

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION VIDYAMANDIRA

BELURMATH, HOWRAH, WEST BENGAL

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

PROGRAMME OFFERED : B.A. HISTORY HONOURS

PROGRAMME CODE : HISA

DURATION : 6 SEMESTERS

TOTAL CREDIT : 148

FULL SYLLABUS WITH COURSE OUTCOME

VALID & ONGOING AS ON 30TH JUNE, 2019

Following is the credit distribution for B.A. History Hons. Programme:

	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	CR	Total Credit
	SEM 1	SEM 2	SEM 3	SEM 4	SEM 5	SEM 6	
Core Course / Hons.	14	14	14	14	26	26	108
Generic Elective	6	6	6	6	--	--	24
AECC-Lang.	2	2	2	2	--	--	4
AECC-ENVS	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
SEC- ICSH	1	1	1	1	2	2	8
	23	23	23	23	28	28	148

Following is the Grade Point distribution:

% of Marks	Descriptor	Grade	Grade Point
85 - 100	OUTSTANDING	O	10
70 - 84.99	EXCELLENT	A+	9
60 - 69.99	VERY GOOD	A	8
55 - 59.99	GOOD	B+	7
50 - 54.99	ABOVE AVERAGE	B	6
40 - 49.99	AVERAGE	C	5
35 - 39.99	PASS (HONOURS)	P	4
30 - 34.99	PASS (OTHERS)	P	4
LESS THAN 35	FAILED (HONOURS)	F	0
LESS THAN 30	FAILED (OTHERS)	F	0

Name of the Core Course	Credit for the Core Course	Generic Elective Course and the Credit
History Hons	108	Total Credit : 24 Guidelines to make Choice : Two from the generic subject courses as mentioned below choosing not more than one from a group. Group A : Sanskrit Group B : Political Science, Bengali, English Group C : Philosophy, Economics

B.A. History Hons. Programme has introduced Discipline Specific Elective Course (DSE) and/or Project in 5th and/or 6th semester:

Sl. No.	Name of the Programme	Discipline Specific Elective / Project
13	History Hons	Project & Field Study

Students of B.A. History Hons. Programme must take following courses :

- Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):
 - Environmental Science : 4 Credit
 - English Language and MIL (Bengali Language/ Alternative English) : 4 Credit
- Value-Oriented Course (Indian Cultural and Spiritual Heritage) : 8 Credit

Total Credit to be earned by a student to complete B.A. History Hons. Programme: 148 Credit

Mark sheet after each semester will be given both with SGPA and detailed marks obtained by the examinee.

Similarly Mark sheet after the final semester will be given with CGPA and detailed marks obtained by the examinee.

Calculation of SGPA = (Total Credit X Total Grade Point = Total Credit Point);
 Total Credit Points / Total Credits

Calculation of CGPA = (Total SGPA X Total Credits in each Sem.) / Total Credits earned in
 all the semesters

B.A. History Honours

6 Semester Course

List of the Courses

Sl No	Name of the Course	Semester	Course Code	Credit	Marks in the Course	Course outcome
1	From the Beginnings to 2 nd C BC and Early Medieval India (650 -1200CE)	1	HISAP1	14	100	This course would enable the students to get an idea about the sources of ancient and early medieval Indian history along with the major developments in political, economic, social and religious spheres till the early medieval period
2	India from 2 nd century BCE till c.6 th Century and The Turko-Afghan Period (1206-1556)	2	HISAP2	14	100	This course would enable the students to know about the major developments in the polity, economy, society and culture between second century BCE to the end of Sultanate period
3	Transition to Early Modern Europe (14 th to 16 th Century) and China [Early 19 th century to 1950 A.D.]	3	HISAP3	14	100	This course would provide a comprehensive idea about Europe between the fourteenth and sixteenth century and additionally East Asia with specific focus on China
4	Structure of Early Modern Europe 16 th -17 th Centuries and JAPAN [Early 19 th century to 1941 A.D.]	4	HISAP4	14	100	This course would enable the students to acquire a comprehensive idea about Europe between the sixteenth and eighteenth century and additionally East Asia with specific focus on Japan
5	Mughal India and Modern India from 1765 till 1905	5	HISAP5	13	100	This course would enable the students to know the major developments in the society, polity, economy and culture of the Mughal era (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) and Colonial India from mid eighteenth century till the first decade of the twentieth century
6	Europe from the Revolutionary Era to the Modernization and International Relations from 1919 to 1968	5	HISAP6	13	100	This course would enable the students to get an idea about modern Europe between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and additionally the developments in world politics after the First World War

