-13 Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements:	a) Growth of a new intelligentsia – the Press and Public Opinion b) Reform and Revival : Brahmo Samaj, Prarthna Samaj, and Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, Arya Samaj, Wahabi, Deoband, Aligarh and Singh Sabha Movements. c) Debates around gender d) Making of religious and linguistic identities e) Caste : Sanskritising and anti Brahminical trends	NG	30
		CC-13 Nationalism: Trends up to 1919	a) Formation of early political organizations b) Moderates and extremists c) Swadeshi movement d) Revolutionaries	NG	25
		CC-13 Gandhian nationalism after 1919 : Ideas and Movements:	a) Mahatma Gandhi: his Perspectives and Methods i) Impact of the First World War ii) Rowlatt Satyagraha and Jalianwala Bagh iii) Non-Cooperative and Civil Disobedience iv) Provincial Autonomy, Quit India and INA b) Left wing movements c) Princely India: States people movements	KS	28
		CC-13 Nationalism and Social Groups: Interfaces:	a) Landlords, Professionals and Middle Classes b) Peasants c) Tribals d) labours e) Dalits f) Women g) Business groups	KS	28
		CC-13 Communalism:	Ideologies and practices, RSS, Hindu Maha Sabha, Muslim League	KS	20
		CC-13 Independence and Partition	a) Negotiations for independence and partition b) Popular movements c) Partition riots	KS	20
		CC-13 Emergence of a New State:	a) Making of the Constitution b) Integration of princely states c) Land reform and beginnings of planning d) The Nehru years.	NG	25
6	Hons	CC-14: History of World Politics: 1945-1994	I. The Cold War: Weakening of European balance of power: Origins of The Cold War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; End of wartime alliance. II. The USA in World Politics: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO. III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919: Ideas and Movements:	PSB	64

			<p>IV. The USSR in World Politics: Molotov Plan, COMECON and Comin form; Sovietisation of Eastern Europe; Berlin Blockade; Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>V. Manifestation of Cold War: The Korean Crisis- End of French Colonial rule in Indo-China and the Vietnam War – Cuban Crisis.</p> <p>VI. De-Stalinisation; Thaw in Cold War; Détente and road to the ending of Cold War.</p> <p>VII. Disintegration and Decline of the Soviet Union – Glasnost and Perestroika – Crisis of Socialist regimes in other East European Countries: Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary – Response of the USA; Rise of a Unipolar World system, Globalization.</p> <p>VIII. Emergence of the People’s Republic of China – China and the USA – Sino-Soviet rift.</p> <p>IX. West Asian Crisis – Palestine and Western Powers – Birth of Israel – Arab-Israel Conflict –The Suez Crisis (1956); Origin and Formation of PLO; Yom Kippur War(1973) ; Camp David Accord(1979); Oslo Peace Accord(1993).</p> <p>X. Decolonization: The African Case Study: Ghana, Algeria, Congo, Kenya.</p> <p>XI. Protest Politics: Civil Rights Movement, Anti-Apartheid Movement, and the end of Apartheid (1994), Second Wave Feminist Movement.</p>		
6	Hons	DSE-A-3: History of Bengal (c.1905-1947)	<p>I. Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement (1905-08) Political ideology and organizations, rise of Extremism in Bengal, Swadeshi movement, Revolutionary terrorism.</p> <p>II. Communal Politics: 1906- 30 Birth of Muslim League, and the Hindu response.</p> <p>III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919, Non- Cooperation and Khilafat movement, Swaraj party, Civil Disobedience movement, Revolutionary Nationalists, and the beginnings of Left politics in the 1920s, Rise of Krishak Praja Party, Muslim League in Bengal politics.</p> <p>IV. Government of India Act 1935 and its aftermath:</p> <p>V. Peasant Movements in Bengal 1920-1946, Labour Movement in Bengal 1920-1946, Caste Movement in Bengal 1920-1946, Women’s Movements in Bengal 1920-1946.</p> <p>VI. Subhash Chandra Bose and the Congress, Quit India Movement in Bengal, Post war upsurges in Bengal- Left wing movements.</p> <p>VII. Independence and Partition: Communal Riots, the great Calcutta killing and Noakhali riots, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, freedom and Partition, Birth of West Bengal, and East Pakistan.</p>	JA	96
6	Hons	DSE-B-3: Transition from feudalism to capitalism:	<p>a) Crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system</p> <p>b) Meiji Restoration: Its nature and Significance</p> <p>c) Political Reorganization</p> <p>d) Military Reforms 45</p> <p>e) Social, cultural and educational reforms Bunmeikaika)</p> <p>f) financial reforms and educational development in the</p>	SG	30

			'Meiji' era g) Meiji Constitution		
		DSE-B-3: Japanese Imperialism	a) China b) Manchuria c) Korea	SG	20
		DSE-B-3: 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	SG	30
6	General	DSE-B-2: Some aspects of Society & Economy of Modern Europe: 15Th – 18 th Century	I. Historiographical Trends II. Feudal Crisis: Main strands	KS	16
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			V. Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation; the African slaves	KS	16
			VI. Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic	SG	16
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6	General	SEC-B -1: Museums & Archives in India	I. Definitions II. History of setting up of Museums and Archives: Some case Studies III. Field Work; Studying of structures & Functions IV. Training & Employment	PSB	32