LECTURE PLAN

DEPARTMENT HISTORY

SESSION:2022-2023

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| Mode | Semester | Paper Code | Paper Name | Teacher | Unit/ Topic | No.of Lecture | Month/ Duration |
| CBCS | SEM-1 | HIS-H-CC-T-1 | History of Early India, from remote past to the end of the Vedic Polity | FARMUZ SEKH | UNIT-1Historiography of early India – historical interpretations - imperialist vs nationalist school - leftist vs liberal school - secular vs religious school. | 10 | August-September |
| UNIT-2Evolution from paleolithic to neolithic cultures - chalcolithic societies from Baluchistan to Gujrat - growth and decline of pre-state non-iron urban culture - the Harappan Civilization ; problem of the Indus script - journey from proto-historic to historic India. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-3: Legacy of the Harappan Culture - the Aryan penetration and the Anglo-Oriental debate ; beginning of iron age and settled agriculture - patterns of settlement and cultural changes - emergence of caste society, organized religion and state territoriality - the Vedic literature | 15 | November-December |
| KHOLILUR RAHAMAN | Unit-4:The non-Vedic political economy of the 16 Mahajanapadas | 05 | September |
| spread of protestant religions – Ajivikism, Jainism and Buddhism ; commercial and urban growth of India | 10 | October - November |
| rise of Magadha as an imperial power. | 5 | December |
| HIS-H-CC-T-2 | Social Formation and Cultural pattern of the Ancient and early Medieval World | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1: Pre-historic and proto-historic cultures beyond India – beginning of agriculture and animal husbandry – searches into the history of Africa, the Aztec Civilization and the Inca Society. | 15 | August-September |
| Unit-2: Bronze Civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, China and eastern Mediterranean lands. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-3: The Polis and slave society of ancient Greece - rise of ancient Rome – decline of the Roman Empire – agrarian economy and trade – the Church and the question of religion. | 15 | November |
| Unit-4: Societies in Central Islamic Lands - spread of Islam – the Ummah, Caliphite State, Shariah and Sufi culture. | 15 | December |
|  |  | HIS-H-GE-T-1 | History of India from the Earliest times to the Early Medieval Period | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-2 : The Maurya rule in Magadha - Asoka’s Dhamma and administration - The post-Maurya India of the Kushanas, Satavahanas and Tamil powers, Splits in Jainism and Buddhism - Vaishnavism, Saivism | 15 | September -December |
| FARMUZ SEKH | Unit-1 : Sources and interpretation – broad survey of paleolithic, mesolithic and neolithic cultures – the Harappan Civilisation – journey from the Vedic state to the 16 Mahajanapadas – from the age of the Vedas to the age of Jainism and Buddhism | 15 | September -December |
| KHOLILUR RAHAMAN | Unit-3: Age of the Guptas ; consolidation of Magadhan empire ; debates on golden age, brahminical revival and growth of feudalism ; decline of the Gupta power and beginning of political decentralization of India ; assessing Harshavardhana as the last great emperor. | 15 | September -December |
| Unit-4: From centralized to decentralized India - The Rajputs of North India - Palas and Senas in Bengal - Kingdoms of the South – The Pallavas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas and Cholas – changes in Polity, Society, Economy, Religion and Culture - towards transition. | 15 | September-December |
| CBCS | SEM-III | HIS-H-CC-T-5 | The Delhi Sultanate in Retrospect | KHOLILUR RAHAMAN | Unit-1: The successor states of Bijoynagar, Bahmani and Bengal - society, economy, art, architecture and literature. | 10 | September |
| Unit-2: Delhi on the eve of the Mughal ascent - Timur’s invasion - the Sayyids and Lodis - Babur’s adventure - Babur’s central Asian connection - Humayun’s misfortune - Sher Shah Sur and Afghan rule in India. | 20 | September- October |
| Unit-3: Economy of Sultanate India - changes in land revenue administration - new agrarian relations - industry and urbanization - trade and currency. | 15 | November |
| Unit-4: Ideas of state and kingship - moves from theocracy to secular administration - development of bhakti and sufi philosophy - language, literature, art and architecture | 15 | December |
