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

Honowes eses

Generic Elective (GE)

Semester I

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

Semester II

Schlester II

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

Semester III

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

Semester IV

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

<u>Ouestion Pattern & Marks Distribution for Honours Core Course (DC), DSF, GE, SEC</u> <u>Full Marks=50, DSE=40 Marks & I.A.=10, Hours: Two Hours</u>

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

UG CBCS Syllabus (History Honours) Discipline Core Semester I

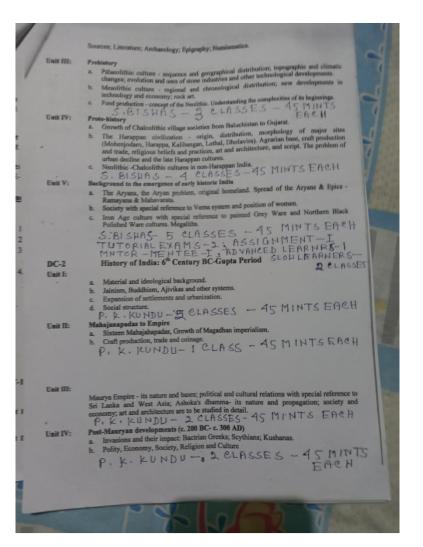
DC-1 History of India: Pre-history to 6th Century BC

Unit 1: Geographical Background
Physiographic; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and languages.

S. BISWAS — 1 CLASS — 45 MINTS.

Survey of sources and different approaches to ancient Indian

K. M. MANDAL — 1 CLASS — 45 MINTS.



DC-3 History of India: Post-Gupta to 1200 AD Post-Gupta period Historiography and approaches Harshavardhana: political system and administrative institutions. b. Peninsular India: Chalukyas, Pallavas; polity, society and economy. Culture developments with special reference to art and religion. Historiography and recent debates; sources and their interpretation; Epigraphy, numismatics, and literature. Unit II Early Arab contact with India - conditions of India. An analysis of distribution of Political Power in Northern India-Hindu resistance to the Muslims and its failure. Political developments: nature of regional politics with special reference to the Pratiharas, Palas, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and other contemporary dynastics.
 Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature; and impact. c. Economy:- Land grants and agrarian expansion; changes in land tenure; peasants; intermediaries and landed magnates; their regional variations. Urban centers; trade and trade networks; itinerant trade; coinage and currencies; trade contacts with South East Asia and West Asia; crafts, guilds and industries. i. Literature - rise and growth of regional languages. ii. Art, architecture, painting, sculpture, arts; and crafts.iii. Schools of philosophy; and religious cults. P.K. KUNDU - 10 CLASSES - 45 MINTS TUTORIAL EXAMS -1, ASSIGNMENT-1 DC-4 History of India: 1200 AD to 1526 AD (Political History) Jnit I a. Sultanate:- Historiography and Sources.b. Political Structure: Ruling elites; central structure and military organization; Init II Iqta: territorial changes; MongolThreat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority; theories of Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains; Sufis, Bhaktas and political authority. P. K. KUNDU - 10 CLASSES - 45 MINTS TUTORIAL EXAMS - I, ASSIGNMENT - I EACH MENTOR - MENTE- I Semester III C-5 1200 AD to 1526 AD (Socio-Cultural, economic history of India) Init I a. Society and economy in north India Environmental context; agricultural production; technology. ii. Rural society: revenue system.

Semester II

Religion and Cultures Sufism: doctrines Silsilas; and practices Bhakti movements: Nathpanthis; Kabir; Narok, and the Sultanate met. iii. Sultanate architecture. iv. Literature: Persian and indigenous.

