

BHARATHIDASAN UNIVERSITY, TIRUCHIRAPPALLI – 620 024.

M.A. History – Course Structure under CBCS

(For the candidates to be admitted from the year academic 2005-2006 onwards)

Seme ster	Course	Course Title	Ins. Hrs / Week	Credit	Exam Hrs	Marks		Total
						Int.	Ext.	
I	Core Course – I (CC)	Political Ideas and Institutions from Pre History to AD 1206	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – II (CC)	Political Ideas and Institutions from 1206 to 1707 AD	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – III (CC)	Colonialism and Nationalism in Modern India	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – IV (CC)	Socio Economic and Cultural History of Tamilnadu from Sangam to Nayaks	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – I (EC)	---	6	4	3	25	75	100
II	Core Course – V (CC)	Socio Economic and Cultural History of Tamilnadu from 1800 to Present day	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – VI (CC)	Environmental History (with reference to India)	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – VII (CC)	Modern Europe AD 1789 – 1919	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – II (EC)	---	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Extra Disciplinary Course – I (EDC)	---	3	2	3	25	75	100
	Extra Disciplinary Course – II (EDC)	---	3	2	3	25	75	100
III	Core Course – VIII (CC)	History of Science and Technology	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – IX (CC)	International Relations Since AD 1919	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – X (CC)	Historiography	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Core Course – XI (CC)	Human Rights	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Elective Course – III (EC)	---	6	4	3	25	75	100
IV	Core Course – XII (CC)	Contemporary India	6	4	3	25	75	100
	Project Viva voce 25 marks Dissertation 75 marks	----	24	8	-	-	-	100

The Department of History will offer the following Elective Courses

1. Journalism
2. Tourism and Travel Management
3. General Knowledge and Current Affairs

The Department of History will offer the following Extra Disciplinary Courses

1. Social Reformers of Modern India
2. Essay

**CORE COURSE I – POLITICAL IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS FROM
PRE-HISTORY TO A.D. 1206**

Unit I Prehistory and Protohistory of India

The definition, scope and methods of prehistoric archaeology. The beginning of Iron and the transition to history.

Elements of Epigraphy and Numismatics

History of Epigraphic studies in India – Historical importance of inscriptions - Types of inscriptions – Coins as a source of ancient Indian History.

Unit II Political Ideas and Institutions

The Saptanga Theory of Kautilya. Origin of the State – Structure and form of Government – Mauryas : Paternal despotism – Asoka’s Welfare State.

Vedic Assemblies – Oligarchies – Post-vedic & Pre-Mauryan – Kingship, Finance, Army, Judiciary, Inter-state relations.

State formation in South India – Sangam Polity – Pallavas – Chola state – Byzantine – Segmentry.

Unit III Development of Indian Religions

Approaches to the study of religions

Pre-historic religion; Religion of the Harappans.

Development of religious thought in the Vedic and Epic literature.

Religious ideas and practices in the 6th Century B.C. – Early Buddhism and Jainism – Spread of Jainism – Buddhism – Growth of Sivaism and Vaishnavism – Nayanmars and Alvars in Tamilagam.

Unit IV Social and Economic History upto A.D. 320

Harappan Urbanism

Society and Economy in the Early Vedic and later Vedic period.

Agrarian Economy, trade, commerce and urbanization (circa 600 B.C. – 300 B.C.) Social structure and Institutions : Caste, Samskara, Kingship pattern, Position of women – marriage.

Mauryan economy

Social and economic development during Sangam period.

Unit V Social and Economic History A.D. 320-1200

Trade and commerce - agrarian relations. Social structure : caste system, untouchables, marriage, position of women and stridhan, inheritance rules. Education and educational centres : Nalanda – Vallabi – Kanchipuram. Patterns of economic and social developments in the Deccan and South India – socio-economic importance of temples, trade, urbanization and guildes – Pallavas & Cholas.

References:

- Basham, A.L.** The Wonder That was India – New York : Grove Press, 1954.
Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture. Delhi : Asia Publishing House, 1970.
Studies in Indian History and Culture. Calcutta : Sambodi, 1914.
- Koasambi, D.D.** The culture and Civilization of Ancient India : In Historical Outline.
New Delhi : Vikas, 1971. 5th print.
- Sharma, R.S.** Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India, Macmillan, 1983.
Indian Feudalism. New Delhi: Oriental Longman, 1978.
- Majumdar, R.C.(ed)** History and Culture of Indian People. Bombay : Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,
1960 Relevant vol.
- Srivastava, A.L.** The Sultanate of Delhi [711-1516 A.D.] Agra : Shiva Lal Agarwala & Co., 1976.
- Thapar, Romila.** A History of India Vol I. New Delhi : Orient Longman, 1978.

CORE COURSE - II - POLITICAL IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS FROM 1206 TO 1707 A.D.

Unit I

Sources – Documentary and Non-documentary, trends in medieval Indian historiography – Stages in the Formation of the new governing class; social composition. Barani's ideas of the ruling class. The concept of sovereignty; the growth of centralized state polity; the political views of the Khaljis and the Tughluqs, Afghans – state and religion, the Ulema, influence of Ulema. Rise of independent regional kingdoms in the Deccan (A.D. 1400-1526); relations with the Delhi. Sultanate – the emergence of the Rajputs as a political force – Administration, judiciary and military organization.

