



PANCHTHUPI HARIPADA GOURIBALA COLLEGE

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

SYLLABUS DIVISION

SESSION: 2017-2018

CLASS B.A PART-I(HONOURS)

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-1		History of India up to 650 A. D.		
	1.	Geographical Background Physiography; major routes of communication; environment; Peoples and languages	RRO	The Topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	2.	Survey of sources and approaches to ancient Indian history Sources: literature; archeology; epigraphy; numismatics.		
	3.	Prehistory a. Paleolithic cultures – sequence and geographical distribution; topographic and climatic changes; evolution and uses of stone industries and other technological developments. b. Mesolithic cultures – regional and chronological distribution; new developments in technology and economy; rock art. c. Food production – concept of the Neolithic. Understanding the complexities of its beginnings		
	4.	Proto-history a. Growth of Chalcolithic village societies from Baluchistan to Gujarat. b. The Harappan civilization – origin, distribution, morphology of major sites (Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal, Dholavira), agrarian base, craft production and trade, religious beliefs and practices, art and		



		architecture, and script. The problem of urban decline and the late Harappan cultures. c. Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India.		
	5.	Background to the emergence of early historic India a. Society, economy, polity and religion as reflected in Vedic literature. b. Iron Age cultures with special reference to Painted Grey Ware and Northern Black Polish Ware cultures. Megaliths.	AK	The Topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	6.	Material and ideological background. a. Jainism, Buddhism, Ajivikas and other systems. b. Expansion of settlements and urbanization. c. Social structure.		
	7.	Janapadas and Mahajanapadas. a. Early monarchical states and gana-sanghas. b. Craft production and coinage.		
	8.	The Mauryan Empire. Empire – its nature and bases; political and cultural relations with special reference to Sri Lanka and West Asia; Ashoka's dhamma – its nature and propagation; society and economy; art and architecture.		
	9.	Post-Mauryan developments (c. 200 BC c. 300 AD). a. Invasions and their impact: Bactrian Greeks; Scythians; Kushanas. b. Polity, Economy, Society, Religion and culture. 1. Polity: Post-Mauryan polities with special reference to the Kushanas and Satavahanas; Tamil chieftaincies – Chera, Chola, Pandya. 2. Economy: land grants and agricultural expansion; urban growth; craft production; trade and trade routes; coinage and currency; Indo-Roman trade. 3. Society: peasantization of tribes; assimilation of incoming people. 4. Religion: spread of Jainism and Buddhism; emergence of Mahayana Buddhism; Vaisnava and Saiva forms of worship; beginning of Tantric practices. 5. Culture: art and architecture; sculpture; literature; scientific		



		and technical treatises. 6. Sangam Age: society, language and literature, Megaliths, Tamilgam.		
	10.	Age of the Guptas. a. State and administrative institution s. b. Social and economic changes with special reference to urban patterns; agrarian structure; land grants; coinage and currency system; trade. c. Cultural developments: art; architecture; sculpture; painting; literature; religion; Sanskrit theatre. d. Cultural contracts with Central Asia. e. Maukharis, vakatakas, Chalukyas and later Guptas.		
	11.	Post-Gupta period a. Harshavardhana: political systems and administrative institutions. b. Peninsular India: Chalukyas, Pallavas; polity, society and economy.		

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-2		History of India, c. AD 650-1556		
	1.	c. AD 650-1200 a. Historiography and recent debates; sources and their interpretation; epigraphy, numismatics, and literature. b. Polity: 1. Arab invasion. 2. Political developments: nature of regional politics with special reference to the Pratiharas, Pal as, Senas, Rashtrakutas, Cholas and other contemporary dynasties. 3. Ghajnavid and Gharid invasions: nature; and impact c. Economy: 1. Land grants and agrarian expansion; changes in land tenure; peasants, intermediaries and landed magnets; their regional variations 2. Urban centres; trade and	RRO	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.



