



बिलासपुर विश्वविद्यालय, बिलासपुर (छत्तीसगढ़)

पाठ्यक्रम

एम.ए. (अंतिम) इतिहास

Specialization Group- Medieval India

Paper - I

Polity and Economy of India A.D. 1200-1750

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

Unit- I Primary sources and historiography

A. Sources:

1. Inscriptions.
2. Commentaries on Drama Shastras.
3. Monuments and Sculpture.
4. Tarikh-I, Firozshahi, Fatawa-I-Jahandari. Babarnama, Akbarnama, am-I-Akbari, Muntakhab Ul-Lubab.
5. Bernier, European Factory Records.
6. Selection from Peshwa Daftar.
7. Rajasthani Khayats, Pargana-Ri-Vigat, Arsattas and other documents.
8. Rayavachakamu (Ed.) Philip Wagoner.
9. Malfuzat and Bhakti Literature.

B. Historiography: Different Approches.

Unit- II State

Nature: Theory of Kingship (Fentral, West Asian and Persian Legacies); Problen of Legitimacy; Pressure Group; State and Regional Identities and evolution of Indigenous Theories.

Unit- III Evolution of the Institutional structure and system of Government

Iqta; Amaram; Mansab and Jagir; centre and provinces; State and Rural Society and Village administration.

Unit- IV Ruling Classes

Evolving Composition; Immigration; Local Alliances; and Conflicts.

Unit- V Systemic Crisis and Collapse

Tensions and conflicts inherent in the imperial system patterns of resistance collapse of empire and emergence of regional state patterns of state formation

Unit- VI Agrarian economic and the state

Cotrol over land and relation of production; resource base and the pattern of resurce use in agratian production; nature and magnitude of taxation and agrarian ralations

Unit- VII Trade, commerce and the monetary system

Inland and maritime trade; structure and volume of trade; role of Arab and European traders; Indian marchants and their commercial and banking indigenous methods

Unit – VIII Growth of cities and town

Nature and classification; demographic changes; administration; urban communities and morphology of cities

Unit – IX Industries and production technology

Taxtiles; agro- industries; metal technology and artisans, mercantile group and their role in production.

Unit- X Interpreting the eighteenth century



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M.A. Final

Specialization Group- Medieval India

Paper - II

Society and culture of india a.d.1200-1750

Marks : 100

Lectures 80

- Unit - 1 Structure Of Rural Society**
A. Composition And Stratification Of Rural Society; Village Community Forms Of Dominance; Resistance And Conflict And Mechanisms Of Resolution.
- Unit - 2 Urban Setting And Structure Of Urban Society**
A. Compositions, Classes And Communities; Rural-Urban Relationship And Urban Life.
- Unit - 3 Formation Of Regional Identities**
A. Movement An Cuts Jagannath Cult In Orissa; Vaishnavite Movement In Eastern India; Warkari Movement And Vithoba Cult Maharashtra; Rishi Tradition In Kashmir, Vira-Saivism In Karnataka, Achsryas And Modhos In Tamil Region; Asceendancy Of Namboodris In Kerala And Clan And Community Solidarity.
- Unit - 4 Bhakti And Sufi Movements**
A. Sufism - Its Origin Concept And Practces Relation With Other Religious Groups.
B. Bhakti - Nathpanthi; Kabir, Sant Tradition, Nanak, Dade Chaitanya, Tulsidad And Namdev.
- Unit - 5 Patriarchy, Gender Relations And Woman Bhaktas**
A. North India : Meera
B. South India : Mahadevi, Akka.
- Unit - 6 Sultanate And Mughal Architecture**
A. Mamluk, Khalji, Tughlaq And Earty And Nature Phases Of Mughal Architecture.
- Unit - 7 Regional Architecture And Sculpture**
A. Vijanagar, Bahmani, Sharqi And Sur Styles.
- Unit - 8 Visual And Performing Arts**
A. Mughal, Rajput, Kangra, Nayak And The Maratha And Junapur Schools Of Planing, Devdasis Drama, Dance And Music
- Unit - 9 Language And Literature**
A. Parsian : Language And Literature.
B. Sanskrit And Regional Language And Literature.
- Unit - 10 Elements Of Conficit And Synthesis In Medieval Indian Society.**
A. Ruling Group : State And Orthodoxy, Religious And Sectarian Communities And Evolution Of Composite Culture.