Unit II

India during the first half of the sixteenth century, assessment of Babur's Memories, polity, society, economy. Political problems of Humayun: Afghan resistance, the role of Humayun's brothers in politics. The second Afghan Empire, nature of the state, composition of the governing class. The Sur Administrative system. Re-establishment and consolidation of the Mughal Empire. Akbar's theory of kingship : emancipation of the state from theological tutelage, emergence of a non-sectarian State. Akbar's relations with the Rajputs, the main determinants of his Rajput policy, its nature and results. Akbar religious concepts – Evolution of Din Illahi – Akbar and the Jesuits.

Unit III

The Mughals and the North West Frontier, The Mughal Empire and the Deccan policy, Mughal Administration, central structure, provincial and local administration, army Organisation – Mansabdari system. Religion and State; Orthodox Muslim opposition to Akbar's policies, revivalist movement, (Specially the role Mujadid alfi-sani), its impact on the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan.

Unit IV

Contest for the throne, success of Aurangzeb, its significance, his theory of kingship. Mughal expansion towards Deccan - Aurangzeb and the failure of Mughal Deccan policy. Mughal – Maratha relations. The Maratha Administration, nature of the state, social base of the Maratha State - administrative structure. The decline of the Mughal empire.

Unit V

The growth of population. The rural class structure and nature of land rights, village organization, Iqtadars, the chieftains, Zamindars and Jahirdars - The land systems - revenue and tax structure - growth of cities and Towns - important ports, inland and sea trade routes - Urban life, socio religious movement : Kabir, Dadu, Ravidas, Nanak, Namdev, Tulsidas, Mira, Surdas. Sufism and the development of languages, literature and popular culture. Bhakti, Sufi, and Yogic traditions. Religious movements as Instruments of social change.

Reference:

Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.II

Comprehensive History of India, relevant vols.

Edwards, S.M. The History of India as Told by its Own Historians, 8 vols. London : Trubner, 1877.

Habib, Irfan, (ed.). Researches in the History of India 1200-1750 Delhi: OUP, 1992.

Lane –Pool. Babur. London, Oup, 1899.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed) History and culture of Indian People. Bombay Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 1960 Relevant Vol.

Moreland, W.H. From Akbar to Aurangzeb. London: Macmillan, 1923.

Naqvi, H.K. History of Mughal Government and Administration. Delhi: Kanishka, 1990.

Ray, H.C. The Dynastic History of Northern India. Vol II. New Delhi : Munshiram Manoharlal, 1973.

Sharma, S.R. Mughal Empire in India. Agra : Lakshmi Narain Agarwal,n.d.

Srivastava, The Sultanate of Delhi [711-1526]. Agra : Shiva Lal Agarwala, 1976.

-----The Mughal Empire [1526-1803 A.D.] Agra : Shiva Lal Agarwala, 1976.

CORE COURSE III – COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN MODERN INDIA

Unit I Colonialism and Nationalism

Colonial Structure : Colonial State – Stages of Colonialism - Colonialism in India : East India Company and Mercantilist Colonialism 1751-1813. “Free Trade” Imperialism 1813 – 1858. Imperialist re-assertion and Finance Imperialism, 1858-1947. Mechanics of Imperial Legitimation: Introduction and Nature of Popular Representation, 1858-1919 Extension of Popular Representation in Government – 1919-1947.

Unit II Early Nationalism and Agitational Politics : 1799-1916

Poligar Mutiny in Tamil Nadu 1799, 1801. Vellore Mutiny in 1806 – Revolt of 1857-tribal movements – phakhe – Moplahs – Deccan riots – Pabana – Foundation of the Congress - Moderate Congress : Objectives and methods – Phase of moderate – politics – roots of extremism – Partition of Bengal – Boycott and Swadeshi – National Education – labour unrest – Hindu Muslim relations.

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

Unit III Gandhian Era – Mass Nationalism 1917 – 1925

Impact of War – The Appeal of Gandhi – the Role of Rumour – Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad – Gandhi. Khilafat and the Congress – Pressure from below – the below - the all India Movement – social composition – regional variations – No changes and Swarajists – Nagpore and Vaikam – Constructive work – Swarajists politics – Caste movements – Labour.

Unit IV Nationalist Advances : 1928 – 1939

Simon commission and Nehru Report – Youth Movement – labour upsurge and the Communists – Peasant movement and Bardoli – Business Attitude – From Dominion State to Purna Swaraj.

Civil Disobedience : 1930 – 1931.

Towards Salt Satyagraha – regional studies - the Round Table Conference – Gandhi – Irwin Pact – Repression and resistance – return to council politics. Press – Theatre – Films forging nationalism.

Unit V Towards Freedom and Partition – 1939-1947

Congress and labour – Congress and Kisans – States peoples movement – The left in the Congress – the Tripuri Crisis 1939-1942 – The Muslim League and Pakistan – Quit India – the advance of the League Azad Hind – Communists and People’s war – 1945-1946 – INA Trials – RIN Mutiny – 1946 – Communal Holocaust – Calcutta, Navkali, Bihar, Punjab – Partition and Independence.

Reference:

Baker, Johnson, Seal.(eds) Power, Profit and Politics : Essays on Imperialism, Nationalism and Change in 20th Century India, Cambridge, 1981.

Bamford, P.C. Histories of the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movement. New Delhi: Deep, 1974. Reprint.

Brown Judith. Gandhi's Rise to Power Indian Politics 1915-1922. Cambridge, 1971.

Chandra, Bipin. Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India. New Delhi, 1984.

----- . The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India, New Delhi, 1966.

Desai, A.R. Social Background to Indian Nationalism. Delhi, Vikas, 1978.

Kumar, Kapil. Peasants in Revolt-Tenants. Landlords. Congress and the Raj in Oudh. 1886-1922. New Delhi : Manohar, 1984.

Kumar, Ravindra. Development of the Congress Constitution, New Delhi, 1949.