7	Mughal India and Beyond from 16 th C to early 18 th C and Modern India 1905 to 1964 AD	6	HISAP7	10	100	This course would enable the students to know the major developments in the Mughal from the mid seventeenth century till the emergence of the East India Company state along with a focus on the Colonial state from the mid nineteenth century India till the Nehruvian Era
8	From Industry to Empire and From Bipolarism to Unipolarism	6	HISAP8	10	100	This course will give the students an idea about modern Europe from the nineteenth century till the end of the First World War and additionally post Second World War political developments till the collapse of the Soviet Union
9	Project	6	HISAP9 New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016	6	50	The project is intended to give the students a first hand feel of independent research with a focus on regional history. This will create a foundation when they pursue their doctoral research.

B.A. History Honours
6 Semester Course
Mapping of Employability

SI No	Name of the Course	Semester	Course Code	Employability. Skill Development and Entrepreneurship development
1	From the Beginnings to 2 nd C BC and Early Medieval India (650 - 1200CE)	1	HISAP1	(1) The Ancient Indian Course is specially designed to cater to the needs of a student who wants to take up archaeology as a profession. For that reason students are also taken to archeological spot visit and asked to submit a report on that. (2) This course will also help them to get an idea about Indian Architectural trends which can open wider scope for a student who can join tourism industry as an expert of heritage tourism
2	India from 2nd century BCE till c.6th Century and The Turko-Afghan Period (1206-1556)	2	HISAP2	This course can help the students to go for the jobs like college teacher and the teachers, aiming to this job, engages them in participative symposium type learning.
3	Transition to Early Modern Europe (14 th to 16 th Century) and China [Early 19th century to 1950 A.D.]	3	HISAP3	This course is very helpful for the students who want to go to state level administrative services and the teachers uses unit test, quizzes etc to make tem prepare particulrly for such job related sphere.
4	Structure of Early Modern Europe 16 th - 17 th Centuries and JAPAN [Early 19th century to 1941 A.D.]	4	HISAP4	This course is also very helpful like the previous one for the students who want to go to state level administrative services and the teachers uses unit test, quizzes etc to make tem prepare particulrly for such job related sphere.
5	Mughal India and Modern India from 1765 till 1905	5	HISAP5	This course prepares the students for state level combined gradaute level clerical services where they have to answer questions from this part and the teachers arranges short answer type test, quizzes etc to make tem prepare particulrly for such job related sphere.

6	Europe from the Revolutionary Era to the Modernization and International Relations from 1919 to 1968	5	HISAP6	This course can help the students to develop a clear idea on the trends in world politics which can enable them to get job in the Foreign Ministry or Embassy. To fulfil this objective teachers involve the students in the classroom in debate and discussion methods of learning.
7	Mughal India and Beyond from 16 th C to early 18 th C and Modern India 1905 to 1964 AD	6	HISAP7	This course can help the students to go for the jobs like college teacher and the teachers, aiming to this job, engages them in participative symposium type learning.
8	From Industry to Empire and From Bipolarism to Unipolarism	6	HISAP8	This course can help the students to develop a clear idea on the trends in world politics which can enable them to get job in the Foreign Ministry or Embassy. To fulfil this objective teachers involve the students in the classroom in debate and discussion methods of learning.
9	Project	6	HISAP9	The project is intended to give the students a firsthand feel of independent research with a focus on regional history. This will create a foundation when they pursue their doctoral research and go for job related to higher education institutes.

Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira
Belur Math, Howrah.
Department of History
SYLLABUS FOR B.A. HISTORY (HONS) & GENERAL

Semester 1

Paper I (Course Code HISAP1)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to get an idea about the sources of ancient and early medieval Indian history along with the major developments in political, economic, social and religious spheres till the early medieval period

Group A: From the Beginnings to 2ndC BC (Full Marks 50)

MODULE I: Sources of Early Indian History

1.1 Literary and Archaeological Sources : the nature and importance

MODULE II: Pre-Harappan cultures – Harappan civilization

- 2.1 Pre Harappan cultures with special reference to Mehargarh
- 2.2 The General Features of Mature Harappan Settlements
- 2.3 Agrarain base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art, architecture and script
- 2.4 The Decline of Urban Life / decline of the civilization

MODULE III: The Vedic Age and the age of Mahajanapadas (c. 1500-400 BC)

- 3.1 Society, Economy, Polity and Religion as reflected in the Vedic literature
- 3.2 The Aryan Question – Debate on original homeland
- 3.3 Rise of Monarchical kingdoms – the sixteen great states (Mahajanpadas)
- 3.4 Causes of Magadha's success

