ACCREDITED BY NAAC(2nd Cycle) B+

Dr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar Principal principalgourcollege@gmail.com



P.O.: Mangalbari, Dist.: Malda. Pin-732142 Phone.: 03512- 260547; Fax 03512-260547 E-mail.: gour maha@yahoo.co.in www.gourmaha.org

UNIVERSITY OF GOUR BANGA

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

ORIGINAL

Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

History

YLLABI FOR THREE - YEAR (SIX SEMESTERS) B.A. HONOURS OF STUDY IN History

W. E. F. 2019-20 SESSION

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

GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA ACCREDITED BY NAAC(2nd Cycle) B+

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602-HISH-	DC-14	History of Europe: 1871 AD to 1945 AD	6	40	
C-14 603-HISH- DSE-3-A or 603-HISH- DSE-3-B	DSE-3- A or DSE-3-B	Contemporary World :1945-1990 OR Gender and Education	6	40	
604-HISH- DSE-4-A or 604-HISH- DSE-4-B	DSE- 4- A or DSE-4-B	Contemporary World :1990-Till Date OR History of south-East Asia (20 th Century)	6	40	1
605-HISH- SEC-2	SEC- 2	Project: (Related to Honours- Educational Tour, Termpaper, and Seminar etc.)will be decided by the concerned department of colleges	2	40	10
	Semeste	er Total Credits & Marks	26	250)

HISTORY: SYLLABUS PREPARED BY BOS, UNIVERSITY OF GOUR BANGA

GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

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GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

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Dr. Ashim Kumar Sarkar M.A. M.Phil. Ph.D principalgourcollege@gmail.com



P.O.- Mangalbari, Malda. Pin – 732142 (W.B.) Phone: 03512- 260547; Fax 03512-260547 E-mail: gour_maha@yahoo.co.in

Website: gourmaha.org

Proceedings of the meeting of the Academic counci	l,Gour Mahavidyalaya,Ma	mgalbari,Malda, hel	d on 6./.	.2019 at
A D M in the Principal's chamber	^	,		0

Member Present: 1

Present: 1. 2 hours 3 Schone

4. 45/min 5. 1 malat 6.7.19

Agenda: 1. Fo confirm the resolutions of the previous meeting. 8. Dupe la

Resolved that the resolutions of the previous meeting are read out and confirmed.

Agenda:2.Approval and introduction of Project work based on tour/field work/internship(CBCS and Old Course-1+1+1).

Resolved that the following papers concerning submission of Project work on the basis of the field work/study tour/internship/experimental learning as prepared and sanctioned by the respective Board of Studies, University of

Gour Banga Malda is approved

subject	Syllabus prepared by		Paper/course
GEOGRAPHY-HONOURS- 1+1+1	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-VII-MARKS-30
GEOGRAPHY-HONOURS- CBCS	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPERCBCSDSE-DP-IV- MARKS-50
HISTORY-HONOURS- 1+1+1	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-V-HISTORY OF INDIA-1858-1864- MARKS- 20
HISTORY-HONOURS-CBCS	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-CBCS-SEC-1- MARKS-20
EDUCATION-HONOURS- 1+1+1	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-VIII-MARKS-50
EDUCATION-HONOURS- CBCS	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-CBCS-DSE-IV- MARKS-50
SOCIOLOGY-HONOURS- 1+1+1	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-VII-MARKS100
SOCIOLOGY-HONOURS- CBCS SEAMOUTERSCA BOR	BOARD STUDY,UNIVERSITY GOUR BANGA	OF OF	PAPER-CBCS-DSE-IV- MARKS-50

Sahon 06/07/2019

Dr.S.Shome

Convener, Academic Council

Dr.A.K.Sarkar Principal

Principal GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA Mangalbart, Malda.

GOUR MAHAVIDYALAYA

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ERSITY OF GOUR BANGA er the West Bengal Act of XXVI of 2007 and recognized by UGC U/S 2(f) & 12(B) NAAC accredited university with "B" Grade (2016)

Department of History

P.O.: MOKDUMPUR, DIST: MALDA-732103, WEST BENGAL, INDIA

Ref. No. :....

Date 16.01.2023

The UG (Undergraduate) syllabus of **History** provided by the University of Gour Banga, Malda for its affiliated colleges includes **Project Work** based on **Tour/Educational Excursion Programme** for the following III year (1+1+1) and CBCS

SI No.	Year/Semester	Paper	Marks
1	III Year Honours (1+1+1)	Paper-V	20
2	VI Semester Honours (CBCS)	SEC-2	50
3	V Semester General (CBCS)	SEC-3	50
4	VI Semester General (CBCS)	SEC-4	50

The full syllabus is attached herewith.

