

SYLLABUS

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY, TIRUNELVELI-12

Ph. D. PROGRAM IN HISTORY

(For all affiliated colleges/Research centres and University Department)

Course Structure and Syllabus as per the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)

(Curriculum Effective From July 2017 Onwards)

Course Structure for Ph. D. Program in Botany – 2017 onwards

PART – A (ANY ONE SUBJECT COMPULSORY)

SL.NO	SUBJECT TITLE	CREDITS
1	HISTORICAL METHODS AND RESEARCH	4
2	STATE AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA	4
3	CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA (1947-1991 A.D)	4

PART – B (OPTIONAL)

SL.NO	SUBJECT TITLE	CREDITS
1	SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU(1916-1967 A.D)	4
2	SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN TAMIL NADU(1900-2000 A.D)	4
3	LOCAL HISTORY (KANYAKUMARI, THOOTHUKUDI AND TIRUNELVELI DISTRICTS)	4

SL.NO	SUBJECT TITLE	CREDITS
4	GREAT THINKERS OF MODERN INDIA	4
5	ECOLOGICAL HISTORY OF INDIA (1865-2000 A.D)	4
6	WOMEN'S MOVEMENT IN INDIA (1885-1985A.D)	4

SL.NO	SUBJECT TITLE	CREDITS
7	STATE AND SOCIETY IN ANCIENT INDIA UPTO HARSHA	4
8	HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (1945-1995 A.D)	4
9	HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN TAMILNADU UPTO 1947 A.D	4

SL.NO	SUBJECT TITLE	CREDITS
10	ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY:PRICIPLES AND METHODS	4
11	ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA(1800-1947 A.D)	4
12	PROJECT	4



HISTORICAL METHODS AND RESEARCH

Preamble: The Syllabus covers the basic concept of Ancient, Medieval and Modern Historiography. It is also very useful to learn the different trends in Historical writings and Components of Research Methodology.

UNIT – I : Meaning, kinds and Nature of History :

Meaning of History – Definition of History – Scope and purpose of History – Important study of History – Uses and Abuses of History – History and Allied subjects.

UNIT – II : Historiography in Ancient, Medieval and Modern period :

Ancient Historiography – Greek, Rome and India Medieval Historiography – Church, Arab and Indo-Muslim Historiography – Modern Historiography – Post modernist Historiography and Subaltern Historiography in India and Abroad – Selected Modern Historians in India and Abroad – William Byrd, Gerhard Friedrich Muller – Kalkana – Mohammed Iqbal – Alberuni – Amirkhusru – Ferishta – Abdur Razzak – Gulbadan Begum – Abudl Hamid Lohani – Positivism – Auguste Comte – Historical Materialism – Karl Marx and Eric Hobsbawn – Imperialist Historians – J.S. Mill, Marx Muller – William Jones – F.W. Hegd – Nationalist Historians – Irfan Habib – Bipin Chandra – B.D. Kosambi pal – Romilathopar – R.C. Majumdar – D.D. Kosambi – K.M. Panikkar – B.A. Smith – Post Modernist – Derrida and Michael Foucault – Subaltern Historians – Ranajit Guha – David Arnold – David Hariman – Gyanendra Pandey – Dipesh Chakrabarty – Annals – Marc Block – Fernand Braudel – South Indian Historians – K.K. Pillai – S. Manickam – K.A. Neelakanda Sastri – S. Krishnaswami Iyengar.

UNIT – III : Philosophy of History & Research Methodology

Meaning and Philosophy of History – Definition Development of Philosophy of History in Ancient times – Contribution of Vico, Hegel, Spengler, Tynbee. Choosing of Topic – Reasons for Undertaking Research – Choice of Topic – Historical Surveys – Primary Sources – Secondary Sources – Problem faced by the scholar and Historians – Collection of sources – Qualification of Research scholar.

UNIT – IV : Writing of History :

Objectivity in Historical Writing – Analysis of Sources – Problem of Authenticity or External Criticism – Forgery of documents – How to confirm Authenticity – Problem of credibility (or) Internal Criticism – Positive Criticism – Negative Criticism – Synthesis – Exposition – Documentation – Foot Notes – Abbreviation Glossary – Bibliography – Appendix – Format of Thesis – Format of Articles.



UNIT V - Methodology of Teaching

Teachings –Objectives of Teaching, Phase of Teaching – Teaching Methods: Letcture Method, Discussion Method, Discovery Learning, Inquiry, Problem Solving Method, Project Method, Seminar – Integrating ICT in teaching: Individualised Instruction, Ways for Effective Presentation with Power Point – Documentation – Evaluation: Formative, Summative, & Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation – Later Adolescent Psychology: Meaning, Physical, Cognitive, Emotional, Social and Moral Development- Teaching Later Adolescents

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Mahalingam, T.V., Early South Indian Palaeography.
- Majumdar R.C – *Historiography in Modern India*, Bombay, 1970.
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- SailanGhose Archives in India
- Sastri, K.A.N., *Historical Method*, Mysore, 1956.
- Schallenberg, T.R., *Modern Archives – Principles and Techniques*
- Sheik Ali, B., *History: It's Theory and Method*, Madras, 1991.
- Sircar, D.C., *Indian Epigraphy*
- Sivaramamurthi, C., *Indian Epigraphy and Indian Scripts*.
- South India Historians: K.K.Pillai, K.A.N. K Rajayan
- Sreedharan, E.A., *Text book o9f Historiography 500 BC to 2000 A.D.* Delhi, 2004
- Subramanian, N., *Historiography*, Madurai, 1973.
- Sampath, K., Pannerselvam, A. & Santhanam, S. (1984). *Introduction to educational technolog.* (2nd revised ed.). New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
- Sharma, S. R. (2003). *Effective classroom teaching modern methods, tools & techniques*. Jaipur: Mangal Deep.
- Vedanayagam, E. G. (1989). *Teaching technology for college teachers*. New York: Sterling Publishers.