----- . Essays on Gandhian Politics : The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919. Oxford, 1971.

Low, D.A. (ed). Congress and the Raj. London, 1977.

McLane J.R. Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress. Princeton, 1977.

Mehrotra, S.R. The Emergence of the Indian National Congress. Delhi, 1971.

----- . Towards India's Freedom and Partition. New Delhi, 1979.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed) History and Culture of Indian People. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, 1960: Relevant Vol.

Nanda, B.R. and V.C. Joshi. Studies in Modern Indian History. Bombay : Orient Longman, 1972.

Rajendran, N. Nationalist movement in Tamil Nadu, 1905 -1914. Oup.1994.

Seal, Anil. The Emergence of Indian Nationalism. Cambridge, 1968.

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

Tomilson, B.R. The Indian National Congress and the Raj 1929-1942. London: Macmillan, 1976.

CORE COURSE IV – SOCIO – ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM SANGAM TO NAYAKS

Unit I – Sources

Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Literature Pre-Sangam : Society and Economy – Agriculture and trade. Sangam and Post Sangam : Social institution – customs and practices Pallavas and Early Pandyas: Society, religion and Bhakthi movement.

Unit II

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

Unit III

Sangam Age : Agriculture and trade – Roman trade – industries – labour-coinage –urbanisation.

Pallavas and Early Pandyas : Land classification – ownership of land – agriculture and crops – irrigation – trade and industries – revenue systems – features of feudalism – coinage and urbanization.

Unit IV

Cholas and Later Pandyas : Land System – Trade: inland and foreign – trade guilds – markets – monetary system – coinage – features of feudalism – urbanization.

Unit V

Vijayanagar and Nayaks : Land system – agriculture and trade – inland and foreign trade – growth of industries.

Reference:

- Champaklakshmi, R.. Urbanisation in South India. Delhi: Oxford.
Hall, Kenneth R. Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Cholas. New Delhi: 1980.
Karashima, Noboru. Towards a New Formation. Oxford.
----- . Society and Culture from Inscriptions. Oxford.
Mahalingam, T.V. Administration and Social life under Vijayanagar. Madras: Madras University, 1951.
----- . South Indian Polity. Madras, Uni. Of Madras, 1967.
----- . Kanchipuram in Early south Indian History, Madras: Asia Publishing, 1969.
Meenakshi, C. Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas. Madras: Madras University, 1977.
Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. History of South India. Madras: OUP, 1980.
-----The Colas. Madras: Madras University, 1978.
-----Development of Religion in South India. Delhi: Orient Longman, 1963.

Pillai, K.K., Social History of the Tamils. Madras : Madras University, 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.Rev.Edi.
 Subbarayalu, Y. Political Geography of the Chola Country. Madras : Tamil Nadu State Department of Archaeology, 1973.
 Subramanian. N.Sangam Polity. Madras : Asia Publishing House, 1966.
 Stein, Burton. Peasant State and Society in Medieval south India. OUP, 1994.
 Tinakaran, P.J. History of Pandyas. Madurai, 1995.
 Zvelebil, Kamil. The Smile of Murugan. Leiden: E.J.Brill, 1973.

CORE COURSE – V– SOCIO ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM 1800 TO PRESENT DAY

Unit I

Sources : archival – institutional papers – Private Papers – Literature – folklore – newspapers and journals. Social Conditions : Caste system in the 19th Century – Left and Right Hand Caste and conflicts – Caste councils and recent trends. Family : Joint family –break up – position of women – sati-child marriage – devadasi system – infanticide – changes in the 19th and 20th centuries. Social beliefs and social practices : superstitions – social ceremonies – festivals – entertainments. Religion : Saivism : St.Ramalingar – Vaishnavism : the Schism – village gods and deities – Christianity Policy of the Company – growth and impact – Islam : growth and impact.

Unit II

Land System: Pre-colonial land systems – Zamindari to Rayatwari – General economic conditions : agriculture and industry during colonial and post – colonial periods – Landlords – Peasants – small tenants – serfdom – trading classes. Rise of indigenous commercial Elite – the Dubashies.

Unit III

Indigenous institutions of learning – Introduction of Western education – Missionary and Government education – Munro’s Scheme of Education – Professional and Technical education – education of Depressed Class – Muslims education – Female education – rise of Administrative Elite – Professional Elite.

Unit IV

Modern socio – religious movements : Theosophical and Ramakrishna Mission. Radical social reform movements : Concept of Dravidian culture – Non – Brahmin Movement - Periyar E.V.R. and Self-Respect Movement – Temple Entry – Dravidian Movement : Ideology and social practices – current trends – Dalit Movement : Ayothidhasar – M.C. Raja – Women upliftment.

Unit V

Contemporary Tamil Nadu. Peasant And trade union movement – Agrarian legislation – Development under Five Year Plans – Agrarian – Industrial development – primary Education – Higher Education – Language question – Centre State relations – social Welfare measures under Congress, D.M.K. and AI A.D.M.K. Ministries – improvement of weaker sections – schedule castes, Tribes and Women’s advancement.

Reference:

Arasarathinam, R. Trade in Coramandel Coast. Sydney : Oxford

Baker, C.J. (1976) The Politics of South India 1920-1937, Cambridge.

----- (1980) Tamil Countryside. OUP, New Delhi.

Beteille, A. (1965) Caste, Class and Power : Chancing patterns of Stratification in a Thanjavur Village. Berkley.

Beck, B.E.F. (1970) “The right-left Division of South Indian Society”, Journal of Asian Studies xxix :4.

Geetha, V & S.V.Rajadurai, “Dalits and Non-Brahmin Consciousness in Tamil Nadu” E.P.W. 25, Sept. 1993.

