

**B.A. - History**  
**Third Year : Semester V**  
**Home Assignments : 2017-18**

**Medieval India (1200 AD - 1526 AD) (HC-501)**

1. Take a review of the internal reforms introduced by Allauddin Khalji. Marks 15
2. Take a review of the contribution by Allauddin Khalji for development of the Vijaynagar emire. Marks 15
3. **Answer in brief (Any two)** Marks 15
  - A. Take a brief review of the regime of Qtbuddin Aibak.
  - B. Give the causes of the fall of Khalji dynasty.
  3. Assess the step taken by Mahammad bin Tuglaq for shifting of capital.
  - D. Write the causes of the fall of Vijaynagar empire.
4. **Write Short Notes. (Any two)** Marks 15
  - A. Raziya Sultana
  - B. Invasion of Taimurlang
  - C. Lodi dynasty and decline of Delhi Sultanate
  - D. Causes of decline of Bahamani empire

**5. Friends, in credit system proposed by the University Grant Commission (UGC), students are supposed to do the activities by using their observation, understanding and thinking.**

**Followings are such activities. We hope those will make your learning interesting.**

**Total Marks 20**

- Q.5 a) – Arrange the following dynasties chronologically.** Marks 5
1. Lodis
  2. Slave
  3. Khaljis
  4. Tughalaqs
  5. Sayyeds

**Q.5 b) - Watch the hindi movie 'Raziya-Sultana' starring by Dharmendra and Hemamalini and give your opinon in detail about it as a historical movie.** Marks 15

**OR**

Suppose you are from the period of Mahmmad bin Tughalaq and staying at Delhi. You are a soldier in his army. Mahmmad shifted his capital from Delhi to Devgiri and again back to Delhi. How this might have affected you life and how? - Elaborate. Marks 15

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## Political History of Modern Maharashtra (HC-502)

1. Describe in brief political, social and religious policies of the British? Marks 15
2. Take a brief review of the political work of Lok. Tilak. Marks 15
3. **Answer in brief (Any two)** Marks 15
  - A. Describe contribution of Bhakti movement in Medieval Maharashtra.
  - B. Give any five causes of rise of the nationalism in Maharashtra.
  - C. Describe the mass movements in the Princely States.
  - D. Write about the making of Samyukta Maharashtra during the post-independence period.
4. **Write Short Notes. (Any two)** Marks 15
  - A. Maharashtra dharma
  - B. Gopal Krishna Gokhale
  - C. Revolutionary Activities of Swatantryaveer Savarkar
  - D. Gandhism

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**Total Marks 20**

**Q.5 a) – Arrange the following events in chronological order.** Marks 5

6. Deccan Riots
7. Second Anglo-Maratha War
8. Introduction of Railway
9. Introduction of Ryotwari
10. Uprising of 1857

**Q.5 b) - Watch a Marathi movie 'Lokamanya : Ek Yugapurush' and give your opinion in detail about it as a historical movie.** Marks 15

**OR**

Write an essay on 'Ganesh Festival : In Lokamanya's Time and of Present Day' Marks 15

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## Society Through Literature (HDSE-504) (English Medium) (Chapter No. 1 to 7)

**Friends, nature of this subject - Society Through Literature - is different from other subjects. Literature is one of the most important sources of study of any given society. We can get glimpses of the modern Indian society through the passages chosen for our study of**

**the subject. This subject gives us an opportunity to study original thoughts and opinions of the various well known leaders and thinkers.**

**Below brief introductions of an author of concerned passages are given and themes of the passages are also furnished.**

**While answering the questions for ‘Society Through Literature’ you can follow method given in the model answers. (You are free to write introduction and conclusion in your own way.) While elaborating main points in answer just do not copy the original text but use your own words.**

**Assignment 1 - Which cultural changes did Dr.M.N.Shriniwas notice in Rampura?**

Marks 15

**Passage No.1 - The Changing Village - Dr. M.N.Shrinivas**

Dr. M.N.Shrinivas is an eminent sociologist. For the research purpose he had visited twice a village in Karnataka called Rampura, first in 1948 and then in 1952. This was the period when the whole country was undergoing drastic changes in all walks of life. This was a very significant period. Disastrous Second World War had just been over in 1945. Second most important event during this period was the independence of India (1947). In this passage from Dr.M.N.Shrinivas we can see how and to what extent these two events had affected Rampura. Dr.M.N.Shriniwas had observed technological, economic, political and cultural changes in this village.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Dr.M.N.Shriniwas and his work as stated above.

