

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 024

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

M.A., HISTORY (Program Code: 2PAHIS)

Course Structure (CBCS) From Academic year 2025-2027 onwards

Core	Course Code	Title of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours/ week	Maximum Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
SEMESTER-I							
Core I	HISCC01	Indian Civilization and Culture Pre History to 1206 C.E.	5	6	25	75	100
Core II	HISCC02	Indian Civilization and Culture from 1206 C.E.to 1707 C.E.	5	6	25	75	100
Core III	HISCC03	History of Tamil Nadu upto 1565 C.E.	5	6	25	75	100
Core Choice I	HISCCC01	Early Modern Europe from 1453.C.E. to 1789 C.E	4	6	25	75	100
Elective I	HISEC01	Introduction to Human Rights	3	6	25	75	100
Total			22	30			500
SEMESTER-II							
Core	HISCC04	Nationalism in Modern India	5	6	25	75	100
Core	HISCC05	History of Modern Europe from 1789 C.E to1945 C.E	5	6	25	75	100
Core	HISCC06	Historiographical Traditions	5	5	25	75	100
Core Choice	HISCCC02	International Relations	4	5	25	75	100
Elective	HISEC02	Constitutional History of India, 1773 -1935	3	5	25	75	100
Non Major Elective	25HNME1	Constitution for Competitive Examinations	2	3	25	75	100
Total			24	30			600
SEMESTER-III							
Core	HISCC07	History of Tamil Nadu from 1565 C.E to 1947.C.E	5	6	25	75	100
Core	HISCC08	Research Methodology	5	6	25	75	100
Core	HISCC09	History of Ideas	5	5	25	75	100
Core Choice	HISCCC03	Indian Constitution	4	5	25	75	100
Elective	HISEC03	History of Science and Technology	3	5	25	75	100
Non Major Elective	25HNME2	Science, Technology and Society	2	3	25	75	100
Total			24	30			600

SEMESTER-IV							
Core	HISCC10	Environmental History (With reference to India)	5	6	25	75	100
Core	HISCC11	India and Her Neighbors	5	6	25	75	100
Entrepreneurship /Industry Based	HISEIBC1	Tourism and Entrepreneurship	5	6	25	75	100
Project	HISPW01	Project Work	5	12	25	75	100
Total			20	30			400
Grand Total			90	120			2100

EXTRA CREDIT COURSES:

Non-Collegiate Courses							
Course Code	Name of the Course	Semester	Credits	Teaching Hours	Maximum Marks		
					CIA	ESE	Total
VAC1	Value-Added Course -- I *	I	2	30	25	75	100
VAC2	Value-Added Course -- II *	III	2	30	25	75	100
ONC01	Online Course : Swayam/MOOC/ . . . / Department Online Courses **	II	2	--	--	--	--

* Value added courses not included for Credit Calculations

** SWAYAM - MOOC - Online course should be for the duration of at least 4 weeks with minimum of 2 credits. The course is mandatory and should be completed within the third semester (i.e., before the start of the fourth semester).

Summary of the Curriculum Structure of M.A History Programme

Type of the Course	Number of Courses	Credits	Marks
A. Core Courses	11	55	1100
B. Core Choices Courses	3	12	300
C. Elective Courses	3	9	300
D. Entrepreneurship/Industry Based Course	1	5	100
E. Project Work	1	5	100
F. Non-Major Elective Courses	2	4	200
Total	21	90	2100

Semester-I

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC01 **Semester-I**

Course Credits: 5

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE PRE HISTORY TO 1206 C.E.

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The course intends to provide an understanding of the social, economic and institutional bases of Ancient India.
- It is based on the premise that an understanding of Ancient Indian history is crucial to understand Indian history as a whole.
- To identify pre-historic sites, tools, monuments and sculptures of various dynasties.
- To make a comparative study of Harappan culture and Vedic culture.
- To study about social transformation from Magadha empire to Guptas.
- To study about the cultural evolution of various dynasties.

Unit I : Defining Ancient India and Nature of sources

- a) Bharathavarsha
- b) Archaeology and the study of ancient Indian history
- c) Literary sources
- d) Sanskrit sources: religious, non-religious, court
- e) Foreign accounts
- e) Sangam literature

Unit II: The nature of pre-historic societies

- a) Prehistoric sites in India (special reference to Neolithic sites in the Peninsula)
- b) The Indus Valley civilization: town planning, spread, decline, the Aryan debate

Unit III: Vedic and post Vedic societies

- a) Lineage society
- b) The emergence of caste based societies, marginalization and subordination
- c) Social protest and the emergence of new social and religious forms

Unit IV: State formation

- a) Evolution of the institution of kingship
- b) The Saptanga theory of state, its changes
- c) *Mahajanapadas*
- d) The Mauryan State

Unit V : Post – Mauryan developments

- a) The Gupta Empire
- b) The emergence of states in the Deccan - the Satavahanas

Unit-VI: (Advance topics not for final examination)

Debates on feudalism in Ancient India-ancient history current politics-ancient history as a national heritage-engagement between ancient religion and contemporary society- continuity of past in the present-fresh archeological discoveries in Indus valley and regional archeology.

References:

- Claessen, H.J.M and Skalnik, P, (ed.), *The Early State*, The Hague, 1978 Jha, D.N., *Early India A Concise History*, Manohar
- Parasher-Sen, Aloka (ed.), *Subordinate and Marginal Groups in Early India*, Oxford India Paperbacks, Second Edition, 2007
- Sharma, R.S., *Aspects of Ancient Indian Political Ideas and Institutions*, Manohar, reprint, 1999.
- Sharma, R.S., *Sudras in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1998.
- Thapar, R., *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations*, Orient Longman, reprint, 1996.
- Thapar, R., *From Lineage to State*, Oxford India Paperbacks, 1990 Thapar, R., *Interpreting Early India*, Delhi, 1995.
- Thapar, R., *Narratives and the Writing of History*, Delhi, 2000.
- Sastri, K.A.N., *History of South India*, Oxford University Press, 1975.

In the Department Library:

- Sharma. R. S. *India's Ancient Past*, Oxford University Press. New Delhi: 2006. Dept.lib Acc. No. 2377(10 copies)
- Majumdar, R.C. *Main Currents of Indian History*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1994. Dept.lib Acc. No. 492.
- Majumdar, A K. *Concise History of Ancient India, Vol-I*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1977, Dept.lib Acc. No. 36. (3 copies)
- Radhey Shyam Chaurasia. *History of Ancient India Earliest Times to 1200 A.D*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers. 2008. Dept.lib Acc. No.2366.

Course Outcome:

- Knowledge on the evolution culture of is visible
- Displaying knowledge on the development of India as civilization since from pre-history
- acquired knowledge on the cultural interactions and tensions between various social and communal groups
- Knowledge on political process in the given period of history is displayed
- Assess the significance of Mauryan administration
- Highlight the significance of Buddhism
- Assess the significance of Mauryan administration
- Highlight the contribution of ancient India to science and technology

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Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC02

Semester - I

Course Credits: 5

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE FROM 1206 C.E. TO 1707 C.E.

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To provide knowledge on the rich cultural contribution of Muslim rulers.
- To encourage students to undertake research in the unexplored areas of medieval history.
- To instruct the moral values given by Bhakti Saints.
- To understand the impact of Mughal Rule in India.
- To realize the general development during the Mughal period.

Unit I Defining medieval India and Nature of Sources

- a) The Transition to the Medieval
- b) 'Medievalism',
- c) Historiography of the study of Medieval India
- d) Sources (Persian) and Non-Indian sources

Unit II The state in medieval India: perceptions and practice

- a) Modern theories of the medieval state: Theocracy, Autocracy, Feudal, Segmentary, Patrimonial-Bureaucratic
- b) Theory of Institution under Balban - Public works of Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- c) Mughal in Medieval India: Land Revenue System of Sher Shah - Concept of State under Akbar - Mansabdari System.

Unit III Medieval Indian Society and Economic Institutions

- a) Social Mobility and Stratification in medieval India
- b) The emergence of new classes
- c) Administrative, agrarian and mercantile classes in medieval India
- d) Bhakti and social change
- e) Agrarian systems, north and south India
- f) Trade, internal and external
- g) Currency

Unit IV Religious ideas and institutions

- a) Bhakti movement
- b) Sufism
- c) Towards a composite culture (Art, Architecture and Music)

Unit V Political and Social formations in the South

Unit-VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Discussion on Science and Technology in Medieval India-Islam as new culture- Inter-cultural borrowings and conflicts-emergence of larger empires-Indo-Islamic Cultural hybridity-reinterpretation and contestations-medievalism in modern times.

References:

Alam, Muzaffar and Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *The Mughal State*, Oxford India Paperbacks, 2000

Alavi, Seema (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century in India*, OUP, New Delhi, 2002.

Anderson, P., *Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism*, London, 1981.

Chandra, Satish, *Medieval India* (2 vols.), Har-Anand Publications Pvt. Ltd., Third Edition, 2006 (also available in Hindi)

Chitnis, K.N., *Aspects of Society and Economy in Medieval India*, Pune, 1979.

Habib, I., *Essays in Indian History - Towards a Marxist Perspective*, Tulika, 1995.

