



## BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 024

### B.A., HISTORY PROGRAMME Syllabus UNDER CBCS

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

Sem	Part	Course	Ins. Hours	Credit	Exam Hours	Marks		Total	
						Int.	Ext.		
I	I	Language Course – I (LC) Tamil*/Other Language+#	6	3	3	25	75	100	
	II	English Language Course – I (ELC)	6	3	3	25	75	100	
	III	<b>Core Course – I (CC)</b> History of India From Prehistory to 1206 A.D.	<b>Core Course – II (CC)</b> History of Tamilnadu upto 1565 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
			<b>Allied Course – I (AC)</b> Modern Governments – I	4	3	3	25	75	100
			Value Education	2	2	3	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>				<b>600</b>
	II	I	Language Course – II (LC) Tamil*/Other Language+#	6	3	3	25	75	100
II		English Language Course – II (ELC)	6	3	3	25	75	100	
III		<b>Core Course – III (CC)</b> History of India from 1206 A.D. to 1707 A.D.	<b>Core Course – IV (CC)</b> History of Tamilnadu from 1565 A.D. to 2000 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
			<b>Allied Course – II (AC)</b> Modern Governments - II	4	3	3	25	75	100
			Environmental Sciences	2	2	3	25	75	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>				<b>600</b>	
III		I	Language Course – III (LC) Tamil*/Other Language+#	6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Language Course – III (ELC)	6	3	3	25	75	100	
	III	<b>Core Course – V (CC)</b> History of India from 1707 A.D. to 1857 A.D.	<b>Core Course – VI (CC)</b> History of Europe from 1453 A.D to 1789 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
			<b>Allied Course – III (AC)</b> Public Administration - I	4	3	3	25	75	100
			Non Major Elective I – For those who studies Tamil under Part I a) Basic Tamil for other language students b) Special Tamil for those who studied Tamil upto 10 <sup>th</sup> , +2 but opt for other languages in degree programme c) <b>Freedom Movement in India</b>	2	2	3	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>				<b>600</b>

IV	I	Language Course – IV (LC) Tamil*/Other Language+#	6	3	3	25	75	100
	II	English Language Course – IV (ELC)	6	3	3	25	75	100
	III	<b>Core Course – VII (CC)</b> History of India from 1857 A.D. to 1947 A.D	5	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Core Course – VIII (CC)</b> History of Europe from 1789 A.D. to 1945 AD	5	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Allied Course – IV (AC)</b> Public Administration - II	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Non Major Elective II – For those who studies Tamil under Part I a) Basic Tamil for other language students b) Special Tamil for those who studied Tamil upto 10 <sup>th</sup> , +2 but opt for other languages in degree programme c) <b>Working of Indian Constitution</b>	2	2	3	25	75	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective - I	2	2	3	25	75	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>				<b>700</b>
V	III	<b>Core Course – IX (CC)</b> Contemporary India	5	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Core Course – X (CC)</b> History of USA upto 1865 A.D.	5	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Core Course – XI (CC)</b> East Asia from 1894 A.D to 1970 A.D.	5	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Core Course – XII (CC)</b> History of Russia upto 1991 A.D.	5	5	3	25	75	100
	IV	Major Based Elective – I Archaeology / Journalism	4	3	3	25	75	100
	IV	Skill Based Elective – II	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Skill Based Elective – III	2	2	3	25	75	100
		Soft Skills Development	2	2	3	25	75	100
<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>29</b>				<b>800</b>
VI	III	<b>Core Course – XIII (CC)</b> History of USA from 1865 A.D. to 2000 A.D.	6	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Core Course – XIV (CC)</b> Introduction to Historiography	6	5	3	25	75	100
		<b>Core Course – XV(CC)</b> History of England from 1603 A.D. to 1914 A.D	6	5	3	25	75	100
		Major Based Elective – II Panchayat Raj with Special Reference to Tamilnadu	5	4	3	25	75	100
	IV	Major Based Elective – III Human Rights	6	4	3	25	75	100
	V	Extension Activities	-	1	-	-	-	-
	V	Gender Studies	1	1	3	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>30</b>	<b>25</b>			
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>180</b>	<b>140</b>				<b>3900</b>

<b>Language Part – I</b>	-	<b>4</b>
<b>English Part –II</b>	-	<b>4</b>
<b>Core Paper</b>	-	<b>15</b>
<b>Allied Paper</b>	-	<b>4</b>
<b>Non-Major Elective</b>	-	<b>2</b>
<b>Skill Based Elective</b>	-	<b>3</b>
<b>Major Based Elective</b>	-	<b>3</b>
<b>Environmental Studies</b>	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Value Education</b>	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Soft Skill Development</b>	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Gender Studies</b>	-	<b>1</b>
<b>Extension Activities</b>	-	<b>1 (Credit only)</b>

\* for those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> +2 (Regular Stream)

+ Syllabus for other Languages should be on par with Tamil at degree level

# those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> +2 but opt for other languages in degree level under Part I should study special Tamil in Part IV

\*\* Extension Activities shall be out side instruction hours

Non Major Elective I & II – for those who studied Tamil under Part I

- Basic Tamil I & II for other language students
- Special Tamil I & II for those who studied Tamil upto 10<sup>th</sup> or +2 but opt for other languages in degree programme

**Note:**

1. Theory                      Internal              25 marks                      External              75 marks

2. Separate passing minimum is prescribed for Internal and External

**Passing Minimum**

- The passing minimum for CIA shall be 40% out of 25 marks (i.e. 10 marks)
- The passing minimum for University Examinations shall be 40% out of 75 marks (i.e. 30 marks)

**CORE COURSE I**  
**HISTORY OF INDIA FROM PREHISTORY TO 1206 A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To know about the History of India
2. To understand the culture and civilization
3. To know the Indian rulers' ability in worldwide trade contacts
4. To know the administration and Irrigation methodology of rulers
5. To know the contributions of Indian kings to the Art and Architecture

**UNIT I** Sources of study – stone age culture – Indus Valley Civilization – Indus Sites – Extent – features – cause for the decline.

