

Bankim Sardar College
A College with Potential For Excellence
Department of History
Programme Outcome(PO)

It is expected that on completing History Hons Programme the learner would be aware and knowledgeable about certain aspects as follows: -

- Be familiar with the history of own Indian roots mostly---the Ancient, Medieval, Modern and contemporary history of Europe also.
- Should possess the idea of the social, political, economic character of India as well as European countries.
- Developing critical judgement and analytic mind-set regarding the world history and worldly diversity in terms of gender, caste, creed, ethnicity, Hispanics, society etc.
- Developing detailed knowledge of allied disciplinary subjects like literature, sociology, economic, philosophy etc.
- Creating an inquisitive mind-set regarding the subject taught.
- Demonstrating the art or creativity to connect history of different time zones and geographic boundaries and interpreting the connection.

A College with Potential For Excellence
Department of History
Programme Specific Outcome(PSO)

A Hons. Graduate of History should possess the capability to: -

- ✓ Possess extensive reading skills.
- ✓ Be aware of the world history, and India's standpoint since ancient times.
- ✓ Knowledgeable about the age old traditions, culture, ethics and ethnic character.
- ✓ Aware of how different social races have come up for the quest of power, struggle, victory and loss over throne and thus, the changing economy.
- ✓ Strengthen values, virtues and principles by learning and realizing the lessons from history.
- ✓ Developing writing skills without favouring bias to any rules or empire or period.
- ✓ Transforming into a knowledgeable man / woman with strong views and arguments having strong understanding and grip of history.

❖ There are several interesting and alluring career options a History Hons Graduate can pursue, i.e,

- I.** Archaeologist
- II.** Museologist
- III.** Museum Curator
- IV.** Archivist
- V.** Historian
- VI.** Teacher
- VII.** Civil servant etc.

Course Outcome_for UG Courses_Department of History
Bankim Sardar College

Course Outcome

Semester	Paper	Core Course	Course Outcome (CO)
1 st Semester	CO 01. History of India (From the Earliest times to C 300 BCE)	<p>I. Reconstructing Ancient Indian History:</p> <p>a) Early Indian notions of History</p> <p>b) Sources and tools of historical reconstruction.</p> <p>c) Historical interpretations (with special reference to gender, environment, technology and regions)</p> <p>II. Hunter-gatherers and the advent of food products</p> <p>a) Paleolithic cultures - sequence and distribution; stone industries and other technological developments.</p> <p>b) Mesolithic cultures - regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art.</p> <p>c) Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures: distribution and subsistence pattern</p> <p>III. The Harappan civilization:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>IV. Cultures in transition</p> <p>Settlement patterns, technological and economic developments; social stratification; political relations; religion and philosophy; the Aryan problem.</p> <p>a) North India (circa 1500 BCE – 300 BCE)</p> <p>b) Central India and the Deccan (circa 1000 BCE – circa 300 BCE)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story of Man : a systematic study of the past - includes polity, society, education, economy, custom, religion - culture from earliest time to present day. • Periodisation of history • Source materials of ancient Indian history: Archaeological and Literary sources. • Prehistory and Proto-historic period of ancient India. • The salient features of Indus Valley Civilisation and post-Harappan Civilisation. • Sources to reconstruct history of the early and later Vedic period. Features of Non-iron, Iron using phase of Vedic Culture. • Sixteen Mahajanapadas – rivalry for political supremacy • Emergence of Protestant religion - Jainism and Buddhism. • History of South India as reflected in Sangama Literature.
	CC 02 Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World other than India	<p>I. Evolution of human kind: Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures – Role of kinship social institutions in the development of early societies.</p> <p>II. Food production: beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.</p> <p>III. Bronze Age civilizations, with reference to any one of the following: i) Egypt (Old Kingdom); ii) China (Shang), economy, social stratification, state structure, religion.</p> <p>I. Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications.</p> <p>II. Slave society in ancient Greece & Rome: agrarian economy, urbanization, trade.</p> <p>III. Polis in ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek culture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stone age culture - Identify Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic settlements, tool technology. • Nature of pre-historic societies. • Steps from Hunter gatherer to Food producer. • Settled agriculture – use of metal- Neolithic Chalcolithic culture. • Bronze age - step towards larger civilisation – Egypt – Egyptian culture headed by Pharaoh. • The conflict between the Nomads and the settled people in and Central Asia. • Use of Iron, its impact and socio-political changes. • Slave society became inevitable in changed society.

