



Rabindra Bharati University, Centre for Distance and Online Education,

*Syllabus for M. A. in History (Semesterised CBCS Mode)
Session 2020-21 onwards*

- ✓ There shall be four semesters of 25 credits each, totaling to 100 credits
- ✓ In all there shall be 14 core courses ,4 compulsory elective course and 2 open elective courses

The structure of the course will be as follows:

First Semester: 5 Core Units of total 25 credits.

Second Semester: 5 Core Units of total 25 credits.

Third Semester: 3 Core Units and 2 compulsory electives of total 25 credits.

Fourth Semester: 1 Core Unit, 2 compulsory electives and 2 open electives of total 25 credits

For each unit in each semester, 40 marks are for examinations and 10 marks are for internal assessment.

The syllabus of the core papers, compulsory elective papers and open elective papers are in lines with the UGC model curriculum with minor changes to suit present circumstances.



Syllabus for MA in History (Semesterised CBCS Mode)
Rabindra Bharati University, Centre for Distance and Online Education,
Session 2020-21 onwards

Semester	Course Code	Course name	Credits	Marks
I	CC 1.1	HISTORY OF BENGAL NINETEENTH CENTURY	5	50
	CC 1.2	HISTORY OF INDIA (1757-1857)	5	50
	CC 1.3	HISTORY OF INDIA (1757-1857)	5	50
	CC 1.4	HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHOD	5	50
	CC 1.5	TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD	5	50
II	CC 2.1	HISTORY OF BENGAL TWENTIETH CENTURY TILL 1971	5	50
	CC 2.2	MODERN INDIA (1858-1964)	5	50
	CC 2.3	MODERN INDIA (1858-1964)	5	50
	CC 2.4	HISTORIOGRAPHY	5	50
	CC 2.5	TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD	5	50
III	CC 3.1	CONTEMPORARY INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE	5	50
	CC 3.2	CONTEMPORARY INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE	5	50
	CC 3.3	ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA	5	50
	CEC 3.1	EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDIA	5	50
	CEC 3.2	EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDIA	5	50
IV	CC 4.1	ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA	5	50
	CEC 4.1	EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDIA	5	50
	CEC 4.2	EIGHTEENTH CENTURY INDIA	5	50
	OEC 4.1	NATIONALIST AND POPULAR PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN MODERN INDIA (19th & 20th CENTURY)	5	50
	OEC 4.2	NATIONALIST AND POPULAR PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN MODERN INDIA (19th & 20th CENTURY)	5	50
Total			100	1000

CBCS
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
SEMESTER -I
Core Course (CC) -1.1

HISTORY OF BENGAL

NINETEENTH CENTURY

Unit – 1

Colonial state and emerging political ideas and ideologies in the early phase of colonial rule.

Economic scenario of Bengal, Social, cultural and political transformation, components, elements of tradition and modernity debates and enterprising trends and nature of transformation.

Unit – 2

Rise of colonial city: urban planning, new social groups, popular urban culture.

Education-Traditional system-oriental education - spread of western education-impact of western education – medical, technical and other branches of scientific education, and institutions.

Unit – 3

Colonial discourse, social reforms from sati to widow remarriage, Rammohan Roy, Derozio and young Bengal, Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar, Akshay Kumar Dutta, Delwar Hossain Ahmed.

Emergence of modern politics: press and public opinions and political associations. Origin of Modern Literature – Bankimchandra to Rabindranath Tagore.

Unit – 4

Gender domesticity: the emergence of ‘Bhadramahila’-women’s writings-new ideas of family and domesticity- emergence of women’s organization, social reforms – Age of consent bill debates (1890-1892)

Religions reform movement – Wahabi-Faraiji, Brahmosamaj, Keshab Chandra Sen, Ramakrishna-Vivekananda movement, popular religious sects-ideological dialects.

Core Course (CC)- 1.2
HISTORY OF INDIA (1757-1857)

Unit – 1: Understanding Modern India.

a. Sources: Archival records; private papers; newspapers; periodicals; and oral tradition. Approaches and Interpretation-different schools of thought.

Unit – 2: India in the mid 18th Century

Late pre-colonial order; polity; economy; society; and culture.

