



BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 024

M.A. HISTORY PROGRAMME Syllabus UNDER CBCS

(Applicable to the candidates admitted from the academic year 2016-17 onwards)

Sem	Course	Ins. Hours	Credit	Exam Hours	Marks		Total
					Int.	Ext.	
I	Core Course – I (CC) Indian Civilization and Culture from Pre history to 1206 A.D	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – II (CC) Indian Civilization and Culture from 1206 A.D. to 1707 A.D.	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – III (CC) Socio - Cultural History of Tamilnadu from the Sangam Age to 1800 A.D	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – IV (CC) History of World Civilizations upto 1453 A.D. (Excluding India)	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – I (EC) Human Rights / Archives Keeping	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Total	30	20				500
II	Core Course – V (CC) Socio - Cultural History of India from 1707 A.D. to 1857 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – VI (CC) Socio - Cultural History of Tamilnadu from 1800 A.D to 1967 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – VII (CC) History of Europe from 1453 A.D. to 1789 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – VIII (CC) History of Science and Technology	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – II (EC) India and Her Neighbours / Principles and Methods of Archaeology	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Total	30	24				500

III	Core Course – IX (CC) Freedom Movement in India	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – X (CC) History of Europe from 1789 A.D. to 1945 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – XI (CC) International Relations Since 1945 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – XII (CC) Historiography	6	5	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – III (EC) Environmental History (with reference to India) / Ideas in History	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Total	30	24				500
IV	Core Course – XIII (CC) India since 1947 A.D.	5	5	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – XIV (CC) Constitutional History of India	5	5	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – IV (EC) Tourism and Travel Management / Journalism	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – V (EC) Women Studies / General Knowledge and Current Affairs	5	4	3	25	75	100
	Project	10	4	--	--	--	100
	Total	30	24				500
Grand Total		120	90				2000

CORE COURSE I

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE FROM PREHISTORY TO 1206 A.D

Objectives

1. To understand the scope of the study of ancient history of India.
2. To understand the political ideas.
3. To study the origin of the religion.
4. To understand the study of Antiquities.

UNIT I : **PRE-HISTORY AND PROTO-HISTORY OF INDIA:**

Introducing Prehistory and Proto history--Pre-historic and Proto-historic archaeological sources - Other sources of the Ancient Indian History –Beginning of Food production – Early domestication- Mehrgarh and its significance -Indus Valley - Beginning of Iron and the Transition to history.

UNIT II : **POLITICAL IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS:**

Approaches to the study of Polity - Origin of the State -Vedic Assemblies –Oligarchies – Republic - Councillors and officials - Post Vedic & Pre Mauryan - The Saptanga theory of Kautilya – Nandas - Mauryas; Paternal despotism-Asoka's welfare state: Kingship – Army - Judiciary, Interstate relations - Post Mauryan period; Satavahanas, Kushans and Guptas – Harsha - their Political Institutions.

UNIT III : **DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN RELIGIONS:**

Approaches to the Study of religions-Pre-historic religions: Religion of the Harappans - Development of religious thought in Vedic and epic literature -Religious ideas and practices in the 6th century B.C. Rise of Buddhism and Jainism –Bhagavathism - Growth of Saivism - Vaishnavism in Gupta period.

UNIT IV : **SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE:**

Primitive man-Agriculture and animal husbandry - Urban Harappa - trade relations - Society and Economy in the Early Vedic Period - Formation of Caste and classes in the Post Vedic Period - Mauryan Economy – Post-Mauryan economy-Land system, Trade.- Position of women-Guilds and social change. Feudalism in the post Gupta period.

UNIT V : **ART AND EDUCATION**

Primitive art – Terracottas – Minor arts - Mauryan art - Kushans, Gandhara, Mathura, Sarnath, Amravati and other schools - Gupta art - Vedic education and Educational Centres. Nalanda, Vikramashila University - Vallabi-Kanchipuram - Literature in Gupta period.

References

1. A.L. Basham, The wonder that was India, Grow Press, New York, 1954.
2. “-----“, Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture. Asia Publishing House, Delhi, 1970.
3. “-----“, Studies in Indian History and Culture , Sambodi , Culcutta, 1914.
4. D.D. Koasambi, The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India: In Historical Outline Vikas, New Delhi, 1971.
5. R.S. Sharma, Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India, MacMillan, New Delhi, 1983.
6. “-----“ Indian Feudalism, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1978.
7. R.C. Majumdar (ed) History and Culture of Indian People. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Bombay, 1960.
8. R.C. Majumdar and Srivastva, History of India (from the earliest times to 320 A.D.) Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi, 1996.
9. “-----“, History of India (from 320 to 1206 A.D.), Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi, 1996.
10. A. Thapar Romila. History of India, Vol. I, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1978.
11. V. Shinde, Early Settlements in the Central Tapi Basin, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1998.
12. J.SE. Swain, A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 1994.
13. Kalpana, Rajaram and R. Vidhya, Facet of Indian Culture, spectrum Books, New Delhi, 2013.

CORE COURSE II
INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE FROM 1206 A.D. TO 1707 A.D.

Objectives

1. To understand the scope of the study of medieval history of India.
2. To understand the political ideas.
3. To study the religious policy of the Muhamadians.

