

HERAMBACHANDRA COLLEGE
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
ACADEMIC CALENDAR

	PAPER:1 History of India from the earliest Times to 600 CE	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT-I 50 Marks ; 40 lectures.	
Module I	Sources of Early Indian History 1.1 Classification and importance of both Literary and Archaeological sources	2
	1.2 Understanding the nature of the sources for each period	1
	1.3 History and Itihasa	1
Module II	Changing Relationship between people and landscape, from hunter-gatherers to post Harappan cultures in the Indian subcontinent 2.1 The importance of understanding archaeological cultures viz a` viz landscape features- Hunter Gatherers to Early Pastoralists and Agriculturists	1
	2.2 An over view of archaeological cultures in the subcontinent- pre-Mehrgarh , Mehrgarh and contemporary to Mehrgarh	2
	2.3 Early/Pre Harappan Cultures Prelude to Harappan Civilization Harappan Civilization- the First Urbanization	2
	2.4 Pastoralist/Early agriculturist Cultures contemporary to the Harappan-various Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of the Indian subcontinent	1
	2.5 Decline of the Harappan civilization-Late/Post Harappan Cultures- a) Cemetery H phase, b) Gandhara Grave phase, c) Lustrous Red Ware.	2
Module III	The Vedic Corpus and transition to the age of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas (c.1500BCE-400 BCE) 3.1 Spread of settlements -Political situation	1
	3.2 Aryan Debate	2
	3.3 Archaeological cultures beyond the Vedic milieu—Ochre coloured pottery, Black & Red Ware and Painted Grey Ware	1
	3.4 Transition from chiefdom to kingdom- the Ganasangha tradition- sixteen mahajanapadas-Pre-eminence of Magadha	2
Module IV	Mauryan & Post –Mauryan India (c. 400BCE-300CE) 4.1 Nature and extent of the Mauryan empire	3
	4.2 Asoka's Dhamma	2
	4.3 Decline of the Empire - rise of regional power centres in the post Mauryan period.	2

	4.4 Central Asian intervention in north Indian politics focusing on the Indo-Greeks and the Kushanas	2
	4.5 The Satavahanas and their struggle with the Saka Kshatrapas of western India	2
	4.6 Kings and chieftains –the Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas- Sangam literature and archaeological evidence.	3
Module V	The Age of the Guptas (c.300CE – 600CE) 5.1 Historical situation of India in 300CE—Emergence of the Gupta empire	1
	5.2 The Empire in its mature form- Political achievements of the rulers- disintegration of the empire	3
	5.3 Administrative structure of the empire with special reference to Bengal	1
	5.4 Notion of Classical age and Threshold times	1
	5.5 An introduction to the contemporary dynasties like the Vakatakas, the Kadambas etc.,	2
	Unit II (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Aspects of Society 1.1 Beginning of the Varna hierarchy in the Vedic period- forms of marriage position of women	4
	1.2 Varna and Jati- property rights of women	3
	1.3 Slavery, Untouchability and attitude towards women	3
Module II	Religious Development 2.1 Vedic religion—Changing notion of gods and goddesses-Sacrificial practices	2
	2.2 Rise of new religious groups & philosophical thoughts—Buddhism, Jainism and philosophy of the Ajivikas and Charvakas	4
	2.3 Doctrinal and philosophical Changes in Buddhism and Jainism – Rising Importance of the Brahmanical religion-Different Brahmanical religious groups.	3
Module III	Comparative Structures of Economies in some early states-Maurya- Satavahana- Kushana-Gupta 3.1 Introduction	1
	3.2 Agrarian economy	2
	3.3 Non-agricultural production-crafts-guilds	3
	3.4 Monetization	1
	3.5 Land grants and its politico-economic significance (Gupta period)	4
Module V	Cultural life 5.1 Languages and Scripts –An overview	2
	5.2 Nature of Mauryan art-Presence of different schools of sculpture and terracotta art in the post-Mauryan period	3
	5.3 Different kinds of Religious Architecture, Sculptural art and Painting-an overview	2
	5.4 Systems of knowledge- Science, Technology & Medicine	3