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • City States ‘Polis’ and ‘Acropolis’ Olimicgames , Theatres hall show the prosperity of Greece. • acquire knowledge about the origin, features, nature and class composition of ancient Greek and Polis society.
2nd	CC 03 History of India (c 300 BCE to c.750 CE)	<p>I. Economy and Society(circa 300 BCEto circaCE 300)</p> <p>a)Expansion of agrarianeconomy: productionrelations</p> <p>b)Urbangrowth:northIndia,centrallIndia and theDeccan;craft Production: trade and traderoutes;coinage</p> <p>c)Socialstratification: class, Varna,Jati, untouchability;gender;marriageand propertyrelations.</p> <p>II. Changingpoliticalformations(circa 300 BCE to circaCE 300):a)The Mauryan Empire</p> <p>b)Post-MauryanPoliticswithspecialreference totheKushanasand theSatavahanas;Gana-Sanghas</p> <p>III. Towards earlymedieval India (circaCEfourthcenturytoCE750):</p> <p>a) Agrarian expansion: land grants,changingproduction relations; graded land rights and peasantry.</p> <p>b) The problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency, and urban settlements. c)Varna, proliferation of Jatis: changingnorms ofmarriageand property</p> <p>d) The natureof polities: the Gupta empireand its contemporaries:post-Gupta polities- Pallavas,Chalukyas,andVardhanas.</p> <p>IV. Religion,philosophy and society(circa 300BCE – CE 750)</p> <p>a) Consolidation oftheBrahmanicaltradition: dharma,Varnashram,Purushastras,Samskaras.b)T heistic cults(from circa secondcenturyBC):Mahayana; thePuranictradition. c) The beginnings ofTantricism.</p> <p>V. Culturaldevelopments(circa 300 BCEto circaCE750):</p> <p>a) A briefsurveyofSanskrit, Pali,Prakritand Tamil literature.Scientific and technicaltreatises.b)Artandarchitecture and formsandpatronage;Mauryan , Post-Mauryan, Gupta , Post-Gupta</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Maurya Period political unification over a vast part of India and proliferation of many new tribes changes the settlement pattern and social stratification. • Rise of ‘empire’ in ancient India. • Increasing Foreign invasions from the west including Greeks, Sakas and Kushans. • Conflict between the Sakas (western India) and Satavanas of Deccan to control trade route. • Elements of change and land trasfer over time and space, Agrahar • Growth of administrative machinery and elaborate system of taxation • Society became more rigid, untouchability prevalent in Gupta period. • After Kushan, Gupta domination in ancient Indian politics. • From Sectarian religion toBhaktivada, Last Buddhist Council –Mahayanist get royal patronage from Kaniska. • Popularisation of Brahmanical Cult religion and animal sacrifices. • Regional variations of language, literature, art and architecture, cave paintings. Rock cut sculptures and architectures were mostly built under royal patronage. • Some renowned Mathematicians, Scientists, and their works. • Golden Age Debate.
		(i) Mongol Society: Tribal organization, different tribal formations, unification of the tribes under Chenghiz Khan	

