

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY
CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM for candidates 2002 onwards

Semester	Course	Credits per course	Hours/Week/Course	Total credits per course	Credits per semester
I	Foundation (4)				
	1. Indian Civilization and Culture, Pre History to 1206 A.D. [HIS 1 FC1]	4	6		
	2. Indian Civilization and Culture, 1206-1707A.D. [HIS 1 FC 2]	4	6	16	16
	3.Colonialism and Nationalism in Modern India [HIS 1 FC3]	4	6		
	4. Socio-Cultural History of Tamil Nadu From Sangam to Nayaks [HIS 1 FC4]	4	6		
II	5.History of Early Modern Europe 1453-1789 A.D. [HIS 2 CC1]	4	6		
	6. History of Modern Europe, 1789-1945 A.D [HIS 2 CC2]	4	6	12	
	7. Socio-Cultural History of Tamil Nadu 1800-1967 A.D. [HIS 2 CC3]	4	6		20
	Elective 1:			4	
	8. India Since 1947 [HIS 2 EC1]	4	6		
	ED 1 :			4	
	9. India's March Towards Freedom [HIS 2 ED C1]	4	6		
III	10. Rise of Modern Asia and Africa [HIS 3 CC1]	4	6		
	11. Human Rights [HIS 3 CC2]	4	6	12	
	12. Historiography [HIS 3 CC3]	4	6	4	20
	Elective 2:				
	13. History of Ideas [HIS 3 EC1] ED 2 :	4	6	4	
	14. Contemporary World [HIS 3 EDC1]	4	6		
IV	15. International Relations [HIS 4 CC1]	4	6	4	
	16. Environmental History [HIS 4 CC2]	4	6	4	
	17. History of Science and Technology [HIS 4 CC3]	4	6	4	16
	18. Project Work	4	6	4	
	Total				72

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI
CBCS M.A. History (for candidates 2002 onwards)
Semester-1
Paper Code:HIS1FC1

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE [PRE HISTORY TO 1206 A.D]

Unit I. PRE-HISTORY AND PROTO-HISTORY OF INDIA:

Physical features of India; Effects of Geography on history.-Sources of the -Ancient Indian History-Pre-historic and proto-historic archaeology-Indus Valley-Beginning of Iron and the Transition to history.

Unit II. POLITICAL IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS:

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

Unit III. DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN RELIGIONS:

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

Unit IV. SOCIO-ECONOMIC LIFE

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

Unit V. ART AND EDUCATION

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

REFERENCES:

- Basham, A.L. The wonder that was India, Newyork grow press 1954.
----- Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture. Delhi; Asia Publ.1970.
----- Studies in Indian History and culture.Culcutta,Sambodi 1914.
Koasambi,D.D The culture and civilization of Ancient India: In Historical outline
New Delhi;Vikas 1971.5th Print.
Sharma,R.S. Meterial culture and social formation in Anciant India, Mac millan
1983.
----- Indian Feudalism, New Delhi orient longman 1978.
----- Gazetter.
+Majumdar R.C. (ed) History and culture of Indian people. Bombay;Bharatiya
Vidya Bhavan 1960.Relevant Vol.
Thapar Romila.A. History of India VolII New Delhi orient Longman 1978.
Nila Kanda Sastri.K.A: The Colas.South Indian History.
Mittal . Socio-Cultural History of India.

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CBCS M.A. History (for candidates 2002 onwards)
Semester - 1
Paper Code: HIS1FC2

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE A.D. 1206-1707 .A.D.

Unit.I. Sources-documentary and Non-documentary, trends in medieval Indian historiography-History of India 1206-1540-Stages in the Formation of the new governing class;social composition, Barani's ideas of the ruling class.

The concept of sovereignty: the growth of centralized state polity; the political views of the Khaljis and the Tughluqs, Afghans-state and religion, the Ulema, influence of Ulema.

Rise of independent regional kingdoms in the Deccan (A.D. 1400-1526) relations with the Delhi.

Sultanate-the emergence of the Rajputs as a political force-Administration, Judiciary and military organization.

India of the first half of the sixteenth century assessment of Babur's Memoirs, polity, society, economy.

Political problems of Humayun: Afghan resistance, the role of Humayun's brothers in politics.

Unit II.

Sources-documentary and non-documentary (students are required to answer the question on the sources for history of this period); trends in medieval Indian historiography;Abul Fazal and Badaoni as a case study-The Second Afghan Empire, nature of the State, composition of the governing class, the Sur Administrative system.

Re-establishment and consolidation of the Mughal Empire.

