

Indian History (Mains)

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 Anglo-Maratha 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 & 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 & Religious Reform movements in Bengal & 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 movements 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 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; 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 & 1935

11. 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.

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

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:

1. Major ideas of Enlightenment: **Kant, Rousseau**
2. **Spread of Enlightenment in the colonies**
3. **Rise of socialist ideas (up to Marx); spread of Marxian Socialism.**

17. Origins of Modern Politics:

1. **European States System.**
2. **American Revolution and the Constitution.**
3. **French revolution and aftermath, 1789-1815.**
4. **American Civil War with reference to Abraham Lincoln and the abolition of slavery.**
5. **British Democratic Politics, 1815-1850; Parliamentary Reformers, Free Traders, Chartists.**

18. Industrialization:

1. English Industrial Revolution: **Causes and Impact on Society**
2. Industrialization in other countries: **USA, Germany, Russia, Japan**
3. **Industrialization and Globalization.**

19. Nation-State System:

1. **Rise of Nationalism in 19th century**
2. Nationalism: **state-building in Germany and Italy**
3. **Disintegration of Empires in the face of the emergence of nationalities across the world.**

20. Imperialism and Colonialism:

1. **South & South-East Asia**
2. **Latin America and South Africa**

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3. **Australia**
 4. Imperialism and free trade: **Rise of neo-imperialism.**
 21. Revolution and Counter-Revolution:
 1. **19th Century European revolutions**
 2. **The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921**
 3. **Fascist Counter-Revolution, Italy and Germany.**
 4. **The Chinese Revolution of 1949**
 22. World Wars:
 1. 1st & 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: **Societal implications**
 2. World War I: **Causes & consequences**
 3. World War II: **Causes & consequence**
 23. The World after World War II:
 1. **Emergence of two power blocs**
 2. **Emergence of Third World and non-alignment**
 3. **UNO and the global disputes.**
 24. Liberation from Colonial Rule:
 1. **Latin America-Bolivar**
 2. **Arab World-Egypt**
 3. **Africa-Apartheid to Democracy**
 4. **South-East Asia-Vietnam**
 25. Decolonization and Underdevelopment:
 1. Factors constraining development: **Latin America, Africa**
 26. Unification of Europe:
 1. Post War Foundations: **NATO and European Community**
 2. **Consolidation and Expansion of European Community**
 3. **European Union.**
 27. Disintegration of Soviet Union and the Rise of the Unipolar World:
 1. **Factors leading to the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985-1991**
 2. **Political Changes in Eastern Europe 1989-2001.**



3. End of the cold war and US ascendancy in the World as the lone superpower.

