

Academic Calender
Semester-iii
(2018-19)
History Honours

Name of the teacher	Topic Paper V: History of India-iii (750CE to 1206 CE)	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.D	I. 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	15	
	II. Political Structures: (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) Causes and consequences of early Turkish invasions: Mahmud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur 14	30	
	III. Agrarian Structure and Social Change: (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	15	
	IV. Trade and Commerce: (a) Inter-regional trade (b) Maritime trade (c) Forms of exchange (d) Process of urbanization (e) Merchant guilds of South India	10	
	V. Religious and Cultural Developments: (a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults (b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri (c) Regional languages and literature (d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles	20	

Name of the teacher	Topic Paper-vi Rise of Modern West-1	Allotted Class	Remarks
G.B.	I. Transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.	10	
	II. Early colonial expansion: motives, voyages and explorations; the conquests of the Americas: beginning of the era of colonization; mining and plantation; the African slaves.	20	
	III. Renaissance: its social roots, city-states of Italy; spread of humanism in Europe; Art.	10	
	IV. Origins, course and results of the European Reformation in the 16th century.	10	
	V. Economic developments of the sixteenth century: Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; Commercial Revolution; Influx of American silver and the Price Revolution.	30	
	VI. Emergence of European state system: Spain; France; England; Russia.	10	

Name of the teacher	History(General-GE/DSE)Topic Paper-iii:History of India(1206CE-1707CE)	Allotted Class	Remarks
	I. Foundation, Expansion & consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate; Nobility & Iqta system.	15	
	II. Military, administrative & economic reforms under the Khiljis & the Tughlaqs.	15	
	III. Bhakti & Sufi Movements.	04	
	IV. Provincial kingdoms: Mewar, Bengal, Vijaynagar and Bahamani.	15	
	V. Second Afghan State.	03	
	VI. Emergence and consolidation of Mughal State, C.16th century to mid 17th century.	15	
	VII. Akbar to Aurangzeb: administrative structure. Mansab and Jagirs, State & Religion, Socio-Religious Movements.	15	
	VIII. Economy, Society and Culture under the Mughals.	15	
	IX. Emergence of Maratha Power	05	
		03	

P. N. DAS College
Academic Calendar 2018-19
Department of History
Semester-II

Name of the teacher/	Topic: Paper III(HISACOR03T): History of India-II (From c.300 BCE – c.750CE)	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.C.	I. Economy and Society (circa 300 BCE to circa CE 300): (a) Expansion of agrarian economy: production relations. (b) Urban growth: north India, central India and the Deccan; Craft Production: trade and trade routes; coinage. (c) Social stratification: class, varna, jati, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations	20A	
	II. 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; GanaSanghas.	13	
	III. Towards early medieval India (circa CE fourth century to CE 750): (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.	12	
G.B.	III (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	12	
	IV. Religion, philosophy and society (circa 300 BCE- CE 750): (a) Consolidation of the brahmanical tradition: dharma, Varnashram, Purusharthas, samskaras. (b) Theistic cults (from circa second century BC): Mahayana; the Puranic tradition. (c) The beginnings of Tantricism	20	
	V. Cultural developments (circa 300 BCE - CE 750): (a) A brief survey of Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Tamil literature. Scientific and technical treatises. (b) Art and architecture & forms and patronage; Mauryan, post-Mauryan, Gupta, post-Gupta.	13	

Name of the teacher	Topic: Paper IV(HISACOR04T): Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.D.	I. Roman Republic, Participate and Empire & slave society in ancient Rome: Agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.	20	
	II. Religion and culture in ancient Rome.	12	
	III. Crises of the Roman Empire.	13	
J.B.	IV. Economic developments in Europe from the 7th to the 14th centuries: Organization of production, towns and trade, technological developments. Crisis of feudalism.	15	
	V. Religion and culture in medieval Europe	10	
	VI. Societies in Central Islamic Lands: (a) The tribal background, ummah, Caliphal state; rise of Sultanates (b) Religious developments: the origins of shariah, Mihna, Sufism (c) Urbanization and trade	20	