Akbar's theory of Kingship: emancipation of the state from theological tutelage emergence of a non-sectarian state.

Akbar's relations with the Rajputs, the main determinants of his Rajput policy, its nature and results.

Akbar's religious concepts-Evolution of Din-illahi Akbar and the Jestic.

The Mughals and the North West Frontier, Mughal objectives and policy in relations to the Persians; conquest and integration of Sindh, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kabul (Afghanistan) in the Mughal Empire.

The Mughal Empire and the Deccan; Main issues in the North-South relationship, Mughal Objectives-their expansion into the Deccan-Assessment of Akbar's Deccan policy.

Mughal Administration, central structure provincial and local administration, army organization-Mansabdari system.

Unit III.

Sources-Documentary and non-documentary (students are required to answer the question on the sources of this period)

Religion and state: Orthodox Muslim opposition to Akbar's policies, revivalist movements. (specially the role of Mujaddid alf-I-sani) its impact on the reins of Jahangir and Shahjahan.

Contest for the throne, issues involved, success of Aurangzeb and the failure of Mughal Deccan Policy.

Mughal-Maratha relations : The Maratha Administration nature of the state, social base of the Maratha State Administrative structure.

Revolts of thejats Satnamis, Sikhs and the Bundelas,nature of their challenge to the central authority.

The decline of the Mughal Empire.

Unit IV.

The growth of population.

The rural class structure and nature of land rights, village organization, iqtadars, the chieftains zamindars and jagirdars.

The land systems; social distribution of landed property, agrarian relations, the revenue and the tax structure.

The growth of the cities and towns; centers of large scale production, important ports.

Inland and sea trade route.

Urban life, social and economic base, stratification within the Urban society, regional shifts.

The debate on the nature of economy in medieval India.

Unit V

Religion and social dissent in Historical Perspective

Rise and Growth of non-conformist movements; Siddhas and Nathpanthis; social and religious practices.

Continuity and intensification of socio-religious movement : Kabir, Dadu, Raidas, Nanak, Namdev, Tulsidas, Mira,Surdas.

Sufism and the development of languages, literature and popular culture.
Interaction between Bhakti, Sufi and Yogic traditions.

Reference:

- Cambridge Economic History of India Vol II.
Comprehensive History of India relevant Vols.
Edwards, S.M. The History of India as Told by its Own Historians, 8Vols, London: Trubner,1877.
Habib, Irfan (ed) Researches in the History of India 1200-1750, Delhi:OUP,1992.
Lane-pool. Babur. London, OUP,1899.
Majumdar,R.C.(ed) History and Culture of Indian People. Bombay; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,1960.Relevant Vol.
Moreland, W.H. From Akbar to Aurangzeb .London:Macmillan,1923.
Naqui,H.K. History of Mughal Government and Administration, Delhi: Kanishka,1990.
Ray,H.C. The Dynastic History of Northern India, Vol II New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal,1973.
Sharma,S.R. Mughal Empire in India Agra:Lakshmi Narain Agarwal,n,d.
Srivastava, The Sultanate of Delhi [711-1526] Agra:Shiva Lal Agarwala,1976.
----- , The Mughal Empire [1526-1803] A.D. Agra : Shiva Lal Agarwala,1976.

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CBCS M.A. History (for candidates 2002 onwards)
Semester -1
Paper Code: HIS1FC3

Colonialism and Nationalism in Modern India

Unit I. Colonialism and Nationalism

Colonial Structure: Colonial State – Stage of Colonialism Mechanics of Imperial Legitimation: Introduction and Nature of Popular Representation, 1858-1919. Extension of Popular Representation in Government 1919-1947.

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

Poligar Mutiny in Tamil Nadu 1799, 1801. Vellore Mutiny in 1806- Revolt of 1857- tribal movements--moplahs- Deccan Riots- Foundation of the Congress-Moderate Congress: Objectives and methods-phase of moderate politics-roots of extremism-Partition of Bengal-Boycott and Swadeshi-National Education-Labour unrest-Hindu Muslim relations.

Emergence of communal politics-the shift to terrorism – Punjab – Tamil Nadu: the Chennai Jana Sangam-Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu-Role of Tamil Press- the Congress Split-repression conciliation Muslim League-Revolutionary Terrorism-Home Rule Agitation.

Unit III. Gandhian Era – Mass Nationalism 1917-1925

Impact of War – The Appeal of Gandhi – the Role of Rumour-Champanan, Kheda, Ahmedabad-Gandhi. Khilafat and the Congress-Pressure from below-the all India Movement-Social composition-regional variations—No changes and Swarajists- Vikom-Constructive work-Swarajists Politics.