|  |  | HIS-H-CC-T-6 | Rise of the Modern West | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1: Structural features of European feudalism - the Crusades and the 14th century crisis of feudalism - decline of feudalism in western Europe but its survival in eastern Europe . | 15 | September |
| Unit-2: Socio-economic roots of Renaissance - spread of new social ideas - secularism and humanism - art, architecture, science and literature - the printing revolution. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-3: Reformation – origin, course and results - progress of the movement from Luther to Calvin ; the counter Reformation. | 15 | November |
| Unit-4: Europe from Thirty Years’ War to Seven Years’ War – rise of early nation states, Spain, France, England and Russia. | 15 | December |
|  |  | HIS-H-CC-T-7 | Europe in Transition | FARMUZ SEKH | Unit-1: Geographical explorations and overseas empires of Portugal and Spain - shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic ocean - commercial and price revolution. | 15 | September |
| Unit-2: Seventeenth century crisis in Europe - mercantilism and economic transition - Glorious Revolution in England and great changes in political, economic and state structure; from scientific to Industrial Revolution - rise of industrial societies in Europe. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-3: American War of Independence – birth of new democratic politics. | 15 | November |
| Unit-4: From the age of Enlightenment to the Age of Liberalism - from feudalism to capitalism- the transition debate. | 15 | December |
|  |  | HIS-H-SEC-T-1 | Understanding Heritage, Art and architecture of India | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1 : Defining heritage – an overview of cultural and built heritage of India – notions of art and craft. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-2 : Pre-colonial Indian Art and Architecture – early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions – mearly medieval sculpture, style and iconography – numismatic art – miniature painting, Mughal, Rajasthani and Pahari - early Indian architecture, stupa, cave and temple – the Mughals -Indo-Persian architecture, fort, palace and mosque. | 15 | November- December |
| FARMUZ SEKH | Unit-3 : The colonial period – western influences on Indian Art and architecture – changes in the post-colonial period. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-4 : The Bengal School of art and architecture – Birbhum, Bankura and Bishnupur Gharana – Art Movements – Santiniketan style - Progressive Artists’ Group – major artists and their works – popular art forms – folk art traditions | 15 | November- December |
|  |  | HIS-P-SEC-T-1 | Understanding Heritage, Art and architecture of India | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1 : Defining heritage – an overview of cultural and built heritage of India – notions of art and craft. | 10 | September- October |
| Unit-2 : Pre-colonial Indian Art and Architecture – early illustrated manuscripts and mural painting traditions – mearly medieval sculpture, style and iconography – numismatic art – miniature painting, Mughal, Rajasthani and Pahari - early Indian architecture, stupa, cave and temple – the Mughals -Indo-Persian architecture, fort, palace and mosque | 10 | November- December |
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|  |  | HIS-H-GE-T-3 | History of Modern India till Independence | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1: Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule with special reference to Bengal, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Awadh ; colonial state and development of its administration – orientalism and utilitarianism - land revenue settlements and results thereof. | 15 | September -  December |
| FARMUZ SEKH | Unit-2: Exploitation and resistance – de-peasantization and de-industrialization - drain of wealth - famines in India - resistance from the tribes and peasants till the Revolt of 1857 - analysing the revolt and its aftermath – colonial policy of further exploitation through railways and industrial network. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-3: The cultural revolution of the nineteenth  century ; critique of Young Bengal Movement, Bengal Renaissance, social and religious reforms ; colonisation of education ; the women’s question. | 15 | November- December |