16/01/20 23 (Dr. Chhawang Subba)

Chairman.

UG, Board of Studies,

University of Gour Banga,

Chlandang Sukka

Malda

Dr. Chhawang Subba

Co-ordinator Department of History

University of Gour Banga, Malda

https://gourmaha.org/uploads/academic/notice/900.pd

STUDY TOUR: PHOTO: DOCUMENTS

1219HISH0357	ABHIJIT	HALDER
1219HISH0358	AJMAL	HOSSAIN
1219HISH0359	AMAN	NANDi
1219HISH0360	ANISHA RAM	
1219HISH0361	ANJANA T	UDU
1219HISH0362	ARAB SK	
1219HISH0363	ARINDAM	SINGHA
1219HISH0364	ASHISH	HALDER
1219HISH0365	BAPAN	MANDAL
1219HISH0366	BEAUTI	SHILL
1219HISH367	BEAUTY	KHATUN
1219HISH0368	BAGGOLIP	I MANDAL
1219HISH0369	BIDYUT PAUL	
1219HISH0370	BISWAJIT SAMADDA	ιR
1219HISH0372	BONYOTA	BASAK

1219HISH0373	CHAITALI SARKAR
1219HISH0374	CHHOTAN MANDAL
1219HISH0375	CHUMKI HALDER
1219HISH0376	DEBANSHU CHAUDHURY
1219HISH0377	DEBI DAS
1219HISH0378	DUPATI MANDAL
1219HISH0379	FALGUNI RAY
1219HISH0380	GOLAPI SINGHA
1219HISH0381	JABA CHOWDHURY
1219HISH0382	JAHANGIR ALAM
1219HISH0383	JAYEETA GHOSH
1219HISH0384	JIU DAS
1219HISH0385	KAINAJ KHATUN
1219HISH0386	KISHAN MAHARA
1219HISH0387	LAKSHMAN MANDAL
1219HISH0388	MAFRUDA KHATUN
1219HISH0389	MANASI SANYAL
1219HISH0390	MANDIRA DAS
1219HISH0391	MD JISAN ALI

1`219HISH0392	MD NAJIR HOSSAIN
1219HISH0393	MD RAIHAN ALI
	MITALI
1219HISH0394	SAHA
1219HISH0395	MOHITOSH SINGHA
1219HISH0396	MOON BASAK
1219HISH0397	MOSIDUR ISLAM
1219HISH0398	MRINMOY SAHA
1219HISH0399	MUKESH MANDAL
1219HISH0401	NAKIR HOSSAIN
1219HISH0402	NISHA BISWAS
	NITYANANDA
1219HISH0403	NITYANANDA GHOSH
1219HISH0403 1219HISH0404	
	GHOSH
1219HISH0404	GHOSH OBAIDUR RAHAMAN
1219HISH0404 1219HISH0405	GHOSH OBAIDUR RAHAMAN PABITRA BARMAN
1219HISH0404 1219HISH0405 1219HISH0406	GHOSH OBAIDUR RAHAMAN PABITRA BARMAN PANKAJ GHOSH
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1219HISH0404 1219HISH0405 1219HISH0406 1219HISH0407 1219HISH0408	GHOSH OBAIDUR RAHAMAN PABITRA BARMAN PANKAJ GHOSH PARTHO MANI PAYEL GHOSH
1219HISH0404 1219HISH0405 1219HISH0406 1219HISH0407 1219HISH0408 1219HISH0408	GHOSH OBAIDUR RAHAMAN PABITRA BARMAN PANKAJ GHOSH PARTHO MANI PAYEL GHOSH PHULIKAGHOSH

BASAK

1219HISH0412	PRITI MANDAL
	PRITOM KUMAR
1219HISH0413	SARKAR
1219HISH0414	RAJU SK
1219HISH0415	RAKHI SARKAR
1219HISH0416	RUKSENA KHATUN
1219HISH0417	SABANA KHATUN
1219HISH0418	SK.WASIM
	SISIR
1219HISH0419	GHOSH
1219hISH0420	SNIGHDHA SARKAR
1219HISH0421	SUCHITRA DAS
1219HISH0422	TAMA BAIDYA
1219HISH0423	TOUHN HOSSAIN
1219HISH0424	UTTAM MANDAL
1219HISH0425	WRICK KUMAR DAS
1219HISH0426	KALYAN RAJBANSHI
1219HISH0427	TAIMUR RAHAMAN
1219GENA0007	ABHIJIT BASAK
1219GENA0029	ADHIR HALDER
1219GENA0032	ADITYA

