

Department of History
Syllabus Distribution and Teaching Plan, Even Semester, Session: 2022-2023
Term I: Commencement of classes to 1st internal; Term II: 1st internal to 2nd internal; Term III: 2nd internal to ESE preparatory break

Prof. Udit Bhattacharya

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	<p>SEMESTER –II</p> <p>CC 3: Maurya and Gupta Empire</p> <p>I. Empire Building in India- Mahajanapadas to Kingdom</p> <p>II. Formation of Mauryan Empire – Polity, Economy, Socio-Cultural Aspects, Downfall</p> <p>III. Post Mauryan Empire – Sungas & Kanvas, the Indo Greeks, Kushanas & Satavahanas</p> <p>CC 4: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD)</p> <p>Module II</p> <p>Shift of political power from Pataliputra to Kanauj</p> <p>2.1 Gauda under Sasanka: the most formidable power in eastern India</p> <p>2.2 The Gauda-Kanyakubja struggle and the emergence of Harshavardhana</p> <p>2.3 Military and political supremacy of Kanauj</p> <p>Module III</p> <p>An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India</p> <p>3.1 The Chalukyas of Badami</p> <p>3.2 Chalukya-Pallava struggle</p> <p>3.3 Rashtrakuta- Pratihara rivalry</p> <p>3.4 Rise of the Cholas as the premier power of the south</p>	<p>SEMESTER –II (Total Lecture = 32)</p> <p>Term –I (Lectures -10)</p> <p>1st class: Introductory lecture, course outcomes.</p> <p>2nd class: How the number of 16 Mahajanapadas is gradually reducing, Geographical location of the Mahajanapadas corresponding to modern time.</p> <p>3rd class: Race of imperialism and the rise of Magadha.</p> <p>4th class- CC 4: Introductory lecture and course outcomes.</p> <p>5th class: Rise of Gauda as a regional power</p> <p>6th class: Rise of Sasanka</p> <p>7th class- CC 3: Maurya administrative system</p> <p>8th class: Maurya administrative system</p> <p>9th class- CC 4: Career and achievements of Sasanka</p> <p>10th class: Career and achievements of Sasanka</p> <p>Term –II (Lectures -12)</p> <p>1st class-CC 3: Career and achievements of Chandragupta Maurya</p> <p>2nd class: Do,</p> <p>3rd class: Asoka: Rise of Asoka to power, administrative reforms of the Asoka, downfall of the Maurya Empire</p> <p>4th class- CC 4: Struggle for supremacy between Kanyakubja and Bengal</p> <p>5th class: Rise of Harshabardhan and his Career and achievements</p> <p>6th class: Do,</p> <p>7th class- CC 3: Downfall of the Maurya Empire and their foreign policy</p> <p>8th class: Society, economy and culture in India in the Maurya period.</p> <p>9th class: Do,</p> <p>10th class – CC4: History of Bengal – Sources, social and economic condition of Bengal in early seventh century</p>

SEMESTER –IV

CC-9: The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte

VI. Rise of Napoleon – Empire building & consolidation

VII. Impact of the French Revolution and Napoleon

Bonaparte outside France

VIII. Fall of Napoleon & Restoration of old order – Vienna Congress (1815)& Metternich

CC-10: 19th Century Revolutions in Europe

I. The Greek War of Independence, the Revolutions of 1830, the Revolutions of 1848 – A possible turning point?

11th class: Rise of Kanauj as a great power

12th lecture: Do.

Term –II (Lectures -10)

1st class-CC 3: The period between the downfall of the Maurya and rise of the Gupta Empire.

2nd class: Short history of the Sungas – Pusyamitra Sunga and the fall of Sungas, short history of the Kanvas.

3rd class: Early history of the Satavahanas

4th class- CC 4: Rise of the Cholas to the power

5th class: Nature of the Chola administrative system

6th class: Land revenue system in the Cholas Empire.

7th class- CC 3: Career and achievements of Gautamiputra Satakarni

8th class: Arrival of the Kushana and the beginning of the Kushana period in Indian History.

9th class: Career and achievements of Kaniska the great

10th class : Socio-economic and cultural condition in India in the century

SEMESTER –IV (Total Lecture = 60)

Term –I (Lectures-20)

CC9- 10 lectures: Introductory lecture on course outcomes, Rise of Napoleon Empire, building and consolidation a) Foreign policy of the Directory b) Military career of Napoleon under directory c) Internal administration of the Directory d) Constitution e) Fall of the Directory and rise of Napoleon dictatorship, Transformation of the consulate to the Empire, reforms of Napoleon, Merits and demerits of reforms of Napoleon.

CC 10 – (10 lectures), 19th century revolution in Europe, the Greek war of independence, results and its consequences. Foreign policies of Napoleon upto the Treaty of Tilsit 1807, Continental system.

Term –II (Lectures-20)

C9T (10 lectures): Impact of the French Revolution, character and result of the French revolution.

C10 T (10 lectures) 19th century Revolution in Europe, July revolution of 1830 in France : causes, results and significances.

SEMESTER –VI

DSE 3: War and Diplomacy 1914-1945

Module II

Revolution and transformation in Russia

2.1 War- time politics in Russia

2.2 The provisional government under Kerensky

2.3 The Bolshevik Revolution: Lenin and Trotsky

2.4 The new Soviet Order

2.5 From Lenin to Stalin

2.6 Soviet foreign policy 1917-1939

Term –III (Lectures-20)

C9T (13 lectures): Restoration of old order Vienna Congress -1815 Metternich, The congress of Vienna -1815, rise and fall of Metternich.

C10 T (07 lectures) The revolution of 1848- A possible turning point?

- a) Events leading to the fall of Louis Philippe
- b) The causes of February revolution in France
- c) Different phases and results of the February revolution
- d) Causes of the spread of the revolution of 1848 in Europe
- e) Causes of the collapse of the revolution of 1848.
- f)

SEMESTER –VI (Total Lecture = 60)

Term –I (Lectures-20)

The rise of Soviet Russia: Revolution and Transformation in Russia:

Introductory lectures and course outcomes, war time politics in Russia, The establishments of the communist regime in Russia in the post – Versailles era.

Rural economy of Russia in the pre-revolution period, Material conditions of Russia for a fast change, What was Russia's political system after WW-I, What happened politically to Russia during and after world war –I, First phase of the Russian revolution, The provisional Government under Kerensky, April thesis of Lenin, The second revolution, The significance of second Revolution.

Term –II (Lectures-20)

The Russian revolution and Lenin, The foreign and interventional war, War time communism and the new economic policy, The first five year plan, 2nd and 3rd five year plan, Death of Lenin and changes, What was Trotsky's theory of permanent revolution, The new Soviet order – A short essay.

Term –III (Lectures-20)

Lenin to Stalin : Essay on Lenin, Rise and achievement of Stalin, Consideration behind Soviet foreign policy – conflict and isolation, Fight for recognition, Attempt at collective security, Dangerous collaborations, Non-aggression pact with Nazi- Germany, Soviet relation Middle east, Soviet relation with far east, Group discussions.