Hasan, S. Nurul, *Religion, State and society in Medieval India*, Oxford University Press, 2005

Jha, D.N. (ed.), *The Feudal Order*, Manohar Publications, 2002

Kulke, H. (ed.), *The State in India, 1000-1700*, OUP, 1997.

Marshall, P.J. (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History: Evolution or Revolution?*, OUP, New Delhi, 2003

Mukhia, H., *Perspectives on Medieval India*, Delhi, 1994.

Sharma, R.S., *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Fendalisation*, Sangam Books Ltd., 2001

In the Department Library:

Mehta, J L. *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1986. Dept.lib Acc. No.347.

Pandey, A.B, *Early Medieval India*. Allahabad: Central Book Depot, 1960, Dept. Lib Acc. No.140

Rizvi S A, *Wonder That Was India*. New Delhi: Rupa & Co, 1987, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 64.

Satish Chandra, *Essays on Medieval Indian History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 1883.

Chitnis,K.N. *Socio-Economic History of Medieval India*, Atlantic Publishers, 2002, Dept. Lib Acc. No. 1419.

Srivastava. M.P. *The Mughal Administration* . Allahabad. Chugh Publications,1995. Dept. Lib Acc. No. 220.

Course Outcome:

- Knowledge of political transformations in medieval India is visible
- capable of the analysing the theory of theocratic state in the medieval India understand the cultural amalgamation resulting out from various communal groups
- assess the contribution made to the overall architectural development in the said period
- asses the new interaction between the new knowledge systems, especially, Hindu, Muslim, Buddhist, jain and newly entered European
- highlight the importance of din-e-ilahi
- Highlight the significance of Muslim administration
- elaborate on the religious reforms in medieval India

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Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC03 **Semester-I** **Course Credits: 5**

HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UPTO 1565 C.E.

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To analyse the physical boundary of ancient Tamilagam.
- Political system existing in Sangam Age.
- To study the origin of Kalabhras and Pallavas.
- To compare and contrast the achievement of the Pandyas and Cholas.
- To study the social and political background of the emergence of Nayaks.

UNIT- I

Sources - Physical features of Tamil Nadu – The Sangam age - Political Conditions in Tamil Nadu at the age of Sangam

UNIT -II

The Pallavas: Career and Achievements of Mahendra Varma –Narashima Varma – Raja Simhan – Art and Architecture – Development of Bhakthi Movement.

UNIT- III

Rise of the Imperial Cholas: Vijayalaya Chola – Career and Achievements of Raja Raja I – Rajendra Chola and his conquests – Achievements of Kulothunga Chola I – Chola Administration – Art and Architecture - Causes for the decline of the Cholas.

UNIT- IV

First Pandyan Empire – Kadungon – Varaguna I – Career and Achievements of Shri Mara Shrivallabha– Decline of the First Pandyan Empire - The Second Pandyan Empire and aftermath – Achievements of Maravarma Sudara Pandya I – Career and Achievement of Jatavarma Sudara Pandya I – Account of Marco Polo – Muslim Invasions.

UNIT- V

Tamil Nadu under Vijayanagar Rule: Establishment of Nayakdoms – Socioal, Economic and Religious conditions under the Vijayanagar rule - Art and Architecture – Political importance of battle of Talikotta.

Unit-VI: (Advance topics not for final examination)

Sangam literature as culture heritage-engagement between Tamil ancient past with present-inter-religious engagement-temples as symbols of Tamil architectural traditions and historical source.

References:

Hall,Kenneth.R. *Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Cholas*. New Delhi:1980.

Mahalingam, T.V. *Economic Life in the Vijayanagar Empire*. Madras. Madras Uni.,1951.

----- ,*South Indian Polity*. Madras . Uni., of Madras,1967.

- , *Kanchipuram in Early south Indian history*. Madras: Asia Publ.,1969.
- Meenakshi, C. *Administration and social life under the Pallavas*. Madras: MadrasUni.,1977.
- Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. *Social History of South India*.Madras:OUP,1980.
- ,*The Colas*.Madras: Madras Uni.,1978.
- Pillay,K.K. *Social History of the Tamils*. Madras:Madras Uni.,1975.
- Sathyanatha Aiyar,R. *History of the Nayaks of Madura*.Madras:OUP,1924.
- Shanmugam,P. *The Revenue System Under the Cholas*.Madras: New Era,1988.
- Srinivasa Iyengar,P.T. *History of Tamils*. Madras: C.Coomaraswamy and Sons,1929.
- Srinivasan, K.R. *Temples of South India*. New Delhi: NBT,1995. Rew.Edi.
- Subbarayalu, Y. *Political Geography of the chola country*. Madras: Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology,1973.
- Subramanian.N. *Sangam Polity*. Madras:Asia Publ.House,1966.
- Stein, Burton. *Peasant State and Souciety in Medieval South India*. Delhi:OUP,1994.
- Zvelebil,Kamil. *The Smile of Murugan*. Leiden:E.J.Brill,1973.

In the Department Library:

- NeelaKanta Sastri.K.A.,*History of Soutch India*. New Delhi :Oxford Publications,2002. Dept Lib Acc. No. 1403.
- Subramanian, P. *Social History of the Tamils (1707-1947)*. New Delhi: D K Printworld (p) Ltd., 1996, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 1034.

Course out Come:

- Assess the evolution of Tamil culture
- Assess the role of Tamil literature and its reciprocity with the society
- Understand the evolution of political institutions in Tamil Nadu till nayaks
- Determine the merits of the regional cultural significance
- Asses the role of the aristocracy in the flourishment of the culture in Tamil Nadu
- Understand the existing social variations among the various communities in Tamil Nadu
- Assess the growth of literature point out the regional political conflicts

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Course Code: (Core Choice Course) **HISCCC01** **Semester-I** **Course Credits: 4**

EARLY MODERN EUROPE FROM 1453.C.E. TO 1789 C.E

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- This paper will look at a salient period in the history of Europe that witnessed important social, cultural, intellectual and technological changes, but also continued to resemble an older Europe in many ways.
- The paper will focus on social and cultural history, and the history of gender relations at this time. It will look at Europe through the Renaissance and the Reformations.

UNIT I. Fall of Eastern Roman Empire-Ottoman Turks-Geographical Discoveries-Divine Right 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:

- Davis,H.A. Revised by D.H.C. Blount.(1968) *An Outline History of the World*. New Delhi:OUP.
- Hobsbawm, E.J.(1977) *The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848* .London.
- , *The Age of Capital, 1848-1875*. London.
- , *The Age of Empire, 1875-1914*, London.
- , *The Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-1991*. London.
- Ketelbey,C.D.M.(1973) *A History of Modern Times [from 1789]* London: OUP, 5th edition.
- Mckinley,Albert E.,Arthur C. Howland & Matthew L. Dawn.(1994) *World History Vol I & II* .New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers. *New Cambridge Modern History Vols. 912*.(1970)Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Swain,J.E.(1970) *A History of World Civilization* New Delhi:Eurasia Publishers,2nd Reprint.
- Thomson,David.(1966) *Europe since Napoleon*.London:Penguin,Reprint.

In the Department Library:

- Euan Cameron. *Early Modern Europe*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999, Dept. Lib Acc. No. 1508.
- Ketelbey. C.D.M. *A History of Modern Times From 1789*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 1875.
- Fisher, H A L. *History of Europe*. New Delhi: Omsons Publications, 1997, Dept. Lib Acc. No. 1036.
- Rao, B.V. *History of Europe (1450-1815)*, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1993. Dept. Lib Acc. No. 61.

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Elective Course) HISEC01 **Semester-I**

Course Credits: 3

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To create an awareness among the learners on Human Rights
- To provide national and international perspectives on Human Rights.
- To make the learners understand and follow a 'rights based approach'.
- To evaluate certain issues on Human Rights

UNIT I Definition of Human Rights- Theories on Human Rights- Historical Development of Human Rights- National Law and National 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 Covenants on Civil and Political, Economic, social and cultural Rights - U.N. Human Rights Commission.

UNIT III European Convention on Human Rights - Helsinki Charter, African Convention.

UNIT IV 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 and Main recommendations – State Human Rights Commission.

UNIT V Contemporary Human Rights Issues: Women's rights- children's rights- bonded labour – refugees - capital punishment – National Commission for Women – National Commission for SC & ST – National Commission for Minorities – Developmental Policy, Environment and Human Rights.