RAY

1219GENA0058 AKASH MANDAI

AKHI

1219GENA0061 BISWAS

1219GENA0070 AMAL RABIDAS

1219GENA0087 AMRIT RAJBANSHI

ANAMIKA

1219GENA0093 RAJBANSHI

1219GENA0140 ANJALI KHATUN

1219GENA0131 ARIF SK

1219GENA0143 AROBINDO GHOSH

ASIF

1219GENA0156 IQBAL

0291 BISWAJIT

1219GENA GHOSH

BULTI

1219GENA 0312 SAHA

1219GENA1438 SAURAV SARKAR

1219GENA 1453 SUBHAM GUPTA

SUBHANKAR

1219GENA1459 MANDAL

1219GENA1460 SUBHANKAR

MANDAL

1219 GENA1526 SUMIT

MANDAL

1219GENA1596 TANMOY

PODDAR

1219 GENA1611 TAPASI

MALLIK

1219 GENA1626 TAHIDUR

MOMIN

1219 GENA 1633 TULI

SARKAR

1219GENA1645 UJJAWAL

MITRA

1219GENA 1649 UMME

KULSUM

1219GENA 1661 YUDHISTHIR

MANDAL

1219GENA 1108 RESHMA

KHATUN

1219GENA1111 RESHMI

MUNDA

1219GENA 1119 RIMI

MANDAL

1219 GENA 1124 RINa

CHOUDHURY

1219 GENA 1136

RIYA DAS

1219GENA 1146 RIYANKA

DAS

1219GENA 1164 RUBEL

HOQUE

1219 GENA 1166 RUBINIUR

KHATUN

1219 GENA 1174 RUMA

MURMU

1219 GENA 1219 SAIKAT DAS

1219 GENA 1332 SENAUL

HOQUE

1219 GENA 1396

SINTU SK

1219 GENA 1399

SK RAJU

1219 GENA 1411 SOMNATH

GHOSH

1219 GENA 1437 SOURAV

PRAMANIK

1219 GENA 0547 JYOTI

SAHANI 111

EDUCATIONAL TOUR: TOPIC: CULTURAL HERITAGE OFPANDUA, MALDA (TANGIBLE AND INTANGIBLE HERITAGE-MEDIEVAL PERIOD).

Total--

NAME - RUMA RAJBANSH I

ROH - 1219 HISH NO - 0429

REGISTRATION NO - 121- 1217- 0428- 19

PROJECT REPORT

L. Cultural Heritage of Pandua - Tangible and Intagible Heritage?

, প্রিমিনিক, পুরাতত্বিদ, UNESCO, ARCHAEO logical Survey of india ও west Bengal Heritage Commission — এর বিজ্ঞান্দেরে রাড, রিটিনে বলতে বোরায়ে আয়ানের অর্ব বুর্বের রানবতাবাদী অয়াধারন তোনী প্রতিতার কীতি, য়ুদি আংকৃতিক ওজেদ, দে আংকৃতিক এজ্ঞানের থেকানীন আংকৃতিক ওজেদ, দে আংকৃতিক এজ্ঞানের থেকানীন আংকৃতিক ওজেদের তার্য আয়ার রারজ্ঞান করে তলেতি। ম.

মা০মিন এর রাড, "Cultural Heritage represents Our history, ur identity, bond to the post to present and the tutuse."

মারিটেনে ও বিরামের — O Tangible Heritage ও Natural Heritage, ও তা Intelligible Heritage ভিরবে ভিরবে ভিরবিভাদি :
LNESCO — এর বিভাদতাদের মাতে, Iangible Cullugal Heritage refers to physical artefacts psoduced, naintained and trandmitted interse nerationally in a rociety: আয়ানের অর্বেশ্বের অ্যাবারন আনব্যাবাদী সুডানী প্রতিতার

I HENABURA RADBA - AMAN

NO - 0929

REGISTRATION NO - 121-1212-0128-19 कीर्जि, अभि आर्ष्मिक अञ्चर जामता छेज्तारिकात द्याद लिएाछि । वर्ष आर्ष्मिक अञ्चलपत स्रतीति अवस्य जाएक, वन्निन अवसंदाता विधानस्य। अस्वरात्त्र अर्वज्ञातीत आर्ष्मिक स्मृता जाएक।

ROII - 1219 HISH NO -0129
REGISTRATION NO - 1212-0128-19

र्रात्रणवाणात (याक ।। बार्रब अवः जिए प्याक २० बार्रब एवत - प्याव वाष्ट्रमा वा वाष्ट्रमा वा वात्रमा वा व्यापा वा (विष्ण । यर वाष्ट्रामाम १णतण बार णानानत आश्वा बाकाम शालक विश्वमवाष्ट्रत उनन्तित वाष्ट्रमा वामक खान व्याक (यमान ए भुजनिम भानत व्यवाकीणि शाल) व्याक क्रमात एता मान्यत्यत वाष्ट्रमाक '१फतण वाष्ट्रमा' वान श्राप्टिशण करात ।