Name of the Teacher	Topic: Paper-II(HISGCOR02T): History of India from. c. 300 to 1206 CE	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.D.	I. The Rise & Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, Religion, Art, Literature, and Science & Technology.	15	
	II. Harsha & His Times: Harsha's Kingdom, Administration, Buddhism & Nalanda	15	
G.B.	III. South India: Polity, Society, and Economy and Culture	10	
	IV. Towards the Early Medieval: Changes in Society, Polity Economy and Culture with reference to the Pallavas, Chalukayas and Vardhanas.	20	
J.B.	V. Evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala &Pratiharas.	08	
	VI. Emergence of Rajput States in Northern India: Polity, Economy and Society.	07	
S.C.	VII. Arabs in Sindh: Polity, Religion & Society.	08	
	VIII. Struggle for power in Northern India and establishment of Sultanate.	07	

P. N. Das College
Academic Calendar 2018-19
Department of History
Semester-I

Name of the teacher	Topic: Paper I(HISACOR01T): History of India-I (From Earliest Times to c.300 BCE)	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.C.	I. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History (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).	15	
	II. Pre-historic hunter-gatherers (a) Paleolithic 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.	15	
	III. The advent of food production: Understanding the regional and chronological	15	
J.B.	III. Distribution of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: subsistence, and patterns of exchange.	15	
	IV. The Harappan civilization 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.	15	
	V. 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) (c) Sangam Age: society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagan	15	

Name of the teacher	Topic: Paper II (HISACOR02T): Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.D.	I. Evolution of humankind; Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures.	10	
	II. Food production: Beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.	10	
	III. Bronze Age Civilizations, with reference to any one of the following: i) Egypt (Old Kingdom); ii) Mesopotamia (up to the Akkadian Empire); iii) China (Shang); IV) Eastern Mediterranean (Minoan) economy, social stratification, state structure, religion.	25	
G.B.	III. Distribution of the Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: subsistence, and patterns of exchange.	15	
	IV. The Harappan civilization 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.	15	
	V. 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) (c) Sangam Age: society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagan	15	

Name of the Teacher	Topic: Paper I:(HISGCOR01T) History of India from the Earliest Times upto c.300 CE	Allotted Class	Remarks
S.D.	I. Sources & Interpretation	05	
	II. A broad survey of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures.	10	
	III. Harappan Civilization; Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.	15	
G.B.	IV. The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron age with reference to PGW and Megaliths.	10	
	V. Territorial States and the rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success	15	
	VI. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions, Alexander's Invasion and impact	05	
S.C.	VII. Jainism and Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Spread, Decline and Contributions	05	
	VIII. The Satvahanas Phase; Aspects of Political History, Material Culture, Administration, Religio	10	
J.B.	IX. Emergence and Growth of Mauryan Empire; State, Administration, Econoy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Art & Architecture	05	
	X. The Sangam Age: Sangam Literature, The three Early Kingdoms, Society & the Tamil language xi. The age of Shakas: Parthians andKushanas, 9 Aspects of Polity, Society, Religion, Arts & Crafts, Coins, Commerce and Towns.	10	

Academic Calendar: 01
HISTORY:B.A(Hon & Gen)
Distribution of Topic

Paper	Topic	Teacher's Name	NO. of Class
HISA PAPER-I “HIST. OF ANCIENT INDIA”(EARLIEST TIMES TO C. 650AD)	1. Geographical Background – Sources and approaches to ancient Indian history: literary Sources – Archaeological sources: epigraphy, numismatics, monuments.	SD	08
	UNIT:2 Background to early historic India (a) The Aryan problem. (b) Society, economy, polity and religion as reflected in Vedic literature. (c) Iron age cultures.	SD	08
	UNIT: 3 Pre-history and proto-history: From Paleolithic culture to Neolithic Age-Economic and technological developments-Growth of chalcolithic village societies- The Harappan civilization: origin and antiquity, distribution, morphology of major sites, agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture and the script- The first urbanization: problems of urban decline and the late Harappan Cultures.	SD	16
	UNIT: 4 Society and religion: (A)Material and ideological background. (B) Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems. (C) Expansion of settlements and the second urbanization. (D) Social Structure.	SC	08