	<p>CC 04 Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World other than India</p>	<p>(ii) – Brief outlines of the Mongol Empire: Case Study: The Golden Horde, Tatar rule in Russia</p> <p>a) The Turks:</p> <p>(i) Conversion of the Turks to Islam from Buddhism</p> <p>(ii) Brief history of the Seljuks and the Ottomans</p> <p>(iii) The rise of the Ottoman Empire</p> <p>(iv) Ottoman Society and Administration.</p> <p><u>GROUP- B</u></p> <p>I. Crisis of the Roman Empire and its principal causes: Historiography</p> <p>II. Religion and Culture in Medieval Europe: Society, Religious organizations (Church and Monastery), Carolingian renaissance 12th century renaissance, Position of Women in Medieval Europe, Witchcraft and Magic, Urbanization, Rise of University, Medieval art and architecture.</p> <p>III. The feudal society its origins and its crisis: Historiography</p> <p><u>GROUP-C</u></p> <p>IV. Judaism and Christianity under Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources/ writings of eminent Roman scholars. • Barbarian invasion and causes of decline of Roman empire • Feudalism the dominant social system which controlled the mediaeval Europe. • Three major religions- Judaism (Jews), Christianity (Christians) and Islam (Muslims) – impact over medieval World. • Acquire knowledge about how the economic, social and religious development happened during the medieval times in Europe.
<p>3rd</p>	<p>CC 05 History of India (c. 750 – 1206)</p>	<p>I. Studying Early Medieval India:</p> <p>Historical geography sources: texts, epigraphic and numismatic data. Debates on Indian Feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state.</p> <p>II. Political Structures:</p> <p>a) Evolution of political structures: Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas.</p> <p>b) Legitimization of kingship; Brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals</p> <p>c) Arab conquest of Sindh : nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili Dawah</p> <p>d) Cause and consequences of early Turkish invasions : Mamud of Ghazna; Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur.</p> <p>III. Agrarian structure and social change:</p> <p>a) Agricultural expansion; crops</p> <p>b) Landlords and peasants</p> <p>c) Proliferation of castes: status of untouchables</p> <p>d) Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order</p> <p>IV. Trade and Commerce</p> <p>a) Inter-regional trade</p> <p>b) Maritime trade</p> <p>c) Forms of exchange</p> <p>d) Process of urbanization</p> <p>e) Merchant guilds of South India</p> <p>V. Religious and Cultural developments:</p> <p>a) Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults.</p> <p>b) Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources of early mediaeval India comprising mostly literary works and archaeological also. • Controversy over land-ownership and feudalism. • Emergence of Rajputs • In absence of one central power India was ruled by regional powers- Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs and Cholas. • Chola administration. • Advent of Islam / Series of Turki attack from western part of India. • Patterns of land ownership and agrarian economy. • Village administration . • Social stratification and status of lower castes. • Geographical features of south India shaped their agrarian and mercantile economy , overseas trade. • Writings of Turkish: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri • Contribution of Pallavas and Cholas to Art and Architecture • Brahmanical Cult religion was very popular. A large number of temple erected in different parts of India in different styles. • Spread of Indian culture in South-East

		<p>c) Regional languages and literature</p> <p>d) Art and architecture: Evolution of regional styles.</p>	Asia.
	<p>CC 06 Rise of the Modern West –I</p>	<p>I. Transition Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems and theories.</p> <p>II a) The exploration of the new world: motives. b.) Portuguese and Spanish voyages.</p> <p>III. a) Renaissance : its social roots b.) Renaissance humanism c.) Rediscovery of classics d.) Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought. e.) Its spread in Europe</p> <p>IV. a) Reformation movements: Origins & courses b.) Martin Luther & Lutheranism c.) John Calvin & Calvinism d.) Radical reformation: Anabapists and Huguenots e.) English reformation and the role of the state f.) Counter Reformation</p> <p>V. a) Economic developments b.) Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic c.) Commercial Revolution d.) Price Revolution e.) Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement</p> <p>VI. a) Development of national monarchy b.) Emergence of European state system</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disintegration of feudal system in Europe ushered a new social and economic order and marked the beginning of a new era. • Rise of Capitalism • The age of Discoveries. • A large no. of geographical discoveries caused the expansion of international trade which gave birth to Colonialism. • Renaissance – meaning, causes and growth of renaissance. • Impact of Art, Literature, Science— Humanism, Rationalism and spirit of Inquiry • Meaning of Reformation,. Assess the causes and effects of and Reformation counter- reformation movement. • Split in Roman Church • Role of Marti Luther and protestant Reformation • Change in economic field with increasing trade and commerce and emerged rich merchant class. • Factors responsible for the rise and growth of Nation- States
	<p>CC 07 History of India (c.1206 – 1526)</p>	<p>I. Interpreting the Delhi Sultanate:</p> <p>Survey of sources: Persian tarikh tradition; vernacular histories; epigraphy</p> <p>II. Sultanate Political Structures:</p> <p>a. Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi; the Khaljis and the Tughluqs; Mongol threat and Timur's invasion; Rise and fall of Syed dynasty; The Lodis; Conquest of Bahlul and Sikandar; Ibrahim Lodi and the battle of Panipat; b. Theories of Kingship; Ruling elites; Sufis, Ulama and the political authority; imperial monuments and coinage c. Emergence of provincial dynasties: Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal d. Consolidation of regional identities: regional art, architecture and literature</p> <p>III. Society and Economy:</p> <p>a. Iqta and the revenue-free grants b. Agriculture production; technology c. Changes in rural society; revenue systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importance of Persian and Vernacular literature along with monuments, inscriptions and coins. • Attraction to Indian wealth and absence of indigenous monarchical power paved the way of Turkey invasion. • Phases of sultani rule in India: the Slave dynasty, the Khaljis, the Tughluq, the Syed dynasty, and the Lodi dynasty- battle of Panipath. • Independent rulers and provinces. • The social hierarchy of Hindus and Muslims. • New land grant system as a part of administration, agrarian economy and changed revenue pattern. • Increasing trade and commerce, helped to grow new urban centers; monetisation, Market control policy- an attempt to state controlled economy.

