

# *Department of History*

## *Modular plan*

### **PART-I**

#### **PAPER-I**

### **History of India from the earliest Times to 600 CE**

#### **UNIT-I**

#### **Module-I (G.S)(No of Lectures-5 )**

##### **Sources of Early Indian History**

- 1.1 Classification and importance of both Literary and Archaeological sources
- 1.2 Understanding the nature of the sources for each period
- 1.3 History and Itihasa.

#### **Module-II G.S (No of Lectures -7)**

##### **Changing Relationship between people and landscape, from hunter-gatherers to post Harappan cultures in the Indian subcontinent**

- 2.1 The importance of understanding archaeological cultures viz a` viz landscape features- Hunter Gatherers to Early Pastoralists and Agriculturists
- 2.2 An over view of archaeological cultures in the subcontinent- pre-Mehrgarh , Mehrgarh and contemporary to Mehrgarh
- 2.3 Early/Pre Harappan Cultures-Prelude to Harappan Civilization -Harappan Civilization- the First Urbanization
- 2.4 Pastoralist/Early agriculturist Cultures contemporary to the Harappan-various Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of the Indian subcontinent
- 2.5 Decline of the Harappan civilization-Late/Post Harappan Cultures- a) Cemetery H phase, b) Gandhara Grave phase, c) Lustrous Red Ware.

#### **Module -III S.N (No of Lectures -9 )**

##### **The Vedic Corpus and transition to the age of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas (c.1500BCE-400 BCE)**

- 3.1 Spread of settlements -Political situation
- 3.2 Aryan Debate
- 3.3 Archaeological cultures beyond the Vedic milieu—Ochre coloured pottery, Black &Red Ware and Painted Grey Ware
- 3.4 Transition from chiefdom to kingdom- the Ganasangha tradition- sixteen mahajanapadas- Pre-eminence of Magadha

## **Module-IV N.G (No of Lectures -10)**

### **Mauryan & Post –Mauryan India (c. 400BCE-300CE)**

- 4.1 Nature and extent of the Mauryan empire
- 4.2 Asoka's Dhamma
- 4.3 Decline of the Empire - rise of regional power centres in the post Mauryan period.
- 4.4 Central Asian intervention in north Indian politics focusing on the Indo-Greeks and the Kushanas
- 4.5 The Satavahanas and their struggle with the Saka Kshatrapas of western India
- 4.6 Kings and chieftains –the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas- Sangam literature and archaeological evidence.

## **Module- V G.T (No of Lectures – 9)**

### **The Age of the Guptas (c.300CE – 600CE)**

- 5.1 Historical situation of India in 300CE—Emergence of the Gupta empire
- 5.2 The Empire in its mature form- Political achievements of the rulers-disintegration of the empire
- 5.3 Administrative structure of the empire with special reference to Bengal
- 5.4 Notion of Classical age and Threshold times
- 5.5 An introduction to the contemporary dynasties like the Vakatakas, the Kadambas etc.,

## **UNIT-II**

### **Module-I G.S (No of Lectures -7)**

#### **Aspects of Society**

- 1.1 Beginning of the Varna hierarchy in the Vedic period- forms of marriage position of women
- 1.2 Varna and Jati- property rights of women
- 1.3 Slavery, Untouchability and attitude towards women

### **Module-II N.G (No of Lectures -8)**

#### **Religious Development**

- 2.1 Vedic religion—Changing notion of gods and goddesses-Sacrificial practices
- 2.2 Rise of new religious groups & philosophical thoughts—Buddhism, Jainism and philosophy of the Ajivikas and Charvakas
- 2.3 Doctrinal and philosophical Changes in Buddhism and Jainism – Rising Importance of the Brahmanical religion-Different Brahmanical religious groups.

### **Module III G.T (No of Lectures -9)**

#### **Comparative Structures of Economies in some early states-Maurya- Satavahana- Kushana-**

##### **Gupta**

- 3.1 Introduction
- 3.2 Agrarian economy

- 3.3 Non-agricultural production-crafts-guilds
- 3.4 Monetization
- 3.5 Land grants and its politico-economic significance (Gupta period)

#### **Module-IV G.T (No of Lectures -8)**

##### **Patterns of Trade, Urbanization & Routes of communication**

- 4.1 Trade and Urban development-Second urbanization
- 4.2 Trading networks-both inland and maritime (with special reference to linkage with Roman Empire as well as Southeast Asian countries)
- 4.3 Merchants and Markets