Unit – 3: Expansion and consolidation of British power

- a. Ideology of expansion and mercantilism.
- b. Policies and programmes of expansion: Princely states from Hastings to Dalhousie
- c. Instruments of expansion-war and diplomacy.

Unit – 4: Pathology of the Raj

- a. Crime and criminality.
- b. administrative structure: Arms and the state police, army and law.
- c. Ideologies of the raj and racial attitudes.

Core Course (CC)- 1.3
HISTORY OF INDIA (1757-1857)

Unit – 1: Social Policies and Social Change

- a. British understanding of Indian society – Orientalist; Evangelical; and Utilitarian.
- b. Ideas of change with special reference to Bengal.
- c. Education- indigenous and modern.
- d. Social reform and emerging social classes.
- e. Growth of Western science, medicine and public health policies.

Unit – 2: Rural Economy: Economic organization: changes and continuity

- a. Land revenue administration
- b. Commercialization of agriculture
- c. Rural indebtedness
- d. Rural power relations, landlords, peasants and agricultural labour
- e. Institution of finance.

Unit – 3: Urban economy

- a. Artisans and industrial production
- b. Debates on de-industrialization-regional variations
- c. Rise of internal markets and urban centres; and communication-posts and telegraphs, railways, etc.

Unit – 4: Resistance to Colonial Rule

- a. Nature and forms of resistance
- b. Pre-1857-peasant, tribal and cultural resistance
- c. Revolt of 1857: ideology; programmes; leadership at various levels; people's participation; and British repression and response.

Core Course (CC)- 1.4
HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHOD

Unit – 1

- a. Nature and scope of History, value and subject matter, philosophy and theories of History- critical philosophy, Speculative Philosophy of History, Scientific and Rational theories, Historical objectivity, Historicism.
- b. History-whether science or art; History and social sciences; History and Literature.

Unit – 2

- a. Ancient Historiography- Greek and Roman, Chinese, Ancient Indian Tradition.
- b. Medieval Historiography- Western, Arabic, Persian and Indian.

Unit – 3: Modern Historiography of the West

- a. Enlightenment historiography
- b. Romanticist historiography
- c. Positivist historiography
- d. English historiography- Gibbon, Carlyle, Toynbee and others.

Unit – 4: Modern Historiography of the West

- a. German School- Hegel, Ranke, Nietzsche, Marx, Spengler etc.
- b. French School- Voltaire, Comte and others.
- c. Italian School- Vico, Croce and others.

Core Course (CC)- 1.5
TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD

Unit – 1: Legacy of the Nineteenth Century and an Overview of the Twentieth Century.

- a. Growth of Capitalism and Imperialism
- b. Liberalism and Socialism
- c. Nationalism
- d. The long 20th Century; an overview

Unit – 2: World Order up to 1919

- a. Origins of the First World War; its nature; Peace settlement and its long term consequences
- b. Making of the Russian Revolution 1917- establishment of a Socialist State; its economic and political aspects; and responses and reactions in the West.

Unit – 3: World between the two World wars

- a. Working of the League of Nations and Collective Security; crisis in capitalism; great Depression.
- b. Liberal ideas and social movements; and ideologies of Nazism and Fascism; Germany, Italy and Japan.

Unit – 4: Second World War and the New Political Order

- a. Origins, nature and results of the War
- b. Nationalist movements and decolonization. Africa, South East Asia, Latin America.
- c. Communist Revolution in China and its impact on world politics.

SEMESTER -II
Core Course (CC) -2.1

HISTORY OF BENGAL

TWENTIETH CENTURY TILL 1971

Unit – 1

Congress politics in Bengal. Growth of ideology of Extremism-boycott and swadeshi movements
Rise of revolutionary ideology in Bengal, militant nationalism-Aurobindo and mystical nationalism.
Makers of New Awakening - Rabindranath Tagore-philosophy of education, thoughts on history, rural reconstruction with special reference to the cooperative movement, environmental perception, nationalism and internationalism.

Unit – 2

Provincial politics in Bengal - Bengal provincial congress-emergence of new leadership, Gandhian movement and the patterns of mobilization, Satyagraha in Bengal, Khadi, constructive programme.
Bengal politics from non-co-operation to quit India movements - swarajist party, C R Das rift in the B.P.C, Krishak Proja party, emergence of the left movement, impact of the government of India act, 1935 on Bengal provincial politics - political participation of women, status of marginalized women.

