

Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's

Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College

of Arts, Science & Commerce

(Autonomous College)

Affiliated to

UNIVERSITY OF MUMBAI

Syllabus for the F.Y.B.A.

Program: B.A. HISTORY

Program Code: RJAUHIS

(CBCS 2021-2022)

THE PREAMBLE

Why History?

History is a Greek word, which means enquiry, research, exploration. Truly, History is a fascinating subject as it is essentially an exploration of the human past. It is our story- A complex narrative of who we are and what we have achieved. History not only tries to reconstruct our past through literary sources and material traces that we have left behind in the sands of time but also tries to weave together the past with what is happening in our present. E. H. Carr therefore rightly said, "History is an unending dialogue between the past and present. Students of History study facts and the contemplation and reflections involved in this study sharpen one's mental faculty.

Rousseau regarded History as "the art of choosing from among many lies that one which most resembles the truth". It is true that there is no one single true account of the past. The study of the past does depend on our standpoint and although Historical reconstruction is supposed to be an objective, unbiased account of the past, our prejudices and world views do affect our understanding and interpretation of facts and make it a subjective discipline.

If one wants to understand one's identity, one's culture, one's society then history is a starting point. History can help us to understand the ancient civilizations and the progress that humankind has achieved. While studying history we explore places, communities, food habits, customs, economic, commercial and scientific development and what not for everything has a history behind it just waiting to be unearthed. It is not just a narrative of great men and their achievements but the history of each one of us and our struggles for equality, dignity and freedom.

The study of history has great relevance as it helps us to understand our roots and make much sense of everything happening around us. The subject offers a great foundation to those aspiring for a career in administration, law, media and journalism, academics, archaeology, museology, travel and tourism, archivists, librarians etc.

Why History at R J College?

The History Department of R. J. College was established in 1963 along with the inception of this college and has been offering History as a major subject with six papers at TYBA level. The Department has seen many students achieving distinction at University exams. The Department has two dedicated, passionate, well-qualified full time teachers who believe in making the subject come alive in the classroom with student centric learning activities. We believe that while time lines are important in History, it is not just about dates and want students to understand the what, why and how about several events and develop our students into graduates who can synthesize and analyse information in a critical manner. We believe in motivating students to excel and hone their analytical, research and presentation skills by creating opportunities in class and through outside exposure. The Department also conducts regular field trips to historical sites and monuments for experiential learning. The Department also offers a UGC- Add on Course in Travel and Tourism for the past several years and recently introduced a Value Added Course in Research Methodology in History to develop research aptitude, introduce research techniques and help students towards dissertation writing.

Our Curriculum, Your Strength

The History Department has an interesting programme to offer to students opting for History. The curriculum focuses on strengthening the core components of History subject and introduces students to allied disciplines. The six semesters focus on building an understanding of local, regional, national and international history. The First Year students are acquainted with the key developments in the History of Modern and Contemporary India starting from the Colonization of India to its freedom struggle and its history in the post-independence period. The Second Year students gain an understanding of Landmark events and trends in World History stretching from the Renaissance in Europe to the Second World War and the formation of UNO in 1945. They also learn in depth about India's ancient past delving into the Harappan Civilization, the Mauryan, Gupta Empires, the dynasties of the South, the formation of the Rajput Kingdoms and the Arab invasions. The TYBA curriculum offers papers focusing on core and allied areas of History. The

Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College of Arts, Science & Commerce

F.Y.B.A History Syllabus Semester I & II

students learn about the History of Medieval India, Contemporary World History and History of Asia. The course introduces them to local and regional history such as the History of Mumbai and Maharashtra and the History of the Marathas. It also gives them an understanding of Archaeology, Museology, Heritage tourism and Archival science which are allied disciplines offering great scope for employment. Another allied discipline, Media and its History, is also offered under the curriculum. The curriculum thus offers a wide gamut of papers, which develop a micro and macro understanding of history.

