

First Year

Paper I - History of Tamil Nadu from Sangam Epoch to Present Day

Unit – I:

Geographical Factors – sources : Literary and archaeological history of the sangam period . Sangam Epoch – chronology – political, society and Economic conditions. The Kalabhras.

Unit – II

The pallavas – Origin – expansion of the pallava empire – pallava foundaries – pallava relations with chalukyas; Rastrakutas and Western Gangas – pallava Administration – Society – Economic conditions.

Unit –III

Sources – literary and archaeological – Expansion of Chola Power : Parantake I, Rajaraja I, Rajendra I and Kulothunga I. Chola administration – village administration. Society under the cholas – economic conditions: agriculture, trade, and commerce – religion: Saivism and Vaishnavism, the role of Mutts. The Pandyas of the Second Empire – Maravarman Sundara I, Jatavarman Sundara I and Maravarman Kulasekhara – Hoysala in the Tamil country – Madurai Sultanate.

Unit – IV

British acquisition and consolidation : Poligiari resistance - Kansahib – Pulidevan – Kattabomman, Umadurai – Marudhy brothers – Relation with Pudukkottai and Sethupathi – British Diplomacy in Tanjore and its acquisition in 1799 – Annexation of Carnatic 1801 – Poligari resistance continues – Viruparchi(1804) – Vellore Mutiny 1806.

Economic Policy : Ryotwari experiments of Col. Read and Munro.

Colonial economy – Phase of degeneration – Decay of native agriculture and industry – condition of weaver – phase of Regeneration – Economic infrastructure – Irrigation Transport and communications – Technical education – Flow of Foreign capital – plantations migration – cotton and sugar industries – famines and Depressions.

Political and Social ferment: Evangelical Movement Christian Misionary activities – Response of commercial elite – beginnings of western education – social reforms – Hindu social Reform associations –traditional reform – Vaikunda samy – Ramalinga Adigal.

Political and social awakening commercial and administrative elite Madras Natives Association – Higher education professional elite – G. Subramania Iyer – growth of press Madras Mahaana Sabha.

Unit V

Contemporary Tamil Nadu : Peasant and trade union movements. Agrarian legislations. Development Under Five Year Plans – Agrarian. Industrial development Primary Education Higher Education – Language question – Centre State relations – social Welfare measures under Congress , D.M.K. and A.D.M.K. ministries improvement of weaker sections- scheduled castes, Tribes and Women’s advancement.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Aiyangar, S.K. –“South India and her Muhammadan Invaders .
2. Arunachalam, M. “The kalabhras”.
3. Burton Stein –“Peasant state and society in Medieval South India”.
4. - ‘Thomas Munre’
5. Gopalan.R. - ‘The Pallavas’
6. Govindasamy, M.S. - ‘The role of Feudatories in Pallava History’
7. Hawdgrave , R. - ‘Nadars of Tamil Nadu’
8. Irschick Eugene - ‘The Politics and Social conflicts in South India’
9. Meenakshi, C. - ‘Administration and Social life under the pallavas’
10. Nambi Aarooran - ‘Tamil Ranaissance’
11. Nilakante Sastri. K.A. - ‘History of south India’
12. - ‘The Pandian Kingdom’
13. - ‘The cholas’
14. Pillay, K.K. - ‘Social History of the Tamils’
15. Rajayyan - ‘History of Tamil Nadu’
16. Sarada Raju - ‘Economic History of the Madras presidency’
17. Shanmugham, R. - ‘The Revenue system of the cholas’
18. Subramanian, N. - History of Tamil Nadu’
19. - ‘Sangam polity’
20. - ‘History of Tamilnadu upto 1336 A.D.’
21. Venkataraman, K.R. - ‘The Hoysalas in the Tamil Country’
22. Viswanathan. Sa - ‘The political career of E.V.R’

Paper II – History of India from Pre – History to 1206 AD

Unit – I

Prehistory and protohistory of India :

The definition, scope and methods of prehistoric and proto historic archaeology – The beginning of Iron and the transition to history – Elements of Epigraphy and Numismatics History of epigraphic studies in India – Historical importance of inscriptions – Types of inscriptions – Survey of numismatic studies – Coins as a source of ancient Indian History .