| KHOLILUR RAHAMAN | Unit-4: Interpreting Indian nationalism – swadeshi movement and different phases of the nationalist struggle - role of Gandhi, Tagore, Subhas Bose, Nehru and Jinnah ; workers’ and peasants’ movements – religious polarisation of national politics – partition and independence (1947). | 15 | September -  December |
|  | HIS-P-CC-T-3 | History of Modern India till Independence | KHOLILUR RAHAMAN | Unit-1: Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule with special reference to Bengal, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Awadh ; colonial state and development of its administration – orientalism and utilitarianism - land revenue settlements and results thereof. | 15 | September- October |
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| Unit-3: The cultural revolution of the nineteenth century ; critique of Young Bengal Movement, Bengal Renaissance, social and religious reforms ;  colonisation of education ; the women’s question | 15 | November –  December |
| Unit-4: Interpreting Indian nationalism – swadeshi movement and different phases of the nationalist struggle - role of Gandhi, Tagore, Subhas Bose, Nehru and Jinnah ; workers’ and peasants’ movements – religious polarisation of national politics – partition and independence (1947). | 15 | December -January |
| CBCS | SEM-V | HIS-H-CC-T-11 | History of Modern India from the beginning of colonial rule to the Great Revolt | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1: Understanding Modern Indian History- historiography, concepts, terminologies, approaches. | 10 | July- August |
| Unit-2: Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule with special reference to Bengal, Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and Awadh ; colonial state and its ideology - rule of law, orientalism, utilitarianism | 20 | August- September |
|  | Unit-3: Rural Economy and Society – land revenue settlements - agrarian structure and transformation debate - commercialization of agriculture - rural stratification thesis, peasants and landless labourers - detribalization and the environmental question - de-industrialization, rural credit and indebtedness | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-4: Nature of colonial exploitation - drain of wealth - famines in India - monetization and entitlement debate - resistance from the tribes and peasants till the Revolt of 1857 - analysing the Revolt and its aftermath.  Reading | 15 | November- December |
|  |  | HISH-CC-T-12 | History of Modern India from Renaissance to Independence | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1:The cultural revolution of the nineteenth century - critique of Young Bengal Movement, Bengal Renaissance, social and religious reforms - colonisation of education - the women’s question. | 15 | July- August |
| Unit-2: Re-industrialisation of India following the spread of railway network - colonial fiscal policy and the balance of Indian trade - rise and growth of the Indian capitalist and working class. | 15 | August- September |
| Unit-3: Interpreting Indian nationalism – messianic and developmental - different phases of the nationalist struggle - politics of association and politics of union - different political parties and their ideologies - role of Gandhi, Tagore, Subhas Bose, Nehru and Jinnah - workers’ and peasants’ movements. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-4: Colonial policy of divide and rule - religious polarisation of the nationalist leaders - demand for Pakistan and partition of 1947 - the refugee question - struggle for new developmental economy, democracy and security in the bi-polar world. | 15 | November- December |
|  |  | HIS-H-DSE-I | History of China from Tradition to Revolution | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1: Traditional China – sino-centrism - society - social groups and classes - confucian value system - closed chinese economy - the canton trade. | 15 | July- August |
| Unit-2: Confronting the foreigners - Opium Wars - treaties with imperialist powers - foreigners’ struggle for concessions in China - China as an ‘informal colony’ – increasing western pressure - the open door policy - transformation of China from a feudal society to a semi-colonial and semi-feudal society. | 15 | August- September |