UNIT VI. (Advance topics not for final examination)

Human rights as essential education-understanding value of life to protect it-Human rights and individual dignity-variations across cultures in human rights-humans rights and impact on humanity-caste, class and government as countering forces to human rights- supportive mechanisms to achieve

human rights

References:

- Andrews, J.A. & Hines, W.D. *International Protection of Human Rights*. London : Mansell Publishing Ltd.1987.
- Carnston, Maurice, *What are Human Rights ?* London : The Bodley Head Ltd, 1973.
- Desai, A.R. ed. *Violations of Democratic Rights in India*, Bombay : Popular Prakashan, 1986.
- Donnelly, Jack. *The Concept of Human Rights*. London : Croom Helm, 1985.
- Henkin, Lovis. *The Rights of Man today*. London : Stevens & Sons, 1978.
- Jois, Rama. *M.Human Rights and Indian values*. Delhi : NETE, 1997.
- Krishna Iyer, V.R. *Human Rights And Law*. Indore : Vedpal Law House,1984.
- , *Human Rights - A– a Judge’s Miscellany*, Delhi : B.R.Publ.1995.
- Nimal, C.J. ed., *Human Rights in India : Historical, Social and Political Perspectives*, New Delhi : OUP, 1999.
- Pathak, R.S. ed., *Human Rights in the Changing World*, New Delhi : International Law Association, 1988.
- Sivagami Paramasivam, *Studies in Human Rights*, Salem.2000.
- Sen, Amartya. *Development As Freedom*. New Delhi: OUP,1999.
- Schuster, Edward James, *Human Rights Today : Evolution or Revolution*, New York:Philosophical Library, 1981.
- Subbian, *A Human Rights Systems*, New Delhi,2000.

In the Department Library:

- Robertson, A H. *Human Rights in Europe*. Manchester: Manchester University Press, 1993, Dept. Acc. No. 221.
- .Bajwa G.S. *Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations*, New Delhi: Anmol Publications, ,1995. Dept. Acc. No. 684.
- Sharma, R S. *Perspectives in Human Right Development*. New Delhi: Commonwealth Publishers, 1996. Dept. Acc. No. 686.
- Perry, Michael J. *Idea of Human Rights: Four Inquiries*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1998. Dept. Acc. No. 997.
- Micheline R. Ishay. *The History of Human Rights*, New Delhi: Orient Long Man,2004. Dept. Acc. No. 2203
- Gupta U.N. *The woman rights convention and Indian Law*, Atlantic Publishers, 2004. Dept. Acc. No. 1508.
- Sinha. R.K. *Human Rights of the World.Vol.2* .New Delhi: Indian Publishers Distributors.1998. Dept. Acc. No. 1243.

Course outcome:

- Understand the significance of human rights
- Enumerate various kinds of human rights violation
- Assess the role of orthodox social institutions and their impact on human rights
- List out the agencies which are bound to violate human rights forces of power
- Understand the conflict between natural rights and state given rights
- High light the relation between the social justice and protection of human rights
- Assess the importance of protecting women rights
- Elaborate on the international legal mechanisms for the protection of human rights

SEMESTER-II

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC04 **Semester –II** **Course Credits: 5**

NATIONALISM IN MODERN INDIA

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The purpose of this course is to help the students understand India's colonial past.
- The importance and relevance of understanding this past is the fact that the roots of many political institutions and ideas, social and economic structures that are central to politics in India today can be traced back to this past.
- The course seeks to achieve this understanding by studying colonialism in India from different perspectives that reveal different facets of colonialism in India: social-economic, political, religious, legal, and educational.

Unit I. Colonialism and Nationalism

Colonial State – Stage of Colonialism - Representation for Indians in Council 1858-1919-.Extension of Government 1919-1939.

Unit II. Early Nationalism And Agitational Politics:1799-1916

Poligar Mutiny in Tamil Nadu - Vellore Mutiny in 1806- Foundation of the Congress- Congress and Communalism – Swadesi Movement – Emergence of Communalism - Revolutionary Movement.

Unit III. Gandhian Era – Mass Nationalism 1917-1925

Gandhi's initial Movements – Non - Co-operation and Hindu – Muslim rupture – Swaraj Party – Temple entry Movements.

Unit IV. Nationalist Advances : 1928-1939.

Simon Commission and Nehru Report - Labour upsurge and the Peasant Movement – Tribal Movement – Left in the Congress.

Unit V. Towards Freedom and Partition 1939-1947.

The Tripuri Crisis 1939 -1942. The Muslim League and demand for Pakistan -Quit India Movement - Communists and people's War 1945-1946 - INA - RIN Mutiny-1946-Communal Holocaust - Calcutta Noakhali, Bihar, Punjab - Partition and Independence.

UNIT-VI: (Advance topics not for final examination)

Nationalism and colonialism at present: Nationalism in post-colonial India; colonialism as source of nationalism; Nationalism and its variations; Regionalism and sub-nationalism; New nationalism from peripheries; re-interpretation of nationalism

Reference:

- Baker,Johnson, Seal.(eds.) *Power, Profit and Politics: Essays on Imperialism, Nationalism and Change in 20th Century India*, Cambridge,1981.
- Bamford,P.C. *Histories of the Non-Co-Operation and Khilafat Movement*. New Delhi:Deep, 1974.Reprint.
- Brown Judith. *Gandhi's Rise to Power Indian Politics 1915-1922*. Cambridge, 1972.
- Chandra, Bipin. *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*. New Delhi,1984.
- . *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*. New Delhi,1966.
- Desai, A.R. *Social Background to Indian Nationalism*. Delhi: Vikas, 1978.
- Kumar, Kapil. *Peasants in Revolt-Tenants Landlords Congress and the Raj in Oudh,1886-1922*.New Delhi:Manohar,1984.
- Kumar, Ravindra. *Development of the Congress Constitution*. New Delhi.1949.
- . *Essays on Gandhian Politics: The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919*. Oxford, 1971.
- Low.D.A.(ed). *Congress and the Raj*. London,1977.
- McLane J.R. *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress* Princeton,1977.
- Mehrotra, S.R. *The Emergence of the Indian National Congress*. Delhi,1971.
- *Towards India's Freedom and Partition*. New Delhi,1979.
- Majundar, R.C. (ed) *History and Culture of Indian People*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,1960. Relevant Vol.
- Nanda, B.R. and V.C. Joshi. *Studies in Modern Indian History*, Bombay: Orient Longman, 1972.
- Rajendran, N. *Nationalist Movement in Tamil Nadu,1905-1914*.Oup,1994.
- Seal,Anil. *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism*. Cambridge,1968.
- Tomilson, B.R. *The Indian National Congress and the Raj 1929-1942*. London:Macmillan,1976.
- Sarkar. *Modern India 1885-1947*. Delhi: Macmillan,1983.

In the Department Library:

- Bipin Chandra, Mridula, Aditya Mukerjee and Sucheta Mahajan, *India's Struggle for Independence*. Penguin Books India, 1989.
- Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern India*, Vikas PublishingHouse, New Delhi, 1993. Dept Lib Acc. No. 05.
- Kumar Raj. *Popular Resistant Movement against the British rule*, New Delhi:Anmol Publications,1999, Dept Lib Acc. No.1416
- Low.D.A.. *British and Indian Nationalism*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1999, Dept Lib Acc. No. 1438.

Panikar. K.N. *Colonialism, Culture, and Resitance*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press,2007.. Dept Lib Acc. No. 2267.

Course Outcome:

- Understand the nature of colonialism in India
- Assess the ways and means of the exploitation of India by colonial government
- Understands the states of colonialism
- Determine the reasons for the raise of nationalism and its complexities
- Understand the methods and means of achieving independence
- Understand the internal tensions existing within nationalism
- Highlight the significance of swadeshi movement Assess the significance of poligar rebellion

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BHARATIDASAN UNIVERSITY
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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: : (Core Course) HISCC05

Semester -II

Course Credits: 5

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FROM 1789 C.E TO 1945 C.E

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- We look at the Modern World from 20th Centuries from Indian Perspectives
- To trace the Political significance of Ist and IInd World Wars.
- To analyse the Importance of UNO after the Second World War.
- To trace Bi-Polar power politics.

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.

Unit VI(Advance topics not for final examination)

Wars and destructions - implementations and colonies – Arms Race and Globe and distrust Introductions of world peace.

References:

Davis, H.A. Revised by D.H.C. Blount. (1968) An Outline History of the World. New Delhi: OUP.

Hobsbawm, E.J. (1977) The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848. London.

-----, The Age of Capital, 1848-1875. London.

-----, The Age of Empire, 1875-1914, London.

-----, The Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-1991. London.

Ketelbey, C.D.M. (1973) *A History of Modern Times [from 1789]* London: OUP, 5th edition.

Mckinley, Albert E., Arthur C. Howland & Matthew L. Dawn. (1994) *World History Vol I & II*. New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

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Swain, J.E. (1970) *A History of World Civilization* New Delhi: Eurasia Publishers, 2nd Reprint.

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Russell William, George Henry Townsend, *The History of Modern Europe*, Routledge, 1858,

T. C. W. Blanning (Ed), *History of Modern Europe*, OUP Oxford, 2001.

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John Merriman, *History of Modern European*, Norton, 1996.

Antony Beevor, *The Second World War*, Hachette UK, 2012.

Peter Duignan, *World War Two in Europe: Causes, Course, and Consequences*, Hoover Press, Stanford University, USA, 1985.

In the Department Library:

William Hardy McNeill. *The Contemporary World: 1914-Present*, Scott Foresman, 1975

Thomas Neville Bonner, Duane W. Hill, George L. Wilber, *The contemporary world: The Social Sciences in Historical Perspective*, University of Michigan, 1960

Course outcome:

- Assess the European tensions which caused two world wars
- Assess the reasons for the emergence of the international peace and security institution
- Assess the development of new political institutions
- Write on the emergence of international peace organisations
- Assess the impact of Russian Revolution on the world

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC06

Semester-II

Course Credits: 5

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL TRADITIONS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To know the scope and purpose of History
- To study the relation between History and other social sciences.
- To analyse the research techniques in History
- To estimate the contributions of Historians.