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Specialization Group- Modern India

Paper - I

History Of India 1757 - 1857

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

Unit – 1

Understanding modern India - source: archival records, private papers, newspaper, periodicals and oral tradition, approaches and interpretation-different schools of thought

Unit - 2

India in the middle 18th century- late pre-colonial order, polity, economy society and culture.

Unit - 3 Expansion and consolidation of British power

- ideology of expansion and mercantilism.
- politics and programme of expansion.
- instrument of expansion - war and diplomacy.

Unit - 4 Colonial construction of India: instruction and institutions

- administrative structure.
- arms of the state-police, army and law.
- ideologies of the raj and racial attitudes.

Unit- 5 Social policies and social change

- british understanding of indian society-orientalist , evangelical and utilitarian.
- ideas of change.
- education - indigenous and modern.
- social reform and emerging social classes.

Unit- 6 Economic organisation: change and continuity-

- rural economy.
 - Eastern India.
 - South India.
 - Western India.
 - Central and Northern India.
 - Princely states.

Note-This should be studied with special emphasis on new type on land revenue administration commercialization of agriculture, rural indebtedness, rural power relations, landlords, peasants and agricultural labour and institution of finance.

- urban economy
 - Artisans and industrial production.
 - Debate over de-industrialization regional variation.
 - Rise of internal markets and urban centres: & communication- posts & telegraphs, railways etc.

Unit - 7 resistance colonial rule

- nature and forms of resistance.
- pre-1857 peasant tribal and culture resistance.
- revolt of 1857 ideology, programmes, leadership at various levels, people's participation and british repression and response.



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SPECIALIZATION GROUP- MODERN INDIA PAPER- II HISTORY OF INDIA 1858 - 1964

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

- Unit- 1 Strategies of imperial control**
- British government and its control over Indian administration central provincial and district.
 - Relation with princely states.
 - Principles and policies governing foreign relation.
 - India and its neighbours:
 - Afghanistan and central Asia.
 - Tibet.
 - Nepal.
 - Burma.
 - Persia and Persian gulf.
- Unit - 2 Economy-**
- India in the imperialist world system volume and composition of urban flow of capital balance of payments and the drain and currency problems.
 - Agrarian relation: regional diversities and their administration, social & economic origins of commercialization and its effects, nature & extent of stratification within the peasantry and landlords, tenants and the state.
 - Agricultural output, levels and trends and nature and regional explanations.
 - Domestic and craft industry, rise of modern industry and capitalist class (formal and informal sectors)
 - Trends in population and national income.
- Unit - 3 Society-**
- Social composition, ethnic group - tribes (creation of new categories of criminal tribes and castes), and class and community.
 - Colonial intervention and social change, reform movements, modern education, rise of middle classes and caste movements.
 - Women status, property rights, reform legislation and political participation.
 - Tradition and modernity.
- Unit - 4 National movement-**
- Approaches to Indian nationalism, conceptual debates.
 - Emergence of organized nationalism.
 - Trends till 1919.
 - Gandhian movement- nature, programme, social composition, limitations and challenges.
 - Revolutionary and left movements.
 - States peoples movements.
 - Working of congress and non - congress provincial ministries.
 - Communal politics and partition.
 - Subhas bosh and Ina and telangana.
- Unit - 5 independent India**
- Vision of new India.
 - Integration of princely states.
 - Beginnings of planned economy.
 - Land question and industrial policy.



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- e. Education, health, science and technology.
- f. Foreign policy- nonaligment.
- g. Women -Hindu code bill.



