

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY, COIMBATORE –46

M.A. HISTORY (CBCS) SYLLABUS

**Syllabus with effect from the academic year 2017 - 2018
(Applicable to the students admitted from July, 2017 onwards)**

ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION TO THE COURSE

Any Graduate is eligible for admit to M.A. History

COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME

Sem	Sub.Code No.	Subject	Credit	University Examination		
				Internal (%)	External (%)	Total
I	16HIAC01	History of Ancient India upto 6 th century B.C	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC02	History of Ancient India 600 B.C- A.D. 647	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC03	History of Medieval India up to A.D. 1526	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC04	History of the Mughals A.D. 1526 – A.D. 1707	4	25	75	100
	16HIAE01	<i>Elective: Principles of Tourism</i>	4	25	75	100
	GS107	<i>Supportive – I History and Civil Service Examinations</i>	2	12	38	50
II	16HIAC05	Modern India, up to A.D. 1857	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC06	Modern Europe, A.D.1453 - A.D.1789	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC07	History of Tamil Nadu (from ancient times to colonial period)	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC08	History of Tamil Nadu from A.D. 1857 to A.D. 1947	4	25	75	100
	16HIAE02	<i>Elective: Indian National Movement A.D. 1857 - A.D. 1947</i>	4	25	75	100
	GS108	<i>Supportive – II Working of the Indian Constitution</i>	2	12	38	50
III	16HIAC09	Contemporary India, A.D. 1947- A.D. 2000	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC10	History of China A.D. 1800 – A.D. 2000	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC11	History of USA, A.D. 1865 -A.D. 2000	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC12	World History A.D. 1789 – A.D. 1945	4	25	75	100
	16HIAE03	<i>Elective: Cultural Tourism in India</i>	4	25	75	100
		<i>Supportive – III History for Competitive Examinations</i>	2	12	38	50
IV	16HIAC13	History of Science & Technology	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC14	Historiography: Theory and Methods	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC15	International Relations Since A.D. 1945	4	25	75	100
	16HIAC16	Indian Polity and Governance	4	25	75	100
		Project work & Viva-Voce / Guide evaluation	8	50	150	200

Credit: 90

Total Marks: 2250

Supportive courses offered to other departments

	GS107	History and Civil Service Examinations	2	12	38	50
	GS108	Working of the Indian Constitution	2	12	38	50
		History for Competitive Examinations	2	12	38	50
		Human Rights	2	12	38	50
		Women in History	2	12	38	50

P.G.Diploma in Epigraphy

1.		Indian Palaeography	4	25	75	100
2.		Indian Epigraphy (Inscriptions of North India)	4	25	75	100
3.		Indian Epigraphy (Inscriptions of South India)	4	25	75	100
4.		Important Inscriptions of Tamil Nadu	4	25	75	100
5.		Practicals in Palaeography	8	-	-	200

600

Course Title : HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA UP TO 6th CENTURY B.C
Course Code : 16HISAC01

Subject Description:

This course presents the Pre - historic and proto historic cultures, Harappan culture and Vedic civilization in India.

Goals:

To enable the students to learn the ancient history of India.

Objectives:

To identify pre-historic sites, tools, special features of Indus Valley civilization,

To make a comparative study of Harappan culture and Vedic culture

UNIT I

Sources: Archaeological sources – exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments. Literary sources – Indigenous: primary & secondary sources – poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature. Foreign accounts – Greek, Chinese and Arab writers.

UNIT II

PreHistory & Proto History: Geographical Factors – Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic & Mesolithic); Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic).

UNIT III

Indus Valley Civilization: Origin, date, extent, characteristics, town planning, dockyard, decline, survival, significance, art and architecture.

UNIT IV

Megalithic culture, distribution of pastoral and farming culture outside the Indus, development of community life, settlements, development of agriculture, crafts, pottery and iron industry

UNIT V

Aryans & Vedic period: Expansion of Aryans in India, Vedic period, religious & philosophical literature, transformation from Rig Vedic period to later Vedic period, Political, social, economic life, significance of Vedic age, evolution of monarchy and varna system

REFERENCES:

1. Basham, A.L. *The wonder that was India*, Newyork, grow press 1954.
2. Kosambi, D.D *The culture and civilization of Ancient India: In Historical outline* New Delhi; Vikas 1971.5th Print.
3. Sharma,R.S. *Material culture and social formation in Ancient India*, Mac millan1983.
4. Majumdar R.C. (ed) *History and culture of Indian people*. Bombay; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 1960. Relevant Vol.
5. Thapar Romila, *A History of India*, Vol I New Delhi, Penguin Books, Revised ed, 1990.
6. Thapar Romila, *Early India: From the Origins to A.D. 1300*, New Delhi, Penguin India, 2002.

Course Title : HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA 600 B.C –A.D. 647.

Course Code : 16HIAC02

Subject Description:

This course presents the emergence of states, kingship, religious developments, socio-economic conditions, growth of art and education in India under various dynasties.

Goals:

To enable the students to learn the ancient history of India from the period of Mahajanapadas till the Vardhana dynasty.

Objectives:

To study about social transformation from Magadha empire to Rajputs and to study about the cultural evolution of various dynasties.

UNIT I

Period of Mahajanapadas; Formation of States, Republics and Monarchies; rise of urban centres; trade routes; economic growth; introduction of coinage; spread of Jainism and Buddhism; rise of Magadha and Nandas. Iranian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact.

UNIT II

Mauryan empire : Foundation, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra. Ashoka, concept of dharma, Ashokan edicts, Brahmi and Kharosthi scripts, Spread of Buddhism. Polity and Administration, economy, art and architecture, external contacts. Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas.

UNIT III

Post –Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas); Contact with outside world; economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, culture, literature and science.

UNIT IV

Early state and society in Eastern India, Deccan and South India – Kharavela, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of Sangam Age - Administration - Economy - Land grants – coinage – trade guilds – urban centres – Buddhist centres – Sangam literature, culture; art and architecture.