| Unit-3: The People’s response – from Taiping to Boxer - self –strengthening movement and reforms 1860 -1898 and 1901-1908 - revolution of 1911 – from nationalism to comprador-ship, Sun Yat Sen to Yuan-Shi-Kai - Warlordism since 1916 - revolt of the Chinese working class, the May Fourth Movement. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-4: Development of Chinese industrial economy and growth of the Chinese proletariat - spread of communism among the proletariat in between the world wars - Chiang Kai Shek, Kuomintang and the united front - break with the front and the mature phase of Chinese communist movement under Mao Tse Tung - the Long March and the Communist Revolution of China.  Reading | 15 | November- December |
|  |  | HIS-H-DSE-I | History of Japan from Meiji Restoration to the Second World War | KHOLILUR RAHAMAN | Unit-1: Tokugawa Baku-han system of Japan– its nature - crisis encounter with the west - Meiji restoration - processes of modernization – social, military, political and economic. | 15 | August- December |
| Farmuz Sekh | Unit-2: Popular and democratic movements - Satsuma rebellion; popular rights movement and Meiji constitution. | 15 | August- September |
| Unit-3: Growth of militarism in Japan and her imperialist projects - Sino -Japanese relations; Anglo-Japanese alliance - Russo-Japanese war - World War I and after - the Manchurian crisis. | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-4: Rise of political parties in Japan and their failure to sustain democratic system - Japan and the two World Wars. | 15 | November- December |
|  |  | HIS-P-DSE-I | History of China from Tradition to Revolution | UJJAL MANDAL | Unit-1: Traditional China – sino-centrism - society - social groups and classes - confucian value system - closed chinese economy - the canton trade. | 15 | July- August |
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| CBCS | SEM -V | HIS-P-GE-I | History of India from the Earliest times to the Early Medieval Period | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1 : Sources and interpretation – broad survey of paleolithic, mesolithic and neolithic cultures – the Harappan Civilisation – journey from the Vedic state to the 16 Mahajanapadas – from the age of the Vedas to the age of Jainism and Buddhism. | 15 | August -September |
| Unit-2 : The Maurya rule in Magadha - Asoka’s Dhamma and administration - The post-Maurya India of the Kushanas, Satavahanas and Tamil powers, Splits in Jainism and Buddhism - Vaishnavism, Saivism | 15 | September- October |
| Unit-3: Age of the Guptas ; consolidation of Magadhan empire ; debates on golden age, brahminical revival and growth of feudalism ; decline of the Gupta power and beginning of political decentralization of India ; assessing Harshavardhana as the last great emperor. | 15 | November-December |
| Kholilur Rahaman | Unit-4: From centralized to decentralized India - The Rajputs of North India - Palas and Senas in Bengal - Kingdoms of the South – The Pallavas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas and Cholas – changes in Polity, Society, Economy, Religion and Culture - towards transition | 15 | August- December |
|  |  | HIS-P-SEC-T-3 | Studies in Museum and Archaeology | FARMUZ SEKH | Unit 1: Origin, meaning, definition, and purpose of Museum development of museum in the global context museurs development in India changing role and social relevance of museum - functions of a museum classification of museum according to collection, scope and management.. | 08 | August -September |
|  | Unit II: Organization of museum  ethics for acquisition and procedure of collection documentation, accession, indexing, cataloguing and digitization presentation and exhibition, in house and out house communicative education and outreach activities -curatorial care, scientific preservation, protection and vigilance publication and library museum and tourism museum | 08 | September- October |
| Unit 111: Definition of archaeology and ethno-archaeology importance of archaeology for historical research types of archaeology prehistoric, historic, rural-urban and underwater archaeology history of Indian archaeology important archaeological sites of India Bhimbetka, Anegundi. Brahmagiri, Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Adichanallur. Hallur, Hampi. Sanchi. Khajuraho, Ajanta, Udayagiri-Khandgiri and Mogalmari. | 08 | October- November |
| Unit 1V: Methods of archaeological explorations and site discoveries - horizontal and vertical excavation, concept of stratigraphy and stratification - dating methods and techniques - dendrochronology. radio carbon dating (C-14), thermoluminescence dating, electron spin resonance dating, optically stimulate microscopy dating, fission track dating - great scholars of archaeology - Alexander Cunningham, John Hubert Marshall, Mortimer Wheeler, Rakhaldas Bandyopadhyay, Daya Ram Sahni, D. R. Bhandarkar, H. D. Sankalia. B.B. Lal, M. K. Dhavalikar, R. S. Bisht. Debala Mitra and Shereen Ratnagar | 08 | November- December |