Unit – 3

Class, caste, community identities and politics in colonial Bengal with special reference to the dalit movements.
Bengal in transition 1942-1947, August Revolution in Bengal 1942, famine 1943, post war reconstruction
Communal politics and Tebhaga movement, partition, impact of partition, refugee problems.
Marxist cultural Renaissance - IPTA in pre and post-independence period.

Unit – 4

Bengal provincial congress from Bidhan Chandra Roy to Prafulla Chandra Sen. Post war refugee problems, food problems and food movement – consolidation of the left movements, first ULF government.
West Bengal industrialisation, crisis, trade union movement – land questions – Naxalbari movement. Impact of Bangladesh war, 1971.
Cultural history of Bengal in post-colonial period, 1947-1971, literature, film and theatre.

Core Course (CC)- 2.2
MODERN INDIA (1858-1964)

Unit-1

The colonial state : Aftermath of Revolt - modus operandi, ideological foundations and changing strategic imperatives-impact of the revolt of 1857, British policy towards princely states and landed aristocracy, British power and its frontiers – north-West, Afghanistan, Burma, Tibet, Nepal.

Strategies of imperial control : the colonial political economy imperialist – nationalist polemics – changes in agrarian economy, drain theory, trade and industry, impact on society and politics – reform movements, modern education, rise of middle class, caste movements.

Unit-2

Impact of colonial rule on tribal and peasant societies - popular resistance movements against colonial rule; environment and forestry: Traditional resistance movements; Emergence of Nationalism/Early Nationalism; formation of nationalist public opinion; Emergence of organized nationalism; Regional variations – culture, communal trends – community consciousness. The woman question in the context of imperialism – nationalism – construction of gender in nationalist ideology - women in mainstream nationalism - radical and left politics and communal politics.

Unit-3

Swadeshi Movement, Militant Nationalism, Impact of World war I on Indian economy – revolutionary activities in Bengal, Punjab and Maharashtra – limitations, lessons and impact – Indian revolutionaries abroad Ghadar movement – Europe – America – the Muhajirs, home Rule League, Working Class Movement, Nationalism and scientific culture in late 19th and early 20th century India, Freedom Struggle in Assam, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Nationalism in art, theatre and sports.

Unit-4

Mainstream Nationalism – Gandhi’s rise to power 1915-1929. “Politics of limitation” Charisma or skilful use of “contractor”? Rowlatt Satyagraha cases of failure: Analysis of Montagu – Chelmsford reforms. Its defects, Congress reaction to reforms. Non-cooperation: The all India movement, regional variations, limitations of Gandhian technique, peasant movements in UP, Bengal and Malabar, Chauri chaura, Bardoli – a betrayal? Liberal politics. Civil Disobedience movement: Background Character, regional variations limitations. Gandhi – Irwin pact, reforms of 1935 – congress in power in provinces.

Core Course (CC)- 2.3
MODERN INDIA (1858-1964)

Unit-1

Revolutionary and Left movements: Revolutionary nationalism the facts of left in Indian politics – forms of protest movements: labour, peasant, tribal, students’ movements – Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA, socialist, left- wing politics – Communists and Socialists.

Unit-2

Caste and Communal politics: Growth of Dalit Consciousness. Dalit associations and movements, regional case studies, Phule, Ramaswami Naiker and Ambedkar.

Unit-3

Communalism, partition and Freedom – communalism in Indian history, emergence second world war and the Quit India movement – the prelude to partition – Post – War popular upsurges, constitutional negotiations, communal riots 1945-1947 – nature of the transfer of power.

Unit-4

The partition of India – the resettlement of the refugees and the long term impact of the partition – India in the Nehru era-continuity and change in the structure of the post-colonial state : the new constitution and the development of the parliamentary democracy – the emergence of a planned economy : the agricultural and industrial policies of the nation state – development of national science and technology : expansion of higher education as foundation of the nation – secularism and movements for social justice – the political parties, one party dominance and interest group politics – the reorganization of the states and regional movements in India till the 1960s.