**UNIT II** Vedic Age – Society and culture in the Rig Vedic Age – Changes in the later Vedic period – Rise of Jainism and Buddhism – Impact of Persian and Greek contact.

**UNIT III** The Mauryas – Society and Economic conditions – Mauryan Administration – Asoka's contribution to Buddhism – Mauryan Art and Architecture – Sungas and the revival of Hindu culture – Kanishka – Mahayanism – Gandara School of Art.

**UNIT IV** Gupta Age – salient features of Gupta Administration – Social and Economic Developments – Growth of Literature and Art – Modern Hinduism.

**UNIT V** North India from Harsha : Socio – Economic and religious conditions – Chalukya Art and Architecture – Society under the Sathavahanas – Rajput polity and the rise of Feudalism - contribution to Indian culture – Rashtrakutas – Adi Sankara and the Bhakticult – Indian Society on the eve of Muslim conquest of India.

**Map Study:**

1. Important sites of the Indus Valley civilization
2. Asoka's Empire and important sites of his inscriptions
3. Kanishka's Empire
4. Gupta Empire
5. Harsha Empire

## 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 320 to 1206 A.D.), Surjeet Book Depot, New Delhi, 1996.
9. A. Thapar Romila, History of India, Vol.I, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1978.
10. V. Shinde, Early Settlements in the Central Tapi Basin, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1998.
11. J.S.E. Swain, A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 1994.
12. Kalpana, Rajaram and R. Vidhya, Facet of Indian Culture, spectrum Books, New Delhi, 2013.
13. K.K. Pillay, Tamilaga Varalaru: Makkalum Panpadum (Tamil), International Institute of Tamil Studies, 2002.
14. Mailai Seeni Venkatasamy, Tamilnadu History series 1-9 (Tamil), Amiltham Pathipakam, Chennai, 2008.
15. Jawaharlal Nehru, The Discovery of India, Oxford University Press, 21st Impression, New Delhi, 2001.

**CORE COURSE II**  
**HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UPTO 1565 A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To know about the History of Tamilnadu
2. To understand the Tamil culture and Civilization
3. To know the tamil rulers' ability in worldwide trade contacts
4. To know the administration and Irrigation methodology of Cholas
5. To know the contributions of tamil kings to the Art and Architecture

**UNIT I** Geographical features of Tamilnadu – Tamil Culture and Civilization - Age of the Sangam- Sources - Political, Social, Economic and cultural conditions – Post Sangam : Kalabras.

**UNIT-II** Tamil Nadu between 600 A.D and 900 A.D.: Origin of Pallavas; Mahendra Varman –Narsimhavarman – Pallava – Chalukya conflict – contribution of Pallavas to art, architecture and literature – Bhakthi movement.

**UNIT III** The age of Imperial Cholas – Rajaraja I, Rajendra I, Kulottunga I – Chola administration – Literature, art, architecture and religion.

**UNIT IV** Pandias: Early, Medieval and Later Pandyas – Their relationship with the Cholas and Sri Lanka.

**UNIT V** Advent of Islam in Tamilnadu – Sultanate of Madurai – Tamil country under Vijayanagar rule – Kumara Kampana – Nayaks of Madura - Marathas of Tanjore.