Unit – II

Political ideas and Institutions :

Approaches to the study of polity – The Saptanga Theory of Kautilya – Origin of the State – Structure and form of Government – Nandas – Mauryas: paternal despotism – Asoka's Welfare State – Vedic Assemblies – Oligarchies – Post – vedic & pre- Mauryan - Kingship, Finance, Army , Judiciary, Inter-state relations - Development of Indian Polity – Post – Mauryan period – state formations in south India – sangam Polity – pallavas – Chola state – Byzantine – Segmentry .

Unit – III

Development of Indian Religions

Approaches to the study of religions – Prehistoric religion; Religion of the Harappans . Development of religious thought in the Vedic and Epic literature – Religious ideas and practices in the 6th Century B.C – Early Buddhism and Jainism – spread of Jainism – Buddhism – Growth of Saivism and Vaishnavism - Nayanmars and Alvars in Tamilagam – Rise of Mahayana Buddhism – Emergence and spread of Tantricism.

Unit – IV

Social and Economic History upto c.A.D.320

Harappan Urbanism – society and Economy in the Early Vedic and later vedic period – Agrarian economy, trade, commerce and urbanization (circa 600 B.C. – 300 B.C.) Social structure and Institutions : Caste, Samskara , Kinship pattern , position of women – marriage Mauryan economy – developments in the post – Mauryan period : Land system , Trade , Commerce , Guilds and social change – social and economic developments during sangam period .

Unit – V

Social and Economic History A.D .320 - 1200

Trade and commerce – Decline of Trade – Feudalism: Nature and organization, land system, social distribution of landed property, agrarian relations – Social structure : caste system , untouchables , marriage , position of women and stridhan - inheritance rules – Education and educational centres: Nalanda – Vallabi – Kanchipuram – Patterns of economic and social developments in the Deccan and south India – Agrarian economy; socio – economic importance of temples, trade, urbanization and guilds – pallavas & Cholas .

REFERENCES:

- Basham ,A.L. The Wonder That Was India (New York: Grove Press, 1954)
..... Aspects of Ancient Indian Culture (Delhi : Asia Publishing House, 1970).
..... Studies in Indian History and Culture (Calcutta: Sambodi, 1914).
Koasambi, D.D.The Culture and Civilization of Ancient India : In Historical Outline (New Delhi: Vikas, 1971) 5th Print.
Luniya, Life and Culture in Ancient India (Agra: Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Educational publishers ,1978)
Majumdar, R.C. (ed) History and culture of Indian People (Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan , 1960) Relevant vol.
Srivastava, A.L. The Sultanate of Delhi {711-1516 A.D.} (Agra: Shiva Lal Agarwala & CO., 1976)
Thapar, Romila. Ancient India's Social History (New Delhi: Orient Longman, 1978).

Paper III – History of India from 1206 AD to 1707 AD

Unit I:

Sources – documentary and Non - documentary, trends in medieval Indian historiography – History of India 1206 – 1540 – Stages in the Formation of the new governing class ; social composition, Barani's ideas of the ruling class – The concept of sovereignty; the growth of centralized state polity ; the political views – of the Khaljis and the Tughluqs, Afghans – state and religion, the ulema, influence of Ulema – Rise of independent regional kingdoms in the Deccan (A.D. 1400 – 1526); relations – with the Delhi . Sultanate – the emergence of the Rajputs as a political force – Administration, Judiciary and military organization – India of the first half of the sixteenth century, assessment of Babur's memoirs, polity , society , economy . political problems of Humayun : Afghan resistance, the role of Humayun's brothers in politics.

Unit – II

History of India 1540 – 1605

Sources – documentary and non – documentary (students are required to answer the question on the sources for history of this period); trends in medieval Indian historiography; Abul Fazal and badaoni as a case study - The Second Afghan Empire, nature of the State, composition of the governing class, the Sur Administrative system - Re – establishment and consolidation of the Mughal Empire – Akbar's theory of Kingship : emancipation of the state from theological tutelage – emergence of a non-sectarian State – Akbar's relations with the rajputs, the main determinants of his Rajputs policy, its nature – and results – Akbar's religious concepts - Evolution of Din Illahi – Akbar and the Jesuits - The Mughals Empire and the North West Frontier, Mughal objectives and policy in relations to – the Persians ; conquest and integration of sindh, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kabul - (Afghanistan) in the Mughal Empire – The Mughal Empire and the Deccan; Main issues in the North – South relationship – Mughal. Objectives – their expansion into the Deccan – Assessment of Akbar's Deccan policy – Mughal Administration, Central structure, provincial and local administration, army organization – Mansabdari system.

