

**BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY
TIRUCHIRAPALLI
PROGRAMME STRUCTURE FOR TWO YEAR
M.A HISTORY PROGRAMMES
OFFERED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

Type of the Course	Number of Courses	Total Credits
A. Core Courses	8	40
B. Core Choices Courses	3	15
C. Elective Courses	3	12
D. Experimental Courses	3	9
E. Entrepreneurship/Industry Based Course	1	5
F. Project	1	5
G. Non-Major Elective Courses	2	4
Total	21	90

Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Maximum Marks		
				CIA	ESE	Total
SEMESTER – I						
CC01	Core Course - Evolution of Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (including Map study)	5	6	25	75	100
CC02	Core Course-Evolution of Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India (including Map study)	5	6	25	75	100
CO01	Core Choices Course (At least Two Choices) 1.Political History of Tamil Nadu from Early times to 1565 2. History from below	5	5	25	75	100
EC01	Elective Course (At least Two Choices) 1. Introduction to Human Rights 2.Contemporary World	4	5	25	75	100
EXPC01	Experimental Course : Archives Keeping	3	5	25	75	100
	Seminar, Library, Leveraging E-Resources, VAC, etc.	--	3	--	--	--
	Total	22	30	125	375	500

Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Maximum Marks		
				CIA	ESE	Total
Semester-II						
CC03	Core Course -Research Methods in History	5	5	25	75	100
CC04	Core Course - World in the Age of Extremes	5	5	25	75	100
CO02	Core Choices Course (At least Two Choices. One or more Courses appearing in the previous Semester in this category may also appear here but at least one choice must be	5	5	25	75	100

	a new.) 1. Colonialism and Nationalism in Modern India 2. History of Tiruchirappalli					
EC02	Elective Course (At least Two Choices. One or more Courses appearing in the previous Semester in this category may also appear here but at least one choice must be a new.) 1. Contemporary World 2. Indian Constitution	4	5	25	75	100
EXPC02	Experimental Course : On introduction to Museum	3	5	25	75	100
NMEC01	Non-Major Elective Course- Contemporary India for Competitive Examinations	2	3	25	75	100
	Seminar, Library, Leveraging E-Resources, VAC, etc.	--	2	--	--	--
	Total	24 (46)	30	150	450	600 (1100)
Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Maximum Marks		
				CIA	ESE	Total
SEMESTER – III						
CC05	Core Course – Economic History of India, 1857 - 1947	5	5	25	75	100
CC06	Core Course – Historiography	5	5	25	75	100
CO03	Core Choices Course (At least Two Choices. One or more Courses appearing in the earlier Semester(s) in this category may also appear here but at least one choice must be a new.) 1. History of ideas 2. History of Agriculture in Cauvery Delta	5	5	25	75	100
EC03	Elective Course (At least Two Choices. One or more Courses appearing in the earlier Semester(s) in this category may also appear here but at least one choice must be a new.) 1. Indian Constitution 2. Gender Studies	4	5	25	75	100
EXPC03	Experimental Course : Heritage Management and Conservation	3	5	25	75	100
NMEC02	Non-Major Elective Course- Science, Technology And Society	2	3	25	75	100
CP01	Project	--	2	--	--	--
	Seminar, Library, Leveraging E-Resources, VAC, etc	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	24 (70)	30	150	450	600 (1700)

Course Code	Name of the Course	Credits	Teaching Hours	Maximum Marks		
				CIA	ESE	Total
Semester-IV						
CC07	Core Course- Environmental History [With	5	5	25	75	100

	reference to India]					
CC08	Core Course- Intellectual History of India and West	5	5	25	75	100
EIBC01	Entrepreneurship/Industry Based Course Tourism and Entrepreneurship	5	5	25	75	100
CP01	Project	5	15	50	150	200
	Seminar, Library, Leveraging E-Resources, VAC, etc.	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	20	30	125	375	500
	Overall	90	120			2200
	Total					

Choices in the Core Choices and in the Elective Courses may include credit transferable authorized and BoS approved online courses (Swayam, MOOC, etc.).

Extra-Credit Courses:

Non-Collegiate Courses							
Course Code	Name of the Course	Year	Credits	Teaching Hours	Maximum Marks		
					CIA	CEE	Total
VAC1	Value-Added Course -- I	I/II	2	30	25	75	100
VAC2	Value-Added Course -- II	I/II	2	30	25	75	100
ONC01	Online Course : Swayam/MOOC/ . . . / Department Online Courses	I/II	2	--	--	--	--
FPI01	Field Project/Internship	I	--	--	--	--	--
FPI02	Field Project/Internship	II	--	--	--	--	--

Value-Added Courses (VAC) and Online Course are non-Grading Courses, that is, they will not be included for the calculation of CGPA but are compulsory Courses for the award of the Degree. The VACs must be oriented towards employability skill, industry need, technical training, A Department should offer at least one VAC in each semester. A student is permitted to do only two VACs and only one online Course for the entire period of the Programme. The Departments are expected to advise the students to undergo one Value-Added Course in each year of the Programme and an Online Course preferably in the first year of the Programme. These Courses should be on the subject of the Programme. The Departments need to give proper guidelines to the students on these courses. Coordinator(s) may be appointed for guiding the students on these two forms of Courses. The Departments need to keep a complete record of students registered to these Courses, date of registration, date of completion of the Courses, Copy of the Course Completion Certificates. These Certificates/details to be submitted to the CoE along with the results of Semester Examinations.