UNIT V

Guptas – Vakatakas, Vardhanas – Harsha –Polity & administration – Economic conditions – coinage of Guptas – land grants – decline of urban centres – Indian feudalism - Caste system - position of women – educational institutions – Nalanda, Vikramasila and Vallabhi. Sanskrit literature, scientific literature, art and architecture – Political condition of North India

REFERENCES:

1. Basham, A.L. *The wonder that was India*, Newyork, grow press 1954.
2. Kosambi, D.D *The culture and civilization of Ancient India: In Historical outline* New Delhi; Vikas 1971.5th Print.
3. Sharma,R.S. *Material culture and social formation in Ancient India*, Mac millan1983.
4. Majumdar R.C. (ed) *History and culture of Indian people*. Bombay; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan 1960. Relevant Vol.
5. Thapar Romila, *A History of India*, Vol I New Delhi ,Penguin Books,Revised ed, 1990.

Course Title : HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA UP TO 1526 A.D

Course Code : 16HIAC03

Subject Description:

This course presents the invasion of Sindh by Arabs, establishment of Delhi sultante, the five important dynasties which ruled over India from till A.D. 1526.

Goals:

To enable the students to know about the Muslim rule and its impact on Indian society as a whole during the medieval period.

Objectives:

To provide knowledge on the rich cultural contribution of Muslim rulers, to encourage students to undertake research in the unexplored areas of medieval history and to study about the cultural evolution of various dynasties.

UNIT I

India on the eve of Arab conquest of Sindh – during the 10th and the 11th centuries – Ghaznavide invasions – Muhammad of Ghur – Battles of Tarain

UNIT II

Foundation of Delhi Sultanate - Slave Dynasty – Qutb-ud-din Aibak – Iltutmish – consolidation of empire - Raziya – Balban; Domestic and Foreign policy of the sultans.

UNIT III

The Khalji revolution – Jalal-ud-din Khalji – Alauddin Khalji – Market and administrative reforms – Expeditions – Malik kafur and expedition of South India; Muhammad bin Tughluq - Shifting of Capital, Token currency; Firuz Tughluq – agrarian measures, charity endowment.

UNIT IV

Administration : civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military; Economy – agriculture - trade – industry - hundi ; Social condition - position of women - culture - literature. Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic sources, chronicles, Medieval Historians – Ibn Battuta, Amir Khusrau, Alberuni, and others; Foreign travellers' accounts.

UNIT V

The Sayyids and the Lodis. Rise of the Bahmanids and Provincial Kingdoms – Gujarat, Malwa, Bengal and Kashmir.

References :

1. Desai .A., Indo-Islamic Architecture (Delhi, Publication Division, 1972).
2. Gordon, Stewart, The Marathas. 1600-1818, The New Cambridge History of India (Delhi, Foundation Books, 1994)
3. Pandey, A.B., Early Medieval India, ed. 2 (Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1970).
4. Rizvi, S.A.A., The Wonder that was India. Vol 2, London 1987, 11.4 (Delhi, Foundation Books, 1993). Reprint Paperback, 1993.
5. Satish Chandra, Medieval India, From Sultanate to the Mughals (Delhi, Har Anand Publications, 1997)
6. Ishwari Prasad, History of Medieval India, Allahabad, Indian Press Ltd, 1976.

Course Title : HISTORY OF THE MUGHALS A.D. 1526 - A.D. 1707
Course Code : 16HIAC04

Subject Description:

This course presents the establishment of Mughal rule in India, their invasions, innovations in religion, art and architecture.

Goals:

To enable the students to learn the social structure, administration and concepts of co-existence.

Objectives:

To understand the political, economic and social condition during the Mughal period.

To understand the impact of Mughal Rule in India and the penetration of European powers in the Indian soil.

UNIT I

Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur – Humayun; The Sur dynasty - Sher Shah Sur, Sher Shah's administrative reforms; Akbar.

UNIT II

Expansion of the Mughal Empire under Akbar – Conquests– Rajput policy – Consolidation of the empire – Reforms, Sulh –i-kul & Din-i-ilahi; Jahangir – expansion during 1611- 1621; Nur Jahan Junta

UNIT III

Shah Jahan – Aurangzeb – Deccan policy – the Maratha power - Shivaji; Causes of decline of the Mughal empire.

UNIT IV

Mughal administration – land revenue – Mansabdari and Jagirdari systems. Bhakti and Sufi Movements. Society, culture, position of women, literary developments, Mughal art, architecture and paintings.

UNIT V

Advent of Europeans – The Portuguese, the Dutch, the English and the French.

REFERENCES:

1. Gordon, Stewart, *The Marathas. 1600-1818*, The New Cambridge History of India (Delhi, Foundation Books, 1994)
2. [Ishwari Prasad](#), *A Short History of Muslim Rule in India*, (Allahabad, The Indian Press Ltd., 1965).
3. Karashima, N., *Towards A New Formation, South Indian Society under Vijaynagar Rule* (Delhi, GUP, 1992).

Course Title : ELECTIVE: PRINCIPLES OF TOURISM
Course Code : 16HISAE01

Subject Description:

This course presents the meaning, nature and various components and factors involved in Tourism Industry.

Goals: To enable the students to learn the basic principles of tourism and the various concepts of tourism.

Objectives: On successful completion of the course the student should have understood the importance of tourism, the role of various sectors of tourism and the tourism administration of India.

UNIT – I:

Tourism– Definition – Nature and Importance - Components of Tourism – Types of Tourism - Elements of Tourism - Historical Evolution and Development of Tourism- Motivation for Travel – Push and Pull factors.

UNIT – II:

Role of Transport in Tourism – Road, Rail , Sea , Airways – Growth of Hospitality Industry – Types of Accommodation – Primary and Supplementary accommodation

UNIT – III:

Tourism Administration in India After Independence –Ministry of Tourism - Role of State in the promotion of Tourism - India Tourism Development Corporation - Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation

UNIT – IV:

Impacts of Tourism - Social Impacts– Cultural Impacts –Physical Impacts - Political Impacts - Economic Impacts of Tourism

UNIT – V:

Travel formalities – Passport, Visa, Health Certificates, Taxes, Custom and Currencies - Issues in Tourism Industry - Career opportunities in Tourism Industry

REFERENCES:

1. Bhatia, A.K., *International Tourism, Fundamentals and Practices*, Sterling Publishers, 1991
2. Bhatia, A.K., *Tourism Development: Principles and Practices*.
3. Burkart and Melik, *Tourism: Past, Present and Future*, London, 1995.
4. Gill, S. Pushpinder, *Tourism Planning and Management*, New Delhi, Anmol Publications, 2003.
5. Kandari, O.P. Chandra Ashish, *Tourism Development; Principles and Practices*, Shree Publishers, 2004.
6. Kaul, R.M., *Dynamics of Tourism – A Trilogy, Vol.I*, New Delhi, 1997.
7. Krishan, K., Kamra, Chand Mohinder, *Basic of Tourism; Theory Operation and Practice*, Kanishka Publication New Delhi, 2004.
8. Prem Nath Sen, *Successful Tourism Management*, New Delhi, 1997.
9. Sethi, Praveen, *Handbook of Effective Travel and Tourism*, Rajat Publication, New Delhi, 1999.
10. Sethi, Praveen, *Strategies for the Future of Travel and Tourism*, Rajat Publication, New Delhi, 1999.