Unit – III:

History of India 1605 – 1707

Sources – Documentary and non – documentary (students are required to answer the question on the sources of this period) – Religion and State ; Orthodox Muslim opposition to Akbar's policies, revivalist movements, - (specially the role of Mujaddid alf-i-sani), its impact on the reins of Jahangir and Shah Jahan – Contest for the throne, issues involved, success of Aurangzeb, its significance, his theory of Kingship – Stages in Mughal expansion towards Deccan – Aurangzeb and the failure of Mughal Deccan policy – Mughal - Maratha relations. The Maratha Administration ,nature of the state , social base of the Maratha state administrative structure – Revolts of the jats, satnamis, Sikhs and the Bundelas, nature of their challenge to the central authority – The decline of the Mughal empire.

Unit – IV:

Social and Economic History of India c.1250 –c.1750 A.D.

The growth of population – The rural class structure and nature of land rights, village organization, iqtadars, - the chieftains, zamindars and jagirdars .The land systems; social distribution of landed property, agrarian relations, the revenue and the tax structure – The growth of the cities and towns ; centres of large scale production, important ports, inland and sea trade routes – Urban life, social and economic base, stratification within the urban society, regional shifts. The debate on the nature of economy in medieval India.

Unit – V :

Socio – Religious Movements in Medieval India

Religion and social dissent in Historical perspective – Rise and Growth of non-conformist movements; siddhas and Nathpanthis ; social and religious practices - Continuity and intensification of socio – religious movements: Kabir, Dadu, Raidas, Nanak, Namdev, Tulsidas, Mira, Surdas. Sufisim and the development of languages, literature and popular culture - Interaction between Bhakti, Sufi and Yogic traditions – Religious movements as Instruments of social change.

REFERENCES

Comprehensive History of India, relevant vols.

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

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

Lane – Pool. **Babur** .London , Oup, 1899.

Majumdar, R.C.(ed) **History and culture of Indian People** . Bombay : Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, 1960, Relevant vol.

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

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

Pandey, B.P. Early Medieval India . New Delhi, 1990. rpt.

-----, Later Medieval India . New Delhi, 1990. rpt.

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

Sharma, **S.R. Mughal Empire in India** . Agra : Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, N.D.

Paper – IV Colonialism & Independent India

I. a. Colonialism and Nationalism

Colonial Structure: Colonial state – stages of colonialism – colonialism in India :East India Company and Mercantilist colonialism 1751 – 1813.

“Free Trade” Imperialism 1813 – 1858. Imperialist re-assertion and Finance Imperialism, 1858 – 1947.

b. Mechanics of Imperial Legitimization:

Introduction and Nature of Popular Representation, 1858 – 1919.

Extension of popular Representation in Government -1919 – 1947.

II. EARLY NATIONALISM 1870 – 1917

Different approaches to study of Indian nationalism – Polygari Rebellion in Tamil Nadu, 1799 – 1801 – Vellore Munity, 1806 – Revolt of 1857 – Tribal movements: phadke – Moplahs – Deccan Riots - Pabna - Political associations and the emergence of the Congress – Ideology and Programme of the Congress : 1885 to 1905 to 1916 – The role of Tamil Nadu in National Movement : Early Nationalism and Swadeshi Movement – Home Rule.

III. GANDHIAN ERA

Mass Nationalism : Emergence, nature and phase of Gandhian Nationalism, 1917 – 1942 : Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad – Khilafat and Non-Co-operation Movement – Swarajists – Vaikom Satyagraha – Simon Commission – Nehru Report – Civil – Disobedience – Round Table Conferences.

IV PARTITION

Congress and labour – Congress and Kisans - States peoples movement –The Left in the Congress – The Tripuri Congress 1939 – 1942 – The Muslim League and demand for Pakistan – Quit India – INA – Communists and People’s War – 1945 – 1946 – INA Trials - RIN Mutiny – 1946 – Communal Holocaust – Calcutta, Noakhali, Bijhar, Punjab – Integration of States.