UNIT-I- Evolution of the discipline of History: Greco-Roman History – Herodotus-Thucydides –Livy - Church Historiography - St. Augustine -Medieval Arab Historiography: Ibn Khaldun.

UNIT –II- Ancient Indian Historiographers: Bana, Kalhana – Medieval Indian Historiography: Alberuni, Barani.

UNIT –III- Modern Indian Historians: K.P. Jayaswal, R.C. Dutt, J.N. Sarkar, D.D. Kosambi, R.S. Sharma - A.L. Basham.

UNIT -IV - French Historiography: Annales and Mentalities – Mark Bloch- Fernand Braudel - British Marxist Historians – E.P. Thomson – Eric Hobsbawm

UNIT–V- Impact of Modernism:Namier - Structuralism:Claude Levi Straus- Postmodernism:Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault- Subaltern Studies-Women Historiography-Dalit Historiography.

UNIT-VI-(Advance topics not for final examination)

Historiographical traditions as Intellectual heritage-civilizational variations in historiographical traditions across the world-ideologies and historiography- impact of time on historiography-class, caste, religion and gender and historiography

References:

Ali, Sheik.(1980) History: Its Theory and Methods. New Delhi:Macmillan.

Barzun, Jacques and Graff, Henry F. The Modern Researcher. San Diego : Harcourt Brace, 1985.

Carr, E.H. What is History(Harmonds worth ,1977).

Clark,S. "The Annales Historians", in Q.Skinner ed., The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Sciences (Cambridge 1985).

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Dictionary of the History of Ideas Vol.I II, III, New York; Charles Scribner's Sons Arvind Sharma (1993) Our Religions, New York: Harper Collins Floud, Roderick. (1983)

An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians. London: Methuen(R.P.)
 Guha, Ranajit (1994) Subaltern Studies Vol. I, IV and VI, Delhi: OUP
 Hobsbawm, E.J. "Karl Marx's Contribution to Historiography in Ideology and Social Science"
 (Suffolk 1972) .
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 Science(Fontana 1972).
 Journal of Modern History, 1972, Special No. on Annales. Kay,
 Harvey. The British Marxist Historians (Polity)
 Ladurie, Le Roy. "The Event and the 'Long Term' on Social History", in the Territory of the
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 Manickam S.(1977) Theory of History & Method of Research, Paduman Pub., Madurai .
 Marwick, Aurthur (1984), The Nature of History, Hong Kong:Macmillan (Reprint) Marc Bloch,
 The Historian's Craft (New York 1953)
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 M.L.A. Hand Book for Researchers Thesis & Assignment Writing (1990) New Delhi: Willy
 Eastern.
 Sen. S.P. Historians and Historiography. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies.1980.
 Stern, Fritz. (1973) Varieties of History. New York: Vintage Books. Stone,Lawrence.(1983)
 The Past and the Present. Boston: Routledge & Kegan Paul. Topolski, Jerzy (1976)
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 Writing a thesis: A Guide to Long Essays and Dissertations, Longman, London.

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Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*, OUP, 1994, Dept. Acc. No. 514.

Sreedharan, E. *A Text Book of Historiography 500 B.C.-2000 A.D.* Chennai: Orient Longman Pvt Ltd, , 2007, Dept.
 Acc. No. 2063.

Sheik Ali, B. *History Its Theory and Method*, New Delhi: Macmillan, 1978, Dept. Acc. No. 483.

Tahar Ahemand, *Medieval Muslim Historiography*, Dept. Acc. No. 693.

Sen, S.P. *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies,
 1973, Dept. Acc. No.399.

Michael Gottlob. *Historical Thinking In South Asia*. New Delhi: oxford University Press, 2008.
 Dept. Acc. No2267.

Keshah .K. Kirit. *Historiography Past and Present*. Rawar publications, 2005. Dept. Acc. No2292.

Course outcome:

- Displaying knowledge on the evolution of historiography
- Understood how, at various points in time various historians have evolved historiographical methods and the factors influenced
- Acquired the ability of employing the historiographical methods as an independent researcher
- showing capacity of employing defined perspectives to do research
- Highlight the chief characteristic of subaltern historiography
- Assess the impact of post-modernism on history
- Write on the significance of Marxist historiography
- Assess the significance of deconstructionist historiography

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Choice Course) HISCCC02

Semester-II

Course Credits: 4

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The course introduces the key determining principles of India's foreign policy to students. It highlights the central realities, issues and developments pertaining to India's foreign policy at the bilateral, regional and global levels. The course imparts an understanding of India's important bilateral relationships and the country's role in global economic and political regimes. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

I. Definition and scope - Concepts of international Politics: Power - National interest - Balance of power.

II. Collective Security: NATO, CENTO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO, ANZUS. Old and New Diplomacy-practice.

III. Oil Diplomacy and its implications – Political condition in West Asia after Second World War - Arms race, disarmament and arms control – Origin of Conflict: Terrorism and its impact.

IV. New International Economic order; GATT/WTO and its implications. The North-South "Dialogue"– Impact of Globalisation.

V. Origin and Development of International Organizations: ASEAN, EEC, IBSA, BRICS, SAARC their role in international relations.

VI. (Advance topics not for final examination)

Understanding complexities of international politics-power blocks and political turmoil-regional formations of power and peace-Wars on the weak-self-determination and international democracy-Militarization and international authoritarianism

References:

Asher, Robert E.(1957) United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare, Washington.

Bhamdhari, C.P.(1977) Foreign Policy of India. New Delhi.

Brown, W.Norman (1963) The United Nations and India and Pakistan .

Carr. E.H.(1939) Britain: A Study of Foreign Policy from the Versailles Treaty to the Outbreak of the War .

----- (1947) International Relations between two World Wars .

Dutt,V.P. (1984) India's Foreign Policy. New Delhi: Vani Educational Books. Feller, A.H.(1952)

United Nations and the World Community, Boston . Indumati, (ed.) (1995) The United Nations (1945-1995). Mysore: University of Mysore.

McLellan, David S., William C. Olson and Fred A. Sonderrmann. (1977) *The Theory and Practice of International Relations*. New Delhi: Printice-Hall of India.

Paranjpe, Shrikant. (1987) *U S Nonproliferation Policy in Action: South Asia*. New Delhi: Sterling.

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Journals:

India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs (New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs).

International Studies (Quarterly) New Delhi: J.N.U.

Pacific Affairs: An International Review of Asia and the Pacific (Quarterly) Vancouver: University of British Colombia. World Focus. New Delhi.

In the Department Library:

Sharma, U. *International Relations*, Lakshmin Narain Agarwal publications, New Delhi.

Ninen Joshi. *Under the Empire: India's New foreign Policy*,

Prakash Chandra. *International Relations: Foreign Policies of Major Powers and Regional Systems* New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1994, Dept. Acc. No. 07.

Rajan Kumar Mishra'. *India and International Relations*. New Delhi: Kanak Publications, 1996, Dept. Lib. Acc. No 95.

Vidya Dhar Mahajan. *International Relations since 1900*. New Delhi: S. Chand & Co, 1993, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 124.

Course outcome:

- Assess the significance of understanding the relations between nations
- Point out the necessity promoting peace and security through the international co-operation understand
- how regional conflicts in the world are impact the world peace
- Height the role of the UNO in resolving the regional and continental tensions
- Enumerate the reasons for increasing non-state actors in the world
- Highlight the role India as regional leader in Asia
- Highlight the significance of World Trade Organization
- Assess the importance of SAARC

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Elective Course) HISEC02 Semester – II Course Credits: 3

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA, 1773 - 1935

Course Objectives

- To understand the early efforts of constitutional governance by the British in India
- To analyze the evolution of the Charter Acts (1793 to 1853)
- To study major legislative changes post-1857
- To examine the reforms introduced by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919
- To evaluate the significance of the Government of India Act, 1935

Unit I

Initial Years: Regulating Act, 1773 – Circumstances towards the act – Salient Features - implementation – Pitt’s India Act, 1784 - Salient Features – implementation.

Unit II

Charter Acts: Causes - Charter Act (1793) - Charter Act (1813) - Charter Act (1833) and Charter Act (1853) - salient features – impacts.

Unit-III

Government of India Act of 1858 - Salient features - Popular Representation – Council Acts - First Council Act of 1861- Second Council Act of 1892 - Political importance of Council Acts - Minto - Morley Act, 1909.

Unit-IV

Government of India Act of 1919 (Montagu - Chelmsford Act) - Causes - Salient Features – implementation of bicameral Legislature – introduction of diarchy in the British Provinces – Election.

Unit-V

Government of India Act of 1935 – circumstances towards the act - Simon Commission - Nehru Report- Round Table Conferences- Salient features of 1935 Act – introduction of Provincial Autonomy – Federation at the Centre and other features – impact of 1935 Act.

Unit- VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Trade Monopoly – Open door Policy – Limited Democracy – Reservation – Fundamental Rights.