REGISTRATION NO - 121-1212-0428-19 (研記 上海河 :-

वर्ग महनाएत आप अर विकासिमित मति ताप्ता वासिमित किया महनाएत आप अर वर्गावनामा महावस वर्गाव के अर्थ के अ

श्रुव गुण्युक्त भाकासत यमारिटि वक्टि न्थ्य ट्याणलत दाता भारतिए विदेश तलाए भाषतित हाति शिस्त्र ह रिवत छिएिषिए । उपमारित सीएए भग्नस श्रुवत एवत यासिए स्य विविधि भाष जएए जाना याप एप , शिष्युक्त - सक्तालत यून (१) बीतवार धान एयन जान श्रुवानी यान हिलाती भाषा ३७३३ विद्याला NAME - R 2011 - 1219HISH NO - 0929 REGISTRATION NO - 121 - 1212 - 0928 - 19 (WE) 53712 :-

निर्म प्रताएत आम अव विकासियात पति तामात वासियात विकासियात प्रताएत आमात वास्मात वास्मा

नुत १०३० भानासत अमारिटि १कटि ब्लिस ट्याण्यत द्वाता भारतिष . यि त्रकाण भाषातत हाति शिल्तत रिवत প्रिषिष । उपमार्तित सीएर अग्नस श्वातत रिवत मार्चिए एम निविधि भाष जाल जाना भाग एम , शिल्यान - सन्तावत वृत्र (१) बीतवार धान एमन जान श्रम्मानी यत रिकारी भाषी ३७३३ विद्यास्थ NAME - RUMA RAJBANSHI

ROII - 1219 HISH NO - 0129

REGISTRATION NO - 21 - 1212 - 0128 - 19

र्रात्रणवाणात (याक ।। बार्ष्व अवः तिष् प्याक २० बार्ष्व एवत - प्याव लाष्ट्रमा वा लाष्ट्रमा वा लाक्सा वा लाए। वा (विष्ण । अर्थ लाक्समाम रणति बार्ष्या वाश्रण जालानत आश्रवा श्वाकाम श्रातिक लिक्समवाक्षत उज्जित लाष्ट्रमा नामक श्वान व्याक (अग्राव ए क्यानिम भानत अताकीर्ण श्वाद) ल्वक क्यात एता मान्यत्त लाष्ट्रमा (क 'श्रक्त व लाष्ट्रमा' वल श्रिप्टिण क्रात ।

प्रश्निता विद्या । प्राप्त ।

তা স্কলতান নিমাসদিন, তার প্রী ও পুত্রবর্ধর, কেট রাদো নানমের পুত্র মাঃ (লিজমান) অর্মাত লোনান্দিন, তাঁর কন্যা ও লোমের করর, ভাবার কেট বা বনেতেন মে এই তিনটি কবর দোলান্দ্দীন, ডাঁর

প্রী ও প্রত্রের । আবার বেড নিয়াফুদীন ও গাঁর ফুর্ছ প্রত্রের কবর বলেভেন ।

প্রাক্ - স্কয়ন মনের বাংলার ইটি ও ডিরাকোটার ডিক্লেম্মমোন্য



चित्राकाित्र चित्राद्यानाः जानान्यसीतः, भात भी ७ वस्वतः करतः भान

अद्यालिय माळाला तिष्ठ तिष्ठ विष्ठात प्रकाशि विश्व पाला कि आवि ।

वर्जा का वर्ष जिति है । पिष्ठ याल कि वर्ण प्रवि । पिष्ठ याल कि वर्ण प्रवि । पिष्ठ याल कि वर्ण कि वर्

वर्गाकात स्क्राप्तत अर्र अम्रार्वि ७ वर्नित अनुः ज्ञात्मास्मित उप्राप्तात ठात्रि चुत्रक आहि, ए। सरीवर्णे अमीस अकरि एमित्नाती প्रायामी तहना करत-

वय रव शाका ।

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ए । झरीवणी अकाएफीत विषातं ८५ वर्जमूरि । धार्मिकात त्यान

जिलाव प्रार्थ । एए ति व प्रश्नामा ए ति ए जिलाव प्रार्थ प्रमुख्य जिलाव व प्रार्थ प्रमुख्य व प्रार्थ प्रमुख्य व प्रार्थ प्रमुख्य व प्रार्थ व प्रमुख्य व प्रार्थ व प्रमुख्य व प्रार्थ व प्रा

