



# ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

(A State University Established in 1985)  
Karaikudi - 630003, Tamil Nadu, India



<p>2017</p> <p>Accredited with A+ Grade by NAAC (CGPA : 3.84)</p>	<p>2018</p> <p>MHRD Govt. of India</p> <p>Graded as Category - 1 &amp; Granted Autonomy</p>	<p>2018</p> <p>UGC University Grants Commission</p> <p>Swachh Campus Rank - 4</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>nirf NATIONAL INSTITUTIONAL RANKING FRAMEWORK</p> <p>Rank : 28</p>	<p>2019</p> <p>QS</p> <p>India Rank : 20 BRICS Rank : 194 Asia Rank : 216</p>
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## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



### M.A., HISTORY

[Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)]

[For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2019-2020]



## ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

(A State University Accredited with A+ Grade by NAAC (CGPA: 3.64) in the Third Cycle and Graded as Category I University by MHRD-UGC)  
Karaikudi – 630 003, Tamilnadu, India



### MASTER OF ARTS IN HISTORY

*CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM for Candidates 2019 onwards*

#### Programme Details

Name of the Department: Department of History  
School: School of Social Sciences  
Subject: History  
Name of the Programme: M.A(Master of Arts)  
Duration of the Programme: 2 Years – divided into 4 Semesters (CBCS)

#### PROGRAMME GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To demonstrate the significance of historical topics with reference to broader historical context, historiographic trends, or contemporary relevance.
2. To construct original historical arguments using a blend of primary and secondary source material.
3. To convey a broad understanding of historical material suitable for Teaching Aids.
4. To develop an ability to attend all competitive examinations with positive approach for the upliftment of individual and society.

#### PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To achieve a personal understanding of whether or not they possess the ability, motivation and interest to pursue further postgraduate study in History.

#### PROGRAMME OUTCOME

1. Students will be able to demonstrate broad knowledge of historical events and periods and their significance.
2. Students will be able to explain and criticize the historical schools of thought that have shaped scholarly understanding of their fields of study.
3. Students will be identify and access a sufficient base of primary sources
4. Students will be able to conduct research that makes an original contribution to knowledge, deploying these essential skills.

#### REGULATIONS

##### I. ELIGIBILITY

- Any Graduate/ Preference will be given to History Graduates

##### II. DURATION

- Two years

##### III. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION-

English

#### IV. COURSES IN PROGRAMMES

1. CORE COURSES (CC)	-	13 papers
2. ELECTIVE COURSES (EC)	-	3
3. NON MAJOR ELECTIVE (NME)	-	2
4. PROJECT WORK (PW)	-	1

## V. PROJECT

Each candidate shall be required to take up a Project Work; submit Project Report at the end of the second year. The Head of the Department shall assign the Guide who in turn will suggest the Project Work to the student in the beginning of the second year. One typed copy of the Project Report shall be submitted to the University through Head of the Department on or before the date fixed by the University.

The project report will be evaluated by an Internal Examiner and an External Examiner, nominated by the University. The candidate concerned will have to defend his project in a Viva Voce examination.

## VI. SEMESTERS

An Academic year is divided into two Semesters. In each semester, courses are offered in 15 teaching weeks and the remaining 5 weeks are to be utilized for conduct of examination and evaluation purposes. Each week has 30 working hours spread over 5/6 days a week.

## VII. CREDITS

Semester	Core (5 Credits)	Elective (5 credits)	NME (2 Credits)	Project (6 Credits)	Total credits)
I	20	5	-	-	25
II	15	5	2	-	22
III	15	5	2	-	22
IV	15	-	-	6	21
<b>Total</b>					<b>90</b>

## VIII. COURSE

Each Course is to be designed variously under lectures / tutorials / laboratory or fieldwork / seminar / practical training / assignments / term paper or report writing etc, to meet effective teaching and learning needs.

## IX. EXAMINATIONS

- i) There shall be examinations at the end of each semester, for odd semesters in the month. of October / November; for even semesters in April / May.
- ii) A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) may be permitted to appear in such failed course(s) in the subsequent examinations to be held in October / November or April / May. However candidates who have arrears in Practical shall be permitted to take their arrear Practical examination only along with Regular Practical examination in the respective semester.
- iii) A candidate should get registered for the first semester examination. It registration is not possible owing to shortage of attendance beyond condonation limit / regulation prescribed OR belated joining OR on medical grounds, the candidates are permitted to move to the next semester. Such candidates shall re-do the missed semester after completion of the programme.
- iv) Viva-Voce: Each candidate shall be required to appear for Viva-Voce Examination (in defense of the Project only).
- v) For the Project Report, the maximum marks will be 75 percent for project report evaluation and for the Viva-Voce it is 25 percent (if in some programmes, if the project is equivalent to more than one course, the project marks would be in proportion to the number of equivalent courses).
- vi) The results of all the examinations will be published through the College/ University Department where the student underwent the course as well as through University Website. In the case of private

candidates, the results will be published through the Centre in With they took the examinations as well as through University Website.

**X. CONDONATION**

Students must have earned 75% of attendance in each course for appearing for the examination. Students who have earned 74% to 70% of attendance to be applied for condonation in the prescribed form with the prescribed fee. Students who have earned 69% to 60% of attendance to be applied for condonation in the prescribed form with the prescribed fee along with the Medical Certificate.