Submitted by:
Prof. Uditā Bhattacharya
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Kharagpur College
Date:22.03.2023

Department of History

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Term I: Commencement of classes to 1st internal; Term II: 1st internal to 2nd internal; Term III: 2nd internal to ESE preparatory break

Prof. Rekha Dutta, Associate Professor

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	<p>SEMESTER –II CC 3: 2 classes per week Unit IV. Imperial Guptas – Classical Age, Polity, Economy, Socio-Cultural Aspects, Downfall.</p> <p>CC 4: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Module II Shift of political power from Pataliputra to Kanauj 2.1 Gauda under Sasanka: the most formidable power in eastern India 2.2 The Gauda-Kanyakubja struggle and the emergence of Harshavardhana 2.3 Military and political supremacy of Kanauj Module III An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India 3.1 The Chalukyas of Badami 3.2 Chalukya-Pallava struggle 3.3 Rashtrakuta- Pratihara rivalry 3.4 Rise of the Cholas as the premier power of the south</p>	<p>SEMESTER –II (Total Lecture = 30) Term –I (Lectures -10) The classical and polity of the Gupta: The necessity of know the Gupta Empire and the Gupta Age – Sources – The condition of India before rise of the Gupta in 4th century AD. Three types of state in India before the Gupta period – Advantages for the rise of Gupta. Whether early Gupta's were feudal or not! The importance of the Lichchabi alliances – debate about the Pundrabardhana, Magha, Kosala and Kousambi were annex or not with the Gupta empire. Samudragupta _ Sources to know the Samudragupta, Samudragupta's conquest- His sovereignty and his vision to gain the "Rajachakraborty" by the Digvijoy policy & the Dharmavijoy policy. His campaign against the Nagas and alliance with Bakataka. In south India three principles were followed by him, Navy power against south coastal Kingdoms. Imperial policy from the economic angle. Cultural sides of Samudragupta – New Brahmanical doctrine, Hinduism, "Parama Bhagabata".</p> <p>Term –II (Lectures -10) Chandragupta II – Sources – Internal situation between the death of Samudragupta and the accession of Chandragupta II. Chandragupta's conquest and debate: Problem of the settlement with Sakas- involvement in war with Sakas, Matrimonial alliances with Bakatakas and Nagas and Kadambas. Kumargupta – Sources, sound administration, peaceful prosperous reign for the period of 40 years. Performance of Asvamedha – Brahmanical culture – The Gupta in Deccan</p>

SEMESTER –IV (4 classes per week)

C8T: Renaissance and Reformation

1. Political and social background – political system in early modern Europe – collapse of feudalism – and the changing economic life in the 15th and 16th century – commerce and navigation – monarchies and city states – features of the early modern state – the printing revolution.
2. Italian city states, the merchants, the church and the social context of the renaissance – origins of humanism – rediscovery of the classes – the impact of humanism on art, education and political thought – Machiavelli and the idea of a modern state.
3. The background to the reformation – intellectual and popular anti-clericalism – Martin

and Kanarene country.

Kumargupta – “Vayaghrabala Parakrama”

Term –III (Lectures -10)

Later Guptas – weakness, circumstances contributing to the Downfall
Internal dissention within Royal family, succession war struggle for throne after the death of Kurugupta, virtual partition pf the Gupta empire.
Downfall of Gupta empire: Lost the control central authority over provinces and feudatories, decentralised administration,
Hun’s invasion – Tomara invasion, Chrshing defeat on Mihirkula, Attack on the Buddhist temple, racial movements, tribes enter into india, martial races,
Culture and vigor in India – transformation of india society, absolute destruction of the civilization of the Gupta. The Gupta art , architecture, social life economy, Roman trades, agriculture, guild system, textile industry, irrigation etc.

SEMESTER –IV (Total Lectures = 60)

Term –I (Lectures-20)

The necessity of know the History of the renaissance and reformation in the 15^t century of Europe.
Background of the renaissance: Three pillars, the city states, the churches and merchants. The background of the reformation in the 15th century in Europe, So many reasons for the separation from the past administration – the main structure of the administration – the changing ideas of the theory of states, establishment of the modern state, new administration as an inspiration to change the existing system and to welcome the new era.
New state theory – the crucial in Medieval age in Europe, rise of the racial states, atmosphere to change the existing system and social structure.
The rise of New states – Downfall of the Byzantine empire, no intellectual problem for the rise of racial states.

Term –II (Lectures-20)

<p>Luther and the reformation – reformation in the national context: France, Switzerland and England – the distinctiveness of the English reformation – Radical reformation – the Anabaptists, etc. - counter reformation.</p> <p>4. Renaissance science and the emergence of a secular culture</p>	<p>The idea of the universalism, Humanism – anticlericalism, Luther’s rethinking about religion – the rise of Burghers, free business, appeal of humanist individualism, rigidity of the Papal institution.</p> <p>Background of the reformation movement: Try to come back to the ancient classical age, new discussion of the Christian humanism atmosphere, indulgence was criticized by the Marten Luther – anticlericalism, farmers’ revolt, anticlergy consciousness , rise of the consciousness of socialism during the peasant revolt.</p> <p>Aggravation of Luther’s anti-charge movement, political causes – revolt against the rise of Popes i.e. extra tax collection, unethical lifestyle of Clergy society, Yclif’s appeal to the king of England, Humanism are motivated by anticlergy consciousness, revolt against indulges.</p> <p>Lutherism in Germany, Protestant movement, Priesthood of all believers and justification by faith, Human being depends on the reason but not realize, the existence of the God in life.</p> <p>Ninetyfive thesis – need to relate with God directly, appeal to the Christian novelty.</p> <p>Centre of the theology of protestant ‘Sad-dharma’ –The Mukti.</p> <p>The Radical reformation – Transformation of mass movement, reformation movement of Carlstadt, rise of protest consciousness, Peasant’s demand, Altra reformist, protest against Utopian.</p> <p>Zuingly’s reformation movement, Spiritual fundamentalism, Erasmus theory, Social basis of new theory, reformation movement in Geneva, Alternative religious association of Calvin.</p> <p>Faith on the God only the salvation, Ninety-five thesis, Radical reformation, Carlstadt, Baptism, Anabaptism, Munster’s activities.</p> <p>Term –III (Lectures-20)</p> <p>Renaissance and reformation-- indulgence, background of reformation, Marten Luther and reformation, Ultra reformation, Popular anti-clericalism, Luther’s protest- crisis of religious values, the values of clergy and feudal lords in the eyesight of commo people.,</p> <p>Causes of anti-clergy movement, misuse of power, establishment f Roman empire, debate on the power of Pope in eternal life and in politics. Criticism of Church. Humanism – enrichment, The German reformation – indulgence – causes of the protest movement in Germany.</p>
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SEMESTER –VI (4 classes per week)

DSE 3T: War and Diplomacy, 1914-1945

Unit I

Module I

Through war to peace 1914 - 1920

- 1.1 The condition of Europe in 1914
- 1.2 The First World War: issues and stakes - appraisals and reappraisals
- 1.3 The dynamics of the war: Wilson's Fourteen Points

Module III

The inter-war period

- 3.1 The new balance of power
- 3.2 League of Nations
- 3.3 Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1923
- 3.4 Geneva Protocol, 1924
- 3.5 Locarno Treaties, 1925
- 3.6 Pact of Paris, 1928

Ninety-five thesis- need to relate directly with the God, to destroy of the power of the Catholic churches.

Ultra- reformation movement – Utopian, nonresistance theory, Zwingli's theory, Spiritual fundamentalism, Sixty seven articles, reformation movement in the Geneva and in England, Anglicanism, background of English reformation, Lalard's - criticism of Lalard on the Catholic virtues.