**References**

1. K.A. Nilakanta Sastri, A History of South India Oxford University Press, Chennai, 1990.
2. “-----“, The Colas, University of Madras, 1975.
3. “-----“, History of south India: from prehistoric times to the fall of Vijayanagar, Oxford University Press, Madras, 1967.
4. “-----“ The Pandyan Kingdom, from the Earliest Times to the Sixteenth Century, Luzac, 1929
5. K.a Nilakanta Sastri, Champakalakshmi, P.M. Rajan Gurukkal, The Illustrated History of South India, Oxford University Press, USA, 2009.
6. K.K. Pillai - Tamilaga Varalarum Panpadum (Tamil), International Institute of Tamil Studies, Chennai, 2002.
7. Manoranjithanmoni, History of Tamil Nadu (Kindle Edition), Dave-Beryl Publications, 2015.
8. Chithra Madhavan, History and Culture of Tamil Nadu, Vol. 1, D.K. Print World (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 2005.
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12. J.H. Nelson, *The Madura Country – A Manual*, Part. III, Asian Educational Services, New Delhi, 1868.
13. A. Ramasamy, *History of Tamilnadu (Tamil)*, New Century Book House, Chennai, 2011.
14. N. Subramanian, *Sangam Polity: The Administration and Social Life of the Sangam Tamil*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1966.
15. A. Krishnaswami, *Topics in South Indian History: From Early Times upto 1565 A.D.*, The University of Michigan, 1975.
16. “-----“, *The beginnings of South Indian history*, Madras Modern Printing Works, Madras, 1918.
17. “-----“, *The Tamil Country under Vijayanagar*, Issue 20 of Annamalai University historical series, Annamalai University, 1964.
18. T.V. Sadasiva Pandarathar, *Pirkala Cholar Varalaru (Tamil)*, Part. 1, Annamalai University Publication Division, 1949.
19. “-----“, *Pandiyan Varalaru, (Tamil)*, Tenninidiya Saiva Siddhananta Nulpadippu Kazhagam, Tirunelveli, 1956.)
20. K.V. Raman, *Pandiar Varalaru (Tamil)*, Tamil Nattu Padanool Niruvanam, Madras, 1977.
21. R. Rajalakshmi, *Medieval Tamil Polity (C.A.D. 600 – C.A.D. 1300)*, Ennes Publication, Madurai, 1983.
22. B.S. Chandrababu, *The Land and People of Tamil Nadu: An Ethnographical Study*, Emerald Publishers, Madras, 1996.
23. K. Rajayyan, *History of Tamilnadu, 1565-1982*, Raj Publisher, Madurai, 1982.
24. “-----“, *Tamil Nadu, a real history*, Ratna Publication, Madurai, 2005
25. “-----“, *History of Madurai (1736-1801)*, Madurai Kamaraj University Historical Series, No.1, Madurai, 1974.
26. R. Sathyanathaiyer, *Guide Book of South India*, Swami Publication, Tirunelveli
27. P.T. Srinivas Iyengar, *History of Tamils from the Earliest Times to 600 A.D.* Asian Educational Services, Delhi, 1983.
28. Noboru karashima, *A concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations*, Oxford University Press, Chennai, 2014.

**ALLIED COURSE I  
MODERN GOVERNMENTS I**

**Objectives:**

1. To know the evolution of states
2. To understand the classification of governments
3. To know the concepts of separation of powers
4. To know the administration judiciary

- UNIT I** Constitution – Meaning, purpose and contents of Constitution- Classification of Constitution, written and unwritten constitution – Flexible and rigid constitution – early classification.
- UNIT II** Unitary State- features of the unitary state – Federal state – Characteristics of a federal state – Variations of the federal type.
- UNIT III** Separation of powers – theory – criticism, Executive: Importance and functions of parliamentary and non-parliamentary executive - plural Executive.
- UNIT IV** Legislature – Functions of Legislature – delegated legislation – unicameral versus Bicameral Legislature – methods of solving dead locks – Direct popular democratic devices.
- UNIT V** Judiciary – the independence of judiciary – functions of judiciary – Qualification, selection and tenure of judges – the Rule of Law – Administrative law – Political parties: Formation and function of parties – single party – bi-party, and multi-party system – interest and pressure groups.

**References**

1. James M. Beck, “The Constitution of United States”, Indiana Law Journal, Vol. I, Issue I, Article 7, Maurer School of Law: Indiana University, 1926.
2. Brij Mohan Sharma, Modern Governments, Asia Publishing House, Mumbai, 1969.
3. Alan R. Ball, Modern Politics and Government, Macmillan, New Delhi, 1983.
4. M.H. Syed, Encyclopedia of Modern Governments, Anmol Publisher, New Delhi.
5. K.C. Wheare, Modern Constitutions, Oxford University Press, II Edition, Madras, 1966.
6. C.F. Strong, A History of Modern Political Constitutions, G.P. Puthilam’s Sons, New York, 1963.
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8. J.C. Johari, New Comparative Governments, Lotus Press, New Delhi, 2000.
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10. “-----“, Modern Governments and Constitutions, Vol. I & II, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2002.
11. Hoveyda Abbas, Ranjay Kumar and Mohammed Aftab Alam, Indian Government and Politics, Pearson, Chennai, 2011.



**CORE COURSE III**  
**HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 A.D. TO 1707 A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To know about the medieval period of Indian history
2. To understand the organisation and structure of sultanate
3. To study the feature of Islamic architecture

**UNIT I** Advent of Islam – Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate – The Slave dynasty – Khilji imperialism and its impact on society – Reforms of Muhammad bin Tughluq – Firoz Shah Tughluq and the rise of Jagirdari system – Bhakthi movement – Social condition during Sultanate period.

**UNIT II** Spread of Islam in South India – Art and architecture under the Vijayanagar empire – social economic and religious conditions under the Vijayanagar empire. Social and cultural life under Bahmini kingdom – Art and architecture under The Hoysalas – Establishment of the Portuguese empire in India and its consequences.

**UNIT III** Establishment of Mughal empire in India – Condition of India on the eve of Babar’s invasion – Sur administration – Outline History of the Mughal empire from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

**UNIT IV** Social and economic condition under Mughals – Akbar’s religious policy – Akbar as a National Monarch – Mughals art and architecture – Literature under the Mughals – Impact of Mughal rule on Hindu society.