Handgrave, R.L.(1965) The Dravidian Movement. Bombay.

Irschick, E.F. (1969) Politics and Social Conflicts in South India, Berkeley.

Kumar D. (1965) Land and Caste in South India : Agricultural labour in the Madras Presidency during Nineteenth century, Cambridge.

Mepherson, K.(1969) “The Social Background and Politics of the Muslims of Tamil Nadu 1901-1937”. Indian Social and Economic History Review. Vol.4.

Mohan, P.E. (1993) Scheduled Castes : History of Elevation, Tamil Nadu, 1900-1955. Madras : New Era.

Pillay, K.K., (1975) Social History of the Tamils. University of Madras, Madras.

Rajaraman, P. The Justice Party. Madras, 1985.

Rajendran, N. (1994) Agitational Politics and State Coercion, National Movement in Tamil Nadu, 1905-1914. Oxford University Press, Madras.

Subramanian. N., (1974) Tamilian Hisotoriography. Eness Publications, Madurai.

Subramanian. P., (1995) Social History of the Tamils. B.I. Publications, New Delhi.

Sundaralingam R. (1974) Politics and Nationalists Awakending in South India 1852 – 1891, Tucson, University of Arizona Press. Arizona.

Siverberg, J.(ed). (1968) Social Mobility in the Caste system in India, The Hague.

Singer, M.D.John.B.(eds.) (1968) The Structure and Change in Indian Society, Chicago.

Viswanathan E.Sa. (1983) The Political Career of Ramaswami Naicker. Madras.

Washbrook, D.A. (1977) The emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency 1870-1920. New Delhi.

CORE COURSE VI - ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY (WITH REFERENCE TO INDIA)

Unit I

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

Unit II

Environment in the Indian Cultural Tradition, through the Ages – Colonial environment policy : Forest Land and Forest Management – Resistance to Forest Management – The Upar and Forest Movements of 1921-1942.

Unit III

Environmental Threats : Effects of Industrialisation and Urbanisation – Ecological changes – Deforestation.

Unit IV

Environmental Movement – Chipko Movement – Silent Valley – Narmada Valley Project – protest against Nuclear Power Plants.

Unit V

Protective Measures – Government Legislations – Activists – Non-Governmental Organisations – court decisions.

Reference:

1. Cases, Materials and Status, Bombay, Tripathi, 1991, Chauhan I.S. and Arun Chauhan, Environmental Degradation : Rewat Pub., New Delhi, 1998.
2. Deependar Basu (Ed.) Environmental and Ecology: The Global Challenge, Jaipur, Printwell, 1995.
3. Gore, Al. Earth in the Balance (New Delhi : Viva boos Ltd., 1992)
4. Gareth Porter and Janet Welsh Prows, Global Environmental Politics, Westview Press, Oxford, 1991.
5. Kamal Nath, India's Environmental Concerns, MEF, New Delhi, 1995.
6. K.C. Roy and Clement A. Tisdeli (Eds.) Economic Development and Environment : A Case Study of India, Oxford University of Press, Calcutta, 1992.
7. Krantadarshi Yuva Sanga, Chilika: The force of the People, Puri, 1992.
8. Le Roy Ladurie, Emmanuel. Times of Forest, Times of Famine: A History of Climate Since the Year 1000 (New York: Doubleday, 1971).

CORE COURSE VII - MODERN EUROPE 1789-1919 A.D.

Unit I

French Revolution fall of the ancient regime; intellectual current; participation of social classes; role of women. Results of French Revolution. Emergence of Napoleon Bonapart: expansion, Consolidation, and downfall – the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

Unit II

Social and Political developments : 1815-1848: Metternich – forces of conservation and Restoration of old hierarchies; social, political and intellectual currents : revolutionary movements of 1830 and 1848.

Unit III

Changes and developments, 1848 to 1871: processes of economic change with Reference to Britain, France, the German States and Russia; political developments in France (Louis Napoleon and Paris Commune); making of the nation-states of Italy and Germany; Liberalism and democracy in Britain.

Unit IV

Europe between 1871-1914 Bismarckian diplomacy and systems of alliances, Eastern Question – Serbian and Greek war of Independence – Mehmet – Ali affair – Crimmean war – Berlin Congress – Balkan Wars.

Unit V

Scramble for African and Asian Colonies; theories and mechanisms of imperialism; power blocks and alliances and World war I – Peace Settlement – Russian Revolution.

Reference:

1. Hazen, Charles Downer, Modern Europe Since 1789. New Delhi: Chand & Co., 1995.
2. Hobasbawm, E.J., Nation and Nationalism (Cambridge, 1970).
3. -----, the Age of Revolutin (NAI, 1964).
4. Joll, James, Europe Since 1870 (Har-Row, 1973).
5. -----, Origins of the First World War (1989), (Longman, 1984).
6. Roberts, J.M., Europe 1880-1945 (Longman, 1989).
7. Thompson, E.P., Making of the English Working Class (Random, 1966).
8. Wood, Anthony, History of Europe, 1815-1960 (1983).
9. Arasarathinam, R. Trade in Coramandel Coast. Sydney : Oxford
10. Baker, C.J. (1976) The Politics of South India 1920-1937, Cambridge.
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12. Beteille, A. (1965) Caste, Class and Power : Chancing patterns of Stratification in a Thanjavur Village. Berkley.
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14. Geetha, V & S.V.Rajadurai, "Dalits and Non-Brahmin Consciousness in Tamil Nadu" E.P.W. 25, Sept. 1993.
15. Hardgrave, R.L.(1965) The Dravidian Movement. Bombay.
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18. Mepherston, K.(1969) "The Social Background and Politics of the Muslims of Tamil Nadu 1901- 1937". Indian Social and Economic History Review. Vol.4.
19. Mohan, P.E. (1993) Scheduled Castes : History of Elevation, Tamil Nadu, 1900-1955. Madras : New Era.
20. Pillay, K.K., (1975) Social History of the Tamils. University of Madras, Madras.
21. Rajaraman, P. The Justice Party. Madras, 1985.
22. Rajendran, N. (1994) Agitational Politics and State Coercion, National Movement in Tamil Nadu, 1905-1914. Oxford University Press, Madras.
23. Subramanian. N., (1974) Tamilian Historiography. Eness Publications, Madurai.
24. Subramanian. PL., (1995) Social History of the Tamils. B.I. Publication, New Delhi.
25. Sundaralingam R. (1974) Politics and Nationalists Awakending in South India 1852 – 1891, Tucson, University of Arizona Press. Arizona.
26. Siverberg, J.(ed). (1968) Social Mobility in the Caste system in India, The Hague.
27. Singer, M.D.John.B.(eds.) (1968) The Structure and Change in Indian Society, Chicago.
28. Viswanathan E.Sa. (1983) The Political Career of Ramaswami Naicker. Madras.
29. Washbrook, D.A. (1977) The emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency 1870-1920. New Delhi.

CORE COURSE VIII - HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Unit I

Science and Technology: Emergence and Character – Methods of Science – Cumulative Tradition of science – science and the means of production – Natural sciences as a course of Ideas – Interaction of science and society.

Unit II

Science in the Ancient World : The Origin of Quantitative Science – Agriculture and Civilization – The origins of Iron age Cultures – Early Greek Roman Sciences – The Decadence of Classical Science – History of Science and Technology in Ancient India :- Astronomy, Medicine and Metallurgy.

Unit III

Science in the Age of Faith : Dogma and Science – Science in the Islamic World – Medieval Science – The Revolutions in Science – State of Physical Sciences – Science and Ideas in an age of Transition – Science and Technology in Medieval India.

Unit IV

The Birth of Modern Science : Science and Technology during Renaissance (1440-1540) – Development of Sciences (1550-1900) – Science and Technology during Industrial Revolution – 19th & 20th Century Advances of Science & Technology – Age of Information Technology.

Unit V

Science in Colonial India : British Policy on Science and Technology – Indian Advancement in science and Technology since 1947 – Nuclear – space – Information Technology.

References:

1. Anthony H.D., (1963) Science and its Background, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London.
2. Arthur Eddington, (1947) New Pathways in Science, University Press, Cambridge.
3. Bernal J.D. (1969) Science in History Vol.I, Vol.II, Vol.III, Vol.IV. All India Peoples Net Work, New Delhi.
4. Baldwin (1986), Technology and Man, London.
5. Chant, Colin, John Fauvel (1980) eds., Darwin to Einstein Historical Studies on Science and Belief (New York, Longman).
6. Chaltopadhyaya, Debiprasad (1991) History of Science and Technology in India, Firma KLM, Calcutta.
7. Larson, (1975), History of Investions, Horsl Frdmann Vorlag.
8. Growther J.G. Routledge & Kegan Paul (1959), Discoveries and Inventions of the Twentieth Century, London.
(1983), Technology and Progress. London.
9. Horrabin J.F., (1959), Science for the Citizen, George & Unwin Ltd., London
10. James R.Newman (ed). (1965). The International Encyclopedia of science, Vols 1 to 4, Thomas Hel & Sons Ltd Hairobi.
11. Kalpana (1993), Science and Technology in India, New Delhi.
12. Kumar, Deepak (1996) Science and the Raj, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
13. Lawrence M. Levin (ed), (1956) The Book of Popular Science, George H.Harrap & Co. Ltd, London.
14. Philip lanad, Stafford Hatfield H., Dac Andrade F.N. (1950). Great Men of Science, G. Bell and Sons Ltd., London.
15. Varghese Jeyaraj, S. (1997) History of Science and Technology, Anna Pub., Uthamapalayam.
16. Whitehead A.N., (1953) Science and the Modern World, University Press, Cambridge.

CORE COURSE – IX - INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE 1919

Unit I

Definition and scope : Theories of international Relations: the Realist Theory, Systems Theory, Decision Making. Concepts of international Relations : Power – National interest – Balance of power old and new Diplomacy – practice.

Unit II

1919 Peace settlement – League of Nations – Inter war period – Collective security – Fascism – Nazism – Communism – Militarism World War II.

Unit III

The (Post-II World War) foreign policies of the major powers : United States Soviet Union & Russia – US – USSR relations since Cold War to Detents- China. India's foreign policy – India and the super powers – India and her neighbours. West Asian conflict.

Unit IV

The present International Economic order; W.T.O. and its implications. The North-South “Dialogue” in the United Nations and Outside – G 8 – G 15.

Unit V

Origin and Development of International and Regional Organizations : The United Nations and its specialized Agencies OAS, OAU, the Arab League, The ASEAN – Commonwealth – NAM-EU, SAARC their role in international relations.