	trade networks; itinerant trade; coinage and currencies; trade contacts with South East Asia and West Asia; craft guilds and industries. d. Culture: 1. Literature – rise and growth of regional languages. 2. Art, architecture, painting, sculpture, arts; and crafts. 3. Schools of philosophy; and religious cults. 4. Science and technology.		
2.	Sultanate AD 1200-1556 a. Sultanate: 1. Historiography and Sources 2. Political Structure: 1200-1290; 1290-1450; and 1450-1556. Ruling elites; central structure and military organization; iqta; territorial changes; Mongol threat; relations with rural intermediaries; legitimation of political authority; theories of kingship; symbols and rituals of sovereignty; relations with autonomous chieftains; Sufis; Bhaktas and political authority. b. Society and economy in North India: 1. Environmental context; agricultural production; technology. 2. Rural society; revenue system. 3. Urbanization; technology and non -agricultural production. 4. Monetization, market regulations and trade. c. Religion and Culture: 1. Sufism: doctrines; Sisilas and practices. 2. Bhakti movements; Nathpanthis; Kabir, Nanak; and the Sant tradition. 3. Sultanate architecture. 4. Literature: Persian, and indigenous.	PS	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
3.	Regions a. Historiographical issues; sources; regional chronicles; bardic narratives; Sufi and Bhakti texts; and travelogues. b. Political formations: A regional perspective: 1. Rajasthan. 2. Vijayanagar. 3. Bengal. c. Societies and Economy: A regional perspective. 1. Vijayanagar. 2. Deccan and Rajasthan. 3. Trade and urbanization with special reference to South India. 4. Indian Ocean trade. d. Religion, Culture and Regional Identities: 1. Religious cults: Vaishnavite movements in Eastern India; Jagannath cult in Orissa;	RRO	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.



	Warkari movement and cult of Vithoba in Maharashtra. 2. Sufis. 3. Regional art and architectural forms; regional literature.	
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CLASS B.A PART-II(HONOURS)

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-3		The Rise of Modern West (15th to 18th Centuries)		
	1.	a. Renaissance: its social roots; humanism and its spread in Europe; and art. b. Reformation: origin; course and results; The Thirty Year's War and its significance. c. European State system: Spain; France; England; and Russia. d. Colonial expansions and economic developments: motives; voyages; explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; and price revolution.	AK	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	2.	a. Crisis in Europe in 17th century: economic, social and political dimensions. b. The English Revolution: major issues, and political and intellectual currents. c. Scientific revolution up to the 18th century. d. Mercantilism and European economies: 17th and 18th centuries. e. American War of Independence: political and economic issues; and significance. f. European political patterns in the 18th century: parliamentary monarchy; and patterns of Absolutism in Europe. g. The Industrial Revolution: Problems of origin. h. Debate on the transition from feudalism to capitalism: problems; and theories.	AK	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.



Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-4		History of Europe from 1789 to 1919 A D		
	1.	<p>1789– 1815 A D</p> <p>a. The Idea of Europe: the Eighteenth Century Background – Society, Economy, Politics, and Enlightenment – Role of Philosophers.</p> <p>b. Trends in the French Revolution: Aristocratic Revolt – Bourgeois, Popular and Peasant – 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 – Interpreting the French Revolution – Creation of a new political culture.</p> <p>c. Napoleon Bonaparte: The legacy of the Revolution – the Reorganization of France and the new elite – Napoleonic Empire and Europe – fall of Bonaparte – conflicting estimation of Napoleon's character and achievements.</p>	PS	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	2.	<p>1815 – 1870 A D</p> <p>a. The Vienna Congress: Metternich and the Conservative Order in Europe – Liberalism – Nationalism and the Revolutionary Challenge to the Conservative Order – an overview. The Revolution of 1848 – pattern of insurrections in France and other Central European countries – Collapse of the Revolution. b. The Emergence of National States in Central Europe – Unification of Italy and Germany – Russian modernization – emancipation of the Serfs and Liberal Reforms in Russia – France under the Second Empire. c. Industrialization in Europe: Difference in the Industrialization process between England and the Continent – French, German and Russian industrialization – Rise of the</p>	RRO	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.