MODULE IV: Religious Development

- 4.1 Rise of Jainism and Buddhism – background and significance
- 4.2 Difference between Stupa, Vihara and Chaitya
- 4.3 Ajivika religion
- 4.4 Ashtangikmarga

MODULE V: The Mauryan Empire

- 5.1 The major sources for the Mauryan Period –Kautilya's Arthasastra, Ashoka's Inscription
- 5.2 The nature and structure of the Mauryan Empire
- 5.3 Ashoka's Dhamma
- 5.4 Decline of the empire; responsibility of Ashoka

Group B: Early Medieval India (650 -1200CE) (Full Marks: 50)

Module I

1.1 Sources: Kalhana's *Rajatarangini*, and Alberuni's *Tahkik-I Hind*

1.2 Historiography and Recent Debates

- Defining the 'Early Medieval phase' in Indian history: Transition from the early historical to medieval.
- Agrahara* and Indian Feudalism
- Segmentary state

Module 2

2.1 Nature of regional politics and political developments with special reference to the Pratiharas, Palas, Rashtrakutas, and the Cholas among other contemporary dynasties.

- Shifting of the political centre from Pataliputra to Kanyakubja or Kanauj in the Gangetic Doab and the tripartite conflict over Kanauj.
- Pala rule in Bengal with special emphasis on Dharmapala and Devapala.
- Chola imperialism and expansion of power especially under Rajaraja I and Rajendra I.
- Chola administration with specific note on village level administrative autonomy.

Module 3

3.1 The making of the Indo-Islamic world 7th to 12th centuries; Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid Invasions; Nature and impact.

- The coming of the Arabs to Sind-causes and impact.
- Comparative estimate of the invasions of Mahmud of Ghazni and Md. Ghori and their impact on India. Condition of India during the period and the causes of the failure of the Rajputs.

Module 4

4.1 Agricultural expansion; Land Grants, Changes in agricultural technology and Irrigation during the period from 650 to 1000 AD.

4.2 Urban centres; urban processes; salient features. The concept of 'Third Urbanisation'.

4.3 Indian and Oceanic trade; a broad overview of trade commodities and trade links with South-East Asia and West Asia.

Module 5

5.1 Cultural activities in Early Medieval India- Developments in Literature and Nagara/Dravidian architectural styles.

5.2 Major religious sects and cults like Buddhism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism.

History General

Paper I (Course Code HISGP1)

Course Outcome: This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in India from ancient period till the foundation of Mughal Empire.

Early and Medieval India (Full Marks 75)

MODULE I:

- 1.1 Sources of early Indian history-inscriptions and literature
- 1.2 The Harappan civilization – Features / Decline

MODULE II : Towards state society

- 2.1 The Aryans-Original homeland theory, Vedic and Later Vedic society
- 2.2 Causes behind the rise of Magadha
- 2.3 Asoka, Asoka's Dhamma
- 2.4 Causes behind the decline of the Mauryan empire

MODULE III: The climax and disintegration of the early state-Gupta period

- 3.1 The Guptas –Political achievements of Samundragupta and Chandragupta II
- 3.2 Cultural achievements of the Guptas and the decline of the empire

Module 4. Towards Medievalism in Indian History

Pala rule in Bengal; Tripartite struggle.

Chola polity and maritime trade in south India

Political developments leading to the foundation of the Delhi sultanate- Ghurid invasions.

Module 5. The Delhi sultanate I- 13th to mid 14th century

- The Foundation and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate- Iltutmish and Balban
- AlauddinKhalji; market policies and imperial expansion.

Module 6. The Foundation and consolidation of the Mughal Empire;

- The Sur interregnum focusing on the administrative reforms of Sher Shah Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal Empire with focus on his religious policy and the relations with the Rajputs.

Semester II

Paper II (Course Code: HISAP2)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to know about the major developments in the polity, economy, society and culture between second century BCE to the end of Sultanate period.