HISA PAPER-II HISTORY OF INDIA 650-1556 A.D.	UNIT-1 EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA (a) Historiography and recent debates. (b) Sources: epigraphy, numismatics and literature.	SC	07
	UNIT-2 Political developments: (a) Nature of regional politics; Pratiharas, Palas, Cholas and their contemporaries. (b) Arab invasions; nature and impact	SC	08
	UNIT-5 The Delhi Sultanate: (a) Historiography and sources. (b) Political structure in the Turko- Afghan period: overview of political history; ruling elites; military organization; territorial changes; Mongol threats; legitimization of political authority; theories of kingship: symbols and rituals of sovereignty: Sufis, Bhaktas and Nathapanthis; iqta system; relations with rural intermediaries.	GB	15
	UNIT-6 Society and economy in North India: (a) Environmental context; agricultural production and technology. (b) Rural society and revenue system. (c) Urbanisation and nonagricultural production. (d) Monetisation, market regulations and trade. (e) Indian Ocean trade.	GB	10
HISA PAPER-III History of India from 1857 to 1971 AD	1. (a) Mughal historiography – different approaches. (b) Sources – Abul Fazl, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier.	SD	10
	2. (a) Overview of the growth of Mughal power till Akbar. (b) Evolution of the administrative system under Akbar and his successors: Mansab and Jagir (c) The Mughal ruling class: the imperial family and the nobility. (d) State and religion: Akbar’s religious ideas – sulh-i-kul; relations with religious elites; Aurangzeb’s relations with religious groups and institutions.	SD	10
	3. Rural economy and society: (a) Environmental context; agricultural zones; agricultural production; agricultural technology and crop patterns; management of water resources; growth of cash nexus and rural credit, and the role of the state. (b) Agrarian structure;	SC	10

	<p>revenue system; zamindars, land ownership and land rights; village community and the peasantry.</p> <p>4. (a) Urban centres; morphology of cities – a survey; administration of cities and towns. (b) Urban economy: crafts, manufactures, karkhanas. (c) Urban social structure: merchants, bankers, artisans, craftsmen and labourers. (d) Trade routes and the framework of internal commerce – Indian Ocean trade network in the 17th century. (e) Markets and the monetary system.</p>	SC	10
<p>HISA PAPER-iv Transformation of Europe From 15th centuries</p>	<p>1. Fall of Constantinople – the Islamic invasion of southern Europe – the crisis of the empire and its impact on medieval kingship- the redefinition of the relationship between empire and national monarchy: England and France.</p> <p>2. The Crisis of Feudalism – the nature of the feudal society and its regional dimensionthe 10th century crisis – the collapse of the feudal order in Western Europe and its forms of survival in Eastern Europe.</p> <p>3. Economic Crisis and Commercial Decline in Europe in the 14th century – the urban decay and the epidemics.</p> <p>4. Science, technology and the age of discovery – printing revolution – new techniques of warfare and the military revolution – the origins of modern science – the exploration of the world – voyages to Asia.</p> <p>5. Economic expansion of Europe in the 16th century – the rise of European companies – the new merchant – changes in the urban formation – agricultural expansion and the beginnings of an agricultural revolution? – emergence of capitalism in industry and agriculture.</p>	GB	08 08 05 08 12
<p>HISA PAPER-v History of India 1857-1971 A.D.</p>	<p>1. The Revolt of 1857: causes, course and consequences.</p> <p>2. (a) The Drain of Wealth. (b) Deindustrialisation and the Indian economy. (c) Commercialisation of agriculture. (d) Peasants and landless labour. (e) Rural credit and indebtedness. (f) The tribal dimension.</p> <p>3. (a) Ideologies of the British Raj. (b) Differential impact of colonialism. (c) Growth of</p>	SC	06 10 12

	<p>modern education – Rise of a new intelligentsia and the emergence of an Indian public. (d) Growth of early political associations. (e) Socio-religious revivalist/reform movements. (h) Women in modern India.</p> <p>4. (a) Historiography of Indian nationalism. (b) The founding of the Indian National Congress. (c) The early Congress; the rise of Extremism; Partition of Bengal and the swadeshi movement. (d) Trends in Muslim politics: Aligarh movement, Muslim League, separate electorates and Lucknow pact.</p>		13
<p>HISA PAPER-vi History of Europe From 1789-1919 A.D.</p>	<p>1. The Idea of Europe: The 18th century background – society, economy, politics, enlightenment – role of the philosophers.</p> <p>2. Trends in French Revolution: Aristocratic revolt – bourgeoisie, popular and peasant – the Constituent Assembly and its achievements – Girondins and Jacobins – the Reign of Terror and the rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic – the Thermidorian reaction and the Dictatory – Interpreting the French Revolution – Creation of a new political culture.</p> <p>3. Napoleon Bonaparte: the revolutionary legacy – the reorganization of France and the new elite – Napoleonic Empire and Europe – Fall of Bonaparte – conflicting estimation of Napoleon's character and achievements.</p> <p>4. The Vienna Congress: Metternich and the Conservative order in Europe – Liberalism – Nationalism and the revolutionary challenge to the conservative order – an overview; the Revolution of 1848 – pattern of insurrections in France and other central European countries – collapse of the Revolution.</p>	JB	04 12 12 12
<p>HISA PAPER-vii World Since 1919</p>	<p>1. Peace settlements of 1919: its long-term consequences – the establishment of the Weimar Republic.</p> <p>2. Europe in the inter-war period: Consolidation and development of the power of the Soviet state – Rise of Fascism in Italy – League of Nations – The Economic Depression – the rise of the Nazi power – Germany's aggressive foreign policy – the outbreak of the World War II and historians.</p> <p>3. The world after 1945: 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.</p> <p>4. The decline of European imperialism: Decolonisation – national improvements of Asia and Africa – the emergence of the Third World – alternatives of the cold war and the Nonaligned Movement</p>	GB	05 15 10 10