Core Course (CC)- 2.4
HISTORIOGRAPHY

Unit – 1

- a. American Historiography-Social History (Hutchinson and others), Henry Adams, Charles Beard, Allan Nevins, Frederick Turner, Parrington and others.**
- b. Marxist historiography with special reference to Maurice Dobb, Christopher Hill, Edward Thompson and Eric Hobsbawm and others.**

Unit – 2

- a. Annales historians – Marc Bloch, Lucien Febvre, Fernand Braudel, Labrousse, Duby, Ladurie and others.**
- b. Structuralist and post Structuralist ideas and historians, Post-colonial and Feminist historians.**

Unit – 3

- a. British Indian historians- James Mill, Macaulay, Moreland, Vincent Smith, Gallagher, Chris Bayly and others.**
- b. Nationalist historiography- R. G. Bhandarkar, K. P. Jayaswal, H. C. Raychaudhury, R. C. Majumdar, Jadunath Sarkar, Krishnaswami Iyenger, K. M. Panikkar, N. K. Sastri, N. K. Sinha, Muhammad Habib, Amares Tripathi and others.**
- c. Marxist Historian D. D. Kosambi, R. S. Sharma, Irfan Habib, Satish Chandra, Romila Thapar, R. P. Dutt, Bipan Chandra, Sumit Sarkar, Amalendu De and others.**

Unit – 4

Major debates on World history and historiography.

Core Course (CC)- 2.5
TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD

Unit - 1

Cold war and its effect:

Ideological and political basis of Cold War, Pacts and Treaties; tensions and rivalries due to Cold War – Sovietization and Americanization. Non-Aligned Movement and the Third World.

Unit - 2

U N O and the Concept of the World Peace; and regional tensions

a. Palestine b. Kashmir c. Cuba d. Vietnam and others.

b. Tension in South Asia and Middle East – Iranian revolution – Oil Diplomacy

Unit – 3

Age of Progress: economic and Social

a. Industry; Agriculture; Science and Technology; and Communication and Information.

b. Cultural Revolution; Civil Rights Movements; Apartheid; and Feminism.

Unit - 4

Disintegration of Socialist block and end of Cold War

a. Genesis and Process of disintegration of Soviet Union – its impact on Society and Politics,

b. Changes in the political order from bipolar to unipolar world system,

c. Socialism in decline, Globalization and its economic and political impact.

SEMESTER –III
Core Course (CC) -3.1
CONTEMPORARY INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Unit – 1

Approaches, method, periodisation, sources, contemporary Indian history reading and writing contemporary history, prospects and challenges.

Unit – 2

Colonial legacy, basic features – economic backwardness, Nation in the making to end inequality, oppression, domination in all forms through economic reorganization, protecting civil liberty and representative democracy.

Unit – 3

Nehru years – Jawaharlal Nehru in the historical perspectives-an assessment.

From Lal Bahadur Shastri to Indira Gandhi 1964 to 1969 and 1969 to 73. The emergency (1975), Janta Government phase 1977-80, Indira Gandhi coming to power and changes in Indian Politics 1980-84.

Unit – 4

The Bhudan movement of Binova Bhawe – the Socialist movements of Rammohan Lohia - Jay Prakash Narayan movement.

Core Course (CC)-3.2
CONTEMPORARY INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Unit – 1

Indian women since independence – women status in post-independence India, women & politics, economic issues the contemporary women's movement – women empowerment – women participation in the representative governments.

Unit – 2

Communalism in post-colonial Indian context; Ambedkar and Dalit Politics in Contemporary India; Tribal Question: North-East, Jharkhand.

Unit – 3

Politics in the states-Tamil Nadu, Telengana verses Central Andhra, Turmoil in Assam, Punjab crisis - Secessionist politics – Ultra Leftism.

Unit – 4

Post-colonial state - Grass root democracy – Panchayet Raj and the Municipal boards-prospects and challenges- decentralization of power – Centre – State relationship. Post-Colonial Indian State's foreign policy: Pakistan, Bangladesh, Srilanka , with reference to migration and rise of militancy in India.