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| CBCS | SEM-2 | HIS-H-CC-T-III | Ancient India from the Maurya to Late Gupta period | Ujjal Mandal | Unit-1:The Maurya rule in Magadha - Asoka’s Dhamma and administration - the policy of cultural conquest. | 15 | May – June |
| Unit-2: The post-Maurya India of the Kushanas, Satavahanas and Tamil powers, Chera,Chola and Pandya - new trends in economy and society – peasantization of tribes and changes in the caste system ; spread of megalithic culture - splits in Jainism and Buddhism - Vaishnavism, Saivism and Tantricism. | 15 | June – July |
| Unit-3: Age of the Guptas - consolidation of Second Magadhan empire - debates on golden age, brahminical revival and growth of feudalism - decline of the Gupta power and beginning of political decentralization of India - assessing Harshavardhana as the last great emperor. | 15 | July- August |
| Unit-4: Early India in retrospect – society and culture and environment - literature and philosophy - art and architecture - science, technology and guild - trade and industry | 15 | August – September |
| CBCS | SEM II | HIS-H-CC-T-IV | History of Early Medieval India | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1: Sources of History and historiography of the period - contemporary texts and travelogues - indigenous literature and archaeology. | 15 | May – June |
| Unit-2: From centralized to decentralized India - The Rajputs of North India - Palas and Senas in Bengal - Kingdoms of the South – The Pallavas, Rashtrakutas, Chalukyas and Cholas | 15 | June – July |
| Unit-3: Condition in the pre-Sultanate period - Polity, Society, Economy, Religion and Culture - towards transition | 15 | July- August |
| Unit-4: Northern India under the Delhi Sultanate - the Turkish invasions from 997 to 1206 AD - consolidation of the Sultanate from 1206 to 1286 AD - the Khalji Revolution and the omnipotent state under the Khaljis - The Tughluq period of reforms and counter reforms - decline of the Delhi Sultanate. | 15 | August – September |
|  |  | HIS-H-GE-II | History of Medieval India | Kholilur Rahaman | Unit-1 : Northern India under the Delhi Sultanate - consolidation of the Sultanate from 1206 to 1286 AD ; the Khalji Revolution and the omnipotent state under the Khaljis ; The Tughluq period of reforms and counter reforms ; decline of the Delhi Sultanate - the successor states of Bijoynagar, Bahmani and Bengal - society, economy, art, architecture and literature. | 15 | May- September |
| Farmuz Sekh | Unit-2: Delhi on the eve of the Mughal ascent - Timur’s invasion - the Sayyids and Lodis - Babu’s adventure - Babur’s central Asian connection - Humayun’s misfortune - Sher Shah Sur and Afghan rule in India - Making of the Mughal State from Akbar to Aurangzeb. | 15 | May- June |
| Unit –3 : Agrarian crisis and the decline of the Mughal Empire - regional polity – the Marathas under *Shivaji* and the *Peshwas* ; the Sikh challenge - emergence of successor states – Bengal, *Awadh*, Mysore and Hyderabad | 15 | July-august |
| Unit – 4 : Mughal India in retrospect - state and religion ; evolution of the administrative system – mansab and jagir - management of land and agriculture – features of urban economy, trade and industry - soc | 15 | August- September |
|  |  | HIS-P-CC-T-II | History of Medieval India | Kholilur Rahaman | Unit-1 : Northern India under the Delhi Sultanate - consolidation of the Sultanate from 1206 to 1286 AD ; the Khalji Revolution and the omnipotent state under the Khaljis ; The Tughluq period of reforms and counter reforms ; decline of the Delhi Sultanate - the successor states of Bijoynagar, Bahmani and Bengal - society, economy, art, architecture and literature. | 15 | May- June |
| Unit-2: Delhi on the eve of the Mughal ascent - Timur’s invasion - the Sayyids and Lodis - Babu’s adventure - Babur’s central Asian connection - Humayun’s misfortune - Sher Shah Sur and Afghan rule in India - Making of the Mughal State from Akbar to Aurangzeb. | 15 | July-August |
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| Ujjal Mandal | Unit – 4 : Mughal India in retrospect - state and religion ; evolution of the administrative system – mansab and jagir - management of land and agriculture – features of urban economy, trade and industry - soc | 15 | May- October |