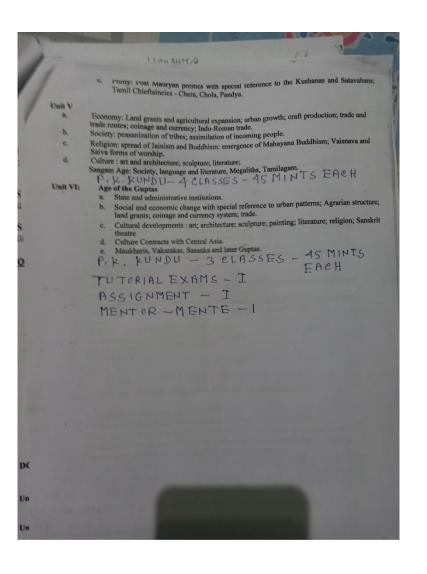
S. S. I. S. Mars - 3 e. L. A. S. S. E. S. - 45 MINTS EACH. Unit II Historiographical issues: sources: regional chronicles; barde stexts; and travelogues. ii. Societies and Political Formations: A Regional Perspective: Bengal; Bengal under the Delhi Sultans -- emergence as an independent Rule of the Illius Sahi dynasty and the Hussain Sahi dynasty with special selections. Vijayanana S. Delha ulture of the region. b) Vijayanagar & Bahamanii. c) Warfare and Society. c. Society and Economy; a regional Perspective:-Vijayanagar. ii. Vaisnabism in Bengal and its impact on the Bengal society- the nature of the Hindu-Muslim understanding during the Sultanate period- an assessment. iii. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India. iv. Indian Ocean Trade. d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities:
i. Religious Cults.: Vaishnavite movements in eastern India Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature. (Eastern India).

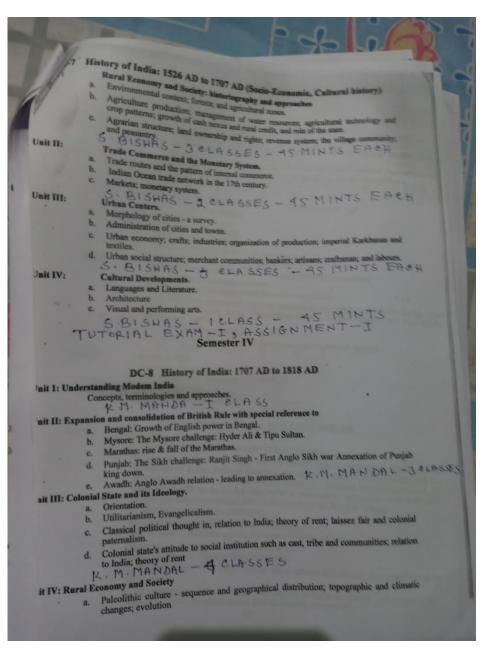
S. BISHAS - 10 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EACH DC-6 History of India: 1526 AD-1707 AD (Political history) Unit 1: Sources and Historiography: The Mughal Period Historiography and sources. . Historiography; different approaches. ii. Sources: Abul Fazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier. Tuzuk- i- Babaxi, Humayun Nama. K. M. MANDAL - 1 CLASS - 45 MINTS EACH Unit II: a. Evolution of the administrative system: Mansab; and Jagir. b. The Mughal ruling classes: nobility; and Zamindars. 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.

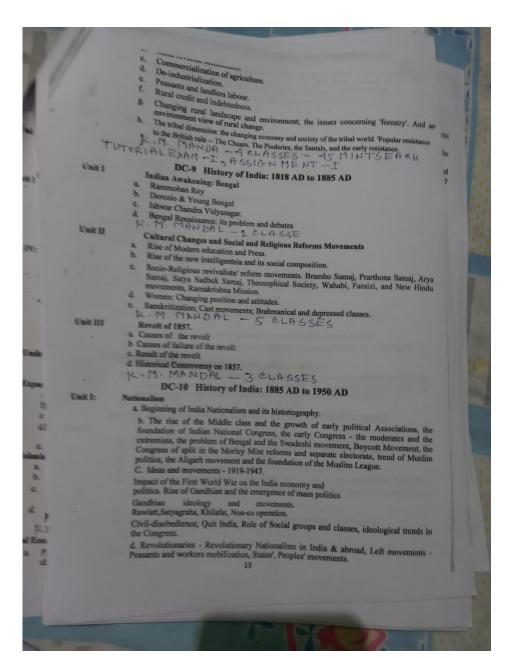
L. M. MANDAL - 4 CLASSE - 15 MINTS FACH

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

L. MANDAL - 2 CLASSES - 45 MINTS EACH Patterns of Regional Polity. Unit IV: i. Bengal. ii.Maharashtra







Act of 1919; Swarajists and regional political parties; Simon Commission Report; Communal Award; Government of India Act. 1935, working of Provided Ministries; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; Cabinet Mission, Transfer of power f. INA and Subhash Chandra Bose Telangana; and Naval Mutiny. Unit II Communal Politics and Partition a. Demand for Pakistan. b. Responses to Pakistan demand - national and regional.
c. British policies. d. Partition.