<p>HISA PAPER-viii History of East Asia Since 1839 China and Japan</p>	<p>1. The nature of Chinese traditional society – social structure – the peasantry, the gentry class, government, bureaucracy and central control – China’s pre-modern economy. 2. Colonial penetration and Chinese response: the tribute system, the canton system and their collapse – the opium wars and the treaty system – Rebellion in China and the White Lotus Society as a prototype – the Taiping rebellion – the Boxer rebellion. 6. Pre-Restoration period – The Shogunate, the feudal society and Government – the Perry Mission and the opening up of Japan to the West – the fall of the Shogunate. 7. The Meiji Restoration – Its nature and character – different social classes and groups behind the Restoration – contrasting response of China and Japan to the impact of the West.</p>	<p>SD</p>	<p>10 10 10 10</p>
<p>HISG PAPER-I PRE- HISTORIC TIMES TO SIXTEENTH CENTURY A.D.</p>	<p>UNIT: A Literary and Archaeological sources of Ancient and Medical Indian History- Archaeological methods- Archaeological knowledge and historical understanding of the rise and decline of Indus valley civilization.</p> <p>UNIT: B Political development-1 Indian polity in later Vedic times- The mahayanapadas- the rise and fall of the maurya empire- the satavahana and kushna rule.</p> <p>UNIT:C Political development-ii Impace of Islam and political change in India- Impace of Islam and political change in India</p> <p>Brief overview of the Delhi sultanate- the centralized monarchy political ideologies in the Delhi sultanate- independent sultans of Bengal- the vijaynagar empire.</p>	<p>SD</p> <p>JB</p> <p>GB</p> <p>SC</p>	<p>12 12 08 08</p>

HISG PAPER II INDIAN HISTORY 1526 TO 1914 A.D.	UNIT: 1 Disintegration of the sultanate and foundation of Mughal Empire Significance of the victory of Babar over the Indian adversaries-Mughal afghan contest-sher shat as a reformer.	JB	10
	UNIT: 2 Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal empire political expansion; administrative recognition, relation with the Rajpats- Expansion of Mughal contral over Bengal and Decan- Evolution of religious policy. ii. Politics and administration in post Akbar India expansion frontiers of the empire consolidation of the Mughals ruling class; reorganization in the Mansab system. iii. Economy, society and culture: commercial expansion: religious syncretism, art and architecture.	GB	20
	UNIT- C Aurangzab and the Zenith of the empire political expansionism: Decan- Rise of shivaii. Mughal- Maratha contest and the eventual in corporation of the Marathas within the imperial frame work – Rajput pllicy- State and religion: changes since trhe death of Akbar.	JB	10
HISG PAPER-III MODERN EURUPE 1789 TO 1939	UNIT: A Foundation of Modern Europe (1789-1814) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Background- Renaissance and Reformation Revolution- A vent of capitalism. 2. The French Revolution- Socio Ecenomic Background- Progress of trhe revolution- popular movement- jacobins and Girondins. 3. Rise of Napoleon- Internal Reconstruction Napoleon and Europe-Napoleon and Revolution. 	SD	15
	UNIT: B Political Developments in Europe from 1815-1870 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Triumph of conservation- the metternic system. 2. Nationalism, Liberalism and the Revolution of 1830 and 1848. 3. Stages of Altalian unification. 4. Unification and consolidation of Germany. 5. Russia: Attempts at Reform by Alexender ii. 	SD	15
	UNIT: C Society and Economy in Nineteenth century Europe. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Industrial Advvances in England and the continent. 2. Labour movement. 	SC	10

