

NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY, JALGAON
F.Y.B.A. SYLLABUS - HISTORY-I.
(With effect from June, 1992)
INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT (1857-1947)

FIRST TERM:

1.
 1. Rise and growth of British power in India- a brief Survey.
 2. Impact of the British policies on Indian Social and Economic life.
 3. Indian Renaissance - Raja Ram Mohan Ray
2. Rise of 1857
 1. Causes
 2. Nature
 3. Extent
 4. Consequences
3. Social and Religious Reforms.
 1. Mahatma Phule
 2. Dayanand Saraswati
 3. Pandit Ramabai
 4. Vivekanand
 5. Savarkar
 6. V.R. Shinde
 7. Chhatrapati Shahu
 8. Dr. Ambedkar
4. Impact of the Reforms movements on Indian Social life and thought
5. Administrative policies of the British Government.
 1. Famine
 2. Education
 3. Judiciary
 4. Press
 5. Local Self Government
6. Indian National Congress --
 1. Events and ideas leading to the foundation of the Indian National Congress.
 2. Achievements of the congress from 1885 to 1925
 3. Work of Moderates.
 - a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - b) Phirozshah Mehta
 - c) Ranade
 - d) Gokhale
 4. Partition of Bengal

SECOND TERM :

7. Lokmanya Tilak and the rise of the Extremists.
 1. Lokmanya Tilak
 2. Surat Congress and the Split
 3. Morley-Minto Reforms
 4. Home Rule Movement
 5. Revolutionary movement and the Revolutionary Societies.
 - a) Anuchilan Samiti
 - b) Abhinav Bharat
 - c) Ghadar Party

8. The Mount-Ford Reforms
 1. Circumstances leading to the Reforms
 2. Contents
 3. Dyarchy
9. Mahatma Gandhi and the National Movement.
 1. Non Co-operation Movement
 2. Swarajya Party
 3. Simon Commission
 4. Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930
 5. Round Table Conferences
- 10 Government of Indian Act, 1930
 1. Outline
 2. Significance
11. Muslim League and the National Movement
 1. Foundation of Muslim League
 2. Lucknow act
 3. Khilafat Movement
 4. Two-nation Theory
12. Last phase of the Freedom Movement
 1. Cripps Mission
 2. Quit Indian Movement
 3. Subhashchandra Bose and Azad Hind Fauz
 4. Wavell Plan
 5. Cabinet Mission
 6. Mountbatten Plan and Partition of India
 7. The Indian Independence Act, 1947

BOOKS FOR STUDY:

1. Ram Gopal - British Rule in India
2. Suda J.P. - The Indian National Movement.
3. Gupta D.C. - The Indian National Movement
4. Bipin Chandra Tripathi and Barun Da-Freedom Struggle
5. कुलकर्णी, पाटील, देशपांडे - आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास.
6. सावदेकर ग. व. - आधुनिक भारत.
7. देशपांडे प्र. न. - आधुनिक भारताचा इतिहास.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Ram Gopal - How India struggled for Freedom
2. Shiva Rao B. - Indian Freedom Movement
3. Majumdar R.C. - History of Freedom Movement
4. Indian Council of Historical Research
New Delhi - Makers of Modern India
5. प्रधान ग. प्र. - स्वातंत्र्याचे महामानव.
6. नलिनी पंडित - महाराष्ट्रातील राष्ट्रवादाचा विकास.
7. तळवलकर गोविंद - नवरोजी ते नेहरू
8. वेडेकर व भण्णे - भारतीय प्रबोधन.
9. तळवलकर गोविंद - सत्तांतर भाग १ व २[२]

NORTH MAHARASHTRA UNIVERSITY

Syllabus of Psychology for F.Y.B.A. commencing from
June-1992.

1. Subject-matter & nature of Psychology, Definition, Scope; Methods of study-simple observation, systematic observation and experimental observation-uses of Psychology.
2. Heredity and environment- what is heredity? Mechanism of heredity effect-heredity on the individual. Environment-its meaning, prenatal and post environment and its effects on the individual. Relative importance of heredity and environment in the development of individual.
3. Central Nervous System - Structure and function of a neuron, synapse, sensory and motor nerves, structure and functions of spinal Cord and brain.
4. Motivation- Definition and nature of motivation, classification of motives Physiological motives, social motives and unconscious motives. Conflict of motives and frustration. Ways of resolving conflict (Defence- mechanism) - phantasy, Rationalization, Compensation, Regression, sublimation- Repression Projection.
5. Emotion- Definition and nature. Physiological changes in emotion. The role of Autonomous nervous system. Lie-detector.
6. Sensation-structure and functions of human eye and ear in detail, skin sense and chemical senses in brief.
7. Attention and Perception-Nature of attention, types of attention, determinations of attention. Perception- its meaning and organizing factors of perception Illusion and hallucination.
8. Learning and Memory- Definition and nature, types of learning- learning by trial and error, learning by insight, Conditioning- Classical and instrumental. Nature of retention, methods of measuring retention- Recall, Recognition, Saving method, Reconstruction, Factors influencing retention-Meaning fullness of material, overlearning, effective dimension-Pleasantness and unpleasantness of material. Causes of forgetting-disuse, interference, repression.
9. Personality - Definition- N.L.Munh and Allport, factors affecting the development of personality- biological factors-physique, endocrine glands- pituitary gland, thyroid glands, parathyroid glands, adrenal glands and gonad glands, social factors-family, school, peer group, adolescence, marriage, vocation and culture. methods of personality assessment- interview questionnaire, projective technique.
- 10 Psychological testing- what is a psychological test? Characteristics of good test- eligibility, validity, standardization and norms- types of tests-intelligence and intelligence test. Kinds of intelligence tests- individual test, group tests, verbal tests and non-verbal (Performance) tests. Aptitudes and aptitude tests. Practical uses of Psychological tests.