#### **Module-V G.T (No of Lectures -8)**

##### **Cultural life**

- 5.1 Languages and Scripts –An overview
- 5.2 Nature of Mauryan art-Presence of different schools of sculpture and terracotta art in the post-Mauryan period
- 5.3 Different kinds of Religious Architecture, Sculptural art and Painting-an overview
- 5.4 Systems of knowledge- Science, Technology & Medicine

## **PAPER II**

### **History of India from C 600 to C1500**

#### **UNIT I c AD 600 - 1200**

##### **Module 1. G.S (No of Lectures -6)**

1.1 Sources & their interpretation: Inscriptions, Literature, Architectural Monuments & Sculpture, Coins

1.2 Historiography & Recent Debates (Periodisation / Feudalism / Segmentary State)

##### **Module 2. Polity H.J (No of Lectures -10)**

2.1 Emergence of major political centres c 600 - 650: Kanauj, Bengal, Peninsular India

2.2 Political developments c 650 – 1200: Bengal, Western India, Peninsular India

2.3 Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature and impact

##### **Module 3. Economy G.T (No of Lectures -9)**

3.1 Agricultural Expansion: Land grants and irrigation/agricultural technology

3.2 Land tenure: nature and changes

3.3 Urban centres: urban processes and population increase

3.4 Crafts and guilds

3.4 Indian and oceanic trade: a broad overview of trade linkages and commodities

##### **Module 4. Society G.T (No of Lectures -6)**

4.1 Varna-Jati: the proliferation of castes

4.2 Gender relations: property rights; forms of marriage; attitudes towards women; women saints

##### **Module 5. Culture & Religion G.T (No of Lectures -9)**

5.1 Sanskrit Literature; Evolution of literature in regional language with special reference to Bengali

5.2 Systems of knowledge: Schools of philosophy – an overview; Science: Mathematics, Astronomy

5.3 Temple and Cave Architecture; Sculpture

5.4 Overview of main religious sects: Buddhist, Vaishnavite, Shaivite, Bhakti

#### **UNIT II c 600 – 1500**

##### **Module 1. G.S. (No of Lectures -5)**

Survey of sources and historiography with special reference to Barani, Amir Khusrau and Ibn

Batuta

## **Module 2. N.G (No of Lectures -10)**

### **Polity & Institutional Structure [1206-1290;1290-1350;1350-1500]**

- 2.1 The state in Northern India and the response to challenges
- 2.2 Legitimacy, Sovereignty and theories of kingship
- 2.3 Nature and composition of ruling groups and the consolidation of the authority of the Crown
- 2.4 Patterns of regional political formations in Eastern and Peninsular India: Bengal; Vijaynagar & Bahmani kingdoms
- 2.3 Evolution of iqta and amaranayaka / nayankara systems

## **Module 3 Economy H.J (No of Lectures -9)**

- 3.1 Agrarian economy of the Delhi Sultanate: agricultural production and pattern of land tenure
- 3.2 Revenue system and magnitude of taxation
- 3.3 Urban processes and non-agricultural production
- 3.4 Monetary system, market regulations and trade during the Sultanate period
- 3.5 Peninsular India – Expansion of agricultural frontiers; incidence of taxation; long-distance trade and the role of the state

## **Module 4 Society H.J (No of Lectures -7)**

- 4.1 Composition of rural society and the village community
- 4.2 Forms of dominance and resistance – slavery, peasant uprisings in North India; militarization of peasant society in Peninsular India.

## **Module 5. Culture & Religion S.N (No of Lectures -9)**

- 5.1 Literature : Persian, and literature in regional languages with special reference to Bengali literature
- 5.2 Architecture: Forms & Function – Sultanate & Provincial with special reference to Bengal
- 5.3 Sufism : origins, precepts, practices
- 5.4 Bhakti : Kabir, Nanak, Chaitanya
- 5.5 Science & Technology: Irrigation, Agricultural technology; Building techniques; Textile production

## **PART-II**

### **PAPER III**

#### **Transformation of Europe (15<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries)**

##### **UNIT-I**

##### **Module 1 G.S (No of Lectures -5)**

- 1.1 Nature of the Feudal Society and its regional variations
- 1.2 Crisis of Feudalism
- 1.3 Transition Debate.

##### **Module 2 G.S (No of Lectures -4)**

- 2.1 Economic Crisis and the commercial decline in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century Europe
- 2.2 The urban decay and the epidemics.

##### **Module 3 G.S (No of Lectures -4)**

- 3.1 Impact of the fall of Constantinople.
- 3.2 Development of National Monarchy.