**Cultural Changes noticed by Dr.M.N.Shriniwas :** (Describe the changes and the condition prior to it.)

- Popularity of ‘allopaths’
- Changing attitude of educated youth and their approach
- Clothing - of men and women
- Hair style - and shaving

**Conclusion :** Your opinion about these changes

**Assignment 2 - Why did Mahatma Phule hold the British Government responsible for injustice to ‘Sudras’ and ‘Atisudras’?**

Marks 15

**Passage No.2 - Preface to ‘Slavery’ - Mahatma Jotiba Phule**

Mahatma Phule was a well known social reformer of 19<sup>th</sup> century Maharashtra. He devoted his whole life for emancipation of downtrodden like women and untouchables. His fight was not only for emancipation but also for social justice and equal rights. (In VI Semester we will study his contribution in detail in ‘Social, Economic and Cultural History of Modern Maharashtra’.) The passage chosen is from a preface to his famous book ‘Slavery’. Here, Phule is discussing factors responsible for the atrocities on untouchables whom he called ‘Sudras and Atisudras’ (people from lower and lowest strata of the Hindu society). Mainly, he held Aryans or Brahmins responsible for age old subjugation and bondage of ‘Sudras’ and ‘Atisudras’. Mahatma Phule had great expectations from the British Government as a welfare state, mainly regarding the spread of the modern education. He blamed the government for not fulfilling his expectations.

**Introduction :** A small introduction on Mahatma Phule and his work. Mention in brief the problems of the 'Sudras' and 'Atisudras'. Name the two factors which he held responsible for the miserable condition of the 'Sudras' and 'Atisudras'.

**Why Phule held the British Government responsible -** Explain Phule's opinion in detail. (point no. 2.7)

**Conclusion :** What were further expectations of Phule from the government and the Educated 'Sudras'?

**Assignment 3 - Explain Gandhiji's concept of self-government.**

Marks 15

**Passage No.7 - Self Rule and Self Government - Mahatma Gandhi**

Friends, we have studied Gandhiji's contribution to the Indian independence and his philosophy of Satyagraha in detail. 'Self Rule and Self Government' is a speech by Mahatma Gandhi which he delivered in the Ceylon National Congress at Colombo in 1927. In this speech he has explained the real meaning of Swaraj or Self Rule. He talked about political as well as individual self rule. In his vision of home rule morality or spiritualization of politics held utmost importance. His emphasis is on non-violent means. He put forth some prerequisites such as national unity, equality between men and women, removal of the problem of liquor and participation of the so called untouchables.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Gandhiji and his work

**Gandhiji's concept of self-government -** Refer following points from the passage.

7.5.1 Self government depends on our internal strength,

7.5.2 Gandhiji's approach of spiritualization of politics

7.5.3 Swaraj or self government can be attained only through legitimate means

7.5.4 Self government is not possible without

- National unity

- Equality between men and women

- Removal of the problem of intoxication

- Participation of the lowst - i.e. untouchables

**Conclusion :** Have we achieved such type of self government? (Explain in 3 to 4 sentences.)

**Assignment 4 - Answer in brief. (Any two)**

Marks 15

**A) What did Js. Ranade mean by social change or evolution?**

**Passage No.3- Social Evolution - Js.Mahadeo Govind Ranade**

Justice Ranade was a liberal leader of modern India. His main contribution was his comprehensive approach towards development of the society. Thus, we find him working simultaneously in all walks of the life of the nation such as social, religious, political, economic and cultural as well. Though he led the movement which was in its infant stage, his emphasis was on building a mass movement. For the purpose and for providing sound and stable base to any movement he tried to give the movements and evolutionary form. We have included his address to the sixth meet of Social Conference, which was one of the organizations he had founded. Here he has theoretically defined a term social change.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Ranade and his work. About this passage - write about when and where this lecture was delivered and what was the subject of his discussion.

**What did Js. Ranade mean by social change or evolution - Refer point no. 3.4 - Essence of Social Change**

**Conclusion :** Do you think the social change expected by Ranade has been achieved so far?

**B) Describe two stages of the British rule as mentioned by G.K.Gokhale.**

**Passage No. 4 - England's Duty to India - Gopal Krishna Gokhale**

Gopal Krishna Gokhale was an eminent moderate / liberal leader of the Indian National Congress. (For details please refer India's Struggle for Freedom and Political History of Modern India.) In 1905, he visited England. He addressed the members of National Liberal Club at London. We have included this address by him. Gokhale put before the liberals in England the demand of the Indians for self government. While developing his argument he elaborated on the progression of the British rule in India. He perceived two stages of the British rule - i.e. first - Consolidation of power and second - efforts to Conciliation of the Indians.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Gokhale and background as well as theme of his address