UNIT I : Sources-documentary and Non-documentary, trends in medieval Indian historiography- Barani's ideas of the ruling class-Abul Fazl and Badaoni - The ahl-i-qalam (people of the pen) - The concept of sovereignty: the growth of centralized state polity; the political views of the Khaljis and the Tughluqs, Afghans-state and religion, the Ulema, influence of Ulema - Rise of independent regional kingdoms in the Deccan (A.D. 1400-1526) relations with the Delhi - Sultanate-the emergence of the Rajputs as a political force-Administration, Judiciary and military organization - India of the first half of the sixteenth century assessment of Babur's Memoirs, polity, society, economy - Political problems of Humayun: Afghan resistance, the role of Humayun's brothers in politics.

UNIT II : The Second Afgan Empire, nature of the State, composition of the governing class, the Sur Administrative system - Re-establishment and consolidation of the Mughal Empire - Akbar's theory of Kingship: emancipation of the state from theological tutelage emergence of a non-sectarian state - Akbar's relations with the Rajputs, the main determinants of his Rajput policy, its nature and results - Akbar's religious concepts-Evolution of Din-illa-hi - Akbar and the Justice - The Mughals and the North West Frontier, Mughal objectives and policy in relations to the Persians; conquest and integration of Sindh, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kabul (Afghanistan)in the Mughal Empire - The Mughal Empire and the Deccan; Main issues in the North-South relationship, Mughal, Objectives-their expansion into the Deccan - Assessment of Akbar's Deccan policy - Mughal Administration: central structure provincial and local administration, army organization - Mansabdari system.

UNIT III : Religion and state: Orthodox Muslim opposition to Akbar's policies, revivalist movements. (specially the role of Mujaddid alf-I-sani) its impact on the reins of Jahangir and Shahjahan. Contest for the throne, issues involved, success of Aurangzeb and the failure of Mughal Deccan Policy - Mughal-Maratha relations : The Maratha Administration nature of the state, social base of the Maratha State Administrative structure - Revolts of the Jats Satnamis, Sikhs and the Bundelas, nature of their challenge to the central authority - The decline of the Mughal Empire.

UNIT IV : The growth of population - The rural class structure and nature of land rights, village organization, Iqtadars, the chieftains Zamindars and Jagirdars - The land systems; social distribution of landed property, agrarian relations, the revenue and the tax structure - The growth of the cities and towns; centers of large scale production, important ports. Inland and sea trade route - Urban life, social and economic base, stratification within the Urban society, regional shifts - The debate on the nature of economy in medieval India.

UNIT V : Religion and social dissent in Historical Perspective - Rise and Growth of non-conformist movements; Siddhas and Nathpanthis; social and religious practices - Continuity and intensification of socio-religious movement : Kabir, Dadu, Raidas, Nanak, Namdev, Tulsidas, Mira, Surdas - Sufisim and the Development of languages, literature and popular culture. Interaction between Bhakti, Sufi and Yogic traditions.

References

1. S.M. Edwards, The History of India as Told by its Own Historians, 8Vols, Trubner, London, 1877.
2. Irfan Habib, (ed), Researches in the History of India 1200-1750, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1992.
3. Lane-pool. Babur, Oxford University Press, London, 1899.
4. W.H. Moreland, From Akbar to Aurangzeb, Macmillan, London, 1923.
5. H.K. Naqui, History of Mughal Government and Administration, Kanishka, Delhi, 1990.
6. H.C. Ray, The Dynastic History of Northern India, Vol. II, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1973.
7. S.R. Sharma, Mughal Empire in India Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra.
8. N.D. Srivastava, The Sultanate of Delhi [711-1526 A.D.], Shiva Lal Agarwala, Agra, 1976.
9. R.C. Majumdar,(ed), History and Culture of Indian People. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1960.
10. “-----“, The Mughal Empire [1526-1803 A.D.] Shiva Lal Agarwala, Agra, 1976.
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12. “-----“, History of India (from 1526 to 1707 A.D.) Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi, 1996.
13. B.N. Luniya, Evolution of Indian Culture, Laxshmi Narain Agarwal, Agra, 2001.
14. S. Abid Husain, The National Culture of India, National Book Trust- India, New Delhi, 2000.
15. Jawaharlal Nehru, Discovery of India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012.

CORE COURSE III

SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM THE SANGAM AGE TO 1800 A.D.

Objectives

1. To understand the scope of the study of ancient history of tamilnadu
2. To understand the political ideas.
3. To study the origin of the religion.
4. To understand the study of Antiquities.
5. To know the ethnology of the Tamils.

UNIT I : **Sources:** Archaeology, Epigraphy, Literature and Numismatics [for the entire period] - Sangam and Post Sangam: Social institutions-customs and practice - Pallavas: Society, religion and Bhakthi Movement - Cholas and Pandyas: Society, Religion and the role of temples - Nayaks: Society and religion.

UNIT II : **Pre-Sangam:** Neolithic and Megalithic Economy - Agriculture and Trade - Sangam Age: Agriculture and Trade - Roman Trade – Industries - Labour- Revenue – Coinage - Urbanization

UNIT III : **Pallavas and Pandyas:** Land Classification - Ownership of Land - Agriculture and Crops - Irrigation - Trade and Industries - Revenue System - Features of Feudalism - Coinage and Urbanization.

UNIT IV : **Cholas:** Land System - Trade: Inland and Foreign - Trade Guilds – Markets - Monetary System – Coinage - Features of Feudalism - Urbanisation.

UNIT V : **Nayaks:** Land System - Agriculture and Trade.