DISTRIBUTION OF TOPICS AND CREDITS

F.Y.B.A. HISTORY SEMESTER I

Course	Nomenclature	Credits	Topics
RJAUHIS101	History of Modern	03	Module I - Establishment of British power in India
	India (1757 C.E. –		Module II - Rise of Nationalism in the19th Century
	1947 C.E.)		Module III - Early Phase of Indian Nationalism and
			Revolutionary Nationalism (1885-1942)
			Module IV - Gandhian Movements & Independence

F.Y.B.A. HISTORY SEMESTER II

Course	Nomenclature	Credits	Topics
RJAUHIS201	History of Modern India	03	Module I - Challenges before Independent India
	(1947 C.E. –2000 C.E.)		Module II - Major Developments(1947-1975)
			Module III - Political Developments(1975-2000)
			Module IV - Era of Transformation

Paper-I: History of Modern India (1757 C.E. –1947 C.E.) MODULE I ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH POWER IN INDIA a) English East India Company in India & European rivalries b) English Conquest of Bengal & Carnatic c) Subjugation of principal Indian powers — Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas & Sikhs MODULE II 15 RISE OF NATIONALISM IN THE 19 TH CENTURY a) Revolt of 1857 - Causes & Consequences b) Economic Nationalism c) Impact of Socio — Religious Movements on Indian Nationalism MODULE III EARLY PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM (1885-1942) a) Foundation of Indian National Congress; Moderates b) Swadeshi Movement ; Extremists c) Revolutionary Nationalists MODULE IV 15 GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement c) Independence & Partition		SEMESTER I	L	Cr
a) English East India Company in India & European rivalries b) English Conquest of Bengal & Carnatic c) Subjugation of principal Indian powers – Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas & Sikhs MODULE II 15 RISE OF NATIONALISM IN THE 19 TH CENTURY a) Revolt of 1857 - Causes & Consequences b) Economic Nationalism c) Impact of Socio – Religious Movements on Indian Nationalism MODULE III 15 EARLY PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM (1885-1942) a) Foundation of Indian National Congress; Moderates b) Swadeshi Movement; Extremists c) Revolutionary Nationalists MODULE IV 15 GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement		Paper-1: History of Modern India	60	3
a) English East India Company in India & European rivalries b) English Conquest of Bengal & Carnatic c) Subjugation of principal Indian powers – Hyderabad, Mysore, Marathas & Sikhs **MODULE II** 15 **RISE OF NATIONALISM IN THE 19 TH CENTURY a) Revolt of 1857 - Causes & Consequences b) Economic Nationalism c) Impact of Socio – Religious Movements on Indian Nationalism **MODULE III** 15 **EARLY PHASE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM AND REVOLUTIONARY NATIONALISM (1885-1942) a) Foundation of Indian National Congress; Moderates b) Swadeshi Movement; Extremists c) Revolutionary Nationalists **MODULE IV** 15 **GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE** a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement		MODULE I	15	
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Sikhs MODULE II 15	b)	English Conquest of Bengal & Carnatic		
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b) Swadeshi Movement ; Extremists c) Revolutionary Nationalists MODULE IV 15 GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement	1			
c) Revolutionary Nationalists MODULE IV 15 GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement	a)	Foundation of Indian National Congress; Moderates		
MODULE IV GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement	b)	Swadeshi Movement ; Extremists		
a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement	c)	Revolutionary Nationalists		
a) Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement b) Quit India Movement		MODULE IV	15	
b) Quit India Movement		GANDHIAN MOVEMENTS & INDEPENDENCE		
	a)	Non-Co-operation Movement & Civil Disobedience Movement		
c) Independence & Partition	b)	Quit India Movement		
`	c)	Independence & Partition		

Hindi Vidya Prachar Samiti's Ramniranjan Jhunjhunwala College of Arts, Science & Commerce

F.Y.B.A	Semester I	
RJAUHIS101	Course Outcomes 1.1:	
Paper I - History	1. To understand the establishment of British colonial rule	
of Modern India	2. To examine the rise and development of political and economic	
(1757 C.E. –	nationalism.	
1947 C.E.)	3. To acquaint the students with the mass movements in the Indian Freedom	
	struggle	
	Learning outcomes:	
	Understand the impact of colonial rule and the development of resistance against it.	
	> Develop an understanding of how forces of nationalism developed and lea	
	to the creation of an independent India.	
	> Develop an understanding of the events leading to the Partition of India	
	and its impact.	