Field Project/Internship is compulsory for each year. The departments should collect the Field Project Reports (typed, 4-5 pages)/certificate of internship.

BoS needs to ensure that 100% NET and GATE Syllabus is covered in the overall syllabus.

BoS shall strictly adhere to the University framed Programme Structure. It can change the names of the Courses, revise the syllabus and revise the Question Pattern. Any change sought in the Programme Structure warranted according to the guidelines or recommendations issued by the UGC, AICTE, State Government and other related bodies need to be placed before the Department Curriculum Design Committee of the University for discussion and approval.

Semester-I

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) CC01

Semester-I

Course Credits: 5

EVOLUTION OF IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

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) CC02

Semester - I

Course Credits: 5

EVOLUTION OF IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

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 Feudalisation*, 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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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Choice Course) **CO01**

Semester-I

Course Credits: 5

POLITICAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1565

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To analyse the physical bound

ary 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

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

First Pandyan Empire – Kadungon – Varaguna I – Career and Achievements of Shri Mara Shrivallabha– Decline of the First Pandyan Empire.

UNIT - IV

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 – Causes for the decline of the Cholas.

UNIT - V

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 – Tamil Nadu under Vijayanagar Rule.

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 Soutcb 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 Choices Course) CO01

Semester –I

Course Credits: 5

History from below

Unit I: History of the Dominant-History as ‘His’story- Class and Caste and monopolization of History-History as a political Capital.

Unit II: Genealogies and Dyansties-Histories of kings and Kingdoms- History of high and custodians of culture.

Unit III: Social and Cultural History-working class and peasant history – labor history-history of resistance movements.

Unit IV: Imperialist Historiography and colonialism-Indian nationalist historiography and elitism-subaltern historiography and the marginalized-peoples history.

Unit V: History of Dalits, Women, Adviasis-LGBT and Nomadic Tribes.

References

Guha, Ranajit and Gayatri C. Spivak (eds), *Selected Subaltern Studies* (Delhi, OUP, 1988).

Desai, A.R. ed. *Violations of Democratic Rights in India*, Bombay : Popular Prakashan, 1986.

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.

Manickam, S. *Theory of History and Methods of Research*, Madurai, 2000.

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

Kumar D. (1965) *Land and Caste in South India: Agricultural labour in the Madras*

Presidency during Nineteenth century, Cambridge.

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Elective Course) EC01 Semester-I Course Credits: 4

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

- 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 - Helsinki Charter, African Convention.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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

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Course Code: (Elective Choice Course) EC01 Semester - I Course Credits: 4

CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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.

Priestly, Palmer and Perkins. (1969) *International Relations*. Calcutta .

Sprout, Harold and Margaret Sprout. (1964) *Foundations of International Politics*. New Delhi: Affiliated East West Press Pvt.Ltd.

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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Course Code: (Experimental Course) EXPC01 **SEMESTER I** **Course Credits:3**

Archives Keeping

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To acquire an understanding of the definitions and histories of Museums and Archives in India.
- Develop an understanding of structures and functions in order to train them for potential employment in such sectors.

- I** History of Archives – Archives keeping Europe through the ages – International Archives – Archives in India: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.
- II** Creation of Archives: Establishment of registry – Racking – Shelves and other materials – Archives and Libraries - Organisation of Archives in India: Court Archives – Public Department – Revenue Department – Secret Department – Central Government Archives – Organisation of Archives in European Countries: France, England – Archives in U.S.A., Canada.
- III** Preservation of Archives – Methods of Preservation – Preliminary and precautionary measures – Preventive measures – Factors of deterioration – Repair of Archival material.
- IV** Administration of Archives - Functions of Archives - Uses of Archives - National Archives: Its origin, growth and activities – Tamil Nadu Archives: Its origin, growth and activities.
- V** Private Archives: Definition – Difference between private and public archives – Categories of Private Archives – Nehru Memorial Museum – IUCIS, Hyderabad – Parry and Company, Chennai – Asiatic Society of Bengal – Bengal Club – Vishva Bharathi – Sringeri Mutt – Indo-Portuguese Archive, Goa – Archives of Shenbaganoor, Kodaikanal – Problem of private archives – Roja Muthiah Research Library - Visveswaraiah Museum Bangalore- Field Visits.