Unit IV. Nationalist Advances : 1928-1939.

Simon Commission and Nehru Report-Labour upsurge and the Peasant Movement - -From Dominion State to Purna Swaraj.

Unit V. Towards Freedom and Partition 1939-1947.

Congress and labour-Congress and Kisans-States people movement-The Left in the Congress-The Tripuri Crisis 1939-1942. The Muslim League and Pakistan-Quit India-The advance of the League Azad Hind-Communists and people's War 1945-1946-INA Trials-RIN Mutiny-1946-Communal Holocaust-Calcutta Noakhali, Bihar, Punjab-Partition and Independence.

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.
- Majumdar, 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.
- Sumit, Sarkar. Modern India 1885-1947. Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.
- Tomlinson, B.R. The Indian National Congress and the Raj 1929-1942. London: Macmillan, 1976.

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CBCS M.A. History (for candidates 2002 onwards)
Semester-1
Paper Code: HIS1FC4

SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM SANGAM TO NAYAKS

Unit –I. Sources: Archaeology, Epigraphy, Literature and Numismatics [for the entire period]

Sangam and Post Sangam: Social institutions-customs and practise.

Pallavas: Society, religion and Bhakthi Movement.

Cholas and Pandyas: Society, Religion and the role of temples.

Nayaks:Society and religion.

Unit—II. Pre-Sangam: Neolithic and Megalithic Economy-Agriculture and trade. Sangam Age: Agriculture and trade-Roman trade-industries-labour-revenue-coinage-urbanisation.

Unit—III. Pallavas and Pandyas: Land classification-ownership of land-agriculture and crops-irrigation-trade and industries-revenue system-features of feudalism-coinage and urbanization.

Unit—IV. Cholas: Land System-Trade : inland and foreign-trade guilds-markets-monetary system-coinage-features of feudalism-urbanisation.

Unit—V. Nayaks: Land System – Agriculture and Trade.

References:

- 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:Madras Uni.,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.

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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CBCS SYLLABUS FOR M.A.HISTORY-(For Candidates 2003 Onwards)

Semester-II Code:HIS 2 CC1

Paper 5 – HISTORY OF EARLY MODERN EUROPE, 1453-1789 A.D.

- I. Fall of Eastern Roman Empire-Ottoman Turks-Geographical Discoveries-Divine of feudalism-Beginning of Capitalism.
- II. Commercial Revolution in Western Europe -Mercantilism-Renaissance and Reformation-Counter Reformation-Thirty Years War in Europe.
- III. Emergence of the Nation States- The rise of new absolute monarchies – Louis XIV -
- IV. Growth of Parliamentary institutions in England .
- 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. 9-12.(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.

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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

CBCS SYLLABUS FOR M.A. HISTORY-(For Candidates 2003 Onwards)

CODE: HIS 2 CC2 Semester -II

Paper – 6 HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE, 1789- 1945 A.D

- I. The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era (1789-1815). Their significance in World History- Vienna Congress, 1815- Revolutions of 1830 and 1840.
- II. Industrial Revolution-Stages of Industrial Revolution in Europe- Socialist and Labour Movements in Europe.
- III. Napoleon III--The Unification of Italy and the founding of the German Empire – The European powers and the Ottoman Empire (1815-1914).
- 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.
- V. Great Depression of 1929-32. Totalitarianism in Europe:- Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany. Origins and impact of Second World War- UNO.

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. 9-12*. (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.

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CBCS SYLLABUS FOR M.A. HISTORY-(For Candidates 2003 Onwards)

CODE : HIS 2 CC3

Semester II

Paper - 7- SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU, 1800-1967 A.D.

Unit I.

Sources : archival- institutional papers -Private papers-literature-folklore- newspapers and journals.

Social Conditions: Caste system origin and growth - Castes conflicts.

Family : Emigrations-Joint family-break up- position of women-sati-child marriage-devadasi system-infanticide-changes in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Social beliefs and social practices: social ceremonies- festivals-entertainments- superstitions.

Religion: Saivism: St.Ramalingar- Vaishnavism: the Schism- village gods and deities

-Christianity: Policy of the Company- growth and impact- Islam: growth and impact-Village Gods and deities.

Unit II.

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

Unit III.

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

Unit IV.