		Working Class; Working Class movement and the Socialist thought.		
	3.	1815 – 1870 A D a. The Vienna Congress: Metternich and the Conservative Order in Europe – Liberalism – Nationalism and the Revolutionary Challenge to the Conservative Order – an overview. The Revolution of 1848 – pattern of insurrections in France and other Central European countries – Collapse of the Revolution. b. The Emergence of National States in Central Europe – Unification of Italy and Germany – Russian modernization – emancipation of the Serfs and Liberal Reforms in Russia – France under the Second Empire. c. Industrialization in Europe: Difference in the Industrialization process between England and the Continent – French, German and Russian industrialization – Rise of the Working Class; Working Class movement and the Socialist thought.	RRO	

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CLASS B.A PART-III(HONOURS)

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-5		History of India from 1556 to 1757 A D		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	1.	The Mughals: Historiography and sources a. Historiography; different approaches. b. Sources: Abul Fazal, Badauni, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Bernier.	AK	
	2.	Polity a. Evolution of the administrative system: mansab and jagir. b. The Mughal ruling classes: nobility and zamindars. c. State and religion: Akbar's religious ideas; Sulh I Kul; relations with religious elites;		



		Aurangzeb's relations with religious groups and institutions.		
	3.	Rural Economy and Society a. Environmental context; forests; and agricultural zones. b. Agricultural production; management of water resources; agricultural technology and crop patterns; growth of cash nexus and rural credit; and role of the state. c. Agrarian structure; land ownership and rights; revenue system; the village community; and peasantry.		
	4.	Trade, commerce, and monetary system a. Trade routes and the pattern of internal commerce. b. Indian ocean trade network in the 17 th century. c. Markets; monetary system.		
	5.	Urban Centres a. Morphology of cities – a survey. b. Administration of cities and towns. c. Urban economy; crafts; industries; organization of production; Imperial karkhanas and textiles. d. Urban social structure: merchant communities; bankers; artisans; craftsmen and labourers.		
	6.	Cultural Developments a. Language and literature. b. Art and architecture.	PS	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	7.	Decline of the Mughal Empire and Emergence Of Successor States a. Bengal b. Awadh c. Mysore d. Hyderabad		
	8.	Pattern of Regional Polity The case study of Maharashtra; Rise of the Marathas; Shivaji; the Mughal-Maratha conflict; the Peshwas; the Sikhs.		
	9.	Interpreting the Eighteenth century		



Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-6		History of India from 1757 to 1964 A D		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	1.	Understanding Modern Indian History Concepts, Terminologies, Approaches	AK	
	2.	Expansion and Consolidation of British Rule with special reference to a. Bengal b. Mysore c. Maratha d. Punjab e. Awadh		
	3.	Colonial State and its Ideology a. Orientalism b. Utilitarianism c. Classical Political Thought in relation to India Theory of rent; Laissez faire; and Colonial Paternalism d. Colonial State's attitude to social institutions such as caste, tribe, and community		
	4.	Rural Economy and Society a. The Rural Agrarian Social Structure b. Land revenue Settlements c. Commercialization of Agriculture d. Peasant and Landless Labour e. Rural Credit and Indebtedness f. The Tribal Dimension: the changing economy and society of the tribal world		
	5.	Trade and Industry a. Changes in the trading economy of India in the 18 th century: Surat, Bengal, Coromandel; Trade and Trade Routes c. Banking – Indigenous and Modern d. De-industrialization: a myth or reality; Traditional industries in the late colonial period. e. Emergence of modern industries – Cotton, jute and Steel f. National Income, Demography, and Occupational Structure	RRO	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	6.	Cultural Changes and Social and Religious Reform Movements a. Rise of the New Intelligentsia and its Social Composition b. Socio-religious revivalist/reform movements c. Sanskritization, Caste movements, Brahmanical and Depressed classes		



	7.	Resistance to Colonial Rule: Revolt of 1857		
	8.	Nationalism a. Historiography of Indian Nationalism b. Trends up to 1919 c. Political Ideology and Organizations: formation of the Indian National Congress d. Moderates and Extremists e. Swadeshi f. Revolutionaries g. Emergence of Communal Consciousness h. Gandhian Ideology and movements: Rowlatt Satyagraha; Khilafat; Non-cooperation; Civil Disobedience; Quit India; Role of Social Groups and Classes; Ideological Trends in the Congress i. Revolutionaries: Left movements and State People's movements; INA. J Simon Commission and Nehru Report; Communal Award; Govt. of India Act of 1935; Working of Provincial Ministries; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; and Cabinet Mission		
	9.	Communal Politics and Partition a. Demand for Pakistan b. Responses to Pakistan Demand – national and regional c. British Policies d. Partition		
	10.	India 1947-1964 a. Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation b. Framing of Constitution and establishment of the Democratic Republic of India c. Mixed economy and the Five Year Plan d. Foreign Policy: Non-alignment		

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
Paper-7		History of China and Japan c. AD 1839-1949		
	1.	China a. China and imperialism during the 19 th century: 1. Chinese society – social groups and classes; Confucian value system. 2. Sino centrism. 3. Canton commercial system. b. China as an 'informal colony': 1. Opium	AK	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.



