

Part - III (Honours)
Paper - V - History of
India: 1858 - 1964
(100Marks; 60 Lectures)

Syllabus Distribution
-2020-21

Unit 1:	Aftermath of the Revolt 1857 a. India after 1858: the British economic policy and its impact. a. Growth of industries and problem of European domination in trade and industry. b. Emergence of Modern Industry -- Cotton, jute & Steel.	Poulami Bhawal
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Unit 2:	Nationalism a. Beginning of India Nationalism and its historiography. b. The rise of the Middle class and the growth of early political Associations, the foundation of Indian National Congress, the early Congress - the moderates and the extremists, the problem of Bengal and the Swadeshi movement, Boycott Movement, the Congress of split in the Morley Mint reforms and separate electorate, trend of Muslim politics, the Aligarh movement and the foundation of the Muslim League. c. Ideas and movements - 1919-1947. Impact of the First World War on the India economy and politics. Rise of Gandhian and the emergence of mass politics Gandhian ideology and movements. Rawlatt, Satyagraha, Khilafat, Non-co operation. Civil-disobedience, Quit India, Role of Social groups and classes, ideological trends in the Congress. d. Revolutionaries - Revolutionary Nationalism in India & abroad, Left movements -Peasants and workers mobilization, States', Peoples' movements. d. Constitutional Changes and response- Morley Minto Reforms; Government of India Act of 1919; Swarajists and regional political parties; Simon Commission and Nehru Report; Communal Award; Government of India Act. 1935, working of Provincial Ministries; Cripps Mission; Wavell Plan; Cabinet Mission, Transfer of power. f. INA and Subhash Chandra Bose Telangana; and Naval Mutiny. a.	
Unit 3:	Communal Politics and Partition b. Demand for Pakistan. c. Responses to Pakistan demand - national and regional. d. British policies. e. Partition.	Probal Banerjee

Unit 4:	India 1947 - 1964 a. Displaced persons and rehabilitation. b. Agrarian reforms. c. Integration of the Princely States. d. Framing of the constitution. e. Situating India in the global context. f. Nehruji's Era g. Plann ing Commission i. Linguistic State formation	Probal Banerjee
PAPER VI: THE RISE OF MODERN WEST (MID 15th TO MID 18th CENTURIES) (100 Marks, 60 Lectures)		

Unit-I	a) Renaissance: Its social roots; humanism and its spread in Europe and art. b) Reformation and Counter-Reformation origins; course and results; the Thirty years' war and its significance. c) European State System: Spain, France; England and Russia. d) Colonial expansion and economic development; motives; voyages explorations and early colonial empires of Portugal and Spain; shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; commercial revolution; the price revolution.	Matin Ahamed
Unit II:	a.Crisis in Europe in the 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 Economy: 17th and 18th Centuries. e.American War of Independence; Political and Economic issues and significance. European f.Political patterns in the 18th century: Parliamentary monarchy; patterns of Absolutism in Europe. g.The Industrial Revolution Debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism; h.problems and theories.	Probal Banerjee

PAPER VII: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE c. AD 1789 - 1939 (100 Marks; 60 Lectures)		
Unit I:	a) French Revolution: Crisis of the b) ancient regime; intellectual and political currents participation of social classes; role of women; art and culture. c) Emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte, expansion, consolidation and downfall; and the Congress of Vienna, 1815. d) Social and Political developments, 1815 - 1848: Metternich - forces of conservatism and restoration of old Hierarchies; social, political and intellectual currents, revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848. e) Changes and development, 1848 to 1871: processes of economic change with reference to Britain, the German states and Russia; Political developments in France (Louis Napoleon and Paris Commune); making of the nation-states of Italy and Germany; Liberalism and democracy in Britain.	MD Soharab Ali
Unit II:	a) Europe between 1871 - 1914: Bismarckian diplomacy and system of alliances; Eastern question; scramble for African and Asian colonies; theories and mechanisms of imperialism; power blocks and alliances; and World War I. b) Europe. 1914: Russian Revolution, 1917; Peace settlements and post - 1919 world under economic crisis; the Great Depression and Recovery, Fascism and Nazism; Spanish Civil War; and origins of World War II.	Poulami Bhawal

**PAPER VIII: THE MAKING OF THE
CONTEMPORARY WORLD (100 Marks; 60
Lectures) CAD. 1945 TO TILL DATE**

S e c t i o n B :	Impact of the Second world War on the International System 1. Origins of the Cold War and the division of Europe - The Emergence of the American and the Soviet spheres of influence - the system of military and economic alliances. 2. The Decline of European Imperialism - Decolonization - 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-alignment. 3. Bipolar World and the regional conflicts - the European scene - 'Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Asian theatre and Latin America - Vietnam, Korea and Cuba.	Jagdip Kumar Chowhan
S e c t i o n B :	The New World System 1. Persistence of Western economic domination - aid as a tool of Imperialism, underdevelopment strategies of the Third world. 2. Economic integration - West Europe and Eastern European Experiences other than attempts like OPEC.	

S e c t i o n C :	From bipolarism to unipolarism 1. Glasnost and Perestroika in Soviet Union -the emergence of the Russian Federation; the impact of Glasnost on Eastern Europe - German reunification - impact on Asia with special emphasis on Afghanistan a new kind of American intervention, USA as a global policeman. 2. Globalization - Impact on the Third World - information revolution, question of Technology transfer and development - revival of economic liberalism- in the developed world, the role of International credit, implications for changes in the development strategies in the Third World with special reference to India,	Jagdip Kumar Chowhan
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