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OPTIONAL PAPER- I MEDIEVAL SOCIETES

Marks : 100

Lectures 80

- Unit - 1 Western Europe: 8th Century To Mid 15th Century**
- Transition from ancient society to medieval society.
 - Medieval state and church.
 - Agrarian structure and relations- feudalism.
 - Demographic trends.
 - Technological developments.
 - Organization of non-agricultural production.
 - Trade, trade routes and commerce.
 - Urbanization and urban centres; and artisans and merchants cultural developments.
- Unit - 2 Islamic World**
- Rise of Islam: socio-political background, and contemporary and later sources- quran and hadith literature.
 - evolution of islamic state: constitution of medina; nature of state; relations with arad tribes jews and christians; and state under umayyad and abbasids.
 - society; under the prophet; under the calpis; under the Umayyad under the abbasids, and slavery.
 - economy; trade and trade routes; revenue administration with special reference to taxation system.
 - islamic city.
 - art and architecture; ceramics; tastiness; ivories; music; and calligraphy.
 - intellectual contributions; language and literature; historiography, geography, astronomy, medicine; mathematics; and philosophy,
- Unit - 3 Medieval China And Japan**
- China:**
 - Transition form classical to early modern China.
 - Commercial revolution.
 - Society and culture.
 - Neo-confucianism.
 - State and society under the ming dynasty.
 - Feudal Japan**
 - Rise of the provincial warrior class.
 - High feudal society.
 - Zen culture.

This paper may be introduced as a compulsory paper where the expertise is available.



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OPTIONAL PAPER- II

MEDIEVAL RAJASTHAN (1400-1708)

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

1. **Rajsthan**
Identity of rajasthan, grography, demarcation of eastern and westem rajasthan.
2. **The rajputs**
Evolution into a recognised ruling and warror caste, Principal states in Rajasthan, 10th-13th century, The feudal' structure of superior rights in pre-sultanate rajasthan, rajasthan in the 14th century.
3. **The rise of mewar and marwar**
Mewar and the sultans, Political history of mewar from kumbha to sangram singh, Political institutions, Marwar till the death of maldev
4. **Akbar's reletions with the rajputs**
 - a. Akbar's early contanct with raiputs; the kachwahas expasion and reconciliation in rajasthan, Occupation of mewar, rana pratap.
 - b. Rajputs as mansabdars; bhagwandas and man singh.
 - c. Composition of Rajput segment of mughal nobility.
5. **Rajput principalities, 1605-1658**
Jahangir's policy towards Rajputs, the reconciliation of Mewar Shahjahn and the Rathods, The mewar war of 1654 Rajput share in mansabs and posts.
6. **Rajput polity and administration in the 17th century**
Position of rules; Pattawats, Bhumias, Rajput soldier and its links to land; concept of tan and rekkh, Tankhwah and westan jarigs; Rajput administration, sub- assignments.
7. **Aurangzed and the rajputs**
The rajputs and the war of succession 1658-59 aurangzed's Rajput policy in the early years; the rathor rebellion and its aftermath share of the rajput in mansabs.
8. **The emergence of the amber principality as a major state in rajasthan**
Mirza Raja Jai Singh, early carrer of Jai Singh Sawai. The rajputs in the war of succession, 1707-08; and the settlement with Bahadur shah
9. **Economy in the 17th century**
Extent of cultication: agricultural production, Trade and commerce, mahajans; the rise of the business community commercial linkage between village and town.
10. **Urban and rural structure of society.**
Population urban and rural with special reference to Marwar, Village and stratification of peasantry with special reference to esteem Rajasthan
11. **Culture in rajasthan**
The influx of Islamic and Mughal influences; architecture, Rajput schools of painting, religious movements, Mirabai, the dadu-panthis jambhoji and jasmath, Development of the Ajmer Shrine
12. **Sources**
Inscriptions Persian histories; arhsattas, chittis, documents like taqsims, khasms khyats bat and vigat nainsi's khyat and vigatijain literature



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OPTIONAL PAPER- III WOMEN IN INDAIN HISTORY

Marks : 100

Lactures 80

Unit -1 Survey of approaches and sources

A. Approaches

- I. Liberal
- II. Marxist
- III. Psychoanalytical
- IV. Socialist
- V. Existential.
- VI. Radical.
- VII. Post Modern.