	PAPER II History of India from C 600 to C1500	L e c t u r e s
Module I	UNIT I c AD 600 - 1200 (50 marks; 40 lectures) 1.1 Sources & their interpretation: Inscriptions, Literature, Architectural Monuments & Sculpture, Coins	2
	1.2 Historiography & Recent Debates (Periodisation / Feudalism / Segmentary State)	2
Module II	Polity 2.1 Emergence of major political centres c 600 - 650: Kanauj, Bengal, Peninsular India	3
	2.2 Political developments c 650 – 1200: Bengal, Western India, Peninsular India	4
	2.3 Arab, Ghaznavid and Ghorid invasions: nature and impact	3
Module III	. Economy 3.1 Agricultural Expansion: Land grants and irrigation/agricultural technology	3
	3.2 Land tenure: nature and changes	2
	3.3 Urban centres: urban processes and population increase	2
	3.4 Crafts and guilds	1
	3.4 Indian and oceanic trade: a broad overview of trade linkages and commodities	2
Module IV	Society 4.1 Varna-Jati: the proliferation of castes	2
	4.2 Gender relations: property rights; forms of marriage; attitudes towards women; women saints.	3
Module V	Culture & Religion 5.1 Sanskrit Literature; Evolution of literature in regional language with special reference to Bengali	2
	5.2 Systems of knowledge: Schools of philosophy – an overview; Science: Mathematics, Astronomy	3
	5.3 Temple and Cave Architecture; Sculpture	3
	5.4 Overview of main religious sects: Buddhist, Vaishnavite, Shaivite, Bhakti	3
	UNIT II c 600 – 1500 (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Survey of sources and historiography with special reference to Barani, Amir Khusrau and Ibn Batuta.	1

Module II	. Polity & Institutional Structure [1206-1290;1290-1350;1350-1500] 2.1 The state in Northern India and the response to challenges	2
	2.2 Legitimacy, Sovereignty and theories of kingship	2
	2.3 Nature and composition of ruling groups and the consolidation of the authority of the Crown.	4
	2.4 Patterns of regional political formations in Eastern and Peninsular India: Bengal; Vijaynagar & Bahmani kingdoms.	3
	2.5 Evolution of iqta and amaranayaka / nayankara systems	2
Module III	Economy 3.1 Agrarian economy of the Delhi Sultanate: agricultural production and pattern of land tenure	2
	3.2 Revenue system and magnitude of taxation	1
	3.3 Urban processes and non-agricultural production	2
	3.4 Monetary system, market regulations and trade during the Sultanate period	2
	3.5 Peninsular India – Expansion of agricultural frontiers; incidence of taxation; long-distance trade and the role of the state	2
Module IV	Society 4.1 Composition of rural society and the village community	2
	4.2 Forms of dominance and resistance – slavery, peasant uprisings in North India; militarization of peasant society in Peninsular India.	3
Module V	. Culture & Religion 5.1 Literature : Persian, and literature in regional languages with special reference to Bengali literature	2
	5.2 Architecture: Forms & Function – Sultanate & Provincial with special reference to Bengal	2
	5.3 Sufism : origins, precepts, practices	2
	5.4 Bhakti : Kabir, Nanak, Chaitanya	3
	5.5 Science & Technology: Irrigation, Agricultural technology; Building techniques; Textile production	3

	PAPER III Transformation of Europe (15th – 17th Centuries)	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	1.1 Nature of the Feudal Society and its regional variations	4
	1.2 Crisis of Feudalism	4
	1.3 Transition Debate.	2
Module II	2.1 Economic Crisis and the commercial decline in the 14 th Century Europe	2
	2.2 The urban decay and the epidemics.	2
Module III	3.1 Impact of the fall of Constantinople.	1
	3.2 Development of National Monarchy.	2
Module IV	4.1 Economy in the 15 th Century Europe	
	4.2 Economic expansion of Europe in the 16 th Century	3
	4.3 Proto-industrialisation – the rise of new merchants	1
	4.4 Price Revolution	2
	4.5 Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement.	2
Module V	5.1 Printing Revolution	1
	5.2 Revolution in war techniques	1
	5.3 The exploration of the new world	2
	5.4 Portugese and Spanish voyages.	3
Module VI	6.1 Renaissance	3
	6.2 Renaissance humanism	2
	6.3 Rediscovery of classics	1
	6.4 Italian renaissance and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought	2
	6.5 Northern humanism.	1
	UNIT-II (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	1.1 The formation of early modern state	2
	1.2 The empire of Charles V of Spain	2
	1.3 New Monarchy in England.	3
Module II	2.1 Reformation movements	2
	2.2 Origins & courses	
	2.3 Martin Luther & Lutheranism	2
	2.4 John Calvin & Calvinism	2
	2.5 Radical reformation: Anabaptists and Huguenots	2
	2.6 English reformation and the role of the state	
	2.7 Counter Reformation.	2