Core Course (CC)- 3.3
ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA

AGRARIAN HISTORY OF COLONIAL INDIA

Unit – 1

**Different trends towards Agrarian Historiography of Colonial India—Change or Continuity: A debate.
Rural Agrarian Structure—the new land systems and reshufflings in the agrarian power structure.**

Unit – 2

**Agricultural production—major influences changing Agricultural production—ecology and environment, demography, Commercialization of agriculture—Co existence of stagnation and gestation --impact upon the peasantry—regional variations.
Social framework of peasant production—control over land and credit, rise of an affluent peasants stratum and the process of peasant differentiations-rise and growth of agricultural labourer.**

Unit – 3

**Beyond peasant village: changing economic and social organizations with the tribal world.
Irrigation systems and agricultural science and technology - constrains and developments.**

Unit – 4

**Impact of global economy—price movements, Impact of great depression on the rural economy, Famines and peasant society.
Peasant reactions against the colonialism—elements of peasant rebellions; peasant movements in col**

COMPULSORY ELECTIVE COURSE(CEC)
Compulsory Elective Course (CEC)-3.1

Eighteenth Century India

Later Mughal & Sikh History

Unit-I

Later Mughal Rulers and their achievements- Disintegration of the Mughal Empire – Causes of Its decline – Emergence of Regional Powers-Traditional and Revisionist Historiography of the Eighteenth Century India-Change or Continuity? Decline of the Mughal Aristocracy – Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court-New Wazeerat- North West Frontier Policy- An outline of the politics of the Mughal Emperors till the invasion of Nadir Shah-Crisis in the Mughal Jagirdari System-Agrarian Structure and Agrarian Revolt- Trade & Industry- Later Mughal Relations with the East India Company

Unit – II

Society with special reference to Social division, Social Customs, Festivals, Fairs and Pilgrimages, position of women, Social Evils– Urban life- Rural Conditions– Religious matrix –Later Mughal Art, Architecture, Sculpture, Literature & Historical Writings, Music and Paintings.

Unit – III

Rise of the Punjab as Regional Power: Historical Perspective – the North West evolution of the Sikh Community – Rise of the Sikh as a Community – Birth of the Khalsa – Sikh's Confrontation with the Mughals –Foreign Invasion in the Punjab – Banda Bahadur's achievements – Misl Politics – Sikh political, Economic and Military Organization in the Misl Period- Rise of Ranjit Singh and his politics.

Unit – IV

Economic Conditions– Cultural life of the Punjab - Sikh Administration - Social Structure – Religious matrix – Eighteenth century Sikh Institutions and Organizations: (a) Rakhi (b) Dal Khalsa (c) Sarbat Khalsa (d) Gurdwara (e) Gurmata-Gurmat to Guru Granth–Sikh Martyrdom and its relevance in twenty first century Sikh Politics – Revisionist Historiography.

COMPULSORY ELECTIVE COURSE(CEC)
Compulsory Elective Course (CEC)-3.2

Eighteenth Century India

Maharashtra and Awadh

Unit– I

Political Condition of Maharashtra at Rajaram's death – Tarabai and Aurangzeb in War and in diplomacy – Impact of Aurangzeb's War on the Deccan – The Maratha Civil war and the Imperial court politics (1700 – 1714) – Maratha Expansion under the Peswas – Marathas and the Imperial Politics – Philosophy of Hindu-Padapadsahi - Quick Success of the Marathas in the Punjab – Abdali's invasion and the defeat of the Marathas – Third Battle of Panipat- the Marathas under Peswa Madhab Rao – First Anglo-Maratha War - Treaty of Salbai – Marathas before the Second Anglo-Maratha War- Sindhia and Nana Phadnabis

Unit – II

Economy of 18th century Maharashtra with special reference to Forts, System of Slavery, Land and Land Revenue System, Industrial Organization including various sides of Rural Industries, Balutedari System, and Socio-Economic and Cultural life of the people in Eighteenth Century Maharashtra– Maratha Administration - Growth of Marathi Literature with special reference to Biographical and Historical writings

Unit – III

Growth of Awadh as a New Subedari – Rule of the Nawabs – Sadat Khan Burhan-ul-Mulk- Safdar Jang , His dealings with the native powers-Shuja -ud-Daula's rise to power and Role in Mughal Politics- Awadh's Relation with the British between 1757-1800- Nature of Nawabi Politics

Unit – IV

Social Life of Awadh – Economic Conditions with special reference to Land Revenue System, Zamindari Settlement, Jagirdari system, Agriculture, Industrial Growth – Administrative developments – Cultural Developments including Court Culture- Arts, Literature, Architecture – Religious orders

SEMESTER –IV
Core Course (CC) -4.1

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA

TRADE-COMMERCE & INDUSTRY

Unit – 1

Changes in the Trading Economy of India in the Eighteenth-Century Overview indigenous Trade and Commerce and Conflict with East India Company—The De-Industrialization Debate—History of Banking in India (Bengal-Bombay-Madras)—Rise and Fall of the Agency Houses.