##### **Module 4 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

- 4.1 Economy in the 15<sup>th</sup> Century Europe
- 4.2 Economic expansion of Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> Century
- 4.3 Proto-industrialisation – the rise of new merchants
- 4.4 Price Revolution
- 4.5 Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement.

##### **Module 5 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

- 5.1 Printing Revolution
- 5.2 Revolution in war techniques
- 5.3 The exploration of the new world
- 5.4 Portuguese and Spanish voyages.

##### **Module 6 N.G. (No of Lectures -9)**

- 6.1 Renaissance
- 6.2 Renaissance humanism
- 6.3 Rediscovery of classics
- 6.4 Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought
- 6.5 Northern humanism.

## **UNIT-II**

### **Module 1 N.G. (No of Lectures -6)**

- 1.1 The formation of early modern state
- 1.2 The empire of Charles V of Spain
- 1.3 New Monarchy in England.

### **Module 2 N.G. (No of Lectures -9)**

- 2.1 Reformation movements
- 2.2 Origins & courses
- 2.3 Martin Luther & Lutheranism
- 2.4 John Calvin & Calvinism
- 2.5 Radical reformation: Anabaptists and Huguenots
- 2.6 English reformation and the role of the state
- 2.7 Counter Reformation.

### **Module 3 N.G. (No of Lectures -5)**

The economy of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century Europe.

### **Module 4 G.T (No of Lectures -6)**

- 4.1 Origins of modern science
- 4.2 Scientific Revolution
- 4.3 Emergence of scientific academies
- 4.4 Origins of Enlightenment.

### **Module 5 G.T (No of Lectures -6)**

- 5.1 Peace of Westphalia (1648)
- 5.2 Emergence of modern European state system.

### **Module 6 G.T (No of Lectures -8)**

- 6.1 The English Civil War of the 17<sup>th</sup> Century
- 6.2 Political ideas of the Civil War
- 6.3 The Settlement of 1688 and the ideas of John Locke and the concept of liberalism.

**PAPER-IV**  
**History of India from C1500 to C1800**

**UNIT-I**

**Module-1: G.S (No of Lectures -4)**

**The Mughals**

1.1. Historiography and sources: i) Historiography: different approaches;  
ii) An overview of sources including: Abul Fazl, Badauni, Bernier.

**Module 2: G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

**The foundation and consolidation of Empire**

2.1. A brief overview of India on the eve of Babur's invasion-kingdoms of Delhi, Mewar, Bengal, Bihar,

Punjab;

2.2 Conquest and stability: i) Struggle for Empire in North India- significance of Babur and Humayun's reign ii) significance of Afghan despotism and rise of Sher Shah Sur to power and his contribution.

2.3. Expansion and consolidation of the empire: i) making of a new imperial system and administration

Mughal nobility, mansab and jagir; ii) formation and evolution of the Mughal ruling class iii)

Nurjahan – her role in imperial politics and the 'junta' iv) the mansabdari system under Shahjahan and

Aurangzeb in 17<sup>th</sup> century.

2.4. The Mughals and the North-western frontier and Central Asia.

**Module 3: G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

**Ideology and State in Mughal India**

3.1. i) The Turko-Mongol tradition; ii) the Akbari imperial agenda and Suhl-i kul ; iii) Akbar's attitude towards religion and the state;

3.2. Evolution of imperial policy towards religion and state in the 17<sup>th</sup> century;

3.3. Ideology of alliances-the Mughals and the Rajputs in 16<sup>th</sup> & 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

**Module 4: N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

**Economy in Mughal India: Patterns, prospects and structure**

4.1. The system of agricultural production-agricultural technology and crop patterns; i) Zabti system magnitude

of land tax; ii) non-agricultural production;

4.2. Trade, commerce and monetary system-i) inland and oceanic trade network in the 17<sup>th</sup> century; ii)

creation of new trading centres; iii) crafts, industries and organization;

**Module 5: N.G. (No of Lectures -10)**

**Crisis of the Mughal Empire**

5.1. Aurangzeb, the imperial elite and the Deccan wars;



- 5.2. Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji.
- 5.3. Popular revolts within the Mughal Empire - the Jats, Satnamis, Afghans and the Sikhs;
- 5.4. Crisis in the Jagirdari system -its political and economic implications.

## **UNIT-II**

### **Module 1: N.G. (No of Lectures -6)**

#### **Society in Mughal India- structure and growth**

- 1.1. Rural society and agrarian relations: i) land ownership and nature of land rights, ii) zamindars and peasantry;
- 1.2. Urban society: i) towns and town life, ii) merchant communities, artisans and bankers.