SEMESTER –VI (Total Lecture = 60)

Term –I (Lectures-20)

Through war to peace 1914 - 1920

- 1.1 The condition of Europe in 1914
- 1.2 The First World War: issues and stakes - appraisals and reappraisals
- 1.3 The dynamics of the war: Wilson's Fourteen Points
- 1.4 The Versailles Settlement of 1919: context, provisions and evaluation

Term –II (Lectures-20)

- 1.4 The Versailles Settlement of 1919: context, provisions and evaluation
- 1.5 Other treaties
- 1.6 Aftermath of the war

Term –III (Lectures-20)

The inter-war period

- 3.1 The new balance of power
- 3.2 League of Nations
- 3.3 Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance, 1923
- 3.4 Geneva Protocol, 1924
- 3.5 Locarno Treaties, 1925
- 3.6 Pact of Paris, 1928

Submitted by:
Prof. Rekha Dutta
Associate Professor in History
Kharagpur College

Department of History

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Dr. Rakhal Chandra Bhunia

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	<p>SEMESTER –II : (No. of Classes(Hour) per week:1)</p> <p>C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD)</p> <p>CC 4 : Unit I Module V The struggle for empire 5.1 The Ghaznavid raids 5.2 The Ghurids 5.3 Qutb-ud-din Aibak's conquests</p> <hr/> <p>SEMESTER –IV : (No. of Classes(Hour) per week:2)</p> <p>CC-10: 19th Century Revolutions in Europe</p> <p>IV. Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe: industrial transformation in Britain; difference in industrialisation process between England and the Continental powers – France, Germany and Russia – the emergence of the working class and its movements – The impact of ideology: Louis Blanc,</p> <p>V. Nationalism in Eastern and South Western Europe: Czech, Hungarian and Serbian.</p>	<p>SEMESTER –II (Total Lecture = 16+ Tutorial -2)=18 C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Term –I (Lecture-06 + Tutorial -1)=7 CC 4 : Unit I Module V The struggle for empire 5.1 The Ghaznavid raids Term II (Lecture-06 + Tutorial -1)=7 5.2 The Ghurids Term III (Lecture-04) 5.3 Qutb-ud-din Aibak's conquests</p> <hr/> <p>SEMESTER –IV (Total Lecture -34+ Tutorial -2)=36 CC-10: 19th Century Revolutions in Europe</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture-13+ Tutorial -1) =14 IV. Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe: industrial transformation in Britain; difference in industrialisation process between England and the Continental powers – France, Germany and Russia. Term –II (Lecture-13+ Tutorial -1) =14 IV. The emergence of the working class and its movements – The impact of ideology: Louis Blanc. V. Nationalism in Eastern and South Western Europe: Czech. Term –III (Lecture-08) V. Nationalism in Eastern and South Western Europe: Hungarian and Serbian.</p>

<p>Under Graduate</p>	<p>SEMESTER –VI : (No. of Classes(Hour) per week:2) C13T : International Relations after the Second World War</p> <p>Unit II : Conflict between Superpowers USA and Soviet Union; Soviet Communism and the Russian leader Joseph Stalin; Soviet Union and Europe in Cold War 1945 – 1953; Military and Defense Alliances and Peace Pacts –Berlin after 1945- Fall of the Berlin Wall & German Re-Unification--- European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC); European Economic Community & European Atomic Energy Committee (Euratom).</p> <p>Unit III : Decolonization and the emergence of the Third world National Movements in Asia & Africa---Third World Organizations-OPEC, ASEAN, SAARC; West Asian Crisis--- Palestine Problem; Suez Crisis, Iran- Iraq conflicts, Gulf War ; Arab- Israel wars- activities of the PLO, Afghan Problem</p>	<p>SEMESTER –VI (Total Lecture -34+ Tutorial -2)=36 C13T : International Relations after the Second World War</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture-13+ Tutorial -1) =14 Unit II : Conflict between Superpowers USA and Soviet Union; Soviet Communism and the Russian leader Joseph Stalin; Soviet Union and Europe in Cold War 1945 – 1953; Military and Defense Alliances and Peace Pacts –Berlin after 1945.</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-13+ Tutorial -1) =14 Unit II : Fall of the Berlin Wall & German Re-Unification--- European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC); European Economic Community & European Atomic Energy Committee (Euratom)</p> <p>Unit III : Decolonization and the emergence of the Third world National Movements in Asia & Africa---Third World Organizations-OPEC, ASEAN, SAARC;</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-08) Unit III : West Asian Crisis--- Palestine Problem; Suez Crisis, Iran- Iraq conflicts, Gulf War ; Arab- Israel wars- activities of the PLO, Afghan Problem</p>
<p>Post Graduate</p>	<p>SEMESTER II : (No. of Classes(Hour) per week:5) Compulsory Course (viii) HIS 203 SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA UNIT I: A changing discipline: what is social history: ‘From Social History to History of Society’ and beyond; the post-modern challenge; from social history to cultural history –</p>	<p>SEMESTER II (Total Lecture-78+ Tutorial -2) =80 Compulsory Course (viii) HIS 203 SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA Term –I (Lecture-29+ Tutorial -1) =30 UNIT I: A changing discipline: what is social history: ‘From Social History to History of Society’ and beyond; the post-modern challenge; from social history to cultural history –</p>

<p>Post Graduate</p>	<p>Orientalist, Utilitarian, and Nationalist perceptions of Indian society – a brief overview of aspects of post-colonial Indian society.</p> <p>UNIT II: Communities in society: Tribe: validity of the concept and traditional features; changes during colonial rule, and confrontation and assertion; tribes and national movement – Caste: traditional features; colonial sociology and new mobility movements; lower caste aspirations and national movement – Labour: consciousness, conditions of work, and the making of a working class; capital and labour; organisation and protest; labour and the national movement.</p> <p>SEMESTER II Compulsory Course (x) HIS 205 THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA Unit I: a) Definition and Types of Migration b) Patterns of Migration c) Domestic and Global Migration d)) Definition and Types of Diaspora ; Patterns of Diaspora e) Geo-politics of Diaspora; State, Nation, Border, Environment, Frontier, Citizenship, Rights and Refugees—asylum, ghetto Harlem.</p> <p>SEMESTER IV : (No. of Classes(Hour) per week:4)</p> <p>Compulsory Course (xviii) HIS 404 HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN INDIA</p>	<p>Orientalist, Utilitarian, and Nationalist perceptions of Indian society – a brief overview of aspects of post-colonial Indian society.</p> <p>Compulsory Course (viii) HIS 203 UNIT II: Communities in society: Tribe: validity of the concept and traditional features; changes during colonial rule, and confrontation and assertion. Term –II (Lecture-29+ Tutorial -1) =30 Compulsory Course (viii) HIS 203 UNIT II: Tribes and national movement – Caste: traditional features; colonial sociology and new mobility movements; lower caste aspirations and national movement. Compulsory Course (x) HIS 205 THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA Unit I: a) Definition and Types of Migration b) Patterns of Migration c) Domestic and Global Migration d)) Definition and Types of Diaspora ; Patterns of Diaspora. Term –III (Lecture-20) Compulsory Course (viii) HIS 203 UNIT II: Labour: consciousness, conditions of work, and the making of a working class; capital and labour; organisation and protest; labour and the national movement. Compulsory Course (x) HIS 205 THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA Unit I : e) Geo-politics of Diaspora; State, Nation, Border, Environment, Frontier, Citizenship, Rights and Refugees— asylum, ghetto Harlem. SEMESTER IV (Total Lecture-70+ Tutorial -2) =72 Term –I (Lecture-27+ Tutorial -1) =28 Compulsory Course (xviii) HIS 404 HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN INDIA</p>
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UNIT I: Brief outline of the East India Company – East India Company and the Dual System in Bengal – Constitutional development during company’s rule: era of centralization of power – The Regulation Act of 1773, Pitts Acts of 1784 and the Charter Acts of 1793, 1813, and 1833.

UNIT III: Making responsive governance: Montague Declaration (1917) and Montford Reforms (1919): main provisions, working of diarchy in provinces – Simon Commission – Nehru Report: its salient features – Jinnah’s fourteen Points – The round table conference – Communal Award, Poona Pact – The Government of India Act of 1935: its main provisions – Elections in 1937.

UNIT IV: Towards freedom: August Offer of 1940, Cripps Mission of 1942, C. R. Formula, Wavell’s Plan of 1945, Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 – Formation of the Constituent Assembly: its debates and deliberations – Attlee’s declaration

UNIT I: Brief outline of the East India Company – East India Company and the Dual System in Bengal – Constitutional development during company’s rule: era of centralization of power – The Regulation Act of 1773, Pitts Acts of 1784 and the Charter Acts of 1793, 1813, and 1833.

UNIT III: Making responsive governance: Montague Declaration (1917) and Montford Reforms (1919): main provisions, working of diarchy in provinces - Simon Commission – Nehru Report: its salient features – Jinnah’s fourteen Points .