STATE AND SOCIETY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Preamble:

The Study enables to provide clear cut idea about the condition of Medieval Indian States and Society. The Study is very useful to know about Market reforms, War techniques, Development of Mathematics, Astronomy, Medicine, and Art and Architecture of Medieval Indian Society.

UNIT I

Fixing the period of Medieval India- Sources for the Study of Regional States and Empires- Historiography on Medieval India- Land Grants and Development of Feudalism in North Indian Society- debate on Indian Feudalism

UNIT II

Important Regional Ruling Families- Southern Kingdoms: Cholas, Chalukyas, Pallavas and Rashtrakutas –Temples and Brahmadeyas-Ideological base of Kingship- Devotional Movement in Tamil Country during Cholas and Pallavas-Territorial Divisions of Mandalam and Nadus- Development of trade and Mercantile Corporations- Theory of Segmentary state.

UNIT III

Important Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate: Slave, Khalji, Tughlaq, Sayyid and Lody:
State under Delhi Sultanate: Salient features of administration- Bureaucracy and Revenue system- Iqta system- Nobility and Ulemas- Socio-economic Conditions-Urban centres-Market Reforms of Alauddin Khalji- War technology- Knowledge systems: Mathematics, Astronomy and Medicine- Failure of Rajputs against Turks.

UNIT IV

Mughal State: Mughal Empire: Babar to Aurangzeb-Bureaucracy- Administration of Sher Shah Suri- Akbar's Mansab and Jagirdari Systems- Din-Illahi – Socio-economic Conditions- Mughal Literature, Art, Music and Architecture- Decline of Mughal Empire.

UNIT V

Vijayanagara: Krishnadevaraya and his welfare administration- Maratha State: Shivaji and his Administration- Marathas in Tamilnadu- Nayaks of Madurai, Thanjavur and Senji-Nayak administration and Palayakaras system.



REFERENCE BOOKS

- Irfan Habib, Medieval India: The Study of Civilization, National Book Trust, 2008
- Irfan Habib, Economic History of Medieval India, Pearson Education, India, 2011
- Noboru Karashima, Concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations, OUP, 2014
- Kesavan Veluthat, Political Structure of Early Medieval South India, Orient Longman, 1993
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- Anwar Firdous, Nobility under the Mughals, Manohar Books, 2001.
- Kulke Harman, State in India (1000 - 1700), O.U.P. 1997.
- Richards J.F., The Mughal Empire, Cambridge University Press, 1993.
- Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in Early Medieval South India, OUP, 1980
- S. Kathirvel, History of Maravas, 1971.
- K. Rajayyan, Rise and Fall of Poligars, University of Madras, 1974.
- R. Champakalakshmi, Tradition, Ideology and Urbanization, OUP, 1996
- Salma Ahmed Farooqui, A Comprehensive History of Medieval India: From Twelfth Century to Mid Eighteenth Century, Pearson, 2011.
- J.N. Sarkar, Shivaji and his Times, Sarvar and Sons, Calcutta, 1961.
- Sunil Kumar, The Emergence of Delhi Sultanate: AD 1192- 1286, Permanent Black, 2010.
- R. Champakalakshmi, Religion, Tradition and Ideology, OUP, 2011.
- Abraham Eraly, The Age of Wrath: A History of Delhi Sultanate, Penguin, 2017.
- Abraham Eraly, The Emperors of Peacock Throne, Penguin, 1997.



PART – A (3)

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA (1947 – 1991A.D)

Preamble: The Syllabus Covers the entire Panorama of events right from India's Independence to the assassination of Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister of India and the formation of Narasimha Rao's Ministry.

The Study will create a deep and intense Political Knowledge of India Since 1947.

UNIT – I

Partition and its fallout – Gandhiji's Martyrdom – Making of Indian Constitution – Adoption of draft report of the Constituent Assembly – Basic features of Indian Constitution – Principles of India Foreign Policy – Merger of Princely States with Indian Union – I General Elections (1952) – Re-organization of States on Linguistic basis.

UNIT – II

Five Year Plans – Thrust to agriculture and Industry – Land Reforms Abolition of Zamindari System. Land Ceiling Acts in States – War with China (1962) and Pakistan (1974) – Contrasting pictures of famines and Green Revolution Language Policy issue – Adoption of two language formula.

UNIT – III

Congress losing elections in many states in 1967 – rise of regionalism and regional politics. Issues in centre – State relations – Split in the congress – Emergence of Indira Gandhi as leader of Congress Party – Indira Gandhi's popularity on account of India's intervention in the formation of Bangladesh – unseating of Indira Gandhi by Allahabad Court Judgment and declaration of Emergency.