SUPPORTIVE –I : HISTORY AND CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Course Code: 16HISAS03

Semester-III

Course Credits:2

Course Description :

This course presents the History of Civil Service, composition and function of UPSC, selection method, aptitude and various aspects of modern Indian History.

Goals : To enable the students to appear for civil Service examinations

Course Objectives: This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students
To appear for Civil Service Examinations
To study the events of national and international importance
To study about the various stages of Indian National Movement
To learn the history of India during post-independence period and the effects of globalisation in Indian society.

UNIT – I: India under British Rule:

History of Civil Service - Indian Administration - pre-colonial - under British rule - Administrative Reforms.

UNIT – II: All India Service:

IAS, IPS, IFS, IRS- Union Public Service Commission - Composition and Function.

UNIT – III: Selection Method:

Nature of Civil Service Examinations - Preparation Methods for Preliminary and Main Examination - Interview - Interpersonal skills including communication skills-State Services Commission and Selection Process.

UNIT – IV: Civil Services Aptitude Test:

Events of national and international importance - Indian Polity and Governance - Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj, Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc. - Comprehension - Linguistic & Numerical Skills.

UNIT – V: General Studies:

The Freedom Struggle - its various stages and important contributors or contributions from different parts of the country - Post-independence consolidation and reorganization within the country-Effects of globalization on Indian society - Social empowerment, communalism, regionalism & secularism.

REFERENCES:

- Grover,B.L.Grover,S. *A New Look at Modern Indian History From 1707 to the Modern Times*.S.Chand&Company, New Delhi,2008.
- Michael Edwardes, *British India 1772-1947*.Rupa Publications, New Delhi,2011.
- Vishnu Bhagavan, VidhyaBhushan, *Indian Administration*, S.Chand& Co, New Delhi, IV ed, 2005.
- Aggarwala, R.N. *National Movement and Constitutional Development of India*, Messers Metropolitan Book Co, New Delhi, 1956.

- Basu,D.D. *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, Wadhwa Nagpur, New Delhi, 2003.
- Maheshwari, S.R. *Indian Administration*, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2001.
- Sharma,P.D.Sharma,B.M. *Indian Administration Retrospect and Prospect*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2009.

Course Title : MODERN INDIA UPTO A.D. 1857

Course Code : 16HIAC05

Subject Description:

This course presents the advent of Europeans, administrative policies of British, constitutional development, economic, social and cultural developments under the East India Company till 1858.

Goals: To enable the students to learn the rule of East India Company in India.

Objectives:

To understand the early settlements of the European powers in India.
To study the struggle for supremacy among the Europeans.
To understand the policies of British and their impact on Indian economy.
To trace the educational development during the British Raj.

UNIT I

The Early European settlements: The Portuguese & the Dutch, the English & the French East India Company; Carnatic Wars – Bengal - Anglo-French rivalry in Bengal – Siraj & the English, the battle of Plassey & its significance.

UNIT II

Nawabs of Bengal – Mir Jafar & Mir Qasim, battle of Buxar – Mysore – The Marathas – the three Anglo-Maratha wars – Punjab.

UNIT III

The early administrative structure: from diarchy to direct control – the regulating act of 1773 – Pitt's India act 1784 – Charter act of 1813 & 1833 – free trade and the changing character of the British colonial rule – Charter act of 1853.

UNIT IV

Economic impact – land revenue settlement – the permanent, ryotwari, mahalwari and its impact – communalization of agriculture – the rights of landless labourers – dislocation of traditional trade & commerce – the industrialization – decline of traditional crafts – drain of wealth – rail, road & communication, telegraph & postal services, famine & poverty, European business and enterprises and its limitations.

UNIT V

Social & cultural development – Indigenous education – Orientalist - Anglicist controversy – introduction of western education – press, literature & public opinion – modern vernacular literature, progress of science, Christian missionary activities in India.

REFERENCES:

1. Chandra Bipan et al, A History of Modern India, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2009.
2. Chhabra, G.S.Advanced Study in the History of Modern India Vol.I,II,III 1707 – 1947, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1971 (revised ed in 2010)
3. Desai, A.R, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, 6th edn, Sage publications, 2005.
4. Grover, B.L.A New Look on Modern Indian History, reprint, S.Chand & Co, 1998.
5. Majumdar, R.C. and et al. An Advanced History of India, Macmillan, London, 1960.

Course Title : MODERN EUROPE, A.D.1453 - A.D.1789

Course Code : 16HIAC06

Subject Description:

This course presents the history of modern Europe from the fall of Ottoman empire, the emergence of nation states, growth of parliamentary institutions in England.

Goals: To facilitate students to critically look at the transitions in Modern Europe After 1453 A.D. from Indian perspective.

Objectives:

This paper enables students to study the significant period in the history of Europe that witnessed important social, cultural, intellectual and technological changes, but also continued to resemble an older Europe in many ways. It focuses on the evolution of European powers through the Renaissance and the Reformation eras. The purpose of this course is to introduce students to some of the major developments in the world from the decline of the feudal age to the French revolution.

UNIT – I:

Fall of Eastern Roman Empire-Ottoman Turks-Geographical Discoveries- Decline of feudalism-Beginning of Capitalism.

UNIT – II:

Commercial Revolution in Western Europe -Mercantilism- Renaissance and Reformation-Counter Reformation-Thirty Years War in Europe.

UNIT – III:

Emergence of the Nation States- The rise of new absolute monarchies – Louis XIV.

UNIT – IV:

Growth of Parliamentary institutions in England .

UNIT – V:

The Age of Enlightenment - The emergence of a scientific view of the world.