**Two stages of the British rule as mentioned by G.K.Gokhale :** Consolidation of power (point no. 4.3.1 and Conciliation (point no. 4.3.2)

**Conclusion :** How the self government, according to Gokhale, was the next logical stage?

**C) What objections did Lok. Tilak raise against the Montagu Scheme of political reforms?**

**Passage No. 5 - What India Wants**

During the period from 1914 to 1918 the world experienced a disastrous and wide spread war known as the First World War. This war was fought between two groups of nations - Central Powers (Germany, Austria, Turkey etc.) and Allied Powers (England, France, Russia, Japan, Italy, United States of America etc.). India extended material and moral support to England. The Indian leaders expected that as the war was declared being for sake of democracy the same spirit would be shown by the British government in the case of India. But, the Indians were disappointed. The government imposed unjust Rowlett Act upon the Indians. The government awarded Montague scheme of political reforms which was not up to the expectations of the Indians. In 1919 Lokmanya Tilak visited England and put forth 'India's contribution to the First World War, expectations of the Indians, their disappointment due to Rowlett Act and Montague Scheme'. He appealed to the British electorate for the fulfillment of the demand of the Indians for self-government.

**Introduction :** About the First World War

**Objections by Lok. Tilak against the Montague Scheme of political reforms :** Political Assembly would be a mere debating society, the Scheme did not provide for any kind of popular control over Indian finance or over Executive, making one party of the dispute judge of the case, unworkable diarchy

**Conclusion :** How did the Indians respond to the Indian Government Act - 1919 (based on the Montague Scheme)

**D) Describe the condition of workders and labourers during the World War.**

**Passage No.6- And Then Gandhi Came - Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru**

Pt. Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India and also a disciple of Gandhiji. 'And Then Gandhi Came' is an experience of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and thousands of the Indians depicted in Nehru's own words. We have taken detailed review of the philosophy, work and movements launched by Mahatma Gandhi in the First Year. We know that Gandhiji appeared on political scenario in the second decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. This was the period when the First World War was on (1914-1918). The World War brought occasional and temporary boom in the Indian industries. But, during this period of prosperity workders and peasants did not have their share. During the War time millions of worders and peasants were facing the problems such as poverty and frustration. Gandhiji came and conquered the minds of the Indians. His teaching had magical effect on psychology of the people.

**Itroduction :** Small introduction of Pandit Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi and their relationship.  
**condition of workders and labourers during the World War** - Refer point no. 6.1.1 - Situation during the World War

**Conclusion :** Psychological effect of Gandhiji's teaching (in 2 to 3 sentences) from point no. 6.3 - Effect of Gandhiji's Teaching

**Assignment 5 - Friends, in credit system proposed by the University Grant Commission (UGC), students are supposed to do the activities by using their observation, understanding and thinking.**

We have a passage pertaining to the observations made by Dr.M.N.Shriniwas regarding changes in Rampura. Write an essay on the changes that you have experienced during the first few years of 21<sup>st</sup> century in your village/town/city. Marks 20

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**B.A. - History**  
**Third Year : Semester V**  
**Home Assignments : 2017-18**

**Medieval India (1200 AD - 1526 AD) (HC-601)**

1. Take a review of the painting during the Mughal period. Marks 15
2. Take a review of the reign of Nurjahan. Marks 15
3. **Answer in brief (Any two)** Marks 15
  - A. Explain the revenue policy of Sher Shah.
  - B. While describing the consequences of the Deccan policy of Auranzeb give the causes of its failure.
  - C. Write about Adilshahi.
  - D. Write the causes of the failure of the medieval Indian powers and success of the British.

**4. Write Short Notes. (Any two)**

Marks 15

- A. First Battle of Panipat
- B. Causes of the Failure of Humayun
- C. Mansabdari System
- D. Sikhism

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**Total Marks 20**

**Q.5 a) – Arrange the period of following Mughal emperors chronologically.**

Marks 5

1. Akbar
2. Babar
3. Aurangzeb
4. Humayun
5. Jahangir

**Q.5 b) - Write about religious and Rajput policy of Akbar. Watch the hindi movie ‘Jodha-Akbar’ directed by Ashutosh Govarikar and explain how this movie focuses on Akabar’s religious and Rajput policy.**

Marks 15

**OR**

Suppose you are a soldier in Aurangzeb’s army and on the Deccan expedition. You are been in South India / Deccan for last 20 years. Write a letter to your family which dwells in the north.

