

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY

COIMBATORE - 641 046.



B.A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES WITH DIPLOMA IN TOURISM

1. STRUCTURE
2. SYLLABUS
3. TEXT BOOKS
4. REFERENCE BOOKS
5. MODEL QUESTION PAPER

B.A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES

WITH DIPLOMA IN TOURISM

STRUCTURE

SEMESTER	PART	PAPER	SUBJECT	HOURS	UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS	
					HOURS	MAX MARKS
FIRST	Part I	PAPER - 1	LANGUAGE	6	3	100
	Part II	ENGLISH PAPER-I		6	3	100
	Part III	Core Paper I	Ancient India Paper I	5	3	100
		Core Paper II	Ancient India Paper II	5	3	100
		Allied Paper	Public Administration Paper I	6	3	100
			F.C.A	General Awareness	2	-
SECOND	Part I	PAPER - II	LANGUAGE	6	3	100
	Part II	ENGLISH PAPER-II		6	3	100
	Part III	Core Paper III	Medieval India Paper I	5	3	100
		Core Paper IV	Medieval India Paper II	5	3	100
		Allied Paper	Public Administration Paper II	6	3	100
			F.C.A	General Awareness	2	3
THIRD	Part I	PAPER - III	LANGUAGE	6	3	100
	Part II	ENGLISH PAPER-III		6	3	100
	Part III	Core Paper V	Medieval India Paper III	3	3	100
		Core Paper VI	Medieval India Paper IV	5	3	100
		Allied Paper	Indian Constitution / General Economics	5	3	100
			Diploma	History of Tourism	3	3
FOURTH	Part I	PAPER - IV	LANGUAGE	6	3	100
	Part II	ENGLISH PAPER-IV		6	3	100
	Part III	Core Paper VII	Medieval India Paper V	4	3	100
		Core Paper VIII	Medieval India Paper VI	4	3	100
		Allied Paper	Sociology / Geography	5	3	100
			F.C.B.	Environmental Studies	2	-

		Diploma	Travel Management	3	3	100
		F.C.B	Environmental Studies	2	3	100
FIFTH	Part III	Core Paper IX	Modern India Paper I	6	3	100
		Core Paper X	Modern India Paper II	6	3	100
		Core Paper XI	Modern India Paper III	6	3	100
		A.O.S.	India Since 1965	5	3	100
		A.O.S.	Computer Application - Paper I	4	3	100
		Diploma	Heritage Management	3	3	100
SIXTH		Core Paper XII	World History Paper I	6	3	100
		Core Paper XIII	World History Paper II	6	3	100
		Core Paper XIV	World History Paper III	6	3	100
		A.O.S.	Computer Application - Paper II	5	3	100
		A.O.S.	Human Resource Management	4	3	100
		Diploma	Indian Tourist Panorama - Project Work	3	3	100

Highlights

- Focus is made mainly to train the students towards appearing for Civil service Examination through the study of the Core Papers.
- Computer Papers are included in the Application Oriented subject to meet the Global Challenges.
- Diploma papers on Tourism with enable job opportunities and Self employment.
- Allied papers like Public Administration / Sociology / Geography are related to Administrative Studies.
- The following Papers are common for both B.A. History and tourism and B.A. History and Civil services:
 - Indian Constitution
 - History of Tourism
 - Travel Management
 - Heritage Management
 - Indian Tourist Panorama

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES

FIRST YEAR - I SEMESTER - CORE PAPER I

ANCIENT INDIA - Paper I

1. Sources and approaches to study of early Indian history.
2. Early pastoral and agricultural communities. The archaeological evidence.
3. The Indus Civilization its origins, nature and decline. Patterns of settlement, economy, social organization and religion in India, archaeology perspectives
4. Evaluation of North Indian society and culture; evidence of Vedic texts (Samhitas to Sastras)
5. Teachings of Mahavira and Buddha. Contemporary society. Early phase of state formation and urbanization.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thaper, **Ancient India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1990.
2. R.C.Majumdar, **Ancient India**, New Delhi, 1960.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. A.L. Basham, **The Wonder that was India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1953.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.1, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR - I SEMESTER - CORE PAPER II
ANCIENT INDIA - Paper II