References:

1. Kenneth. R. Hall, Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Cholas. New Delhi, 1980.
2. T.V. Mahalingam, Economic Life in the Vijayanagar Empire. Madras University, Madras, 1951.
3. “-----”, South Indian Polity, Madras University, Madras, 1967.
4. “-----”, Kanchipuram in Early south Indian History, Asia Publication, Madras, 1969.
5. C. Meenakshi, Administration and Social Life Under the Pallavas Madras University, Madras, 1977.
6. K.A, Nilakanta Sastri, Social History of South India, Oxford University Press, Madras, 1980.
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9. R. Sathyanatha Aiyar, History of the Nayaks of Madura, Oxford University Press, Madras, 1924.
10. P. Shanmugam, The Revenue System Under the Cholas. New Era, Madras, 1988.
11. P.T. Srinivasa Iyengar, History of Tamils. C. Coomaraswamy and Sons, Madras, 1929.
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14. N. Subramanian, Sangam Polity. Asia Publishing House, Madras, 1966.
15. Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1994.
16. Kamil.Zvelebil, The Smile of Murugan. E.J.Brill, Leiden, 1973.

CORE COURSE IV

HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS UPTO 1453 A.D. (Excluding India)

Objectives

1. To understand the scope of the study of ancient civilizations
2. To understand the political ideas.
3. To study the origin of the religion.
4. To understand the study of Antiquities.

UNIT I : Meaning and Definition–Rise and growth of civilizations – River Valley Civilization – Nile- Mesopotamia – Hwang – Ho – their legacies – Development of arts, writings – Economy, Society and religious belief – Technology.

UNIT II : Greece – City States – Political experiments – Age of Pericles – legacy of Greece.

UNIT III : Roman Civilization – Augustan Age – Legacy – Charlemagne – Contributions of Roman empire to the world.

UNIT IV : Rise and growth of Major Religions – Confusionism – Christianity – Zoroastrianism – Islam.

UNIT V : Middle Ages in Europe – The Church – Monastic Orders – The Crusades – Feudalism – Guild system - Universities.

References

1. H.A.L. Fisher, A History of Europe, Vol.I
2. V.G. Gordan Childe, What happened in History?
3. M.I. Finely, Studies in Ancient Societies
4. W. Watsom, Early Civilization in China
5. Allen Gardinal, Egypt at pharaoh
6. J.E. Swain, The world Civilization
7. Wall Bank Taylor, History of World Civilization
8. H.G. Wells A Short History of the World

ELECTIVE COURSE I

A) HUMAN RIGHTS

Objectives

1. To understand the value of human rights
2. To study various theories of human rights
3. To know various laws and acts pertaining to human rights

UNIT I : Definition of Human Rights- Theories on Human Rights- Historical Development of Human Rights- Nation Law and Nation Rights in ancient, medieval and modern periods

UNIT II : The emergence of Human Rights on to the world stage- Human Rights and the U.N.O- Universal Declaration of Human Rights- International Covenant on Civil and Political Right-, International Covenant on Economic, social and cultural Rights- U.N. Human Rights Commission.

UNIT III : India and Human Rights: Constitutional provisions- Evolution of Fundamental Rights during Freedom Struggle-Nature of Fundamental Rights-Directive Principles of State Policy-National Human Rights Commission- Main recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission — State Human Rights Commission

UNIT IV : Right against Discrimination-Right to Affirmative Action- Right to Life: Livelihood, Health, Education, Privacy, Legal aid, Speedy trial, -Prevention of Sexual harassment at workplace

UNIT V : Contemporary Human Rights Issues: Women's rights- children's rights- bonded labour- refugees- capital punishment-Status of Dalits and Tribals in Contemporary Indian Society-

References

1. J.A. Andrews, and W.D. Hines, International Protection of Human Rights. Mansell Publishing Ltd. London, 1987.
2. Maurice Carnston, What are Human Rights?, The Bodlay Head Ltd, London,1973.
3. A.R. Desai, (ed.), Violations of Democratic Rights in India, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1986.
4. Jack Donnelly, The Concept of Human Rights. Croom Helm, London 1985.
5. Lovis Henkin, The Rights of Man today. Stevens & Sons, London, 1978.
6. M. Rama Jois, Human Rights and Indian Values. NETE, Delhi, 1997.
7. V.R. Krishna Iyer, Human Rights And Law. Vedpal Law House, Indore, 1984.
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9. C.J. Nimal, (ed.), Human Rights in India : Historical, Social and Political Perspectives, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.
10. R.S. Pathak, (ed.), Human Rights in the Changing World, International Law Association, New Delhi, 1988.
11. Sivagami Paramasivam, Studies in Human Rights, Salem.2000.
12. Amartya Sen., Development As Freedom, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.
13. Edward James Schuster, Human Rights Today : Evolution or Revolution, Philosophical Library, New York, 1981.
14. Subbian, A Human Rights Systems, New Delhi, 2000.

ELECTIVE COURSE I

B) ARCHIVES KEEPING

Objectives

1. To know the history of the archives
2. To study the activities of various archives
3. To understand the importance of archives keeping

Unit I : History of Archives – Archives keeping Europe through the ages – International Archives – Archives in India: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Unit II : Creation of Archives: Establishment of registry – Racking – Shelves and other materials – Archives and Libraries - Organisation of Archives in India: Court Archives – Public Department – Revenue Department – Secret Department – Central Government Archives – Organisation of Archives in European Countries: France, England – Archives in U.S.A., Canada.

