

CC2-E History
Indian National Movement And India After Independence (1947-1991)

Unit I: Rise and Growth of Indian Nationalism

- a) Causes for the Rise of Indian Nationalism
- b) Foundation of Indian National Congress.
- c) Moderate Nationalists and Assertive Nationalists
- d) Revolutionary Nationalists.

Unit II: Mass Movement

- a) Non Co-Operation Movement.
- b) Civil Disobedience Movement.
- c) Quit India Movement.

Unit III: Towards Independence and Partition.

- a) Two Nation Theory: Establishment of Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha, Growth of Communalism, Genesis of Pakistan.
- b) Indian National Army.
- c) Transfer of Power: The Cripps Mission, The Cabinet Mission, The Mountbatten Plan, Indian Independence Act and Partition.

Unit IV: Subaltern Movement.

- a) Peasant Movement.
- b) Workers Movement.
- c) Dalit Movement.
- d) Women's Movement.
- e) Tribal Movement.

Unit I: Challenges after Independence

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- a) Consequences of Partition
- b) Integration of Princely states- Kashmir, Junagadh, Hyderabad
- c) Liberation of Portuguese and French Colonies- Goa, Pondicherry, Chandranagore
- d) Indian Constitution – Salient Features
- e) Linguistic Reorganization of States

Unit II: India's Foreign Policy

- a) Non Aligned Movement
- b) Indo-Pak Relations, Conflicts and the birth of Bangladesh
- c) Indo-Sino Relations, Conflicts and Panchsheel
- d) Indo-Sri Lanka Relations

Unit III: Domestic Policy

- a) Hindu Code Bill: Nature and Impact
- b) Emergency: Background, Nature and Impact
- c) Space Research

Unit IV: Economic Policy

- a) Mixed Economy and Five Year Plans
- b) Industrial Development
- c) Nationalization of Banks - First Demonetization
- d) Privatization, Liberalization and Globalization: Brief Introduction