**UNIT V** Rise of Marathas and Sikhs and their contribution to society and culture.

**Map Study**

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Empire of Alauddin Khilji    | 2. Akbar’s empire                           |
| 3. Aurangzeb’s empire           | 4. Vijayanagar empire under Krishnadevaraya |
| 5. Maratha empire under Shivaji |   |

## References

1. Ishwari Prasad – A short History of Muslim rule
2. Habib, Irfan(ed) – Researches in the History of India 1200 –1750 (Delhi)
3. Habib Irfan(ed) – Agrarian system of Mughal India
4. Majumdar, R.C.(ed), History and culture of Indian People, Bhartiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, 1960.
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6. Sathianathier – Political and cultural History of India, Volume - I & II
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8. Tarachand – State and society in Manual period
9. T.R. Venkatraman – Mughal of Indian History Volume – I
10. V.D. Mahajan, Mughal Rule in India, S. Chand & Sons, New Delhi.
11. S.M. Edwards, The History of India as Told by its Own Historians, 8Vols, Trubner, London, 1877.
12. Irfan Habib, (ed), Researches in the History of India 1200-1750, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1992.
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21. Noboru karashima, A concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations, Oxford University Press, Chennai, 2014.

**CORE COURSE IV**  
**HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM 1565 A.D. TO 2000A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To know about the medieval History of Tamilnadu
2. To understand the Tamil peoples' resistance against Europeans.
3. To know the contributions of Nayak rulers to the Art and Architecture
4. To know the British Revenue system in Tamil Nadu
5. To understand the emerge of Tamil political parties

**UNIT I** The advent of the Europeans – Carnatic wars – Kattabomman – Polygar revolts and Maruthu brother – Fall of the Polygars.

**UNIT II** Establishment of British rule in Tamil Nadu and Native resistance - South Indian Rebellion –Vellore Mutiny -Economic condition – British Revenue Policy – Permanent and Ryotwari system .

**UNIT II** Introduction to Western Education – Impact of Christian missionaries - Socio Religious reform movements – Vallalar – Samarasa Sanmarga Sangam – Vaikundaswamy.

**UNIT IV** Role played by Tamil Nadu in the Freedom STRuggle- V.O.C., Bharathi, Sathyamoorthy, Rajaji, Kamaraj – Non –Brahmin Movement – Justice Party – E.V.R. & Self-respect Movement

**UNIT V** Tamil Nadu after independence – Linguistic reorganization of states – Agitation in border areas –Development of Tamil Nadu under congress, D.M.K. and A.I.A.D.M.K..

## References

1. P. Rajaram, The Justice Party: A Historical Perspective, 1916-37, Poompozhi Publishers, Chennai, 1988.
2. N.K.Mangalamurugesan, Self Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu, 1920-1940, Koodal Publishers, Madurai, 2010.
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22. Marthandam.
23. Noboru karashima, A concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations, Oxford University Press, Chennai, 2014.
24. A. Ramasamy, History of Tamilnadu (Tamil), New Century Book House, Chennai, 2011.

**ALLIED COURSE II**  
**MODERN GOVERNMENTS II**

**Objectives:**

1. To know about the legacy of British constitution
2. To understand the presidential form of the government of USA
3. To study the plural executive of Swizz
4. To understand the unique feature of Indian constitution

**UNIT I** Constitution of England – Salient features of the English Constitution – Powers and position of the Crown – Cabinet system – Powers and functions of the House of Lords – Powers and functions of the House of Commons – Judicial System.

**UNIT II** Constitution of U.S.A. – Salient features of the Constitution - Election of the American President – Powers and functions of the President– Powers and functions of the Congress – Powers of the Supreme Court – Procedure for amendment of the Constitution.

**UNIT III** Constitution of Switzerland – Characteristics of Swiss Constitution – The Federal Executive – The Federal Legislature – The Federal Tribunal – Direct Democratic Devices.

**UNIT IV** Constitution of India – Making of the Constitution – Salient features of the constitution – Preamble – Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties.

**UNIT V** Election of the President – Powers and position of the President – Vice – President – Council of Ministers – Powers of the Prime Minister – Powers of the Lok Sabha – Powers of the Rajya sabha – Powers and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court- The Amendments to the Constitution – Important Constitutional Amendments- 42nd and 44th , 73rd and 74th Amendments

**References**

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2. “-----“, Modern Governments and Constitutions, Vol. I & II, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 2002.
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10. J.C. Johari, New Comparative Governments, Lotus Press, New Delhi, 2000.
11. Hoveyda Abbas, Ranjay Kumar and Mohammed Aftab Alam, Indian Government and Politics, Pearson, Chennai, 2011.

**CORE COURSE V**  
**HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1707 A.D. TO 1857A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To understand the causes for the disintegration of the Mughals
2. To understand the reason for the success of the expansion of British rule
3. To know the various policies of the British and the Indians reaction

- 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.