1. Rise of Magadha; the Mauryan empire,. Asoka's inscriptions; his dhamma. nature of the Mauryan state.
2. Post-Mauryan period in northern and peninsular India.
3. Political and administrative history. Society, economic, culture and religion. Tamilaham and its society, the Sangam texts.
4. India in the Gupta and period, Political history of northern and peninsular India; Samanthal system and changes in political Structure; culture, religion.
5. Themes in early Indian cultural history; languages and texts; major stages in the evolution of art and architecture; major philosophical thinkers and schools; ideas in science and mathematics.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thaper, **Ancient India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1990.
2. R.C.Majumdar, **Ancient India**, New Delhi, 1960.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. A.L. Basham, **The Wonder that was India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1953.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.1, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR - II SEMESTER - CORE PAPER III
MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper I

1. India, Polity, society and economy. Major dynasties and political structure in North India. Agrarian structures. "Indian feudalism". Rise of Rajputs.
2. The Imperial Cholas and their contemporaries in Peninsular India. Village communities in the South. Conditions of women. Commerce mercantile groups and guilds; towns. Problem of coinage.
3. Arab conquest of Sind, the Ghazanavide empire.
4. India, Culture, Literature, Kalhana, historian, Styles of temple architecture; sculpture.
5. Religious thought and institutions: Sankaracharya's Vedanta. Ramanuja. Growth of Bhakti, Islam and its arrival in India. Sufism Indian Science, Alberuni and his study of Indian science and civilization.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thaper, **Ancient India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1990.
2. R.C.Majumdar, **Ancient India**, New Delhi, 1960.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. A.L. Basham, **The Wonder that was India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1953.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.1, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
FIRST YEAR - II SEMESTER - CORE PAPER IV
MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper II

1. The 13th Century. The Ghorian invasions. Factors behind Ghorian success. Economic social and culture consequences.
2. Foundation of Delhi Sultanate. The “slave” Dynasty. Iltumish; Balban. “The Khalji Revolution”. Early Sultanate architecture.
3. The 14th Century, Alauddin Khalji’s conquests, agrarian and economic measures.
4. Muhammad Tughluq’s major “projects”. Firuz Tughluq’s concessions and public works.
5. Decline of the Sultanate. Foreign contact Ibn Battuta.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thapar, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Arjun Dass, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1980.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. Stanley Lane Poole, **Moghul India**, London, 1950.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.2, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
SECOND YEAR - III SEMESTER - CORE PAPER V
MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper III

1. Economy society and culture in the 13th and 14th centuries. Caste and slavery under sultanate. Technological changes. Sultanate architecture. [Persian literature : Amir Khusrau, Historiography; Ziya Barani. Evolution of a composite culture. Sufism in North India. Lingayats. Bhakthi schools in the south.
2. The 15th and early 16th century (Polite History). Rise of Provincial Dynasties: Bengal, Kashmir (Zainul Abedin), Gujarat, Malwa, Bahamanids.
3. The Vijayanagara Empire. Lodies. Mughal Empire, First phase:
4. Babur, Humayun. The Sur Empire:
5. Sher Shah's administration. The Portuguese colonial enterprise.

Text Book:

Romila Thapar, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.

1. Arjun Dass, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1980.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. Stanley Lane Poole, **Moghul India**, London, 1950.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.

4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.2, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
SECOND YEAR - III SEMESTER - CORE PAPER VI
MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper IV

1. The 15th and early 16th Century (society, economy and culture).
Regional culture and literatures, provincial architectural styles.
2. Society, culture, literature and the arts in Vijayanagara Empire.
3. Akbar: His conquest and consolidation of empire. Establishment of
jgir and Mansab systems. His Rajput policy.
4. Evolution of religious and social outlook. Theory of Sulh-i-kul and
religious policy.
5. Abdul Fazl, thinkers and historian. Court patronage of art
technology.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thapar, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Arjun Dass, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1980.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of
India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. Stanley Lane Poole, **Moghul India**, London, 1950.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New
Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.2, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
SECOND YEAR - IV SEMESTER - CORE PAPER VII
MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper V