अकताणि अद्यापि **७**यत :-

अर्घतिनी दुन्छितिकिष् এक निकुछात अर्र अमिरि एवनि (भावमानिक निर्मातन उपमा १८४१ - ३० विषित्त) निर्मातन अमिरि विर्मातन अमिरि १८० विर्मातन अमिरि विर्माति । तिर्म विर्मातन विर्मातन विर्मातन विर्मातन विर्मातन विर्मातन अमिरि विर्माति अमिरि विर्माति अमिरि विर्माति । विर्माति । विर्माति अमिरि विर्माति । विर्माति ।

एवलित ७।एए हात एम जिति विवत जाए छात्र अस्त्राकं चिक्ति लियक जित्र जित्र हाए छात्रास्त वात्रास्त । कि चलास्त उम्मास तांहि विकातमन् एर्ट्र ४ १ प्राण आए । यत आमानत 'राहिनासन' अत्रन तियाक्षिण छिती शन्तण किवम करती ए क्या-क्षि कार्तिक आरू । छिएत अध्वस्थाकृत म्वा विष्कु मि 'आर्ट्न' यदः भौति '(व' (प्रा) भाम । अक्ष्वाक्ष यत्रन्ति अध्यापत छात-वारक छित ए पिक्रान आत्रण मात्रव्य आरू । बिक्रिम पिक्त (प्रमाद्न वांहि । स्वरताव नक्षनीम । स्वरीपात्न स्वरतात्वत छेएत होत्पामाम् अक्रिमी । स्वरतात्वत

भामणन ए २३ % x g v % 1

तिमीन अतिक्राचायन एकणा उ अम्म

प्रयाक्ति 8 ए x 2 ई । जिण्तान
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तिस ब्रिनीण विद्याला भाम ।

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मरीनी भारति (क्वाला भाम ।

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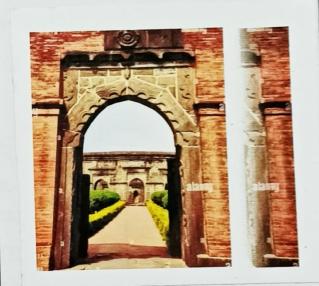
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७ रक्षणात विद्याल 'काअव' एवा भाम । एव स्वयनात 'काअव' टाए। 'मानएउत ऐक्किम्पाना निम्ह्मन नद्याल नक्षनातर्थ लर्थ। वर्न-मिक्त वार्थत्त भावस्तीत एवत त्नीएत वए छाना अअिंगरत

कुष्वसारी अअणिभ वा स्याता स्याणिभ :-

प्राची मत्रजाएत एएत - वर्ष मिक वीत कुण्यन आनस्त्र वर्ष्ण्यत अर्था आन - धानिमीत वृत्य अयुम्म स्निय व्यमाण वीत वन कुण्यन आनस्त्र व्यक्षि खम्म प्राचन कतात्र एम्पिक्स न न ० रिजती भर्यांड २०५२ श्रिमीत्व वर्ष अप्रणिष निर्मान करतन । पूजा रत्राफ मत्रणाज्यनित एवर्त निर्माणत क्या निनियम ।

भामणक्षि वर् अअणिमिटित भामण्य नार्रात व्याक ५२% 'x ७१ ८'', आदीत-व्यात अर्वेड वर्षि व्याना अञ्चलिप नाह्य व्यतिष्ठिए । व्यात् वत खाल्या वर्षि न्युष्ठ यस्ति दिन्न ७ णत



ব্যোনা স্বর্ডিদ

र्वात वर्गी निविष वाष्या यामः अर्थित जित्र न्न ।

र्श्वायात्तत्र श्वावण्डतीणि श्वावण्नतीणि दृष्ट्रमारी
अयणिभ'-- १ (मर्गा भाम । यत्र असुत्रम्बन अस्त वस । वस्त असुणात अस्मा
ज्वि - एका भाम । यत्र असुत्रम्बन अस्त वस । वस्त असुणात अस्मा
ज्वि - एका , व्यविषि धावित्तत्र आयर्मिनीए एम खातकाव्य आढि, जात
जिल्हामित पृथि कृक्वव्यी ७॥७। जाम्त खम्म ७ व्यक्ति भयाकाक्ष १९४
२६, खातका वायत्र खम्म ७ त्वि ६४ ४ ४ १ १ । स्थाजिएनत व्यविभित्त

वत्वर्ण अरुक्ष 'निष्ठ' ७ इति मत्रणात एत्यत्त त्वातान आतीरण्त विष्ण अरुक्ष आन्द्रशतिक कृषी ७ प्रया तीरित अक्षात निर्मण वत्र विष्णाकृताम कत्न माए। प्रः