Unit III : Preservation of Archives – Methods of Preservation – Preliminary and precautionary measures – Preventive measures – Factors of deterioration – Atmospheric factors: Temperature, Humidity, Sunlight, Dust, Impurities, Micro-organisms and pest: Pests, Silver fish, Termites or White Ants, Wood Warm, other insects – Methods of Preservation and repair of Archival material.

Unit IV : Administration of Archives: National Archive – Tamil Nadu Archive - Functions of Archives - Uses of Archives.

Unit V : National Archives: Its origin, growth and activities - Tamilnadu Archives: Its origin, growth and activities - Private Archives: Definition – Difference between private and public archives – Categories of Private Archives – Nehru Memorial Museum – IUCIS, Hyderabad – Parry and Company, Chennai – Asiatic Society of Bengal – Bengal Club – Vishva Bharathi – Sringeri Mutt – Indo-Portuguese Archive, Goa – Arch Diocese of Madras – Archives of Shenbaganoor, Kodaikanal – Problem of private archives – National Registrar of Private Records.

References:

1. B.S. Baliga, A Guide to the records preserved in the Madras Record Office, Superintendent, Government Press, Madras, 1936.
2. A Guide to the Archival Care of Architectural Records: 19th-20th Centuries, International Council on Archives Section on Architectural Records, ICA, Paris, 2000.
3. Purendu Basu, Archives and Records: What are they?, National Archives of India, New Delhi, 1960.
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26. M. Sundararaj, A Manual of Archival Systems and the World of Archives. Siva Publication, 1999.

CORE COURSE V

SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1707 A.D. TO 1857 A.D.

Objectives:

1. To trace the Islamic influences of Hinduism and Vice versa.
2. To reveal Socio-Economic and Cultural Changes occurred in the Deccanic Kingdoms.
3. To Understand the impact of westerners contact with India.
4. To Study the salient features of the western and Eastern influences.
5. To highlight the influence of Bakthi Movement on Indian society.

Unit I : Disintegration of the Mughal empire-- European settlements and their impact on Indian Society—British Annexation of Bengal.

Unit II : The British conquest and expansion: Lord Clive – Warren Hastings – Lord Wellesley – Lord Hastings. The wars: Anglo-Mysore wars – Anglo-Maratha wars – Anglo Burmese war – Annexation of sind - Ranjit singh – Anglo – Sikh wars – Lord Dalhousie and Doctrine of Lapse – Anglo-Afghan relations.

Unit III : British policy towards India states: Ring Fence Policy 1765-1813, Subordinate Isolation, 1813- 57 – Indian states under the Crown.

Unit IV : Cornwallis and Permanent Land revenue settlement — Lord Dalhousie and his reforms .

Unit V : Socio-religious movements of the 19th century: Reforms of Lord Bentinck – Educational policy under East India Company- Administrative structure and policies : judicial and police reforms.

References

1. Chhabra, G.S.Advanced Study in the History of Modern India Vol.I,II,III 1707 –1947
2. Desai, A.R.Social Background of India Nationalism
3. Grover, B.L.A New Look on Modern Indian History
4. Majurndar, R.C. and et al. An Advanced History of India, revised
5. Nanda, B.R.and V.C.Joshi, Studies in Modern Indian History
6. Roberts, P.E.History of British India
7. Spear, Percival, The Oxford History of Modern India 1740-1975
8. Sumit sarkar, Modern India 1885-1947.
9. P.N.Chopra, T.K.Ravindran and N.Subramanian, History of South India.

CORE COURSE VI

SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU FROM 1800 A.D TO 1967 A.D.

Objectives:

1. To know the social condition of Tamilnadu since 1800AD.
2. To understand the Land Systems.
3. To know about the Economic condition in Tamilnadu.
4. To understand the Impact of Western Education.
5. To know the Art and Education of Tamil Country.

Unit I : Sources : archival- institutional papers -Private papers-literature-folklore-newspapers and journals -Social Conditions: Caste system origin and growth - Castes conflicts- Family : Emigrations-Joint family-break up- position of women-sati-child marriage - devadasi system-infanticide-changes in the 19th and 20th centuries - Social beliefs and social practices: social ceremonies- festivals-entertainments- superstitions. Religion: Saivism: St. Ramalingar- Vaishnavism: the Schism- village gods and deities -Christianity: Policy of the Company- growth and impact- Islam: growth and impact-Village Gods and deities.

Unit II : Land systems: - Zamindari to Ryotwari-General economic conditions: agriculture and industry during colonial and post-colonial periods- Landlords-Peasants - small tenant-serfdom-trading classes. Rise of indigenous commercial Elite- the Dubashies.

Unit III : Indigenous institutions of learning-Introduction of Western education- Missionary and Government education-Munro's Scheme of Education- Professional and Technical education-education of Depressed Classes-Muslim education - Female education- rise of Administrative Elite-Professional Elite.

Unit IV : Modern socio-religious movements: Theosophical and Ramakrishna Mission. Radical social reform movements : Concept of Dravidian culture- Non-Brahmin Movement-Periyar E.V.R and Self-Respect Movement-Temple Entry Movement : Dalit Movement : Ayothidhasar-M.C.Raja-Erattamalai Srinivasan.

Unit V : Music: folk and classical- Tamil Literature: Subramania Bharathi-Bharathidasan-Namakal Ramalingam Pillai-Kavimani Desika Vinayakam Pillai- Maraimalai Adigal-Film : impact on society and politics.