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**CORE COURSE VI**  
**HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1453 A.D TO 1789 A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To know importance of the fall of Constantinople
2. To understand causes for the origin of Industrial revolution
3. To study the feature of enlighten despotism

- UNIT I**      Fall of Constantinople – causes and effects Geographical Discoveries  
Renaissance Reformation Counter Reformation
- UNIT II**      Industrial Revolution Causes and Results Agrarian Revolution Causes and  
Results Rise of Spain – Charles V – His Wars and Policies Philip II – His  
Wars and Policies War of Dutch Independence – Causes and Results
- UNIT III**      Thirty Years War - Causes and Results Rise of France – Henry IV Rise of  
France Louis XIII Enlightened Despotism in Europe – Louis XIV of France –  
Internal and External Policies Frederick the Great of Prussia – Internal and  
External Policies
- UNIT IV**      Peter the Great of Russia – Internal and External Policies Getharine the Great  
of Russia – Internal and External Policies Joseph – II the Great of Austria –  
Internal and External Policies Rise of Sweedan – Gustavus II Adolphus
- UNIT V**      Rise of Automan Turks Louis XV (1715 – 1774) of France Philosophers and  
Thinkers – Montesquieu (1689 -1785), Voltaire (1694 -1778) Rousseau (1712  
-1778) French Revolution 1789 – Causes and Results

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**ALLIED COURSE III  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION I**

**Objectives:**

1. To understand the concepts of public administration
2. To know the various theories of organisations
3. To understand the importance of field administration

**UNIT I**      **CONCEPTS** of Public Administration – Meaning – Nature – Scope – Public and Private Administration – Human factor – Art of Science.

**UNIT II**      **ORGANIZATION** – Meaning – Various theories – a) Bureaucrate b) Classic c) Human relation d) Scientific Management: Principles – Hierarchy – Span of Control – Unity of Command.

**UNIT III**      **STRUCTURE** – CHIEF Executive – Functions – Line and Staff agencies – Indian Prime Minister’s Office – Secretariat – White house office (U.S.A) Department as Unit of administration – Bases of Organization - Departments of Home Foreign Affairs, and Defence.

**UNIT IV**      **PUBLIC UNDERTAKING AND COMMISSIONS:** Finance Commission – UPSC – Backward Class, Official Language - Significance of Public undertakings – Various kinds and reasons for Government participation in India – Public Corporations – Their problems – Ministerial control and corporations accountability to Parliament.

**UNIT V**      **FIELD ADMINISTRATION:** Importance of Field Organization – Area Head quarters and Field Agencies relationship – Territorial and functional Dichotomy – Examples : Foreign Affairs ministry, police Dept. and Railway Board. Importance of Panchayat Raj in India as Field Administration

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## **NON MAJOR ELECTIVE I FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA**

### **Objectives:**

1. To know causes for the rise of nationalism in India
2. To study the various phases of nationalism
3. To understand the works of various leaders in the freedom struggle

**UNIT I** Causes of the Nationalist Movement – Predecessors of the congress – Kooka movement – British India society. British Indian Association – Bombay Association – Madras Native Association – The Indian Association – Madras Mahajon Sabha – Bombay Presidency Association.

**UNIT II** Foundation of Indian national congress – First session – Second Session, Third session – Calcutta Session.

**UNIT III** 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 – Indian Independence – Some leaders of Freedom struggle – Gokhale – S.N. Banerjee – Annie Besant – Motilal Nehru – Maulana Azad – Dadabhal Naoroji – Tilak – Bipin Chandra pal – Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya – Chittaranjan Das – Vallababhai Patel – Mahatma Gandhi – Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

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2. V.D. Mahajan, The Nationalist Movement in India, S. Chand Publication, 1995.
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4. N. Jayapalan , History of Freedom Struggle
5. N. Venkatesan, History of freedom struggle, V.C. Publication, Rajapalayam, 2001.
6. Bipin Chandra et.al., Inida’s Struggle for Independence, Penguin India, Delhi, 2000.

**CORE COURSE VII**  
**HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1857 A.D. TO 1947 A.D**

**Objectives:**

1. To know causes for the rise of nationalism in India
2. To study the various phases of nationalism
3. To understand the works of various leaders in the struggle

**UNIT I** Queen Victoria's Proclamation - Act of 1858 - Council Act of 1861 - Lytton's Viceroyalty- Ripon and Local-Self- Government.

**UNIT II** Socio - Religious Reform Movements - Brahma Samaj - Prarthana Samaj - Arya Samaj - The Ramakrishna Movement- The Theosophical Movement - Muslim Reform Movements -Depressed Class Movements : Narayana Guru and SNDP - Jyothirao Phule and Satya Shodhak Samaj.

**UNIT III** Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Causes – Leaderships – Extremists - Achievements of Moderate – Council Act of 1891 .

**UNIT IV** The Swadeshi Movement - Tilak, Bipin Chandra Pal, Lala Lajpat Rai – Minto-Morely Reforms Act of 1909 - Annie Besant and Home Rule

**UNIT V** Gandhian Era: Mantague Chelmsford Reforms Act of 1919 - Non-cooperation Movement- Civil Disobedience Movement –Round table conferences – Gandhi Irwin Pact – Poona Pact - Muslim League - Indian Government Act of 1935 - Quit India Movement- Indian Independence Act of 1947.

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

**Objectives:**

1. To understand the age of revolutions
2. To study the unification of Italy and Germany
3. To understand the importance world organizations to maintain peace

**UNIT I** French Revolution - Causes and its results – Napoleon Bonaparte – Domestic and foreign policy – Congress of Vienna – Concert of Europe.

**UNIT II** Industrial Revolution – Agrarian Revolution – Eastern Question – Napoleon III - Unification of Italy and Germany – Bismarck.