UNIT – IV

Emergency abuses and the call for total revolution by Jayaprakash Narayan – Punjab Crisis and Operation Blue Star – Assassination of Indira Gandhi and emergence of Rajiv Gandhi.



UNIT – V

Rajiv Gandhi's initiative in resolving the issues relating to Assam Mizoram and Srilanka – Rajiv Gandhi falling a prey to Tamil Tigers Terror attack – Congress returning to power with great majority with Narasimha Rao as Prime Minister.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Bipan Chandra, (1999). *India after Independence*. Agra, Penguin Books.

Durga Das, (1969). *India from Curzon to Nehru and After*. New Delhi, Rupa & Co. Publishing Company.

Kapoor, A.C. (1963). *Select Constitutions*. (4th ed.). New Delhi, S. Chand & Co.

Kuldip Nayar, (1975). *India after Nehru*. Kanpur, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.

Pylee, M. V. (1962). *India's Constitution*. Bombay, Asia Publishing House.

Sachin Kundar, (2013). *India since Independence*. New Delhi, Mohit Publications.

Sharma, M.P. (1968). *The Government of the Indian Republic*. (5th ed.). Allahabad, Kitab Mahal.

Venkatesan, K. (2014). *History of Contemporary India: 1947 – 2012*. Rajapalayam, VC Publication.



PART – B (1)

SOCIO – CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU (1916 – 1967 A.D)

Preamble:

The Syllabus Covers the entire Panorama of events right from the beginning of Non-Brahmin Movement to the Formation of D.M.K Ministry under C.N.Annadurai in Tamil Nadu.

The Study will create Knowledge about the Socio-Cultural issues like Non-Brahmin Movement, Self-Respect Movement, Depressed Class Movement, Anti-Hindi Agitation and Tamil Nadu Politics and the formation of DMK Ministry.

UNIT – I:

Madras Presidency – Tamil Districts – Impact of the Advent of the Europeans – Christian Missionaries – London Mission - Trancubar Mission – Madura Mission – Objective conditions for conversion – Christianity and Social Transformation.

UNIT–II:

Muthulakshmi Reddy - Abolition of Devadasi system – Right to Temple Entry movement – M. C. Raja's Bill, Central Legislative Bill – Temple Entry Act passed in Rajaji Ministry, 1938 - Temple Entry in Madurai, Srirangam and Kumbakonam.

UNIT–III:

Early associations on Social and Cultural issues – South Indian Liberal Federations – Justice Party – Non Brahmin Manifesto – Non – Brahmin Movement – Self Respect Movement of Periyar – Status of Women – Self respect Marriage – Tamil revivalism - Anti-Hindi Agitation – Launch of Dravidar Kazhakam – Birth of DMK.

UNIT – IV:

Social Legislation under diarchy - Admission of the Depressed class people into Public School – Labour Schools – scholarship – Hostel for Depressed class students – Buckkingkam and Carnatic Mill labourer strike and – M.C. Raja's Reaction – Gandhiji's Harijan Welfare Schemes – Separate Electorate for Harijans and the Poona Pact.



Unit –V:

Rajaji's vocational education scheme - Anti Hindi Agitations –Two Language Formula – Kamaraj ministry - Mid day meals schemes – Opening of schools – Empowerment of Backward Classes – Programmes of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – 1967 Elections and formation of DMK ministry under C.N. Annadurai – D.M.K's Social Legislation – Cultural Symbolism of D.M.K. – Change of the name of State – Measures adopted for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Adi Dravidas.

REFERENCES BOOKS :

- Dube, S. C; – *Caste and Race in India*, Bombay 1969.
- Rajayan, K; – *History of Tamilnadu*, 1565 – 1982, Madurai, 1982.
- Baliga, B. S ; – *Studies in Madras Administrations*, Vol.I. Madras, 1960
- Bishop Caldwell; – *A History of Tinnelveli*, New Delhi, 1982.
- I. Udayasankar; – *Periyar E. V. Ramasamy: Communal Justice and Social Recognition*, Chennai, 2006.
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- Mangala Murugesan, N.K; - *Self Respect movement in Tamilnadu 1920 – 1940* Madurai.
- Udhaya Sankar, I; - *Backward Class Movement in Tamilnadu*, 2005.
- Venu Gopal, P; - *Justice Party and Social Justice*, Madras 1992.
- Raja, M.C; - *Oppressed Hindus*, Madras 1922
- Gupta, S.K; - *The Scheduled Caste in Modern India politics: Their Emergence as a Political Power*, New Delhi, 1985.
- Hardgrave, I, Robert, Jr.; - *Nadars of Tamilnadu – The Political Culture of Community in change* , Bombay1969.
- Radhakrishnan. P; - *Backward Class Movement in Tamilnadu*, in M.N. Srinivas (Ed.), *Caste, its 20th Century Natar*, Penguin India (1996).



PART – B (2)

SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN TAMILNADU (1900 – 2000A.D)

Preamble: The Study enables to provide clear cut idea about the important Social Movements like Women's rights movement, Dalit Rights Movement and Movement against Dominant Caste Violence in Tamil Nadu upto 2000 A.D.

UNIT – I: Introduction

Meaning – Definition – Scope – purposes – Differences between Social Movement and Social Justice Movement.