1. Mughal empire in the 17th century. Major policies (administrative and religious) of Jahangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzaeb.
2. The Empire and the Zamindars. Nature of the Mughal state. Late 17th Century crisis: Revolts.
3. The Ahom kingdom, Shivaji and the early maratha kingdom.
4. Economy and society 16th and 17th centuries. Population, Agricultural and craft production. Towns, commerce with Europe through Dutch, English and French companies - a "trade revolution".
5. Indian mercantile classes. Banking, insurance and credit systems. Conditions of peasants, famines. Condition of Women.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thapar, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Arjun Dass, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1980.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. Stanley Lane Poole, **Moghul India**, London, 1950.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.2, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES

SECOND YEAR - IV SEMESTER - CORE PAPER VIII

MEDIEVAL INDIA - Paper VI

1. Culture during Mughal Empire. Persian literature (including historical works). Hindi and religious literatures. Mughal architecture. Mughal painting. Provincial schools of architecture and painting.
2. Classical music. science and technology. Sawai Jai Singh, astronomer. Mystic eclecticism:
3. Dara Shukoh. Vaishnav Bhakti. Maharashtra Dharma. Evolution of the Sikh community (Khalsa).
4. First half of 18th Century: factors behind decline of the Mughal Empire. The regional principalities (Nizam's Deccan, Bengal, Awadh).
5. Rise of Maratha ascendancy under the Peshwas. The Maratha fiscal and financial system. Emergency of Afghan Power. Panipet, 1761. Internal weakness, political cultural and economic, on eve of the British conquest.

Text Book:

1. Romila Thapar, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Arjun Dass, **Medieval India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1980.

Reference Books:

1. R.C.Majumdar, K.K. Dutta and Ray Choudary, **Advanced History of India**, New Delhi, 1963.
2. Stanley Lane Poole, **Moghul India**, London, 1950.
3. K. A. Neelakanda Sastri, **History of South India**, Oxford, New Delhi, 1957.
4. R. Sathyanatha Iyer, **History of India**, Vol.2, Madras, 1967.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES

THIRD YEAR - V SEMESTER - CORE PAPER - IX

MODERN INDIA - Paper I

1. Establishment of British rule in India. Factors behind British success against Indian powers - Mysore, Maratha Confederacy and the Punjab as major powers in resistance; Policy of subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.
2. Colonial Economy : Tribute system. Drain of wealth and "de-industrialization", Fiscal pressures and revenue settlements (Zamindari, Ryotwari and Mahalwari settlement); Structure of the British Raj up to 1857 (including the Acts of 1773 and 1784 and administrative organization).
3. Resistance to colonial rule: Early uprisings; Causes nature and impact of the Revolt of 1857; Reorganization of the Raj, 1858 and after.
4. Socio-cultural impact of colonial rule: Official social reform measures; Orient list- Anglicist controversy; coming of English education and the press; Christian missionary activities;
5. Bengal Renaissance; social and religious reform movements in Bengal and other areas; Women as focus of social reform.

Text Book:

1. Bipan Chandra, **Modern India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1975.

Reference Books:

1. Bipan Chandra, **Modern India**, New Delhi, 1975.
2. Tara Chand, **History of Freedom Movement**, 4 vols, New Delhi, 1963.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR - V SEMESTER - CORE PAPER - X
MODERN INDIA - Paper II

1. Economy 1858-1914: Railways: Commercialization of Indian agriculture: Growth of landless labourers and rural indebtedness; Famines; India as market of for British industry; Customs removal, exchange and countervailing excise, Limited growth of modern industry.
2. Early Indian Nationalism: Social background; Formation of national associations; Peasant and tribal uprising during the early nationalist era; Foundation of the Indian National Congress;
3. The Moderate phase of the Congress; Growth of Extremism; The Indian Council Act of 1909; Home Rule Movement; The Government of India Act of 1919.
4. Inter - War economy of India: Industries and problem pf Protection; Agricultural distress; the Great Depression; Ottawa agreements and Discriminatory protection, the growth of trade union; The Kissan Movement; The economic programme of the Congress, Karachi resolution, 1931.
5. Nationalism under Gandhi's leadership: Gandhi's career thought and methods of mass mobilization; Rowlth Satyagraha, Khailafat - Non Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement, 1940 Satyagraha and Quit India Movement; State People's Movement.