**UNIT III** First World War – Russian Revolution – League of Nations

**UNIT IV** The Great Depression of 1929 - Dictatorship in Italy and Germany

**UNIT V** Origin and impact of Second World War – The United Nations Organizations.

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**ALLIED COURSE IV  
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION II**

**Objectives:**

1. To study the meaning and types of management
2. To understand the decision making policies
3. To know the importance of planning

**UNIT I      TASKS OF MANAGEMENT:** Meaning – Nature – Values – Types – Functions – Leadership – (VS) Power, Headship, Authoritarian and Democratic – Functions of Leadership – What are the qualities of Leadership?

**UNIT II      POLICY FORMATION AND DECISION MAKING:** Significance - Policy and administration – Policy Formation in India – Decision making – Meaning and nature – bases and how to make a Decision? Problems of decision making – place of Bias and how to eliminate it.

**UNIT III     PLANNING:** Definition – Kinds – process – Planning Commission in India – its functions – Organisation – National Development Council – plan implementation and Evaluation.

**UNIT IV     DELEGATION AND COMMUNICATION:** Meaning – Need for it – what to and how to Delegate? Obstacles in delegation. Significance of Communication – Difficulties and barriers.

**UNIT V      SUPERVISION:** Significance of Supervision – Techniques of supervision – Qualities of supervisors – Their training.

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## NON MAJOR ELECTIVE II WORKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

### Objectives:

1. To know the importance of making of constitution
2. To study the salient features of Indian constitution
3. To understand amending methods

**UNIT I** Historical Background – Growth of Legislatures from 1861 to 1892 – Minto Morley reform of 1909 – Mont ford reform of 1919 – Govt of India Act 1935.

**UNIT II** The Indian Independence Act 1947 – Constitutional Assembly – Main features of the constitution – Nature of Federal system.

**UNIT III** Government of the Union – President – Prime Minister and the council of Ministers – Parliament – Functions – legislations – Ordinary Bills – Money bills – Financial Bills.

**UNIT IV** Government of the States – Chief Minister and Council of Ministers – Special Status of Jammu and Kashmir.

**UNIT V** Judiciary – The supreme court – High courts – Judicial Review, Fundamental Rights – Directive principles of State policy – Fundamental duties – Amendments of the constitution.

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12. Mahendra Kumar Talware, History of National Movement and Constitutional Development of India.

## **CORE COURSE IX CONTEMPORARY INDIA**

### **Objectives:**

1. To know the consequences of partition
2. To study policies of various governments
3. To understand the impacts of new economic policies

**UNIT I** India on the eve of Independence: Partition of India – Integration of Indian states – Reorganizations of states.

**UNIT II** Nehru Era — Objectives and working of the planning Commission- India's Foreign Policy. – Lal Bahadur Shastri – Indira Gandhi- Emergency – J.P.'s Movement – Janatha Party and Morarji Desai.

**UNIT III** Rajiv Gandhi's Policy on Education and Technology — Emergence of coalition government – V.P.Singh and Mandal Commission. Emergence of Regional Parties -Separtist Movement –Punjab (Operation Blue Star) – Assam – Nagaland.

**UNIT IV** Emergence of caste based parties and its impact on the society – Deva Gauda, I.K.Gujaral Governments – Emergence of BJP and its impact.

**UNIT V** Economic History– Industrialization – Green Revolution — White Revolution – Globalisation – Market Economy – It's impact on Agriculture and Industries – Development of Science and Technology - Information Technology - impact on the society.

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**CORE COURSE X**  
**HISTORY OF USA UPTO 1865 A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To study the background of the war of independence
2. To understand the policies of American presidents
3. To know the circumstances led to the civil war

**UNIT I**        The Geographical discoveries – Colonization – Thirteen colonies.

**UNIT II**        The American War of Independence – The making of the Constitution – Washington's Presidency

**UNIT III**        Jeffersonian Republicanism – Madison and the war of 1812 – James Monroe and the era of Good feelings – Monroe's Doctrine

**UNIT IV**        Andrew Jackson's Presidency – Westward Movement – The issue of slavery in American Politics.

**UNIT V**        The Civil War – 1860 to 1865 – Causes, course and the results of the Civil War – Abraham Lincoln – Reconstruction.

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**CORE COURSE XI**  
**EAST ASIA FROM 1894 A.D TO 1970 A.D.**

**Objectives:**

1. To understand the circumstances leading to the Chinese revolution.
2. To know the effect of First World War in China.
3. To know the peoples republic in China.
4. To understand Japanese imperialism.
5. To understand Militarism in Japan

- UNIT I** Sino-Japanese War – Open door policy – Hundred days reforms – Boxer Rebellion – The Revolution of 1911 - Yuwan –Shi-Kai’s Presidency – Life and Principles of Dr. Sun-Yat-Sen.
- UNIT II** China and World War I – Paris peace conference – May 4<sup>th</sup> Movement – Komintang Party and Chinese National Government – Chiang – Kai –Shek – Civil War between Komintang Party and Communists.
- UNIT III** Rise of Mao – Tse – Tung – His early life – Long March – New Democracy – Cultural Revolution – Administration of Mao – Peoples Republic of China - Cho – En – Lai – Communists China foreign Policy (1949 – 1970).
- UNIT IV** Japanese Imperialism – Anglo – Japanese Alliance – Russo Japanese War – Japan and First World War – Twenty One demands – Washington conference – Manchurian Crisis.
- UNIT V** Rise of Militarism in Japan – The Axis Alliance Second Sino – Japanese War – Japan and Second World War – Post World War Japan - Development of Japan – Constitutional – Economical – Industrial – Agricultural – Socio and Cultural – Foreign Policy of Japan (1945 – 1970)

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**CORE COURSE XII**  
**HISTORY OF RUSSIA UPTO 1991 AD**

**Objectives:**

1. To understand the rise of Russian empire.
2. To understand the circumstance which led the communism in Russia.
3. To survey the Importance of Russia revolution.
4. To trace the formation of U.S.S.R.
5. To find the disintegration of U.S.S.R.