References:

1. Asher, Robert E. (1957) United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare, Washington.
2. Bhamdhari, C.P. (1977) Foreign Policy of India. New Delhi.
3. Brown, W.Norman (1963) The United Nations and India and Pakistan.
4. Carr. E.H (1939) Britain : A study of Foreign Policy from the Versailles Treaty to the Outbreak of the War.
5. ----- (1974) International Relations between two world wars.
6. Dutt, V.P. (1984) India’s Foreign Policy. New Delhi: Vani Educational Books.
7. Feller, A.H. (1952) United Nations and the World Community, Boston.
8. Indumati, (ed.) (1995) The United Nations (1945-1995). Mysore : University of Mysore.
9. MoLellan, David S., William C. Olson and Fred A. Sondermann. (1977) The Theory and Practice of International Relations. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India.
10. Paranjpe. Shrikant. (1987) U. S. Nonproliferation Policy in Action : South Asia. New Delhi : Sterling.

CORE COURSE X - HISTORIOGRAPHY

Unit I

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

Unit II

Practitioners of History :

Greco-Roman : Herodotus, Thucydides.

Ancient Indian : Banabhatta

Theological interpretation : Thomas Aquinas

Medieval Arab Historian : Ibn Kaldun

Medieval India : Kalhana, Alberuni, Barani, Abul Fazal

Modern Western Historian : Voltaire, Leopold Von Ranke, Hegel – Kaul Man

Imperialists : James Mill, Vincent Arthur Smith,

Modern Indian Historians : K.P.Jayaswal, Jadunath Sarkar, R.C. Dutt,

Unit III

Tamil Historians : K.A.N. Sastri, K.K. Pillai T.V. Mahalingam, S.Krishnasamy Iyenga, Sathiyanaatha Iyer, M.Rajamanickam, Sadasiva Pandarathar, Mayilai Seeni Venkatasamy, N. Subramanian, K.Rajayyan.

Unit IV

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

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

Unit V

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

Reference:

1. Ali, Sheik. (1980) History : Its Theory and Methods. New Delhi : Macmillan.
2. Barzun, Jacques and Graff, Henry F. The Modern Researcher. San Diego: Harcourt brace, 1985.
3. Carr, E.H. What is History (Harmondsworth, 1977).
4. Clark, S. "The Annales Historians", in Q. Skinner ed., The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Science (Cambridge 1985).
5. Collingwood, R.G. The Idea of History (Oxford 1977), Parts III, IV, V
6. Dictionary of the History of Ideas Vol. I, II, III, New York; Charles Scribner's Sons.
7. Arvind Sharma (1993) Our Religions, New York: Harper Collins
8. Floud, Roderick. (1983) An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians. London: Methuen (R.P)
9. Guha, Ranajit (1994) Subaltern Studies Vol. I, IV and VI, Delhi : OUP.
10. Hobsbawm, E.J. "Karl Marx's Contribution to Historiography in Ideology and Social Science" (Suffolk 1972).
11. Jones, R.G. "History the Poverty of Empiricism", in Robin Blackburn ed., Ideology in Social Science (Fontana 1972).
12. Journal of Modern History, 1972, Special No. on Annales.
13. Kay, Harvey. The British Marxist Historians (Polity)
14. Ladurie, Le Roy. "The Event and the 'Long Term' on Social History", in the Territory of the Historian.
15. Manickam S.(1977) Theory of History and method of Research, Paduman Pub., Madurai
- Marwick, Arthur (1984), The Nature of History, Hong Kong:
17. Macmillan (Reprint).

18. Marc Bloch, *The Historian's Craft* (New York 1953).
19. Maurice Aymard and Harbans Mukhia, eds., *French Studies in History* (New Delhi, 1988).
M.L.A. *Hand book for Researchers Thesis and Assignment Writing* (1990) New Delhi :
Willy Eastern.
20. Mohan, P.E. *Evolution of Historiography in Tamilagam, Chidambaram*, 2004.
21. Sen. S.P. *Historians and Historiography*. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies. 1980.
22. Stern, Fritz. (1973) *Varities of History*. New York: Vintage Books.
23. Stone, Lawrence (1983) *The Past and the Present*. Boston: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
24. Subramanian, N. *Tamilian Historiography*.
25. Topolski, Jerzy (1976) *Methodology of History*. Holland : Reidal Publishing Co.
26. Watson, George (1987) *Writing a thesis: A guide to Long Essays and Dissertations*,
Longman, London.

CORE COURSE XI – HUMAN RIGHTS

Unit I

Meaning - Historical Development of Human Rights – Concept of Human Rights in Ancient Europe and Asia – Natural Rights in ancient, medieval and modern politico – Historic Experience :- Magann Carta, American War Independence French Revolutions and Anti Slavery Movement.

Unit II

The emergence of Human Rights in the Modern World – Human Rights and the U.N.O. – Universal Declaration of Human Rights. International Covenant on civil, Political, Economic, Social and cultural rights – U.N. Human Rights Commission – Human Rights Committee – Optional Protocol.

Unit III

European Convention on Human Rights – Mexico Declaration Human Rights – Helsingi Charter – Role of NGOs – Amnesty international – Human Rights watch – Peoples Union for Civil Liberties.

Unit IV

India and Human Rights : Evolution of Human Rights in India through the ages – Gandhi thoughts on Human Rights – Nature of Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy Fundamental Duties– National Human Rights Commissions – State Human rights Commission – National Commission for minorities, SCs & STs, Women, Backward Classes.

Unit V

Contemporary Human Rights Issues : Civil Rights – Women's Rights – Bonded labour – Refugees – Prisoners - Capital punishment – Environment and Human – Human Rights violations and remedies – Human Right Courts – Public Interest Litigation – Free legal Aid.