References:

- R.N. Aggarwala, *National Movement and Constitutional Development of India*, Metropolitan Book Co. Private Ltd, 1956.
- G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press, 1966.
- , *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- D. D. Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.
- U. Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*, Delhi, Eastern Book Company, 1980.
- C. P. Bhambhri, *The Indian State: fifty years*, New Delhi, Shipra, 1997.
- A. Chanda, *Federalism in India: A Study of Union-State Relations*, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965.
- S. K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, New Delhi, Peoples' Publishing House, 1973.
- R. L. Hardgrave, *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1965.
- S. Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1992.
- M. P. Krishna Shetty, *Fundamental Rights and Socio-Economic Justice in the Indian Constitution*, Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1969.
- N. N. Mallya, *Indian Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1970.
- K. M. Munshi, *The President Under the Indian Constitution*, Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1963.
- A. G. Noorani, *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- M. V. Pylee, *Constitutional Government in India*, Bombay, Asia, Publishing House, 1977.
- , *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998.
- A. Ray, *Tension Areas in India's Federal System*, Calcutta, The World Press, 1970.
- M. C. Setalvad, *Union and State Relations under the Indian Constitution*, Calcutta, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1975
- L. N. Sharma, *The Indian Prime Minister: Office and Powers of India*, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1976.
- S. R. Sharma, *The Indian Federal Structure*, Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1967.

In the Department Library:

Basu D. D., *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994. Dept. Lib Acc. No.2987

Gyanender Singh. *Indian Constitution and Government*. New Delhi:Omega Publications.2008. . Dept. Lib Acc. No.2360.

Kashyap, Subash, C. *Our Constitution: an Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 1995, Dept. Lib Acc. No. 887.

Course outcome:

- Explain the circumstances and objectives behind the Regulating Act of 1773 and Pitt's India Act of 1784 and assess their implementation.
- Critically analyze the Charter Acts from 1793 to 1853, understanding their features, causes, and cumulative impacts on Indian administration.
- Describe the Government of India Act, 1858 and the evolution of popular representation through Council Acts (1861, 1892) and the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909.

- Understand the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms of 1919, including the introduction of diarchy and bicameral legislature, and their limitations.
- Assess the importance of the Government of India Act, 1935 and the events that led to it (Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Round Table Conferences), and explain its role in shaping the Indian Constitution.

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Non-Major Elective Course)- 25HNME1 Semester II

Course Credits: 2

CONSTITUTION FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To know the fundamental rights mention by the Indian Constitution
- To understand parliamentary Institutions in India
- To analyze the powers and functions of the Judiciary
- To analyse central state relationship

Unit I

Constitutional Development and making of the Constitution: Regulating Act, 1773- Pitt's India Act, 1784- Charter Acts 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853- Government of India Act of 1858- First Council Act of 1861- Second Council Act of 1892-Morley- Minto Act, 1909- Montagu- Chelmsford Act, 1919- Nehru Report- Round Table Conferences- Government India Act of 1935- Making of the Constitution: Constituent Assembly - Preamble-Salient features of the Constitution.

Unit II

Rights and Duties: Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties-Emergency Provision.

Unit-III

Constitution and Governance: Union Government: President, Vice- President, Cabinet- Parliament. State Government: Governor- Cabinet- State Assembly- Centre-State Relationship.

Unit-IV

Judiciary: Supreme Court- High Court.

Unit-V

Miscellaneous: Election Commission - Language Issues - Finance Commission- Contingency Fund of India- Consolidate Fund of India- UPSC- Panchayat Raj- Constitutional Amendments.

Unit- VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Constitution as a rational book of contemporary India-historical evolution-constitution and everyday life of the nation-educating citizenry on constitution-constitution and character of the nation-constitution and rationalization of social and cultural life.

References:

R.N.Aggarwala, *National Movement and Constitutional Development of India*, Metropolitan Book Co.

- Private Ltd, 1956.
- G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press, 1966.
- , *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
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- C. P. Bhambhri, *The Indian State: fifty years*, New Delhi, Shipra, 1997.
- A. Chanda, *Federalism in India: A Study of Union-State Relations*, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965.
- S. K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, New Delhi, Peoples' Publishing House, 1973.
- R. L. Hardgrave, *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1965.
- S. Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1992.
- M. P. Krishna Shetty, *Fundamental Rights and Socio-Economic Justice in the Indian Constitution*, Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1969.
- N. N. Mallya, *Indian Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1970.
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- A. G. Noorani, *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
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- A. Ray, *Tension Areas in India's Federal System*, Calcutta, The World Press, 1970.
- M. C. Setalvad, *Union and State Relations under the Indian Constitution*, Calcutta, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1975
- L. N. Sharma, *The Indian Prime Minister: Office and Powers of India*, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1976.
- S. R. Sharma, *The Indian Federal Structure*, Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1967.

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Gyanender Singh. *Indian Constitution and Government*. New Delhi:Omega Publications.2008. . Dept. Lib Acc. No.2360.

Kashyap, Subash, C. *Our Constitution: an Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 1995, Dept. Lib Acc. No. 887.

Course outcome:

- Understand the evolution of Indian constitution
- Assess the chief characters to the constitutions
- Enumerate the aims and objectives of constitution
- Estimate the significance of constitution as a book of government and governance
- Height the various kinds of fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution
- Understand the means and methods of social justice available in the constitution
- Assess the significance of protective measures for minorities in the constitution
- Elaborate the significance of constitution for democracy

SEMESTER-III

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC07 Semester-III

Course Credits: 5

HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM 1565 C.E TO 1947.C.E

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To understand the changes after the British Acquisition of Tamil Nadu.
- To analyse the relevance of socio-religious movements of the 19th century.
 - To analyse the relevance of Political Development of Tamil Nadu.

Unit-I

Advent of Europeans: Portuguese – Dutch - British - French and Danish – Consolidation - rivalry between French and British in Carnatic Region, 1746-1763.

Unit-II

Early Struggles in South India: Puli Thevan – Kattabomman - Rise of Poligars - Vellore Mutiny.

Unit-III

Social Reform Movement: Vallalar – Vaikunda Swami - Iyothee Thass - Rettamalai Srinivasan - Self Respect Movement- Upper cloth Movement – Introduction of Western Education.

Unit-IV

Justice Party-Formation Justice Party in power-Major Reforms- Periyar and Justice Party- Dravida Kalagam.

Unit-V

Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom struggle: 1885-1919 - Formation of Madras Mahajana Sabha - Birth of Indian National Congress and its impact in the Tamil Politics- G.Suburamania Iyer - *The Hindu* and *Swadesamitran* Subramaniya Siva – Bharathi - Impact of Partition of Bengal- Home rule Movement-Second Phase: 1919-1947-Non-Cooperatio - Civil Disobedience – Vedaraniyam Salt Sathyagraha - Rajaji Ministry 1937-39 – Quit India Movement towards freedom – Role of Tamils in INA.

VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Tamil cultural and social past and current politics-Ancient past as Tamil identity-understanding the emergence of new Tamil society-cultural and religions conflicts new formations-internal social tensions and revolutionary social formations

References:

- Arasarathinam, R. *Trade in Coromandel Coast*. Sydney: Oxford
- Baker, C.J. (1976) *The Politics of South India 1920-1937*, Cambridge.
- . (1980) *Tamil Countryside*. OUP, New Delhi.
- Beteille, A. (1965) *Caste, Class and Power: Changing patterns of Stratification in a Thanjavur Village*.
- Berkley. Beck, B.E.F. (1970) "The right-left Division of South Indian Society", *Journal of Asian Studies* xxix:4.
- Geetha, V & S.V. Rajadurai, "Dalits and Non-Brahmin Consciousness in Tamil Nadu" *E.P.W.* 25, Sept. 1993.
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- Irschick, E.F. (1969) *Politics and Social Conflicts in South India*, Berkeley.
- , *Tamil Revivalism*
- Kumar D. (1965) *Land and Caste in South India: Agricultural labour in the Madras Presidency during Nineteenth century*, Cambridge.
- Mcpherson, K. (1969) "The Social Background and Politics of the Muslims of Tamil Nadu 1901-1937". *Indian Social and Economic History Review*. Vol.4.
- Mohan, P.E. (1993) *Scheduled Castes: History of Elevation*, Tamil Nadu, 1900-1955. Madras : New Era.
- Pillay, K.K., (1975) *Social History of the Tamils*. University of Madras, Madras.
- Rajaraman, P. *The Justice Party*. Madras, 1985.
- Rajendran, N. (1994) *Agitational Politics and State Coercion, National Movement in Tamil Nadu, 1905-1914*. Oxford University Press, Madras.
- Subramanian. N., (1974) *Tamilian Historiography*. Enness Publications, Madurai.
- Subramanian. P., (1995) *Social History of the Tamils*. B.I. Publications, New Delhi.
- Sundaralingam R. (1974) *Politics and Nationalists Awakending in South India 1852-1891*, Tucson, University of Arizona Press. Arizona.
- Siverberg, J. (ed). (1968) *Social Mobility in the Caste system in India*, The Hague.
- Singer, M.D. John.B. (eds) (1968) *The Structure and Change in Indian Society*, Chicago.
- Viswanathan E.Sa. (1983) *The Political Career of Ramaswami Naicker*. Madras.
- Washbrook, D.A. (1977) *The Emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency 1870-1920*. New Delhi.
- Nambi Aroran, *Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism*.