- (क) 'वर्स कर्नायम धान्नाएत नामि;'
- (४) 'आज्ञार राजीए दिश्वत तर्र नदः सरम्य आज्ञारत तस्मन'
- (अ) अर्वक्षिष्ठमात आञ्चर यत्नत 'णनजन, यात्रा विश्वाअ वर्ति, एति। आर्यतात अयम नए १७, आरिए माया विभाग करा।

এমন आझिन्छार आदिना अयिका ६ (स्रिप्टाना दिनिस्टी-अनि अयन्छार्वर आणाता १४ए० तार्त —

(४) बावातत प्रवत अजणीत धामारिसत वाण (अन्तर्कत उ लिवि)। वान ७ (अवभूजित प्रावण) ७ हामूर्यत हाणा अम्बि अणीत्राद धापिण वस्।

) ঝেম আলার্টন থকের অমার্বি —

भूत कुछक्र धानासन अमारित व्यविति (अय धानार्वन श्वत अमारि रणमात । अयारित वास्तात भारियोत म्त्रणात अमारि एवातत निवि भव्यामी जाना याम एम. कुण्यन जानासत निजा छमत विन जामा गानि-मीत अब जानार्वन शकत अव्ह नाम असुवर धारमा । अर्र दूर दत्तावभ গারবের কোরামুম নোত্রত্তর বলে দাবি করেতেন বলে খাতাবিকভাবে এরা मरीत भाषीत्मत वस्त्रवत दिल्लत । विषय आदि एप, विषयाण नत्तवस्त्र निजा-स्मिनीत आर्रिकिमात तिकर त्याक विकामण आन् शस वीत अधी जितासमिन ४ अञ्चात वारलाम याल अग्रमाममिक काल खाए भानाएँन १० वारलाम भवष्यात कताम जिसाष्यपीत रिण्डलण करतन । अए निणाभ्रमीन नानि खिन-मण्याती करतत एप, जांत विद्वात कातल कातत व्वर्ग, कातत व्यवविकालन जानार्वेन १वर्ष र्णात एका शवत । तिलाध्यनीत जार्वेनियात वर्ष ५वि-माइती ययार्च शसिक्ति। अयातकात किर्यम्हीरि स्नार जानाब्न तर्र अवस्य । भानाप्त १० भन्न एक्स्यूयनकाल एक्स्या अप्राव वरत করে মাকতেন। ফলে তার অধকের অঘধ কেল দক্ত হমেদিল । সুলতান धिकानात सार २७ ६८ मि:मीत प्रिश्यायान जातायन करत कानाउ कारतवसण कर्म शस भाजारिजाक व्यर्वन एर्व स्थानात निर्वाधिष रात्रत । नत्रवर्णे नार्व जाणम ज्ञार विष्टार रत्ना जानिक रक वनताम वाह्माम खणावर्वन करतन ।

प्रमुक्ति वरिवारकास लाया एता पाप्र ला।

- (७) ब्राधीत ७ काति प्रत्न सरीरण त्रिप्राष्ट्रीत आस आसम्बास्त अरः जातर्रे आस्त्र अवारिक असूज स्नारकीत हाता साल्यांका
- १) (कालत इत्र जनित अशितत आक्र अत्र ।
- (७) अलार्वरत अञ्चल अपन हिलारीतात अलाराउना



विकासत स्नारत असारि :-

मरिनाएत नामायत पालत धर्माण ह्यानिक निमा - का-७थण नेत निकामित जिकामात साएत जमार्थि भविषण । अन निमाग्रमीन भाणम साएत राजन प्रिकामात माएत साम्तीम स्प्रात नत निमाग्रमीन म्यात निजाक जमारिक हात्वत ।

पर अमारिक स्मित वार प्रमाण हम । मारी
13 प सम्मित असन हमिछ । ए ए ए उन्होंन का प्रमाण ।

14 प सम्मित असन हमिछ । ए ए ए ए । या प्राण्य १००० १००० १००० १००० १००० ।

15 किए । अमारिक हिन्न अवसा अन्य जान । या प्राण्य अस्य असन व्याप्त ।

15 किए । या प्राण्य विष्ण । या प्राप्ति हिन्न अवसा असन व्याप्त ।

15 कि वर्ष । वा प्राप्त विष्ण । या प्राप्ति व्याप्त व्याप्त ।

15 कि वर्ष । वा प्राप्त व्याप्त विष्ण विष्ण । विष्ण व्याप्त विष्ण विष्ण

भावन अणादि अकानात्र ह्माए (वार्ना: आवन अणादि । हाकानात्र ह्माए) आवात्र ह्माए विद्यात्व अतिरिण अकानात्र ह्माए विद्यात्व अतिरिण अकानात्र ह्माए विद्यात्व अतिरिण अकानात्र ह्माए विद्यात्व विद्यात्व व्याप्त ह्माए । विकानात्र ह्माए विद्याला विद्यात्व व्याप्त ह्माए । विकानात्र ह्माए विद्याला विद्यात्व व्याप्त ह्माए विद्याला विद्याला । विद्याला विद्याला विद्याला । विद्याला विद्याला विद्याला विद्याला । विद्याला विद्याला विद्याला । विद्याला । विद्याला विद्याला ।