References:

1. Arnald, David, Police Power
2. Arasarathinam, R. Trade in Coramandel Coast. Sydney: OUP.
3. Baker, C.J.(1976) The Politics of South India 1920-1937, Cambridge.
4. ----- . (1980) Tamil Countryside. OUP, New Delhi.
5. Beteille, A. (1965) Caste, Class and Power: Chancing patterns of Stratification in a Thanjavur Village.
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8. Hardgrave, R. L (1965) The Dravidian Movement. Bombay.
9. Irschick, E.F. (1969) Politics and Social Conflicts in South India, Berkeley.
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16. Subramanian. N.,(1974) Tamilian Historiography.Eness Publications, Madurai.

CORE COURSE VII

HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1453 A.D. TO 1789 A.D.

Objectives:

1. To know about the Fall & Roman Empire and ottoman Turks.
2. To understand Renaissance and its results.
3. To know the Emergence of Absolute Monarchies.
4. To understand the Growth of parliamentary institution in England.
5. To trace the Age of Enlightenment.

Unit I : Fall of Eastern Roman Empire-Ottoman Turks-Geographical Discoveries-Decline of feudalism-Beginning of Capitalism.

Unit II : Commercial Revolution in Western Europe -Mercantilism-Renaissance and Reformation-Counter Reformation-Thirty Years War in Europe.

Unit III : Emergence of the Nation States- The rise of new absolute monarchies - Louis XIV

Unit IV : Growth of Parliamentary institutions in England

Unit V : The Age of Enlightenment - The emergence of a scientific view of the world.

References:

1. Davis,H.A. Revised by D.H.C. Blount.(1968) An Outline History of the World. New Delhi:OUP.
2. Hobsbawm, E.J. (1977) The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848 .London.
3. “-----“ , The Age of Capital, 1848-1875. London.
4. “-----“ , The Age of Empire, 1875-1914, London.
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CORE COURSE VIII

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To know about the origin of the Science and Technology.
2. To understand the evolution of Science and Technology.
3. To know the development of Indian Science.
4. To make the students to understand the development of Science and Technology in Medieval and Modern period.
5. To understand the Effects of Science and Technology.

Unit I : Science as an Institution: The Emergence and Character of Science - The Methods of Science— The Cumulative Tradition of Science — Science and the Means of Production – Natural Science as a Source of Ideas- Interactions of Science and Society.

Unit II : Science in the Ancient World: Agriculture and Civilization: Civilization - The Techniques of Civilization - The Origin of Quantitative Science - The Legacy of Early Civilization - The Origins of Iron age Cultures - Early Greek Science -Rome and the Decadence of Classical Science - The Legacy of the Classical World - History of Science and Technology in Ancient India -Astronomy, Medicine and Metallurgy.

Unit III : Science in the Age of Faith: Dogma and Science - Islamic Science - Medieval Science -The Revolutions in Science and Society - The Future of the Physical Sciences - Science and Ideas in an Age of Transition.

Unit IV : The Birth of Modern Science: The Renaissance(1440-1540) - The New Philosophy - Science Comes of Age(1650-90) - The Character of Science in the Industrial Revolution -The Nineteenth- Century Advances of Science- The World's Need of Science.

Unit V : Science in Colonial India: Colonial Science Policy - Science in Education - Indian response - Indian Advancement Science and Technology since 1947.

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ELECTIVE COURSE II
A) INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Objectives:

1. To understand the Foreign policy of India.
2. To trace the relationship of India with the neighbouring states.
3. To know the role of India in SAARC
4. To understand the ethnic crisis in Srilanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh.

Unit I : The Sub- continent of India - Determinants of India's foreign policy: Historical factors - Geographical factors -Economic factors - National Interest, Ideologies: World peace - Anti-colonialism - Anti-racism - Pancha Sheel - NAM.

Unit II : India and Pakistan: India's relations with Pakistan - factors influencing Indo-Pak relations -Kashmir issue - The areas of conflict - crisis and co-operation-Nuclear race in the Indian sub- India and Bangladesh.

Unit III : India and China: Sino-Indian relations – Panch sheel Agreement - Chinese action in Tibet - Strains in Sino- Indian Relations - Normalisation process in the Sino- Indian Relations

Unit IV : India and Sri Lanka: Policy towards India-Ethnic Problem and its impact - IPKF. India and Nepal: Interaction between India and Nepal -Indo-Nepal economic co-operation. India's political and economic relations with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Burma [Myanmar]; Cultural contacts.

Unit V : India and the Non-Aligned Movement - its role in international relations - Indian Ocean being made a zone of peace - Problems and Prospects - SAARC and Co-operation in South Asia - Trade and economic development U.N. and India- Human Rights in South Asian Countries.

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ELECTIVE COURSE II
B) PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Objectives:

1. To understand the scope of the study of Archaeology.
2. To involve the students in understanding the field methods of Exploration.
3. To understand the field Methods of Excavation.
4. To study the Methods of recording and preservation.
5. To understand the study of Antiquities.