References:

1. Anatharama Rao, K., ed., Vision – 21st Century. Amanglore : Vidya Publishing, 2000.
2. Andrews, J.A. & Hinen, W.D. International Protection of Human Rights. London : Mansell Publishing Ltd., 1987.
3. Austin, Grenville. The Indian Constitution – The Cornerstone of a Nation. Bombay : OUP, 1966.
4. Basu, D.D. Commentary on the Constitution of India, Vol. I, II. Calcutta: S.C. Sarkar, 1965.
5. -----, Introduction to The constitution of India. Nagpur: Wadhwa & Co., 2000.rpt.
6. Carmtion, Maurice. What are Human Rights? London : The Bodily Head Ltd., 1973.
7. De, D.J. Interpretation and Enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Calcutta : Eastern Law House 2000.
8. Denai, A.R. ed. Violations of Democratic Rights in India. Bombay : Popular Prakashan, 1986.
9. Donneilly, Jack. The Concept of Human Rights. London: Croom Helm, 1985.
10. Dyke, Vemou, Human Rights The United States and World Community. London : OUP, 1970.
11. Green, James Fredrick. The United States and Human Rights. Washington, D.C., Brookings Institution, 1956.
12. Henkin, Lovis. The Rights of Man Today. London : Stevens & Sons, 1978.
13. Jois, Rama, M.Human Rights and Indian Values. Delhi : NETE, 1997.
14. Keer, Dhananjay. Dr. Ambedkar Life and Mission. Bombay, 1975.
15. Krishna Iyer, V.R. Human Rights and Law. Indore : Vedpal Law house, 1984.
16. -----, Human Rights – A Judge’s Miscellany. Delhi : B.R. Publishing, 1995.
17. Macfarlane, L.J. The Theory and Practice of Human Rights. London : Maurice Temple Smith, 1985.
18. Nimal, C.J.ed., Human Rights in India Historical, Social and Political Perspectives, New Delhi OUP 1996.
19. Pathak R.S. ed. Human Rights in the Changing World. New Delhi: International Law Association, 1988.
20. Pathak, V.T. and T.S.N. Sastri, eds. Studies in Human Rights. Pondicherry : P.R. Brothers, 2000.
21. Radhakrishnan, S. and C.A. More, eds., A Sourcebook in Indian Philosophy (Princeton : Princeton University Press, 1973).
22. Rao, B.Shiva. The Training of India Constitution Select Documents, Vol.I (New Delhi The Institute of Public Administration, 1966).
23. Robertson, A.H. & Merrills. Human Rights in Europe. : Mancheter University 1996. Rpt.
24. Sivasami Paramasivam, Studies in Human Rights. Salem, 2000.
25. Sen, Amartya. Development As Freedom. New Delhi: OUP, 1999.
26. Schuster, Edward James. Human Rights Today : Evolution or Revolution. New York : Philosophical Library, 1981.
27. Subbaian, A. Human Rights Systems. New Delhi, 2000.

CORE COURSE XII – CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Unit I

Partition and its impact – the integration of India states – The role of Sardar Patel – Constituent Assembly and the making of the constitution – Re organization of states – Architects of Modern India Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Sastri and Indira Gandhi.

Unit II

Emergency – General elections of 1971 - J.P. Narayanan – Janata Government – the elections of 1980 – coalition Politics and Governance – State revolutionary Movement – Punjab – Kashmir – Assam Jharkhand – NEFA.

Unit III

Five Year Planning – Panchayat Raj – Green Revolution – White Revolution – Janata Government and Industrial Policy – Rolling Plan – New Economic Policy and Globalisation- Development of Industries and Agriculture from Nehru to present day.

Unit IV

Educational policy in Free India – Literacy Movement – formal and Non-formal Education – Population policy – Growth of science and technology – Mass Communication .

Unit V

Socio-political scenario – Reservation policy and Mandal commission – Communalism – secularism and national integration – empowerment of women.

Reference:

1. Acharya, K.R., & et.al Perspectives on India Government and Politics, New Delhi: Chand & Co., 1993.
2. Basu, D.D. Contemporary on the Constitution of India. History of Science in India. Tata McGraw Hill, 1990.
3. 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.
4. Chandra, Bipan and et.al., Indian since 1947. New Delhi: Penguin, 1997.
5. Saberwal, Satish, Roots of Crisis: Interpreting Contemporary Indian Society. New Delhi: Sage, 1996.
6. Thakur, Ramesh. The Government and Politics of India. Houndenville : Macmillan, 1995.

ELECTIVE COURSE I – JOURNALISM

Unit I

Introduction to Journalism, Impact of Mass Media – Development of Journalism - From Hicky to 1947 – Post independent India – Role of Press in Freedom Movement – History of Tamil Journalism – Some leading Newspapers of India (The Hindu, Indian Express, Thinathanthi, Dhinamalar).

Unit II

Reporting – News value – kinds of news – Reporter – Press Meet – Press Release – News Agencies – interview – Public meeting – beat – Reporting of Crime Sports News – Part of News – Inverted Pyramid form of writing.

Unit III

Editing – Headline – Lead – Use of Editing Marks - Role of Editors – sub Editors – Proof and Proof Reading – Page Make up – Features – Editorial - Letters to the Editor – Photo Journalism.

Unit IV

Letter Press – Rotary – Offset Printing – Web Offset – Plate making – News Print Paper – Role of computers and Communication techniques – structure and functioning of a news paper office.

Unit V

Press Laws – Defamation – Contempt of court – Press Council – Prachar Bharathi – Investigative Journalism – Advertisements – its necessity and kinds.

Books Recommended.

1. Ahjuja - Introduction to Journalism
2. Kamath, M.R. - Professional Journalism
3. Natarajan, S - A History of the Press in India
4. Rangasamy Parthasarathy - Journalism in India
5. Raja, C.P. - இதழியல்
6. Raja, C.P. - மக்கள் தொடர்பியல் அறிமுகம்
7. Gurusamy - இதழியல்

ELECTIVE COURSE II - TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

Unit I

Definition - Scope and purpose, Types of Tourism – aims and reasons – leisure, Pilgrimage, educational and business.