References:

- Baliga, B.S. *Guide to the records preserved in the Madras Record Office.*
- Baliga, B.S. *Guide to the Section presentation in the Modern Record Office, Report on the*
- Basu Purendu, *Enemies of Records.*
- Dodwell, H., *Early Records of British India.*
- Harinarayana, *Science of Archives Keeping.*
- Jenkinson, Hilary, *A manual of Archives Administration.*
- Jenkinson, Hilary, *A Manual of Archives Keeping.*
- Macmillan, D.S. (ed.), *Records Management. Madras Records*
- Mukherjee, B.B. *Preservation of Library Materials, Archives and Documents.*
- Perti, R.K. *Repair and Preservation of Records.*
- Public Record Office, London, *A Guide to Departmental Record Officers.*
- Ranbir Kishore and Mehra, CP. "Preservation and Repair of Palm leaf Manuscripts", *The Indian Archives*, Vol. XIV.
- S. Chockalingam, *Role of the State Archives Administration.*
- Sailen Ghose, *Archives in India.*
- Sundararajan. M. *A manual of archival systems and the world of archives*
- Schellenberg, *Modern Archives - Principle and Techniques.*
- Schellenberg, T.R. *Modern Archives - Principles and Techniques.*
- Tolboys Wheeler, J. *Archives Week Celebrations.*
- Vijayalakshmi, *Archives Administration*

Course Outcome:

- Comprehend the historical evolution and importance of archives as repositories of historical records and manuscripts.
- Realize the significance of archives in the reconstruction of the history.
- Understand the nature, types, hierarchy and uses of archives
- Understand the meaning and nature of archival records as well as records management.
- Trace the evolution of methods and techniques, strategies and policies of records management.
- Perceive the challenges and solutions faced by archivists in modern days records management.

SEMESTER-II

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Course Code: (Core Course) CC03

Semester-II

Course Credits: 5

RESEARCH METHODS IN HISTORY

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.
- Bridget Somekh and Cathy Lewin. *Research Methods in the Social Sciences*, (New Delhi: Vistaar Publications, 2005).
- Carr, E.H. *What is History*, London, 1969.
- Floud, Roderick. (1983). *An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians*, London: Methuen(R.P).
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- Manickam, S. *Theory of History and Methods of Research*, Madurai, 2000.
- Malcolm Williams, *Science and Social Science: An Introduction*, (London and New York: Routledge, 2000).
- Martin Hollis. *The Philosophy of Social Science: An Introduction*, (New Delhi: Cambridge

University Press, 2000).
M.L.A. *Hand Book for Researchers Thesis & Assignment Writing* (1990) New Delhi: Wily Eastern.
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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.

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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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Course Code: : (Core Course) CC04

Semester -II

Course Credits: 5

WORLD IN THE AGE OF EXTREMES

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

First World War: conditions of Europe – The course of war – Consequences – Russian Revolution.

Unit – II

League of Nations: Reasons of Formations - Structures and Functions – Success and Failure

Unit - III

World Between the two wars or Inter war period- Political condition of Germany after First World War – Rise of Japan – Rise of Fascism in Italy.

Unit – VI

Second World War: Conditions of Europe – The course of war – Role of Asia and Africa Consequences

Unit –V

UNO: Reasons of Formations; Structures and Functions – Success and Failures – Reformers and Reconstruction

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

Eric Hobsbawam, *The Age of Extremes, 1814-1991*, Abacus, London, 1994.

Eric Hobsbawam, *The Age of Empire: The Short Twentieth Century 1875–1914*, Perigee, UK, 1984.

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

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

John Merriman, *A History of Modern Europe: From the Renaissance to the Present*, W. W. Norton & Company, 2009.

Albert S. Lindemann, *A History of Modern Europe: From 1815 to the Present*, John Wiley & Sons, 2012.

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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Course Code: (Core Choices Course) CO02 **Semester –II** **Course Credits: 5**

COLONIALISM AND 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.

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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.

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Sarkar. *Modern India 1885-1947*. Delhi: Macmillan,1983.

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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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Course Code: (Core Choices Course) CO02

Semester-II

Course Credits: 5

History of Tiruchirappalli

Course Objectives:

- To study the geography and demography of Tiruchirappalli
- To understand the monuments & architecture located in Tiruchirappalli
- To assess the civic structures and buildings in Tiruchirappalli

Unit I

Historical Background : Etymology - Geography - History - Demography- Administration.

Unit II

Natural Resources - Historical and Cultural Importance of Tiruchirappalli- Eco Tourism - Tourist spot-Tribes - Puliancholiai- Kolli Hills -Pachamalai- Semmalai.

Unit III

Historical Monuments: Religious Monuments of Nayaks –Rani Mangammal Palace- Tiruchirappalli Rock Fort-Main Guard Gate- -British Monuments: Clive Buildings.

Unit IV

Archaeological Sites: Antiquity-Cave Temples- Structural Temples- Important Tourist arrival centres: Srirangam Renganatha Swamy Temple- Samayapuram Mariamman Temple- Vayalur Murugan Temple- Tiruvanaikovil Jabhukeswara Temple-Viralimalai Murugan Temple

Unit V

Religious Heritage Centres : St. Lourds Church- Nathar Wali Dargah – St.Paul Seminary Library- Secular Centres: Kallanai- Mukkumpu- Butterfly Park- Government Museum.