The Fiscal policy of British Indian Government from 1858 to 1914 –The Revenues & Shifting in Tariff policies and the structure of Taxation in the Post First World War period(1914-47)—Great Economic Depression and Indian Industry.

Unit – 2

Banking Development in Colonial India—Origins and growth of Commercial Banking—Emergence of Imperial Bank Of India—Short history of the Reserve Bank of India—Growth of Banking Capital.

National Income after 1858—Divergent estimates for National Income: Agriculture-Industry-Services—Development in Transport and Communication Services—Coming of Railways and its Network—Economic & political Compulsions behind the Introduction of Railways—Impact.

Unit – 3

The emergence of the Modern Industrial Sector—Case Studies of Cotton-Textile-Iron-Steel-Jute-Coal-Mining & others—Genesis of Tata House—Growth of Private Investment in India (1900-1964)—Business Communities and their Characters—Swadeshi Enterprise and Beginning of Swadeshi Technology, Swadeshi Entrepreneurship.

Unit – 4

Labour Legislation—factory of Legislations & Acts-Emergence of The Industrial Labour Force in India—Trade Unions and Movements—Case Studies: Bengal & Bombay—Post Independence Industries and Labour Relationship.

COMPULSORY ELECTIVE COURSE(CEC)
Compulsory Elective Course(CEC)-4.1

Eighteenth Century India

Mysore and Hyderabad

Unit-I

Rise of Mysore as an anti-imperialist Force – Autonomy : advances and reversals – Mysore under Absolute Monarchy-Mysorean invasion of Malabar – Mysore as a center for Indigenous Industry in the early 18th Century – Puppet Monarchy- Rise of Haidar Ali to power- Haidar's Relations with the neighboring Regional forces, Marathas and Nizam, & the British –First and Second Anglo-Mysore Wars-Resistance and Protest Movement – Rise of Tipu Sultan to power – Tipu's State Policy with special reference to foreign policy –Tipu Sultan and The East India Company- the Grand Finale at Seringapatnam–Third Anglo Mysore War-Fourth Anglo Mysore War- fall of Mysore –British Rule in Mysore- Comparative Study of Hyder's success and Tipu's defeat at the hands of the British.

Unit-II

Political Decline of Mysore – Was it simply due to the lack of modernization?–Administration-Agriculture & Textile industry, Agricultural Production, Revenue System, Industrial Manufacture, Trade, Sericulture-Religious faiths – Christianity, Hinduism, & Islam- Social Structure – Mysore as a center of Art and Culture in Southern India-Music – Literature- Architecture –Military Technology.

Unit-III

Mughal Rule in Hyderabad- Growth of Hyderabad as a political unit- Beginning of AsafJahi dynasty -Chin Qulich Khan Asaf Jah I& Nizam Ali Khan – the Nizams and the Native & Foreign Powers – Nature of Politics in Hyderabad – Development of Political System in Hyderabad with special reference to Financial & Military Groups- Composition of the Nobility.

Unit-IV

Social Life in Hyderabad– Economic Conditions with special reference to Land Revenue System, Mansabdari System- Jagirdari system, Agriculture, Industrial Growth – Structure of Administration – Cultural Developments including Court Culture- Arts, Literature, Architecture –Religious orders

COMPULSORY ELECTIVE COURSE(CEC)
Compulsory Elective Course (CEC)-4.2

Eighteenth Century India

Bengal

Unit– I

The Mughal Rule in Bengal- Its disintegration – Bengal under MurshidQuili Khan, Sujauddin, Sarfaraj Khan, and Alivardi Khan – Maratha Invasion – Siraj Ud-Daula and his relation with the English East India Company leading to the Battle of Palassey and its significance- Consolidation of the English Power in Bengal – Mir Qasim and the English East India Company – the battle of Buxur and its significance – the fate of Bengal? A debate – the transfer of Dewani and the Dyarchy –Bengal as the British Bridgehead of British Expansion.

