Topic	Objectives	Classes	Strategy or Methodology	Outcome
•	9	required		
World Politics in the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century from 1919 to C2000	The way we have	•		
Module 2 (UNIT-I)	perceived world politics			Students have a
2.3 European Dictatorships: Origin of Fascism in Italy and	today is nothing but the	4	1) Traditional way of teaching	vulnerable mindset which
Nazism in Germany –Impact on world politics	outcome of the its	4		is given right information
Module 3	turmoil and changes in			comes up with great
3.1 Responsibility of Hitler for the outbreak of 2 <sup>nd</sup> World War	the 20 <sup>th</sup> C from 1919to C			ideas and theories, which
Diplomatic background of the Second World War – 3.2	2000without knowing			intake ling run can reflect
Policy of Appeasement – the Munich Pact – Nazi-Soviet	this history no one can		2) Interactive classes.	in their dissertation and
Non Aggression Pact.	understand European	10		researches with frequent
3.3 The Spanish Civil War.	politics of today and also	10		debates in my class, the
Module 4	tomorrow. My objective			students enjoy to learn
4.1 Background of the foundation of UNO	was to give my students		3) Group discussion.	new theories and indept
4.2 Debate on the origins and nature of the Cold War.	the crystal clear picture		s) Group discussion.	study made them
4.3 Cold War and the emergence of Soviet and American	of the Europe of the past			innovative and
economic and military alliances: NATO, WTO, IMF,	to understand the present.			inquisitive to know more
World Bank, Warsaw, COMECON	1	12	4) Map	satisfaction was from
Module 5		12	1) Wap	both sides.
5.1 USSR's relation with the East European countries				both sides.
(1945-64) The US fension reliev in the Post was newfed.				
The US foreign policy in the Post war period: 5.2 Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan			5) Assignments and class tests.	
Module 1 (UNIT-II)			3) Hissignments and class tests.	
1.1 Bi-polarism and regional conflicts: War in Korea –		4		
Crisis in Cuba – Conflict in the Middle East (Arab – Israel		•		
wars of 1948-49,67, 1973 – Activities of P.L.O- Intifadah –			6) Revision classes and doubt	
Gulf War of 1990-91)			clearing sessions.	
1.2 Disintegration of European Empires and the emergence			cicaling sessions.	
of the Third World				
1.3 The Non-Aligned Movement		12		
1.4 The politics of Détente.				

Signature of the Teacher:

PRINCIPAL:

Name of the Teacher: Bishnupriya Bhattacharya **Dept. of History LEARNING MODULE** Paper - IV (1+1+1) Sys. History (G)

Topic	Objectives	Classes	Strategy or Methodology	Outcome
		required		
<u>UNIT-II</u> : <u>WORLD 1945 – 1991</u>	The way we have perceived world politics today is nothing but the outcome of the its turmoil and changes in the 20 <sup>th</sup> C from 1919 to C2000 without knowing this history no one can understand European politics of today and also tomorrow. My objective was to give my students the crystal clear picture of the Europe of the past to understand the present.	5	1) Traditional way of teaching	Students have a vulnerable mindset which is given right information comes up with great ideas and theories, which intake ling run can reflect in their dissertation and researches with frequent debates in my class, the students enjoy to learn new theories and in depth study made them innovative and inquisitive to know more satisfaction was from both sides.
Module-1 Debate on the origins of the cold war.  Module-2		the its turmoil in the 20 <sup>th</sup> C to C2000 howing this one can European oday and also My objective my students the picture of the the past to 5	2) Interactive classes.	
2.1 Cold war and the emergence of the U.S and Soviet military and economic alliances – NATO ,IMF , WARSAW , WTO .			3) Group discussion.	
2.2 U.S. Foreign policy in the post-war period; Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan .			4) Map	
			5) Assignments and class tests.	
			6) Revision classes and doubt clearing sessions.	

Signature of the Teacher:

PRINCIPAL:

Topic	Objectives	Classes	Strategy or	Outcome
77.1.2	TO 1	required	Methodology	
Module -1  1.1 Colonial economy: Land revenue settlements - Bengal, North India, South and west India.  1.2 Drain of wealth.	The way we perceive Indian politics today is nothing but the outcome of its	6	Traditional way of teaching	Students have a vulnerable mindset which is given right
<ul> <li>1.3 De-industrialization.</li> <li>Module -2</li> <li>2.1 English education in Bengal up to 1857.</li> <li>Indian response to westernization:</li> <li>2.2 Raja Ram Mohan Roy – Young Bengal, Vidyasagar -</li> </ul>	slow but steady changes from 1556 to 1974 till its independence.	8	2) Interactive classes.	information comes up with great ideas and theories, which intake ling run can reflect in their dissertation and researches with
rthana Samaj - Arya Samaj .  Aligarh movement and the modernization of Islam.  dule -3  Early resistance to colonial rule: Wahabi and Faraizi movements – Santal rebellion.  The revolt of 1857.  Growth of National Consciousness: Politics of Association - The Birth of	Proud to an Indian the forte and the vastness of Indian history and its ripples thrills	10	3) Group discussion.	frequent debates in my class, the students enjoy to learn new theories and in-depth study made them innovative and
Indian NationalCongress.  Module -4  4.1 The nature of early Congress under moderate leadership.  4.2 Ideology and programme of militant nationalists.	me and this feeling us truly contagious, because my	10	4) Map	inquisitive to know more satisfaction was from both sides.
<ul> <li>4.3 The Swadeshi movement.</li> <li>4.4 The birth of All India Muslim League.</li> <li>4.5 Revolutionary terrorism in Bengal and Punjab.</li> <li>4.6 Impact of the First World War on Indian economy, society and polity.</li> <li>Module -5</li> </ul>	students feel the same and i can see that in their eyes.	10	5) Assignments and class tests.	
<ul> <li>5.1 Gandhi and Indian National Movement: Rise of Gandhi - Rowlatt Satyagraha - Khilafat – Non- Cooperation - Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movement. Nationalist Revolutionary Movements.</li> <li>5.2 Subhas Chandra Bose, the Indian National Army and the Indian Freedom Movement.</li> </ul>		12	6) Revision classes and doubt clearing sessions.	
<ul><li>5.3 Post war upsurge and the different strands of protest politics.</li><li>5.4 Communal Politics culminating in the partition and transfer of power.</li></ul>				