K.M. MANDAL _ 2 CLASSES Di Unit III India 1947 - 1950 a. Displaced persons and rehabilitation. b. Agrarian reforms. c. Integration of the Princely States. d. Framing of the constituti e. Situating India in the global context.

f. Nehruji's Era g. Planning Commission
h. Linguistic State formation
K. M. MANDAL - 2 CLASSES
TUTORIAL - I 3 ASSIGNMENT - 1 Semester V DC-11 Rise of the Modern West (Mid 15th century to 17th century) Unit 1: a) Renaissance: Its social roots; humanism and its spread in Europe and art. nit I: Reformation and Counter-Reformation origins; course and results; the Thirty years' war and its significance. c) European State System: Spain, France; England and Russia. nit II d) Colonial expansion and economic development; motives; voyages explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; the price revolution. DC-12 Rise of the Modern West (17th century to Mid 18th century) Unit I- Crisis in Europe in the 17th Century: Economic, social and political dimensions.
 The English Revolution: major issues; and political and intellectual currents.
 Scientific revolution up to the 181h century.
 Mercantilism and European Economy: 17th and 18th Centuries.
 American War of Independence; Political and Economic issues and significance. European nit I Political patterns in the 18th century: Parliamentary monarchy; patterns of Absolutism in Europe.

g) The Industrial Revolution
h) Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism; problems and theories. S. BISKAS - 5 CLASSES TUTORIAL EXAM -1 , ASSIGNMENT-1

Semester VI DC-13 History of Europe: 1789 AD to 1870 AD Unit I: French Revolution: Crisis of the second regime; intellectual and political current participation of social classes, role of second and auditure. Francesco of social classes, role of second and auditure. b) Emergence of Napoleon Bossess, especial consolidation and downfall; and the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

Unit II

a) Changes and development, 1848 to 1871 processes of economic change with reference to Britain, the German states and Russia, Political developments in France Clausia Napoleon and Paris Commune), making of the resident states of Italy and Germany; Liberalism and

democracy in Britain S - A CLASSES T-13A-I

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

Unit I

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

Unit II

Unit II

Unit III

Discipline Specific Core (DSE)

Semester V DSE-1 A India after independence

a. Making of the Republic The Constituent Assembly; Drafting of the Unit-I:

Constitution Integration of Princely States

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

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

P.K. KUNDU - 8 CLASSES TUTORIALEXAM -I , ASSIGNMENT -+

DSE-1 B Economic history of Modern India

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

b. Agricultureand Property Rights (1813-1947)
Impact of Land Settlement. Unit II: Impact of Land Settlements-Commercialization of Agriculture-Growth of season and Rise of rich peasantry-Irrigation, Traditional and canal irrigation—Popular and Famines Unit III: c. Industry (1813-1947) Towns and Manufactures during early colonial India—Debate on De-industrialization—assessand growth of modern industries—Industrial Working Class and Trade Unions
d. Trade and Commerce (1813-1947)
Transportation and Commerce (1813-1947) Unit IV: Transportation and Commerce (1813-1947)

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

OFFICE HOSH SSPANDEY - IA SFEST I-I OA-I DSE-2-A History of China and Japan Unit I. History of China Imperialism and China during the 19th century (a) Chinese feudalism: Gentry, bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the Canton commercial system. (b) The ransformation of China into an informal colony; the Opium Wars; the Unequal (c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan.
(d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and 1901-08.

The Finance Imperialism: California (Tzu-chiang): Reforms of 1860-95; 1898; and 1901-08. Unit II The Emergence of Nationalism in China (a) The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and significance; the social composition of the Revolution; Sun Yal-sen and his contribution; the formation of the Republic; Yuan Shih Kai; Warkordism.