	<p>Wars; treaties with imperialist powers; and struggle for concessions in China. 2. Increasing Western economy interests. 3. Open door policy. c. Popular and reform movements: Taiping; self - strengthening; and reforms in this Chinese state, 1860 - 1898. d. Emergence of nationalism in China: 1. Boxer rebellion and its consequences. 2. Reforms of 1901-08. 3. Revolution of 1911 – role of social classes; Sun Yat Sen – principles and politics; emergence of the republic and Yuan-Shi-Kav; Warlordism – 1916-1928. 4. New intellectual ideas and May Fourth movement – its nature and significance. e. Nationalism and communalism in China: 1. Political crisis in the 1920's. 2. Nature of industrialization and changing social structure. 3. KMT and the first united front. 4. Communist movement: 1928 to 1949; rise of Mao Tse Tung; making of the red army; the second united front; civil war; Chinese revolution – ideology. Causes and significance.</p>		
2.	<p>Japan</p> <p>a. Meiji restoration: Tokugawa Baku-han system – nature and crisis; encounter with the west; Meiji restoration; and processes of modernization – social, military, political and economic. b. Popular and democratic movements: Satsuma rebellion; popular rights movement and Meiji constitution. c. Emergence of Japan as an imperial power: Sino -Japanese relations; Anglo-Japanese alliance; Russo-Japanese war; World War I and after; and Manchurian crisis. d. Democracy and militarism: rise of political parties and failure of the democratic system; rise of militarism; and second SinoJapanese war. e. Japan and World War I – its consequences. f. Japan in the Pacific – the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s g. Japan in the Second World War.</p>	PS	<p>The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.</p>



Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Remarks
8		Trends in World Politics		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	1.	Peace settlement of 1919: its long-term consequences – the establishment of the Weimar republic	PS	
	2.	Europe in the inter-war period: consolidation and development of The Depression – the collapse of the Weimar state and the rise of the Nazi power – the Nazi power of the Soviet state – rise of Fascism in Italy – League of Nations – the Economic state: Germany's aggressive foreign policy – the outbreak of the second World War and historians.		
	3.	The World after 1945: Origins of the Cold War and the division of Europe – the emergence of the American and Soviet spheres of influence – the system of military and economic alliances.		
	4.	The decline of European imperialism: De - colonization – national movements of Asia and Africa – the emergence of the Third World – impact of the Cold War on the Third World – alternatives to the Cold War – non-aligned movement.		
	5.	Tensions within the Soviet Bloc: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Bi-polar World and the regional conflicts – Vietnam, Korea, Cuba and Middle East	RRO	
	6.	Tensions within the Soviet Bloc: Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland. Bi-polar World		



		and the regional conflicts – Vietnam, Korea, Cuba and Middle East	commencement of the examination.
	7.	From Bi-polarism to Uni-polarism: Politics of Détente – end of the Cold War – German Reunification – Globalization and its impact – Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.	

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CLASS B.A PART-I (PASS COURSE)

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
1		Indian History (Pre-historic times to Sixteenth Century A. D.)		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the
	1.	Literary and Archaeological sources of Ancient and Medieval Indian History – Archaeological methods – Archaeological knowledge and the historical understanding of the rise extent and decline of the Harappan Civilization	AK	