Term –II (Lecture-27+ Tutorial -1) =28

UNIT III: The round table conference – Communal Award, Poona Pact – The Government of India Act of 1935: its main provisions – Elections in 1937.

UNIT IV: Towards freedom: August Offer of 1940, Cripps Mission of 1942, C. R. Formula, Wavell’s Plan of 1945, Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 – Formation of the Constituent Assembly: its debates and deliberations – Attlee’s declaration of 1947 – Mountbatten’s Plan, mechanisms on the Partition and debates on federation States – The Indian Independence Act of 1947 – Promulgation of the Constitution – Public

<p>of 1947 – Mountbatten’s Plan, mechanisms on the Partition and debates on federation States – The Indian Independence Act of 1947 – Promulgation of the Constitution – Public services in India (1858-1947) – Growth of central legislature in India – Growth of provincial legislature in India – Framing of the new Constitution of the Republic of India – Nature of the Indian Constitution – Salient features of Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Compulsory Course (xv) HIS 401 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I) The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience</p> <p>UNIT II: Demographic Revolution – Agricultural Revolution; Enclosures in Britain – Commercial Revolution - Transport Revolution.</p>	<p>services in India (1858-1947) .</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-16) UNIT IV: Growth of central legislature in India – Growth of provincial legislature in India – Framing of the new Constitution of the Republic of India – Nature of the Indian Constitution – Salient features of Indian Constitution.</p> <p>Compulsory Course (xv) HIS 401 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I) The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience UNIT II: a) Demographic Revolution b) Agricultural Revolution; Enclosures in Britain c) Commercial Revolution d) Transport Revolution.</p>
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Submitted by—

Dr. Rakhal Chandra Bhunia
Associate Professor in History
Kharagpur College
Date:31.03.2023

Department of History
Syllabus Distribution and Teaching Plan, Even Semester, Session: 2022-2023
Term I: Commencement of classes to 1st internal; Term II: 1st internal to 2nd internal; Term III: 2nd internal to ESE preparatory break

Dr. Abinash Sengupta

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	SEMESTER –II Unit I Module I CC 4 Understanding the ‘early medieval’ phase in the Indian history 1.1 Different perceptions on the early medieval situations 1.2 Literary and archaeological sources 1.3 Development of regional cultures: an overview Unit II Module I Political processes and structure of polity 1.1 Absence of vast territorial empires -- a ‘dark period’? 1.2 Emergence of feudal polity -- nature and structure of Indian feudalism 1.3 Zenith of political feudalism: 1000 - 1200 CE 1.4 The concept of segmentary state and the Indian experience Module II The urban scenario 2.1 Debates on the decay of urban centres 2.2 A third phase of urbanization? SEMESTER –IV CC-8: Renaissance and Reformation Credits 06 C8T: Renaissance and Reformation 1. Political and social background – political system in early modern Europe – collapse of feudalism – and the changing economic life in the 15th and 16th century – commerce and navigation – monarchies and city states – features of the early modern state – the printing revolution. 4. Renaissance science and the emergence of a secular culture SEMESTER –VI C14T: Modern Nationalism in India	SEMESTER –II (Total Lecture = 15) Term –I (Lecture-05) Unit I Module I CC 4 Understanding the ‘early medieval’ phase in the Indian history 1.1 Different perceptions on the early medieval situations 1.2 Literary and archaeological sources 1.3 Development of regional cultures: an overview Term II (Lecture-05) Unit II Module I Political processes and structure of polity 1.1 Absence of vast territorial empires -- a ‘dark period’? 1.2 Emergence of feudal polity -- nature and structure of Indian feudalism 1.3 Zenith of political feudalism: 1000 - 1200 CE 1.4 The concept of segmentary state and the Indian experience Term III (Lecture-05) The urban scenario 2.1 Debates on the decay of urban centres 2.2 A third phase of urbanization? SEMESTER –IV (Total Lecture = 15) Term –I (Lecture-05) C8T: Renaissance and Reformation 1. Political and social background – political system in early modern Europe – collapse of feudalism – and the changing economic life in the 15th and 16th century – Term –II (Lecture-05) C8T: Renaissance and Reformation commerce and navigation – monarchies and city states

	<p>1. Emergence of Nationalism in India and its historiography. 2. Anti-partition movement in 1905. 6.Partition and its Aftermath. DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia 1. The state system – mainland SE Asia in the ancient period – early kingdoms and cultural diversity – Indian influence and the Hindu-Khmer of Cambodia, Mons of Burma and Buddhism, Indianised kingdom of Champa in Vietnam, the Chinese in Malaya and Vietnam, Srivijaya kingdom of Sumatra, the Majapahits of Java, Chola- Srivijaya struggle; the intervention of the Cholas (11th century) 2. Economy – wet rice cultivation, upland shifting and cultivation in the plains and seafaring – sawah agriculture and household based production; trade and markets; structural changes in SE Asian economy between 1st century CE to 1500 CE- Funan (Cambodia), Srivijaya maritime empire, Java. SE Asian maritime economy, international trade and commercial expansion in the mainland, Arabs and Chinese (1100-1300</p>	<p>-features of the early modern state – the printing revolution Term –III (Lecture-05) C8T: Renaissance and Reformation 4. Renaissance science and the emergence of a secular culture SEMESTER –VI (Total Lecture = 60) Term –I (Lecture-20) C14T: Modern Nationalism in India 1. Emergence of Nationalism in India and its historiography. DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia 1. The state system – mainland SE Asia in the ancient period – early kingdoms and cultural diversity – Indian influence and the Hindu-Khmer of Cambodia, Mons of Burma and Buddhism, Indianised kingdom of Champa in Vietnam Term –II (Lecture-20) C14T: Modern Nationalism in India 2. Anti-partition movement in 1905. DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia the Chinese in Malaya and Vietnam, Srivijaya kingdom of Sumatra, the Majapahits of Java, Chola- Srivijaya struggle; the intervention of the Cholas (11th century) Term –II (Lecture-20) C14T: Modern Nationalism in India 6.Partition and its Aftermath. DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia 2. Economy – wet rice cultivation, upland shifting and cultivation in the plains and seafaring – sawah agriculture and household based production; trade and markets; structural changes in SE Asian economy between 1st century CE to 1500 CE- Funan (Cambodia), Srivijaya maritime empire, Java. SE Asian maritime economy, international trade and commercial expansion in the mainland, Arabs and Chinese (1100-1300</p>
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Post Graduate

SEMESTER-IV

Compulsory Course (xvii)

HIS 403

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Lectures:

UNIT-I: What is environmental History? Sources and Methods, Historiography: Ecolonialism as a watershed–Nationalism and

The environmental discourse.

UNIT-II: Communities on the margin–indigenous societies–changing patterns of livelihood, land use, forest management–Colonial and post-colonial experiences.

UNIT-III: Water and social structure: the sociology of resource use and abuse–technology and ecological change in colonial times–the history of climate change–drought, famines, flood, earthquake–dislocation and migration–consequences.

UNIT-IV: Independent India–technology choice–public policy–developmental discourse–distress and protest discourse–The growth of environmental concern in India.

Compulsory Course (xv)

HIS401

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I)

The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience

Lectures: 60

UNIT-I-V: Legislations and human dimensions–changes in the occupational structure–conditions of work–social attitude–Women and child labour–Factory Acts–labour organizations–standards of living

HIS405(E)

WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIAN HISTORY

Lectures:

UNIT-I

: Understanding Women's History, Feminism and Gender History: Concepts, Theories

SEMESTER-IV (Total Lecture = 75)

Term –I (Lecture-25)

HIS 403

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Lectures:

UNIT-I: What is environmental History? Sources and Methods, Historiography: Ecolonialism as a watershed–Nationalism and

The environmental discourse.