	<p>3. Utoian socialism and Marxism.</p> <p>4. Art and culture literature and science.</p>		
<p>HISG PAPER-IV History India and The World History (1914-1964)</p>	<p>Unit:A Selected Themes Impact of the first World War on Indian economy. Society and polity; Emergence of Gandhi8 in-Indian nationalist politics; Concept5 of Satyagraha; Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad & Rowlatt Satyagrahas.</p>	SD	15
	<p>Unit: B Gandhi an Mass Movementsw- Khilafat-Non Cooperation & Civil Disobedience. Movements Revolutionary Nationalism during the 1930s; The Government of India Act of 1935; 1937 elections and formation of Congress provincial ministeries, ‘Quit India Movement of 1942.</p>	SC	15
	<p>Unit: C Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army and Indian Freedom Movement.</p>	JB	10

Academic Calendar : 02
B.A HISTORY (Hons. & Gen)

PAPER	TOPIC/UNIT	TEACHER'S NAME	NO OF CLASS
<p>HISA PAPER-I</p> <p>“HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA” (EARLIEST TIMES TO C.650AD)</p>	<p>UNIT -5 Age of imperial unity: (a) Mahajanapadas and Janapadas-Early monarchical states and ganasanghas-Rise of the Magadhan empire. (b) The Mauryan Empire : nature and bases –Political and cultural relations-Asoka’s Dhamma: its nature and propagation. (c) The Mauryan political and administration-Society and economy-Art and architecture-The decline of the Mauryas.</p> <p>UNIT-6 Post-Mauryan developments (c.200BC-c.300AD): (a) Foreign Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks, Scythians, Kushanas- Post-Mauryan politics with special reference to the Kushans and Satavahanas- Tamil chieftains: Chera, Chola, Pnadyas. (b) Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism, Mahayana Buddhism, Vaisnava and Saiva forms of worship, beginning of Tantric practices. (c) Culture: art and architecture, sculpture, literature, scientific and technical treatises. (d) Sangama Age: society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagam.</p>	<p>SANJIB KR.DHAR</p>	<p>08</p> <p>12</p>
	<p>UNIT-7 Downfall of the Gupta empire. (b) State and administrative institutions-Social and economic changes with special reference to urban Age of the Guptas: (a) Emergence, expansion and patterns, agrarian structure, land grants, coinage and currency system, trade. (c) Cultural developments: art, architecture, sculpture, painting and literature, religion, Sanskrit the atre-cultural contacts with Central Asia.</p> <p>UNIT-8 Post- Gupta Period: (a) Harshavardhana: political and administrative institutions. (b) Peninsular India: chalukyas, Rashtrakutas, Pallavas: polity, society and economy-Cultural developments with emphasis on art and architecture. (c) Rise of Sasanka in Bengal.</p>	<p>SAYAN CHOUHURY</p>	<p>12</p> <p>08</p>

HISA PAPER-II HISTORY OF INDIA, 650-1556 A.D.	UNIT: 1 (a) Early medieval India: historiography and recent debates. (b) Sources: epigraphy, numismatics and literature.	Goutam Biswas	03
	UNIT: 2 (a) Political developments: nature of regional political; Pratiharas, Palas, Cholas and their contemporaries. (b) Arab invasions; Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature and impact.	Goutam Biswas	05
	UNIT: 3 (a) Agrarian economy: land grants and agrarian expansion; changes in land tenure: peasants intermediaries and landed magnates; regional variations. (b) Urban centres, trade and trade networks; craft guilds and manufactures; trade contacts with South East Asia and West Asia and West Asia; coinage and currencies.	Goutam Biswas	10
	UNIT: 4 (a) Literature: rise and growth of regional languages. (b) Art, architecture, painting and sculpture. (c) Schools of philosophy and religious cults. (d) Science and technology.	SAYAN CHOWDHURY	10
	UNIT: 5 (a) The Delhi Sultanate: historiography and sources. (b) Political structure in the Turko-Afghan period: overview of political history; ruling elites; military organization; territorial changes; Mongol threats; legitimization of political authority; theories of kingship; symbol and rituals of sovereignty; Sufis, Bhaktas and Nathapanthis; iqta system; relations with rural intermediaries.	Goutam Biswas	16
	UNIT: 6 Society and economy in North India: (a) Environmental context; agricultural production and technology. (b) Rural society and revenue system. (c) Urbanisation and non-agricultural production. (d) Monetisation, market regulations and trade. (e) Indian Ocean trade.	Goutam Biswas	10
UNIT:7 Religion and culture: (a) Sufism- doctrines, silsilas, practices. (b) Bhakti- Kabir, Nanak and Sant tradition. (c) Religion and religious identities- cults; vaishnav		10	