2.	Political developments – I Indian polity in later Vedic times – The Mahayanapadas – The rise and fall of the Maurya Empire – Regional powers and the struggle for power in North India – Political developments in South India.		commencement of the examination.
3.	Political developments – II Impact of Islam and political change in India: Brief overview of the Delhi Sultanate – the administration of the Delhi Sultanate – the centralized monarchy – political ideologies in the Delhi Sultanate – Independent Sultans of Bengal – the Vijaynagar Empire.	RRO	
4.	1. Economic life in ancient and early medieval India – Land Systems in ancient India – Framework of agriculture; the state, taxation, irrigation and the agrarian economy – The urban social formations – Internal and overseas trade – Crafts and Guilds – the Indian Feudalism, issues and debates. 2. The Delhi Sultanate and a changing framework of agriculture – Iqta system – emergence of new urban centres and a reorientation in commercial life		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
5.	1. Society and Religion: Vedic religion and the quest for knowledge – the basic framework of Brahminical religion – Buddhism, Jainism and social protest. The apogee of Brahminism and the rise of sectarian cults – Saivism, Vaishnavism, the cult of mother goddess 2. Social life: Social structure – From Varna to Jati – Family life and the status of women 3. The nature of the impact of Islam on Indian society – Sufism – Syncretism and the Bhakti movement	RRO	
6.	Art, Architecture, Science and Culture: 1. Ancient Indian architecture and sculpture – stupa, chaitya, temples of different styles – Islam and the introduction of the new forms – emergence of an Indo-Saracenic style. 2. Literary products of classical India – Epics and Puranas – Administrative texts,	PS	reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.



		Kautilya's Arthashastra – Literary developments in the Gupta Age – Scientific knowledge with special reference to astronomy, mathematics and medicine – Post thirteenth century developments – history writing in India under the Sultanate – new developments in medicine.		
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SESSION: 2017-2018

CLASS B.A PART-II(PASS COURSE)

Paper	Topic No	Topic		Reviews
2		Indian History (C. 1526 to C. 1914 A.D)		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	1.	Disintegration of the Sultanate and foundation of Mughal Empire Significance of the victory of Babar over the Indian adversaries Mughal Afghan contest – Sher Shah as a reformer.	PS	
	2.	Unit2.A		



		<p>Akbar and the consolidation of the Mughal Empire Political expansion; administrative reorganization; relations with the Rajputs – Expansion of Mughal control over Bengal and Deccan – Land Revenue and Mansabdari System – Evolution of religious policy.</p> <p>Unit 2.B</p> <p>Politics and administration in Post -Akbar India Expanding frontiers of the Empire – consolidation of the Mughal ruling class; reorganization in the Mansab system Unit 2.C</p> <p>Economy, Society & Culture: Commercial expansion: religious syncretism; art & architecture.</p>		
	3.	<p>Aurangzeb and the zenith of the Empire</p> <p>Political Expansion: Deccan - Rise of Shivaji, Mughal-Maratha contest and the eventual incorporation of the Marathas within the imperial framework – Rajput Policy – State and religion: changes since the death of Akbar</p>		
	4.	<p>Break up of the Mughal Empire</p> <p>Cause thereof – Growth of regional entities and the relation between the centre and the periphery – Trade, Commerce and the rise of the European trading companies – Eventual success of the English East India Company.</p>		
	5.	<p>Early stages of the rise of the East India Company</p> <p>Plassey, Buxar and the Diwani – Structural reorganization in the administration – Regulating and the Pitts India Acts – Company's relation with the Indian states and its emergence as the dominant power; Marathas, Mysore and Sikhs – Subsidiary Alliance and the enunciation of a new principle of expansion – The course of British</p>		



		annexation in early 19 th century: subjugation of the Marathas.		
	6.	<p>The Colonial Economy</p> <p>1. Basic features – Land revenue settlements; Bengal, North India, South and West – long term colonial impact on agriculture – changing forms of early colonial impact on trade and commerce: From Monopoly to Free trade. 2. Drain of Wealth – De-industrialization – India's internal trade in the second half of the 19 th century – limited developments of modern industries up to 1914 – changes after 1914.</p>	AK	<p>The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.</p>
	7.	<p>Early resistance to Colonial Rule</p> <p>Different forms of resistance – rural resistance – resistance by landlords and peasants; Poligar uprising (Madras); Paik rebellion (Orissa) and peasant uprising in Western Bengal – Peasant movement and religion: Wahabi and Farazi – Santal rebellion (1855) – The Revolt of 1857: The Social context; the political context (popular and aristocratic resentment about British Imperial Policies)</p>		
	8.	<p>Reformism and Westernization</p> <p>British Orientalism: Bentinck, Macaulay, Western Education and Social Reform. The Indian Response: Rammoh an and Social reform; The Young Bengal – The Brahma Movement – Vidyasagar and social and educational reform; Reformist initiatives in western and southern India, - Prarthana Samaj; Reform from within tradition – Arya Samaj; Aligarh Movement and modernization of Islam in India; Westernization and Indian social conservatism: The Age of Consent Agitation.</p>		
	9.	Indian Politics: 1858-1885		