**UNIT I** Rise of Russia – Peter the great – Catherine II – Alexander I – Reform and foreign policy – Nicholas I – His reforms – Crimean War.

**UNIT II** Alexander II – Reforms – growth of literature – External policy – Revolutionary Movements – Poland crisis – Russo – Turkish war – Alexander III – Internal and External Policy.

**UNIT III** Nicholas II – The decline of Monarchy – Russo – Japanese war – The revolution of 1905 – Formation and Functions of Duma.

**UNIT IV** Russia and the First World War – Russian Revolution of 1917 – Nicholai Lenin – Civil War in Russia – War Communism – New economic Policy.

**UNIT V** Formation of Soviet Union – Joseph Stalin – five year plans – Foreign policy – The constitution of 1936 – USSR and Second World War – Cold War – Krushchev – Breshnev – Michail Gorbacheve – Disintegration of USSR.

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**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE I**  
**A) ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Objectives:**

1. To understand the meaning and the scope of the study of Archaeology.
2. To understand Archaeology as a source for history.
3. To involve the student in understanding the Methods of Exploration and Excavation.
4. To trace the Meaning the Importance of Epigraphy and Numismatics.

**UNIT I** Archaeology : Its meaning and importance – Archaeology as a source of history – Kinds of Archaeology – Purpose of Archaeology – Archaeology its correlation with other Subjects – Functions of Archaeologist.

**UNIT II** Exploration – Methods of site survey – Excavation – Kinds of Excavation – Pre-history: Palaeolithic culture in India – Mesolithic Age – Neolithic Culture.

**UNIT III** Proto – history: Megalithic culture and Chalco – lithic culture in India – Excavations of Indus sites – Harappa, Mohanjadaro – Iron age culture in India.

**UNIT IV** Ware cultures of India – Indian Pottery – Foreign Pottery Found in India – Archaeological Survey of India (A.S.I) – British Archaeologists – Alexander Cunningham – Robert Bruce Foote – James Burgess – Sir John Marshall – Mortimer – Wheeler.

**UNIT V** Epigraphy: its meaning and importance kinds of Inscriptions – Source for history – Numismatics – Meaning and importance – Numismatics as a source of history – Coins of the Mauryas, Kushanas, Guptas, Pallavas, Pandyas, Cholas and Vijayanagar rulers - Foreign Coins found in India.

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## **MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE I**

### **B) JOURNALISM**

#### **Objectives:**

1. To understand the meaning of Journalism.
2. To know the history of press.
3. To trace the meaning of Editing, Reporting.
4. To understand the news agency.

- UNIT I** Introduction to Journalism- Impact of Mass Media – Fourth Estate - Development of Journalism - (i) From Hicky to 1876 – (ii) From 1876 to 1947 (iii) From 1947 (iv) History of Tamil Journalism – Role of Press in Freedom Movement.
- UNIT II** Reporting – Kinds of news – News Value - Reporters - News Agencies – beat – Reporting of public meeting, crime and sports.
- UNIT III** Editing – use of Editing marks – Functions and qualifications of Editor – Sub editors – Inverted pyramid form of writing - Page make up – Head line – lead - feature – Editorial – Letters to the Editor.
- UNIT IV** Rotary – Letter press – off set printing – Role of computers and communication techniques – structure and functioning of newspaper office – Advertisement.
- UNIT V** Indian Press Laws – Defamation – Contempt of Court – Official secrets Act - Indian constitution and Press Freedom – Press Council – Prachar Bharathi – Investigative Journalism.

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**CORE COURSE XIII**  
**HISTORY OF USA FROM 1865 A.D. TO 2000 A.D.**

**Objectives**

1. To study the importance of reconstruction
2. To understand the causes for the economic depression
3. To know the cold war scenario

- UNIT I** Reconstructions after civil war – Rise of Big Business and Reform Movements - Populism
- UNIT II** Spanish American War- Progressive Era- Theodore Roosevelt- William Taft- Woodrow Wilson- USA in the First World war.
- UNIT III** Great Depression - F.D. Roosevelt and New Deal Policy - USA and Second World War- Atlantic charter – USA And UNO
- UNIT IV** Cold War: Marshal Plan - NATO – SEATO – CENTO - ANUX, Warsaw Pact U-Boat incident – Bay of Pig Incident – Berlin Issue – NTBT – CTBT – SALT Pacts
- UNIT V** Indo-USA Foreign Policy, USA – USSR Foreign Policy

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**CORE COURSE XIV**  
**INTRODUCTION TO HISTORIOGRAPHY**

**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** Definition of History and Historiography-History: Nature, Scope and Value – History as Science-History as Art.