Unit I : Definition, Aim and Scope of Archaeology – Methods and Principles

Unit II : Exploration: Identification of Ancient Sites - Nature of Ancient Sites - Open Air – Caves – Mounds – Burials

Unit III : Excavation: Laying of the Trenches - Digging and recording – Stratigraphy - Photography and Surveying – Interpretation - Publication

Unit IV : Study of Antiquities – Stone – Bone – Metals - Pottery and others

Unit V : Preservation: Antiquities – Wood – Bone – Ivory – Metal – Stone - Other objects – Monuments - Principles of Conservation

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3. Plenderleith, H. : Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art.
4. Crawford, O.G.S. . : Archaeology in the Field.
5. Glynn Daniel : The Origin and Growth of Archaeology.
6. Raman,K.V. : Principles and Methods of Archaeology, Madras.
7. Padigar, S.V. : Puratatva Sastra Sodhane, Dharwad.

CORE COURSE IX
FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

Objectives:

1. To understand the need of freedom movement
2. To know the courses of freedom movement
3. To know and feel the people's conditions of the British rule in India
4. To know the history of Swaraj and non cooperation movement during the period
5. To know the reality while partition of India before independence
6. To understand, how we won our independence

UNIT I : The first war of Indian Independence 1857 – Political, Social, Religious, Economic and Military causes – Proclamation of Queen Victoria - Act of 1858.

UNIT II : Causes of the Nationalist Movement - Predecessors of the congress – British India society.- British Indian Association – Bombay Association – Madras Native Association – The Indian Association – Madras Mahajon Sabha – Bombay Presidency Association

UNIT III : Foundation of Indian National Congress – First session – Second Session, Third session – Calcutta Session. Moderates and Extremists – Home Rule Movement – The Revolutionary and Terrorist Movements – India and World War I.

UNIT IV : Constitutional Development (1919 -35) - Non Co-operation Movement – Swarajist Party – Civil Disobedience movement – India and World War II – Cripps' Mission – Quit – India Movement.

UNIT V : Indian National Army – Partition of India – Indian Independence – Some leaders of Freedom struggle – Gokhale – S.N. Banerjee – Annie Besant – Maulana Azad – Dadabhal Naoroji – Tilak – Vallababhai Patel – Mahatma Gandhi – Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

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12. L.P. Sharma, Indian national Movement and Constitutional Development, Sterling Book House, Mumbai, 2010,

CORE COURSE X
HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1789 A.D. TO 1945 A.D.

Objectives

1. To understand the origin of the revolutionary thinking in modern Europe
2. To study the causes and nature of Revolution in Modern Europe.
3. To know the significance of French revolution in modern Europe.
4. To study the impact of Great Depression in Europe.
5. To analyse the causes and impact of Second War in Europe.

UNIT I : The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era (1789-1815) – Their Significance in World History- Vienna Congress, 1815 - Revolutions of 1830 and 1840.

UNIT II : Industrial Revolution-Stages of Industrial Revolution in Europe - Socialist and Labour Movements in Europe.

UNIT III : Napoleon III - The Unification of Italy and the founding of the German Empire - The European powers and the Ottoman Empire (1815-1914).

UNIT IV : The Russian Revolution, 1917 - The First World War - The Economic and Social impact of the War - The Peace of Paris, 1919- League of Nations- Collective Security.

UNIT V : Great Depression of 1929-32. Totalitarianism in Europe:- Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany. Origins and Impact of Second World War - UNO.

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CORE COURSE XI
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1945 A.D.

Objectives

1. To understand the definition and scope of the International Politics.
2. To familiar with the various theories of International politics.
3. To analyses the post world War II scenario in International relations.
4. To know the impact of World War II in the Global Economics.
5. To understand the role of world organizations in peace making process.

UNIT I : Definition and scope - Theories of international Politics: The Realist Theory, Systems Theory, Decision Making-Game Theory.

UNIT II : Concepts of International Politics: Power - National interest - Balance of Power - Collective Security: NATO, CENTO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO, ANZ US. Old and New Diplomacy-practice.

UNIT III : The (Post-II World War) foreign policies of the major powers: United States, Soviet Union - China. and India's foreign policy and relations; India and the Super Powers-Oil Diplomacy, Palestine-Israel conflicts, West Asian conflict- Palestine- Israel confides- Arms race, disarmament and arms control: - The Partial Test-Ban Treaty - The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT]- India's-Nuclear Policy — Terrorism its impact — Afghanistan , Iraq — US War.

UNIT IV : New International Economic order; GATT and its implications. The North South: "Dialogue" in the United Nations and Outside — Impact of Globalization.

UNIT V : Origin and Development of International Organizations: The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies; OAS, OAU, the Arab League, The ASEAN, the EEC, SAARC their role in international relations.

References:

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CORE COURSE XII

HISTRIOGRAPHY

Objectives:

1. To understand the need for studying history
2. To analyse definition, nature and scope of history
3. To know the contribution of historians through ages
4. To evaluate their approaches to history.
5. To introduce the methodology in writing

UNIT I : History - Definition - Nature, Scope and Value – Social necessity of History – Philosophy of History – History and its ancillary fields.

UNIT II : Historiography – Traditions of historical writing – Interpretation and Development of history through Ages – Theological Interpretation – Scientific Interpretation – Marxist Interpretation.

UNIT III : Practitioners of history – Herodotus – Banabhatta – Thomas Aquinas – Alberuni –Voltaire – Leopold Von Ranke – James Mill – Vincent Arthur Smith – K.A. Nilakanda Sastri – K.K. Pillai.

UNIT IV : Approaches to history – British Marxists – E.P.Thomson – Indian Marxist – D.D.Kosambi – Cliometrics- R.W. Fogel – Modernism – Lewis Namier – Structuralism – Claude Levi Strauss – Subaltern Studies – Ranajit Guha.

