

SYLLABUS**HISTORY PAPER – 2****UNIT-A - Modern India****1. 18th century transition:**

- (a) Decline of Mughal Empire
- (b) Emergence of regional powers
- (c) Advent of European powers

2. Establishment and Expansion of British Rule-Bengal, Avadh, Mysore, Maratha and Sikhs.**3. Capitalism, Imperialism and Transition to colonial economy:**

- (a) Land revenue settlements in British India; Economic impact of the revenue arrangements; Commercialization of agriculture; decline of cottage industry; Rise of landless agrarian labourers; Impoverishment of the rural society.
- (b) Dislocation of traditional trade and commerce; De-industrialisation; Drain of wealth; British capital investment, European business enterprise and its impact.

4. 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.

5. Indian Response to British Rule I: Socio-culture changes

- (a) The introduction of western education in India; The rise of press, literature and public opinion; The evolution of modern Indian languages and literature; Progress of Science; Christian missionary activities in India.
- (b) Social and Religious Reform Movements: The Brahmo Movement; Devendra Nath Tagore; Iswarchandra Vidyasagar; The Young Bengal Movement; Dayanada Saraswati; Social reform movements of Maharashtra and other parts of India ;The contribution of Indian renaissance to the growth of modern India; Sir Saiyad Ahmed Khan and Aligarh Movement. Islamic revivalism- the Feraizi and Wahabi Movements.
- (c) Movements for the upliftment of Dalits and women.

6. Indian Response to British Rule II: Revolts and uprisings

- (a) 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.

7. Emergence of Indian Nationalism

(a) Factors leading to the birth of Indian Nationalism; Politics of Association; The Foundation of the Indian National Congress; objectives of Early Congress; 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.

(b) Age of Gandhian Politics : Character of Gandhian nationalism; Gandhi's popular appeal; Rowlatt Satyagraha; the Khilafat Movement; the Non cooperation Movement; National politics from the end of the Non-cooperation 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; the election of 1937 and the formation of ministries; Cripps Mission; the Quit India Movement; the Wavell Plan; The Cabinet Mission.

(c) Other strands in the National Movement: Nationalism and the Peasant Movements; Nationalism and Working class movements; The Revolutionaries: Bengal, the Punjab, Maharashtra, U.P. the Madras Presidency and outside India; Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz). The Left; The Left within the Congress: Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, the Congress Socialist Party; the Communist Party of India, other left parties.

8. Constitutional Developments in the Colonial India between 1858 and 1935.

9. Growth of Muslim League and communalism in Indian Politics; Circumstances leading to partition of India.

10. Post-Independence Nation-building- the Linguistic reorganization of the states, Five-year planning, Institutional building during Nehruvian Era, development of science and technology.

UNIT-B - History of Modern World

1. Renaissance- Causes and Impact; Reformation- Causes, growth and significance; Counter Reformation and its impact; geographical discoveries of 15th -16th centuries.
2. Enlightenment and Modern outlook: Major Ideas of Enlightenment and development of scientific attitude, Industrial Revolution- Causes and Impact on Society.
3. Idea of Nation–States– Formation of French and British Nation state, American Revolution- Causes and effects.
4. French Revolution and Napoleonic Era- Causes, important events and impact, contribution of Napoleon Bonaparte.
5. Rise of Nationalism in 19th century and disintegration of empires. Nation building in Germany and Italy.
6. Growth of imperialism and colonialism in the 19th century-Asia and Africa. World War I: Causes and Consequences, The First World War and Paris Peace Conference.
7. Russian Revolution of 1917- Causes and significance.
8. The great depression and its impact, Rise of Fascism and Nazism.
9. Second World Wars- Causes, important events and impact.
10. World organization- League of Nations and U.N.O.

11. Liberation from Colonial Rule: Latin America, Arab World, South Asia and South- East Asia, Chinese Revolution of 1949.
12. Cold War- Emergence of two blocks.
13. Emergence of Third World and Non-alignment.
14. Dismantling Soviet Union and the End of Cold War.

UNIT-C - Political and Cultural History of Rajasthan

1. Sources-Archaeological and Literary sources.
2. Pre and Proto History of Rajasthan- Paleolithic to Chalcolithic Transition – Major Sites-Kalibanga, Ahar, Bagore, Ganeshwar, Balathal, tools and culture.
3. Rajasthan in Early Historical Period – major sites, Republics in Post Mauryan period
4. Gupta and Post Gupta period: Origin of the Rajput – Guhils, Gurjar-Pratihara, Parmar, Rathore, Bhati, Tomar and Chauhan
5. Society, culture and polity in ancient Rajasthan.
6. Medieval Rajasthan- Political powers of Sultanate Age- Chauhan, Guhils, Rathore and Parmar
7. Rajput resistance- Prithviraj-III, Hamir of Ranthambhor, Rawal Ratan Singh and Kanhaddeo.
8. Mughals and Rajput States-Rajput Resistance - Sanga, Maldeo, Chaudrasen and Pratap
9. Rajput Cooperation with the Central Power- Man Singh, Rai Singh, Mirza Raja Jai Singh, Jaswant Singh.
10. Feudal System in Rajasthan.
11. Political and Cultural achievements of rulers in medieval Rajasthan.
12. Rajasthan in 18th century- Instability and origin of new political powers- Jat, Maratha and British.
13. Company Paramountcy and structural changes in the polity of Rajasthan,
14. Role of Rajasthan in the revolt of 1857.
15. Awakening in Rajasthan- Social changes and political awakening.
1. 16. Tribal and Peasants movements in Rajasthan.
16. Freedom Struggle in Rajasthan.
17. Economic life of Rajasthan (1818 to 1948 A.D.)- Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce. Economic impact of British Rule- (Land Revenue, Agriculture, Industry, Mines, Salt, Opium, Trade and Commerce, Migration of Marwari Traders, Transport and Communication).
18. Integration of Rajasthan- Its various stages.
19. Development of art-Architecture, Sculpture, Paintings, Music, Dance and Drama from pre - history to modern times.
20. Development of literature throughout the historical period in Rajasthan.