UNIT-II: Communities on the margin–indigenous societies–changing patterns of livelihood, land use, forest management–Colonial and post-colonial experiences.

HIS401

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I)

The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience

Lectures:

UNIT-I-V: Legislations and human dimensions–changes in the occupational structure–conditions of work–social attitude–Women and child labour–Factory Acts–labour organizations–standards of living

Term –II (Lecture-25)

HIS 403

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

UNIT-III: Water and social structure: the sociology of resource use and abuse–technology and ecological change in colonial times–the history of climate change–drought, famines, flood, earthquake–dislocation and migration–consequences.

HIS405(E)

WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIAN HISTORY

Lectures:

UNIT-I

: Understanding Women's History, Feminism and Gender History: Concepts, Theories And Issues; Gender: Social construction of

<p>And Issues; Gender: Social construction of Sexuality, Understanding Gender through Class, Caste, Race, and Community; Masculinity, Femininity, Patriarchy: Ideologies and Practices.</p> <p>SEMESTER-II</p> <p>Compulsory Course(vii)</p> <p>HIS-202</p> <p>Religion and Ecology in Early India</p> <p>Lectures:</p> <p>Unit-I</p> <p>Ecology, Religion:</p> <p>Sources and methodology</p> <p>Unit-II</p> <p>Ecology and Hindu Religious tradition</p> <p>Hindu world view on Nature</p> <p>Aspects of Nature in Hindu Tradition</p> <p>Mother Earth in Hindu Culture</p> <p>Forests in Classical Texts</p> <p>Unit-III</p> <p>Ecology and Buddhist Traditions</p> <p>The Concept of Buddhist Ecology</p> <p>Buddhist Environmentalism</p> <p>Unit-IV</p> <p>Ecology and Jainism</p> <p>Ecology and Jain World view</p> <p>Jain Environmental Ethics</p> <p>Teachings of Tirthankara Mahavira Ecology and Environment</p> <p>Unit-V</p> <p>Ecology and Tribal/Adivasi Religious Practices</p> <p>Adivasi World view about nature</p> <p>Adi Dharm: a way of life based on entangled life of nature, ancestor and human, and symbiosis between human, plants and Animal kingdom.</p> <p>Environmental Ethics of the Adivasis</p>	<p>Sexuality, Understanding Gender through Class, Caste, Race, and Community; Masculinity, Femininity, Patriarchy: Ideologies and Practices.</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-25)</p> <p>HIS 403</p> <p>ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA</p> <p>UNIT-IV: Independent India–technology choice–public policy–developmental discourse–distress and protest discourse–The growth of environmental concern in India.</p> <p>SEMESTER-II (Total Lecture = 75)</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture-25)</p> <p>HIS 202</p> <p>Religion and Ecology in Early India</p> <p>Lectures</p> <p>Unit-I</p> <p>Ecology, Religion</p> <p>Sources and methodology</p> <p>Unit-II</p> <p>Ecology and Hindu Religious tradition</p> <p>Hindu world view on Nature</p> <p>Aspects of Nature in Hindu Tradition</p> <p>Mother Earth in Hindu Culture</p> <p>Forests in Classical Texts</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-25)</p> <p>Unit-III</p> <p>Ecology and Buddhist Traditions</p> <p>The Concept of Buddhist Ecology</p> <p>Buddhist Environmentalism</p> <p>Unit-IV</p> <p>Ecology and Jainism</p> <p>Ecology and Jain World view</p> <p>Jain Environmental Ethics</p> <p>Teachings of Tirthankara Mahavira Ecology and Environment</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-25)</p> <p>Unit-V</p>
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		Ecology and Tribal/Adivasi Religious Practices Adivasi World view about nature Adi Dharam: a way of life based on entangled life of nature, ancestor and human, and asymbiosis between human, plants and Animal kingdom. Environmental Ethics of the Adivasis
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Submitted by—

Dr. Abinash Sengupta
Assistant Professor in History
Kharagpur College
Date: 22.03.2023

Department of History
Syllabus Distribution and Teaching Plan, Even Semester, Session: 2022-2023
Term I: Commencement of classes to 1st internal; Term II: 1st internal to 2nd internal; Term III: 2nd internal to ESE preparatory break

Prof. Uttam Das

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	<p>SEMESTER –II C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Module IV Eastern India 4.1 The Palas and the tripartite struggle 4.2 Expansion of Pala power towards paramouncy 4.3 The Senas of Bengal</p> <p>SEMESTER –IV C9T : The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte I. Historiography of the French Revolution II. Crisis of the Ancien Regime III. Intellectual impetus IV. Socio-economic background V. Phases of the French Revolution – 1788-99</p> <p>SEMESTER –VI C14T: Modern Nationalism in India 3. Gandhian Mass Movements— Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience , Quit India, Movement. 4. Roots of Communalism and Communal Award 5. Demand for Pakistan : Pakistan Movement from Cripps Mission to Cabinet Mission Plan. DSE 3T: War and Diplomacy, 1914-1945 Unit II Module I Road to another global war</p>	<p>SEMESTER –II (Total Lecture =30) Term –I (Lecture-10) C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Module IV Eastern India 4.1 The Palas and the tripartite struggle</p> <p>Term II (Lecture-10) C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Module IV Eastern India 4.2 Expansion of Pala power towards paramouncy</p> <p>Term III (Lecture-10) C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Module IV Eastern India 4.3 The Senas of Bengal</p> <p>SEMESTER –IV (Total Lecture = 60) Term –I (Lecture-20) C9T : The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte I. Historiography of the French Revolution II. Crisis of the Ancien Regime</p>

<p>1.1 Economic depression, 1929-32: prelude to the Second World War</p> <p>1.2 Rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy - a study in tyranny</p> <p>1.3 Spain on fire: the Civil War, 1936-39</p> <p>1.4 Diplomatic moves: the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis</p> <p>Module II</p> <p>The gathering storm</p> <p>2.1 A historiography of the Second World War</p> <p>2.2 Hitler's foreign policy and origins of the war</p> <p>2.3 With the Old Breed: from the Pacific Theatre to the Eastern and Western fronts</p> <p>2.3 Reappraisal of the concept of appeasement</p> <p>Module III</p> <p>Wartime politics in Europe</p> <p>3.1 Coming of the Grand Alliance and conferences at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam</p> <p>3.2 The Lend-Lease policy of the United States</p> <p>3.3 The allied victory and the collapse of wartime alliance</p> <p>DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia</p> <p>4. Europeans – Portuguese in the 16th century; Dutch and English in the 17th century.</p>	<p>Term –II (Lecture-20)</p> <p>C9T : The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>III. Intellectual impetus</p> <p>IV. Socio-economic background</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-20)</p> <p>C9T : The French Revolution & Napoleon Bonaparte</p> <p>V. Phases of the French Revolution – 1788-99</p> <p>SEMESTER –VI (Total Lecture = 30)</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture-10)</p> <p>C14T: Modern Nationalism in India</p> <p>3. Gandhian Mass Movements— Non cooperation, Civil Disobedience , Quit India, Movement.</p> <p>DSE 3T: War and Diplomacy, 1914-1945</p> <p>Unit II Module I</p> <p>Road to another global war</p> <p>1.1 Economic depression, 1929-32: prelude to the Second World War</p> <p>1.2 Rise of dictatorship in Germany and Italy - a study in tyranny</p> <p>1.3 Spain on fire: the Civil War, 1936-39</p> <p>1.4 Diplomatic moves: the Nazi-Soviet Nonaggression Pact and the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-10)</p> <p>C14T: Modern Nationalism in India</p> <p>4. Roots of Communalism and Communal Award</p> <p>Module II</p> <p>The gathering storm</p>
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		<p>2.1 A historiography of the Second World War</p> <p>2.2 Hitler's foreign policy and origins of the war</p> <p>2.3 With the Old Breed: from the Pacific Theatre to the Eastern and Western fronts</p> <p>2.3 Reappraisal of the concept of appeasement</p> <p>DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia</p> <p>4. Europeans – Portuguese in the 16th century; Dutch and English in the 17th century.</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-10)</p> <p>C14T: Modern Nationalism in India</p> <p>5. Demand for Pakistan : Pakistan Movement from Cripps Mission to Cabinet Mission Plan.</p> <p>Module III</p> <p>Wartime politics in Europe</p> <p>3.1 Coming of the Grand Alliance and conferences at Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam</p> <p>3.2 The Lend-Lease policy of the United States</p> <p>3.3 The allied victory and the collapse of wartime alliance</p>
Post Graduate	<p>SEMESTER-IV</p> <p>HIS401</p> <p>INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I)</p> <p>The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience</p> <p>UNIT I: Defining the Industrial Revolution – validity of the concept of 'Industrial Revolution' – why did the Industrial Revolution</p>	<p>SEMESTER-IV (Total Lecture = 75)</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture-25)</p> <p>HIS401</p> <p>INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I)</p> <p>The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience</p>