		<p>d. Monetization; market regulations; growth of urban centres; trade and commerce; Indian Ocean trade</p> <p>IV. Religion and Culture:</p> <p>a. Sufi silsilas: Chishtis and Suhrawardis; doctrines and practices; social roles.</p> <p>b. Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions in South and North India; Women Bhaktas; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak and the Sant tradition</p> <p>c. Sufi literature; Malfuzat; Premakhayans</p> <p>d. Architecture of the Delhi Sultanate</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctrines and impact of Sufi and Bhaktivad; Nathpanthis. • Indo-Islamic style of Architectures— Identify cultural synthesis.
4 th	CC 08 Rise of the Modern West –II	<p>I. a) Printing Revolution. b) Revolution in war techniques</p> <p>II. a.) Crisis in Europe in the 17th century b.) Its economic, social and political dimensions</p> <p>III. a.) The English Revolution : major issues b.) Political and intellectual issues</p> <p>IV. a.) Scientific Revolution b.) Emergence of scientific academies c.) Origins of Enlightenment</p> <p>V. a.) Mercantilism and European economics b.) Preludes to the Industrial Revolution</p> <p>VI. a.) European Politics in the 17th & 18th Century b.) Parliamentary monarchy c.) patterns of Absolutism in Europe</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Printed books, more education helped to develop scientific attitude, power of reasoning. • Spread of education • Impact of Industrial Revolution— urbanization, factory system, slums, more trade. • Growth of Capitalism. • Discrepancy, injustice and agitation of working class gave birth to Socialism.
	CC 09 History of India (c.1526-1605)	<p>I. Sources and Historiography: a) Persian literary culture; translations; Vernacular literary traditions. b) Modern Interpretations</p> <p>II. Establishment of Mughal rule: a) India on the eve of Babur's Invasion b) Fire arms, military technology and warfare c) Humayun's struggle for empire d) Sher Shah and his administrative and revenue reforms</p> <p>III. Consolidation of Mughal rule under Akbar: a) Campaigns and conquests: tactics and technology b) Evolution of administrative institutions : Zabt, Masnab, Jagir, Madad-I-Maash c) Revolts and resistance</p> <p>IV. Expansion and Integration: a) Incorporation of Rajputs and other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility. b) North-West frontier, Gujarat and the Deccan c) Conquest of Bengal</p> <p>V. Rural Society and Economy: a) Land rights and revenue system; Zamindars and Peasants; rural tensions b) Extension of agriculture; agricultural production; crop patterns c) Trade routes and patterns of internal commerce;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approach of different historical schools to the source materials: coins, monuments Persian as well as Vernacular literature and accounts of foreigners. • Importance of series of wars starting from 1st battle of Panipath. • Competitor-Conflict between Humaun and Sher Shah Suri. • Administration of the Afghan ruler Sher Shah. • Second battle of Panipath, consolidation of Mughal power under Akbar, the great. • Some important steps of Akbar:- mansabdari, friendship with Rajputs, religious tolerance and propagation of Din-e-Ilahi.