### **Module 2: N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

#### **Religion and culture in Mughal India**

- 2.1. Sufism;
- 2.2. Bhakti movement in the 17<sup>th</sup> century –the Vaishnava Bhakti cult in Bengal and its regional variations;
- 2.3. Literature, painting and architecture;
- 2.4. Technology – an overview of mechanical devices in textile, irrigation, military & building technology.

### **Module 3: G.T (No of Lectures -10)**

#### **Decline of the Mughals & the Emergence of Successor States**

- 3.1. Interpretations on the decline of the Mughal Empire;
- 3.2. Emergence of the regional powers -case studies of Maharashtra, Awadh and Bengal;
- 3.3. Bengal Nawabs and the rise of the English East India Co. in Bengal;

### **Module 4: G.T (No of Lectures -10)**

#### **Consolidation of English Power**

- 4.1. The Anglo –French relations;
- 4.2. Buxar, Diwani; the Famine, Drain of Wealth; framework of Company's control (the Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act); the Permanent settlement.
- 4.3. Company's relationship with the other Indian powers- Mysore and Awadh .

### **Module 5: G.T (No of Lectures -6)**

#### **Interpreting the 18<sup>th</sup> century and transition to colonialism**

## **PART-III Paper VA**

### **History of East Asia from 1839 to 1950**

#### **UNIT I: China**

##### **Module 1 N.G. (No of Lectures -6)**

###### **Pre-colonial China**

- 1.1 The nature and structure of the traditional Chinese society- the peasantry and the gentry class
- 1.2 Government bureaucracy and central control
- 1.3 China's pre-modern economy

##### **Module 2 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

###### **Colonial Penetration in China**

- 2.1 The tribute system, the Canton system and their collapse
- 2.2 Opium wars and treaties with imperialist powers and struggle for concessions in China
- 2.3 Increasing western economic interests- emergence of a coastal enclave economy- rise of comprador bourgeoisie-open-door policy

##### **Module 3 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

###### **Popular Movements with special reference to Taiping Revolt**

- 3.1 Background and cause
- 3.2 Nature
- 3.3 Causes of failure
- 3.4 Legacy of the Revolt
- 3.5 Other near contemporary rebellions – Nien, Muslim rebellions (1855-1874), Miao insurrection (1850-1872)

##### **Module 4 N.G. (No of Lectures -9)**

###### **Restoration, Reform, Revolution**

- 4.1 Tungchi Restoration
- 4.2 The Self-strengthening Movement
- 4.3 The Reform Movement of 1898 iv) Boxer Rebellion and its consequences v) Late Ching Reforms (1901-08) vi) Republican Revolution of 1911- role of various social classes
- 4.4 Sun Yat Sen- principles and politics

##### **Module 5 N.G. (No of Lectures -9)**

###### **Nationalism and Communism in China**

- 5.1 Emergence of the Republic and Yuan Shi Kai
- 5.2 Warlordism (1916-1925)
- 5.3 New Intellectual ideas and May Fourth Movement- origin, nature and significance
- 5.4 Problem of early industrialisation
- 5.5 Political crisis in the 1920's- The Kuomintang- The first United Front- The

Kuomintang-Communist Conflict- Ten years of Nanking Government  
5.6 The Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung- the making of the Red Army- The Second United Front- Long March- Second Sino-Japanese War (1937)- Yanan experiment- The Chinese Revolution (1949)- ideology, causes and significance - the Establishment of the Peoples' Republic of China.

## **UNIT II: Japan**

### **Module 1 G.S (No of Lectures -5)**

#### **Pre- Restoration Period**

- 1.1 The Tokugawa Shogunate- the feudal society and government
- 1.2 Encounter with the West- the Perry Mission and the opening up of Japan to the West
- 1.3 The crisis and fall of Shogunate

### **Module 2 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

#### **Meiji Restoration (1867-68)**

- 2.1 Its nature and character
- 2.2 Different social classes and groups behind the Restoration
- 2.3 Processes of modernization- social, military, political and educational
- 2.4 Contrasting response of China and Japan to the impact of the West

### **Module 3 G.S (No of Lectures -7)**

#### **Popular and Democratic Movements**

- 3.1 Satsuma rebellion
- 3.2 Popular rights movement
- 3.3 Movements leading to the Meiji constitution
- 3.4 Rise of political parties

### **Module 4 G.S (No of Lectures -7)**

#### **Economic Modernisation**

- 4.1 Abolition of feudalism and economic growth
- 4.2 New land settlement pattern
- 4.3 Industrialisation and the role of state and private entrepreneurs iv) Zaibatsu

### **Module 5 G.S (No of Lectures -12)**

#### **Emergence of Japan as an Imperial Power**

- 5.1 The Sino-Japanese War
- 5.2 The Anglo-Japanese alliance
- 5.3 The Russo- Japanese War
- 5.4 World War I and after- Japan in the Pacific and the Washington Conference
- 5.5 Manchurian Crisis
- 5.6 Failure of the Democratic system and the rise of militarism in the 1930's and 1940's
- 5.7 Japan and the World War II
- 5.8 Post War Japan under General MacArthur.

