

SYLLABUS

B.A. PART—II (P.U.)

PAPER : HISTORY OF THE PUNJAB, 1469-1966 A.D.

FOURTH SEMESTER

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER-SETTERS 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.

Explanation :

1. Each essay type question would cover about one-third to 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 05 places on map of 02 marks each and write explanatory note on any 04 of 02 marks each.

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

PAPER : HISTORY OF THE PUNJAB, 1469-1966 A.D.

Max. Marks : 100

Theory : 90 Marks

Internal Assessment : 10 Marks

Time : 3 Hours

Objectives : To introduce the students to the broad developments in the history of the Punjab from the mid 15th to the mid 19th century i.e. the medieval period.

Pedagogy : Lectures, library work and discussions.

UNIT—I

1. Foundation of Sikhism : Life and teachings of Guru Nanak Dev; Contribution of Guru Angad and Guru Amar Das for the development of Sikhism.
2. Consolidation of Sikhism : Guru Ram Das and Guru Arjan Dev; Compilation of Adi Granth; Causes and Significance of Martyrdom Guru Arjan Dev.
3. Transformation of Sikhism : Guru Hargobind's new Policy; Causes and Significance of Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur, Creation of Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh and its significance.

UNIT—II

4. Sikh Struggle in the 18th century : Establishment of Independent Rule by Banda Singh Bahadur; Sikh misls, Dal Khalsa and Gurmata.
5. Punjab under Ranjit Singh : Civil, Military and Revenue Administration; Anglo-Sikh relations up to 1839.
6. Modern Punjab : Anglo-Sikh Wars and annexation; New Administrative Structure, 1849-1857.

UNIT—III

7. New British Policies : Education; Irrigation; Transport and Communication.
8. Socio-Religious Reform Movements : Nirankaris; Namdharis; Ad-dharam; Singh Sabha and Ahmadiyas.
9. Political Awakening : Agitation of 1907; Ghadar Movement.

UNIT—IV

10. Growth of Political Consciousness : Jallianwala Bagh; Bhagat Singh; Gurudwara Reform Movement.
11. Developments from 1947-1966 : Circumstances leading to Partition and Rehabilitation; Demand for Punjabi Suba.

12. **Map :**

Important Historical Places— Anandpur Sahib, Goindwal, Khadur Sahib, Hargobindpur, Kartarpur, Nankana Sahib, Lahore, Mukhlispur, Qadian, Ropar, Amritsar, Lyallpur, Montgomery, Sargodha, Machhiwara, Jaito.

