

Unit VI : Science and development discourse

- (a) STM for development - ideas of British government, Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian nationalists.
- (b) Professionalisation of science and their new personnel.
- (c) Royal Commission and their Reports.
- (d) Planning for development : National Planning Committee, Bombay plan; National Planning Advisory Board; and Central Advisory Board of Education.
- (e) Transition from 'dependent' to 'independent' science.

Unit VII : Medicine and colonial rule.

- (a) Western medicine in an Indian environment : Tropical hygiene, Chief diseases, public health care policies, Indian practitioners of western medicine.
- (b) Indigenous medicine : Western perceptions of Indigenous medicine, Ayurvedic medicine, Unani medicine.
- (c) Gender, Science and Medicine — Women and Western medical care, midwifery, Female practitioners of Western medicine.

Paper VII

Eighteenth Century India

(Special Paper)

First Half

1. Collapse of the Mughal Empire - Courses of its decline — Revisionist Historiography of the Eighteenth Century India.
2. Decline of the Mughal Peereage-Parties and Politics in the Mughal Court — New Wazerat.
3. Crisis in the Jagirdari system-Agrarian revolt—an outline of the politics of the Mughal emperors till the invasion of Nadir Shah.
4. Rise of the regional centers of power - Punjab and the North-West evolution of the Sikh community - birth of the Khalsa-its war with the Mughals.
5. Rise of the Sikh power till the rise of the Misl-Banda Bahadur-his role in consolidating the Sikh Power — his achievements.
6. History of Sikh martyrdom in the context of the eighteenth century Punjab - its relevance in twenty first century Sikh politics revisionist historiography.
7. Invasions of Nadir Shah and Ahmad Shah Abdali their impact on Punjab politics with reference to the Sikhs of Punjab.