Course outcome:

- Understand the significance of the non-Brahmin movement
- Assess the impact of self-respect movement in Tamil Nadu
- Highlight social and caste tensions in Tamil Society
- Assess the impact of linguistic separatist movement on Tamil Nadu
- Assess the contribution of C. Rajagopalachari to Tamil Nadu
- Understand the significance of formation of regional political parties
- Assess the split of Dravidian parties

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Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC08 Semester-III

Course Credits: 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To know the scope and purpose of History
- To study the relation between History and other social sciences.
- To analyse the research techniques in History
- To estimate the contributions of Historians.

UNIT-I – Meaning and Definition-Significance and Scope of Research – Approaches in Research: Analytical and Scientific.

UNIT –II – Objectivity – Subjectivity – Causation in History.

UNIT-III – Historical Research: Essential Qualities- Choice of Research Topic-Criteria for Selecting a Topic – Scientific Enquiry-Limitations of Historical Research-Requisites for a Research Scholar.

UNIT-IV –Methods of Historical Research: Research Procedures-Collection of Evidences-Critical Evaluation of Sources-Methods of Criticism–External Criticism-Internal Criticism.

UNIT –V –Documentation – Footnotes – Bibliography – Tables and Charts – Preparation of Thesis.

UNIT-VI- (Advance topics not for final examination)

New understanding of History- History as a political, cultural and social tool-fresh approaches in historical research-emerging trends-inter-disciplinary methodological engagements-

REFERENCES:

Ali, Sheik B. *History: Its Theory and Method*, Delhi, 1978.

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M.L.A. *Hand Book for Researchers Thesis & Assignment Writing* (1990) New Delhi: Wily Eastern.

Rajayyan, K. *Historiography*, Madurai, 1999.

Sreedharan, E. *A Text book of Historiography 500 B.C. to 2000 A.D.*, Delhi, 2004
Topolski, Jerzy (1976) *.Methodology of History*, Holland: Reidal Publishing Co.
Watson, George (1987). *Writing a thesis: A Guide to Long Essays and Dissertations*, Longman, London.

In the Department Library:

E.H Carr, *What is History?* Penguin Books, 1990, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 1432.
M.L.A Handbook, VI edition.

Sathya Murthy, K. *Handbook of Research Methodology in History*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers, 1995, Dept. Lib. Acc. No.188.

K.N.Chitnis, *Research Methodology in History*, Atlantic Publications New Delhi,1998, Dept. Lib. Acc. No.821.

Course Outcome:

- Displaying knowledge on the evolution of research methodologies in history
- Acquired skills of research methodology to carry out the independent research
- Displaying the updated knowledge on the emerged new historical research methods
- showing capacity of employing defined perspectives to do research
- Asses the basic requirements for researcher
- Understand the difference between the secondary and primary material
- Highlight the significance of bibliography in historical research
- Write on the significance of reference in historical research

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC09

Semester-III

Course Credits: 5

HISTORY OF IDEAS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The current of thought that have shaped the modern world.
- Certain key concepts –their exact meaning, scope and historical importance.

I Causation in History - Crisis in History - Determinism in History.

II Positivism- Evolutionism- Dialectical Materialism – Historicism.

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

IV Non-violence and Satyagraha- Communalism – Secularism.

V Modernism - Post Modernism - Structuralism - Post Structuralism – Multi-Culturalism.

VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Understanding forces of history- ideologies and historical idea- positive ideologies and construction of civilisations-Historical ideas and their application in contemporary society-New societies and new characters-

References:

Blackburn ,Robin (ed)., Ideology in Social Sciences (Fontana 1972)

Bloch, Marc. The Historian's Craft (New York 1953)

Carr, E.H. What is History (Harmondsworth 1977)

Clark, S."The Annales Historians", in Q.Skinner ed., The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Sciences (Cambridge 1985)

Collingwood, R.G. The idea of History (Oxford 1977), Parts III, IV, V.

Kay, Harvey .The British Marxist Historians (Polity)

Marwick, Aurther (1984), The Nature of History, Hong Kong: Macmillan (Reprint)

Topolski, Jerzy (1976) Methodology Of History, Holland: Reidal Publishing Co.

Dictionary of the History of Ideas Vol.I, II & III, (New York Charles scribner's Sons) .

In the Department Library:

Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*, OUP, 1994, Dept. Acc. No. 514.

Sreedharan, E. *A Text Book of Historiography 500 B.C.-2000 A.D.* Chennai: Orient Longman Pvt Ltd, , 2007, Dept. Acc. No. 2063.

E.H Carr, *What is History?* Penguin Books, 1990, Dept. Lib. Acc. No. 1432.

Course outcome:

- Assess the crisis of history
- Analyze the impact of the post-structuralism on historiography
- Understand the concept of nationalism
- Analyze the concept of multiculturalism
- Highlight the chief characteristic of post-colonialism
- Assess the positive benefits of the secularization
- Assess the significance of philosophy of non-violence
- Elaborate on the importance of positivism

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Choice Course) HISCCC03 **Semester – III** **Course Credits: 4**

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To know the fundamental rights mention by the Indian Constitution
- To understand parliamentary Institutions in India
- To analyze the powers and functions of the Judiciary
- To analyse Central and state relationship

Unit I

Constitutional Development and making of the Constitution: Regulating Act, 1773- Pitt's India Act, 1784- Charter Acts 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853- Government of India Act of 1858- First Council Act of 1861- Second Council Act of 1892-Morley- Minto Act, 1909- Montagu- Chelmsford Act, 1919- Nehru Report- Round Table Conferences- Government India Act of 1935- Making of the Constitution: Constituent Assembly - Preamble-Salient features of the Constitution.

Unit II

Rights and Duties: Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties-Emergency Provision.

Unit-III

Constitution and Governance: Union Government: President, Vice- President, Cabinet- Parliament. State Government: Governor- Cabinet- State Assembly- Centre-State Relationship.

Unit-IV

Judiciary: Supreme Court- High Court.

Unit-V

Miscellaneous: Election Commission - Language Issues - Finance Commission- Contingency Fund of India- Consolidate Fund of India- UPSC- Panchayat Raj- Constitutional Amendments.

Unit- VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Constitution as a rational book of contemporary India-historical evolution-constitution and everyday life of the nation-educating citizenry on constitution-constitution and character of the nation-constitution and rationalization of social and cultural life.

References:

- R.N.Aggarwala, *National Movement and Constitutional Development of India*, Metropolitan Book Co. Private Ltd, 1956.
- G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, Oxford University Press, 1966.

- , *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- D. D. Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.
- U. Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*, Delhi, Eastern Book Company, 1980.
- C. P. Bhambhri, *The Indian State: fifty years*, New Delhi, Shipra, 1997.
- A. Chanda, *Federalism in India: A Study of Union-State Relations*, London, George Allen & Unwin, 1965.
- S. K. Chaube, *Constituent Assembly of India: Springboard of Revolution*, New Delhi, Peoples' Publishing House, 1973.
- R. L. Hardgrave, *India: Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, New York, Harcourt, Brace and World, 1965.
- S. Kashyap, *Our Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1992.
- M. P. Krishna Shetty, *Fundamental Rights and Socio-Economic Justice in the Indian Constitution*, Allahabad, Chaitanya Publishing House, 1969.
- N. N. Mallya, *Indian Parliament*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1970.
- K. M. Munshi, *The President Under the Indian Constitution*, Bombay, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1963.
- A. G. Noorani, *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament and the States*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
- M. V. Pylee, *Constitutional Government in India*, Bombay, Asia, Publishing House, 1977.
- , *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998.
- A. Ray, *Tension Areas in India's Federal System*, Calcutta, The World Press, 1970.
- M. C. Setalvad, *Union and State Relations under the Indian Constitution*, Calcutta, Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1975
- L. N. Sharma, *The Indian Prime Minister: Office and Powers of India*, New Delhi, Macmillan, 1976.
- S. R. Sharma, *The Indian Federal Structure*, Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1967.

In the Department Library:

- Basu D. D., *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994. Dept. Lib Acc. No.2987
- Gyanender Singh. *Indian Constitution and Government*. New Delhi:Omega Publications.2008. . Dept. Lib Acc. No.2360.
- Kashyap, Subash, C. *Our Constitution: an Introduction to India's Constitution and Constitutional Law*. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 1995, Dept. Lib Acc. No. 887.

Course outcome:

- Understand the evolution of Indian constitution
- Assess the chief characters to the constitutions
- Enumerate the aims and objectives of constitution
- Estimate the significance of constitution as a book of government and governance
- Height the various kinds of fundamental rights guaranteed in the constitution
- Understand the means and methods of social justice available in the constitution
- Assess the significance of protective measures for minorities in the constitution
- Elaborate the significance of constitution for democracy

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Course Code: (Elective) HISEC03

Semester-III

Course Credits: 3

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To acquaint the student with the scientific progress made by Indians through the ages,
- To analyse the nature of Indian science and technology and its social implications and
- To assess the role of scientific progress in the process of modernisation of India.

I. Science as an Institution: The Emergence and Character of Science - The Methods of Science –The Cumulative Tradition of Science – Interactions of Science and Society.