REFERENCES

- Sundararaj, T., History of Tiruchirappalli up to 1947 A.D., Sundhar Publications, 2003
Madras District Gazetteer, Trichinopoly, F.R., Hermingway, Madras, Govt Press, 1907
Gazetteers of Tamilnadu, Tiruchirappalli District, Vol I, & II K.S.K. Velmani, 1998
Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., The Cholas, The Pandyas, 1935.
Chellam, V.T., History of Tamilnadu, Thirumalai Book House, 1985.
Muruganandham, S., Nadanthai Vazhi Cauvery, 2004.

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Course Code: (Elective Course) EC02 Semester - II Course Credits: 4

CONTEMPORARY WORLD

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)

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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.

Priestly, Palmer and Perkins. (1969) International Relations. Calcutta .

Sprout, Harold and Margaret Sprout. (1964) Foundations of International Politics. New Delhi: Affiliated East West Press Pvt.Ltd.

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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Course Code: (Elective Choice Course) EC02 Semester – II Course Credits: 4

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.
- 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.

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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: (Non-Major Elective Course)- NMEC01 **Semester II** **Course Credits: 2**

CONTEMPORARY INDIA FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The course describes the making of the Indian constitution, economic planning and the linguistic reorganization of Indian states.
- It gives a picture of how India's political and economic agenda and basics of foreign policy were evolved and developed since independence.
- It also focuses on the development of education, science and technology and dwells on the consolidation of the nation, examining contemporary issues related to religion, caste and politics in India.

UNIT- I : Integration of Indian states -Re-organization of States-Planned Economy of India - Five year plans and New Economical Policy – Demonetization- GST

UNIT- II: Salient Features of Indian Constitution – Fundamental Rights and Duties – Directive Principles of State Policy – Parliamentary form of Government – Independent Judiciary – Centre State Relationship (Federation) – Independent Constitutional Body

UNIT- III : Foreign Policy - Major factors – Nehru and aftermath – India and U.N.O.

UNIT- IV : Educational and Welfare Policy: Welfare of SC and ST, and Women- Minorities and Constitutional Safeguards - Elementary Education -Secondary Education -University Education -Technical education -Women's education

UNIT V : Current Affairs – Regional – National and International Importance

UNIT VI (Advance topics not for final examination)

Birth of New India-national integration and unification-constitutional democracy as life line- Internal conflicts and adjustments-Beginning of new chapters (Science and technology)-New image of India-new political formations – Role of Indian Political Parties in Democracy.

References:

Khilnani, Sunil 1998. *The Idea of India* New Delhi, Penguin.

Menon, Nivedita, 2001 *Gender and Politics in India*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Schwartzberg, J.E. (ed.) 1978 *A Historical Atlas of South Asia*. University of Chicago Press

Thapar, Romila. (ed.) 2000 *India : Another Millennium*, New Delhi, Penguin.

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- Chandra, Bipin 1984 *Communalism in Modern India*. Vikas, New Delhi.
- Chatterjee, Partha 1994 *The Nation and Its Fragments*, O.U.P.
- Das, Veena 1995 *Critical Events: An Anthropological Perspective on Contemporary India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kaviraj, S. (ed.) *Politics in India*. OUP – selected chapters
- 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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Agarwalla, S S. *Contemporary India and Its Burning Problems*.New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1994. Dept Lib Acc. No. 225.

Course outcome:

- Assess the new political formations after independence
- Understand the process of building new nation
- Determine the factors contributing to the growth of democratic institutions
- Asses the contribution of Nehru on various spheres of the nation
- Assess the significance of secularism in India
- Determine the role of political leadership in integrating India into single nation
- Highlight the significance of Green Revolution
 - Assess the importance of planned economy

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TIRUCHIRAPPALLI**

C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Experimental Course) EXPC02 **SEMESTER II** **Course Credits:3**

Introduction to Museum

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To impart the knowledge about different aspects of management and tools of management in museum functions.
- To impart knowledge on conservation of cultural and natural heritage and equip the students for curatorial work, research and impart training in museums and education institutions.

Unit- I: Introduction to Museum: Definitions and concepts of museum, eco museum, community museum, virtual museum.

Unit- II: History, growth and development of museum: History, growth and development of museums in Indian and global context – conservation of collections, ancient and medieval prototypes of museums.

Unit III: Legislation and Conventions Related to Museum and Heritage:

The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 – The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 -The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 - The Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 -Persons with disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 - UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972 - Convention on International Trade in Endangered species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES), 1973 -The UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage, 2003

Unit IV: Role of national and international professional organizations:

Museums Association (U.K.), Commonwealth Association of Museums, American Alliance of Museums, Museums Association of India, UNESCO, ICOM, ICCROM.

Unit V: Field Study: Visit any one museum to understand the nature and scope of its collection and exhibition.