REFERENCES:

1. Davis,H.A. Revised by D.H.C. Blount.(1968) An Outline History of the World. New Delhi: OUP.
2. Mckinley,Albert E.,Arthur C. Howland & Matttew L. Dawn.(1994) World History Vol I & II .New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.
3. Swain,J.E.(1970) A History of World Civilization New Delhi:Eurasia Publishers,2nd Reprint.
4. Thomson,David.(1966) Europe since Napolean.London:Penguin,Reprint

Course Title : HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU (From ancient times to the colonial period)

Course Code : 16HIAC07

Subject Description:

This course presents the sources for the study, political, social. economic and cultural life of the Tamils from pre-historic times to the colonial period

Goals:

To enable the students to learn the development of Tamil society, religion and economy.

Objectives:

To study the history of Tamil Nadu from the stone age to colonial period.
To understand the ancient polity of Tamil Nadu.
To compare and contrast the social and economic condition of Tamil Nadu during the ancient and modern periods.
To know about the educational development in Tamil Nadu.

UNIT – I:

Sources : Archaeology, Epigraphy, Literature and Numismatics. Neolithic and Megalithic cultures. Polity of the Tamil country during the Sangam and post-Sangam ages; Social institutions, customs and practices during the rule of Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras.

UNIT – II:

Society, religion and Bhakthi Movement under the Tamil rulers, Saivism & Vaishnavism. Economy-Agriculture and trade. - inland and foreign-trade, guilds-markets – industries – labour – revenue – coinage - urbanisation. Nayaks' rule in Tamil Nadu : Society and religion.

UNIT – III:

Position of women – sati - child marriage - devadasi system – infanticide - changes in the 19th and 20th centuries. Social beliefs and practices : festivals – entertainments – superstitions - village gods and deities. Christianity: Policy of the Company- growth and impact- Islam: growth and impact

UNIT-IV:

Land systems: - Zamindari to Ryotwari - General economic conditions during the colonial and post-colonial periods. Rise of indigenous commercial Elite - the Dubashies.

UNIT – V:

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

REFERENCES:

1. Mahalingam, T.V. Economic Life in the Vijayanagar Empire, Madras University, 1951.
2. Meenakshi, C. Administration and social life under the Pallavas, Madras.University, 1977.
3. Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. History of South India. Madras: OUP,1980.
4. Pillay,K.K. Social History of the Tamils, Madras University.,1975.
5. Rajayyan K, History of Tamil Nadu 1565-1982, Madurai, Raj Publishers, 1982.

Course Title : HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU A.D. 1857 to A.D. 1947

Course Code : 16HIAC08

Subject Description:

This course presents the political and social-religious developments in Tamil Nadu during the British raj and also the socio-cultural life of Kongu people and its role in the freedom struggle.

Goals:

To enable the students to learn the development of Tamil society, religion, economy and Kongu history.

Objectives:

To understand the contribution of the socio-religious movements to the Tamil society.

To study about the movements launched by the major social reformers of Tamil Nadu.

To analyse the importance of Tamil poets in kindling the nationalist spirit among Tamilians.

To learn about the history of Kongu Nadu and its role in the freedom movement.

UNIT – I:

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

UNIT – II:

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

UNIT – III:

History of Kongu Nadu: Sources - geographical features of Kongu Nadu - Political condition of Kongu Nadu in ancient times - contact with Romans – Kongu under the rule of Pallavas, Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas, Hoysalas and Gangas.

UNIT – IV:

Kongu Nadu under Vijayanagar rule – under the Nayaks –emergence of Thalavais. Kongu Nadu under Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan – Under the British Rule – The role of Kongu Nadu in Indian Freedom Movement

UNIT – V:

Social, Cultural and religious life of the people of Kongu Nadu through ages – Trade and economic activities of the Kongu people from ancient times till the 20th Century – different crafts of the Kongu country.

References:

1. M. Arockiasami : The Kongu Country
2. V. Manickam : Political History of the Kongu Nadu (Tamil & English), Chennai 2001.
3. V. Ramamoorthi : History of Kongu (Part I and II)
4. Ramachandran : Kongu Nattu Varalaru (Tamil & English), Chettiar Coimbatore 1987
5. Washbrook, D.A. (1977) The emergence of Provincial Politics: The Madras Presidency 1870-1920. New Delhi.
6. Baker, C.J.(1976)The Politics of South India 1920-1937, Cambridge.
7. Paramarthalingam. C, Social Reform Movement in Tamil Nadu in the 19th Century with Special Reference to St. Ramalinga, Rajkumari Publications, Tamil Nadu, 1995.
8. Rajayyan K, A Complete history of Tamil Nadu, Madurai

Course Title : ELECTIVE: INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT A.D. 1857 TO A.D. 1947

Course Code : 16HISAE02

Subject Description:

The course begins with the nineteenth century Indian responses to colonial dominance in the form of social reforms and national movement which continues through various phases up to the events leading to Partition and Independence.

Goals:

To enable the students to realize the factors leading to the rise of nationalism, the struggle and sacrifice of Indian leaders.

Objectives:

On successful completion of the course the students should have understood struggle of Indian people against colonialism, the rise of nationalism, birth of Indian National Congress, contributions of Moderates and Extremists, role of Revolutionaries, freedom movements in three phases, two nation theory, partition of India and its impact on Indian History

UNIT I

Rise of Nationalism in India – Revolt of 1857 – causes, course & consequences - Queen's proclamation of 1858 – change of power from the company to the crown. Socio-religious reform movements of the 19th century - Rajaram Mohan Roy – Modern education

UNIT II

Tribal and peasant uprisings in India –moderates & extremists – Indian revolutionaries - Partition of Bengal –Revolutionary phase - Swadeshi movement – Formation Muslim League - Surat split - Indian National Army

UNIT III

Gandhian era – mass movements - Non cooperation – Jallianwala Bagh tragedy - Movements of the depressed classes – Socialism and communism in India – Civil disobedience movement – Swarajya party – Salt satyagraha – Quit India movement

UNIT IV

India towards independence – rise of communalism – Left movements - demand for partition of India

UNIT V

Mountbatten plan – Rajaji formula – partition of India – Indian Independence Act 1947

REFERENCES

1. Chandra Bipan et al, India's Struggle for Independence, New Delhi, 1972,
2. Grover B.L. & Sethi R.R., Studies in Modern Indian History from 1707 to the present day, S. Chand, New,Delhi, 1963.
3. Bhattacharya Dhiraj, A Concise History of the Modern Economy – (1750- 1950), New Delhi 1979.
4. Sitaramayya Pattabhi, The History of Indian National Congress Vol. I & II, Published by the working committee of Congress, Madras, 1946
5. Chandra Bipan et al, A History of Modern India, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Majumdar R.C. (Gen. Ed.), History of Freedom movement in India, Government Central Press, Mumbai, 1957.
7. Bayly C.A., Indian Society, The Making of British Empire, Orient, 1979.
8. Dutta K. K, A Survey of Socio-economic Conditions in India, Eighteenth Century, Bookland, Calcutta, 1961.
9. Dutta K. K, Renaissance, Nationalism and social changes in Modern India, Bookland, Calcutta,1967.
10. Sarkar Sumit, Modern India 1885 –1947,Macmillan, New Delhi, 1983.