	<p>movement in eastern India; Jagannath cult in Orissa; Worker movement and Vithoba cult in Maharashtra. (d) Sultanate architecture; regional art and architectural forms. (e) Literature: Persian and Indian languages.</p> <p>UNIT: 8 (a) Regional political formations: Rajasthan, Vijaynagar, Bengal: historiographical issues: sources- regional chronicles, boradic narratives, Sufi and Bhakti texts; travelogues. (b) Regional society and economy: Vjaynagar and Bahamani kingdom. (c) Trade and urbanization in South India.</p> <p>UNIT: 9 Afghan despotism.</p>	<p>DO</p> <p>Goutam Biswas</p>	<p>10</p> <p>10</p> <p>02</p>
<p>HISA PAPER III HISTORY OF INDIA 1556-1857</p>	<p>UNIT: 5 (a) Language, literature, art, and architecture. (b) Religion and culture: the Sufi tradition; 17th century revivalist trends in the time of Jahangir, Vaishnava Bhakti and its regional variants; Sants and their cults; shrines and pilgrimages.</p> <p>UNIT: 6 Patterns of regional polity: (a) Rise of the Marathas; Shi9vaji; Mughal-Maratha conflict; the Peshawas. (b) The origins and growth of Sikh power.</p> <p>UNIT: 7 (a) The decline of the Mughal empire – nature of the crisis. (b) The rise of regional successor states:P case studies of Bengal, Awadh and Hyderabad.</p> <p>UNIT: 8 The emergence of the English East India Company as a political power; Bengal as the ‘British bridgehead’, Battle of Buxar and the grant of Diwani. (b) The framework of colonial governance: British parliamentary Acts. (c) The new colonial state and its ideologies: Oreintalism, Utilitarianism; classical political thought with respect to India.</p> <p>UNIT: 9 Economy and society under Company rule: (a) Inland private trade, policy of investment and agency houses. (b))Permanent Settlement and o5ther land revenue settlements. (c) Agrarian social structure.</p>	<p>SANJIB KR.DHAR</p> <p>JHUMPA BOSE</p> <p>JHUMPA BOSE</p> <p>SANJIB KR. DHAR</p> <p>SANJIB KR. DHAR</p>	<p>08</p> <p>06</p> <p>06</p> <p>15</p> <p>05</p>

	<p>UNIT: 10 Indian responses to the West: (a) Rammohan, Young Bengal and social regeneration. (b) social and religious movements in Bengal and other parts of India till 1857.</p>	JHUMPA BOSE	05
<p>HISAPAPER TRANSFORMATION OF EUROPE FROM 15TH TO 17TH CENTURIES</p>	<p>UNIT: 6 Renaissance and Humanism- rediscovery of the classics- Humanism as a vocation- Humanism as a social ideology the restoration of the dignity of man- implication for education, art and architecture- reception of Humanism in northern Europe.</p>	Goutam Biswas	06
	<p>UNIT: 7 The formation of the early modern state- King's officers, a new army, taxation- Germany and Habsburgs- the empire of Charles-V-the making of Absolutism- Englands.</p>	SAYAN CHOWDHURY	04
	<p>UNIT: 8 Reformation and problem of secular authority- Reformation as reinforcement of Absolutism, medieval anti-clericalism- Luthranism, Calvinism, Reformation in the national contexts- the state and Reformation in England- the Anglican compromise- the French religious wars and the political crisis.</p>	Goutam Biswas	08
	<p>UNIT: 9 The economic expansion of Europe in the 17th century- the agricultural revolution-commercial expansion; overseas merchant trading corporations-commercial expansion; overseas merchant trading corporations- banking – the emergence of Europe as the centre of world system.</p>	SAYAN CHOWDHURY	07
	<p>UNIT: 10 Scientific Revolution and the growth of scientific culture-secularism as a political and social ideology-the origins of Enlightenment.</p>	Goutam Biswas	05
	<p>UNIT: 11 Peace of Westphalia and the emergence of modern European state system.</p>	Goutam Biswas	04
	<p>UNIT: 12 The Crisis of Absolutism- England in the 17th century –Civil War- the political ideas of the Civil War- the settlement of 1688 and the beginnings of Liberalism with special reference to the ideas of John Locke.</p>	SAYAN CHOWDHURY	06