		<p>overseas trade; rise of Surat</p> <p>VI. Political and religious ideals:</p> <p>a) Inclusive political ideas: theory and practice</p> <p>b) Religious tolerance and Sulh-i-kul; Sufi mystical and intellectual interventions</p> <p>c) Pressure from the Ulama</p>	
	<p>CC 10 History of India (c.1605 – 1750s)</p>	<p>I. Sources: Persian and vernacular literary cultures, histories, memoirs and travelogues</p> <p>II. Political Culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan</p> <p>a) Extension of Mughal rule; changes in Mansab and Jagir systems; imperial culture</p> <p>b) Orthodoxy and syncretism – Naqshbandi Sufis, Miyan Mir, Dara Shukoh, Samrad</p> <p>III. Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb</p> <p>a) State and religion under Aurangzeb; issues in the war of succession; policies regarding religious groups and institutions</p> <p>b) Conquests and limits of expansion</p> <p>c) Beginning of the crisis: contemporary perceptions; agrarian and Jagir crises; revolts.</p> <p>IV. Visual Culture: Paintings and Architecture</p> <p>V. Patterns of Regional Politics:</p> <p>a) Rajput political culture and state formation</p> <p>b) Deccan kingdoms; emergence of the Marathas; Shiva; expansion under the Peshwas</p> <p>c) Mughal decline; emergence of successor states</p> <p>d) Interpreting eighteenth century India: recent debates</p> <p>VI. Trade and Commerce</p> <p>a) Crafts and technologies; Monetary system</p> <p>b) Markets, transportation, urban centres</p> <p>c) Indian Ocean trade network</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise the importance of Archaeological and literary- Persian, Vernacular and Accounts of foreign travelers. • Activities of Jahangir and Shah Jahan including change in administration, Use of white Marble in Mughal architecture. • Conflict execution of Sikh Guru Arjun Deb by Jahangir was turned the Sikhs into a Martial community. • War of succession. • Arrival of British East India Company, Ambassador Sir Thomas Rao –received permission from Jahangir, establishment of factories in Surat & Broach. • Distinctive features of Aurangzeb’s regain- religious intolerance, Deccan policy and execution of Sikh Guru Arjun Deb. • Beginning of disintegration of Mughal empire. • Emergence of independent states- Hyderabad, Carnatic, Bengal, Oudh, Mysore, Punjab. • Bhakti movement.
5 th	<p>CC 11 History of Modern Europe (c.1780- 1939)</p>	<p>I. The French Revolution and its European repercussions:</p> <p>a) Crisis of ancient regime</p> <p>b) Intellectual currents</p> <p>c) Social classes and emerging gender relations.</p> <p>d) Phases of the French Revolution</p> <p>e) Art and Culture of French Revolution</p> <p>f) Napoleonic consolidation – reform and empire.</p> <p>II. Restoration and Revolution: c.1815 - 1848</p> <p>a) Forces of conservatism and restoration of old hierarchies.</p> <p>b) Social, Political and intellectual currents.</p> <p>c) Revolutionary and Radical movements, 1830 -1848</p> <p>III. Capitalist Industrialization and Social and Economic Transformation (Late 18th century to AD 1914)</p> <p>a) Process of capitalist development in industry and agriculture: case studies of Britain, France, the German States and Russia.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The causes and results of French revolution. • Phases of exploitation, and reign of terror. • Achievements of Napoleon Bonaparte. • Series of confrontations in Europe, Revolt of July and February. • Industrial Revolution-its effect— Mercantile economy—Spread of colonialism. • Growth of Capitalism and its impact. • Role of Cavour and Bismarck for the unification of Italy and Germany respectively. • First World War- causes and impact. • Impact of Nazism and Fascism in Germany and Italy respectively. • Factors led Civil War in Spain.