References

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- Alexander , E.P.(ed.) 1995 : *Museum Masters: Their Museums and their influence*, New Delhi
- Ambrose, T. : *Museum Basics*, ICOM, Landon & NewYork.& C. Paine, 1993
- Brawne, M. 1965. : *The New Museum : Architecture and Display*. New York.
- Case, H. (ed.). 1988. : *Registrars on Record : Essays on Museum Collection Management*. Washington.
- Davis, P. 1999 : *Ecomuseums* , London
- Dean, D, 1998 : *Museum Exhibition : Theory and Practice*, London & NewYork.
- Edson, G. & D.Dean : *The Handbook for Museums*, London & NewYork
- Fahy, A.(ed.) 1999 : *Collection Management* , London & NewYork
- Glaser, Jane R. & : *Museums : A Place to Work Planning Museum Careers*, A.A.Zenetou, 2000 (re.) London & NewYork
- Hooper-Greenhill, E (ed) 1999 : *The Educational Role of Museum*, London & NewYork
- Kavanagh, G. (ed.) 1999 : *Museum Provision and Professionalism*, London & NewYork.
- Keene, S. 1990. : *Managing Conservation*. London
- Knell, S.(ed.) 2000 (re.): *Care of Collection*, London & NewYork.
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- Herd, G.D. (ed.).
- Macdonold, S.(ed), 1999 : *The Politics of Display*, London & NewYork
- Pearce, S.M. (ed.) 1989: *Museum Studies in Material Culture*. Leicester.
- Pearce, S.M. 1990 : *Archaeological Curatorship*. Leicester.
- Pearce, S. M.(ed.)1999 : *Interpreting Objects and Collections*, London & NewYork
- Plenderleith, H.J. & . : *The Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Arts* Werner A.E.A. 1971 . London.
- Punja, S. 1998, : *Museums of India*, Penguin, New Delhi.
- Sarkar, H. 1981. : *Museums and Protection of Monuments and Aniquities in India*. New Delhi.
- Singh, A. P. 1987. : *Conservation & Museum Techniques*. New Delhi.
- Stolow, N. 1979. : *Conservation Standards for works of Art in Transit and on Exhibition*. Paris.
- Stolow, N. 1987. : *Conservation and Exhibition : Packing, Transport, Storage and Environmental Consideration*. London.
- Thompson, G. 1978. : *The Museum Environment*. London.
- Thompson, J. 1984. : *Manual of Curatorship - A Guide to Museum Practice*. London.
- Vergo, P. 1989 (ed). : *The New Museology*. London.
- Woodhed, P & : *Museum Studies*. Mansell. G. Stansfield, 1994

Suggested Readings:

- Museum Management, by Kevin Moore
- Collection Management, by Anne Faity
- The Manual of Museum Planning, by G. D. Lord & B. Lord
- Personal Policies for Museums: A Handbook for Management, by R. Millet
- Forward Planning, by T. Ambrose & S. Runyard
- Museum Basics by, T. Ambrose & C. Paine

Course Outcome:

After completion of the course the students shall be able to understand: Various tools, aspects and considerations in management of different functions of the museums.

SEMESTER-III

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
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C B C S M.A.HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) CC05

Semester-III

Course Credits: 5

The Economic History of India, 1857 – 1947

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- The course is designed to develop a thorough understanding among the students of the nature of colonial economy and the transformation that had taken place under the British colonial rule from the mid-nineteenth century to the period of India's independence.
- The course will trace the construction and maintenance of colonial patterns of economic structures in India.
- A major theme of the course is the explanation of how and why different segments of Indian economy remained underdeveloped under the British colonial rule.

Unit I

Economic Growth and Economic History- Theories of Economic History- Economic Conditions in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries- Transition to Colonialism: 1757-1857.

Unit II

Globalization and Patterns of Trade- Public Finance: Government Capacity to Investment-Balance of Payments.

Unit III

Agriculture in major regions-Land, Labour, and Credit Markets- Growth and Stagnation-Types of Common Land- Forests- the 'Tribal' Milieu: Economic History of Forest-dependent Peoples- Village Commons and Pastures- Land-use Patterns.

Unit IV

Types of Industry - Long-term Pattern of Industrialization- Handloom Weaving- Other Industries- Stages of Industrialization- Major Industries- Large-scale Industry in the States- Tea Plantations- Coal Mining- Banking- Banking and Development.

Unit V

Irrigation-Railways- Roads and Inland Waterways- Ports- Posts and Telegraph- Power-Fiscal System- Monetary System- Population- Famines.

Unit VI: (Advance topics not for final examination)

Debates colonial economic modernity-colonialism and globalization of Indian economy- British economic exploitation as lessons of contemporary society-industrial economy and debates on Gandhain alternatives-rejuvenation of indigenous mode of production.

References

Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi, *Essays in modern Indian economic history, Volume 4 of Indian History Congress golden jubilee year publication series*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1987.

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Naoroji, Dadabhai, *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*. Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Commonwealth Publishers, 1988.