| CBCS | SEM-IV | HIS-H-CC-T-VIII | History of Mughal India | Kholilur Rahaman | Unit-1: Survey of sources and different aspects of historiography of Mughal India – reading of the texts of AbulFazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori and Bernier - Studies in the writings of Sir Jadunath Sarkar and historians from Delhi and Aligarh schools. | 15 | March |
| Unit-2: Making of the Mughal State from Akbar to Aurangzeb - state and religion - management of land and agriculture - evolution of the administrative system - mansab and jagir - the Mughal ruling classes - nobility and zamindars - the peasants and village community | 15 | April |
| Unit-3: Trade, commerce, and monetary system - routes of trade and commodity pattern of internal transactions - overseas trade and commodity pattern - markets and monetary system. | 15 | May |
| Unit-4: Urban centres - morphology of cities - urban economy – crafts, technology and industry - imperial *karkhanas -* urban social structure, merchant communities, bankers, artisans, craftsmen and labourers. | 15 | June |
|  |  | HIS-H-CC-T-IX | History of Late Medieval India | Ujjal Mandal | Unit-1: Society and culture – religion of the masses - language, music and literature - art and architecture. | 15 | March |
| Unit-2: Regional polity – the Marathas under *Shivaji* and the *Peshwas* - the Sikh challenge. | 15 | April |
| Unit-3: Decline of the Mughal Empire - agrarian crisis and the eighteenth century debate. | 15 | May |
| Unit -4 : Emergence of successor states – Bengal, *Awadh*, Mysore and Hyderabad. | 15 | June |
|  |  | HIS-H-CC-T-X | Rise of Modern Europe | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1: Historiography – studies in the writings of Alfred Cobban, Lefebvre, Eric Hobsbawm,  E.P.Thompson, David Thomson andA.J.P.Taylor. | 15 | March |
| Unit-2: The eighteenth century background to the French Revolution - society, economy, and polity ; the philosophers and the ideological revolution | 15 | April |
| Unit-3: People in the French Revolution –  aristocracy, bourgeois, peasants and workers - the Constituent Assembly and its achievements - Girondins and Jacobins - the Reign of Terror and the Rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic - the Thermidorian reaction and the Directory ; the Napoleonic Era - interpreting the French Revolution. | 15 | May |
| Unit-4: The unity and disunity in Europe in 1815 - the Vienna Congress and rise of Metternich - struggle between forces of continuity and change. | 15 | June |
|  | SEM-IV | HIS-H-SEC-II | The Bengal Music | Ujjal Mandal | Unit-1 : History of Music in Bengal – influence of Vaishnava poetry of the 13th – 14th century – mixture of Hindu and Islamic trends – patronage of Nawabs and big landlords particularly the. Baro Bhuiyans | 08 | March- April |
| Ujjal Manda | Unit-2 : Consolidation of the elite society in Bengal and growth of different forms of music in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries – Bishnupur Gharana – Rabindrasangeet, Nazrulgeeti, Dwijendrageeti, AtulprasadiRajanikanter Gaan – swadeshi and nationalist songs. | 08 | May- June -July |
| Farmuz Sekh | Unit-3 : Aspects of folk culture and folk music of Bengal – Baul, Bhatiali, Bhawaiya, Dhamali, Gambhira, Jhumur, Kavigaan and Jatra | 08 | March- April |
| Unit-4 : Modern Bengali Music – post-colonial western influences – middle class romanticism and transformation of Bengali music – leftist movements and new forms of music – media and music – Bengali music in theatre and film – globalization and changes in musical forms – rock and band music. | 08 | June-July- August |
|  |  | HIS-P-SEC-II | The Bengal Music | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1 : History of Music in Bengal – influence of Vaishnava poetry of the 13th – 14th century – mixture of Hindu and Islamic trends – patronage of Nawabs and big landlords particularly the. Baro Bhuiyans | 08 | March -April |
| Unit-2 : Consolidation of the elite society in Bengal and growth of different forms of music in the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries – Bishnupur Gharana – Rabindrasangeet, Nazrulgeeti, Dwijendrageeti, AtulprasadiRajanikanter Gaan – swadeshi and nationalist songs. | 08 | April-May |
| Unit-3 : Aspects of folk culture and folk music of Bengal – Baul, Bhatiali, Bhawaiya, Dhamali, Gambhira, Jhumur, Kavigaan and Jatra | 08 | May- June |