		<p>b) Evolution and Differentiation of social classes: Bourgeoisie, proletariat, Land Owning classes and peasantry. c) Changing trends in demography and urban patterns d) Family, gender and process of industrialization.</p> <p>IV. Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States in the 19th and 20th centuries. a) Intellectual currents, popular movements and the formation of National identities in Germany, Italy, Ireland and the Balkans. b) Specifications of economic development, political and administrative Reorganization – Italy; Germany. c) Revolutions of 1905; the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 d) Programme of Socialist Construction and the Soviet Union during the inter-war period 1918- 39.</p> <p>V. Imperialism, War and Crisis: c.1880 - 1918 a) Theories and mechanisms of imperialism; b) Growth of Militarism; c) Power blocks and alliances; d) Expansion of European empires e) War of 1914 - 1918</p> <p>VI. Europe between Two World Wars: a) Post War Europe: A Diplomatic History b) The Great Depression c) Rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany d) The Spanish Civil War e) Policy of Appeasement and Russo German Non-Aggression Pact f) Origins and Course of the Second World War</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes of World War II • The exhibition of devastating atomic power in World War II.
	<p>CC 12 History of India (c.1750s– 1857)</p>	<p>I. India in the mid 18th Century; Society, Economy, Polity II. Expansion and Consolidation of Colonial Power : a) Mercantilism, foreign trade and early forms of exactions from Bengal b) Dynamics of expansion, with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab and Sindh.</p> <p>III. Colonial State and Ideology: a) Arms of the colonial state : army, police, law b) Ideologies of the Raj and racial attitudes. c) Education: indigenous and modern.</p> <p>IV. Rural Economy and Society: a) Land revenue systems and forest policy b) Commercialization and indebtedness c) Rural society: change and continuity. d) Famines e) Pastoral economy and shifting cultivation.</p> <p>V. Trade and Industry a) De industrialization b) Trade and fiscal policy c) Drain of Wealth d) Growth of modern industry</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advent of Europeans. • Independent states of India: Hyderabad, Karnatic, Mysore, Kerala, Oudh, Bengal, • Punjab. • The great social evils of 18th cent. India-Caste and Religion was major divisive force and element of disintegration in Hindu and Muslim society. • New painting style in Kangra, Rajputana • English defeated the French to become the main European nation here. • Beginning of British political sway over India by the battle of Plassey. • Stages of consolidation of power of Company under the leadership of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Warren Hastings, Lord Wellesley, Lord Dalhousie. • Restrictions over exporting finished – products, India was forced to export raw materials. • Causes and effects of Drainage of

		<p>VI. Popular Resistance: a) Santhal uprising (1857); Indigo rebellion (1860); Pabna Agrarian Leagues(1873); Deccan riots (1875) b) Uprising of 1857</p>	<p>wealth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spread of western education, New Intelligentsia, Reform movements.
	<p>CC 13 History of India (c. 1857 – 1964)</p>	<p>I. Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: a) Growth of a new intelligentsia – the Press and Public Opinion b) Reform and Revival :BrahmoSamaj, PrarthnaSamaj, and Ramakrishna and Vivekananda, Arya Samaj, Wahabi, Deoband, Aligarh and Singh Sabha Movements. c) Debates around gender d) Making of religious and linguistic identities e)Caste : Sanskritising and anti Brahminical trends</p> <p>II. Nationalism : Trends up to 1919 a) Formation of early political organizations b) Moderates and extremists c)Swadeshi movement d)Revolutionaries</p> <p>III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919 : Ideas and Movements: a)Mahatma Gandhi : his Perspectives and Methods b)i) Impact of the First World War ii) Rowlatt Satyagraha and Jalianwala Bagh iii)Non-Cooperative and Civil Disobedience iv)Provincial Autonomy, Quit India and INA c)Left wing movements d)Princely India : States people movements</p> <p>IV. Nationalism and Social Groups : Interfaces: a) Landlords, Professionals and Middle Classes b)Peasants c)Tribals d)labours e)Dalits f)Women g)Business groups</p> <p>V. Communalism : Ideologies and practices, RSS , Hindu MahaSabha, Muslim League</p> <p>VI. Independence and Partition a)Negotiations for independence and partition b)Popular movements c)Partition riots</p> <p>VII. Emergence of a New State: a)Making of the Constitution b)Integration of princely states c)Land reform and beginnings of planning d)The Nehru years.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After Revolt of 1857 British imposed direct rule. • New Intelligentsia, Reform movements, causes of extension of Railways, Telegraph system. • Congress- beginning of nationalist movements. • Partition of Bengal- Swadeshi movement, boycott, militant nationalism. • Struggle for Independence- Satyagraha—impact of three nationalist movements lead by of M.K.Gandhi. • Leftist movements. • 1947- Independence- birth of two separate States: India & Pakistan brought the change in geographical boundaries, Communal riots. • Rise of India as a Democratic, Secular, Socialist Country under J.L.Nehru.
	<p>CC 14 History of World Politics: (1945- 1994)</p>	<p>I. The Cold War: Weakening of European balance of power: Origins of The Cold War: Yalta and Potsdam Conferences; End of wartime alliance. II. The USA in World Politics: Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan, NATO. III. The USSR in World Politics: Molotov Plan, COMECON and Cominform; Sovietisation of Eastern Europe; Berlin Blockade; Warsaw Pact.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquire knowledge of 20th century world- • Post war conferences proved the war time unity. • Emergence of Bipolarism and Cold war. • Changed role of UNO and need to restructure