(b) May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and significance Unit III. History of China {Cc199-1949} (i) Nationalism & Communism in China (1921-1937) (a) Formation of CCP; and the Guomintang (National Party of KMT) (b) The First United Front (ii) The Communist Movement (1938-1949) (iii) The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tun
P. L. KUNDU - 4 CLASSES History of Japan Unit IV Japan (c.1868-1945) (i) Transition from feudalism to capitalism: (a) Crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system (b) Meiji Restoration : Its nature and Significance (c) Political Reorganization (d) Military Reforms (e) Social, cultural and educational reforms (bunmeikaika) (f) Financial reforms and educational development in the 'Meiji'era (G) Meiji Constitution (ii) Japanese Imperialism (a) China (b)Manchuria (c) Korea (iii) Democracy and Militarism/Fascism (a) Popular/People's Rights Movement (b) Nature of political parties (c) Rise of Militarism-Nature and significance (d) Second World War. American occupation (e) Post-War Changes II Emergence of Modern Korea (a) The old order and Institutional Decay: Joseon Korea (b) Korea's interactions with the western powers and Korea's unequal treaties with Japan (c) Attempts at social, political and economic reforms in Korea (d) Japan's colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism; in situational transformation 1910-1945 (e) Post-War Changes P.K. KUNDU - OR & CLASSE T-IDA-I 16

Unit !

History of North Bengal (1200-1947 AD)

Primary sources and historiography

Literary sources 11.

Archaeological sources

iii. Literature

Fureign travellers' accounts and European Factory Records

Unit II

Medieval North Bengal

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

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

Agrarian economy; Trade and Commerce, Industries, production Technology and Monetary System
Religion, Society and Culture; Sufism and Vaishnavism, Dynamics, Conflict and conciliation towards the growth of composite culture, Literature, Architecture

Unit III

Modern North Bengal

Conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal; Polity, Economy, Society and Culture Colonial Penetration, Rise and Growth of Towns, Hill stations and Process of Urbanization

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

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

Semester VI

DSE-3-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 spheres of influence - the system of military and economic alliances.

ii. The Decline of European Imperialism - Decolonization - National movements of Asia and Africa - the emergence of the Third World - impact of the cold War on the Third World - alternatives to the cold

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.

ii. Economic integration - West Europe and Eastern European Experiences other than an OPEC.

Unit III From Bipolarism to Unipolarism

Glasnost and Perestroika in Soviet Union -the emergence of the Russian Federation, impact of Glasnost on Eastern Europe - German reunification - impact on Asia with semblasis and the combastion of Glasnost on Eastern Europe - German reunification - impact on Asia with semblasis and the combastic compact emphasis on Afghanistan a new kind of American intervention, USA as a global policeman S. BISHAS &K.M. MANDAL - TO CLASSES

DSE-3-B Gender and Education

Basic Concepts &Theories: -Defining Gender, Patriarchy: Ideology &Practice -Relationship between Gender, Caste, Class, Religion &Politics

Unit II.

Unit III.

Reintensing between Genore, Conse. Canada.

Emergence of Women Studies in India
Gender & Social History: Family & Marriage, Women's Question in the 19th century—
Women' Movement in Colonial & Post Colonial India
Gender, Law & Politics: Political participation—Violence against women & Preventive. Laws. Gender, Development & Culture: Issues of labour & Health - Access to resour

Unit IV.

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

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

10 CLASSES P.K. KUNDV -

Unit I

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

Migration: Indian and Chinese Labour and Capital

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 Unit II.

Revolution, 1945-1949.

Emergence of Modern Nations and States [a] The Union of Burma (Myanmar), 1948-1962.
[b] Indonesia, the Sukarno Era, 1949-1965. [c] Cambodia under Norodom Sihanouk, 1985-Unit 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, museums, regulatory bodies etc, Conservation Initiatives

Unit IV. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework Conservation Initiatives

(as V. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework Conservation Initiatives etc. Conservation Initiatives Unit V. Challenges facing Tangible and Intangible Heritage: Development, anti-quity in the Article State of the Ar (to be examined through specific case studies)
UnitVI. Heritage and Travel: Viewing Heritage Sites The relationship between cultural heritage. P. K. KUHULI - 10 CLASSES SEC-2 Project (Related to Honours-Educational Tour, Term-paper, and Seminar ste.) NB: it is depended on the respective teacher/department of the colleges

P.K. KUHDU

Semester I

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

Unit 1: Geographical Background Physiographic; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and languages.