## **PAPER VI**

### **History of India from C1800 to 1964**

#### **UNIT-I: From 1818 to 1885**

##### **Module 1: G.T (No of Lectures -4)**

###### **Understanding Modern India**

- 1.1 East India Company as a super-ordinate power-colonial state and ideology
- 1.2 Orientalism, Utilitarianism in relation to India.
- 1.3 Theory of rent and laissez faire

##### **Module 2: G.T (No of Lectures -6)**

###### **The Indian Response**

- 2.1 Ram Mohun, Vidyasagar and the Young Bengal Movement
- 2.2 Socio-religious movements in other parts of India

##### **Module 3: G.T (No of Lectures -7)**

###### **Rural Economy and Society**

- 3.1 Impact of Colonial Land Revenue Settlements, Permanent Settlement in Operation and Commercialization of Agriculture and effect of rural indebtedness on the peasants.
- 3.2 Peasant response with special reference to the tribal dimension, taking Santhal, Oraon and Munda Revolts as examples.

##### **Module 4: G.T (No of Lectures -7)**

###### **The Non-agrarian Sector**

- 4.1 The process of Deindustrialization and the related debates.
- 4.2 Banking: indigenous and modern.
- 4.3 Emergence of modern industries—railway, jute, cotton and steel.

##### **Module 5: G.T (No of Lectures -5)**

###### **Early Resistance to Colonial Rule**

The Revolt of 1857: causes, interpretations and consequence.

##### **Module 6; G.T (No of Lectures -11)**

###### **Colonial Intervention and Growth of Modern Education.**

- 6.1 Differential impact, growth of a new intelligentsia, formation of early political organizations leading to the formation of the Indian National Congress.
- 6.2 Revivalist and reform movements
- 6.3 Women as recipients and agents of change in modern India with reference to women's writings (to be discussed along with some specific and prominent examples.)

#### **UNIT-II: From 1885 to 1950 (50 marks; 40 lectures)**

##### **Module 1: G.T (No of Lectures -8)**

###### **Historiography of Indian Nationalism: Economic social and political trends up to 1919 as background:**

- 1.1 Early Congress and rise of Extremism.
- 1.2 Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi.
- 1.3 British response and Morley-Minto Reforms.
- 1.4 Revolutionaries in India and abroad.
- 1.5 Rise of Gandhi.

1.6 Trends in Muslim politics—Aligarh Movement, The Muslim League Demand for separate electorate, Lucknow Pact.

## **Module 2: G.T (No of Lectures -7)**

### **The Gandhian Era.**

- 2.1 Rowlatt Act and Rowlatt Satyagraha.
- 2.2 Montague Chelmsford Reforms.
- 2.3 Khilafat and Non-cooperation.
- 2.4 Simon Commission, Nehru Report and Round Table Conference.
- 2.5 Civil Disobedience.
- 2.6 Quit India Movement.

## **Module 3: G.T (No of Lectures -5)**

### **New Trends in National Movement.**

- 3.1 Role of social groups and classes including Dalits.
- 3.2 Ideological trends in the Congress.
- 3.3 Kisan Sabha Agitations and Trade Union Movements, Peoples' Movements. 3.4 Left Movements and the formation of the Communist Party abroad.
- 3.5 Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA.

## **Module 4: G.T (No of Lectures -5)**

### **Pre-War Political Developments**

- 4.1 Govt. of India Act 1935.
- 4.2 Working of the Provincial Ministries.
- 4.3 Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission.

## **Module 5: G.T (No of Lectures -4)**

### **Post War Upsurges**

## **Module 6: G.T (No of Lectures -6)**

### **Communal Politics and Partition**

- 6.1 Growth of Hindu Fundamentalism and Muslim Separatism.
- 6.2 Demand for Pakistan, Response to the Demand.
- 6.3 National and Regional. British Policies
- 6.4 Partition and Independence
- 6.5 Integration of Princely States
- 6.6 Framing of the Indian Constitution.