Dutt, Chander, Romesh *The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule*, London: Routledge, 2000.

Pandey, S.N. *Economic History of Modern India 1757 to 1947*, New Delhi: Eastern Book Corporation, 2008.

Roy Tirthankar, *The Economic History of India 1857-1947*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.

Sen Sunil Kumar, *An economic history of modern India, 1848-1939*, University of Michigan: Progressive Publishers, 1981.

Dharma Kumar and Meghnad Desai, *The Cambridge Economic History of India c. 1757–c. 1970, Vol. 2*. Cambridge University Press, 1983.

Tomlinson, B. R. *The Economy of Modern India, 1860-1970, Volume 3*, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996.

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Roy Tirthankar, *The Economic History of India 1857-1947*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000. Dept. Lib Acc. No. 2111.

Dutt, Chander, Romesh *The Economic History of India Under Early British Rule*, London: Routledge, 2000. Dept. Lib Acc. No. 434,435.

Raychandhuri Tapan, *The Cambridge Economic history of India, Vol II*, Orient Longmans, Hyderabad, 1982 Dept. Lib Acc. No. 1943

Dharma Kumar and Meghnad Desai, *The Cambridge Economic History of India c. 1757–c. 1970, Vol. 2*. Cambridge University Press, 1983. Dept. Lib Acc. No. 1944

Course outcome:

- Assess the impact of railways on Indian economy
- Highlight the chief characteristics of commercialization of agriculture
- Analyze the problems and consequences of the industrialization
- Explain the concept of deindustrialization
- Assess the impact to swadeshi movement on the development of Indian business
- Understand the chief's characteristics of Gandhian economy
- Write on the development of Irrigation projects and their impact
 - Asses the significance of Indian capitalist class during colonial times

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Core Course) CC06

Semester-III

Course Credits: 5

HISTORIOGRAPHY

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).

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

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) .
 Jones, R.G. "History the Poverty of Empiricism", in Robin Blackburn ed., Ideology in Social
 Science(Fontana 1972).
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 Harvey. The British Marxist Historians (Polity)
 Ladurie, Le Roy. "The Event and the 'Long Term' on Social History", in the Territory of the
 Historian.
 Manickam S.(1977) Theory of History & Method of Research, Paduman Pub., Madurai .
 Marwick, Aurther (1984), The Nature of History, Hong Kong:Macmillan (Reprint) Marc Bloch,
 The Historian's Craft (New York 1953)
 Maurice Aymard and Harbans Mukhia, eds., French Studies in History(New Delhi, 1988) .
 M.L.A. Hand Book for Researchers Thesis & Assignment Writing (1990) New Delhi: Willy
 Eastern.
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 Writing a thesis: A Guide to Long Essays and Dissertations, Longman, London.

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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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Course Code: (Core Choices Course) CO03

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)

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

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

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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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Course Code: (Core Choices Course) CO03

Semester-III

Course Credits: 5

History of Agriculture in Cauvery Delta

Unit I:

Agrarian Development in the Cauvery Delta - Cauvery Delta area in Thanjavur, Nagapattinam Quaid-E-Milleth and Musiri Tiruchirapalli, Lalgudi, Thuraiyaur and Kulithalai taluks of Tiruchirapalli districts, Aranthangi taluk of Pudukottai and Chidambaram and Kattumannarkoil taluks of South Arcot district.

Unit II:

Development stages of the Delta System : Pre-Colonial Period

- i. Stage of origin (before 850)
- ii. Stage of extension (850-1300)
- iii. Stage of decay (1780-1799)

Unit III:

Development stages of the Delta System : Colonial Period

- i. Stage of restoration (1800-1850)
- ii. Stage of regulation (1851-1902)
- iii. Stage of consolidation (1903-1934)
- iv. Stage of expansion (1935-1946)

Unit IV:

Development stages of the Delta System : Post-Colonial Period

- i. Stage of stagnation (1947-1964)
- ii. Stage of intensification (1965-1976)

Unit V:

Future Integrated Modernization - Elements of the "Green Revolution" in Cauvery Delta.

References:

Bohle H.G. (1976). "Problems of Utilization of Water Resources in the Cauvery Delta — A case study of Talanayar Block", Madras: Symposium on Resource Development and Planning. (Mimeograph).

Kanakasabai V. (1904). The Tamils 1800 years ago. Madras.

Madras Presidency, Revenue Department (1958). Report on the Direct and Indirect Effects of the Godavari and Kistnah Annicuts and the Coleroon Annicuts in Tanjore and South Arcot. Madras: Government of Madras.

Morkham C.R. (1877). "Irrigation in Southern India", Geographical Magazine, 4, pp. 279 — 286.

Nilakanta Sastri K.A. (1958). A History of India From Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijayanagar.

Shenoi P.V. (1975). Agricultural Development in India. A New Strategy in Management.

Singh J. (1974). "The Green Revolution in India. How Green it is!" Kurukshetra University.