Module III	The economy of the 17 th Century Europe	3
Module IV	4.1 Origins of modern science	2
	4.2 Scientific Revolution Century Europe.	2
	4.3 Emergence of scientific academies	1
	4.4 Origins of Enlightenment.	2
Module V	5.1 Peace of Westphalia (1648)	3
	5.2 Emergence of modern European state system.	2
Module VI	6.1 The English Civil War of the 17 th Century	2
	6.2 Political ideas of the Civil War	3
	6.3 The Settlement of 1688 and the ideas of John Locke and the concept of liberalism.	2

	PAPER-IV History of India from C1500 to C1800	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	The Mughals 1.1. Historiography and sources: i) Historiography: different approaches; ii) An overview of sources including: Abul Fazl, Badauni, Bernier.	2
Module II	The foundation and consolidation of Empire 2.1. A brief overview of India on the eve of Babur's invasion-kingdoms of Delhi, Mewar, Bengal, Bihar, Punjab;	2
	2.2 Conquest and stability: i)Struggle for Empire in North India significance of Babur and Humayun's reign ii) significance of Afghan despotism and rise of Sher Shah Sur to power and his contributio	2
	2.3. Expansion and consolidation of the empire: i) making of a new imperial system and ad ministration the Mughal nobility, mansab and jagir; ii) formation and evolution of the Mughal ruling cla ss iii) Nurjahan her role in imperial politics and the 'junta' iV) the mansabdari system under Shahjahan and Aurangzeb in 17 th century.	1 0
	2.4. The Mughals and the North-western frontier and Central Asia.	2
Module III	Ideology and State in Mughal India 3.1. i) The Turko- Mongol tradition;ii) the Akbari imperial agenda and Suhli kul ; iii) Akbar's attitude toward s religion and the state;	2
	3.2. Evolution of imperial policy towards religion and state in the 17	2
	3.3. Ideology of alliances-the Mughals and the Rajputs in 16	2
Module IV	Economy in Mughal India: Patterns, prospects and structure 4.1. The system of agricultural production- agricultural technology and crop patterns; i) Zabti system-magnitude of land tax; ii) non- agricultural production;	2
	4.2. Trade, commerce and monetary system-i) inland and oceanic trade network in the 17 century; ii) creation of new trading centres; iii) crafts, industries and organization;	3
Module V	Crisis of the Mughal Empire 5.1. Aurangzeb, the imperial elite and the Deccan wars;	3
	5.2. Rise of the Marathas under Shivaji.	3
	5.3. Popular revolts within the Mughal Empire - the Jats, Satnamis, Afghans and the Sikhs;	2
	5.4. Crisis in the Jagirdari system -its political and economic implications.	3
	UNIT-II (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Society in Mughal India- structure and growth 1.1. Rural society and agrarian relations: i) land ownership and nature of land rights, ii)zami ndars and peasantry;	4

	1.2. Urban society: i) towns and town life, ii) merchant communities, artisans and bankers.	3
Module II	Religion and culture in Mughal India	
	2.1. Sufism;	2
	2.2. Bhakti movement in the 17th century –the Vaishnava Bhakti cult in Bengal and its regional variations;	2
	2.3. Literature, painting and architecture;	3
	2.4. Technology – an overview of mechanical devices in textile, irrigation, military & building technology.	3
Module III	Decline of the Mughals & the Emergence of Successor States	2
	3.1. Interpretations on the decline of the Mughal Empire;	
	3.2. Emergence of the regional powers -case studies of Maharashtra, Awadh and Bengal;	4
	3.3. Bengal Nawabs and the rise of the English East India Co. in Bengal;	2
Module IV	Consolidation of English Power	2
	4.1. The Anglo –French relations;	
	4.2. Buxar, Diwani; the Famine, Drain of Wealth; framework of Company's control (the Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act); the Permanent settlement.	5
	4.3. Company's relationship with the other Indian powers- Mysore and Awadh.	4
Module V	Interpreting the 18th century and transition to colonialism.	4