UNIT – II:

Impact of Western Education – Role of Missionaries in creating Social Awareness – First Social Movement – Nadar's Temple Entry Agitation in Madurai, Kamuthi, Kazhugumalai and Sivakasi – Women's Rights to wear Upper garment in South Travancore – Muttukutti Swamigal.

UNIT – III:

Movement for Women's Rights – Western Education's – Impact on Women – Women's participation in Indian National Movement and the Corollary effect of consciousness on their rights – Women's Movement led by Annie Besant – Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali – Women's Movement in the Post-Independence Period.

UNIT – IV:

Social Movement for Dalit Rights – M.C. Raja – Rettaimalai Srinivasan – Deivendrakula Vellalar Movement – Perumal Peter – Immanuel Sekaran.

UNIT – V:

Movement against dominant caste violence – Meenakshipuram – Sankaralingapuram – Uthapuram – Movement against Police Violence – Kodiyankulam and Tiruneveli (Tamiraparani tragedy)



REFERENCES BOOKS:

- Ambedkar, B.R.; - *The Untouchable who were they and why they became Untouchables?* New Delhi, 1948.
- Antony Raj, S.J.; - *A Study on Atrocities against the Dalits in Tamilnadu, Madurai.*
- Chandra Babu, B.S.; - *Subaltern Protest, Emerald Publications, Madras 1995.*
- Chidambaram Pillai, P; - *Rights of Temple Entry, Chennai, 2008.*
- Desai, A. R.; - *Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, 1970.*
- Dhananjay Keer; - *Ambedkar Life and Missions, Bombay, 1981.*
- Dube, S.C.; - *Caste and Race in India, Bombay, 1969.*
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- Hardgrave, L, Robert Jr.; - *Nadars of Tamilnadu – The Political Culture of Community in Change, Bombay, 1969.*
- Ranjit Guha; - *Subaltern Studeis, Vol.I – IV, Oxford University Press, Newyork, 1985.*
- Rangaraju, G; - *Temple Entry Politics in Colonial Tamilnadu, Chennai 2006.*



PART – B (3)

LOCAL HISTORY (TIRUNELVELI, KANYAKUMARI AND THOOTHUKUDI DISTRICTS)

Preamble: The Study enable to provide clear cut idea about the Socio-economic and religious Movements of the Southern most Districts of Tamil Nadu like Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Thoothukudi.

The Study will create a deep and intense knowledge of Advent of Missionaries, Growth of Education and participation of freedom struggle in the three Districts.

UNIT I

Meaning – Sources – Constructing Local History – Themes and Projects – Local History Research and its Significance – Relating Local History to their region / nation / world.

UNIT II

Tirunelveli during the times of Pandyas – Cholas – Cheras – Tenkasi Pandyas – Vijayanagar – Nayaks – Poligars – Islam in Tirunelveli – Arab Traders in Kayalpattinam, Thoothukudi – Marakkayars – Portuguese and Dutch in Tirunelveli and Thoothukudi – European Missionaries and their contributions – Catholic and Protestant – Cotton Cultivation and its impacts – Building of dams and reservoirs – Setting up of textile industries – Coral Mill, Thoothukudi – Harvey Mill, Papanasam – Joyal Mill, Kovilpatti – Intellectual Origin of Non-Brahman Movement – Swadeshi Movement in Tirunelveli – National Movement : Gandhian Phase.

UNIT III

Social Condition : Caste System – Caste hierarchy – Caste conflicts and Communal Violence – Social Disabilities – Slavery – Devadasi System – Marumakkathayam – Pullappedi – Parappedi – Mannappedi - Feudalism - Social reform movements – Upper Cloth Movement – Temple Entry Movement – Suchindram Satyagraha – New Social Formation – Social Conflicts and Social Change in Colonial Tirunelveli.

UNIT IV

South Travancore before the advent of Europeans – Portuguese Missionaries – Francis Xavier – Conversion of Paravas – Protestant Missionaries – Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge – London Missionary Society - Conversion of people to Christianity –



Growth of Education – South Travancore’s advancement in literacy and education – Other Missionary Activities – Salvation Army – Lutheran Mission – Islam – Religious reformists – Muthukutti Swamikal – Introduction of Commercial Crops and its effects.

UNIT V

South Travancore in the Freedom Struggle – Salt Satyagraha – Nanjilnad Congress Youth League – Quit India Movement – Travancore Tamil Nadu Congress – State - re - organization - Formation of Kanyakumari District – Nesamony.

REFERENCE BOOKS

George, D. H. (1982). *Kumari Mavattap Pennurimaip Porattam*. Chennai, Mani Pathippagam.

Kalyani Prabakaran, (2013). *Kumari Maavatta Samoogap Panpattu Varalaru*. Chennai, Kaavya.

Patchaimal, K. (2001). *Kumari Mavattam Pirantha Varalaru*. Samythoppu, Thamilalayam.

Perumal, A. K. (2012). *Then Kumariyin Chariththiram*. Nagercoil, Sudharsan Books.

