



**DEVELOPMENT OF EDUCATION FOR MUSLIMS IN BENGAL
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO BIRBHUM DISTRICT
FROM 1871 TO 1947**

ABSTRACT

SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

IN

HISTORY

BY

MD KAMRUL HASAN

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

DR. MD. SHAMIM FIRDOUS

HEAD (OFFICIATING) & ASSISTANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Aliah University

KOLKATA

2018

ABSTRACT

Eighteenth and Nineteenth century Bengal witnessed the changes in socio-economic and political conditions with the fall of imperial power in Delhi and Bengal Nawabate in Murshidabad. The imperial authority of Delhi and Bengal Nawabate of Murshidabad never considered education as a state subject. The Charter Act of 1813 and successive Charter Acts carried some of the resolutions that showed interest in education. The Muslims of Bengal started losing power and authority because of changed socio-economic and political conditions which led to the degeneration of the community. The Muslims of Bengal did not accept the changed pattern as they lacked in their attitude to accept western education as a tool for employment and they were also not farsighted.

The present thesis is an attempt to understand the development of western education in Bengal in general and Birbhum in particular and its impact on socio-economic fields. The chapter one is comprised of the introduction of the thesis. The chapter two is the Literature Review of the research which is an attempt to provide a background of the findings of other earlier related studies. It is to provide a framework of the present study and also to bring a standard in order to compare the present study with the earlier studies.

The chapter three is an attempt to enquire the socio-economic conditions of the Muslims of Bengal in general and district Birbhum in particular during the period of study. An attempt is

also hereby initiated to understand the education system in Bengal with special reference to Birbhum district during the period of study. Chapter four is also an attempt to unfold the position and situation of education for Muslims during pre-Colonial and Colonial period. It is an attempt to unfold the historical facts related to the development of western education among Muslims and also the important centers of learning in the district during the period of study. In chapter five, an attempt is initiated to try to enquire the development of western education during the period of study including the important centers of higher learning in the district. It is an attempt to enquire the development of education in the district and its impact on socio-economic field. Chapter six is an attempt to explore the historical process of the development of western and scientific education among Muslims in Birbhum district. An attempt also made to enquire about important centers of learning which were responsible for the development of education in the district and also try to explore the position of education among Muslims in terms of their representation in the context of the numerical representation of the Muslims. In chapter seven an attempt is made to enquire the role of western education in socio-economic and political development of the Muslims in district Birbhum. An attempt is also made to enquire the development of western education and its impact in the development of nationalized politics. Similarly an attempt is also made to enquire the role of western educated elites in legislative politics.