	<p>IV. Manifestation of Cold War: The Korean Crisis- End of French Colonial rule in Indo-China and the Vietnam War – Cuban Crisis.</p> <p>V. De-Stalinisation; Thaw in Cold War; Détente and road to the ending of Cold War.</p> <p>VI. Disintegration and Decline of the Soviet Union – Glasnost and Perestroika – Crisis of Socialist regimes in other East European Countries: Poland, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Hungary – Response of the USA; Rise of a Unipolar World system, Globalization.</p> <p>VII. Emergence of the People’s Republic of China – China and the USA – Sino-Soviet rift.</p> <p>VIII. West Asian Crisis – Palestine and Western Powers – Birth of Israel – Arab-Israel Conflict –The Suez Crisis (1956); Origin and Formation of PLO; Yom Kippur War(1973) ; Camp David Accord(1979); Oslo Peace Accord(1993).</p> <p>IX. Decolonization: The African Case Study: Ghana, Algeria, Congo, Kenya.</p> <p>X. Protest Politics: Civil Rights Movement, Anti-Apartheid Movement and the end of Apartheid (1994), Second Wave Feminist Movement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decline of Soviet Union, crisis in Socialist regime. • Rise of Unipolar World system and Globalization • Crises in the Middle East. • Decolonization. • worldwide protest movements on socio-economic, religious and human rights.
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Course - Skill Enhancement Courses

Semester	Paper	Course - Skill Enhancement Courses	Outcome
3rd	Sec—a (1): Archives and Museums	<p>I. Definition and history of development (with special reference to India)</p> <p>II. Types of archives and museums: Understanding the traditions of preservation in India, Collection policies, ethics procedures, Collection: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequest, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and others. Documentation: accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and de-accessioning Preservation: curatorial care, preventive conservation, chemical preservation and restoration</p> <p>III. Museum Presentation and Exhibition:</p> <p>IV. Museums, Archives and Society: (Education and communication Outreach activities).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify archives and museums as one of the central source of information, guidance • Techniques /Method of preserving different artifacts • Identify methods of collecting data • Can arrange Exhibition on collected sources • Feel proud of our own culture and encouraged to take part in archaeological excavations

4th	SEC –B (2):	<p>I. Prehistoric and protohistoric art: Rock art; Harappan arts and crafts</p> <p>II. Indian art (600 BCE-600CE): Notions of art and craft Canons of Indian paintings Major developments in stupa, cave, and temple art and architecture, Early Indian sculpture: style and Iconography Numismatic art</p> <p>III. Indian Art(c 600CE- 1200 CE): Temple forms and their architectural features, Early illustrated Manuscripts and Mural painting traditions, Early medieval sculptures: style and iconography, Indian Bronzes or metal icons.</p> <p>IV. Indian Art and Architecture(c 1200CE- 1800 CE): Sultanate and Mughal Architecture, Miniature painting traditions, Rajasthani, Pahari, Introduction to fort, palace and haveli architecture</p> <p>V. Modern and Contemporary Indian Art andArchitecture: The Colonial Period Art movement s: Bengal School of Art, Progressive Artists Group etc. Major Artists and their artworks, Popular art forms (folk art traditions)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understand / recognize art as a cultural expression of human being from ancient times. ● The medium / material of art object varied according to the availability of it. ● Most of the sculptures and architectures are associated with the popular religion. ● Till Mughal period royal families were the patrons of art &Architecture. ● Recognise the change of forms, style, medium/ material in Colonial India
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Semester	Paper	Course Discipline Specific Elective: DSE	Outcome
5th	Paper-1.A-1 History of Bengal	<p>I. Political history of Bengal under the Nawabs: Rise of British power in Bengal from the battle of Plassey.</p> <p>II. Administrative history: 1765- 1833</p> <p>III. Colonial economy: Agriculture, trade and industry.</p> <p>IV. Cultural changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements: Christian Missionaries- The advent of printing and its implications, education- Indigenous and Western- Hindu and Muslim religious revivalist movements.</p> <p>V. Social Reforms and the women's question.</p> <p>VI. Protest Movements and insurgencies against the Raj: the Fakir and Sannyasi revolts, Indigo Revolt(1859-1860), Pabna Peasant Uprisings(1873-76)</p> <p>VII. Partition of Bengal 1905: Curzon and the administrative blueprint.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emergence of independent Bengal. ● Nawabs and internal conflicts. ● Historical importance of battle of Plassey and Buxar. ● Dual System of administration ● The Commercial Policy of East India Co. guided by the needs of British industries and restricting exports of finished products India was forced to export raw materials. ● Drainage of wealth. ● Spread of Indigenous and English education, foundation of Calcutta University. ● New intelligentsia and social reforms- abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage and Act of 1813. ● Permanent Settlement- local protest movements against Raj. ● Proposal-Partition of Bengal province.
	Paper- B-1 History of Modern East Asia – I China(1840-1949)	<p>I. Imperialism and China during the 19th and 20th century:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Chinese feudalism: Gentry, Bureaucracy and peasantry; the Confucian value system; Sinocentrism; the canton commercial system b) The transformation of China into an informal colony; Opium Wars; the Unequal Treaties; the scramble for concessions; Finance Imperialism; the Open Door policy. c) Agrarian and Popular Movements: Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan d) Attempts at Self-Strengthening (Tzu-Chiang): <p>ii) The Emergence of Nationalism in China</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Revolution of 1911: Causes, nature and significance; the social composition of the Revolution; Sun yat-sen and his contribution; the formation of the Republic; Yan Shih Kai; War Lordism. b) May Fourth Movement of 1919: Nature and Significance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Society, Monarchy, Economy and Religious belief in 19th cent. China. ● Intrusion of Western World, unequal treaties and revolts. ● Attempt to Westernisation and growth of capitalism. ● End of Dynastic rule and Emergence of Nationalism in China. ● Contribution of Sun Yat –Sen and rule of Yuan Shih Kai in War Lordism. ● Rise of Communism, impact of civil war in China. ● People's Democratic China