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Elective Course) EC03

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 Choice Course) EC03 **Semester - III** **Course**
Credits: 4

Gender Studies

Course Objectives

- ❖ To make boys and girls aware of each other's strengths and Weakness.
- ❖ To develop sensitivity towards both genders in order to lead an ethically enriched life.
- ❖ To promote attitudinal change towards a gender balanced ambience and women empowerment .

Unit - I

Concepts of Gender: Sex - Gender - Biological Determinism - Patriarchy - Feminism - Gender Discrimination - Gender Division of labour - Gender Stereotyping - Gender Sensitivity - Gender Equity - Equality - Gender Mainstreaming - Empowerment.

Unit - II

Women's Studies vs Gender Studies : UGC's Guidelines - VII to XI Plans - Gender Studies : Beijing Conference and CEDAW - Exclusiveness and Inclusiveness.

Unit - III

Areas of Gender Discrimination : Family - Sex Ratio - Literacy - Health - Governance - Religion Work Vs Employment - Market - Media - Politics - Law - Domestic Violence - Sexual Harassment - State Policies and Planning .

Unit - IV

Women Development and Gender Empowerment : Initiatives - International Women's Decade - International Women's Year - National Policy for Empowerment of Women - Women Empowerment Year 2001 - Mainstreaming Global Policies .

Unit - V

Women's Movements and Safeguarding Mechanism : In India National /State Commission for Women(NCW) - All Women Police Station - Family Court - Domestic Violence Act - Prevention of Sexual Harassment at Work Place Supreme Court Guidelines - Maternity Benefit Act - PNDT Act - Hindu Succession Act 2005 - Eve Teasing Prevention Act - Self Help Groups - 73rd and 74th Amendment for PRIS

References

1. Bhasin Kamala, Understanding Gender : Gender Basics , New Delhi : Women Unlimited , 2004
2. Bhasin Kamala, Exploring Masculinity: Gender Basics , New Delhi: Women Unlimited ,2004

3. Bhasin Kamala , What is Patriarchy? : Gender Basics, New Delhi :Women Unlimited ,1993
4. Pernau Margrit, Ahmad Imtiaz, Reifeld Hermut (ed.,)Family and Gender : Changing Values in Germany and India ,New Delhi :Sage Publications,2003
5. Agarwal Bina, Humphries Jane and Robeyns Ingrid(ed.,) Capabilities , Freedom , and Equality: Amartya Sen's Work from a Gender Perspective,New Delhi : Oxford University Press ,2006
6. Rajadurai. S.V,Geetha.V,Themes in Caste Gender and Religion, Tiruchirappalli : Bharathidasan University ,2007
7. Misra Geetanjali, Chandiramani Radhika (ed.,) Sexuality , Gender and Rights: Exploring Theory and Practice in South and Southeast Asia, New Delhi : Sage Publication ,2005
8. Rao Anupama (ed.,) Gender &Caste : Issues in Contemporary Indian Feminism, New Delhi : Kali for Women, 2003
9. Saha Chandana , Gender Equity and Gender Equality : Study of Girl Child in Rajasthan , Jaipur: Rawat Publication ,2003.
10. Krishna Sumi, (ed.,),Livelihood and Gender : Equity in Community Resource Management, New Delhi : Sage Publication ,2004
11. Pludi.A Michele(ed.,) praefer Guide to the Psychology of Gender ,London : Praeger Publisher ,2004
12. Wharton .S Amy , The Sociology of Gender : An Introduction to Theory and Research , USA : Blackwell Publishing ,2005
13. Mohanty Manoranjan(ed.,) Class ,Caste ,Gender : Readings in Indian Government and Politics - 5,New Delhi : Sage Publications ,2004.
14. Arya Sadhna Women ,Gender Equality and the State ,New Delhi :Deep &Deep Publication, 2000
15. UIZIBJZ H^FK GGITSUIL, LK@J :W@KE
16. Mishra .O.P,Law Relating to Women &Child ,Allahabad :Central Law Agency ,2001
17. Chari Leelavathi ,Know Your Rights ,Madras; Tamilnadu Social Welfare Board,1987
18. Bhattacharya Malini , Sexual Violence and Law ,Kolkata; West Bengala Commission for Women ,2002
19. Sexual Harassment at the Workplace - A Guide , New Delhi ;Sakshi,1999

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C B C S M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2022 onwards)

Course Code: (Experimental Course) EXPC03

SEMESTER III

Course Credits:3

HERITAGE MANAGEMENT AND CONSERVATION

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:
To impart the knowledge of Idea of heritage, natural & culture and major elements of the natural heritage of India

- To educate and prepare the students for preservation of antiquities and museums or government sectors.
- To provide students with broad theoretical and applied background in all main branches of archaeology as well as heritage institutes.
- to expose students to the recent and applied knowledge of heritage management.