	<p>UNIT: 7 Europe in 1871: the Third Republic, Paris Commune and the new German Reich- Bismarckian diplomacy and the new balance of power.</p> <p>UNIT: 8 European imperialism: The impetus behind colonial expansion- scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa- Eastern Question in the late 19th century and the Balkan nationalism- Wilhelm II and the new course in German foreign policy-Triple Alliance, the origins of the First World War.</p> <p>UNIT: 9 The impact of the War on old order – the collapse of the dynastic empire- Russian Revolution: Origins – the October revolution and the success of the Bolsheviks.</p>	<p>DO</p> <p>DO</p> <p>DO</p>	<p>08</p> <p>08</p> <p>08</p>
<p>PAPER VII WORLD SINCE 1919</p>	<p>UNIT: 5 Regional theatres of the cold war: Korea, Vietnam, Cuba and Middle-East- Tensions within the Soviet Bloc: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland. Bipolar World and the regional conflicts.</p> <p>UNIT: 6 The Communist Revolution and Emergence of China in World politics- Sino-Soviet and Sino- American relations.</p> <p>UNIT: 7 From Bi-polarism to Uni-polarism: Politics of détente-end of the Cold War- German Reunification – Globalization and its impact- American Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.</p> <p>UNIT: 8 Rise of terrorism and the challenge to international security-9/11 and its impact on world politics.</p> <p>UNIT: 9 India and her neighbors: Indo-China relations- Indo-Myanmar relations –Indo-Bangladesh relations-Indo-Pakistan relations.</p>	<p>JHUMPA BOSE</p> <p>JHUMPA BOSE</p> <p>DO</p> <p>DO</p> <p>DO</p>	<p>08</p> <p>08</p> <p>08</p> <p>08</p> <p>08</p>

HISA PAPER VIII HISTORY OF EAST ASIA SINCE 1839 CHINA AND JAPAN	CHINA UNIT: 3 Colonial penetration and Chinese response: the tribute system, the canton system and their collapse- the opium wars and the treaty system- Rebellion in China and the White Lotus Society as a prototype- the Taiping rebellion- the Boxer rebellion.	SANJIB KR.DHAR	08
	UNIT: 4 The rise of the Kuomintang – Warlordism- the May Fourth Movement – the Rise of the Communist Party- the Kuomintang – Communist conflict- the People’s Republic of China and establishment of the new order.	SANJIBKR. DHAR	08
	UNIT: 5 Economic development and industrialization- Growth ; and change of China’s foreign trade- compradors and Chinese capital- early industrialization.	DO	06
	JAPAN UNIT: 8 Abolition of feudalism and economic growth – Social and military reforms- land settlement pattern of economic growth- the role of state and private entrepreneurs.	DO	08
	UNIT: 9 Foreign policy after Restoration- The Sino- Japanese War – Anglo –Japanese alliance- the Russo- Japan in the Pacific- the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s- Japan in the Second World War.	DO	10
HISG PAPER I PRE-HISTORIC TIMES TO SIXTEENTH CENTURY A.D.	UNIT: D Economic life in ancient and early medieval India. (I) Land systems in ancient India- Frame work of agriculture, taxation, irrigation and the agrarian economy and the state-the urban social formations- Internal and overseas trade- Crafts and Guilds- the Indian feudalism, issues and debates. (II) The Delhi Sultanate and changes in the economy Iqta system emergence of new urban centers and a reorientation in commercial life.	Goutam Biswas	10
	UNIT: E 1) Society and Religion : Vedic religion and the quest for knowledge the basic frame work of Brahminical religion-Buddhism, Jainism and social Protest. The apogee of Brahnminism and the rise of other cults: Saivisum Vaisnavism, and the cult of mother goddess.	SAYAN CHOWDHURY	08
	2) Social life: Social Structure- from Varnato Jati- family life and the status of women.	DO	04
	UNIT: F (I) Ancient Indian architecture and sculpture- Stupa, Chaitya, temples of different Styles-Art and architecture in south India-Islam and	JHUMPA BOSE	04