Course Title : SUPPORTIVE – II: WORKING OF THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Course Code : 16HISAS02

Subject Description:

This course presents the working of the Indian constitution analyzing the features of the Indian Constitution and the functioning of the executive, legislature and judiciary.

Goals: To enable the student learn the provisions of the Indian Constitution.

Objectives:

To make the learners aware of their rights and duties as a citizen of India. This paper introduces students to the Constitution of India in its structural and functional aspect

UNIT – I:

The Making of India's Constitution and its sources - Basic Features of India's Constitution.

UNIT – II:

Preamble - Fundamental Rights and Duties and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

UNIT – III:

Union Government: President, Parliament, Cabinet and Prime Minister

UNIT – IV:

The State Government: Governor, Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister - Centre-State Relations.

UNIT – V:

Supreme Court and the Constitutional Process – Emergency – Amendments to the Constitution.

REFERENCES:

1. G. Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Corner Stone of a Nation*, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 1966.
2. *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2000.
3. D. D. Basu, *An Introduction to the Constitution of India*, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 1994.

SEMESTER III

Course Title : CONTEMPORARY INDIA, A.D. 1947- A.D. 2000

Course Code : 16HIAC09

Subject Description:

This course presents the history of Contemporary India analyzing the political, economic and foreign policy of independent India.

Goals: To make the students know the development of India since independence.

Objectives:

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

UNIT I

Consolidation as a nation: Integration of Princely states – Sardar Vallabhai Patel - princes in electoral politics – Framing of Indian Constitution - linguistic reorganization of states – regionalization & regional inequality – the questions of national language – Nehru’s Foreign policy

UNIT II

Lal Bahadur Sastri – Indira Gandhi - Emergency - General Elections of 1977 - Non-congress government - Jaya Prakash Narayanan - Janata Government - the elections of 1980 - Coalition Politics and Governance – Conflict Zones: Punjab- Kashmir-Jharkhand- Telengana – North East.

UNIT III

Rajiv Gandhi – National Front government (1989- 91) – Narasimha Rao – BJP government – United Front – Congress till 2000

UNIT IV

Caste & Ethnicity after 1947 – Backward Castes & Tribes in post-colonial electoral politics – dalit movement – Mandal commission

UNIT V

Economic development & Political change; land reforms, the planning and rural reconstruction, equality & environmental policy in post-colonial India, progress of science.

REFERENCES:

1. Acharya, K.R. & et.al Perspectives on Indian Government and Politics, New Delhi: Chand & Co., 1993.
2. Basu, D.D. Contemporary on the Constitution of India. Vol.1&2. New Delhi: 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 After Independence. 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.
7. Venkatesan.G, History of Contemporary India, V.C. Publications, Madurai, 2012

Course Title : HISTORY OF CHINA A.D. 1800 – A.D. 2000

Course Code : 16HISAC10

Subject Description:

This course presents the China's early relations with the western countries, revolution against Manchu rule, Chinese nationalism, growth of communism and people's Republic and the foreign policy of China.

Goals: To enable the students to learn the history of China.

Objectives:

The History of Modern China helps the students to understand about the communist World in General and neighboring country in particular.

UNIT – I:

China under the Manchus - Boxer Movement - Reforms - Political, Social and Economic conditions - Fall of Monarchy - Revolution of 1911 - Dr.Sun Yat Sen.

UNIT – II:

Yuan Shi Kai's Presidency - First World War and China - Twenty one Demands - The Paris Peace Conference and China - May Fourth Movement - War Lords - Washington Conference.

UNIT – III:

The Kuomintang - Economic, Social, Intellectual and Cultural Progress of China upto 1931 - The Nationalist Government - Domestic Policies from 1929 - 33- Chiang- Kai Shek.

UNIT – IV:

Second Sino - Japanese War - China and World War II - Growth of Communism - Civil War - Rise of Mao - Tse-Tung - People's Republic of Taiwan.

UNIT – V:

The establishment of people's Republic of China - Political, Social and Economic and Cultural Revolution - Deng Ziao - Peng - Reorganization of Communism - 1982 Constitution - Foreign Policy upto 2000 A.D.

REFERENCE:

1. Ahamed , L.L : History of the Far East in Modern Time, S.Chand & Co. Ltd, Ram Nagar, New Delhi -55 , 1981.
2. Clyde and Beers : The Far East, Prentice Hall of India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi-1, 1977.
3. Chatterji , B.R : Moden China, Meenakshi Prakashan, Begum Bridge, Meerut, 1974.
4. Gupta. R.S : History of Modern China. Sterling Publishers, New Delhi-16, 1974.
5. Shiv Kumar & Jain : History of Modern China, S.Chand & Co. Ltd, Ram Nagar, New Delhi-55, 1981.
6. Rajaram.V. : History of China , Japan and South East Asia (In Tamil) , Tamilnadu Text Book Society, Chennai.
7. Vinack .C.Herald.M: A History of the Far East in Modern Times. Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi, 1982.
8. C.Y.Hsu : The Rise of Modern China, Oxford University Press, Hong Kong, 1983.

Course Title : HISTORY OF USA, A.D. 1865 -A.D. 2000

Course Code : 16HISAC11

Semester-III

Course Credits: 4

Subject Description :

This course presents the history of USA analyzing the administration of the US presidents from A.D. 1865 -A.D. 2000

Goals

To facilitate the students to know about the domestic and foreign policy followed by the US presidents

Course Objectives This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:
This paper helps the students to know the Political, Economic, Scientific and Technological developments in the USA from A.D.1900 to A.D.2000 .

UNIT – I:

Progressive Era - Theodore Roosevelt and the Square Deal Policy - Big Stick Policy - William Taft - Woodrow Wilson - New Freedom - Role of USA in the First World War.