Group A: India from 2nd century BCE till c.6th Century (Full Marks 50)

New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016

Module: I Central Asian Contacts and Mutual Impact

1.1 Political aspects with special reference to Kushanas, Satavahanas

1.2 Cultural consequences with special emphasis on art and architecture

Module: II The age of the Guptas

2.1 Historical situation of India in c.300ce- Emergence of the Gupta Empire

2.2 The empire in its mature form- political achievements of the rulers with special emphasis on Samudragupta and Chandragupta II

2.3 Period of decline and disintegration

2.4 Notion of Golden Age / Classical Age

Module: III Post Gupta period -rise of regional powers

3.1 The Pushyabhutis: Harshavardhana and his empire

3.2 Bengal under Sasanka

3.3 Pallava - Chalukya conflict

Module: IV Aspects of society and economy

4.1 Gender, forms of labour, slavery and untouchability -Faxians accounts

4.2 Gender relations -women as donors

4.3 Agrarian economy and non-agricultural production -crafts and guilds in the Gupta period

4.4 Land grants and its economic significance

Module: V Patterns of trade, urbanization and routes of communication

5.1 Trade and urban developments

5.2 Major urban centres and routes of the post Mauryan period

5.3 Trading networks -both inland and long distance (with Roman Empire)

5.4 Merchants, markets and long distance trade (south Asian Lineages)

Group B: The Turko-Afghan Period (1206-1556) (Full Marks 50)

Module I:

1.1 Survey of sources and historiography with focus on Ziauddin Barani.

Module 2: Polity and Institutional Structure: 1200-1400 C.E.

2.1 Nature of Delhi Sultanate and its internal evolution;

- a) Political history of the Delhi Sultanate- Ilbari Turk, Khalji, Tughluq periods
- b) Theories of kingship-Balban
- c) Composition of the ruling community
- d) Iqta system and its evolution

Module 3: Polity and institutional structure: 1400-1556 C.E.

3.1 Patterns of regional political formations in South Asia;

- a) Vijayanagar/Bahamani conflict.
 - b) Bengal- Iliyas Shahi and Hussain Shahi periods.
- 3.2 Conquest and stability; Struggle for empire in North India-Afghans, Rajputs and the Mughals;
- a) Babur's contribution and the significance of his advent into India
 - b) Rise of Sher Shah Sur to power and his administrative contribution.

Module4: Economy

- 4.1 Agrarian economy of the Delhi sultanate: agricultural production, technological changes, and revenue system.
- 4.2 Urban processes in the Delhi Sultanate; Alauddin Khalji's market regulations, non-agricultural production, trade and monetary system.
- 4.3 Vijayanagar economy- the Nayankara system.

Module 5:Society, Religion and Culture

- 5.1 Sufism; origins, precepts, practices, silsilahs and their impact on Indian society.
- 5.2 Bhakti: some regional manifestations and impact.

History General

Paper II (Course Code: HISGP2)

Course Outcome: This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in India from the downfall of the Mughal Empire till independence

Towards the Modern in Indian History (Full Marks 75)

Module 1. Towards the climax of the empire

- Aurangzeb; imperial policy
- Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji.

Module 2. The 18th century political order and the encounter with the British

- The coming of the British to political power in Bengal- conflict with Sirajudaulah; Plassey and its impact; events leading to the grant of Diwani in 1765.

Module 3. Establishment of British Paramountcy by 1818.

- Relations with Mysore and the Marathas.
- agrarian policies of the British with focus on the Permanent Settlement

Module 4. The cultural response of the Indians

- Rammohun Roy and the Young Bengal Movement.
- The foundation of a new system of education till the Wood's Despatch of 1854.

Module 5. The political response of the Indians

- 1857- Causes and Results
- The rise of the Indian National Congress- Moderates and Extremists
- The Partition of Bengal

Module 6. Freedom Struggle and the Partition of India

- The Rise of Gandhi
- Political movements in 20th century.

Semester III

Paper III (Course Code: HISAP3)

Course Outcome: This course would provide a comprehensive idea about Europe between the fourteenth and sixteenth century and additionally East Asia with specific focus on China

Group A: Transition to Early Modern Europe (14th to 16th Century) (Full Marks 50)

Module – 1 Feudal Society

- 1.1 Nature of Feudal Society and its regional variations.
- 1.2 Crisis of Feudalism – Transition Debate.
- 1.3 Fall of Constantinople and its impact on Europe.

Module – 2 Economic crisis and the commercial decline in the 14th century Europe.

- 2.1 The urban decay.
- 2.2 The epidemics.

Module – 3 Renaissance & Humanism

- 3.1 Humanism.
- 3.2 Rediscovery of classics.
- 3.3 Italian Renaissance – its impact on art, culture, education.
- 3.4 Political thought – Machiavelli.

Module – 4 New Discoveries

- 4.1 The exploration of the new world – Portuguese and Spanish voyages
- 4.2 Printing revolution.
- 4.3 Revolution in war technique

Module – 5 Formation of new states

- 5.1 The formation of early modern state.
- 5.2 The Empire of Charles V of Spain.
- 5.3 'New monarchy' in England.