| Unit-4 : Modern Bengali Music – post-colonial western influences – middle class romanticism and transformation of Bengali music – leftist movements and new forms of music – media and music – Bengali music in theatre and film – globalization and changes in musical forms – rock and band music. | 08 | July- August |
|  |  | HIS-P-CC-T-IV | History of Europe from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Century. | Kholilur Rahaman | Unit-1: Renaissance and Reformation - socio-economic roots - secularism and humanism - art, architecture, science and literature - the printing revolution. | 15 | March- April |
| Unit-2: Seventeenth century crisis - Glorious Revolution in England and great changes in political, economic and state structure - American War of Independence, birth of new democratic politics - from scientific to Industrial Revolution - rise of industrial societies in Europe – the transition debate. | 15 | April-May |
| Unit-3: The French Revolution ; society, economy, and polity ; the philosophers and the ideological revolution – the Napoleonic era – the Vienna Settlement and the Metternich system - revolutions of 1830 and 1848 – birth of the united nation states of Germany and Italy – Karl Marx and the socialist challenge in Europe. | 15 | May- June |
| Unit-4: Roots of European imperialism, Nazism and Fascism - the World Wars as the total wars - from the League of Nations to the UNO - the Cold War after 1945 - various military and economic alliances ; regional conflicts in the bi-polar world, Vietnam, Korea, Cuba, the middle East and Afghanistan. | 15 | July- August |
|  |  | HIS-H-GE-IV | History of Europe from the Fifteenth to the Twentieth Century. | Ujjal Mandal | Unit-1: Renaissance and Reformation - socio-economic roots - secularism and humanism - art, architecture, science and literature - the printing revolution. | 15 | March- April |
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| CBCS | SEM-VI | HIS-H-CC-T-XIII | Modern Europe : From Nationalism to Socialism | Ujjal Mandal | Unit-1: The age of Revolutions – the national revolutions (1830-1850) - the liberal revolutions and the transformation of Russian society - remaking of eastern Europe. | 15 | February |
| Unit-2: The economic revolutions, consolidation of capitalism and formation of big national states in Germany and Italy - imperial advances before and after Bismarck – developments in eastern Europe - the new balance of power in Europe - Europe divided. | 15 | March |
| Unit-3: Politics of democracy - industrial society and its critics - new concept of welfare state and revolution in medical science - reason, social change and social reform - the new woman - arts transformed. | 15 | April |
| Unit-4: The socialist challenge - from utopian to Marxian socialism - the German, French and Russian variety of socialist politics | 15 | May |
|  |  | HIS-H-CC-T-XIV | Trends in World Politics from the First to the Second World War | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1: Different theories of world politics - the Marxist and non-Marxist approaches. | 15 | February |
| Unit-2: Roots of European imperialism and the World Wars as the total war - impact of war on European mind - Peace settlement of 1919 and search for the collective security - the League of Nations | 15 | March |
| Unit-3: Aspects of the war economy in the inter-war period - the depression and new theories of mixed economy - the collapse of the Weimer state in Germany and the rise of the Nazis to power - fascism in Italy | 15 | April |
| Unit-4: The World after 1945 - theories of the Cold War and the division of Europe - the emergence of the American and Soviet spheres of influence - various military and economic alliances - regional conflicts in the bi-polar world, Vietnam, Korea, Cuba, the middle east and Afghanistan. | 15 | May |
|  |  | HIS-H-DSE-I/III | History of Bangladesh from Liberation to the present day | Ujjal Mandal | Unit-1 : The genesis – issues of conflict between Pakistani non-Bengali elite group and the rising Bengali middle class of East Pakistan. | 15 | February |
| Unit 2 : Political transformation in East Pakistan – emergence of linguistic nationalism since 1952 – resistance against Pakistani militarism – rise of Sheikh Mujibur Rahaman as the new mass leader – Awami League Movement, 1966 to 1970 – Bangladesh liberation movement of 1971 – birth of Bangladesh in 1972. | 15 | March |
