

SYLLABUS

General Instructions

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 10 short questions spread over the whole syllabus to be answered in about 25 to 30 words each. The candidates are required to attempt any 5 short answer type questions carrying 1 mark 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-IV in all. Each question will carry 10 marks.

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: 6 Marks

Explanatory Note : 4 Marks

In case a paper setter chooses to set a question of map 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 question within one question paper.

Paper :

Max. Marks: 50

Internal Assessment : 05

Theory : 45

Time : 3 Hours

Objectives: To introduce the students to the history of Panjab region.

Pedagogy: Lectures, library work and discussions.

UNIT I

1. Harappan Civilization: extent and town planning and socio-economic life.
2. Life in Vedic Age: socio-economic and religious.
3. Growth of Jainism and Buddhism in Punjab on the region.

UNIT II

4. Society and Culture under Maurayas
5. Society and Culture under Gupta
6. Cultural Reorientation: main features of Bhakti; origin and development of Sufism

UNIT III

7. Evolution of Sikhism: teaching of Guru Nanak; Institutional Development -Manji, Masand, Sangat and pangat.
8. Transformation of Sikhism: martyrdom of Guru Arjan; martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur; impact.
9. Institution of Khalsa: new baptism; significance

UNIT IV

10. Changes in Society in 18th century: social unrest; emergence of misls and institutions- rakhi, gurmata, dal khalsa.
11. Society and Culture of the people under Maharaja Ranjit Singh
12. MAP (of undivided physical geographical map of Punjab): Major Historical Places: Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Sanghol, Ropar, Lahore, Amritsar, Kiratpur, Anandpur Sahib, Tarn Taran, Machhiwara, Goindwal, Khadur Sahib.