UNIT – II:

Warren Hardinge - Washington Conference - Coolidge - Hoover - Great Depression - F.D.Roosevelt and New Deal - USA in the Second World War.

UNIT – III:

Truman - Fair Deal - Truman Doctrine - N.A.T.O - Cold War – Eisenhower - .E.A.T.O - John . F. Kennedy - New Frontier - Civil Rights Movement - Martin Luther King.

UNIT – IV:

LB.Johnson - Great Society - Foreign Policy - Richard Nixon - Watergate Scandal - Ping Pong Diplomacy - Man on the Moon.

UNIT – V:

America under President - Jimmy Carter - Ronald Reagan - George Bush (Sr) - Bill Clinton.

REFERENCE:

1. Beard and Beard : *New Basic History of the United States*, New York, USA, 1985.
2. Dharmaraj, J.C : *History of the USA (1800 - 2002)*, Denshi Publication, Sivakasi, 2001.
3. Krishnamurthi : *History of the United States of America*, 1492-1965, Madurai Printers, Madurai, 1980.
4. Majumdar, R.K . & Srivastva, A.N: *History of the United States of America - From 1845 to Present Day*, SBD Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi, 1998.
5. Marshall Smelsor : *American History - At A Glance*, Barnes and Noble, INC, New York, 1962.
6. Nambi Arooran, *History of the USA (Tamil)* , Tamilnadu Text Book Society Publication, Chennai, 1980.
7. Parkes, H.B, *The United States of America - A History*, Scientific Book Agency, Calcutta, 1975.
8. Rajayyan, K. : *A History of the USA*, Madurai Publishing House, Madurai, 1978.
9. Ralph, W.Steen : *The United States - A History*, Prentice Hall, INC, Engle Wood, Cliffs, New Jersey, 1959.
10. Subramanian, N. *A History of the USA*, Ennes Publication, Udumalpet, 1986.

Course Title : WORLD HISTORY A.D. 1789 – A. D. 1945

Course Code : 16HISAC12

Subject Description:

This course presents the history of modern world, analysing the main events in France, Russia, Italy and Germany and the two world wars and their impact, liberalization of countries from colonial rule.

Goals:

To facilitate our students to critically look at Modern Europe from Indian perspective.

Objectives:

To equip the students with the knowledge of the socio-political and economic developments in Modern Europe. To trace the effects of wars. To develop the skill in Map Reading

UNIT I

The French Revolution and Napoleonic Era (1789-1815) - Vienna Congress, 1815-
Revolutions of 1830 and 1848; Industrial Revolution in Europe - Socialist and Labour
Movements in Europe.

UNIT II

Napoleon III--The Unification of Italy and the foundation of the German Empire – The
Russian Revolution, 1917.

UNIT III

World wars: First world war – causes and consequences ; Fascism and Nazism; Second
World war – causes and consequences.

UNIT IV

Emergence of two Power Blocs; Emergence of the third world and non-alignment; UNO and
the global disputes.

UNIT V

Liberation from colonial rule: Latin America: Bolivia; Arab world: Egypt; Africa: Apartheid
to Democracy, Southeast Asia: Vietnam.

References:

1. Davis,H.A. Revised by D.H.C. Blount, *An Outline History of the World*. New Delhi:Oxford University Press, 1968.
2. Hobsbawm, E.J. *The Age of Revolution*, 1789-1848, Phoenix press, London, 1977.
3. Hobsbawm, E.J. *The Age of Capital*, 1848-1875. Phoenix press, London, 2010
4. Hobsbawm, E.J, *The Age of Empire*, 1875-1914, Phoenix press, London, 2011
5. *The Age of Extremes: The Short Twentieth Century, 1914-1991*. London.
6. Ketelbey,C.D.M.(1973) *A History of Modern Times [from 1789]* London: OUP, 5th edition.
7. Mckinley,Albert E.,Arthur C. Howland & Mattew L. Dawn,World History Vol I & II .New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers,1994.
8. *New Cambridge Modern History Vols. 9-12*.Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970.

ELECTIVE : CULTURAL TOURISM IN INDIA
Course Code : 16HISAE03

Subject Description

This course presents the features and scope of cultural tourism in India.

Goals To enable the students to learn the cultural wealth of India which attracts the tourists towards India.

Objectives

On successful completion of the course the student should have understood the importance of Cultural tourism, the major religions and the religious sites, the dances, fairs, festivals and Handicrafts of India.

UNIT – I:

Culture - Cultural Tourism – Meaning, Definition –Features of Cultural Tourism – Scope of Cultural Tourism in India – Impact of Cultural Tourism - History of Cultural and Pilgrimage tourism in India

UNIT – II:

Religions and important pilgrimage sites: Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Sikhism, and Christianity. **Hindu Sites** -Char Dham Yatra, JyotirlingaYatra, Devi Yatra – **Buddhist Sites** - Lumbini, Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Kushinagar, Vaishali, Rajgriha, Kapilvastu, Nalanda, Sanchi, Ajanta – **Jain Sites** – Dilwara Temple, Mt. Abu, Sharavanbelgola, Girnar– **Muslim Sites** -Jama Masjid (New Delhi), FatehpurSikri, Sidi Bashir Masjid, Nagina Masjid, Nagore Dargah – **Sikh Sites** – The Golden Temple, Tarn Taran, Gurudwara Alamgir Sahib, Gurudwara Ramsar, Gurudwara Bangla Sahib – **Christian Sites** – St. John’s Church(Kolkata), St. Philomena Church, Santhome Cathedral, St. Thomas Mount, Velankanni Church

UNIT – III:

Architecture: Forts, Palaces and other Architectures- their location and important features - Customs and Costumes - Indian Paintings- Performing Arts of India: Dances (classical and folk traditions), Indian Music and musical instruments: School Of Indian music –Indian Theatre

UNIT – IV:

Handicrafts: Indian Handicrafts-textiles, clay works, stone works, woodworks etc.- Craft Melas- Craft Villages of India – Shilpgram, Cholamandalam, Dakshinachitra, Punarjani, Sankheda, Andretta - Souvenirs of Tamil Nadu

UNIT – V:

Fairs and Festivals -Kumbhamela, Pushkar Fair, Ganga Sagar fair, Baneshwar Fair, Sonapur Cattle Fair, Tarnetar Fair, Banganga Fair – **Festivals** – National Festivals, Bikaner festival, Ladakh festival, Lucknow festival, National Kite festival, Gangaur festival, Diwali, Pongal, Buddha purnima, Hemis festival, Mahavir Jayanthi,, Baisakhi, Guru Purb, Bakrid, Ramzan, Christmas, Easter –Dance Festivals – Khajuraho, Konark, Natyanjali, Nishgandhi and Pattadakal

REFERENCES:

1. Gupta, SP, Lal, K, Bhattacharya, M. Cultural Tourism in India (DK Print 2002)
2. Michell, George, Monuments of India, Vol. 1. London.
3. Davies, Philip, Monuments of India, Vol. II., London.
4. Brown Percy, Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu), D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Company Bombay,(revised in 2010).
5. Brown Percy, Indian Architecture (Islamic period), D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Company Bombay,(revised in 2010).
6. Jain, Jyotindra & Arti, Aggrawala : National Handicrafts and Handlooms Museum, Mapin Publishing, New Delhi, 1989
7. Mehta. R. J. Handicrafts & Industrial Arts of India, New York.
8. Hussain, S. A, The national culture of India, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1987

SUPPORTIVE III : HISTORY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

Course Code: 16HISAS01

Semester-I

Course Credits:2

Subject Description:

This course presents the political and cultural history of India from ancient times to modern period

Goals To enable the students to appear for competitive examination

Objectives

On successful completion of the course students will get thorough knowledge in the main aspects of Indian history which will be helpful for them to appear for TNPSC and UPSC examination.

Unit I:

Prehistoric age Sources - Indus Valley Civilization - Vedic age- Sangam age – Alexander’s Invasion- Religions in 6th century BC – Rise of MagadaMauryas – Guptas- Harshavardhana

Unit II:

Muhammadan Invasions - Delhi Sultanate – Vijayanagar – Bahmini - Pallavas – Cholas - Bhakthi Movement.

Unit III:

Mughal Rule - Babur – Sher Shah – Akbar – Shahjahan – Aurangzeb – Decline of the Mughals – Contribution to culture

Unit IV:

Advent of the Europeans -Robert Clive –Warren Hastings – Cornwallis – Wellesley – Bentinck – Dalhousie – Sepoy Mutiny.

Unit V:

Nationalism-Moderates - Extremists - Gandhian Era – Indian Independence Act of 1947 - Indian Constitution.

Books for Reference:

1. Shailesh Chandra - Medieval India (1200 – 1800), Alfa Publicatios, NewDelhi, 2009.
2. Pramod Singh Parashar -Trueman’s Indian History, KanishkaPublications,New Delhi
3. Chakravathy - Freedom Fighters of India,Crest Publishing House, Delhi,1999.

4. J.C. Aggarwal - The Ancient, Medieval & Modern Indian History, S.Chand&Co, New Delhi, 2009.
5. Sarkar Sumit, Modern India 1885 –1947,Macmillan, New Delhi, 1983
6. Chandra Bipan et al, India's Struggle for Independence, New Delhi, 1972

SEMESTER- IV

Course Title : HISTORY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Course Code : 16HISAC13 Semester-IV Course Credits : 4

Subject description :

This course focuses the history of science and technology analyzing the scientific development through the ages.

Goals :

To enable the students to know the role of science and technology in the process of modernization.

Course Objectives :This Course imparts following skills and knowledge to the students:

To acquaint the student with the scientific progress made by Indians through the ages. To analyse the nature of Indian science and technology and its social implications.

To assess the role of scientific progress in the process of modernization of India.

UNIT – I:

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

UNIT – II:

Early Greek Science - Rome and 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 - Islamic Science - Medieval Science -The Revolutions in Science and Society - The Future of the Physical Sciences - Science and Ideas in an Age of Transition.

UNIT – IV:

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

UNIT – V:

Science in Colonial India: Colonial Science Policy - Indian response - Indian Advancement Science and Technology – Space and Nuclear Technologies.

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 toEinstein Historical Studies on Science and Belief (New York,Longman).
6. Chattopadhyaya,Debiprasad (1991) History of Science and Technology in India, Firma KLM, Calcutta.
7. Egon Larsen,(1975), History of Inventions, Horst Erdmann Verlag Thomson Press, Faridabad.
8. Growther J.G. Routledge & Kegan Paul (1959), Discoveries and Inventions of the Twentieth Century, London

Course Title : HISTORIOGRAPHY: THEORY AND METHODS

Course Code : 16HISAC14

Semester-IV

Course Credits : 4

Subject description :

This course presents the meaning of History, its uses, Greek and Roman Historiography, different schools of thoughts on history and historical research methodology.

Goals : To enable the students to learn the methods of historical writing.

Objectives : On successful completion of the course, the students should have understood the meaning and scope of history, Philosophy of history, subaltern studies in history, methodology and the contribution of Indian historians to historiography.

UNIT I

Definition and meaning of History – nature & scope of History – value and subject matter of history – use & abuse of history - History and allied disciplines: Archaeology, Geography, Anthropology, Sociology and Literature.; Branches of History – Economic History - New Social History – Intellectual History – Cultural History – Oral history -Environmental History - philosophy of history and theories of history - History as a science and art

UNIT II

Greek Historiography: Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius – Roman Historiography: Livy, Tacitus – Arab historiography – Ibn Kaldun; Early Christian Historiography: St. Augustine – Thomas Aquinas; Medieval Indian Historiography – Kalhana, Alberuni, Barani.

UNIT III

Enlightenment Historiography: Edward Gibbon. Voltaire & Ranke; Positivism – Auguste Comte; Hegel Imperialists - James Mill, Vincent Arthur Smith; The Annales school - Lucien Febvre - Marc Bloch - Fernand Braudel; Modernism : Lewis Namier. British Marxists : E.P. Thompson, Eric Hobsbawm, E.H Carr

UNIT IV

Structuralism: Claude Levi-Strauss Post structuralism and Postmodernism - Foucault and Derrida; Cliometrics -R.W. Fogel; Modern Indian Historians: K.P. Jayaswal, Jadunath Sarkar, R.C. Dutt, K.A.N. Sastri, K.K. Pillai. Indian Marxist Historians: D.D. Kosambi, Romila Thapar; Subaltern studies : Ranajit Guha

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.