Text Book:

1. Bipan Chandra, **Modern India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1975.

Reference Books:

1. Bipan Chandra, **Modern India**, New Delhi, 1975.
2. Tara Chand, **History of Freedom Movement**, 4 Vols, New Delhi, 1963

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR - V SEMESTER - CORE PAPER - XI
MODERN INDIA - Paper III

1. Other strands of the National Movement:
 - a) Revolutionary movements since 1905; b) Constitutional politics; Swarajists; Liberals; Responsive Cooperation; c) Ideas of Jawharlal Nehru, d) The Left (Socialists and Communists); e) Subhas Chandra Bose and the Indian Nationality Army; f) Communal stands: Muslim League and Hindu Mahasabha; g) Women in the National Movement.
2. Literary and cultural Improvements: Tagore, Premchand, Subramanyam Bharati, Iqbal as examples only; New trends in art; Film industry; Writers' Organizations and Theatre Associations.
3. Towards Freedom: The Act of 1935; Congress Ministries, 1937-1939; The Pakistan Movement; Post-1945 upsurge (RIN Mutiny, Telangana uprising etc.); Constitutional negotiations and the Transfer of Power, 15 August 1947.
4. First phase of Independence (1947-64): Facing the consequences of Partition; Gandhiji's murder; economic dislocation, Integration of States;
5. The democratic constitution, 1950; Agrarian reforms; Building an industrial welfare state; Planning and industrialization; Foreign policy of Non-alignment; Relations with neighbours.

Text Book:

1. Bipan Chandra, **Modern India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1975.
2. Bipan Chandra, **India Since Independence**, New Delhi, 1993.

Reference Books:

1. Bipan Chandra, **Modern India**, New Delhi, 1975.
2. Tara Chand, **History of Freedom Movement**, 4 vols, New Delhi, 1963

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR – VI SEMESTER – CORE PAPER - XII
WORLD HISTORY – Paper I

1. Enlightenment and Modern ideas
 1. Renaissance Background
 2. Major Ideas of Enlightenment: Kant, Rousseau
 3. Spread of Enlightenment outside Europe
 4. Rise of socialist ideas (to Marx)
2. Origins of Modern Politics
 1. European States System
 2. American Revolution and the Constitution.
3. French and English
 1. French revolution and after math, 1789-1815.
 2. British Democratic Politics 1815 – 1850- Parliamentary Reformers, Free traders, Chartists.
4. Industrialization
 1. English Industrial Revolution: Causes and Impact on Society.
 2. Industrialization in other countries: USA, Germany, Russia, Japan
 3. Socialist Industrialization: Soviet and Chinese.
5. Nation-State System
 1. Rise of Nationalism in 19th century
 2. Nationalism: state- building in Germany and Italy
 3. Disintegration of Empires through the emergence of nationalities.

Text Book:

1. **Contemporary World**, NCERT, New Delhi, 2007.

References:

1. HAL. Fisher, **History of Europe**, London, 1960.
2. A.J. Grant and Harold, Temperley, **Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries**, London, 1956.
3. Oliver J, Thatcher and Ferdinand, Schwill, **A General History of Europe**, London, 1942.
4. C.D.M. Ketelbey, **A History of Modern Times from 1789**, Bombay 1965.
5. W.C. South Gate, **History of Europe**, 3 volumes, London, 1960.

**B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR - VI SEMESTER - CORE PAPER -XIII
WORLD HISTORY - Paper II**

1. Imperialism and Colonialism
 1. Colonial System (Exploitation of New World, Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, Tribute from Asian Conquests)
 2. Types of Empire: of settlement and non- settlement: Latin America, South Africa, Indonesia, and Australia.
2. Imperialism
 1. Imperialism and Free Trade;
 2. The New Imperialism
3. Revolution and Counter-Revolution
 1. 19th Century European revolutions
 2. The Russian Revolution of 1917-1921
 3. Fascist Counter- Revolution, Italy and Germany.
 4. The Chinese Revolution of 1949
3. World Wars
 1. 1st and 2nd World Wars as Total Wars: Societal Implications
 2. World War I: Causes and Consequences
 3. World War II: Political Consequences
4. Cold War
 1. Emergence of Two Blocs
 2. Integration of West Europe and US Strategy; Communist East Europe
 3. Emergence of Third World and Non- Alignment
 4. UN and Dispute Resolution

Text Book:

1. **Contemporary World**, NCERT, New Delhi, 2007.