Group B: China [Early 19th century to 1950 A.D.] (Full Marks 50)

Module – 1 Early 19th Century China

- 1.1 State
- 1.2 Society
- 1.3 Economy

Module – 2 Colonial penetration in China

- 2.1 The tribute system, the Canton system and their collapse.
- 2.2 Opium wars and treaties with imperialist powers.
- 2.3 Impact of open door policy.

Module – 3 Taiping Rebellion

- 3.1 Causes of the rebellion
- 3.2 Nature
- 3.3 Causes of failure

Module – 4 Restoration and Reforms

- 4.1 Tung Chih Restoration.
- 4.2 Self-strengthening Movement – comparison with contemporary Japan.
- 4.3 The Reform Movement of 1898 (100 days Reform) – role of Kang Youwei and other leaders.
- 4.4 Boxer Rebellion and its consequences – comparison with the earlier protest movements.
- 4.5 Late Ching Reforms – problems of early industrialization.

Module – 5 Republican Revolution of 1911 & Nationalism

- 5.1 Republican Revolution – Sun Yat Sen
- 5.2 Emergence of Republic and Yuan Shi Kai.
- 5.3 Warlordism (1916-1925)
- 5.4 May Fourth Movement – The culmination of nationalism.

Module – 6 Growth of Communism in China and Chinese Revolution (1949)

- 6.1 Political crisis in the 1920s – the Kuomintang.
- 6.2 The first United Front – the Kuomintang-Communist conflict.
- 6.3 The Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung.
- 6.4 The Second United Front – Long March – second Sino-Japanese war (1937) – Yen-an experiment.
- 6.5 The Chinese Revolution and establishment of People's Republic of China.

History General

Paper III – History of Modern Europe [1789 to 1848] (Course Code: HISGP3)

Course Outcome: This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in Europe from the French Revolution to the emergence of nation states in Europe

Module – 1 The Old Order

- 1.1 Structure of society and politics in the eighteenth century.
- 1.2 Enlightenment.

Module – 2 The French Revolution

- 2.1 Crisis of the Ancient Regime and the coming of Revolution.
- 2.2 Constituent Assembly.

- 2.3 Reign of Terror.
- 2.4 Results of the French Revolution.
- Module – 3 Napoleon and the Legacy of Revolution**
 - 3.1 Rise.
 - 3.2 Reforms.
 - 3.3 Foreign policy, special relation to Napoleon’s reconstruction of Europe.
 - 3.4 Fall of Napoleon.
- Module – 4 Restoration**
 - 4.1 Vienna Settlement.
 - 4.2 Metternich System.
- Module – 5 From Restoration to Revolutions**
 - 5.1 Forces of change: Nationalism, democracy and socialism.
 - 5.2 Revolutions of 1848 – The major storm centres.

Semester: IV

Paper IV (Course Code: HISAP4)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to acquire a comprehensive idea about Europe between the sixteenth and eighteenth century and additionally East Asia with specific focus on Japan

Group A: Structure of Early Modern Europe 16th -17th Centuries (Full Marks 50)

- Module – 1 Reformation**
 - 2.1 Background of Reformation
 - 2.2 Martin Luther
 - 2.3 John Calvin and Calvinism
 - 2.4 Radical Reformation
 - 2.5 English reformation and the role of state
 - 2.6 Counter Reformation
- Module – 2 Age of Religious Wars**
 - 2.1 Religious civil wars in Europe
 - 2.2 Thirty years war
 - 2.3 Peace of Westphalia
- Module – 3 Economy**
 - 3.1 Economic expansion of Europe in 16th century.
 - 3.2 Rise of new merchants
 - 3.3 Proto-industrialization
 - 3.4 Price revolution
 - 3.5 Agricultural revolution and enclosure movement
 - 3.6 The economy of 17th century – agriculture and trade – Rise of English and Dutch trade
- Module – 4 Civil War and Revolution in England**
 - 4.1 Conflict of political and religious ideas
 - 4.2 Glorious Revolution
 - 4.3 John Locke and the concept of liberalism.
- Module – 5 Scientific Revolution**
 - 5.1 Scientific revolution - Copernican Revolution to Galileo / Newton

5.2 Emergence of scientific Societies, Academies and a new culture of science

Group B: JAPAN [Early 19th century to 1941 A.D.] (Full Marks 50)

Module – 1 Pre-Restoration Period

- 1.1 The Tokugawa Shogunate
- 1.2 Opening of Japan
- 1.3 The crisis and fall of Shogunate

Module – 2 Meiji Restoration (5 or 20)

- 2.1 Political alignment
- 2.2 Nature

Module – 3 Towards modernization

- 3.1 Political modernization – Meiji constitution and its character – rise of political parties.
- 3.2 Social and educational reforms
- 3.3 Prelude to Militarism.