II. Early Greek Science - Rome and the Decadence of Classical Science - History of Science and Technology in Ancient India - Astronomy, Medicine and Metallurgy.

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

IV. The Birth of Modern Science: The Renaissance (1440-1540) - The New Philosophy - The Character of Science in the Industrial Revolution -The Nineteenth- Century Advances of Science.

V. Science in Colonial India: Colonial Science Policy - Indian response – debate on Big vs Small – People’s Movement on Science and Technology.

VI. (Advance topics not for final examination)

Science as rationaliser of minds and producer of truth-Scientist and de-mystification of mysteries-scientific method as means of understanding reality-science and technology as transformers of society- science and religion as antagonistic forces-popularisation of science and betterment of society-science and technology as tool of power and material wealth.

References:

- Anthony H.D.,(1963) Science and its Background, Macmillan & Co.Ltd., London
Arthur Eddington,(1947) New Pathways in Science, University Press, Cambridge
Bernal J.D. (1969) Science in History Vol.I, Vol.II, Vol.III, Vol.IV. All India Peoples Net Work,New Delhi.
Baldwin (1986), Technology and Man, London.
Chant, Colin, John Fauvel (1980) eds., Darwin toEinstein Historical Studies on Science and Belief (New York,Longman).
Chattopadhyaya,Debiprasad (1991) History of Science and Technology in India, Firma KLM, Calcutta.
Egon Larsen,(1975), History of Inventions, Horst Erdmann Verlag Thomson Press, Faridabad.

Growther J.G. Routledge & Kegan Paul (1959), Discoveries and Inventions of the Twentieth Century, London
 Hamilton, B. (1983), Technology and Progress. London.
 Kuppuram & Kumudhamani, History of SOT. 1-12, Vols.
 O.P. Jagsi, History of Science&Technology, 1-15, Vols.
 Horrabin J.F, (1959), Science for the Citizen, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., London
 James R.Newman(ed),(1965), The International Encyclopedia of Science, Vols 1 to 4, Thomas Nelson & Sons ltd., Nairobi
 Kalpana Rajaram (1993), Science and Technology in India, Spectrum India, New Delhi.
 Kumar, Deepak (1995) Science and the Raj, Oxford University Press, Delhi Lawrence
 M.Levin(ed), (1956) The Book of Popular Science,Vols 1 to 10, The Croler Society INC, New York
 Patrick Pringle,(1956), Great Discoveries in Modern Science, George H. Harrap & Co.Ltd., London .
 Philip Lenard, Stafford Hatfield H., Dac Andrade E.N. (1950), Great Men of Science, G.Bell and Sons Ltd.,London.
 Varghese Jeyaraj, S. (1997) History of Science and Technology, Anns Pub., Uthamapalayam.
 Whitehead A.N.,(1953) Science and the Modern World, University Press, Cambridge

Course outcome:

- Understand science and technology as tools of societal development
- Assess the relationship between religions find science
- Enumerate the reasons for the birth industrial revolution in Western Europe
- Assess the impact of scientific revolution on the society
- Highlight the role of science and technology in understanding the inner and outer universes
- Understand the variations in science and technology based cultural variations of various societies
- asses the significance of anti-dam movements
- Highlight the role of science in Green Revolution

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Course Code: (Non-Major Elective Course)- 25HNME2 **Semester III**

Course Credits: 2

SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To acquaint the student with the scientific progress made by Indians through the ages,
- To analyse the nature of Indian science and technology and its social implications and
- To assess the role of scientific progress in the process of modernisation of India.

Unit I: Social Functions of Science and Technology-Reciprocity between science, technology and society.

Unit II: Science, technology and Religion, Institutionalization of science and technology-scientific revolution and society.

Unit III: Technology and progress: industrial revolution and society, debates on machines and mechanical culture-alternative technologies.

Unit IV: Scientific Rationalism- Science and Scientist-Scientific Temper.

Unit V: Science, Technology and violence-Big vs Small-Peoples movements on science and technology.

Unit-VI- (Advance topics not for final examination)

Science as rationaliser of minds and producer of truth-Scientist and de-mystification of mysteries-scientific method as means of understanding reality-science and technology as transformers of society- science and religion as antagonistic forces-popularisation of science and betterment of society-science and technology as tool of power and material wealth.

Reference:

Asis Nandy, Science, *Hegemony and Violence: A Requiem for Modernity*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi 1999.

J. D. Bernal. *Science in History*, Four Volumes, Cambridge University Press.

-----, *Social Function of Science*, George Routledge & Sons, London, 1946

W.E Bijker, Thomas P. Huges, Tever K. Pinch: *Social Construction of Technological Systems: New Directions in the Sociology and History of Science*, Massachusetts Institute of Technology Press, Massachusetts,

M.K. Gandhi, *The Hind Swaraj*, Navjeevan Publications,

Jawharlal Nehru, *Discovery of India*, Penguin India, Delhi 2008.

Meera Nanda, Prophet Facing Forward, Critical Quest, New Delhi

Collected Works of Periyar, The Periyar Self-Respect Propaganda, Chennai, 2005

Bhaghat Singh, Why I am Atheist, 1930.

Biku Parek, Albert Einstein, Why Socialism, *Monthly Review*, 1949.

Rebert E. Egner and Lester E. Denonn, (ed,) *Bertrand Russell: Basic Writings of Bertrand Russell*, Routeldge, london,2009.

Course outcome:

- Understand science and technology as tools of societal development
- Assess the relationship between religions and science
- Enumerate the reasons for the birth industrial revolution in Western Europe
- Assess the impact of scientific revolution on the society
- Highlight the role of science and technology in understanding the inner and outer universes
- Understand the variations in science and technology based cultural variations of various societies
- Asses the significance of anti-dam movements
- Highlight the role of science in Green Revolution

SEMESTER – IV

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2025 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC10

Semester-IV

Course Credits: 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY [With reference to India]

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- This course will introduce students to the dynamic field of environmental history, presenting essential concepts, concerns and methodology in the context of global / Indian environmental history.

I : Definition - Scope - Bondage between human civilization and Ecology, Bio- diversity - Preservation - Conservation –Global warming.

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

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

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

V: Environmental Movements –Chipko Movement – Protest against Narmada Project – Activists: Babha Amte -Metha Patkar .

VI: (Advance topics not for final examination)

New understanding of surroundings- environmental consciousness and extension of life-organized efforts to reenergize the planet-social participatory movements as means of environmental democracy-new ways of life to reduce consumption- environmental history as essential education.

References:

Armin Rosencrazz et.al., Environmental Law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Status, Bombay, Tripathi, 1991.

Chauhan I.S. and Arun Chauhan, Environmental Degradation: Rawat Pub.,New Delhi, 1998

Deependar Basu(Ed.) Environment and Ecology:The Global Challenge, Jaipur, Printwell, 1995

Gore,Al. Earth in the Balance(New Delhi: Viva books Ltd., 1992)

Goreth Porter and Janet Welsh Prrows, Global Environmental Politics, Westview Press, Oxford, 1991.

Kamal Nath, *India's Environmental Concerns*, MEF, New Delhi, 1995.
 K.C. Roy and Clement A. Tisdell(Eds.), *Economic Development and Environment: A Case Study of India*, Oxford University of Press, Calcutta, 1992.
 Krantadarshi Yuva Sanga, *Chilika: The Voice of the People*, Puri, 1992
 Le Roy Ladurie, Emmanuel. *Times of Feast, Times of Famine: A History of climate since the year 1000* (New York: Doubleday, 1971).
 Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, *The Fissured Land:An Ecological History of India*, Oxford, 1992
 Pravin sheth, *Narmada Project: Politics of Eco-Development*, Har-Anand Pub., New Delhi, 1994
 Ramachandra Guha, *The Unquiet Woods*, OUP, Delhi, 1994
 Srinivas, M.N. *On Living in a Revolution and Other Essays* (Delhi: OUP, 1992).
 S.K. Agarwal et.al.(Eds.), *Biodiversity and Environment*, A.P.H. Pub., Corporation, New Delhi, 1996
 Vandana Asthana, *Politics of Environment*, Ashish Pub., New Delhi, 1992
 Vandana Shiva, *Staying Alive*, Zed Books, London, 1989
 Vandana Shiva, *Ecology and Politics of Survival*, Sage Pub. 1990.
 Victor Papanx, *The Green Imperative: Practical Solutions for a Greener Planet: Ecology and Ethics*, Thames and Hudson, London, 1996.

In the Department Library:

Pravin Seth, *Environmentalism, Policies, Ecology and Development*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 1997.

Environmental Studies, *Text Book for Environmental Studies for Undergraduate courses and of all branches of Higher Education*, UGC.

Madhav Gadgil & Ramachandra Guha. *Ecology and Equality*. New Delhi: Penguin Publications, 1997 Dept. Acc. No. 1295.