तापाष् ः

विणात अ्षात व्यत विकानात आर पिर्शायन व्यत क्रिकित । जिति अत अव्यन्ति अनीष्ट्रण ए अयातिण कत्रण व्याक्तित । जिति अत अव्यन्ति अनीष्ट्रण ए अयातिण कत्रण व्याक्तित विक्त अन्तणित, या अनि जीमिन्यातीत अति रिख्य रिख्य जाति । जीत त्राजष्ट्र नात्ति अवणात्त्र व्यवस्थाति हिन्त पिक्ति अन्नणात्त्र व्याता व्यवस्थाति हिन्त पिक्ति अन्नणात्त्र व्याता व्यवस्थाति व्याक्ति व्याक्ति

जाइन अमारिप जिकामात्र झार (वार्ना: आइन अमारिप विकासात्र झार (वार्ना: आइन अमारिप विकासात्र झार विकासात्र झार विज्ञान कार्य तारामात्र आर अन्तिम किन वार्नात अन्नणन अन्य रिनियाम झारी ताणवरझ । विकासात्र झार विवासात्र झार । विकासात्र झार किन विज्ञात कार्य कार्य किन कार्य कार्य किन कार्य क

राणक ु

विणात च्छात व्यत जियाचात ह्यार जिर्शायन जरन

क्रिकितन । किनि कत अक्टनि क्रिक्छ ए अयातिक कत्रक

याक्तिन एक अक्टनि क्रिक्चियानीम ह्यि रियान

पाक्तिन एक उन्नक्ति, या क्रिक्चियानीम ह्यि रियान

पाक्तिन एक जिल्लामान क्रिक्च । जीत त्राज्यक्तिन व्यवस्थान एक व्यवस्थान क्रिक्च अन्यवस्थान व्यवस्थान व्यवस्

रिखतारिकात :

১৩৭০ সালে সিকানার স্কাহের আচারে। প্রাত্রর
একটি বিদ্রোহ করে দফল করে নেম সোনারকাঁও এবং
আতরাঁও । উত্তরাধিকার অনুনাত একটি মুদ্ধ। রাজধারীর
ওাদরে নোললাড়ার মুদ্ধে লাদুমা, সিকালার স্কাহকে জার
প্রান্তর নেড্ছে বাহিরী স্থারা হত্যা করা হমেদিল, যদিও
তার দেলের নির্দেশ্ব দিল মে জার নিজ অনুনালক
কোনও ভাবেই স্কাভিন্তম করা উত্তিত নম। মেই পুন
তামন অনুনান হিয়াবে সাংলার সিংহামন এইন করেদিলেন নিমামউদ্দিন আজম স্কাহ 1



PD 1900



STUDY TOUR: ADINA, MALDA: 26.04.2022

STUDY TOUR AND SUBMISSION OF PROJECT REPORT: SUMMARY

Objective: This Study Tour takes students to historical landmarks and sites, such as cultural center of Adina and Pandua. The Tour helps to learn about significant events in history and about different artistic styles and cultural traditions that developed during medieval period.

The Adina Mosque was built c. 1370 by Sikander Shah, the second sultan of the Ilyas Shahi dynasty. It is an excellent example of sultanate period architecture and was at the time the largest mosque to be built on the subcontinent, a reflection of the power and wealth of the sultan. The mosque is decorated with magnificent intricate carvings, calligraphic inscriptions and noncalligraphic surface ornamentation. The complex designs included geometrical patterns, vegetation motifs, rosettes and abstract arabesque designs. This drawing shows part of the sanctuary interior together with three black basalt carved 'mihrabs' or prayer niches. The prayer chamber, measuring 24m in breadth, has five aisles. Dividing the prayer chamber through the middle, a wide vaulted nave runs perpendicular to the qibla wall. It measures 21m × 10m and was once approximately 18m high, but is now fallen. In the absence of a definitive estimate, the domes of the mosque covering squares formed by stone columns

have been variously estimated to be 306 and 370. According to Crowe the number is 260. The columns are square at the base, rounded at the middle, and slanting towards the capitals.