Unit 1 Concept of Heritage Idea of Heritage:

Natural and Cultural

Major Elements of the Cultural Heritage of India

Major Elements of World Cultural Heritage

Major Elements of the Natural Heritage of India

Unit 2 Heritage Management: Policy & Theory

Heritage Management: Concept & Relevance for Society

Heritage Management & Tourism: Synergies & Potential Markets.

Heritage Management: Human Resource, Aptitude & Required Skills

Unit 3 Heritage Monuments & Zones

Heritage Landscapes Heritage Zone: Concept, Planning & Implementation

World Heritage Sites in India

Unit 4 Basic Principles: Conservation of Stone and Metal Objects Basic

Principles & Procedures

Conservation of Stone Objects

Conservation of Metal Objects

Unit 5 Conservation of Monuments

Basic Principles & Techniques of Conservation of Monuments Outstanding Conservation work undertaken by ASI

Reference:

- Alexander E.P. 1979 : *Museums in Motion : An Introduction to History and Function of Museums*. Nashville.
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Course outcome:

On completion of this course the students will be able to understand.

- The graduate will have specific knowledge of a well defined area within heritage management.
- Students get the Employment from Museum and Archaeological Field.
- Students put learn the various preservation techniques through this.

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Course Code: (Non-Major Elective Course)- NMEC02 **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:

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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
- assess the significance of anti-dam movements Highlight the role of science in Green Revolution

SEMESTER – IV

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Course Code: (Core Course) CC07

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.

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 K.C. Roy and Clement A. Tisdell(Eds.), *Economic Development and Environment: A Case Study of India*, Oxford University of Press, Calcutta, 1992.
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 Pravin sheth, *Narmada Project: Politics of Eco-Development*, Har-Anand Pub., New Delhi, 1994
 Ramachandra Guha, *The Unquiet Woods*, OUP, Delhi, 1994
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 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) CC08

Semester-IV

Course Credits: 5

Intellectual History of India and West

Course Objectives

This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

- To create awareness among the student about their role in nation building.
- To provide role models to the student and to instill value based leadership.
- To remove the mirage of matinee idol role models.
- To help the student understand the struggles and sacrifices involved in building up India.
- To nurture leadership qualities among the student

I. Ancient India : Concept of State and art of governance: Kautilya.

II. Ancient Greece: Plato and Aristotle: Ideal Theories of State

III. Modern Europe: Theories of Nation-state: Machiavelli - Theory of Separation of Power: Montesquieu - Theory of Absolute state: Hegel - Marxist state: Marx

IV. Modern India: Socio Economic Reformers: RajaRammohanRoy- Sir Syed Ahmed Khan- B.R.Ambedkar- Vinoba Bhave - **Jyotiba Phule** - Ram Manohar Lohia- S.A.Dange- M.N.Roy- Periyar E.V.R

V. Modern India: Political Thinkers: -Aurobindo-Tilak- Gandhi- Rabindranath Tagore- Jawaharlal Nehru- Jayaprakash Narayan- Bharatiyar-Bharathidasan.

VI. (Advance topics not for final examination)

Influence of philosophers on contemporary society- Theory of state and practical functioning-benefits of 18th century reforms to Indian society-debates on religiosity and rationalization of thought in contemporary India.

References:

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Duverger,Maurice. (1967) The Idea of Politics: The Use of Power in Society.

London:Methuen & Co.

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Gupta,R.C. (1994,Reprint) Great Political Thinkers [East & West). Agra:Lakshmi Nayaran Agarwal.

Nayak,G.C. (1994) Indian Political Tradition. Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers.

Prasad,Beni.(1968)Theory of Government in Ancient India. Allahabad: Central Book Depot.

Singh,Sukhbir. (1987) History of Political Thought Vol 1 &2. Meerut: Rastogi & Co.

Suda,J.P. (1986) Ancient Political Thought and Institutions. Meerut: K.Nath & Co.

Venkata Rao,V. (1990) Ancient Political Thought. New Delhi: Chand and Co.

Vesey,Godfrey. (1987) Philosophers Ancient and Modern. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Wayper,C.L. (1982) Political Thought. New Delhi: B.I.Publications.

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Ramachandra guha, Makers of Modern India, Penguin books, New Delhi, 2010, Dept. Lib Acc. No.2853

Ghoshal H D ,Political Sciences, Unique Publication,New Delhi 1996, Dept. Lib Acc. No:344

Course outcome:

- Understand the concept of state in the Kautilya's Artha Sastra
- Assess the significance of theory of separation of powers of Machiavelli
- Assess the role of B.R. Ambedkar in the development of democratic state
- Highlight the thoughts of EVR Periyar on society and culture
- Estimate the role of Nehru in the development of new India and his essential ideas
- Explain the theory of absolute state
- Assess the Nehru's contribution to the idea of New India
- Elaborate on Gandhianism

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Course Code: (Entrepreneurship/Industry Based Course) EIBC01

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

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- Wood, R.C. (2013). *Key Concepts of Hospitality Management*. London: SAGE Publications, London.

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- 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: CP01

Semester-IV

Credits: 5

PROJECT WORK

Project Work : 200 marks