References:

1. HAL. Fisher, **History of Europe**, London, 1960.
2. A.J.Grant and Harold, Temperley, **Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries**, London, 1956.
3. Oliver J, Thatcher and Ferdinand, Schwill, **A General History of Europe**, London, 1942.
4. C.D.M. Ketelbey, **A History of Modern Times from 1789**, Bombay 1965.
5. W.C. South Gate, **History of Europe**, 3 volumes, London, 1960.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR - VI SEMESTER - CORE PAPER - XIV
WORLD HISTORY - Paper III

1. Colonial Liberation
 1. Latin America- Bolivar
 2. Arab World-Egypt
 3. Africa- Apartheid to Democracy
 4. South-East Asia-Vietnam
2. De-colonization and Underdevelopment
 1. De-colonization: Break up of colonial Empires: British, French, Dutch.
 2. Factors constraining Development: Latin America , Africa
3. Unification of Europe
 1. Post War Foundations: NATO and European Community
 2. Consolidation and Expansion of European Community/ European Union.
4. Soviet Disintegration and the Uni polar World
 1. Factors in the collapse of Soviet communism and the Soviet Union, 1985-1991
 2. Political Changes in East European 1989-1992
5. Cold War and After Math
 1. End of the Cold War
 2. US Ascendancy in the World
 3. Globalization

Text Book:

1. **Contemporary World**, NCERT, New Delhi, 2007.

References:

1. HAL. Fisher, **History of Europe**, London, 1960.
2. A.J.Grant and Harold, Temperley, **Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries**, London, 1956.
3. Oliver J, Thatcher and Ferdinand, Schwill, **A General History of Europe**, London, 1942.
4. C.D.M. Ketelbey, **A History of Modern Times from 1789**, Bombay 1965.
5. W.C. South Gate, **History of Europe**, 3 volumes, London, 1960.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
THIRD YEAR - V SEMESTER - AOS PAPER - I
INDIA SINCE 1965

1. Political Changes since 1965 - Congress, Janatha, BJP and Coalition Governments.
2. Economic Growth - Agrarian Development - Transport.
3. Education - Science and Technology
4. Values and Ethics in Public Life - Corruption and Scandles.
5. India's Relations with her Neighbours.

Text Book:

1. **Contempary India**, NCERT, New Delhi, 2007.

Reference:

1. Bipan Chandra, **India Since Independence**, New Delhi, 2003.
2. **Business world**, Kolcutta
3. **Manorama Year Book**
4. **The Hindu**, Year Book.
5. **The Indian Express**
6. **Hindustan times**
7. **India today**
8. **Front line**
9. **Decan Herald**.
10. **Year Book, Government of India**.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
I YEAR - I SEMESTER - ALLIED PAPER
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - Paper I

1. Introduction

Measuring scope and significance of Public Administration, Public and Private Administration, Wilson's vision of Public Administration. Evolution of the discipline and its present status. New Public Administration. Public choice approach and New Public Management perspective. Features of Entrepreneurial Government, Good Government: Concept and application.

2. Theories of Administration:

Nature and typologies, Scientific Management (Taylor and the Scientific Management Movement), Classical theory (Fayol, Urwick, Gulick and others), Bureaucratic theory. (Marxist view, Weber's model and its critique, post-war British developments.) Ideas of Mary Parker Follett and (C.L. Barnard) Human Relations School (Elton Mayo and others). Behavioral Approach to Organization Analysis. Participative Management; (McGregor, Likert and others). The Systems Approach Open and closed systems.

3. Structure of Public organizations:

Typologies of Political Executive and their functions. Forms of Public organizations: Ministries and Departments: Corporations; Companies, Boards and Commissions; Ad hoc and Advisory bodies. Headquarters and field relationships. Administrative Behavior: Decision

making with special reference to Herbert Simon, Theories of Leadership, Communication, Morale, Motivation (Maslow and Hertzberg.)