Unit II: Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history. Sources; Literature; Archaeology; Epigraphy; Numismatics.

Unit III: Prehistory

Paleolithic culture - sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climate 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 - concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.

Unit IV:

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 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 -

Society with special reference to Verna 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: 6th Century BC-Post Mauryas

INTERNATION PROPERTY. Unit IV. Evolution of Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Framework Conservation Initiatives

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A. GHOSH - 10 CLASSES

Semester II

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

 Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems.
 Expansion of settlements and urbanization.
 Social structure. UnitII: Mahajanapadas to Empire

c. Sixteen Mahajahapadas, 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 as Set Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dhamma- its nature and propagation; society and economic art and architecture are to be studied in detail. Unit IV: Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC- c. 300 AD)
c. Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks: Scythians; Kushanas. f. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and Culture. B. Polity: Post Mauryan politics with special reference to the Kushanas and Samoahans.

Tamil Chieftaincies Chera. Chola Pandya
Economy: Land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency; Indo-Roman trade.

Society: peasanization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people.

Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism: emergence of Mahayana Buddhism: Vaisnava and Saiva forms of worship.

Culture: art and architecture; sculpture; literature;
Sangam Age: Society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilagam. S. PANDEY - 10 CLASSES

Semester III GE-3 History of India: Gupta Empire- 1200 AD

Age of the Guptas State and admin

Social and economic change with special reference to urban patterns; Agrarian straight land grants; coinage and currency system; trade.

Cultural developments and currency system; trade. Cultural developments : art; architecture; sculpture; painting; literature; religion; Sandra theatre

Culture Contracts with Central Asia.

Maukharis, Vakatakas, Sasanka and later Guptas.

Unit II:

Post-Gupta period

Harshavardhana: political system and administrative institutions.

Peninsular India: Chalukyas, Pallavas; polity, society and economy. Culture developments with special reference to art and religion.

P. 12. KUNDU — 5 ELASSES

Semester IV

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

Unit I

nit I a. Sultanate:i. Historiography and Sources.
ii.Political Structure: 1200-1290, 1290-1450, and 1450-1550.

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

Threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority; theories of Kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains; iv. Sufis, Bhaktas and political authority.

b. Society and economy in north India

Environmental context; agricultural production; technology.

ii. Rural society: revenue system.

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

c. Religion and Culture:
Sufism: doctrines Silsilas; and practices.
Bhakti movements: Nathpanthis; Kabir; Nanak; and the Sant tradition. ii.

iii. Sultanate architecture

iv. Literature: Persian and indigenous.

Unit II: Regions

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

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

- d. Bengal: Bengal under the Delhi Sultans -- emergence as an independent Kingdom the rule of the Illius Sahi dynasty and the Hussain Sahi dynasty with special reference to society, economic and culture of the region.
 - e. Vijayanagar & Bahamanii.
 - i. Vaisnabism in Bengal
 - ii. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India.
 - iii. Indian Ocean Trade.
 - d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities: Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature. (Eastern India).

S. BISHAS - 10 -CLASSES

Grenercal

Semester I

DC-1: History of India: Pre-history-6" Century BC

nit 1:

Geographical Background
Physiography; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and languages

nit II : Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history. Sources; Literature; Archaeology; Epigraphy; Numismatics.

nit III: Prehistopy

Paleolithic 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 productions

C. Food producti

c. Food production - concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings.

nit IV: Protohistory

a. 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 problem of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures.
 Neolithic -Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.

it V: Background to the emergence of early historic India

The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland. Spread of the Aryans & Epics -Ramayana & Mahavarata.

b. Society with special reference to Verna system and position of women.

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

A. GHOSH

Semester II DC-2: History of India: 6th Century BC- Post Maury as

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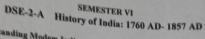
Material and ideological background.
 Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems.
 Expansion of settlements and urbanization.
 Social structure.

tII:

Mahajanapadas to Empire
a. Sixteen Mahajahapadas, Growth of Magadhan imperialism.
b. Craft production, trade and coinage.

III: The Mauryan Empire

Empire - its nature and bases; political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dhamma- its nature and propagation; society and economy.



Unit 1: Understanding Modem India

Concepts, terminologies and approaches.