Unit II

Growth and development of Tourism in India – A Land of Pluralism: Land and People – geography and climate – Art and Architecture – Music and Dance.

Unit III

Tourism as an Industry – Types of Transport – Travel Formalities like passport, Visa and other documents. Types of Tour operators – Importance of accommodation Tourism and economic factors – International Tourism – Travel Agencies – ITDC and TTDC.

Unit IV

Tourist centres of India other than Tamilnadu – Kashmir, Delhi and Agra, Mathura, Jaipur, Varanasi, Ajantha and Ellora, Elephanta, Goa, Konarak and Khajuraho, Belur and Haleped, Mysore, Kovalam, Hyderabad.

Unit V

Tamil Nadu as a tourist destination – Its historical significance. Its temples churches, Mosques, Beach resorts, Hill resorts.

Reference:

1. Ram Acharya, Tourism in Inida.
2. A.K.Bhatia, Tourism in Inida.
3. Sethi, P.N. Successful Tourism Planning and Management.
4. Krishnalal and Gupta, S.P., Tourism, Museums and Monuments in India.
5. ராசசேகர தங்கமணி மா. - சுற்றுலாவியல் ஓர் அறிமுகம்.

ELECTIVE COURSE III - GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND CURRENT AFFAIRS.

Unit I

Geography: Solar System – The Earth – Dimensions of Earth-Earth motions – Earth's atmosphere – Types of soils – Minerals – crops, forests, monsoons – Mountain ranges – national highways – Airports and rivers – National wild life sanctuaries – Tribes in India – Indian Harbours. Environmental Problems.

Unit II

Indian Polity: Indian Constitution in detail – Current constitutional issues. Political Parties – Ministers and Departments – India's Foreign Policy – India and her neighbours.

Unit III

Indian Economy: Planning – Planning commission – Objectives of planning – Merits of economic planning – Role of National Development Council – New Economic Policy – Agricultural and Industrial India. – Globalization Liberalization – Privatization – Population growth.

Unit IV

Science and Technology: Every day science – Hygiene and Physiology – AIDS - Biology – Basic chemistry and physics – Nuclear Science – Space research in India - Information Technology.

Reference:

India Year Book, Publication Division, Government of India.

Monorama Year Book

The Hindu.

The New Indian Express

Competition Success Review

Competition Master

Frontline

India Today

Down to Earth

Science Today

EXTRA DISCIPLINARY COURSE I – SOCIAL REFORMERS OF MODERN INDIA

Unit I

Rajaram Mohan Rai – Dayanand Saraswathi – Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

Unit II

Jothiba Phule – Dr.Ambedkar – Pandit Aythyadas

Unit III

Ranade – Dadabai Nauroji – RC. Dutt.

Unit IV

Ramalingar – Vaikuntasamy – Narayana Guru – Ayyankali – Swami Sahajananda

Unit V

Periyar EVR – Vinoba Bhave – Jayaprakash Narayan.

Reference:

1. B.Sobhanan, Temple Entry Movement and the Sivakasi Riots, Madurai, 1985.
2. Dr.R.Ponnu, Sri Vaikuntaswamigal and the Struggle for Social Equality in South India, Ram Publishers, Madurai, 2000.
3. T.P.Kamalanathan, Scheduled castes struggle for Emancipation in South India, Tirupattur, 1985.
4. V.R.Krishna Ayyar, Social Democracy and Dalit Egalite, University of Madras, 1989.
5. Dr.P.Mohan, Scheduled caste : History of Elevation in Tamilnadu, 1900 – 1955, New Era Publication, 1993.
6. B.S. Chandrababu, Social Protest and its impact in Tamil Nadu with respect to Self Respect Movement, 1920 – 1940, Madras, 1993.
7. K.R. Hanumantan, Untouchability – A Historical study upto 1500 A.D., Madras, 1972.
8. Guru, Nataraja, P.Life and Teaching of Narayanaguru, Ernakulam, 1968.
9. M.S.A., Rao, Social Movements or Social Transformation, Madras, 1979.
10. மா.பொ.சிவஞானம், வள்ளலார் கண்ட ஒருமைப்பாடு.
11. க.முகிலன், டாக்டர் பி.ஆர். அம்பேத்கார் வாழ்க்கை வரலாறு
12. வி.சீனிவாசன், தீண்டாமையைத் தீயிடு, மங்கைப் பதிப்பகம், சிதம்பரம், 2004.
13. வி.சீனிவாசன், ஆதிதிராவிடர் புனர்வாழ்வும் தவத்திரு சுவாமி, சகஜாந்தாவும், சிதம்பரம், 2001.

EXTRA DISCIPLINARY COURSE II – ESSAY

1. Indian Cultural Heritage, Art & Architecture
2. Indian Education
3. Indian Constitution
4. Indian Economy : Agriculture and Industry
5. Indian Pluralism : Unity and Diversity
6. Sports and Games in India
7. Communal Harmony
8. Environmental Threats
9. Lessons of History
10. War and Peace : Role of World Organisations

Reference:

Current Journals, Magazines, News papers and Books, Books of General Reading.

Note to Question Paper Setter.

Number of essay questions will be 5

The candidate has to answer only one essay in not less than 3000 towards.

The question setter will select 60 percent i.e., 3 questions from the list of essays given in the syllabus.

Remaining 40 percent i.e., 2 questions will be from current affairs which are of current importance.