Marks 15

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**Social, Economic and Cultural History of Modern Maharashtra (HC-602)**

1. What efforts were made by the male reformers in Maharashtra for the upliftment of the women?

Marks 15

2. Explain importance of the movement launched by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

Marks 15

3. **Answer in brief (Any two)**

Marks 15

- A. Write about the work of Bhaurao Patil in educational field.
- B. Explain the nature of Hinduism during the pre-British era.
- C. Take a review of the work of Mahatma Jotiba Phule.
- D. Which changes took place in means of communication during the British period?

4. **Write Short Notes. (Any two)**

Marks 15

- A. Prarthana Samaj
- B. Theory of Drain of Wealth
- C. Problems of Workers during British Period
- D. Interrelationship between Social Change and Literature.

**5. Friends, in credit system proposed by the University Grant Commission (UGC), students are supposed to do the activities by using their observation, understanding and thinking.**

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**Total Marks 20**

**Q.5** While studying reform movement for upliftment of women write an essay on 'Position of Marathi Women : Past, Present and Future'.

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**Society Through Literature (HDSE-604) (English Medium)**  
**(Chapter No. 8 to 15)**

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**Below brief introductions of an author of concerned passages are given and themes of the passages are also furnished.**

**While answering the questions for 'Society Through Literature' you can follow method given in the model answers. (You are free to write introduction and conclusion in your own way.) While elaborating main points in answer just do not copy the original text but use your own words.**

**Assignment 1 - Which positive measures did JRD Tata suggest to solve the labour problems?**

**Marks 15**

**Passage No.8 - Human Relations in industry - JRD Tata**

JRD Tata was a well known industrialist. We have selected his note 'Human Relations in Industry' for our study. In this note after initial discussion about the need and importance of proper human relations in industry and the factors leading to discontentment among the labour he has prescribed some measures to solve the labour problems. (For the details, go through the introduction of the passage.)

**Introduction :** Introduction of JRD Tata and background as well as theme of the passage.

**Positive measures did JRD Tata suggest to solve the labour problems :**

8.3.1. Association of labour with the tasks of management

8.3.2. Regular meetings and suggestions for improvement

8.3.3. Steps for implementation

8.3.4. Representation of workers in the matters of safety and welfare

8.3.5. Formation of ad-hoc organization

**Conclusion :** Significance of JRD Tata's suggestions



**Assignment 2 - What cautions should be observed, in the opinion of Dr. Ambedkar, in order to maintain democracy in India?**

Marks 15

**Passage No.10 - India and Democracy - Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar**

'India and Democracy' is a speech delivered by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar. Dr. Ambedkar was, as we all know, an architect of the Indian constitution and a leader of the movement of and for the downtrodden. The constitution of the independent India was introduced on 26<sup>th</sup> January 1950. Just before that Dr. Ambedkar delivered this lecture. Here he has tried to make the Indians cautious about the dangers to the Indian democracy. He asked the Indians to abandon the unconstitutional methods of agitation like non-cooperation and to refrain from hero worship. According to him hero-worship could lead to dictatorship. In the country like India where there is diversity of religion, caste and creed, he thought cautious efforts should be made for social and economic equality. He also explained the inter-relation between liberty, equality and fraternity.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Dr. Ambedkar and background of his lecture.

**Cautions should be observed, in the opinion of Dr. Ambedkar, in order to maintain democracy in India:**

- Abandoning unconstitutional methods (point no. 10.2)
- Refraining from hero-worship (point no. 10.3)
- Observing social and economic equality (point no. 10.4)

**Conclusion :** Today do we observe this cautions?

**Assignment 3 : To achieve the final goal of richer, freer and fuller life what suggestions did Minoo Masani make?**

Marks 15

**Passage No.15 – No Man Is An Island – Minoo Masani**

Minoo Masani was a political thinker and activist. He founded a party called Swatantra Party. In this passage Minoo Masani is discussing an ultimate goal of human development – that is richer, freer and fuller life. Though he honours dignity of liberty of an individual, in his opinion man is not an island, but a member of one human family. So he strongly advocates the need of world federation. According to him democratic government is suitable way to this goal. Here his emphasis is on good means to achieve this good goal. But, as he stated, unfortunately man is not yet wise enough to understand the significance of good means.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Minoo Masani

**Suggestions made by Minoo Masani to achieve the final goal of richer, freer and fuller life:**

- World Union (point no. 15.1)
- Good Government (point no. 15.2.1 & 15.2.2)
- Good means (point no. 15.3)
- Role of every individual (point no. 15.4)