Module – 4 Economic developments in Japan

- 4.1 Agrarian reforms – abolition of feudal structure – new land system and taxation – production of cash crops and commercialization of agriculture
- 4.2 Industrialization – capital generation and the role of state – private entrepreneur (the zaibatsu)

Module – 5 Japan's foreign policy

- 5.1 The Sino-Japanese war - Treaty of Shimonoseki
- 5.2 The Anglo-Japanese alliance (1902) – background and importance in the world politics.
- 5.3 Russo-Japan war – importance.

Module – 6 Emergence of Japan as an imperial power in 20th century

- 6.1 Washington Conference – international importance.
- 6.2 Failure of the League of Nations – Manchurian crisis – the rise of Militarism in 1930s and 1940s.
- 6.3 World War II and Japan – road to Pearl Harbour.

B.A. History Generic Elective

Course Structure

Sl No	Name of the Course	Semester	Course Code	Credit	Marks in the Course	Course outcome
1	Early and Medieval India	1	HISG1	3	75	This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in India from ancient period till the foundation of Mughal Empire

2	Towards the Modern in Indian History	2	HISG2	3	75	This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in India from the downfall of the Mughal Empire till independence
3	History of Modern Europe [1789 to 1848]	3	HISG3	3	75	This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in Europe from the French Revolution to the emergence of nation states in Europe
4	History of Modern Europe and International Relations [1848 to 1945]	4	HISG4	3	75	This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in Europe from 1860s to the outbreak of Second World War

History General

Paper IV: History of Modern Europe and International Relations [1848 to 1945] (Course Code: HISGP4)

Course Outcome: This course will give the students a general idea about the historical developments in Europe from 1860s to the outbreak of Second World War

Module – 1 The Major States

- 1.1 Unification of Italy.
- 1.2 Unification of Germany.
- 1.3 Tsar the Liberator.

Module – 2 Industrialization and the Social Consequences

- 2.1 Industrialization in England.
- 2.2 Industrialization in Europe

Module – 3 Imperialism – way to World War I

- 3.1 ‘The age of empire’
- 3.2 Foreign policy of Bismarck.
- 3.3 Balkan problem and Berlin Congress.
- 3.4 Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- 3.5 Causes of the World War I.

Module – 4 Impact of the War

- 4.1 Russian Revolution (1917).
- 4.2 Treaty of Versailles.
- 4.3 Reparation problem

Module – 5 Europe in the in the Inter War Period

- 5.1 French search for security – Locarno pact.
- 5.2 World Economic Crisis.
- 5.3 Rise of Hitler and Mussolini – Hitler’s Foreign Policy, formation of Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis power
- 5.4 Outbreak of the World War II

Semester V

Paper V (Course Code: HISAP5)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to know the major developments in the society, polity, economy and culture of the Mughal era (sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) and Colonial India from mid eighteenth century till the first decade of the twentieth century

Group A: Mughal India (Full Marks 50)

New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016

Module 1

Historiography and sources

- Historiography and different approaches
- Sources- with specific emphasis on AbulFazl/Badauni; Bernier and Abdul Hamid Lahori

Module 2

The foundation and consolidation of the Mughal Empire

- Comparative estimate of the Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires: Gun Powder Empires?
- The expansionist policy of the Mughals under Akbar and the Central Asian ventures of Shah Jahan
- Consolidation of the Mughal Empire-Nobility and the ruling class; Administrative framework of the empire with emphasis on the Mansab and Jagir system.

Module 3

Ideology and the State

- The Turko-Mongol tradition- The Akbari agenda and Sulh-i-Kul.
- Evolution of imperial policy towards religion and the state in the 16th and 17th century.
- Ideology of alliances-Mughal relations with the Rajputs and the Deccan in the 16th and the 17th century.

Module 4

Economy of Mughal India

- Agricultural production and agricultural technology; Mughal revenue system- Zabt and Nasaq
- Non-agricultural production
- Urbanisation and commerce-monetary system
- Inland and oceanic trade

Module 5

Religion and Culture

- Mughal Painting-evolution, styles and techniques.
- Mughal architecture- influences, styles and patronage
- Mughal Cuisine
- Sufism; Sikhism and Vaishnava Bhakti.