<p>first to occur in England? – Chronology of the British Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>UNIT III: England: The 18th century background – the adoption of Free Trade – role played by labour, capital, banks, government – role of technology and science in the Industrial Revolution – the concept of a leading sector – Cotton Industry & Iron Industry.</p> <p>SEMESTER-II HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA UNIT II: Local autonomy and imperial unity – janapadas and mahajanapadas – conditions for the rise of large territorial states – treasury and coercion in the state – regular collection of land-revenue – advent of taxation and emergence of the state.</p>	<p>UNIT I: Defining the Industrial Revolution – validity of the concept of ‘Industrial Revolution’ – why did the Industrial Revolution first to occur in England? – Chronology of the British Industrial Revolution.</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-25) HIS401 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I) The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience</p> <p>UNIT-III: England: The 18th century background – the adoption of Free Trade – Term –III (Lecture-25) HIS401 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (I) The Nature of the Industrial Revolution & the English Experience</p> <p>UNIT-III: Role of technology and science in the Industrial Revolution – the concept of a leading sector – Cotton Industry & Iron Industry.</p> <p>SEMESTER-II (Total Lecture = 45) Term –I (Lecture-15) HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA UNIT II: Local autonomy and imperial unity – janapadas and mahajanapadas –</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-15) HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA UNIT II: Conditions for the rise of large territorial states – treasury</p>
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		<p>and coercion in the states.</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-15)</p> <p>HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA</p> <p>UNIT II:</p> <p>Regular collection of land-revenue –</p> <p>Advent of taxation and emergence of the state.</p>
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Submitted by—

Prof. Uttam Das
Assistant Professor in History
Kharagpur College

Department of History
Syllabus Distribution and Teaching Plan, Even Semester, Session: 2022-2023
Term I: Commencement of classes to 1st internal; Term II: 1st internal to 2nd internal; Term III: 2nd internal to ESE preparatory break
BISWAJIT KOYORHI

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	SEMESTER –II CC-4: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Credits 06 C4T: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) Unit 2 Module 3 Administrative Structure 3.1 The Chola experiment -- a centralised state? 3.2 Land revenue system 3.3 Military organisation and administration of justice. GE-2 SCIENCE GE 2T. SCIENCE AND EMPIRE 1. History and Development of Science under the Colonial Empire-Perspectives and Recent Historical Debates/ Discourse/ Trajectories. 2. Science and Colonial Empire: Concepts and Contours-Different Colonial Experiments in India-Fundamental Research in India .	SEMESTER –II (Total Lecture = 15) Term –I (Lecture-05) CC-4: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) UNIT -2 MODULE -3 Administrative structures 3.1 The Chola experiment -- a centralised state? GE 2. SCIENCE AND EMPIRE 1. History and Development of Science under the Colonial Empire-Perspectives and Recent Historical Debates/ Discourse/ Trajectories. Term -II (Total Lecture = 05) CC-4Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD) UNIT -2 MODULE -3 3.2 Land revenue system GE 2. SCIENCE AND EMPIRE

3. Colonial Science: Indian and Western Interaction-Role of Institutions in Promoting Scientific Knowledge (Botanical Garden, Medical Colleges, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Bose Institute, Indian Institute of Science etc.)

SEMESTER –IV

CC-10:19th Century Revolutions in Europe Credits 06
C10T: 19th Century Revolutions in Europe
UNIT II. The Age of Nationalism: The Second Empire in France and Louis Napoleon;
Unification of Italy and Germany; The Third Republic and the Paris Commune;

SEMESTER –VI

2. Science and Colonial Empire: Concepts and Contours-Different Colonial Experiments in India-Fundamental Research in Science in India.

Term -III (Total Lecture = 05)

CC-4 Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD)

UNIT -2 MODULE -3

3. Military organisation and administration of justice.

GE 2. SCIENCE AND EMPIRE

3.Colonial Science: Indian and Western Interaction-Role of Institutions in Promoting Scientific Knowledge (Botanical Garden, Medical Colleges, Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Bose Institute, Indian Institute of Science etc.)

SEMESTER - IV (TOTAL LECTURES -15)

CC-10:19th Century Revolutions in Europe Credits 06

C10T: 19th Century Revolutions in Europe

TERM -1 (LECTURES -5)

UNIT II.

The Age of Nationalism: The Second Empire in France and Louis Napoleon;

TERM -2 (LECTURES-5)

Unification of Italy and Germany;

TERM-3 (LECTURES -5)

The Third Republic and the Paris Commune;

SEMESTER -VI (TOTAL LECTURES -15)

	<p>CC-13 : International Relations after the Second World War Credits 06</p> <p>C13T : International Relations after the Second World War</p> <p>Unit I:</p> <p>Nuremberg Trials, Germany 1945 – 46</p> <p>Ruins of Europe and Japan; Charter of the United Nations at San Francisco Conference, 1945;</p> <p>Peace Settlement after the Second World War; Beginning of the Cold War: 1947</p>	<p>CC-13 : International Relations after the Second World War Credits 06</p> <p>C13T : International Relations after the Second World War</p> <p>Unit I:</p> <p>TERM -I(LECTURES -5)</p> <p>1.Nuremberg Trials, Germany 1945 – 46</p> <p>TERM -II (LECTURES-5)</p> <p>2.Ruins of Europe and Japan; Charter of the United Nations at San Francisco Conference, 1945;</p> <p>TERM -III (LECTURES -5)</p> <p>3.Peace Settlement after the Second World War; Beginning of the Cold War: 1947</p>
Post Graduate	<p>SEMESTER-IV</p> <p>HIS 402</p> <p>SOCIAL HISTORY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN INDIA: COLONIAL PERIOD</p> <p>Lectures: 60</p> <p>UNIT I: Colonial Science – considerations of the colonial power underpinning scientific and technological initiatives of British India –British surveys in India as colonial forms of knowledge – technology and the colonial project of India’s development – Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, Public Works, Railways – role of Asiatic Society of Bengal.</p> <p>UNIT II: Western medicine in an Indian environment – colonial government, public health and state medicine – emergence of the study of tropical diseases – underpinnings of colonial power in epidemiology in colonial India – role of scientific education and technical institutions -government and private colleges – engineering and medical colleges – involvement of women in science education.</p> <p>UNIT III: Nationalist science as a counter-discourse of colonial science; claim of an ancient ‘national’ scientific tradition for</p>	<p>SEMESTER-IV (Total Lecture = 60)</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture -20)</p> <p>HIS 402</p> <p>SOCIAL HISTORY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN INDIA: COLONIAL PERIODS</p> <p>UNIT I: Colonial Science – considerations of the colonial power underpinning scientific and technological initiatives of British India –British surveys in India as colonial forms of knowledge – technology and the colonial project of India’s development – Departments of Irrigation, Agriculture, Public Works, Railways – role of Asiatic Society of Bengal.</p> <p>Term –II (Lectures -20)</p> <p>UNIT II: Western medicine in an Indian environment – colonial government, public health and state medicine – emergence of the study of tropical diseases – underpinnings of colonial power in epidemiology in colonial India – role of scientific education and technical institutions -government</p>