Course outcome:

- Understand the significance of environmental history
- Assess the relationship between man and nature
- Point out the reasons for the depletion of natural resources and destruction of environment
- estimate how the destruction of environment leads to climate change
- Enumerate the various kinds of pollution
- Assess the relationship between market economy and environmental destruction
- Highlight the significance of Chipko Movement
- Assess the importance of Medha Patkar in environmental movements

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Course Code: (Core Course) HISCC11

Semester-IV

Course Credits: 5

INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The course introduces the key determining principles of India's foreign policy to students. It highlights the central realities, issues and developments pertaining to India's foreign policy at the bilateral, regional and global levels.
- The course imparts an understanding of India's important bilateral relationships and the country's role in global economic and political regimes.
- It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

I. Determinants of India's foreign policy: National Interest, Ideology, elements of National Power - Pancha Sheel.

II. Non-alignment: non-aligned movement and its role in international relations.

III. India and Pakistan: Areas of Conflict- Indo-Pak Wars- India and China: Strains in Sino-Indian Relations- Sino-Indian War 1962- India and Bangladesh: Birth of Bangladesh- Migration and Communal issues.

IV. India and Nepal: Economic Cooperation-India's role in Nepal's development; India and Bhutan: Insurgency in the North Eastern States; Indo-Sri Lankan Relations: Tamil Ethnic Problem – India's Intervention – Indian Peace Keeping Force- India and Maldives: Political and Cultural ties.

V. India and SAARC - the question of nuclear weapons-Arms race, disarmament conventional and nuclear- arms trade, its impact on South Asia.

VI. (Advance topics not for final examination)

India's legacy as peace maker-aggressive neighbours-International elements in internal troubles-Cooperation with neighbours for peaceful existence-efforts of disarmament and to promote peace in the contemporary world

REFERENCES:

Frankel Joseph. (1993), International Relations in a Changing World, Oxford, Delhi.

- Gupta M.G.(1986) Foreign Policies of Major World Powers, Agra.
- Rao K.R. (1995) India, United States and Pakistan: A Triangular Relationship Bombay.
- Roy A.C.(1987)International Relations Since 1919, Calcutta.
- Kovalenko, I (ed) (1988) The Non-Aligned Movement, Progressive Publishers, Moscow.
- Deutsch, Karl.W. (1988), The Analysis of International Relations , New Delhi.
- Patra , Saral (1979) Indian Ocean and Great Powers, New Delhi.
- Huq, Muhammad Shamsul(1987)International Politics-A Third World Perspective ,Bangalore.
- Crowley, D.W. (1974)The Background to Current Affairs, Macmillan, Madras.
- Hussain, T.Karki (1977), Sino Indian Conflict and International Politics in the Indian Sub-Continent, Haryana.
- Agwani, M.S.(1983) South Asia, Stability &Regional Co-operation, CRRID.
- Gupta. Bhabani Sen (1988)The fulcrum of Asia,Relations Among China, India, Pakistan and the U.S.S.R.Delhi.
- Mishra, Hamod K.(1986) South Asia in International Politics. Delhi.
- Mathur, P.C. (1985) Government & Politics in South Asia, Vo.I, Jaipur.
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- Shrivastava, K.M. (1984) Non-Aligned Movement,New Delhi and Beyond,New Delhi.
- Jaitly, Anam (1986) International politics, Major Contemporary Trends and Issues, New Delhi
- Melkote, Rama S. and . Narasimha Rao, International Relations, New Delhi.
- Boasson,C.H.(1963) Approaches to the Study of International Relations. Van. Gorcum .
- Fleming, D. Frank. (1961) The Cold War and its Origins, 1917-1960, Allen and Unwin.
- Fox, W. T. R. (e.d). (1959) Theoretical Aspects of International Relations.University of Notre Dame Press,
- Her, John.H. (1959) International Politics in the Atomic Age. Columbia University Press.
- Hoffmann, S. (e.d) (1960) Contemporary Theory in International Relations. Prentice-Hall.
- Kaplan, M. (e.d) (1963) The Revolution in World Politics. Wiley.
- McLellan,T.S, W.C.Olson and F.A.Sondermann (eds.) (1960) The Theory and Practice of International Relations. Prentice-Hall.
- Rosnau, G.N.(ed) (1961) International Politics and Foreign Policy. Free Press.

Course outcome:

- Assess the complexity of India's relationship with its neighbors
- Point out how the neighbour countries are causing troubles to India
- Assess the role of India as contributor to the regional peace in Asia
- Understand how border issues with Pakistan resulting in military conflicts
- Analyze how India's involvement in the LTTE and Sri Lanka problems resulted political assassination of the Rajiv Gandhi
- Assess the significance of 1962 war between China and India
- Highlight the cultural connections between Nepal and India
- Discuss the complexity of political relationship between Tibet and India

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Course Code: (Entrepreneurship/Industry Based Course) HISEIBC1

Semester-IV

Course Credits:5

TOURISM AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To understand the vast tourism resources of India;
- To understand the significance of travel agency and tour operation business
- To know the current trends and practices in the tourism and travel trade sector
- To establish the importance of various departments and its role in the Hospitality Industry.
- To gain at thorough insights into various operations of guiding a tour
- To impart knowledge on professional tour guidance & operational skills
- To highlight the importance of entrepreneurship in economic development
- To help them become job creators rather than job seekers

Unit-I

Tourism Products of India: Cultural Background of India, Historical Monuments of India, National Parks, Wildlife Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves of India, Adventure Tourism, Major Tourism Circuits of India.

Unit-II

Travel Agency & Tour Operations Management: Travel Trade, Historical Perspectives: Emergence of Thomas Cook- Cox and Kings, Travel Agency and Tour Operation Business, Itinerary Planning & Development, Tour Packaging & Costing.

Unit-III

Hospitality Management: Introduction to Hospitality Industry, Front Office : Duties and Responsibilities, Housekeeping, Food & Beverage.

Unit-IV

Tour Guiding and Tour Escorting: Introduction to Tour Guiding and Tour Escorting, Understanding the Dynamics of Tour Guiding, Handling Difficult Tourists: Handling Questions, Tour Leadership.

Unit-V

Tourism Entrepreneurship: Opportunity Identification –Sources of Ideas- New Product

Development -Business Plan - Feasibility Report – Technical Feasibility vs. Economic Viability.

References

- Bhatia, A.K. (2013). *The Business of Travel Agency and Tour Operations Management*. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers (P) Ltd.
- Chowdhary, N. (2013). *Handbook for Tour Guides*, IITTM, India
- Dixit, M. (2002). *Tourism Products*. Lucknow: New Royal Book Co.
- Drucker, P.F. (1985). *Innovation & Entrepreneurship*. New York: Harper & Row.
- Jacob, R. (2007). *Indian Tourism Products*. New Delhi: Abhijeet Publications.
- Kuratko, D.F. & Hodgets, R.M. (2008), *Entrepreneurship*. New York: Harcourt College Publishers.
- Negi, J. (1984) .*Hotels for Tourism Development: Economic Planning & Financial Management*. New Delhi: S. Chand.
- Negi, J. (2005). *Travel Agency Operations: Concepts and Principles*. New Delhi: Kanishka.
- Negi, K.S. (2011). *Travel Agency Management*. New Delhi: Wisdom Press.
- Nostrand Reinhold Company.
- Pond, K. L. (1993). *The Professional Guide: Dynamics of Tour Guiding*. New York: Van
- Raghubalan, G., & Smritee, R. (2015). *Hotel Housekeeping operations and Management*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Roday, S., Biwal, A., & Joshi, V. (2009). *Tourism Operations and Management*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Swain, S.K. & Mishra, J.M. (2011). *Tourism Principles and Practices*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Tewari, J.R. (2016). *Hotel front office operations and Management*. New Delhi: Oxford publication.
- Weiler, B., & Black, R. (2014). *Tour guiding research: Insights, issues and implications* (Vol. 62). Bristol. Channel View Publications.
- Wood, R.C. (2013). *Key Concepts of Hospitality Management*. London: SAGE Publications, London.

In the Department Library:

- Percy Singh, K. *Fifty Years of Indian Tourism*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, 1998, Dept Lib Acc. No, 972.
- Kapoor, Rakesh. *Tourism Policy Organisation and Management*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, 1997, Dept Lib Acc. No, 503.
- Randeep Singh. *Dynamics of Modern Tourism*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, 1998. Dept Lib Acc. No, 689.
- Arun Kumar Sarkar. *Indian Tourism: Economic Planning and Strategies*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers, 1998. Dept Lib Acc. No, 819
- Ratandeep Singh. *National Ecotourism & Wild life Tourism*. New Delhi: Kanishka Publishers & Distributors, 2003. Dept Lib Acc. No, 1567

Course Outcome

- ✓ Students will form in-depth understanding of the rich and vibrant tourism resources of India.
- ✓ Students would form comprehensive understanding of the significance of travel agency and tour operations business.
- ✓ They will gain latest information pertaining to the trends and practices in the tourism and travel trade sector.
- ✓ Students will gain exposure to the various departments of all categories of hotels and also would know the role of hospitality industry in tourism promotion.
- ✓ Students will procure thorough insights on various operations involved in tour guiding.
- ✓ Possess skills and competencies on the functional aspects of tour management
- ✓ Students would possess an overview of the role and importance of entrepreneurship in economic development.
- ✓ Students shall have the know-how and confidence to be job-creators in tourism and allied areas.

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Code: HISPW01

Semester-IV

Credits: 5

PROJECT WORK

Project Work : 100 marks