B.A
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (DSE):
HISTORYSEMSTER-VI
(BAB33603T) HISTORY OFTHE PUNJAB: 1849-1966

MAX. MARKS:100
EXTERNAL:70
INTERNAL:30
PASS:40%
Credits:6

OBJECTIVE:

This course deals with significant developments in the history of the Punjab region since the beginning of colonial rule in 1849 to 1966 when the present Punjab came into existence. The course explores the major changes taking place in the administrative framework of the new Punjab province, followed by significant political, economic, social and cultural changes leading to partition. The discussion of the post partition developments goes up to the creation of the Punjabi speaking state.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

CO 1:	Understand the major political, economic, social, religious developments in the Punjab spanning from annexation of Punjab by the British to 1966.
CO 2:	Learn the sequence of major events and developments in history of colonial punjab chronologically, identifying key turning points and continuity over time.
CO 3:	Gain insight into the national movement, including the strategies, ideologies and leaders in punjab involved in the struggle for independence against british rule.
CO 4:	Know the socio-religious reform movements among hindus, sikhs and muslimsin the colonial punjab.
CO 5:	Understand the conditions after the partition of punjab.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PAPER SETTER/EXAMINER:

1. The syllabus prescribed should be strictly adhered to.
2. The question paper will consist of three sections: A, B, and C. Sections A and B will have four questions each from the respective sections of the syllabus and will carry 10 marks each. The candidates will attempt two questions from each section.
3. Section C will have fifteen short answer questions covering the entire syllabus. Each question will carry 3 marks. Candidates will attempt any 10 questions from this section.
4. The examiner shall give a clear instruction to the candidates to attempt questions only at one place and only once. Second or subsequent attempts, unless the earlier ones have

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been crossed out, shall not be evaluated.

5. The duration of each paper will be three hours.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES:

Candidates are required to attempt any two questions each from the sections A, and B of the question paper, and any ten short answer questions from Section C. They have to attempt questions only at one place and only once. Second or subsequent attempts, unless the earlier ones have been crossed out, shall not be evaluated.

Section-A

UNIT 1: Colonial Framework: New Administration; New Means of Communication; AgrarianPolicy; Western Education

UNIT 2: Socio-Religious Movements: the Brahmo Samaj and the Dev Samaj; the Arya Samaj; the Sanatanist Hindus; the Muslim Anjumans; the Ahmadiyas

UNIT 3: Socio-Religious Movements among the Sikhs:the Nirankaris; the Namdharis; the SinghSabhas

UNIT 4: Early Resistance to the British: Bhai Maharaj Singh,Maharani Jind Kaur,and BabaRamSingh; Nationalist Awakening: the Lahore Indian Association and the Indian National Congress

UNIT 5: Political awakening among the Peasantry; Swadeshi Movement; the GhadarMovement andthe *Komagata Maru* Incident

Section-B

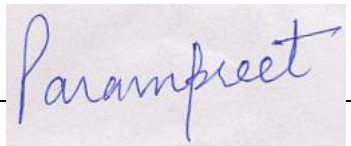
UNIT 6: The Movement for the Control and Management of Gurdwaras (1920-25): the Background; the Singh Reformers take over the Harmandar Sahib and the Akal Takht; Formation of the SGPC; Important Milestones; the JaitoMorcha and the Trial of Strength; and the Gurdwara Act of 1925

UNIT 7: The Jallianwala Bagh (1919); Khilafat and Non-Cooperation; Demand for Complete Independence' and the Civil Disobedience Movement

UNIT 8: Revolutionary Activities: The BabbarAkalis; Kirti-Kisan Party; Bhagat Singh And the Naujawan Bharat Sabha; Bhagat Singh and the HSRA (Hindustan Socialist Republican Association)

UNIT 9: Punjab Politics (1935-47): the Act of 1935; the Elections of 1937 and the Unionist Government; the 'Pakistan' Resolution of the Muslim League (1940); Political Developments up to Independence; Partition of the Punjab.

UNIT 10:Towards the Formation of the Present Punjabi-Speaking State (1947-66); the New Setting 1947-50; the Demand for the 'Punjabi Suba' (1950) and the Regional Formula (1956); Failure of the Regional Formula and the Punjabi Suba Morcha (1960-62); Change in the Akali Leadership and the Creation of the Punjabi-Speaking State (1966).



Suggested Readings:

- Ian Talbot, *Punjab and the Raj 1849-1947,* Manohar, New Delhi, 1985.
- InduBanga, ed. *The Five Punjabi Centuries: Polity, Economy, Society and Culture c.1500-1990,* Manohar, New Delhi, 1997.
- J.S. Grewal, *The Sikhs of the Punjab,* Cambridge, Cambridge University, Press, 2017(reprint). , *The Akalis: A Short History,* Chandigarh, Punjab Studies Publications, 1996.*Master Tara Singh in Indian History: Colonialism, Nationalism, and Politics of SikhIdentity,* Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2017.
- Harish Puri and Indu Banga ed. *The Ghadar Movement: Background, Ideology, Action and Legacies,* Patiala,Punjabi University, 2013.
- Kamlesh Mohan, *Militant Nationalismin the Punjab,* Manohar, New Delhi, 1985.
- Kenneth W. Jones, *Religious Reform Movements in the British India: The New Cambridge History of India,* Hyderabad, Orient Longman, 1989.
- Mohinder Singh, *The Akali Movement,* Delhi, Macmillan, 1978.
- Sir James Douie, *The Punjab, North Western Province and Kashmir,* Delhi, Low Price Publications, 1994 (reprint).
- *The Panjab Past and Present (The Singh Sabha and the other Socio-Religious Reform Movements in the Punjab* (1850-1925), vol. VII, Patiala, Punjabi University, 1973.