	<p>India; the search for ‘scientific’ texts from ‘antiquity’ – Nationalist medicine: Ayurveda, Unani, nationalist adoption of Homeopathy.</p> <p>UNIT IV: Nationalism and the founding of institutions and associations for scientific research – Swadeshi technology: in theory and practice - response to western science: failures and successes – modern scientific outlook and the ‘women question.’</p> <p>HIS 404 HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN INDIA</p> <p>UNIT II: Evolution of representative governance: Queen’s Proclamation – Government of India Act of 1858 – Indian Council Act of 1861 –Local Self Government: proposal of Mayo and Ripon and introduction of Local Self-Government (1864-1882) – Indian Council Act of 1892 -Administrative policy under Lord Curzon – The Indian Council Act of 1909.</p> <p>SEMESTER -II</p> <p>HIS 201 STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA</p> <p>UNIT I: Introduction to political organization till the Vedic period – Kingship in the ancient period – Gopati to Bhupati – meaning of the term Rajan-Vispati as chief – post-Vedic terms for the King.</p> <p>UNIT IV: State and imperial ideology in South India – the Cholas and their successors – Vijayanagara.</p>	<p>and private colleges – engineering and medical colleges – involvement of women in science education.</p> <p>UNIT III: Nationalist science as a counter-discourse of colonial science; claim of an ancient ‘national’ scientific tradition for India; the search</p> <p>TERM -III (LECTURES-20)</p> <p>UNIT IV: Nationalism and the founding of institutions and associations for scientific research – Swadeshi technology: in theory and practice - response to western science: failures and successes – modern scientific outlook and the ‘women question.’</p> <p>HIS 404 HISTORY OF CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN MODERN INDIA</p> <p>UNIT II: Evolution of representative governance: Queen’s Proclamation – Government of India Act of 1858 – Indian Council Act of 1861 –Local Self Government: proposal of Mayo and Ripon and introduction of Local Self-Government (1864-1882) – Indian Council Act of 1892 ,- Administrative policy under Lord Curzon – The Indian Council Act of 1909.</p> <p>SEMESTER -II (TOTAL LECTURES 60)</p> <p>Term –I (Lectures-20)</p> <p>HIS 201 STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA</p>
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HIS 203
SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA
UNIT IV: The city and its inhabitants: traditional cities; urbanisation and urbanism in colonial India; the metropolises and the mofussils –emergence of a new middle class; other classes in the city; their attributes and sensibilities, and relations – different aspects of elite and popular culture in the city.

HIS 204
CONTEMPORARY WORLD
UNIT II: Third World: Historical context of the emergence of the Third World – Developmental issues of the Third World – Changing face of the Third World; politics, society, economy, culture.
UNIT IV: Major conflicts since the dissolution of USSR: Chechen crisis, Yugoslav crisis, Georgian crisis, Ukraine crisis – South, East and South-East Asia: Kargil War 1999 – Rise and fall of Taliban in Afghanistan, Post 9/11 Global war on terror in Afghanistan – Srilankan Tamil

UNIT I: Introduction to political organization till the Vedic period – Kingship in the ancient period – Gopati to Bhupati – meaning of the term Rajan-Vispati as chief – post-Vedic terms for the King.

UNIT IV: State and imperial ideology in South India – the Cholas and their successors – Vijayanagara.

Term –II (Lectures -20)
HIS 203
SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA
UNIT IV: The city and its inhabitants: traditional cities; urbanisation and urbanism in colonial India; the metropolises and the mofussils –emergence of a new middle class; other classes in the city; their attributes and sensibilities, and relations – different aspects of elite and popular culture in the city.

Term –III (Lectures -20)
HIS 204
CONTEMPORARY WORLD
UNIT II: Third World: Historical context of the emergence of the Third World – Developmental issues of the Third World – Changing face of the Third World; politics, society, economy, culture.
UNIT IV: Major conflicts since the dissolution of USSR: Chechen crisis, Yugoslav crisis, Georgian crisis, Ukraine crisis – South, East and South-East Asia: Kargil War 1999 – Rise and fall of Taliban in Afghanistan, Post 9/11 Global war on terror in Afghanistan – Srilankan Tamil

Submitted by—

Biswajit Koyorhi
SACT-1 Department of History
Kharagpur College
Date:24.03.2023

Department of History

Syllabus Distribution and Teaching Plan

Even Semesters, Session: 2022-2023

Term I: Commencement of classes to 1st internal.

Term II: 1st internal to 2nd internal.

Term III: 2nd internal to ESE preparatory break.

Name of the Teacher: **Dr. Sanjoy Kumar Kar**

Name	Syllabus Allotted	Teaching Plan
Under Graduate	<p>SEMESTER -II</p> <p>CC-4: Political History of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200 AD)</p> <p>Unit-1</p> <p>Module-III</p> <p>An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India</p> <p>3.1 The Chalukyas of Badami</p> <p>3.2 Chalukya-Pallava struggle</p> <p>3.3 Rashtrakuta- Pratihara rivalry</p> <p>3.4 Rise of the Cholas as the premier power of the south</p> <p>Generic Electives (GE)</p> <p>[Interdisciplinary for other Department]</p> <p>GE- 2: Science and Empire</p> <p>4.Science and Empire-Indian Responses and Resistance-Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru.</p> <p>5.Scientific Activities under the Empire-Social, Political and Cultural Implication and Historical Debates</p>	<p>SEMESTER -II (Total Lectures-10)</p> <p>Term –I (Lecture- 3)</p> <p>Unit-1</p> <p>Module-III</p> <p>An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India</p> <p>3.1 The Chalukyas of Badami</p> <p>GE- 2: Science and Empire</p> <p>4.Science and Empire-Indian Responses and Resistance-Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi.</p> <p>Term II (Lecture-4)</p> <p>Unit-1</p> <p>Module-III</p> <p>An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India</p> <p>3.2 Chalukya-Pallava struggle</p> <p>3.3 Rashtrakuta- Pratihara rivalry</p> <p>GE- 2: Science and Empire</p>

SEMESTER –IV

Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)

SEC- 2: The Making of Indian Foreign Policy

1. Historical Factors in India's foreign policy priorities – pan Asianism
2. The State India and the Third World – Non-alignment – Regional Cooperation
3. India and South Asia: Relationship with the Neighbours
4. India and the Great Powers – (a) United States (b) Soviet Union (c) China
5. India and Globalisation – Economic Diplomacy – The Look East Policy and the European Union
6. India's Nuclear Policy

SEMESTER –VI

DSE-4 : Pre-colonial South East Asia

3. **Religion:** Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism in mainland SE Asia – Mon kingdoms and dissemination of Theravada Buddhism; links with Sri Lanka (12th century onwards); Islam in the 9th century in Malayan and Indonesian archipelago – Sufi mystical influence – Indonesian tarekat - toleration of non-Muslim practices and beliefs.

4. Science and Empire-Indian Responses and Resistance-Ideas of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Term III (Lecture-3)

Unit-1

Module-III

An overview of politics in the Deccan and south India

- 3.4 Rise of the Cholas as the premier power of the south

GE- 2: Science and Empire

5. Scientific Activities under the Empire-Social, Political and Cultural Implication and Historical Debates.

SEMESTER –IV (Total Lectures-16)

Term –I (Lecture-4)

SEC- 2: The Making of Indian Foreign Policy

1. Historical Factors in India's foreign policy priorities – pan Asianism
2. The State India and the Third World – Non-alignment – Regional Cooperation.