	Paper VA History of East Asia from 1839 to 1950	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT I: China (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Pre-colonial China 1.1 The nature and structure of the traditional Chinese society the peasantry and the gentry class	2
	1.2 Government bureaucracy and central control	2
	1.3 China's pre-modern economy	2
Module II	Colonial Penetration in China 2.1 The tribute system, the Canton system and their collapse	2
	2.2 Opium wars and treaties with imperialist powers and struggle for concessions in China	2
	2.3 Increasing western economic interests- emergence of a coastal enclave economy- rise of comprador bourgeoisie-open-door policy	2
Module III	Popular Movements with special reference to Taiping Revolt 3.1 Background and cause	1
	3.2 Nature	1
	3.3 Causes of failure	1
	3.4 Legacy of the Revolt	2
	3.5 Other near contemporary rebellions – Nien, Muslim rebellions (1855-1874), Miao insurrection (1850-1872)	2
Module IV	Restoration, Reform, Revolution 4.1 Tungchi Restoration	2
	4.2 The Self-strengthening Movement	2
	4.3 The Reform Movement of 1898 iv) Boxer Rebellion and its consequences v) Late Ching Reforms (1901-08) vi) Republican Revolution of 1911- role of various social classes	2
	4.4 Sun Yat Sen- principles and politics	2
Module V	Nationalism and Communism in China 5.1 Emergence of the Republic and Yuan Shi Kai	2
	5.2 Warlordism (1916-1925)	2
	5.3 New Intellectual ideas and May Fourth Movement- origin, nature and significance	2
	5.4 Problem of early industrialisation	1

	5.5 Political crisis in the 1920's- The Kuomintang- The first United Front- The Kuomintang-Communist Conflict- Ten years of Nanking Government	3
	5.6 The Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung- the making of the Red Army- The Second United Front- Long March- Second Sino-Japanese War (1937)- Yen-an experiment- The Chinese Revolution (1949)- ideology, causes and significance - the Establishment of the Peoples' Republic of China.	3
	UNIT II: Japan(50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Pre- Restoration Period	2
	1.1 The Tokugawa Shogunate- the feudal society and government	
	1.2 Encounter with the West- the Perry Mission and the opening up of Japan to the West	2
	1.3 The crisis and fall of Shogunate	2
Module II	Meiji Restoration (1867-68)	2
	2.1 Its nature and character	
	2.2 Different social classes and groups behind the Restoration	2
	2.3 Processes of modernization- social, military, political and educational	2
	2.4 Contrasting response of China and Japan to the impact of the West	2
Module III	Popular and Democratic Movements	1
	3.1 Satsuma rebellion	
	3.2 Popular rights movement	2
	3.3 Movements leading to the Meiji constitution	2
	3.4 Rise of political parties	1
Module IV	Economic Modernisation	2
	4.1 Abolition of feudalism and economic growth	
	4.2 New land settlement pattern	1
	4.3 Industrialisation and the role of state and private entrepreneurs iv) Zaibatsu	2
Module V	Emergence of Japan as an Imperial Power	2
	5.1 The Sino-Japanese War	
	5.2 The Anglo-Japanese alliance	2
	5.3 The Russo- Japanese War	2
	5.4 World War I and after- Japan in the Pacific and the Washington Conference	2
	5.5 Manchurian Crisis	2
	5.6 Failure of the Democratic system and the rise of militarism in the 1930's and 1940's	2
	5.7 Japan and the World War II	2
5.8 Post War Japan under General MacArthur.	1	