4. Accountability and Control:

Concepts of Accountability and Control; Legislative Executive and Judicial Control over Administration. Citizen and Administration, Role of civil society, people's participation, Right to information. Administrative corruption, machinery for reducers of citizen's grievances. Citizen Charter.

5. Administrative Law:

Meaning and significance. Delegated Legislation : Types, Advantages, : limitations, Safeguards, Administrative Tribunals limitations and methods of ensuring effectiveness.

Text Books:

1. Dr. A. Maheswari, **Public Administration**, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Dr. A. Maheswari, **Public Administration**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1983.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
I YEAR - II SEMESTER - ALLIED PAPER
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION - Paper II

1. Administrative Reforms:

Measuring, process and obstacles. Techniques of administrative improvement: O and M; work study and Work Management, information Technology.

2. Comparative Public Administration:

Meaning nature and scope. Models of Comparative Public Administration: Bureaucratic and ecological.

3. Development Administration:

Origin and purpose, Rigg's Prismatic Sala Model; Bureaucracy and Development Changing profile of Development Administration; new directions is people's self development and empowerment.

4. Public Policy:

Relevance of Policy making in Public Administration. Model of Policy-making Sectoral policies (e.g. Energy, Industries Education and Transport Policies). Process of Policy formulation, problems of implementation, feed-back and evaluation.

6. Personal Administration:

Objectives of Personnel Administration. Importance of human resource development. Recruitment. Training, career development, positions classification, discipline, Performance Appraisal, promotion, Pay and Service Conditions; employer-employee relations, grievance redressal mechanism integrity and code of conduct. Financial administration- Monetary and fiscal policies. Resource mobilization: tax and non-tax sources. Public borrowings and public debt. Concepts and types of budget. Preparation and executions of the budget. Deficit financing Performance budgeting. Legislative control, Accounts and Audit.

Text Books:

1. Dr. A. Maheswari, **Public Administration**, New Delhi, 1970.
2. Dr. A. Maheswari, **Public Administration**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1983.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
II YEAR - III SEMESTER - ALLIED PAPER
SOCIOLOGY

1. **Sociology-The Discipline:** Sociology as a Science and as an interpretive discipline; impact industrial and French Revolution on the emergence of sociology; sociology and its relationship with history, economics, political science, psychology and anthropology.
2. **Origin, Nature and Scope of Sociology :** Relationship with other social sciences – Social groups – Social Control.
3. **Culture** – Marriage, family and kinship, Economic Institution – Political Institutions.
4. **Religion and Culture** – Education, culture, society and personality – Individual and socialization.
5. **Culture and Personality formation** – Methods of research – Unity and Diversity – Social Demography.

Text books:

1. Boopendra K. Nagla, Sheo Bahal Singh, **Introducing Sociology**, NCERT, New Delhi, 2002.
2. Amit Kumar Sharma, **Structure of Indian Society**, NCERT, New Delhi, 2003.

B. A. HISTORY WITH CIVIL SERVICES
II YEAR - III SEMESTER - ALLIED PAPER
GEOGRAPHY

1. **Major Resources of the earth** – World Distribution of Resources.
2. **Natural Resource** – Based production complexes and conservation of resources – Utilization of Natural resources.
3. **Agriculture** – Major crops – Secondary Production.
4. **Territory Occupations** – Transport and Communication – Modern Means of Communication.
5. **Population and Settlements** – Distribution and Density – Population growth – Rural and Urban Population – Infact of Rapid Population growth on development.

Text Book

1. Majid Husain, **Human and Economic Geography**, NCERT, New Delhi, 1978.

Prepared by Dr. N. Balasubramaniam, Reader and Head of the Department, Department of History, CBM College, Coimbatore 641 042.

18. Which of the following is correct?

- a. According to the Vedic thinkers, monarch was the ultimate source of law.
- b. According to the Vedic thinkers, people were the ultimate source of law
- c. According to the Vedic thinkers, the nature was the ultimate source of law
- d. According to the Vedic thinkers, Dharma which sustained the world as the ultimate source of law

19. The theory of the origin of the state not mentioned in the Vedic literature is

- a. the contract theory b. The force theory
- c. The evolutionary theory d. The divine theory

20. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- a. The castes were not hereditary during the later Vedic age.
- b. Inter dining among different castes were in vogue during the Vedic age.
- c. Inter-marriages among these upper castes were in vogue during the Vedic age.
- d. Untouchability was common during later Vedic age.