UNIT V : Historian Work – Selection of topic – Review of literature- Collection of data – Primary and Secondary sources – Internal and External Criticism Foot notes – Bibliography – Appendix – Documentation.

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2. Jacques and Henry F. Graff, The Modern Researcher. Harcourt Brace, San Diego, 1985.
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ELECTIVE COURSE III

A) ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY (With reference to India)

Objectives

1. To know the various aspects of Eco-system and importance of Conservation.
2. To study the cultural tradition and colonial policy towards preservation of environment in India.
3. To analyse the various steps taken towards the preservation of forests in India.
4. To understand the dangers of Environmental threats due to various kinds of pollutions.
5. To study the activities of various movements engaged in Environmental protection.

UNIT-I : Definition - Scope - Eco-system - Bondage between human civilization and Ecology, Nature's Balance, Preservation - Environment and Culture - Conservation — Green House Effect - Global warming - Ozone - Biodiversity.

UNIT-II : Environment in the Indian Cultural Tradition - Colonial environment policy Forest Management.

UNIT-III : Forest Management - Resistance to Forest Management: Kumaun and Garhwar's region - The Udar and forest Movements of 1921 - Social Protest in U.P., 1921-42 - Impact on Nationalism — Forest satyagraha — Karnataka.

UNIT-IV : Environmental threats: Water Pollution - Air Pollution- Land Degradation - Hazardous Wastes - Industrial Pollution.

UNIT-V : Environmental Movements —Chipko Movement — Protest against Narmada Project -Protective Measures - Govt.Legislations - Courts — Activists — Babha Amte -Metha Patkar .

References:

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ELECTIVE COURSE III
B) IDEAS IN HISTORY

Objectives :

1. To provide basic understanding of the concepts
2. To know the necessity of the study of the concepts
3. To understand the origin of the various political ideas.
4. To assess the relevance of various ideas to the current scenario.
5. To study the role of ideas in understanding the nature of history.

UNIT-I : Causation in History - Crisis in History - Determinism in History

UNIT-II : Positivism- Evolutionism- Dialectical Materialism - Historicism

UNIT-III : Liberalism - Democracy - Nationalism - Socialism - Imperialism -International
Peace - Ethics of Peace : Progress in the Modern Times

UNIT-IV : Non-violence and Satyagraha- Communalism - Secularism

UNIT-V : Modernism - Post Modernism - Structuralism - Post Structuralism – Globalism.

References:

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2. Marc Bloch, The Historian's Craft, New York 1953
3. E.H. Carr, What is History, Harmondsworth, 1977.
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9. Dictionary of The History of Ideas Vol.I, II & III, Charles scribner's Sons, New York..

CORE COURSE XIII
INDIA SINCE 1947 A.D

Objectives :

1. To know the significance of parliamentary democracy
2. To know the importance of Nehru Era
3. To understand the origin of the various political ideas.
4. To assess the relevance of various ideas to the current scenario

UNIT-I : **Polity I :** Partition and its impact – The making of Parliamentary Democracy- Architects of Modern India: Jawaharlal Nehru, India's Foreign Policy Lal Bahadur Sastri and Indira Gandhi - Emergency - General Elections of 1977 - J.Prakash Narayanan - Janata Government – Rajiv Gandhi - Coalition Politics and Governance – Movement towards state revolutionary: Tamil Nadu - Punjab - Kashmir - Assam Jharkhand - NEFA.

UNIT-II : **Infrastructure and Science & Technology:**
Energy – Electricity subsector -Dams – Transport and Communication - Telecom Revolution - ISRO and Allied units - Achievements in Space Research - Nuclear Research- DRDO

UNIT-III : **Economy :** Five Year Planning - Panchayat Raj - Agrarian Reform- Industrial Development-Green Revolution - White Revolution - Rolling plan - New Economic Policy and Globalisation.

UNIT-IV : **Society & Culture I :** Educational Policy in Free India - Literacy Movement - Formal and Non-Formal Education – Population, Poverty and Unemployment Policy - Socio - Political Scenario - Reservation Policy and Mandal Commission - Communalism, Secularism and national integration -

UNIT-V : Socio Economic Movements: Peasant Movement: Labour Movement – Tribal Movement – Jharkand – Chipko Movement – Changing status of women – Media and its impact.

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**CORE COURSE XIV
CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA**

Objectives :

1. To know historical back ground of constitution
2. To study the unique features of the constitution
3. To understand the political scenario behind the origin of the constitution
4. To assess the relevance of various Acts pertaining to the emergence of Indian constitution

UNIT I : Regulating Act, 1773 - Pitt's India Act, 1784 – Charter Acts of 1793, 1813 and 1833

UNIT II : Act of 1858, Queen's Proclamation, Indian Council Acts of 1861 and 1892

UNIT III : Minto – Morely Reforms Act. 1909 – Montague Chelmsford Reform Act, 1919 – Simon Commission – Nehru Report – Jinnah's Fourteen Points - Round Table Conferences – Communal Award

UNIT IV : Indian Government Act, 1935 – August Offer – Cripps Mission – Formation of Constituent Assembly – Bhulabhai Desai and Liaquat Ali Pact – Wevell Plan – Rajagopalachari Formula – Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence Act

UNIT V : Features of Indian Constitution Act of 1950 – Constitutional Amendments

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ELECTIVE COURSE IV

A) TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

Objectives :

1. To understand the concepts of tourism
2. To know the importance of accomodation
3. To study about the various travel agencies
4. To assess the importance of travel agencies to the development of Indian economy

UNIT I : Meaning, Definition – Scope and Content of Tourism – Concept of Tourism – Purpose of Tourism –Kinds of Tourism – Basic Components of Tourism.