	PAPER VI HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1800-1964	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT-I From 1818 to 1885 (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Understanding Modern India	3
	1.1 East India Company as a super-ordinate power-colonial state and ideology	3
	1.2 Orientalism, Utilitarianism in relation to India.	2
	1.3 Theory of rent and laissez faire	
Module II	The Indian Response	4
	2.1 Ram Mohun, Vidyasagar and the Young Bengal Movement	3
	2.2 Socio-religious movements in other parts of India	
Module III	Rural Economy and Society	4
	3.1 Impact of Colonial Land Revenue Settlements, Permanent Settlement in Operation and Commercialization of Agriculture and effect of rural indebtedness on the peasants.	3
	3.2 Peasant response with special reference to the tribal dimension, taking Santhal, Oraon and Munda Revolts as examples.	
Module IV	The Non-agrarian Sector	2
	4.1 The process of Deindustrialization and the related debates.	2
	4.2 Banking: indigenous and modern.	2
	4.3 Emergence of modern industries—railway, jute, cotton and steel.	
Module V	Early Resistance to Colonial Rule The Revolt of 1857: causes, interpretations and consequence.	4
Module VI	Colonial Intervention and Growth of Modern Education.	3
	6.1 Differential impact, growth of a new intelligentsia, formation of early political organizations leading to the formation of the Indian National Congress.	3
	6.2 Revivalist and reform movements	2
	6.3 Women as recipients and agents of change in modern India with reference to women's writings (to be discussed along with some specific and prominent examples.)	
	UNIT-II: From 1885 to 1950 (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	Historiography of Indian Nationalism: Economic social and political trends up to 1919 as background:	1
	1.1 Early Congress and rise of Extremism.	1
	1.2 Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi.	1
	1.3 British response and Morley-Minto Reforms.	1
	1.4 Revolutionaries in India and abroad.	1
	1.5 Rise of Gandhi.	2
	1.6 Trends in Muslim politics—Aligarh Movement, The Muslim League Demand for separate electorate, Lucknow Pact.	

Module II	The Gandhian Era.	2
	2.1 Rowlatt Act and Rowlatt Satyagraha.	
	2.2 Montague Chelmsford Reforms.	
	2.3 Khilafat and Non-cooperation.	1
	2.4 Simon Commission, Nehru Report and Round Table Conference.	2
	2.5 Civil Disobedience.	2
	2.6 Quit India Movement.	2
Module III	New Trends in National Movement.	1
	3.1 Role of social groups and classes including Dalits.	
	3.2 Ideological trends in the Congress.	1
	3.3 Kisan Sabha Agitations and Trade Union Movements, Peoples' Movements.	2
	3.4 Left Movements and the formation of the Communist Party abroad.	
	3.5 Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA.	2
Module IV	Pre-War Political Developments	1
	4.1 Govt. of India Act 1935.	
	4.2 Working of the Provincial Ministries.	1
	4.3 Cripps Mission, Wavell Plan and Cabinet Mission.	2
Module V	Post War Upsurges	1
Module VI	Communal Politics and Partition	2
	6.1 Growth of Hindu Fundamentalism and Muslim Separatism.	
	6.2 Demand for Pakistan, Response to the Demand.	1
	6.3 National and Regional. British Policies	1
	6.4 Partition and Independence	2
	6.5 Integration of Princely States	1
	6.6 Framing of the Indian Constitution.	1
Module VII	India from 1947-1964	2
	7.1 Partition, Migration and Rehabilitation.	
	7.2 Agrarian Reforms. Tebhaga and Telengana.	1
	7.3 Framing of the Indian Constitution and establishment of Parliamentary Democracy.	1
	7.4 Making of Indian Foreign Policy and Non-Alignment.	1