		Provincial associations: Bengal, Madras, Bombay – Background to the emergence of Indian National Congress – The foundation of the Congress – the nature of the early Congress.		
	10.	Indian Politics: 1885-1914 Congress under Moderate Leadership – Hindu Revivalism – Militant nationalism – Ideology and Programme of militant nationalists – Swadeshi Movement: Its varied dimensions – The birth of All India Muslim League and Separate electorate – Revolutionary terrorism in Bengal and the Punjab.		

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
3		Modern Europe (1789-1939)		The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	1.	Foundation of Modern Europe 1. Eighteenth Century Background. 2. The French Revolution – Socio-Economic Background – Progress of the revolution – Popular Movements – Jacobins and Girondins. 3. Rise of Napoleon – Internal Reconstruction – Napoleon and Europe – Napoleon and Revolution	PS	
	2.	Political Developments in Europe 1. Triumph of conservatism – the Metternich System. 2. Nationalism, Liberalism and the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848. 3. Stages of Italian unification. 4. Unification and consolidation of Germany. 5. Russia: Attempts at England and the continent		
	3.	Society and Economy in Nineteenth Century Europe 1. Industrial Advances in England and the continent 2. Labour movements 3.		



		Utopian Socialism and Marxism 4. Art and Culture, Literatures and Science		
	4.	Neo Imperialism: 1871 - 1914 1. Europe in 1871 – New Balance of Power 2. Scramble for colonies in Asia and Africa 3. The Eastern Question in later Nineteenth century 4. Triple Alliance, Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps	RRO	The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.
	5.	First World War (1914 – 1919) 1. Origins of the First World War – Issues and Stakes 2. Russian Revolution of 1917 3. Peace Settlement of 1919 – its long term consequences – Birth of German Republic		
	6.	Europe in the Inter-War Period (1919 – 1939) 1. Aftermath of the War 2. Emergence of Soviet Union 3. Rise of Fascism and its impact 4. Outbreak of the World War II		

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CLASS B.A PART-III(PASS COURSE)

Paper	Topic No	Topic	Class taken by	Reviews
4		India and the World 1914 – 1964: Selected Themes		
	1.	First World War & its aftermath	PS	The topics will be reviewed the last three



		<p>1. Impact of the First World War on Indian economy, society and polity</p> <p>2. Emergence of Gandhi in Indian nationalist politics; concept of 'Satyagraha'; Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad and Rowlatt Satyagrahas</p>		<p>weeks before the commencement of the examination.</p>
	2.	<p>1. Gandhian Mass Movements – Khilafat – Non-cooperation and Civil Disobedience Movements</p> <p>2. Revolutionary Nationalism during the 1930s</p> <p>3. The Government of India Act of 1935; 1937 Election and formation of Congress Provincial Ministries</p> <p>4. Quit India Movement of 1942</p>	AK	<p>The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.</p>
	3.	Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army and Indian Freedom Movement	RRO	<p>The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the commencement of the examination.</p>
	4.	<p>1. Demand for creation of Pakistan and its repercussions on Indian Politics and Society</p> <p>2. Communal Politics on India</p>		
	5.	<p>1. Post-War upsurge and different strands of protest politics</p> <p>2. Partition and the Transfer of Power, Adoption of a republican constitution in 1950</p>		
	6.	<p>1. The Nehru era in independent India</p> <p>2. Development of parliamentary democracy</p> <p>3. Economic planning</p>	AK	<p>The topics will be reviewed the last three weeks before the</p>



		4. Movements for social justice 5. India and Non-aligned Movement	commencement of the examination.
	7.	1. Emergence of bi-polarism and its impact on post-1945 world politics 2. The rise of the Third World 3. Impact of the Cold War on the Third World	

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