B. Sources

- I. Archival – govt. files, official reposts, census, private papers etc.
- II. Non-archival-sacred and non-sacred texts, epigraphs, diaries, memoirs, autobiographies, fiction, sogns folk, lore, photographs, paintings oral history

Unit- 2 Religion and Women

- A. Brahmanical and Non-Brahmanical
- B. Jainism.
- C. Buddhism
- D. Islam.
- E. Sikhism
- F. Christianity.

Unit- 3 Reform movements and Women

- A. Bhakti Movements.
- B. Vira Saivism
- C. Brahma Samaj.
- D. Arya Samaj.
- E. Aligarh Movement.
- F. Theosophical Movement.
- G. Satya Shodhak Samaj
- H. Sri Narayan Movement
- I. Self- Respect Movement

Unit - 4 Customary and legan status

- A. Ancient India.
- B. Medieval India.
- C. Colonial India.
- D. Post Independence.
- E. Tribal Societies.

Unit - 5 Women And Work

- A. Household
- B. Agriculture.
- C. Industry Formal and informal sector, professions.
- D. Wages.
- E. Property rights



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Unit - 6 Education and Women

- A. Ancient India.
- B. Medieval India.
- C. Colonial India.
- D. Post Independence.

Unit - 7 Women's organisation

- A. Colonial - Local, provincial national.
- B. Post-Independence.

Unit - 8 Political Participation

- A. Gandhian Satyagraha.
- B. Revolutionary movements.
- C. Present and workers' movements.
- D. Tribal movements.
- E. Panchayats and Municipal Councils.
- F. State Legislatures, and Parliament
- G. Feminist Movement.

Unit - 9 Women and Culture

- A. Women's Representation and Participation In:
 - I. Literature.
 - ii. Art and Sculpture.
 - iii. Music
 - iv. Dance.
 - V. Films.
 - Vi. Theatre.
 - Vii. Religious Scriptures.
 - Viii. Historical Writing.
 - Ix. Media.



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OPTIONAL PAPER- IV HISTORY OF IDEAS

Marks : 100

Lectures 80

Unit -1 Political

- A. Ideas of polity monarchy, oligarchy and proto-republicanism
 - I. Ancient
 - II. Medieval
- B. Rights and duties of subjects.
- C. Legitimacy of political power.
 - I. Taxes
 - II. Practice.
- D. Colonialism and the emergence of new political ideas
 - I. Liberalism; Democracy
 - II. Utilitarianism
 - III. Positivism.
- E. Nationalism and socialism.
- F. Communalism and secularism.

Unit - 2 Social Ideas

- A. Formation of early ideas on hierarchy.
- B. Rationalization and justification of hierarchy.
 - I. Vama.
 - II. Hati.
 - III. Family.
 - IV. Women.
- C. Anti-caste movement during the colonial period - stya shodhak samaj, sree narayan movement, self- respect movement.
- D. Social basis of nationalism.

Unit - 3 Religious and philosophical ideas

- A. Formation of religious ideas in early india
 - I. Vedas, Upanishads and Vedanta.
 - II. Six schools of Indian Philosophy.
 - III. Jainism.
 - IV. Buddhism.
- B. Ideas of Dissent and Protest - Heterodox Sects.
- C. Forms of Religious thought and cultural synthesis.
 - I. Bhakti movement, shaivite and vaishnavite regional development.
 - II. Sufism
 - III. Sikhism
- D. Reform and Revivalism- Brahma samaj prarthana Sama, Arya samaj, Deoband and Aligarh movement Singh Sabha movement.
- E. Ideas of Religious universalism and fundamentalism in modern India.