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David Ludden, Peasant History in South India, Oxford University Press

Hardgrave, R. Nadars of Tamilnad

Kathirvel, S., A History of Maravas

Kammen, C., On Doing Local History

Pate, H. R., District Gazetteer: Tinnevelly

Philip, D., Jordan, The Nature and Practice of State and Local History

Robert Caldwell, A History of Tinnevelly

Stuart, H., Manual of Tinnevelly



PART – B (4)

GREAT THINKERS OF MODERN INDIA

Preamble:

The Syllabus Covers the entire Panorama of events right from the evolution of Modern India to Indian Renaissance. The Study will create a deep and intense knowledge about the Role played by Modern Indian Social reformers and freedom fighters to make democratic India.

UNIT – I

Evolution of Modern India and her Socio-Economic and Political thought. Impact of Western Education – Emergence of indigenous educated elite – Indian Renaissance.

UNIT - II

Trend Setter Ram Mohan Rai – Kesav Chandra Sen – Eswar Chandra Vidyasagar – Dayanand Saraswathi – Swami Vivekananda and Tagore.

UNIT - III

Gokhale – M.G. Ranade – Dadabai Naoroji representing Economic Nationalism – Sir Syad Ahmad Khan, Muslim Moderlist – Tilak, M.N.Roy, Aurobindu, V.O.C. and Subramania Bharathi representing Militant Nationalism – B.R.Ambedkar – and his concept of annihilation of caste Ambedkar as architect of Indian constitution – Kamala Chattopadhyaya.

UNIT - IV

Gandhi and his ideas on Swaraj, Satyagraha & Ahimsa, Hindu – Muslim unity and Harijan Welfare.

UNIT – V

Post – Independent Era – Nehru – Vinobha Bhave – Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan – Rajaji – Jayaprakash Narayan – Ram Manohar Lohia – Periyar E.V.R and C.N. Annadurai.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Ramachandra Guha, *Makers of Modern India*, Penguin Books India, 2010.

N. Jayabalan, *Indian Political Thinkers Modern Indian Political Thought*, Atlantic Publishers, 2010.

Vishnu Bhagwan, *Indian Political Thinkers*, Atma Ram & Sons, 1999.

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Raghavan Iyer, *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*, Oxford University

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Press,2000

Desh Raj Sirswal, *Dr B.R.Ambedkar – The Maker of Modern India*, CPPIS Publication , 2016

Desh Raj Sirswal, *Jyotiba Phule, A Modern Indian Philosopher*, Darshan Journal, 2013

K Veeramani, *Collected works of Periyar E.V.R*, Amazon Digital Services, 2014.

V.Geetha *Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar*, Bhatkal & Sen,2001

Jayaprakash Narayan, *India : Struggle For Freedom, Political Social andEconomic*, Hope India Publications, 2006



PART –B (5)

ECOLOGICAL HISTORY OF INDIA (1865- 2000 A.D)

Preamble:

This Course aims to understand the evolution of the Eco-System, its impact for human beings, the threat to wild life and the problem of Slash and burn method of Cultivation. The Course also explains environmental awareness through Chipco and Narmada Bachao Andalan Movements.

UNIT I

Evolution of the Eco-System: Foundation of Biosphere- Process of Evolution from Azoic Age to Quaternary Period- Symbiotic existence of plants and animals- Ascent of Human Beings- Emergence of Hunter-Gatherer Society.

UNIT II

Demographic Spread: Pastoralism- Use of iron and iron-plough agriculture-Settled Agriculture and Population Growth- The Age of Empires-Conservation from Above- Co-existence of different type of resource users.

UNIT III

Colonialism and Disruption of Ecology: Establishment of British rule- Plantation Forestry and Deforestation- The threat to wild life and the problem of slash and burn method of cultivation- British policy on forest management-Legislation on reserve forests- Social conflicts and their consequences.

UNIT IV

Industrialization and Mechanized Agriculture: Green Revolution and the advent of chemical agriculture-Depletion of natural resources for energy use-Industrial Impact-Polution and Ecological Degradation.

UNIT V

Capitalist mode of development and its impact on Eco System: Change in land use pattern-Erosion of local economic base-Displacement of People and Conservation from the below-Chipco movement and Narmada Bachao Andalan- Towards Environmental Awareness.



REFERENCE BOOKS

G. Khozim, The Biosphere and Politics, Central Books Ltd, 1979.

Hugh Stretton, Capitalism, Socialism and the Environment, Cambridge University Press, 1976

William L. Thomas, Man's Role in Changing the Face of the Earth, 2 vols., Chicago, 1956

Donald Worster, The Ends of the Earth: Perspectives on Modern Environmental History, Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Eugene P. Odum, Fundamentals of Ecology, University of Georgia, 1959

Laeq Futehally, Our Environment, National Book Trust, 1999.

Alfred W. Crossby, Ecological Imperialism, OUP, 1986

Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India, OUP, 1993

C.J. Baker, An Indian Rural Economy, 1880-1955, OUP, 1995

Joy Tivy, Agricultural Ecology, Longman, 1990.

Ramachandra Guha, The Unquiet Woods, Orient BlackSwan, 2013.

Mahesh Rangarajan, Fencing the Forest, Conservation and Ecological Change in India's Central Provinces, OUP, 1996

Mahesh Rangarajan and Sivaramakrishnan, India's Environmental History: A Reader, Orient BlackSwan, 2013.



PART – B (6)

WOMEN’S MOVEMENT IN INDIA (1885 – 1985 A.D)

Preamble:

This Course aims to understand on various organized efforts by women to improve their conditions and remove gender based inequalities and Social evils in India and to raise awareness on women’s participation on Social issues.