UNIT II : Tourism as an Industry: Different types of Transport –Travel Formalities: Passport, Visa and Immigration – Customs formalities.

UNIT III : Tourism and accommodation: Types of accommodation: Hotels – Youth Hostels and Dharmasalas – Importance of accommodation in Tourism Development.

UNIT IV : Travel Agency operations- Day-to-Day operations – Origin and Growth – Modern Travel Agencies - Functions of Travel Agency – Travel Agency with Service Providers – Handling Client.

UNIT V : Travel Intermediaries: Tour Operators – International Air Transport Association (IATA) – World Tourism Organization (WTO) – Travel Agent Association of India (TAAI) – Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) - Tourism Offices in India: Tourism Development Corporation of India (ITDC) – Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC) -

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ELECTIVE COURSE IV
B) JOURNALISM

Objectives :

1. To understand the concepts of journalism
2. To know the importance of press
3. To analyze importance of mass media to the society
4. To study the various press Acts

UNIT-I : Nature and scope of Journalism – Growth of Journalism: Origin of news at global level – Origin of Indian Press – Indian freedom struggle and Press – Growth of press after independence.

UNIT-II : Growth of press in Tamil Nadu: Origin of Tamil Journalism – Role of Tamil Press in the freedom struggle – Tamil journals in modern period - Press laws – Press Council

UNIT-III : Procedure for starting news papers and periodicals: clearance of Title for filling of Declaration – Application for news print – Supply of copies – Registration – Application for printing machinery – Specialized requirements – Annual Statement and annual report – Departments of Newspaper organization: Editorial division – Commercial division – Machinery division – Development division – Administrative bloc – Statistical division

UNIT-IV : Reporting : Types of reporting: Predictable news – Unpredictable news – straight and explanatory news – Hard news – soft and hot news – investigative news – Sources of News – Components of news: 6 Ws – Methods of Reporting: Participating in the action - Observing the action – Asking questions or interview – Reading – Using Scientific Research Techniques – Methods of Obtaining news: Local Reporters – Correspondents – Special Reporters – Stringer and Liner – Radio and Television – Public Reports – News Agencies

UNIT-V : Types of News: Government News – Court News – State Legislative and Parliamentary News – Public Meeting – Economic News – Scientific news – Sports – Editing: – Editor – News Structure: Headline – Lead – Body – Proof Reading.

Reference Book

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ELECTIVE COURSE V

A) WOMEN STUDIES

Objectives :

1. To understand the concepts of feminism
2. To know the various theories of feminism
3. To study the legislations regarding the protection of women

UNIT-I : Concept and Need for Women's Studies - Scope of Women's studies - Status of Women – Feminist Theories – kinds of Feminism: Liberal, Socialist, Marxist, Radical, Existentialist, Psycho analytical - Post and modern feminist thinkers

UNIT II : Women's rights – UNO and Women's Rights _ Women's Rights Conferences – Conventions on all forms of discrimination against women - International Women's Year – Decade of Women 1975 – 85 - Feminism in India – Traditional Indian Society – Women in Vedic, Epic, Sangam and Muslim Periods.

UNIT III : Social Reforms Movements in India – Government Policy – Center and Tamil Nadu on Women Status after 1947.

UNIT IV : Women and Law – Laws regarding Child Marriage – Female Infanticide – Protection of Women law to abolish Sati.

UNIT V : Changing role of Women in India – Socio, Economic and Political Challenges for women – Women and Work – Violence – Law and Media – Reservation.

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3. Inderpal Grewal and Caren Kaplan, An Introduction to Women's Studies: Gender in a Transnational World, 2nd Edition. McGraw-Hill Humanities Social, New Delhi, 2005.
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ELECTIVE COURSE V

B) GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS

Objectives :

- To understand the functions of solar system
- To understand the significant features of constitution
- To study the importance of Indian economic plan
- To acquire the knowledge of science and technology

UNIT-I : **Solar System:** The Earth – Dimensions of Earth – Earth Motions – Earth's Atmosphere - Indian Geography: Monsoons - Mountain Ranges – Rivers - Types of Soils – Minerals – Crops – Forests — National Highways and Railways – Airports and Harbours – National Wild Life Sanctuaries – Tribes in India.

UNIT-II : **Indian Constitution:** – Framing the Constitution – Preamble – Schedules – Amendments - Salient Features – Fundamental Rights and Duties – Directive Principles of State Policy – The President – Prime Minister - Parliament – Supreme Court – The Attorney General – Comptroller and Auditor General – Governor – State Legislature - Regional Issues.

UNIT-III : **Indian Economy:** Planning – Planning Commission – Role of National Development Council – Five Year Plans – Economic Policy – Agricultural and Industrial Development in India.

UNIT-IV : **Science and Technology in India:** Development – Nuclear Science – Space Research – Information Technology – Every day Science – Hygiene and Physiology.

UNIT-V : **Present day India and World:** Indian States – Census (2011) – Flag – Emblem – Indian Defense – Indian Labs – River Valley Projects - Art and Music – Awards in India and World – Sports – Major events in India and World – Who is Who – U.N.O

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