

SYLLABUS

B.A. PART—II (P.U.)

HISTORY

PAPER : HISTORY OF INDIA 1750-1964 A.D.

THIRD SEMESTER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTER AND CANDIDATES :

1. The syllabus has been divided into four units. There shall be 9 questions in all. The first question is compulsory and shall be short answer type containing 15 short questions spread over the whole syllabus to be answered in about 25 to 30 words each. The candidates are required to attempt any 9 short answer type questions carrying 18 marks i.e. 2 marks of each. Rest of the paper shall contain 4 units. Each unit shall have two essay type questions and the candidate shall be given internal choice of attempting one question from each unit and 4 questions in all. Each question will carry 18 marks.

2. For private candidates, who have not been assessed earlier for internal assessment, the marks secured by them in theory paper will proportionately be increased to maximum marks of the paper in lieu of internal assessment.

The paper-setter must put note (2) in the question paper.

3. One question from Unit IV shall be set on the map.

The paper-setter must put note (3) in the question paper.

Explanation :

1. Each essay type question would cover about one-third or one-half of a topic detailed in the syllabus.

2. The distribution of marks for the map question would be as under :

Map : 10 marks

Explanatory Note : 08 marks

Note. In case, a paper-setter chooses to set a question on important historical places, the paper-setter will be required to ask the students to mark 5 places on map of 2 marks each and write explanatory note on any four of 2 marks each.

3. The paper-setter would avoid repetition between different types of questions within one question paper.

Paper : History of India, 1750-1964 A.D.

Max. Marks : 100

Theory : 90

Internal Assessment : 10 Marks

Time : 3 Hours

Objectives : To introduce the students to the broad developments in the history of India in Modern times.

Pedagogy : Lectures, library work and discussions.

UNIT—I

1. Foundation of British Rule : Circumstances leading to the battles of Plassey and Buxar and their significance; Reforms of Warren Hastings.
2. Administrative Reforms : Reforms of Cornwallis, William Bentinck and Dalhousie.
3. The Uprising of 1857 : Political, socio-religious, economic and immediate causes; failure; results.

UNIT—II

4. Economic Changes and Response : British Agrarian policies and commercialization of agriculture; rural indebtedness; Tribal and Peasant Uprisings w.r.t. Santhal, Bhil, Munda Rebellions.
5. Socio-Religious Reform Movements : Brahmo Samaj; Arya Samaj; Ramakrishna Mission; Aligarh Movement.
6. Depressed Classes Movement : Contribution of Jyotiba Phule, Dr.B.R. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi.

UNIT—III

7. Growth of Political Consciousness : Foundation and growth of the Indian National Congress from 1885-1905; Growth of Nationalism 1905-1919.
8. Indian National Movement : Circumstances leading to the Non-Cooperation Movement 1920-1922; the Civil Disobedience Movement.
9. Rise of Communal Politics : Factors responsible for the growth of communal politics; Separate electorate; Muslim League and Pakistan Resolution.

UNIT—IV

10. Towards Partition and Independence : Quit India Movement; British proposals for independence; Indian Independence Act of 1947.
11. Significant Developments after Independence, 1947-64 : Making of the Constitution; integration of princely states; the reorganisation of states.
12. Map :
 - (i) Important Historical Places—Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Goa, Surat, Plassey, Buxar, Gwalior, Jhansi, Hyderabad, Sabarmati, Amritsar, Lucknow, Lahore and Aligarh.
 - (ii) Extent of the British Empire in 1856.
 - (iii) Republic of India in 1950.