V. INDEPENDENT INDIA

India since 1947 : Indian Constitution – Integration of States – States Reorganisation Commission – Jawaharlal Nehru – Lal Bahadur Sastri - Indira Gandhi – Emergency – Janata Government - Internal crises : Punjab, Kashmir, Assam – Five Year Plans and Economic development – Educational changes – Mandal Commission – Developments in Science and Technology.

References :

Basu, D.D. Comentary on the Constitution of India . Vol. 1&2. New Delhi: Tata – McGraw Hill, 1990.

Brass, paul R. The Politics of India Since Independence . Cambridge : CUP,1990.

Chandra, Bipan and et. al. Indian since 1947. New Delhi : Penguin, 1997.

Desai, A.R. Social Background of Indian Nationalism. New Delhi, 1985.

Rajendran, N. National Movement in Tamil Nadu. Oxford University Press, 1994.

Sarkar, Sumit. Modern India, 1885 – 1947. New Delhi : MacMillan, 1993.

Suntharalingam, R. Indian Nationalism : An Historical Analysis. New Delhi: Vikas, 1983.

Paper V – HISTORIOGRAPHY

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

II . Traditions of Historical Writing – Interpretation and development of History through the ages.

III . Practitioners of History :

Greco – Roman : Herodotus, Thucydides.

Ancient Indian : Banabhatta

Theological interpretation : Thomas Aquinas

Medieval Arab Historian : Ibn Kaldun

Medieval India : Kalhana, Alberuni, Barani

Modern Western Historians : Voltaire, Leopold von Ranke, Hegel

Imperialists : James Mill, Vincent Arthur Smith,

Modern Indian Historians : K.P. Jayaswal, Jadunath Sarkar, R.C. Dutt,
R.C. Majumdar, K.A.N .Sastri, K.K. Pillai.

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

Indian Marxists : D.D. Kosambi, R.S. Sharma.

Annales : Marc Bloch, Ferdinand Braudel.

Cliometrics : R.W. Fogel.

Modernism : Lewis Namier.

Structuralism : Claude Levi-Strauss.

Post-Modernism and Post-Structuralism : Foucault, Jacques Derrida.

Subaltern : Ranajit Guha.

Cambridge Historiography and their interpretation of Indian history.

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:

Ali, Sheik.(1980) **History : Its Theory and Methods** . New Delhi: Macmillan.

Barzun, Jacques and Graff, Henry F.**The Modern Researcher**. San Diego: Harcourt Brace, 1985.

Carr, E.H. **What is History** (Harmondsworth, 1977).

Clark, S. “The Annales Historians”, in Q. Skinner ed., **The Return of Grand Theory** in the **Human Sciences** (Cambridge 1985).

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

Dictionary of the History of Ideas V.O. I, II, III, New York; Charles Scribner’s Sons

PAPER – VI INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

- I. The Sub – Continent of India – Determinants of India’s foreign policy: Historical factors – Geographical factors – Economic factors – National Interest, Ideologies: World Peace – Anti-colonialism – Anti-racism – Pancha Sheel – NAM.
- II. India and Pakistan : India’s relations with Pakistan – factors influencing Indo-Pak relations - Kashmir issue – The areas of conflict – Crisis and Co-operation – Nuclear race in the Indian sub-continent ; India and Bangladesh.
- III. India and China : Sino-Indian relations – Panchasheel Agreement – Chinese action in Tibet – Strain in Sino Indian Relations – Normalisation process in the Sino Indian Relations.
- IV. India and Sri Lanka: Policy towards India – Ethnic Problem and its impact - IPKF.
India – Nepal: Interaction between India and Nepal.
Indo – Nepal economic co-operation.
India’s political and economic relations with Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Burma (Myanmar): Cultural contacts.
- V. India and the Non-Aligned Movement – its role in international relations – Indian Ocean being made a zone of peace – problems and prospects – SAARC and Co-operation in South Asia - Trade and economic development – U.N. and India – Human Rights in South Asian Countries.

References :

- Agwani, M.S. South Asia, Stability & Regional Co-operation, New Delhi, 1983.
- Frankel, Joseph, International Relations in the Changing World , New Delhi ; Oxford, 1993.
- Gupta, Bhabani Sen, The fulcrum of Asia, Relations Among China, India ,Pakistan and the U.S.S.R. New Delhi, 1988.
- Hussain. D. Karki, Sino – Indian Conflict and International Politics in the Indian Sub-Continent, Haryana, Delhi – 1977.