	<p>introduction of new forms-emergence of and Indo-saracenic Style.</p> <p>(II) Literary products of classical India-Epic and puranas-Administrative texts, kautilya's Arthsastra-Literary developments in the Gupta age-Scientific knowledge with special reference to Astronomy, Mathematics and Medicine-Post-thirteen Century developments-history writing in India under the Sultanate-new developments in medicine.</p>	DO	08
HISG PAPER II DISINTEGRATION OF THE SULTANATE AND FOUNDATION OF MUGHAL EMPIRE	<p>UNIT: D BREAK UP OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE: Causes there of Growth of regional entities and the relation between the centre and the periphery-Trade, commerce and the rise of the European trading companies-eventual success of the English East India Company.</p>	JHUMPA BOSE	05
	<p>UNIT: E EARLY 7 STAGES OF THE RISE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY: Plassey, Boxar and the Diwani- Structural reorganization in the administration-regulation and the pitt's India Acts-Company's relations with the Indian States and its emergence as the dominant power. Marathas, Mysore and Sikhs –Subsidiary Alliance and the enunciation of a new principle of expansion- the course of British annexation in early 19th Century: Subjugation of the Marathas.</p>	DO	08
	<p>UNIT: F THE COLONIAL ECONOMY: I) Basic features-land revenue settlements: Bengal, North India, South & West. II) Drain of Wealth –De-Industrialization- Limited development of modern industries up to 1914, cganges after 1914.</p>	Goutam Biswas	04
	<p>UNIT : G EARLY RESISTANCE TO COLONIAL RULE: Different forms of Resistance-rural resistance by land lords and peasants: Poligar uprising(Madras); Paik rebellion(Orissa) and chuar uprising (Western Bengal), preasant movement & religion: Wahabi and Faraizi, Santal Rebellion 1855- The revolt of 1857, The social context, the political context(Popular and aristocratic resentment about British imperial Policies).</p>	Goutam Biswas	08

	<p>UNIT: H REFORMISM AND WESTERNISATION: British orientalism: Indian Response: Rammohan and social reform: The Young Bengal reform, Reformist initiatives in western and southern India-prarthana samaj, Reform from within tradition Arya samaj, Aligarh Movement social conservatism, The Age of consent Agitation.</p> <p>UNIT: I INDIAN POLITICS : 1858-1885 Provincial associations: Bengal, national congress the foundation of the congress.</p> <p>UNIT: J INDIAN POLITICS: 1858-1914: Congress under Moderate Leadership – Militant nationalism-ideology and programs of militant nationalist- Swadeshi Movement : I's varied dimensions- the birth terrorism in Bengal, Maharastra and the Punjab.</p>	<p>SAYAN CHOWDHURY</p> <p>DO</p> <p>SANJIB KR. DHAR</p>	<p>06</p> <p>04</p> <p>05</p>
<p>HISG PAPER III MODERN EUROPE (1789-1939)</p>	<p>UNIT: D MODERN IMPERIALISM (1871-1914) I-Europe in 1871- New Balance of Power. II-Seramblejor colonies in Asia and Africa. III-The Eastern question in late Nineteenth century. Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps.</p> <p>UNIT: E FIRST WORLD WARS (1914-1919) I-Origins of the First world war- Issues and stakes. II-Russian Revolution of 1917. II-Peace settlement of 1919 Its long term consequences - Birth of German Republic.</p> <p>UNIT: F EUROPE IN THE INTER-WAR PERIOD (1919-1939) I) Consolidation of economic and political power of the Soviet State. II) Rise of Fascism in Italy. III) Nazism and Germany- Nazi state – the aggressive foreign policy. IV) Outbreak of the second world war- Different interpretation.</p>	<p>JHUMPA BOSE</p> <p>SAYAN CHOWDHURY</p> <p>Goutam Biswas</p>	<p>15</p> <p>15</p> <p>10</p>

HISG PAPER IV INDIA AND THE WORLD HISTORY (1914-1964)	UNIT: D Demand for the creation of Pakistan and its repercussions on Indian politics and society; Communal politics in India.	SANJIB KR. DHAR	10
	UNIT: E Post war upsurge and different strands of protest politics; partition & the Transfer of power, Adoption of a constitution 1950.	SAYAN CHOWDHURY	10
	UNIT: F The Nehru era in independent India- Development of parliamentary democracy- Economic planning – Movements for social justice India and Non- aligned Movement.	JHUMPA BOSE	10
	UNIT: G Emergence of bipolarism and its impact on post- 1945 world politics the Third world: Impact of the Cold War on the Third world.	DO	10