## **Module 7: G.T (No of Lectures -5)**

### **India from 1947-1964**

- 7.1 Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation.
- 7.2 Agrarian Reforms. Tebhaga and Telengana.
- 7.3 Framing of the Indian Constitution and establishment of Parliamentary Democracy.
- 7.4 Making of Indian Foreign Policy and Non-Alignment.

## **PAPER VII**

### **History of Europe from 1789 to 1919**

#### **UNIT-I**

##### **Module 1 N.G. (No of Lectures -6)**

- 1.1 Understanding the 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe
- 1.2 Enlightened despotism
- 1.3 Socio – economic and political background of the French Revolution – philosophers.

##### **Module 2 N.G. (No of Lectures -10)**

- 2.1 Trends in the French Revolution
- 2.2 Aristocratic revolt – bourgeois popular and peasant revolt
- 2.3 The Constituent assembly and its achievements
- 2.4 Girondins and Jacobins – the Reign of Terror and the rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic
- 2.5 The Thermidorian reaction and the Directory
- 2.6 Interpreting the French Revolution
- 2.7 Role of women in French Revolution

##### **Module 3 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

- 3.1 Napoleon Bonaparte: the revolution legacy
- 3.2 The reorganization of France and Europe – fall of Bonaparte
- 3.3 Conflicting estimation of Napoleon’s character and achievements.

##### **Module 4 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

- 4.1 The Vienna Congress
- 4.2 Metternich and the Conservative order
- 4.3 An overview of the revolution of 1830 and 1848
- 4.4 Pattern of insurrection in France and other central European countries – collapse of the revolution.

##### **Module 5 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

- 5.1 The emergence of nation states in Central Europe
- 5.2 Unification of Italy and Germany
- 5.3 Russian modernization
- 5.4 France under the Second Empire.

#### **UNIT-II (50 marks; 40 lectures)**

##### **Module 1 N.G. (No of Lectures -9)**

- 1.1 Industrialisation in Europe – difference in the industrialization process between England and the Continent – France, German and Russian industrialization
- 1.2 Rise of the working class movements and the Socialist thought (Utopian Socialism, Marxism)
- 1.3 Art and culture, literature and Science of the 18<sup>th</sup> century Europe with special

reference to Romanticism and its cultural and political aspects.

### **Module 2 N.G. (No of Lectures -7)**

2.1 The Third Republic, Paris Commune and the new German Reich

2.2 Europe in 1871 – Bismarckian diplomacy – new balance of power – Kaiser William II and the new

course in the German foreign policy.

### **Module 3 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

The eastern question in later 19<sup>th</sup> century with reference to the Crimean War and the Balkan Nationalism.

### **Module 4 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

4.1 Age of imperialism (1871 – 1914) –The impetus behind colonial expansion – Scramble for colonies.

4.2 Anglo German antagonism – Triple Alliance – Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps – origin of the First World War.

### **Module 5 N.G. (No of Lectures -8)**

5.1 The impact of the War on the old order – Collapse of the Dynastic empire –

5.2 Revolution in Russia – origin of the October Revolution and the Success of the Bolsheviks

5.3 Fourteen points of Wilson.

## **PAPER VIII**

### **World Politics in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century from 1919 to C2000**

#### **UNIT-I**

##### **Module 1 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

- 1.1 The Versailles Settlement of 1919
- 1.2 The League of Nations
- 1.3 Efforts outside the League to preserve peace and security: The Locarno treaty, the Kellogg Briand Pact

##### **Module 2 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

- 2.1 The reparation issue and its impact on international relations
- 2.2 The Great Depression and its international repercussions
- 2.3 European Dictatorships: Origin of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany – Impact on world politics

##### **Module 3 G.S (No of Lectures -8)**

- 3.1 Responsibility of Hitler for the outbreak of Second World War
- 3.2 Diplomatic background of the Second World War – Policy of Appeasement – the Munich Pact – Nazi-Soviet Non Aggression Pact.
- 3.3 The Spanish Civil War.

##### **Module 4 G.S (No of Lectures -8)**

- 4.1 Background of the foundation of UNO
- 4.2 Debate on the origins and nature of the Cold War.
- 4.3 Cold War and the emergence of Soviet and American economic and military alliances: NATO, WTO, IMF, World Bank, Warsaw, COMECON

##### **Module 5 G.S (No of Lectures -6)**

- 5.1 USSR's relation with the East European countries (1945-64)
- 5.2 The US foreign policy in the Post war period: Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan

#### **UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)**

##### **Module 1 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

- 1.1 Bi-polarism and regional conflicts: War in Korea – Crisis in Cuba – Conflict in the Middle East (Arab – Israel wars of 1948-49, 67, 1973 – Activities of P.L.O/Intifadah – Gulf War of 1990-91)
- 1.2 Disintegration of European Empires and the emergence of the Third World
- 1.3 The Non-Aligned Movement
- 1.4 The politics of Détente.