| Unit 3 : Bangladesh after independence – society, economy and politics. | 15 | April |
| Unit 4 : Foreign policy of Bangladesh – relations with India – role of Bangladesh in the SAARC and ASEAN | 15 | May |
|  |  | HIS-H-DSE-II/IV | History of Women in India | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1 : Women in the Indian tradition – different socio-religious movements in pre-colonial India and women’s position re-defined. | 15 | February |
| Unit-2 : Feminism revisited in the Indian context – the women’s question in 19th century India during colonial modernization – the debates on Sati and Purdah. | 15 | March |
| Unit-3 : The nationalist resolution on the women’s question – women in the freedom movement in India | 15 | April |
| Unit-4 : Emerging new woman in post-colonial India – women’s organizations and fight against their marginalization – women in Indian literature and performing art. | 15 | May |
|  |  | HIS-P-DSE-II | History of Women in India | Farmuz Sekh | Unit-1 : Women in the Indian tradition – different socio-religious movements in pre-colonial India and women’s position re-defined. | 15 | February |
| Unit-2 : Feminism revisited in the Indian context – the women’s question in 19th century India during colonial modernization – the debates on Sati and Purdah. | 15 | March |
| Unit-3 : The nationalist resolution on the women’s question – women in the freedom movement in India | 15 | April |
| Unit-4 : Emerging new woman in post-colonial India – women’s organizations and fight against their marginalization – women in Indian literature and performing art. | 15 | May |
|  |  | HIS-P-GE-II | *Studies in Museum and Archaeology* | Farmuz Sekh | Unit 1 : Origin, meaning, definition, and purpose of Museum - development of museum in the global context - museum development in India - changing role and social relevance of museum - functions of a museum - classification of museum according to collection, scope and management. . | 15 | February |
| Unit II : Organization of museum – ethics for acquisition and procedure of collection - documentation, accession, indexing, cataloguing and digitization - presentation and exhibition, in house and out house – communicative education and outreach activities -curatorial care, scientific preservation, protection and vigilance - museum publication and library - museum and tourism | 15 | March |
| Unit 111 : Definition of archaeology and ethno-archaeology – importance of archaeology for historical research – types of archaeology – prehistoric, historic, rural-urban and underwater archaeology – history of Indian archaeology – important archaeological sites of India – Bhimbetka, Anegundi, Brahmagiri, Lothal, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Rakhigarhi, Adichanallur, Hallur, Hampi, Sanchi, Khajuraho, Ajanta, Udayagiri-Khandgiri and Mogalmari | 15 | April |
| Unit 1V : Methods of archaeological explorations and site discoveries - horizontal and vertical excavation, concept of stratigraphy and stratification - dating methods and techniques - dendrochronology, radio carbon dating (C-14), thermoluminescence dating, electron spin resonance dating, optically stimulate microscopy dating, fission track dating – great scholars of archaeology - Alexander Cunningham, John Hubert Marshall, Mortimer Wheeler, Rakhaldas Bandyopadhyay, Daya Ram Sahni, D. R. Bhandarkar, H. D. Sankalia, B.B. Lal, M. K. Dhavalikar, R. S. Bisht, Debala Mitra and Shereen Ratnagar. | 15 | May |
|  | Semester-V1 | HIS-P-SEC-IV | *History and Tourism in India* | Farmuz Sekh | Unit 1 : Recollecting cultural heritage of India from the Epics for a tourist – displaying India’s heritage through art and architecture, particularly in South India – the culture of Indian History. | 5 | February |
| Unit 11 : Looking for Immortal India – Kasi, Rameswaram, Kurukshetra, Prayagraja, Gaya, Puri, Madurai, Dwarka, Ujjain, Kanchi, ayodhya, Mathura, Sringeri, Srirangam, Kedarnath, Badrinath, Pushkar, Tirupati, Nasik, Khajuraho, Kamakhya, and Dakshineswar. | 5 | March |
| Unit 111 : The wonder that was medieval India – Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Ahmedabad, Daulatabad, Junagarh, Lucknow, Chittor, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmir. | 5 | April |
| Unit 1V : Legacy of European Culture in India with special focus on the South, the East and the North East – revisiting Bengal at Kolkata, Serampore, Chandannagar, Hooghly, the Duars and the hill station of Darjeeling | 5 | May |