SEMESTER II			L	Cr
	Paper-I: History of Modern India (1947 C.E. – 2000 C.E.) Paper Code: RJAUHIS201			3
	MODULE	I	15	
	CHALLENGES BEFORE INI	DEPENDENT INDIA		
a)	Making of Indian Constitution			
b)	b) Integration of Indian States			
c)	Reorganization of Indian States			
	MODULE II			
	MAJOR DEVELOPMEN	TTS (1947-1975)		
a)	a) Socio-Economic Reforms and promotion of Science and Technology in Nehruvian era			
b)	o) Foreign Policy of Nehru Era			
c)	Lal Bahadur Shastri and Rise of Indira Gandhi			
	MODULE I	Ш	15	
	POLITICAL DEVELOPMI	ENTS (1975-2000)		
a)	a) National Emergency (1975)			
b)	Janata Government (1977-1979)			
c)	Political Developments (1980 – 2000)			
	MODULE I	V		
	ERA OF TRANSFO	RMATION	15	
a)	a) Empowerment of Women			
b)	b) Reservation policy			
c)	Economic liberalization in India (1991- 2000)			

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F.Y.B.A	Semester II	
RJAUHIS201	Course Outcomes 2.2:	
	1. To examine the challenges before India in the post-	
Paper II - History of	independence period.	
Modern India	2. To study the socio-economic and political developments in	
(1947 C.E. – 2000 C.E.)	Contemporary Indian History.	
	3. To acquaint the students with moves towards equality and social	
	justice.	
	4. To understand the Economic Liberalization of India and its	
	impact.	
	Learning outcomes:	
	> Familiarize students with the various challenges before	
	Independent India.	
	> Comprehend the major political and socio-economic	
	developments in Contemporary Indian History	
	Develop an understanding of India's foreign policy.	

References

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- 2. Banerjee Dube, Ishita, A History of Modern India, Cambridge University Press, 2015.
- 3. Brown Judith, Modern India: The Origins of an Asian Democracy, OUP, 1994.
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- 3. Chandra Bipan and Others, Swatantryottar Bharat, K'Sagar Publication, Pune, Reprint 2017.
- 4. Chandra Bipan and Others, Grover B. L., Belhekar N. K., *Adhunik Bhartiya Itihas :Ek Navin Mulayankan*, 3rd Edition, S.Chand Publishing, 2003.
- 5. Guha Ramchandra, Gandhi Nantarcha Bharat, Majestic Publishing House, 2015.
- 6. Sarkar Sumit, Aadhunik Bharat, Rajkamal Prakashan Pvt Ltd, 2009.

Scheme of Examinations

- 1. Two Internals of 20 marks each. Duration: 30 min for each.
- 2. One External (Semester End Examination) of 60 marks. Duration: 2 hours.
- 3. Minimum marks for passing Semester End Theory and Internal Assessment is 40 %.
- 4. Student must appear for at least one of the two Internal Tests to be eligible for the Semester End Examination.
- 5. For any ATKT examinations, there shall be ODD-ODD/EVEN-EVEN pattern followed.
- 6. HOD's decision, in consultation with the Principal, shall remain final and abiding to all.

Evaluation and Assessment

Evaluation (Theory): Total marks per course - 100.

CIA-40 marks

CIA 1: MCQs Test -20 marks

CIA 2: MCQs Test - 20 marks

Semester End Examination – 60 marks

Question paper covering all modules