##### **Module 2 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

- 2.1 Impact of the emergence of Communist China on world politics
- 2.2 Sino- Soviet relations
- 2.3 Sino- U.S. relations



### **Module 3 G.S (No of Lectures -9)**

3.1 Indo-Pakistan relations

3.2 India and the liberation war of Bangladesh

3.3 The Liberation Struggle of Vietnam (1945-54 and 1954-1975)

### **Module 4 G.S (No of Lectures -5)**

4.1 Reunification of Germany

4.2 The end of Socialist regime and the disintegration of USSR

### **Module 5 G.S (No of Lectures -8)**

5.1 The end of the Cold War

5.2 The onset of Globalisation

5.3 American Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.

# History General

## Paper I

### **Ancient & Medieval Indian History upto 1556**

#### **Unit – I ( S.N & G.T)**

##### Module – 1

- 1.1 Literary and Archaeological sources of Ancient and Medieval Indian History.
- 1.2 Historical understanding of the rise and decline of the Indus Vally Civilization.

##### Module – 2

- 2.1 Political Developments: Indian Polity in early and later vedic times.
- 2.2 The Mahajanapadas – The rise and fall of the Maurya Empire.
- 2.3 The Satavahana and Kushana rule.

##### Module – 3

- 3.1 The Imperial Guptas – regional powers and the struggle for power in North India.
- 3.2 Political developments in South India

##### Module – 4

Society, religion and economy of Ancient and Early medieval India, (A broad overview) with special reference to the position of women, trade and commerce, crafts and guilds debate on feudalism.

##### Module – 5

- 5.1 Art, Architecture, Science, Literature and culture of Ancient and early medieval India.

#### **Unit – II (H.J & G.S)**

##### Module – 1

- 1.1 Impact of Islam and Political changes in India. A brief overview of the Delhi Sultanate, its administrative machinery
- 1.2 Theory of Kingship
- 1.3 Independent Sultans of Bengal.

##### Module – 2

Society, Religion, Culture and Economy of the Delhi Sultanate (A broad overview).

##### Module – 3

- 3.1 Disintegration of the Sultanate
- 3.2 Foundation of Mughal Empire.

##### Module – 4

- 4.1 Mughal-Afghan Conflict
- 4.2 Sher shah as an empire builder and an administrator.

##### Module – 5

Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal Empire.

## Paper-II

### Indian History from 1556 to 1947

#### Unit-1 ( G.S & H.J)

##### Module -1

- 1.1 Akbar and the Political expansion of Mughal Empire.
- 1.2 Akbar's relation with the Rajputs.
- 1.3 Evolution of Akbar's religious policy.

##### Module -2

- 2.1 The Manasabdari System and the emergence of a composite ruling class.
- 2.2 Expanding frontiers of Mughal Empire in post-Akbar India.

##### Module -3

- 3.1 Climax and crisis of the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb: Aurangzeb's entanglements in the Deccan .
- 3.2 Rise of Shivaji and the Mughal –Maratha Contest for supremacy.
- 3.3 Changes in the Rajput policy and the religious policy of the Mughals in the reign of Aurangzeb.

##### Module -4

- 4.1 Mughal economy: land revenue - commercial expansion.
- 4.2 Mughal art and architecture.
- 4.3 Historiographical debate on the break up of the Mughal Empire .

##### Module -5

- 5.1 Political ascendancy of the English East India Company in Bengal (1757-65)
- 5.2 English East India Company's relation with the Indian states – Marathas, Mysore , Sikhs .
- 5.3 British policies of colonial annexation – subsidiary alliance, Doctrine of Lapse.

#### Unit-2 (G.S &G.T)

##### Module -1

- 1.1 Colonial economy: Land revenue settlements - Bengal, North India, South and west India.
- 1.2 Drain of wealth.
- 1.3 De-industrialization.

##### Module -2

- 2.1 English education in Bengal up to 1857.
- 2.2 Indian response to westernization: Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Young Bengal, Vidyasagar - Prarthana Samaj - Arya Samaj .
- 2.3 Aligarh movement and the modernization of Islam.