Group B: Modern India from 1765 till 1905 (Full Marks 50)

Module 1 – Impact of British Colonialism on Indian Economy

1.1 British land revenue policies and results – Permanent Settlement in Bengal, the Ryotwari and Mahalwari Settlements

1.2 The decline of indigenous industries

Module 2 – Protest, Resistance and Rebellions in the first century of British rule

2.1 An overview of peasant and tribal movements till mid nineteenth century.

2.2 The Great Revolt – causes, consequences, nature.

Module 3 – Social Reform Movements

3.1 Bengal: Raja Rammohan Roy – contributions and limitations. Derozio and the Young Bengal movement - contributions and limitations.

3.2 Education, social reform and the question of emancipation of women

3.3 Sir Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh Movement

Module 4 – Towards Nationalism

4.1 Education policy of the government leading to Wood's Despatch – results and significance

4.2 The first phase on Nationalism – 'Age of Associations'

4.3 Protests and Agitations – Vernacular Press Act, Ilbert Bill Agitation etc.

Module 5 – The Indian National Congress

5.1 The origins of the Indian National Congress

5.2 The INC, 1885-1905, activities and evaluation.

Paper VI (Course Code: HISAP6)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to get an idea about modern Europe between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and additionally the developments in world politics after the First World War

Group A: Europe from the Revolutionary Era to the Modernization (Full Marks 50)

New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016

Module 1 - Understanding the 18th century

1.1 The dynastic states and the character of absolutist state in Europe.

1.2 Enlightenment

1.3 Socio-economic and political condition of ancient regime – The impact of the Philosophers

Module 2 - Trends in the French Revolution

2.1 Aristocratic revolt – bourgeois popular and peasant revolt

2.2 The Constituent assembly and its achievements

2.3 The Reign of Terror and the rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic

2.4 Role of women in French Revolution

2.5 Interpreting the French Revolution

Module 3 - Napoleon Bonaparte: the revolution legacy

3.1 The reorganization of France and Europe – a new social order

3.2 Napoleon and Europe – Reform, reorganization and resistance.

3.3 Conflicting estimation of Napoleon's character and achievements.

Module 4 – Clash between Conservative order and Nationalism

4.1 The Vienna Congress – the character of the restoration regimes.

4.2 Metternich and the Conservative order

- 4.3 Continuity and change in European states – Rise of Nationalism
- 4.4 Revolutions of 1848 – a turning point?

Module 5 – The emergence of ‘new’ states and modernization

- 5.1 Unification of Italy and Germany
- 5.2 Russia up to the Revolution of 1905.
- 5.3 France under the Second Empire.

Group B: International Relations from 1919 to 1968 (Full Marks 50)

Module – 1

- 1.3 Versailles Settlement of 1919.
- 1.4 Reparation problem.
- 1.5 The French quest for security.
- 1.6 League of Nations.

Module – 2

- 2.5 Weimer Republic – Rise of Nazism.
- 2.6 The Great Depression and its international effect.

Module – 3

- 3.1 Fascism and Mussolini.
- 3.2 Foreign policy of Hitler.
- 3.3 Appeasement and failure of League of Nations.
- 3.4 Outbreak of Second World War and responsibility of Hitler.

Module – 4

- 4.1 Second World War and the wartime treaties.
- 4.2 Origin of Cold War
- 4.3 Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan.
- 4.4 Emergence of Soviet and American spheres of influence and military alliances.

Module – 5

- 5.1 Stalin’s foreign policy.
- 5.2 Tension within the Soviet bloc – De-Stalinization.
- 5.3 U.S.S.R’s relation with East European countries (1945-68)

Semester VI

Paper VII (Course Code: HISAP7)

Course Outcome: This course would enable the students to know the major developments in the Mughal from the mid seventeenth century till the emergence of the East India Company state along with a focus on the Colonial state from the mid nineteenth century India till the Nehruvian Era

Group A: Mughal India and Beyond form 16th C to early 18th C(Full Marks 50)

New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016

Module 1

Society and their relations with the State in Mughal India

- Rural Society and agrarian relations-the raiyats and the Zamindars
- Urban society-Towns and town life; Merchants and Bankers

Module 2

Faultlines within the Mughal Empire

- Aurangzeb and his policies; the imperial elite and the Deccan Wars
- The Deccan and the rise of the Marathas under Shivaji
- Peasant revolts in the Mughal empire
- The crisis in the Jagirdari system-its political and economic implications
- Potentialities of capitalist development in Mughal India

Module 3

Political and economic changes in the early 18th century

- Emergence of regional powers-an overview with emphasis on Mysore
- Maharashtra under the Peshwas
- Bengal under the Nawabi

Module 4

The coming of the English East India Company and its rise to power

- Emergence of Bengal as the 'British Bridgehead'- Anglo-Nawabi politics
- Grant of Diwani-implications and the 'drain' of wealth
- Early land revenue experiments and the Famine of 1770
- The framework of early colonial control- Regulating Act and the Pitt's India Act

Module 5

- Debates on the decline of the Mughal Empire
- Interpreting the 18th century as a historical phase in the transition to colonialism.