21. Which of the following correct?

- a. During the later Vedic age women enjoyed the right upanayana ceremony.
- b. During the later Vedic age there was no polygamy among Aryans.
- c. During the later Vedic age women were allowed to attend political assemblies.
- d. During the later Vedic age the system of Sati did not exit.

22. which of the following is correct?

- a. The Upanishadas deny the existence of a Supreme God.
- b. The Upanishadas deny the existence of individual souls.
- c. The Upanishadas believe in the theory of Karma.
- d. The Upanishadas believe the theory of rebirth.

23. A sangam was

- a. a book b. a king
- c. a caste d. a society of learned men

24. Who was the President of the first sangam

- a. Veda Vyas b. Valmiki
- c. Vasudeva Krishna d. Agastya

25. The author of 'Tolkappiyam' was

- a. Nakkirar b. Kalidasa
- c. Bhavabhuti d. Tolkapiyar

26. To the teachings of Parsvanatha the principle added by Mahavir was

- a. Non – injury b. Truth
- c. Chastity d. Nishkam Karma

27. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 468 B.C.
- b. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 566 B.C.
- c. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 57 B.C.
- d. Mahavir Swami attained Nirvana in 324 B.C.

28. Mahavir Swami was born at

- a. Prayag
- b. Sravasti
- c. Kundigram
- d. Kaushambi

29. Which of the following is correct ?

- a. Mahavir Swami accepted the conception of a Supreme being
- b. Mahavir Swami discarded the conception of Atma
- c. Mahavir Swami discarded the conception of soul transmigration
- d. Mahavir Swami discarded the authority of the Vedas.

30. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in the theory of Karma.
- b. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in rebirth
- c. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in existence of individual souls
- d. Both Mahavir Swami and the Upanishadic Rishis believed in God as the creator of the universe.

31. Which of the following is correct?

- a. Mahavir Swami did not believe in rebirth
- b. Mahavir Swami did not believe in the theory of Karma
- c. Mahavir Swami believed in animal sacrifice
- d. Mahavir Swami believed that devotion to God is essential for the attainment of Nirvana.

32. Who was Bhadrabahu?

- a. He was the first tirthankar of the Jains
- He was a Vedic Rishi
- He was a Buddhist Monk
- He was the sixth guru of the Jains.

- a. Aswaghosa b. Nagarjuna
c. Dharmakirit d. Kumarjiva

Section - B - 5X4 = 20

Answer any Five Questions not exceeding 150 words each:

Locate the approximate position of any five of the following places on the accompanying map and write notes.

3. Airikina
4. Ajantha
5. Amaravathi
6. Anga
7. Bharukachchha
8. Kamboja
9. Ghanthara
10. Nalanda

Section - C: 5 X 8 = 40

Answers any five questions not exceeding 300 words each:

1. Give an Estimate of Chandra Gupta Maurya as an empire Builder.
2. Do you agree with the view that Asoka's Dhamma was not Buddhism but the essence of all religions then prevalent in India? Give reasons in support of your answer.
3. Write critical note on the relations of the Mauryan empires with foreign powers.
4. Discuss critically the struggle between the Sakas and the Satavahavas for supremacy in the Deccan and western India.

5. Estimate the importance of the Kushana age in the history of Indian religion and art.
6. What light does the epigraphic and numismatic evidence through the conquest of western India by Chandra Gupta II? How far is it corroborated by literary evidence?
7. Describe with appropriate examples, the characteristic features of the Gupta Art.
8. 'There are very few among rulers of India whose history is so rich in both contents and materials as the history of Harsha'. Elucidate.
9. Discuss critically the relations of the Chalukyas of Badami with their contemporaries.
10. Deal briefly but critically with any two of the following topics:
 - a. King 'Dimitra' of Hathgumpha inscription.
 - b. The Historicity of Rama Gupta.
 - c. India's cultural contacts with South East Asian countries upto the seventh centuries.
 - d. Guilds in the epigraphic records during the early period.
 - e. The 'Sangam Age' in Tamil Literature.