##### Module -3

- 3.1 Early resistance to colonial rule: Wahabi and Faraizi movements – Santal rebellion.
- 3.2 The revolt of 1857.
- 3.3 Growth of National Consciousness: Politics of Association - The Birth of Indian National Congress.

##### Module -4

- 4.1 The nature of early Congress under moderate leadership.
- 4.2 Ideology and programme of militant nationalists.
- 4.3 The Swadeshi movement.
- 4.4 The birth of All India Muslim League.
- 4.5 Revolutionary terrorism in Bengal and Punjab.
- 4.6 Impact of the First World War on Indian economy, society and polity.

##### Module -5

- 5.1 Gandhi and Indian National Movement: Rise of Gandhi - Rowlatt Satyagraha - Khilafat - Non-

Cooperation - Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement.

5.2 Nationalist Revolutionary Movements.

5.3 Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army and the Indian Freedom Movement.

5.4 Post war upsurge and the different strands of protest politics.

5.5 Communal Politics culminating in the partition and transfer of power.

# Paper III

## Modern Europe from 1789 to 1939 A.D.

### Unit – I ( N.G)

#### Module – 1

- 1.1 Background –
- 1.2 Renaissance and Reformation
- 1.3 Geographical Discoveries
- 1.4 Scientific Revolution, Advent of Capitalism (A brief overview)

#### Module – 2

- 2.1 The French Revolution – socioeconomic background: Role of the phierophers.
- 2.2 Progress of the Revolution: Popular Movements: Jacobins and Girondins.

#### Module – 3

- 3.1 Rise of Napoleon: Internal Reconstruction
- 3.2 Napoleon and Europe. Napoleon and revolution.

#### Module – 4

- 4.1 Political Developments in Europe from (1815 – 1870)
- 4.2 Triumph of conservatism – The Matternich System Stages of Italian Unification
- 4.3 Unification and Consolidation of Germany
- 4.4 Russia: Attempts at Reforms by Alexander II.

#### Module – 5

- 5.1 Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe
- 5.2 Industrial Advances in England and the Continent
- 5.3 Utopian Socialism and Marxism
- 5.4 Art, Culture, Literature and Science.

### Unit – II ( N.G & G.T)

#### Module – 1

Europe between 1871-1914: New Balance of Power, scramble for colonies in asia and Africa.

#### Module – 2

The Eastern Question: Main Issues – Crimean War, Balkan Nationalism (A brief overview)

#### Module – 3

- 3.1 Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps;
- 3.2 Origins of the First World War – Issues and Stakes;
- 3.3 Russian Revolution of 1917.

#### Module – 4

- 4.1 Peace settlement of 1919: Its long term consequences
- 4.2 Birth of the German Republic.

#### Module – 5

- 5.1 Europe in the Inter War period (1919-1939).
- 5.2 Consolidation of economic and political power of the Soviet State;
- 5.3 Rise of Fascism in Italy;
- 5.4 Rise of Nazism in Germany; Aggressive foreign politics;
- 5.5 Outbreak of the second World War.

# Paper IV

## India and the World

### UNIT-I : INDIA 1947 – 1964 (N.G)

#### Module-1

- 1.1 Understanding the causes of the partition of India .
- 1.2 Impact of Partition on Indian polity, economy , society and culture .

#### Module-2

- 2.1 Adoption of a republican constitution in 1950 : Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
- 2.2 Nehru and the development of Parliamentary democracy in India .

#### Module-3

Economic Planning : First three five year plans .

#### Module-4

Social movements in contemporary India .

#### Module-5

- 5.1 Indo-Pakistan relations .
- 5.2 India and the Non-Aligned Movement .

### UNIT-II: WORLD 1945 – 1991 (G.S)

#### Module-1

Debate on the origins of the cold war.

#### Module-2

- 2.1 Cold war and the emergence of the U.S and Soviet military and economic alliances – NATO , IMF , WARSAW , WTO .
- 2.2 U.S. Foreign policy in the post-war period; Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan .

#### Module-3

- 3.1 Bipolarism and regional conflicts :
- 3.2 War in Korea
- 3.3 Conflict in the Middle East: Arab-Israel War of 1948-49 , 1967 , 1973 .

#### Module-4

- 4.1 Impact of the emergence of China on the Worlds Politics.
- 4.2 Sino-Indian relations.

#### Module-5

- 5.1 India and the liberation war of Bangladesh.
- 5.2 The liberation struggle of Vietnam (1954-75).

#### Module-6

End of the socialist regime and the disintegration of U.S.S.R.