REFERENCES:

1. Ali, Sheik, *History: Its Theory and Method*,. New Delhi, Macmillan, 1980.
2. Barzun, Jacques and Graff, Henry F., *The Modern Researcher*, San Diego : Harcourt Brace, 1985.
3. Carr, E.H. *What is History*, Harmonds worth, 1977.
4. Clark,S. "The Annales Historians", in Q.Skinner ed., *The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Sciences*, Cambridge 1985.
5. Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*, Oxford 1977.

Course Title : INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE A.D. 1945

Course Code : 16HISAC15 Semester-IV Course Credits : 4

Course Description : This course presents the diplomatic relations of the world powers since 1945.

Goals : To update the knowledge of the students on world affairs.

Course Objectives : The course introduces the key determining principles of India's foreign policy to students. It highlights the central realities, issues and developments pertaining to India's foreign policy at the bilateral, regional and global levels. The course imparts an understanding of India's important bilateral relationships and the country's role in global economic and political regimes. It apprises students of the major security challenges facing the country in the 21st century.

UNIT – I:

Definition and scope - Theories of international Politics: the Realist Theory, Systems Theory, Decision Making-Game Theory.

UNIT – II:

Concepts of international Politics: Power - National interest - Balance of power -Collective Security: NATO, CENTO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO, ANZUS. Old and New Diplomacy-practice.

UNIT – III:

The (post-II World War) foreign policies of the major powers: United States, Soviet Union & China. India's foreign policy and relations; Non – Alignment and Panchasheel India and the super Powers-Oil Diplomacy, Palestine-Israel conflicts, Arms race, disarmament and arms control: - the Partial Test-Ban Treaty; The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty [CTBT]- India's-Nuclear Policy – Afghanistan -Terrorism its impact.

UNIT – IV:

New International Economic order; GATT, IMF and World Bank/WTO and its implications. The North-South "Dialogue" in the United Nations and Outside – Impact of Globalisation.

UNIT – V:

Origin and Development of International Organizations: The United Nations and its Specialized Agencies; OAS, OAU, the Arab League, The ASEAN, EEC, IBSA, BRICS, G7, G15, SAARC, CARICOM their role in international relations.

REFERENCES:

1. Carr. E.H.(1939) Britain: A Study of Foreign Policy from the Versailles Treaty to the Outbreak of the War.1947
2. Dutt,V.P. (1984) India's Foreign Policy. New Delhi: Vani Educational Books.
3. Feller, McLellan,David S., William C. Olson and Fred A.Sondermann.(1977) The Theory and Practice of International Relations. New Delhi: Printice-Hall of India.
4. Priestly, Palmer and Perkins.(1969)International Relations. Calcutta.
5. Sprout, Harold and Margaret Sprout. (1964) Foundations of International Politics. New Delhi: Affiliated East West Press Pvt.Ltd.

Journals:

6. India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs (New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs).
7. International Studies (Quarterly) New Delhi: J.N.U.
8. Pacific Affairs: An International Review of Asia and the Pacific (Quarterly) Vancouver: University of British Colombia. World Focus, New Delhi.

Course Title : INDIAN POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

Course Code : 16HISAC16

Subject Description : This course presents the emergence of Indian Polity.

Goals : To enable the students to understand the making of Indian Constitution, its features, Indian Political system.

Objectives : To provide knowledge about the organs of Indian government and their functions. To make the students aware of Indian Politics and Party system.

UNIT I

Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives; Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.

UNIT II

Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court; Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts; Grassroots Democracy: Panchayat Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.

UNIT III

Statutory Institutions/Commissions: Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.

UNIT IV

Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes. Planning and Economic Development : Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.

UNIT V

Caste, Religion and Ethnicity in Indian Politics; Party System: National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio- economic profile of Legislators. Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements.

Bibliography:

1. Heywood Andrew, Political theory: An introduction, Palgrave Macmillan series, 2015
2. Mehta V.R, Foundations of Indian Political Thought: An Interpretation - From Manu to the Present Day
3. Fadia B. L, Indian Government and Politics, Sahitya Bhawan, 2017.
4. Ganguly Sumit, India's foreign Policy : Retrospect and Prospect, Oxford, 2011.
5. Kothari Rajni, Politics in India, Orient Blackswan, 2012.
6. Arora N D, Political Science for Civil Services Mains Examination, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2016.
7. Laxmikanth M, Governance in India, McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2014
8. Kothari Rajni, Caste in Indian Politics, Orient Blackswan, 2nd edition, 2010.
9. Chakrabarty Bidyut, Indian Government and Politics, Sage Publications, New Delhi, 2008.
10. Devesh Kapur, Public Institutions in India: Performance and Design, Oxford, 2007.
11. Subhash C Kashyap, Our Constitution, National Book Trust, 2nd edition, 2011.

Questions Pattern

M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2017

(Title of the paper)

MODEL EXAM

Time: Three hours

Maximum: 75 marks

SECTION A – (20 × 0.5 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions.

I Choose the best answer

1. a. b.
 b. d.
2. a. b.
 b. d.
- 3 a. b.
 b. d.

...
20

Section –B (5X4-20)

II Answers all the Questions

21. a. (OR)
 b.
22. a. . (OR)
 b.

...
25

PART - C

(3 x 15 = 45)

III Answer Any three Questions

26.

27

28

29.

30

Project work & Viva-Voce / Guide evaluation

Semester-IV
Internal :50 marks

Course Credits: 8
External : 150 marks

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE – 641 046
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND TOURISM

Project Evaluation & Viva – Voce

Date:

Department :	Semester: IV
Programme : M.A. History	Month and Year of Exam:
Course Code :	Course title:
Course Faculty :	Credits :

Sl. No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Internal Assessment				Grade
			Sessional Assessment 50	Project Evaluation 100	Viva 50	Total 200	
1							
2							
3							

Signature of Internal
Seal Examiner

Signature of External Examiner

Signature of HOD with

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY: COIMBATORE – 641 046
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND TOURISM

Project Evaluation & Viva – Voce

Date:

Name of the Guide:

Department :			Semester: IV				
Programme : M.A.HISTORY			Month and Year of Exam:				
Course Code :			Course title: Project and Viva Voce				
Course Faculty :			Credits : 8				
Sl.No	Register No.	Name of the Student	Internal Assessment				
			Sessional Assessment 50	Project Evaluation 100	Viva 50	Total 200	Grade
1							
2							

Signature of External Examiner

Signature of the Guide