		<p>II. History of China(cc1919-1949) i) Nationalism Communism in China (cc1921-1937) a) Formation of CCP; and b) The First United Front i) The Communist Movement(1938-1949) ii) The Jiangxi Period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung.</p>	
6 th Semester	Paper 2. A-3 History of Bengal(c1905-1947)	<p>I.Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement (1905-08) Political ideology and organisations, rise of Extremism in Bengal, Swadeshi movement, Revolutionary terrorism. II. Communal Politics: 1906-30 Birth of Muslim League and the Hindu Response. III. Gandhian nationalism after 1919, Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement, Swaraj party, Civil Disobedience movement, Revolutionary Nationalists and beginnings of Left politics in the 1920s, Rise of KrishakPraja Party, Muslim League in Bengal. IV. Government of India Act 1935 and its aftermath: V.Peasant Movements in Bengal in 1920-46, Labour Movement in Bengal in 1920-46, Caste Movement in 1920-46, Women’s Movement in 1920-46. VI.Subhash Chandra Bose and the Congress, Quit India Movement in Bengal, Post war upsurges in Bengal- Left wing Movements. VII. Independence and Partition: Communal Riots, the great Calcutta killing and Noakhali riots, Hindu Mahasabha, Muslim League, freedom and partition, Birth of West Bengal and East Pakistan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partition of Bengal, Beginning of active politics, Swadeshi and Boycott Movement • Beginning of communal politics – Birth of Muslim League • Effect of Ahimsa and Satyagraha in national as well as regional politics. • Rise of Regional Parties • Effect of Government of India Act of 1935 • The increasing Political Consciousness reflected in four separate movements. • Role of Subhash Chandra Bose in Indian politics and Left Party. • Independence of India gave Birth to Two separate Independent Countries- India and Pakistan (East & West) • Bengal Province finally divided into two separate States:- West Bengal(belongs to India) and East Pakistan(belongs to Pakistan).
	Paper 6 – B-3: History of Modern East Asia – II Japan (1868-1945)	<p>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 f) Financial reforms and educational development in Meiji era g) Meiji Constitution II. Japanese Imperialism a) China b) Manchuria c) Korea III. Democracy and Militarism/ Fascism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meiji Restoration and shift from Feudalism to Capitalism. • Reforms in education, Development of industries, democratic movements and Meiji Constitution. • Labour Movement and rise of Communist Party • Rise of Imperialism • From militancy to Fascism • World War II – Potsdam Conference – devastating destruction. Surrender. • Post war changes.

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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Popular /Peiple's Rights Movementb) Nature of political partiesc) Rise of Militarism- Nature and significanced) Second World War; American occupatione) Post-war Changes. | |
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