**UNIT II** Kinds of History- History and other Social Sciences : History and Geography – History and Political Science-History and Economics etc

**UNIT III** Practitioners of History: Greco-Roman : Herodotus-Theological interpretation : St. Augustine - Medieval Arab Historian : Ibn Kaldun --Modern Western Historians : Leopold Von Ranke – G.M. Trevelyan - A.J. Toynbee

**UNIT IV** Historiography and Historians of India: Puranas and History-Buddhist and Jain Historiography - Kalhana-Alberuni-Amir Khusru - Barani- Ibn Batuta - Abul Fazl- Modern Indian Historians; Jadunath Sarkar, - J.S. Mill - V.A.Smith - D.D.Kosambi - South Indian Historians : K.A.N. Sastri, K.K. Pillai.

**UNIT V** Historian at Work : Selection of topic-review of literature-collection of data: Primary and Secondary - Internal and external criticism-chapterisation - bibliography- footnotes, chart, tables and appendices-computation and quantitative analysis-presentation.

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## CORE COURSE XV

### HISTORY OF ENGLAND FROM 1603 A.D. TO 1914 A.D

#### Objectives:

1. To understand the history of Great Britain.
2. To trace the rise of Parliamentary Democracy in England.
3. To find the history of Stuart and Hanoverian dynasties.
4. To understand the rise of political party and cabinet systems.

**UNIT I** Stuart period – James I – Divine Right Theory – James I and his Parliaments – His religious and foreign policy – Charles I His relations with Parliaments – Personal rule – Long Parliament – Civil war and its constitutional importance – Commonwealth and the Protectorate – Oliver Cromwell – Puritanian England.

**UNIT II** Restoration of Monarchy – Charles II and his Ministries – James II – Glorious Revolution – Origin of Party system in England Revolutionary settlement – The Bill of Rights – Act of Settlement – William III and Mary – Queen Anne – Act of Union – Cabinet system in England – Ireland and Scotland under the Stuarts – English life in the Stuarts period.

**UNIT III** Hanoverian Succession – Its constitutional significance – George I Whig Oligarchy – Jacobite Revolts – South Sea Bubble – Sir Robert Walpole – George II – Pitt the Elder – George III and his Personal rule – American War of Independence – French Revolution and England – Pitt the Younger – Agrarian Revolution Industrial Revolution – George IV and William IV- Reform Movements.

**UNIT IV** Queen Victoria – Era of great Prime Ministers – Sir Robert Peel, Palmerston, Gladstone and Disraeli – Domestic policy – The Reforms – The Chartists – Foreign Policy – Policy of Splendid Isolation – Victorian England.

**UNIT V** England in the 20<sup>th</sup> century – Edward the VII – Parliament Act of 1911 – England's relations with Russia, Japan and Germany – World War I and its impact on England.

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**MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE II**  
**PANCHAYAT RAJ WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO TAMILNADU**

**Objectives**

1. To understand the concepts of Panchayat Raj
2. To study the new Panchayat Raj system
3. To study the implementation of welfare schemes.

**UNIT I** Concept of Panchayat Raj - Views of Gandhiji on Panchayat Raj - Views of Vinoba Bhave on Panchayat Raj and Views of Jeyaprakas Narayan on Panchayat Raj

**UNIT II** Panchayat Raj System in Tamil Nadu from 1687 to 1882 and from 1882 to 1947

**UNIT-III** Panchayat Raj System in Tamil Nadu from 1947 to the Present Day – Constituent Assembly and its debate on Panchayat Raj – Various Committees and its Reports : Kutty Krishna Menon Committee, Balwantrai Mehta Committee, Naik Committee, Asoke Mehta Committee.

**UNIT IV** Structures and Functions of Village Panchayat, Panchayat Union and District Panchayat – Municipalities and Corporation, Notified Area Committee, Town Area Committee, Cantonment Board, Township.

**UNIT V** Central Rural Development Plans: Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) – Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment (TRYSTEM) – Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWACRA)- Jawahar Rozhar Yojana, Jawaha Gram Samridhi Yojana – Member of Parliament Constituency Development Scheme – State Rural Development Plans: Anna Marumalarci Plan -Namaku Namey Plan- Kalaingar House Scheme – Pusumai House Plan – Member of State Legislative Assembly Constituency Development Scheme – Samthuvapuram – Ulavar Chandai – Biogas Plan.

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## **MAJOR BASED ELECTIVE III 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** Meaning of Human Rights – Natural Rights -Concept of Human Rights – French and American Revolutions and Birth of ideas of human rights – Rousseau, Thomas Paine – Abraham Lincoln – Mahatma Gandhi & Subramaniya Bharathi and Human Rights – Martin Luther King – Nelson Mandela – Ambedkar – their Ideas on Human Rights

**UNIT II** Human Rights Charter – International Human Rights Commission – Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) – International Human Rights Day – International covenant on civil and Political Rights - International covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

**UNIT III** European convention on Human Rights – Medico Declaration – Helsinki Charter – Role of the NGO Amnesty International – Human Rights Watch – America Watch–Asia Watch–India Watch.

**UNIT IV** National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission - Human Rights Provisions in Indian Constitution – Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy.

**UNIT V** Human rights violations in India – Woman Rights – Children Rights – Child Labour – Bonded Labour – Refugees Rights – Capital Punishment.

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