UNIT – I HISTORY OF WOMEN’S MOVEMENTS IN THE WORLD:

The fight for women’s educational rights, suffrage and fair working conditions for women and girls. Movement in Britain and USA – Un convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women – 1979 – International Bill of Rights for women 1981 – Women’s Movement in USA, Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America.

UNIT – II STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA:

Status of Women in Pre-Independent India, Independent India, Gandhi and status of Women – Gandhi’s contribution for the betterment of women. The roots of discrimination against women.

UNIT – III WOMEN’S MOVEMENT IN INDIA ;

Social Reform Movements : Their efforts in addressing various women centered issues like, Women’s education, Widow remarriage, abolition of polygamy, child marriage, inheritance and property rights. Role of women in the struggle for freedom : Women’s organizations – All India Women’s organization, Bengal Women’s education League, Women’s role in Civil Disobedience Movement, Non Co-operation Movement, Quit India Movement – Role played by Annie Besant.

UNIT – IV WOMEN’S MOVEMENT IN POST INDEPENDENT INDIA:

Anti-arrack Movement in Andhra Pradesh, Himachal, Haryana, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh – Chipko Movement – Legal Status – political participation, Minority rights – Telengana and Tebhaga Movements – Madhura Movement, Dalit Women issues – Women’s Political Movement for 33% reservation in Registration – Social Welfare activities of All India Women’s Conference.



UNIT – V WOMEN LEADERS:

Bhikhaiji Rustom Cama – Kamala Devi, Aruna Asaf Ali – Durgabai Deshmukh, Satyawati, Swaroop Rani – Muthulekshmi Reddy, Kasturba Gandhi, Vijaya Lekshmi Pandit, Sarojini Naidu.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

Laxmi Rani – Women Empowerment and Family Welfare, New Generation Press, Delhi, 2014.

Geraldine Forbes, Women in Modern India, Cambridge University Press 2008.

Maitrayi Krishnaraj, Women and Society.

Mary Wollescroft, Vidication of Women"s Rights.

P.K. Giri – Crime against Women, Sublime Publications, Jaipur, 2009.

Somya Banerjee (Ed) – National Policy for Women, Arise Publishers, New Delhi, 2009.

Madhu Kumar – Women"s Movements, Random Publications, New Delhi, 2012.



PART – B(7)

STATE AND SOCIETY IN ANCIENT INDIA UPTO HARSHA

Preamble:

The Study enable to provide clear cut idea about the different Stages of Stateformation in ancient India and the unique features of Indian way of life.

UNIT – I ORIGIN OF STATE:

Origin and evolution of state. Four important theories of state: Evolution theory, Force theory, Mystical theory and the contract theory, Kautilya's theory of State.

UNIT – II STATE FORMATION IN ANCIENT INDIA:

From chiefdom to Kindgom – Mahajanapadas and the evolution of territorial state.

UNIT – III INDIA BETWEEN 650 BC – 185BC:

Kingship based Social relations – rigidity of Social structure – Revolt against orthodox religious beliefs – Birth of Hedrodox faiths – Influence of Jainism and Buddhism. Empire building : Centralised Administrative System – State Monopoly over agriculture and trade. Asoka's Dharma State – Megasthenes account of Mauryan State and Society.

UNIT – IV INDIA DURING POST-MAURYA PERIOD:

Indo – Greeks and the Kushanas – Trade and Commerce – Inland and Maritime – Guild System – Trade with Rome, Egypt and China – Mutual Cultural influence.

UNIT – V THE CLASSICAL AGE OF INDIA :

Political unity under Guptas – Government – Social changes during the Gupta period – Fa-Hien's account of Indian Social life – Hieun-Tsang's account of people and the religious conditions in the country.



REFERENCE BOOKS :

Romila Thapar, The Penguin Early India, 2012.

R. S. Sharma, India's Ancient Past, Orient Black Swam, 2014.

Padma Charan Dhal, Indian Society and Culture Atlantic Publishers (P) Ltd.

A.L.Basham, The Wonder that was India Rupa & Co, Calcutta, 1998.

“.....” – A Cultural History of India, Oxford Press, 2004.

S.P.Nanda, History of Ancient India, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

Mahendra Kumar Talware, History of Indian Culture, Mangalam Publications, New Delhi, 2014.

S.C.Ray Chaudary, Social, Cultural and Economic History of India, Surjeet Publications, Delhi, 2002.



PART – B (8)

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA (1945-1995A.D)

Preamble: The Syllabus covers the entire panorama of events right from Indian Independence to the formation of Indian Human Rights NGO of Peoples watch at Madurai in 1995.

The Study will create a deep and intense knowledge about the evolution of Human Rights, Discrimination against women and issues related to Minorities, Dalits and Tribals.

UNIT - I

Human Rights – Concept – Theories – Evolution – Historical – Political and Philosophical – From Magna Carta to Declaration of Rights of man – Vindication of Women's Rights.

UNIT - II

Circumstances leading to the appointment of commission on Human Rights by the U.N.O - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948). International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rihts (1966) Convention on all forms of Discrimination against Women (1979) – Other Declaration of U.N.O on Human Rights – Helsinki Declaration (1975) – Vienna Declaration (1993).