Term –II (Lecture-6)

SEC- 2: The Making of Indian Foreign Policy

3. India and South Asia: Relationship with the Neighbours
4. India and the Great Powers – (a) United States (b) Soviet Union (c) China

Term –III (Lecture-6)

5. India and Globalisation – Economic Diplomacy – The Look East Policy and the European Union
6. India's Nuclear Policy

		<p>SEMESTER –VI (Total Lectures-14) Term –I (Lecture-4) DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia 3. Religion: Theravada and Mahayana Buddhism in mainland SE Asia.</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-5) DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia 3. Religion: a) Mon kingdoms and dissemination of Theravada Buddhism; links with Sri Lanka (12th century onwards). b) Islam in the 9th century in Malayan and Indonesian archipelago.</p> <p>Term –III (Lecture-5) DSE4T: Pre-colonial South East Asia 3. Religion: Sufi mystical influence – Indonesian tarekat - toleration of non-Muslim practices and beliefs.</p>
Post Graduate	<p>SEMESTER-IV <i>Optional Course(vi)</i> HIS 405(E): WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIAN HISTORY</p> <p>UNIT II: Women in pre-colonial India: Archaeology and pre-historic society; Women in the Indus Valley Civilisation; Women's Position in Vedic Society; Buddhism and Jainism; Status of Women in Medieval India: Purdah and Seclusion; Concubinage and Slavery; Gender Division of Labour in Mughal India; Engels and the Origin of Women Oppression.</p> <p>UNIT III: Women in Colonial India: Social Reform Movements and Women's Issues; Women's Education; Women in Indian National Movement; Gandhian Nationalism and Women; Women's Organisations.</p> <p>UNIT IV: Women in post-colonial India: Tribal and Dalit Issues; Contemporary Issues and Problems: Divorce, Dowry, Violence, Rape; Women's Movement in India; Women and Rural Development; Policy</p>	<p>SEMESTER-IV (Total Lectures-48) Term –I (Lecture- 16) HIS 405(E): WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIAN HISTORY</p> <p>UNIT II: Women in pre-colonial India: Archaeology and pre-historic society; Women in the Indus Valley Civilisation; Women's Position in Vedic Society; Buddhism and Jainism; Status of Women in Medieval India: Purdah and Seclusion; Concubinage and Slavery; Gender Division of Labour in Mughal India; Engels and the Origin of Women Oppression.</p> <p>Term –II (Lecture-16) HIS 405(E): WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIAN HISTORY UNIT III: Women in Colonial India: Social Reform Movements and Women's Issues; Women's Education; Women in Indian National Movement; Gandhian Nationalism and Women; Women's Organisations</p>

on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Issues on Women's Health.

SEMESTER-II

Compulsory Course (vi)

HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

UNIT III: Structure of polity in early medieval India – chieftaincies and feudatories – political and economic changes and the bases of the early medieval state system.

Compulsory Course (viii)

HIS 203: SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA

UNIT II: Communities in society: Tribe: validity of the concept and traditional features; changes during colonial rule, and confrontation and assertion; tribes and national movement – Caste: traditional features; colonial sociology and new mobility movements; lower caste aspirations and national movement – Labour: consciousness, conditions of work, and the making of a working class; capital and labour; organisation and protest; labour and the national movement.

UNIT III: Family and childhood: brief discussion on patriarchy and gender; traditional society, kinship, and family structure and household functions; changes in structure and norms during colonial rule – traditional ideas of childhood and attitude towards children; a 'new' idea of childhood and experience of childhood in the colonial period; traditional and modern children's literature

Term –III(Lecture-16)

HIS 405(E): WOMEN AND SOCIETY IN INDIAN HISTORY

UNIT IV: Women in post-colonial India: Tribal and Dalit Issues; Contemporary Issues and Problems: Divorce, Dowry, Violence, Rape; Women's Movement in India; Women and Rural Development; Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment; Issues on Women's Health.

SEMESTER-II (Total Lectures-77)

Term –I (Lecture - 25)

HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

UNIT III: Structure of polity in early medieval India.

HIS 203: SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA

UNIT II: Communities in society: Tribe: validity of the concept and traditional features; changes during colonial rule, and confrontation and assertion; tribes and national movement – Caste: traditional features; colonial sociology and new mobility movements.

HIS 204: CONTEMPORARY WORLD

UNIT I: Black American History: Abolition of slavery – the Harlem Resistance.

HIS 205: THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA

Unit II: The Origins of the modern Indian Diaspora: Migrations in pre-colonial time, Migration during the indenture Period - Indentured Labour; Trade Diaspora; Displacement, Migration in contemporary period – Trans-nationalism ---Indian Diaspora across continents: USA, UK, Africa, Canada, West Asia, Pacific countries and others.

Term –II (Lecture--25)

HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

UNIT III: – Chieftaincies and feudatories in early medieval India.

Compulsory Course (ix)

HIS 204: CONTEMPORARY WORLD

UNIT I: Black American History: Abolition of slavery – the Harlem Resistance – the Lexicon and History of Prohibition – the Civil Rights Movement; Martin Luther King to Malcolm X.

UNIT III: India Engaging with the World – Look East Policy – India and South Asian – India and Super Powers.

Compulsory Course (x)

HIS 205: THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA

Unit II : The Origins of the modern Indian Diaspora: Migrations in pre colonial time, Migration during the indenture Period - Indentured Labour; Trade Diaspora; Displacement, Migration in contemporary period – Trans-nationalism ---Indian Diaspora across continents: USA, UK, Africa, Canada, West Asia, Pacific countries and others.

Unit III: Culture and Community in Diaspora: a) Cultural Identity, Race, Gender, Religion, Spread of Indian Philosophy, Language and Literature-- Ramayana & Mahabharata; Diaspora Writers b) Struggle against Racism, Sexism and Lesbophobia; Ethno-nationalism, Cultural Pluralism and Ethnic Politics c) Indian Cinema-- Transnational media networking-- Music, Folk Arts and Cultural Migration.

Unit IV: Diaspora --the Politics of the Nation-State, and Long-Distance Nationalism; Civil Society, Social Movements and Development Process--foreign policy ; Indian state and the South Asians across continents—modern global Indian history.

HIS 203: SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA

UNIT II: Lower caste aspirations and national movement – Labour: consciousness, conditions of work, and the making of a working class; capital and labour; organisation and protest; labour and the national movement.

HIS 204: CONTEMPORARY WORLD

UNIT I: Black American History: Abolition of slavery – the Harlem Resistance – the Lexicon and History of Prohibition – the Civil Rights Movement; Martin Luther King to Malcolm X.

HIS 205: THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA

Unit III: Culture and Community in Diaspora: a) Cultural Identity, Race, Gender, Religion, Spread of Indian Philosophy, Language and Literature-- Ramayana & Mahabharata; Diaspora Writers b) Struggle against Racism, Sexism and Lesbophobia; Ethno-nationalism, Cultural Pluralism and Ethnic Politics c) Indian Cinema-- Transnational media networking-- Music, Folk Arts and Cultural Migration.

Term –III (Lecture-27)

HIS 201: STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA

UNIT III: Political and economic changes and the bases of the early medieval state system.

HIS 203: SOCIAL HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA

UNIT III: Family and childhood: brief discussion on patriarchy and gender; traditional society, kinship, and family structure and household functions; changes in structure and norms during colonial rule – traditional ideas of childhood and attitude towards children; a ‘new’ idea of childhood and experience of childhood in the colonial period; traditional and modern children’s literature

		<p>HIS 204: CONTEMPORARY WORLD UNIT III: India Engaging with the World – Look East Policy – India and South Asian – India and Super Powers</p> <p>HIS 205: THE GLOBAL INDIAN MIGRATION AND DIASPORA Unit IV: Diaspora --the Politics of the Nation-State, and Long-Distance Nationalism; Civil Society, Social Movements and Development Process--foreign policy; Indian state and the South Asians across continents—modern global Indian history.</p>
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Submitted by-

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 Kharagpur college,
 Date- 24.03.23