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

Unit V

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

References:

- Arnald, David, Police Power
Arasarathinam, R. Trade in Coramandel 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. Hardgrave, R. L (1965) The Dravidian
Movement. Bombay. 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, 1900-1995.
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. Eness 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. Thangavel G,

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CBCS M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS, (For Candidates from 2003 onwards)
CODE: HIS 2 EC1
SEMESTER II PAPER - 8 INDIA SINCE 1947

Polity I

I. Partition and its impact - The integration of Indian States - The role of Sardar Patel - Constituent Assembly and the making of the constitution - Reorganisation of states - Architects of Modern India: Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Sastri and Indira Gandhi- India's Foreign Policy.

Polity II

II. Emergency - General Elections of 1977 - J.Prakash Narayanan - Janata Government - the elections of 1980 - Coalition Politics and Governance - Movement towards state revolutionary: Tamil Nadu - Punjab - Kashmir - Assam Jharkhand - NEFA.

Economy

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

Society & Culture I

IV. Educational Policy in Freedom India - Literacy Movement - Formal and Non-Formal Education - Population Policy.

Society & Culture II

V. Socio - Political Scenario - Reservation Policy and Mandal Commission - Communalism, Secularism and national integration.

References:

Acharya, K.R. & et.al Perspectives on Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Chand & Co., 1993.

Basu, D.D. Contemporary on the Constitution of India. Vol.1&2., New Delhi: Tata-Mcgraw Hill, 1990.

Bose, D.M, S.N. Sen and B.V. Subbarayappa.eds. A Concise History of Science in India. New Delhi: Indian National Science Academy, reprint 1989.

Chandra, Bipan and et.al. *Indian After Independence*. New Delhi: Penguin, 1997.
Saberwal, Satish, *Roots of Crisis: Interpreting Contemporary Indian Society*. New Delhi: Sage, 1996.
Thakur, Ramesh. *The Government and Politics of India*. Houndenville: Macmillan, 1995.
Venkatesan.G, *Contemporary India*, E&T.

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BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY,
TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 24
M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for CBCS Candidates from 2003 onwards)
Semester II
CODE : HIS 2EDC1
Paper - 9 INDIA'S March Towards Freedom

Unit I. Colonialism

Stages of Colonialism-Colonialism in India- Early Anti-colonial struggles : Poligar Mutiny in Tamil Nadu 1799,1801. Vellore Mutiny in 1806- Revot of 1857.

Unit II. Early Nationalism and Agitational Politics: 1885-1916

Foundation of the Congress-Moderate Congress--Partition of Bengal-Boycott and Swadeshi-National Education- the Congress Split- Muslim League- Revolutionary Terrorism-Home Rule Agitation.

Unit III. Gandhian Era - Mass Nationalism 1917-1925

The Appeal of Gandhi -Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad-Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement -No changes and Swarajists.

Unit IV. Nationalist Advances: 1928-1939

Simon commission and Nehru Report- - From Dominion State to Purna Swaraj. Civil Disobedience : 1930-1931- Towards Salt Satyagraha- regional studies-the Round Table Conference-Gandhi - Irwin Pact - Press- Films forging nationalism.

Unit V. Towards Freedom and Partition - 1939-1947

States peoples movement - The Left in the Congress - The Tripuri Crisis 1939-1942- The Muslim League and Pakistan- Cripps Proposals--Quit India - The advance of the League Azad Hind - -Communal Holocaust -Partition and Independence.

References:

- 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-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement* .New Delhi: Deep,1974.Reprint.
- Brown Judith. *Gandhi's Rise to Power Indian Politics 1915 -1922*. Cambridge,1972.
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- 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.

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Semester-III Code: HIS 3 CC1

Paper 10 - RISE OF MODERN ASIA AND AFRICA

I. Colonialism in Asia and Africa in the 19th and 20th centuries-Indonesia, Indo-China and south Africa.

II. China : Opium wars - Tipping Rebellion, Boxer Rebellion-1911 Revolution - A decade of Transition - The May 4th Movement - Dr.Sun-Yat-Sen-KMT, CCP and the establishment of People's Republic of China.

III. Japan : Meiji revolution-Constitutional Change, Russo - Japan war 1904-05-First world war and Japan - Militarism in Japan -Second World War & Japan , Post Second World War upto 1955 A.D.

IV. Rise of Nationalist Movements - Impact of Indian Nationalism on Asia and Africa - Indonesia, Indo-China-Malaysia-Mayan mar-Awakening in the Arab world-Struggle for freedom and reform in Egypt-Emergence of modern Turkey under kamal Ataturk-The Rise of Arab Nationalism.

V. African Resurgence : Birth of Nationalism- Causes-case studies: Kenya, Zaire (Congo) Nigeria, Ghana, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) south Africa. Decolonisation-Its impact on international relations.

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Semester-III Code:HIS 3 CC2
Paper 11- HUMAN RIGHTS

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.