**Conclusion :** Do you agree with Minoo Masani?

**Assignment 4 - Answer in brief. (Any two)**

Marks 15

**A) What was Vallabhbhai Patel's stand in the case of Hyderabad?**

**Passage No.9 – The Future Is Now With The People – Vallabhbhai Patel**

Friends, in 'Modern India : Social, Economic and Cultural Ethos' we have studied a topic – 'Merger of Princely States in India'. When the British left India there were about 600 princely states. The British put forth 3 options – i.e. merger in India, merger in Pakistan and independence. This policy of division created certain problems. Problematic cases such as those of Jammu-Kashmir, Hyderabad and Junagadh required careful, skillful handling and firm stance. This requirement was fulfilled by Vallabhbhai Patel – an Iron Man of India who played very important role in this regard. In his speech, delivered on the occasion of inauguration of the Patiala and East Punjab State's Union Vallabhbhai Patel discussed various issues like difficulties in merger of the princely states, responsibilities of the people particularly of the people in border region, need of speed in change and need of secular approach etc. He discussed the case of Hyderabad also and stated his firm stand on the issue.

**Introduction :** About Vallabhbhai Patel and merger of princely states.

**Vallabhbhai Patel's stand in the case of Hyderabad:** Point no. 9.5

**Conclusion :** Evaluation of Vallabhbhai Patel's work

**B) Explain the concept of the 'dignity of the human being' as discussed by Dr.S.Radhakrishnan.**

#### **Passage No.11 – Parliamentary Democracy – Dr. S.Radhakrishnan**

India after acquiring independence adopted a parliamentary democracy. Dr.S.Radhakrishnan was the second president of independent India. We have included his speech delivered in one of the houses of the parliament. In this address he has discussed some basic theoretical issues related to the democracy – such as real meaning of democracy, creative democracy, liberty and democratic parliament, importance and need of opposition, requirement of decentralization of power etc. The question asked pertains to the concept of 'dignity of human being' to which he has given the most importance.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Dr. S.Radhakrishnan and background

**Explanation of the concept of the 'dignity of the human being' as discussed by Dr.S.Radhakrishnan :** Significance of dignity of human being, government's duty towards individual, role of individual etc. Point no. 11.2

**Conclusion :** Your opinion about thoughts expressed on the issue by Dr. S.Radhakrishnan

**C) Explain the purpose of education stated by Dr. Rajendraprasad.**

#### **Passage No.12 – The Defects In Our Educational System – Dr. Rajendraprasad**

Dr. Rajendraprasad was the president of India. We have included a passage – 'The Defects In Our Educational System' by him. Dominance of English as a medium of instruction, one-sided syllabus content etc are the defects pointed out by him. Dr. Rajendraprasad has also suggested some improvements such as mother-tongue should be a medium of instructions, economic development should be achieved through education, educational system should be reoriented for modern times, education should be integrated with whole life, there should be liaison between universities and organizations and universities should create a faith regarding proper purpose of education. In this connection he has addressed the educated people and has explained true purpose of education.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Dr. Rajendraprasad and theme of his speech

**Purpose of Education according to Dr. Rajendraprasad :** What is general opinion about the purpose of education? Dr.Rajendraprasad's opinion (In short) : Fulfillment of social obligations of bringing about cultural and economic progress of fellow countrymen . Point no. 12.3.6

**Conclusion :** Do you think the purpose of education put forth by Dr. Rajendraprasad is fulfilled?

**D) What is the present day relevance of Swaraj according to Dr.Swaminathan?**

**Passage No.14 – Edifice Of A New India : The Eternal Relevance of Lokmanya Tilak's Four Pillars – Dr. M.S.Swaminathan**

'Edifice Of A New India : The Eternal Relevance of Lokmanya Tilak's Four Pillars' is a talk by Dr.M.S.Swaminathan, a father of green revolution in India, delivered on the occasion of bestowing a Lokmanya Award on him. He reinterpreted Lokmanya's four point programme – i.e. Boycott, Swadeshi, National Education and Swaraj – in the new (present day) changed context.

**Introduction :** Introduction of Dr. Swaminathan and his speech

**present day relevance of Swaraj according to Dr.Swaminathan :** Point no. 14.5

- Freedom of speech and expression
- Freedom to worship God in individual's own way
- Freedom from fear
- Economic security
- World-wide reduction of armaments
- Freedom from want
- Opportunity to everyone for productive and healthy life

**Conclusion :** Have we achieved this type of Swaraj?

**Assignment 5 - Friends, in credit system proposed by the University Grant Commission (UGC), students are supposed to do the activities by using their observation, understanding and thinking.**

**Read the following two passages – 1. Passage No. 10 India and Democracy by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and 2. Passage No. 11 Parliamentary Democracy. And write an essay on 'Present Day Parliamentary Government in India'.**

Marks 20

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