Group B – Modern India 1905 to 1964 AD

New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016

Module 1 – Indian Politics (1905-1919)

- 1.1 Rise of Extremism – ideological and political background
- 1.2 The Partition of Bengal – causes, trends and limitations.

Module 2 – Indian Politics (1919-1934)

- 2.1 Rise of the Mahatma in Indian politics: causes and significance.
- 2.2 The Non co-operation Movement and Civil Disobedience.
- 2.3 Allied movements-Akali Movement, Peasant Resistance in UP

Module 3 – Major Trends in the 1930s and 1940s

- 3.1 Kisan Sabha and Working Class Movements, Dalit Movement.
- 3.2 Left Movement, the formation of the Communist Party.
- 3.3 Subhas Bose and INA.

Module 4 – Towards Independence

4.1 Communal Politics

4.2 The August Movement.

4.3 August Offer (1940); Cripps Plan (1942); Cabinet Mission (1946); Mountbatten Plan (1947)

Module 5 – Post Independence

5.1 Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation

5.2 Framing of the Constitution

5.3 The Nehruvian era with special emphasis on planned economy and the idea of development.

Paper VIII (Course Code: HISAP8)

Course Outcome: This course will give the students an idea about modern Europe from the nineteenth century till the end of the First World War and additionally post Second World War political developments till the collapse of the Soviet Union

Group A: From Industry to Empire (Full Marks 50)

New Course vide BoS dated : 18.03.2016

Module 1 – Industrialisation

1.1 Industrialisation in Europe – Revolution or evolution

1.2 England and the Continent – France, German and Russian industrialization

1.3 Redefinition of gender roles.

Module 2 – Rise of Socialist thought

2.1 Rise of Socialist thought – early socialist thinkers

2.2 Marxism

2.3 The transformation of labour and rise of Trade Unionism.

Module 3 - New era in the European politics

3.1 Europe in 1870s – Bismarck and new balance of power – Kaiser William II and the new course in the German foreign policy.

3.2 Balkan Nationalism – the Crimean War to the Balkan Wars in 1913-14.

Module 4 – ‘The Age of Empire’

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

4.2 Triple Alliance & Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps

4.3 Origins of the First World War.

Module 5 – The World War I and its impact

5.1 Revolution in Russia – origin of the Russian Revolution and the Success of the Bolsheviks

5.2 The impact of the War on the old order – Collapse of the dynastic empire.

Group B: From Bipolarism to Unipolarism (Full Marks 50)

Module – 1

- 1.1 Bi-polarism and regional conflicts
- 1.2 War in Korea, crisis in Cuba.
- 1.3 Middle East – Arab-Israel conflict- Palestine.

Module – 2

- 2.1 Decolonization and emergence of the Third World.
- 2.2 The Non-aligned movement.
- 2.3 Détente.

Module – 3

- 3.1 Emergence of Communist China – its impact on world politics.
- 3.2 Conflict and co-operations in South Asia - SAARC
- 3.3 Sino-US relation.
- 3.4 Sino-India relation.

Module – 4

- 4.1 Re-unification of Germany (1989).
- 4.2 The collapse of communism and disintegration of U.S.S.R.
- 4.3 End of Cold War

Module – 5

- 5.4 Unipolarism
- 5.5 Role of Terrorism in international politics.
- 5.6 Globalization – towards the new millennium.

Paper IX (Course Code: HISAP9)

Course Outcome: The project is intended to give the students a firsthand feel of independent research with a focus on regional history. This will create a foundation when they pursue their doctoral research.

Fifth semester students would be completing a project comprising of 50 marks as part of their overall UG Honours course and submit it in the Sixth Semester. As part of the course the students would be provide basic information regarding research methodology (bibliography, end notes, style sheets etc.) and power point presentation. The division of marks would be as follows:

- 30 marks for project
- 10 marks for Presentation
- 10 marks for Viva-voce

Marks distribution pattern for end semester exam:

Honours

- 20 MCQ (10 MCQ from each group) carrying 1 mark = 20
- 4×5 marks questions out of 7 questions from each group = 40
- 1×20 marks question out of 3 questions from each group = 40
- Total 100

General

- 4 essay type questions out of 7 (4×15 Marks = 60 Marks)
- 15 Short questions out of 20 (15 × 1 = 15 marks)
- Total 75