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.

III. European Convention on Human Rights- Mexico Declaration on Human Rights- Helsinki Charter.

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- Main recommendations of the National Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission.

V. Contemporary Human Rights Issues: Women's rights- children's rights- bonded labour- refugees- capital punishment.

References:

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Carnston, Maurice, What are Human Rights ? London : The Bodley Head Ltd, 1973.

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Semester-III Code: HIS 3 CC3
Paper 12 - HISTORIOGRAPHY

I. Definition of History and Historiography-History: Nature , Scope and Value--- Social Necessity of History-Philosophy of History-History as Social Science-History and its ancillary fields.

II. Traditions of Historical Writing-Interpretation and development of History through the ages.

III. Practitioners of History :

Greco-Roman : Herodotus, Thucydides. Ancient Indian :
Banabhatta Theological interpretation : Thomas Aquinas
Medieval Arab Historian : Ibn Kaldun Medieval India : Kalhana,
Alberuni, Barani Modern Western Historians : Voltaire, Leopold
Von Ranke, Hegel Imperialists : James Mill, Vincent Arthur Smith,
Modern Indian Historians : K.P. Jayaswal, Jadunath Sarkar,
R.C. Dutt, K.A.N. Sastri, K.K. Pillai.

IV. Approaches to History : British Marxists : E.P. Thompson, Eric Hobsbawm,
E.H. Carr.

Indian Marxists : D.D. Kosambi,
Annales : Marc Bloch, Ferdinand Braudel.
Cliometrics : R.W. Fogel.
Modernism : Lewis Namier.
Structuralism: Claude Levi-Strauss.
Post-Modernism and Post-structuralism : Foucault, Jacques Derrida.
Subaltern Studies : Ranajit Guha. Cambridge Historiography and
their interpretation of Indian history.

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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Semester-III Code: HIS 3 EC1
Paper 13 HISTORY OF IDEAS**

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

Unit II- Positivism- Evolutionism- Dialectical Materialism – Historicism.

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

Unit IV – Non-violence and Satyagraha- Communalism – Secularism.

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

References:

- Blackburn ,Robin (ed)., Ideology in Social Sciences (Fontana 1972)
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Semester-III Code: HIS 3 EDC1

Paper 14 - CONTEMPORAY WORLD

- I. Making of Modern World: Geographical Discoveries- Renaissance- Reformation – Scientific inventions.
- II. Change of Old Order: American War of Independence- French Revolution, 1789 - Industrial Revolution- Russian Revolution 1917 – Establishment of People Republic of China,1949 .
- III. Totalitarianism :- Fascism in Italy, Nazism in Germany, Rise of Militarism in Japan.
- IV. War and Peace: The First World War — The Peace of Paris, 1919- League of Nations- Second World War- UNO.
- V. New Order : Rise of Super Powers- Cold War- Third World- NAM detent unification of East & West Germany - Disintegration of Soviet Union- Uni-Polar World – Terrorism.

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Semester-IV Code: HIS 4 CC1
Paper -15 - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

- I. Definition and scope - Theories of international Politics: the Realist Theory, Systems Theory, Decision Making-Game Theory.
- II. Concepts of international Politics: Power - National interest - Balance of power - Collective Security: NATO,CENTO,Warsaw Pact, SEATO, ANZ US. Old and New Diplomacy-practice.
- III. The (post-II World War) foreign policies of the major powers: United States, Soviet Union & Russia, China. India's foreign policy and relations; India and the super Powers-Oil Diplomacy, Palestine-Israel conflicts, India and her neighbors. West Asian conflict-Oil Diplomacy – Palestine – Israel confides Arms race, disarmament and arms control: - the Partial Test-Ban Treaty; The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT]- India's-Nuclear Policy – Terrorism its impact – Afghanistan , Iraq – US War.
- IV. New International Economic order; GATT and its implications. The North-South "Dialogue" in the United Nations and Outside – Impact of Globalisation.
- V. Origin and Development of International Organizations: The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies; OAS, OAU, the Arab League, The ASEAN, the EEC, SAARC their role in international relations.

References:

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

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Semester-IV Code: HIS 4 CC2
Paper 16 - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY [With reference to India]

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

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 - Industrial Pollution.

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

References:

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Semester-IV Code: HIS 4 CC3
Paper 17 -HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

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

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

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

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

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

References:

- Anthony H.D.,(1963) Science and its Background, Macmillan & Co.Ltd., London
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Semester-IV**

Paper 18 - PROJECT WORK

Project work : 75 marks

Viva-Voce : 25 marks