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PAPER - V
HISTORICAL APPLICATION IN TOURISM**

Marks : 100

Lectures 80

- unit-1 : Characteristics of tourism.
- unit-2 : Characteristics and designing of tourism products.
- unit-3 : History as a tourism product.
- unit-4 : Monuments, major and minor.
- unit-5 : Historical sites.
- unit-6 : Historical events.
- unit-7 : Folk cultures and arts.
- unit-8 : Festivals and religions.
- unit-9 : Handicrafts, textiles, etc.
- unit-10: Guiding skills.



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OPTIONAL PAPER - VI STATE IN INDIA

Marks : 100

Lectures 80

- Unit - 1 Towards formation of the state:**
Proto-states: chiefdoms of Vedic times; and territorial state in the age of Buddha.
- Unit - 2 The Mauryan state:**
Socio-economic basis; nature and functions; and theory and practice.
- Unit - 3 Gupta polity**
Administrative organization: tributary system; and socioeconomic "Basis"
- Unit - 4 State formation in the South:**
Chiefdoms and the cholas
- Unit - 5 Nature and function of the state under the Sultans of Delhi and Islamic theory of state.**
- Unit - 6 Vijayanagara State.**
Structure; features and nature.
- Unit - 7 The Mughal state's administrative institutions, Mansabadari system: socioeconomic basis.**
- Unit - 8 Colonial State:**
Political economy; state apparatus; and instruments of legitimation
- Unit - 9 Stages of development of the nation state in India.**
Continuity and change
- Unit - 10 State in independent India.**
Continuity and change
- Unit - 11 Historiographical debates on the nature of the state in India.**



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OPTIONAL PAPER- VII ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA A.D. 1757-1947

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

Unit - 1 Introduction

- A. Issue and problems of Indian economic history, different approaches and their limitations.
- B. Sources of economic history of British India.

Unit - 2 Indian economic in the mid-eighteenth century

- A. Nature and structure of economy, rural and urban.
- B. Agrarian and non-agrarian production, technology and methods of production.
- C. Trade and indigenous banking.
- D. Debate on the potentialities of capitalist change in the precolonial economy, question of growth in the late precolonial Indian economy.

Unit - 3 Early phase of colonial economy

- A. Mercantilism and European economic interests in India, the east India company and its rule in bengal.
- B. The early drain of wealth and its mechanism, magnitude and effects.
- C. Indian manufactures of external market - internal commerce; the later debate on the question.

Unit - 4 Agrarian settlements and agrarian production

- A. Agrarian conditions - regional variations.
- B. The permanent settlement - objectives operations, effects and official critiques.
- C. Ryatwari settlements and mahalwari system.
- D. Consequences of periodic settlements.
- E. Increase in the cultivation of export crops, new elements in the organization of production of export commodities.

Unit - 5 Ecological change and rural society (with particular reference to the implications of increasing control of the colonial state on forests as distinguishable from settled peasant villages)

Unit - 6 Traditional handi-craft Industry & the question of deindustrialization

- A. Artisans and handicraft product-background.
- B. Industrial capitalism and import of English cloth and yarn.
- C. Debate over de-industrialization- regional variations.
- D. Handicraft industry in transition under colonialism.
- E. Capital and labour in handicraft industry.



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- Unit - 7 Railways and Indian economy.**
A. economic and political compulsions.
B. Unification and subjugation of indian market.
C. Effects on agrarian production and expoet of raw material commercialization of agriculture.
D. Famines and British policy, nationalism criticism.
- Unit - 8 Large scale industry**
A. conditions before the emergence of modern industry.
B. capitalism investment India- Indigenou and British effects
C. Modem industry in pre-1914 phase-nature-main industries: cotton, jute, iron and steel and others, impedinents to growth nationalism crituque, industry and thefirst world war phase with specail reference to econonomic growth.
D. Colonial state and industrial growth.
E. Rise of industrial labour, labour force in large scale industry, type of labour movements; changing social coposition of industrial labour.
- Unit - 9 Foreign trade and balance of payments-**
A. Changing natue of external trade-stages of mercantilism industrial capital and finance capital.
B. Drain of wealth and briish overseas trade.
- Unit-10 Two fiscal system**
A. Shift from direct to indirect taxation.
B. Traiff and excise.
C. Monotary policies and credit system.
- Unit - 11 Price Movements**
A. Main trends in the movements of prices.
B. Impact on rent of landiords
C. Impact on state revenues and trade.
- Unit - 12 National Income-**
Movements of national income after 1858-the divergent assumption and estimates
- Unit - 13 Population-**
A. Population growth; pre and post-census estimates.
B. De-urbanization controversy.
C. Trends in demographic changes.