The domes carried by triangular pendentives are now fallen except some on the northern cloisters of the prayer chamber. They were of an inverted tumbler shape with an elliptical curve, typical of the dome used throughout the whole sultanate period. The nave, much higher than the cloisters, was covered by a barrel vault, which because of its loftiness dominated the



whole structure, and was seen from a long distance.

Central Nave, Adina Mosque

About the front of the vault much has been speculated: did it hint a rectangular frame like a Persian iwan or was it open to the apex or screenedFoodgrain The design of the cloister arches with abutments at the sides and a cornice suggests that the vault must have had an iwan-portal which would be aesthetically in harmony with the design of the facade. To maintain that beauty and dignity, it also should have had an open arch at the top. Certainly, it would not be congenial in a wet weather land to have such an open and high arch, but to maintain architectural proportions; the architect could not have done otherwise. Clearly realising this difficulty, later architects, such as those in the <u>GUNMANT MOSQUE</u> of Gaur-Lakhnauti (late 15th c), the Jami Mosque of Old Maldah (1595-96 AD) and its contemporary, the Jami Mosque of Rajmahal, attempted to create screens above the vault arch, but only to destroy its aesthetic qualities.

Covering an area of three aisles depth, on the northern side of the nave and adjacent to the qibla wall, with seven heavy columns at a row, is an upper storey stone platform. This in all probability is the royal gallery (maqsura), meant for the sultan and his entourage when at prayer. There are two doorways on the northern side of the west wall of the platform through which the sultan and his party used to enter. The platform of the gallery must have been

screen-parapeted, but have now vanished. The beauty of the gallery at present derives from the ten fluted inner columns, and the three mihrabs in front. Those have been beautifully decorated with carvings, tile-designs and inscriptions in thulth calligraphy. The arches of the mihrabs, carried on slender columns segmented in various designs, are fluted like all the other mihrabs of the mosque in the ground floor. Since the platform is an upper storey of the mosque, it has prompted a higher altitude for this part. This can be noticed from outside due to the higher planes of the domes erected over the gallery. Muhammad Shah died in the year 1433

Eklakhi Mausoleum is situated to the southwest of **Adina Mosque**. Adina Mosque was built in 1373 by Sultan Sikandar Shah, the Second Sultan of the Ilyas Dynasty. Eklakhi Mausoleum is made up of brick, and stands at a little distance to the northeast of the Qutb Shahi Mosque which was built in honour of the saint Nur Qutb Alam.

The exterior of the building is strengthened by four octagonal towers at the corners, and is opened by four doorways, one each in the middle of each side. Pointed arches with lintels crowning the doorjambs span the doorways, a feature derived from the original Hindu temples through architectural style of Tuglaq Dynasty. The jambs and the lintels are marked by carved Hindu deities - that of the lintel of the southern entrance being the figure of **Lord Vishnu**, and of the jambs those of Dvarpals, a proof of their appropriation from **Hindu** temples. Inside the Eklakhi Masjid, there are the remains of three sarcophaguses. The western one seems to be the tomb of the Sultan, the middle one that of his wife, and the eastern one that of his son Sultan Ahmad Shah. A peculiar feature of the inner spacious room is its four alcoves built at the corners, often taken as cells for readers of the **Holy Quran**.

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Unique building materials, climatic considerations, social and contextual impact on spatial quality has given such prominence in these structures that it has become identical as "Bengal Style" among the other styles practiced in Indian sub-continent and outside of India in other Muslim countries during 12th-15th century. This paper is an outcome of the search on

contextual issues of Bengal mosques practiced from 12th -15th century and put light on the existing practice of mosque architecture in the then Medieval period.

Outcome:Indian Heritage and culture are vast and vivid because of the large number of religious groups residing in our country. Cultural Heritage of Adina, Malda, indicates how Tangible Heritage have been surviving throughout centuries. The study tour is emphasized experiential learning and offer both group and self-directed activities that enable learners to explore Medieval Culture of Adina -Pandua, Malda. The study tour helps to understand the importance of preservation of the cultural heritage, with culture as an instrument it facilitates harmony and understanding among people of Medieval period. It appears that the Muslim sultans in the medieval period played a vital role in promoting interreligious harmony and human rights in Bengal. In addition, the Muslim missionaries and Sufis served as a force against religious hatred in society. Moreover, Sufis conducted various approaches toward Muslims and non-Muslims as well. They promoted the message of equality and moral conduct among the diver's faiths of the people. They also applied liberal, syncretic, and accommodative attitude in attracting non-Muslims to Islam in Bengal. The study concludes that most rulers were sympathetic and cooperative in dealing with the people of other religions. Students can pursue research work on the basis of this study tour in near future for their academic and professional growth and development.

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