PAPER –VII – WORLD HISTORY – UPTO 1776.

UNIT – I

1. Origin and Life of the Earth – Old – New Stone Ages – The Age of Metals.
2. Egyptian Civilization.
3. Sumerian Civilization.
4. Babylonian Civilization.

UNIT – II

1. Greek Civilization.
2. Roman Civilization.
3. Indus Valley Civilization.
4. Chinese Civilization.

UNIT – III

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Crusades
4. Feudalism.

UNIT – IV

1. Geographical Discoveries
2. Renaissance
3. Reformation
4. Counter – Reformation.

UNIT – V

1. Enlightened Despotism – Louis XIV, Frederick, Peter the Great
2. Thirty Years War
3. Glorious Revolution
4. American war of Independence.

Reference Books :

1. W.N.Weech – History of the world
2. H.G.Well – A Short History of the world
3. F.S.Pearce – An outline History of Civilization
4. Lionel Cassom – Ancient Egypt
5. B.V.Rao – World History.

Paper – VIII – HISTORY OF EUROPE – 1798 – 1970

UNIT – I

1. French Revolution
2. Napoleon Bonaparte
3. Vienna Congress
4. Age of Metternich

UNIT – II

1. Revolution of 1830 & 1848
2. Unification of Germany
3. Unification of Italy
4. Napoleon III

UNIT – III

Eastern Questions, Greek war of Independence – Crimean war – Congress of Berlin 1878 – Balkan wars Triple Alliance and Triple Entendo.

UNIT – IV

1. First world war
2. Russian Revolution
3. League of Nations
4. Dictatorships in Italy and Germany.

UNIT – V

1. Second world war
2. U.N.O. and its achievements
3. UNO and its specialized agencies
4. Cold war and pacts.

References Books :

1. South Gate – The Test Book of Modern European History.
2. N. Arockiasamy – History of EUROPE from 1815 – 1945 (in Tamil)
3. Thilagavathy Jagadeesan - Europe from 1789 to the present (in Tamil)
4. C.J. Kettlebe – History of Modern Times
5. D.S. Fleming – The Cold war and its Origins.
6. C.D.Hazen – Modern Europe since 1789.
7. Bolloff max – The united states and the Unity of Europe – 1963.
8. B.V. Rao – World History.
9. Wood Antony – History of Europe 1815 – 1960.

PAPER – IX – HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Definition of Human Rights – Theories on Human Rights – Historical Development of Human Rights – Concept of Human Rights in Ancient Europe and Asia – National Rights ancient medieval and modern periods – Historic Experience – Magna Carta, French Revolution and Anti Slavery Movement.
2. The emergence of Human Rights in the modern world – Human Rights and the U.N.O. Universal Declaration of Human Rights – International covenants of Civil, Political, Economics, Social and Cultural rights – U.N. Human Rights Commission.
3. European Convention on Human Rights – Mexico Declaration on Human Rights – Helsinki Charter, Role of N.G.O's in the protection of Human Rights.
4. India and Human Rights : Evolution of Human Rights in India through the Ages – Evolution of Fundamental Rights during Freedom Struggle – Gandhian thoughts on Human Rights – Nature of Fundamentals Rights – Directive Principles of State Policy – National Human Rights Commissions and its recommendations.
5. Contemporary Human Rights Issues : Civil Rights – Women's Rights – Children's Rights – Bonded Labour – Refuges – Capital punishment – Environment and Human Rights violation – Human Rights violations and remedies.

PAPER – X – GENERAL ESSAY

Syllabus ;

1. Archaeology and History
2. Art and Architecture of Tamil Nadu.
3. Unity in Diversity in India.
4. Historian of Tamil Nadu.
5. Communal Harmony.
6. Social Thinkers of Tamil Nadu.
7. Role of women in Indian National Movement.
8. Cultural Tourism in India.
9. Development of Journalism in Tamil Nadu.
10. Mass Media and Indian Society.
11. Environmental Threats.
12. Nuclear and space research in India.
13. Globalisation and Indian Economy.
14. India and World Peace.
15. Sports and Games in India.

References:

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