UNIT - III

India and Human Rights – Constitutional Provisions –Evolution of Fundamental Rights during the Struggle for Freedom – Nature of Fundamental Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy – Proponents of Indian Human Rights Movement – M.G. Ranade (Colonial Exploitation) Jothiba Phule (Mass Education) – Mahatma Gandhi (Multiple Strategies) – Iyothidas Pandithar and B.R. Ambedkar (Depressed Class Voice) – Pandita Ramabai and Darasin Shinde (Women Rights).

UNIT - IV

National Human Rights Commission and its main recommendations – State Human Rights Commission – National Commission for Minorites (1978) – National Commission for SC and ST (1990) – National Commission for Women (1992) Role of NGO's – Peoples union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) (1976) – Peoples union for Democratic Rights (PUDR) (1976) – Kailas Satyarti's Childrens Foundation – Peoples Watch, Madurai (1995).



UNIT – V

Contemporary Human Rights issues in India – Dowry Menace – Sexual harassment at working places – Children's issues – female infanticide and child labour – bonded labour – Refugees and their issues – Issues related to minorities Dalits and Tribals.

REFERENCE BOOKS:

A.Andrews and W.D.Hines, International Protection of Human Rights, Mansell Publishing Ltd, London, 1987.

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

Jack Donnelly, The Concept of Human Rights, Croom Helm, London, 1978.

V.R.Krishna Iyer, Human Rights and Law, Vedpal Law House, Indore, 1984.

Sivagami Paramasivan, Studies in Human Rights, Salem, 2000.

Subbian, A Human Rights Systems, New Delhi, 2000.



PART- B (9)

HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN TAMIL NADU UPTO 1947A.D

Preamble: The syllabus covers the basic concept and development of art and architecture in Tamil Nadu right from Sangam period to India's Independence.

The study will create deep and intense Salient features of Art and Architecture in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT-I

Definition – origin and growth – nature - scope – importance – various styles of architecture – Nagara, Vesara, Dravida and their features.

Unit-II

Buddhist architecture – Stupas – Chaityas – Viharas – Jain Architecture – Caves – Pillars.

Unit-III

Hindu Architecture representing Saivism and Vaishnavism: Pallava art and architecture – Chola art and architecture – Pandya art and architecture – Vijayanagar art Architecture – Nayak architecture.

Unit-IV

Islamic Architecture in Tamil Nadu.

Unit-V

Architecture under the foreigners – Portuguese – French – British – Churches and Buildings – Gothic Style.



Reference Books

Basham, A.L. (1975). *History of India*. New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Mohideen Badusha, A. H. (2009). *History of Indian Architecture*. Tirunelveli, Sultans Publications.

Niccolo Manucci, (2010). *Mughal India*. Delhi, Low Price Publications.

Revathy Girish, (2013). *Architectural Tourism*. New Delhi, Dominant Publishers.

Saharan, M. S. (2014). *Modern Indian History*. New Delhi, Black Prints.

Selvaraj, C. (2009). *Indian Architecture*. Devidode, CSR Publication.

Smith, V.A. (2001). *Early History of India*. London, Odhamas Press.



PART – B (10)

ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Preamble:

The syllabus covers the basic concept of Excavation principles and conservation techniques of Archaeology and Epigraphy. The study will create a deep knowledge of dating and recording of antiquities and Inscriptions of Cholas, Pandiyas, Pallavas and Vijayanagar.

UNIT - I: INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

Definition, aim, scope of Archaeology, Pre historic Archaeology – Proto-historic and Historic Archaeology Relationship of Archaeology with social and Natural sciences. Kinds of Archaeology: Archaeological themes: Functionalism, New Archaeology, - Processual Theory Archaeology and Archaeology To-Day. Archaeological finds Artifacts. Weapons- Inscriptions – Coins – Pots heads and Monuments.

UNIT - II: RETRIEVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Techniques of Exploration, Surface Exploration. Transformational Process Field Survey On – Site investigations – site survey methods Horizontal Excavation – Vertical Excavation – The on a drant method- Trial Trench – Digging method. Stratigraphy, Principles of Excavation – Excavation of a Burial, Excavation tools – Survey Equipment

UNIT - III: PRESERVATION AND RECORDING

Aims and Methods of Conservation – Preliminary conservation methods. Organic material – Inorganic material- Natural Preservation. Recording and preparation of Reports. Photography Maps Site Note Books – Catalogue card Trench Report . Relative, Stratigraphy, Typology, Absolute, Carbon 14, Pottasium –Argon, Fission Track. Thermo luminescence, Uranium series Dendro chronology , Pollen analysis – Varve clay analysis. Other methods. Flourine, Nitrogen, Phosphate analysis. Pollen Dating – Historical Dating.

UNIT - IV: INTRODUCTION TO EPIGRAPHY

Definition and meaning of Epigraphy Origin - Kinds - Supplementary source for the study of Political and Cultural History of India. Incriptions - Types of Inscriptions of Texts - T Brahmi - Vatteluttu - Grabtga -Nagaru – Kharoshti.