	PAPER: VII History of Europe from 1789 to 1919	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	1.1 Understanding the 18 th century Europe	3
	1.2 Enlightened despotism	1
	1.3 Socio – economic and political background of the French Revolution – philosophers.	3
Module II	2.1 Trends in the French Revolution	2
	2.2 Aristocratic revolt – bourgeois popular and peasant revolt	2
	2.3 The Constituent assembly and its achievements	2
	2.4 Girondins and Jacobins – the Reign of Terror and the rise and fall of the Jacobin Republic	2
	2.5 The Thermedorian reaction and the Directory	1
	2.6 Interpreting the French Revolution	1
	2.7 Role of women in French Revolution	1
Module III	3.1 Napoleon Bonaparte: the revolution legacy	3
	3.2 The reorganization of France and Europe – fall of Bonaparte	1
	3.3 Conflicting estimation of Napoleon’s character and achievements.	2
Module IV	4.1 The Vienna Congress	1
	4.2 Metternich and the Conservative order	2
	4.3 An overview of the revolution of 1830 and 1848	3
	4.4 Pattern of insurrection in France and other central European countries – collapse of the revolution.	2
Module V	5.1 The emergence of nation states in Central Europe	2
	5.2 Unification of Italy and Germany	4
	5.3 Russian modernization	1
	5.4 France under the Second Empire.	1
	UNIT-II (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	1.1 Industrialisation in Europe – difference in the industrialization process between England and the Continent – France, German and Russian industrialization	6
	1.2 Rise of the working class movements and the Socialist thought (Utopian Socialism, Marxism)	3
	1.3 Art and culture, literature and Science of the 18th century Europe with special reference to Romanticism and its cultural and political aspects.	4
Module	2.1 The Third Republic, Paris Commune and the new German Reich	3

II	2.2 Europe in 1871 – Bismarckian diplomacy – new balance of power – Kaiser William II and the new course in the German foreign policy.	4
Module III	The eastern question in later 19 th century with reference to the Crimean War and the Balkan Nationalism.	4
Module IV	4.1 Age of imperialism (1871 – 1914) –The impetus behind colonial expansion – Scramble for colonies.	3
	4.2 Anglo German antagonism – Triple Alliance – Triple Entente and the emergence of two armed camps – origin of the First World War.	5
Module V	5.1 The impact of the War on the old order – Collapse of the Dynastic empire –	3
	5.2 Revolution in Russia origin of the October Revolution and the Success of the Bolsheviks	4
	5.3 Fourteen points of Wilson.	1

	PAPER VIII World Politics in the 20 th Century from 1919 to C2000	L e c t u r e s
	UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	1.1 The Versailles Settlement of 1919	3
	1.2 The League of Nations	2
	1.3 Efforts outside the League to preserve peace and security: The Locarno treaty, the Kellogg Briand Pact	2
Module II	2.1 The reparation issue and its impact on international relations	2
	2.2 The Great Depression and its international repercussions	2
	2.3 European Dictatorships: Origin of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany – Impact on world politics	5
Module III	3.1 Responsibility of Hitler for the outbreak of Second World War	2
	3.2 Diplomatic background of the Second World War – Policy of Appeasement – the Munich Pact – Nazi-Soviet Non Aggression Pact.	4
	3.3 The Spanish Civil War.	2
Module IV	4.1 Background of the foundation of UNO	2
	4.2 Debate on the origins and nature of the Cold War.	4
	4.3 Cold War and the emergence of Soviet and American economic and military alliances: NATO, WTO, IMF, World Bank, Warsaw, COMECON	4
Module V	5.1 USSR's relation with the East European countries (1945-64)	3
	5.2 The US foreign policy in the Post war period: Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan	2
	UNIT-I (50 marks; 40 lectures)	
Module I	1.1 Bi-polarism and regional conflicts: War in Korea – Crisis in Cuba – Conflict in the Middle East (Arab – Israel wars of 1948-49,67, 1973 – Activities of P.L.O- Intifadah – Gulf War of 1990-91)	5
	1.2 Disintegration of European Empires and the emergence of the Third World	3
	1.3 The Non-Aligned Movement	2
	1.4 The politics of Détente.	2
Module III	2.1 Impact of the emergence of Communist China on world politics	2
	2.2 Sino- Soviet relations	2
	2.3 Sino- U.S. relations	2
Module III	3.1 Indo-Pakistan relations	3
	3.2 India and the liberation war of Bangladesh	3

	3.3 The Liberation Struggle of Vietnam (1945-54 and 1954-1975)	3
Module IV	4.1 Reunification of Germany	2
	4.2 The end of Socialist regime and the disintegration of USSR	3
Module V	5.1 The end of the Cold War	3
	5.2 The onset of Globalisation	3
	5.3 American Uni-polarism and its significance for international politics.	3