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

- a.
 Bengal: Growth of English power in Bengal.

 b. Mysore: The Mysore challenge: Hyder Ali & Tipu Sultan.

 c. Marathas: rise & fall of the Marathas.

 Panily Singh First A d. Punjab: The Sikh challenge: Ranjit Singh - First Anglo Sikh war Annexation of Punjab king down.
 e. Awadh: Anglo Awadh relation - leading to annexation.

Unit III: Colonial State and its Ideology.

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

Unit IV: Rural Economy

- Palaeolithic culture sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution
- iii. The rural agrarian social structure.
- iv. Land revenue settlements.v. Commercialization of agriculture.vi. De-industrialization.
- vii. Peasants and landless labour.
- viii. Rural credit and indebtedness.
- Changing rural landscape and environment; the issues concerning forestry'. And an environment view of rural change.

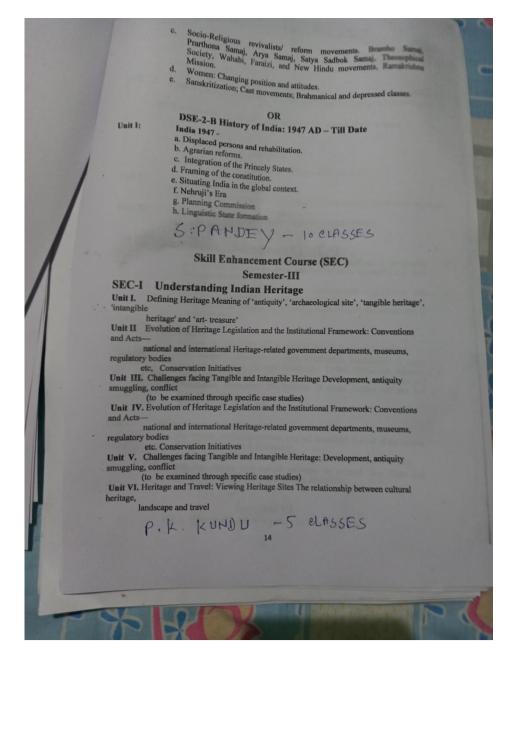
 The tribal dimension: the changing economy and society of the tribal world.
- 'Popular resistance to the British rule -- The Chuars. The Pinderies, the Santals, and the early

Unit V: Indian Awakening: Bengal

- a. Bramho Samaj Movement-Rammohan Roy, Keshabh Chandra Sen
- b. De-rozio & Young Bengal
- c. Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.
- d. Bengal Renaissance: its problem and debates

Unit VI: Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reforms Movements

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



SEC-2 Project (Related to Honours- Educational Tour, Term-paper, and Seminar NB: it is depended on the respective teacher/department of the colleges Semester V GE-1: History of India: Pre-history- 6th Century BC Unit 1: Geographical Background Physiographic; major routes of communication; environment, Peoples and languages. Unit II: Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history. Sources; Literature; Archaeology; Epigraphy; Numismatics. Unit III: Prehistory Paleolithic 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 - concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings. Proto-history Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat. Unit IV: The Harappan civilization - origin, distribution, morphology of major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira). Agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and architecture, and script. The problem of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures. Neolithic -Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India. Background to the emergence of early historic India Unit V: The Aryans, the Aryan problem, original homeland. Spread of the Aryans & Epics - Ramayana & Mahavarata. Society with special reference to Verna system and position of women. Fron Age culture with special reference to painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polished Ware cultures. Megaliths.

Semester VI

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

Unit I: Material and ideological background.
 Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems.
 Expansion of settlements and urbanization. UnitII: Mahajanapadas to Empire
c. Sixteen Mahajahapadas, Growth of Magadhan imperialism.
d. Craft production, trade and coinage. Unit III: Empire its nature and bases; political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dhamma- its nature and propagation; society and economy; art and architecture are to be studied in Unit IV: Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC- c. 300 AD)

i. Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks; Scythians; Kushanas.

j. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and Culture. Polity: Post Mauryan politics with special reference to the Kushanas and Satavahans; Tamil Chieftaincies Chera, Chola, Pandya Economy: Land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency; Indo-Roman trade.

m. Society: peasanization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people. n. Society: peasanization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people.

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

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

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