

Syllabus of History Paper - II

1) European Penetration into India: The Early European Settlements; The Portuguese and the Dutch; The English and the French East India Companies; Their struggle for supremacy; Carnatic Wars; Bengal-The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal; Siraj and the English; The Battle of Plassey; Significance of Plassey.

2) British Expansion in India: Bengal-Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim; The Battle of Buxar; Mysore; The Marathas; The three AngloMaratha Wars; The Punjab.

3) Early Structure of the British Raj: The Early administrative structure; From diarchy to direct control; The Regulating Act (1773); The Pitt's India Act (1784); The Charter Act (1833); The Voice of free trade and the changing character of British colonial rule; The English utilitarian and India.

4) Economic Impact of British Colonial Rule:

(a) Land revenue settlements in British India; The Permanent Settlement; Ryotwari Settlement; Mahalwari Settlement; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.

(b) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Decline of traditional crafts; Drain of wealth; Economic transformation of India; Railroad and communication network including telegraph and postal services; Famine and poverty in the rural interior; European business enterprise and its limitations.

5) Social and Cultural Developments: The state of indigenous education, its dislocation; Orientalist-Anglicist controversy, The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature, and public opinion; The rise of modern vernacular literature; Progress of science; Christian missionary activities in India.

6) Social and Religious Reform Movements in Bengal and Other Areas: Ram Mohan Roy, The Brahma Movement; Devendranath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; The social reform movements in India including Sati, widow remarriage, child marriage, etc.; The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Islamic revivalism-the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.

7) Indian Response to British Rule: Peasant movement and tribal uprisings in the 18th and 19th centuries including the Rangpur Dhing (1783), the Kol Rebellion (1832), the Mopla Rebellion in Malabar (1841-1920), the Santal Hul (1855), Indigo Rebellion (1859-60), Deccan Uprising (1875) and the Munda Ulgulan (1899-1900); The Great Revolt of 1857 —Origin, character, causes of failure, the consequences; The shift in the character of peasant uprisings in the post-1857 period; the peasant movements of the 1920s and 1930s.

8) Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; The Safety-valve thesis relating to the birth of the Congress; Programme and objectives of Early Congress; the social composition of early Congress leadership; the Moderates and Extremists; The Partition of Bengal (1905); The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal; the economic and political aspects of Swadeshi Movement; The beginning of revolutionary extremism in India.

9) Rise of Gandhi; Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non-cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Noncooperation movement to the beginning of the Civil Disobedience Movement; the two phases of the Civil Disobedience Movement; Simon Commission; The Nehru Report; the Round Table Conferences; Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working-class movements; Women and Indian youth and students in Indian politics (1885-1947); the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.

10) Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935. Other strands in the National Movement. The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency, Outside India. The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.

11) Politics of Separatism; the Muslim League; the Hindu Mahasabha; Communalism and the politics of partition; Transfer of power; Independence.

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13) Consolidation as a Nation; Nehru's Foreign Policy; India and her neighbours (1947-1964); The linguistic reorganisation of States (1935-1947); Regionalism and regional inequality; Integration of Princely States; Princes in electoral politics; the Question of National Language.

14) Caste and Ethnicity after 1947; Backward Castes and Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics; Dalit movements.

15) Economic development and political change; Land reforms; the politics of planning and rural reconstruction; Ecology and environmental policy in post-colonial India; Progress of Science.

16) Enlightenment and Modern ideas:

- (i) Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau.
- (ii) Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies.
- (iii) Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.

17) Origins of Modern Politics:

- (i) European States System.
- (ii) American Revolution and the Constitution.
- (iii) French Revolution and Aftermath, 1789-1815.
- (iv) American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.
- (v) British Democratic politics, 1815-1850: Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.

18) Industrialization:

- (i) English Industrial Revolution: Causes and Impact on Society.
- (ii) Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan.
- (iii) Industrialization and Globalization.

19) Nation-State System:

- (i) Rise of Nationalism in 19th century.
- (ii) Nationalism: State-building in Germany and Italy.
- (iii) Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the World.

20) Imperialism and Colonialism:

- (i) South and South-East Asia.
- (ii) Latin America and South Africa.
- (iii) Australia.
- (iv) Imperialism and free trade: Rise of neo-imperialism.

21) Revolution and Counter-Revolution:

- (i) 19th Century European revolutions.
- (ii) The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921.
- (iii) Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.
- (iv) The Chinese Revolution of 1949.

22) World Wars:

- (i) 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal implications.
- (ii) World War I: Causes and Consequences. (iii) World War II: Causes and Consequences.

23. The World after World War II:

- (i) Emergence of Two power blocs.
- (ii) Emergence of Third World and non-alignment.
- (iii) UNO and the global disputes.

24) Liberation from Colonial Rule:

- (i) Latin America-Bolivar.
- (ii) Arab World-Egypt.
- (iii) Africa-Apartheid to Democracy.
- (iv) South-East Asia-Vietnam.

25) Decolonization and Underdevelopment:

- (i) Factors constraining development; Latin America, Africa.

26) Unification of Europe:

- (i) Post War Foundations; NATO and European Community.
- (ii) Consolidation and Expansion of European Community
- (iii) European Union.

27) Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:

- (i) Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet Communism and Soviet Union, 1985-1991.
- (ii) Political Changes in East Europe 1989-2001.
- (iii) End of the Cold War and US Ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.