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OPTIONAL PAPER- VIII

HISTORY OF THE MARATHS FROM 1647 TO 1761 A.D

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

1. Political, social religious and cultural background of Maharashtra in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.
2. The advent of the bhosle family under shambaji bhosle.
3. Shivaji's boyhood and youth: his early conquests 1647 to 1663.
4. Mughal Maratha relation 1660-1680.
5. Shivaji's coronation-his administration institution and policy.
6. Shivaji's achievements character and place in history.
7. Shambhaji's reign: 1680-1689 mughal Maratha struggle's revolution of shambhaji reign.
8. Rajaraja's reign 1689-1700 Maratha wars of independence.
9. The Maratha wars of independence under the leadership of tarabai her achievements.
10. Shahu's reign: 1708-1749: his policies conquests consolidation and achievements.
11. Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath: 1712-1720 his policies conquests and achievements Mughal Maratha relations 1708-1720.
12. Peshwa Bajji Rani: 1720-1740; his policies conquest administration- achievements and contribution mughal maratha relations 1720-1740
13. Peshwa Balaji Rao (Nana Saheb)-1740-1761: his home and foreign policies - Maratha ascendancy over northern Indian and Punjab Marathas versus Ahmad Shah Abdali's conflicts. The causes and effects of the third battle of Panipat 1761.



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OPTIONAL PAPER- IX

HISTORY OF INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT 1857 TO 1947

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

1. The factors leading to the rise of nationalism in India in later of the 19th century.
2. The establishment of the Indian national congress.
3. The age of moderate national issue 1885 to 1905.
4. The rise of the extremists and terrorists.
5. The conflict between the moderates and the extremists and the Surat split.
6. The rise of communalism in India and the establishment of the Muslim league.
7. The significance of the reform of 1909 to 1919 in the freedom movement.
8. The home rule movement and locknow pact.
9. Rowlatt acts the khilafat movement, jalianwala bagh episode.
10. The advent of Mahatma Gandhi, the non co-opoeration movement.
11. The Simon commision resurence of revolutionary activities- Nehru report.
12. Lahore congress - the civil disobedience movement Gandhi-Irwin Pact- 1931
13. Round table conference macdonald award, Poona pact white paper.
14. Provincial autonomy under the act 1935 congress ministries in the provinces and their achievements.
15. World war-II and the congress policy- demand for Pakistan crips mission- quit India movement 1942.
16. Wavell plan cabinet mission plan, raj gopal achari and mount battern plan of partition. The act of 1947 and independence.
17. Contribution of- 1. A. O. Home, 2. Surendranath Banerjee, 3. Dadabhai Naroji, 4. Gopal Krishna Gokhale, 5. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 6. Lala Lajpat Rai, 7. Shrimati Anni Besant, 8. Mahatma Gandhi., 9. Jawahar Lal Nehru, 10. Subhash Chandra Bose.



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**OPTIONAL
PAPER- X**

HISTORY OF THE FAR EAST 1840-1945

Marks: 100

Lectures 80

1. Coming of Europeans in China and Japan and its impact.
2. Opium wars.
3. Modernization of Japan.
4. Sino-japanese war.
5. Scramble for
6. Rebellions in China and their impact.
7. Russo-Japanese war.
8. The revolution of 1911 in China.
9. Japan and the first World War
10. Republic in China.
11. Kominintern and its contribution.
12. Manchurian crisis.
13. Japanese imperialism 1932-1939.
14. Communism in China
15. Japan and the second World War
16. The role of U.S.A. in far east