UNIT – V: INSCRIPTIONS AND DATING

Estampage method-Decipherment of scripts - Cave Inscriptions - Inscriptions of Pallavas, Cholas, Pandiyas and Vijayanagar. Copper Plate Inscriptions - Royal Seals - Symbols of Ruling Powers of North and South India - Difference between Stone Inscriptions and copper Plate Inscriptions. Inscriptions on Pottery.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- Joseph W. Miches 1973, Dating Methods in Archaeology.
- Rajan K. 1976, Archaeology: Principles and Methods.
- Raman K.V. 1986, Principle and Methods of Archaeology.
- Balasubramanian .R 2002, Delhi Iron Pillar – New Insights.
- Daniel Glyn .E, 1967, The origin and Growth of Archaeology.
- Buhler .G, Indian Palaeography, New Delhi, 1968.
- Pandey .R.B, Indian Palaeography, Benaras, 1952.
- Mahalingam T.V. Early South Indian Palaeography, University of Madras, 1967.
- Rajan.K., Kalvettiyal(Tamil), Thanjavur.
- Subramanian, T.N., South Indian Temple Inscriptions.
- Sivarama Murthy,C., Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts.
- Hultzsch E.,Venkayya.V.,and Rai Bahadur.,South Indian Inscriptions(34 Vol).,1890.
- B.R.Gopal,South Indian Studies,Mysore,1990.



PART – B(11)

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (1800-1947 A.D)

Preamble:

The Syllabus covers the entire panorama of events right from 1800 to Indian Independence. The Study will create deep and intense economic policies and developments made by British in India, Industrial and Agricultural bases set by the British for further developments and knows about the exploitation of the Indian economy by the British.

UNIT I

The rise of British East India Company as a territorial power-De-industrialization and loss of independent livelihood to artisans engaged in traditional arts and crafts in the aftermath of Industrial Revolution in England- Impact of Company rule on agrarian conditions-de-urbanization- Impoverishment of the rural society.

UNIT II:

Experiments in land revenue administration- Permanent Settlement/ Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari systems-Introduction of commercial agriculture-cash crops: cotton, groundnut, indigo, tobacco- plantation crops: coffee, tea, rubber- Oppressive land revenue system-resettlement operations-neglect of irrigation- Protection to money-lending class-practice of usury and resultant indebtedness leading to rural distress- emigration to Empire colonies to escape starvation deaths under indentured labour system.

UNIT III:

Transfer of power to Crown in the wake of Great Rebellion- Investment of British surplus capital in India- Building of railways under guaranteed interest scheme-Home Charges-Drain of wealth- Free Trade policy of the British- Worsening terms of trade - Maintaining balance of payments by export of gold- Growth of European enterprises in cotton textiles, jute and plantations.

UNIT IV:

Recurring famines and epidemics-inadequate relief measures of the imperial government-Nationalists' critique on fiscal and monetary policy of the colonial state- banking, currency and exchange rates- The fallout of Swadeshi movement and World War I- Emergence of indigenous capital and industrial labour- state industrial policy- factory legislation- labour and trade union movements.



UNIT V:

Discriminating protection and measures aiming at decolonization-Great Depression and Its impact on agriculture, trade and industry- overvaluing of Indian rupee- Colonialism adding to the Depression- experiences during World War II- Bombay Plan-End of Colonial rule.

REFERENCE BOOKS

Veera Anstey, *The Economic Development in India*, Longman, 1936

Radha Kamal Mukherjee & H.L. Dey, eds. *Economic Problems of Modern India*, 2 vols., Macmillan, 1941.

Baker, C.J. *An Indian Rural Economy: The Tamilnadu Countryside*, Oxford University Press, 1984

Bhattacharya, D. *A Concise History of Indian Economy*, Prentice Hall, 1977.

Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Vikas, 1979

Buchanan, D.H. *The Development of Capitalist enterprise in India*, Frank Cass, 1966

Dadabhai Naoroji, *Poverty and Un-British Rule in India*, Publication Division, Govt. of India, 1962.

Daniel Thorner and Alice Thorner, *Land and Labour in India*, Asia Publishing House, 1962

David Washbrook, "The Commercialization of Agriculture in Colonial India: Production, Subsistence and Reproduction in the 'Dry South', C. 1870-1930." *Modern Asian Studies*:28, no. 1 (1994).

Dharma Kumar, Tapan Raychouhry eds. *The Cambridge Economic History of India, volume II, 1757-1970*, Cambridge, 1983

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Gopal, S. *Permanent Settlement in Bengal and its Results*, OUP, London, 1949.

Hugh Tinker *A New System of Slavery: The Export of Indian Labour Overseas 1830-1920*. London: Inst. of Race Relations, 1974.



Irfan Habib, „Colonialization of Indian Economy (1757-1900)“ *Social Scientist*, No. 3, 1975

Loganathan, P.S. *Industrial Organization in India*, George Allen and Unwin, 1935

Nilmoni Mukherjee, *The Ryotwari System in Madras 1792-1827*, 1962

Rajat K. Ray (ed) *Entrepreneurship and Industry in India, 1800-1947*, OUP, 1994.

Rothermund, D. *Asian Trade and European Expansion in the Age of Mercantilism*, Manohar, 1981.

-----, *An Economic History of India*, Croom Helm, 1988

-----, *The Global Impact of the Great Depression*, Routledge, 1996

-----, *Indian Economy and other Essays*, Manohar, 1983



PART – B (12)

PROJECT