Unit– II

Crisis in Bengal Economy in the 18th Century – the expanding English presence in Bengal – the question of English private trade and the conflict with the Nawabs of Bengal – the East India Company's intrusion into the domain of internal trade- Company's foreign trade – the end of the Company's monopoly era and the expansion in the volume of overseas trade- changes in the commodity composition of trade- the Famine of 1770-Land Revenue System under the Nawabs and the British– Agricultural Production - Indigenous handicraft production – Pallasey Plunder – The early Drain of Wealth – its mechanism, magnitude and effects – external and internal drains-Divide of the Weaving Industry.

Unit– III

Administration of Bengal under the Nawabs - Laws and Orders - the Company and the State - Emergence of a Framework of Colonial Governance – the intervention by the English government – Administrative Changes in Bengal under the British - the pattern of constitutional reform – the Regulating Act – the Pitt's India Act – Cornwallis Code - The Charter Acts – Significance of British Hegemony in Bengal –Change or Continuity?

Unit– IV

Social life with special reference to women position in Society –Religion with special reference to the emergence of the Karta Bhajas, Matuyas & the influence of Vaishnavism-Urban &Rural Life - Education System with special reference to the establishment of Fort William College- Impact of the West- Cultural life in Bengal under the Nawabs and the British

OPEN ELECTIVE COURSE(OEC)

Course – 4.1(OEC)

NATIONALIST AND POPULAR PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN MODERN INDIA (19th & 20th CENTURY)

Unit – 1

Nationalist

1. Swadeshi, 2.Rowlat Satyagraha, 3.Non-Cooperation, 4.Civil-Disobedience, 5.Quit-India Movement, 6.Free INA-Prisoners Movement, 7.RIN Strike (Naval Upsurge).

Unit – 2

Peasant Movements

1.Wahabis and Farazis, 2.Moplahs, 3.Indigo, 4.1857 Peasant Uprisings, 5.Pabna, 6.Deccan ‘Riot’, 7.Kuki upsurge in Punjab, 8.Champaran & Kheda movement of Gandhi, 9.Baba Ramchandra ,10.Kishan Sabha under Swami Sahajananda in Bihar, 11.Tebhaga, 12.Bakhast, 13.Punnapra-viaylar, 14.Telengana, 15.Naxalbari.

Unit – 3

Labour Movements

1.Textile Mill-workers, 2.Tea-Plantation & Garden workers, 3.Jute workers, 4.Colliery, Iron & Paper mill workers, 5.White-collar Labour movements, 6.Movement against British govt. Oppression & Meerut Conspiracy Case, 7.Railway workers’.

Unit – 4

Tribal movements

1. Kol, Munda, 2.Santal, 3.Birsa Munda, 4.Tana-bhagat movement, 5.Hazong, 6.Mizo-Naga, 7.Jana-siksha movement (Tripura)

Course – 4.2(OEC)

**NATIONALIST AND POPULAR PROTEST MOVEMENTS IN MODERN
INDIA (19th & 20th CENTURY)**

Unit – 1

Backward & Socially Oppressed Community Movements

1. Dravid Munnetra Kazagham (Ramswami Naickar), 2.Satyasodhok Samaj (Jyotirao Phule), 3.Scheduled Class Movement (B. R. Ambedkar), 4.Namasudra Movements.

Unit – 2

Other social and political movements

1. Social & Religious Reform Movement, 2.Women movement in colonial period, 3.progressive Writers' & cultural movements, 4.Anti-fascist movements by the communists, 5.Sarvoday movement of Jayprakash Narayan.

Unit – 3

Ethnicity and National Identity related movements

1. Pakistan Demand of Muslim League, 2.Formation of states, 3.Bengal-Bihar Merger Protest Movement, 4.Language Movement in Assam, 5.Akali movement, 6.Movement in the North-East.

Unit – 4

Separate Statehood Demand Movements and others movements

1. Jharkhand movement, 2.Gorkha movement, 3.Naxalbari movement, 4.Third gender movement