**XI. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

	<b>Part .A</b>	
Ten questions (No choice)		10 x 2 = 20 marks
Two questions from each Unit .		
	<b>Part B</b>	
Five questions (either or type)		5 x 5 = 25 marks
One question from each unit		
	<b>Part C</b>	
Three questions out of five		3 x 10 = 30 marks
One question from each unit.		

**XII. EVALUATION**

The performance of a student in each course is evaluated in terms of percentage of marks with a provision for conversion to grade points. Evaluation for each course shall be done by a continuous internal assessment by the concerned Course Teacher as well as by an end semester examination and will be consolidated at the end of the course. The components for continuous internal assessment are:

Two tests	-	15 marks (Third / repeat tests for genuine Absentees)
Seminar / Quiz	-	5 marks
Assignments	-	5 marks
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		25 marks
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Attendance need not be taken as a component for continuous assessment, although the students should put in a minimum of 75% attendance in each course. In addition to continuous evaluation component, the end semester examination, With will be a written examination of at least 3 hours duration, would also form an integral component of the evaluation. The ratio of marks to be allotted to continuous internal assessment and to end semester examination is 25:75. The evaluation of laboratory component, wherever applicable, will also be based on continuous internal assessment and on an end-semester practical examination.

**XIII. PASSING MINIMUM**

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each course if he / she secures not less than 40% marks in the University Examinations and 40% marks in the Internal Assessment and not less than 50% in the aggregate, taking Continuous assessment and University Examinations marks together.

Failed candidates in the Internal Assessment are permitted to improve their Internal Assessment marks in the subsequent semesters (2 chances will be given) by writing the CIA tests and by submitting assignments.

Candidates, who have secured the pass marks in the end-semester examination (U.E) and in the CIA but failed to secure the aggregate minimum pass mark (E.S.E + I.A.), are permitted to

improve their Internal Assessment mark in the following semester and / or in University examinations.

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in the Project Work if he / she gets not less than 40% in each of the Project Report and Viva-Voce but not less than 50% in the aggregate of both the marks for Project Report and Viva-Voce.

A candidate who gets less than 40% in the Project Report must resubmit the Project Report. Such candidates need take again the Viva-Voce on the resubmitted Project.

#### **Improvement of marks Norms for the Improvement marks**

a) Candidates willing to improve his / her performance of marks in the University Examinations (other than Practical / Project Work) in Theory course shall be permitted to re-appear again in the succeeding semester examination for the theory course(s) in which he / she has passed in the first appearance.

b) Improvement of performance of marks is allowed only once for a (theory course) course.

c) If the candidate shows no improvement in such appearance, marks secured by him / her in the first appearance will remain. No fresh marks statement will be issued in such cases.

d) If the candidate Shows improvement, a revised mark statement will be issued on production of the original mark statement issued to him / her,

e) On improvement of performance, if a candidate becomes eligible for a higher class / GPA and CGPA it shall be incorporated / awarded in the mark statement/ provisional certificate / degree certificate on an application made by the candidate (along with the original Mark Statement / Provisional Certificate / Degree Certificate) already issued (as the case may be) together with a fee prescribed for the purpose. However, he/ she is not eligible for Revision of Rank or for the award of Prize.

f) Candidates willing to appear for the examination for improvement of marks at his / her last semester examination may await for the results of his / her latest appearance and re-appear twice in the immediately succeeding examination sessions.

g) The fee for permission to re-appear for improvement of marks is to be paid in addition to the examination fee for each. course for which he / she is appearing for.

h) The application for permission of re-appearance must be sent separately to the Controller of Examinations in the prescribed form duly recommended by the Principal of the College on or before the last date for receipt of application for registration.

i) Fees paid once by these candidates will not be refunded or adjusted under any circumstances.

#### **XIV. GRADING**

Once the marks of the CIA and end-semester examinations for each of the courses are available, they will be added. The marks, thus obtained will then be graded as per the scheme provided in Table 2.

From the second semester onwards the total performance within a semester and continuous performance starting from the first semester are indicated respectively by **Grade Point Average (GPA)** and **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**.

$$GPA = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i G_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

Where 'Ci' is the credit" earned for the Course i in any semester; 'Gi' is the Grade Point obtained by the student for the Course i and 'n' is the number of Courses passed in that semester.

**CGPA** (Cumulative Grade Point Average) = Average Grade Point of all the Courses passed starting from the first semester to the current semester.

#### **XV. CLASSIFICATION OF FINAL RESULTS (TABLE 4)**

- a) The final result of the candidate shall be based only on CGPA earned by the candidate.
- b) Successful candidates passing the examinations and earning CGPA between 6.01 and 7:50 shall be declared to have passed in First Class and those who earned CGPA between 5.00 and 6.00 shall be declared to have passed in Second Class.
- c) Candidates earning CGPA between 7.51 and 9.00 in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the programme shall be declared to have passed in First Class with Distinction and those who earned CGPA 9.01 and above in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the programme shall be declared to have passed in First Class Exemplary in the respective Programmes.
- d) Absence from an examination shall not be taken as an attempt.

#### **XVI. CONFERMENT OF THE MASTER'S DEGREE**

A candidate shall be eligible for the conferment of the Degree only after he / she has earned the minimum required credits for the programme prescribed therefore (i.e.90 credits).

#### **XVII. RANKING: UNIVERSITY RANK EXAMINATION**

- 1) The University Rank Examination shall be conducted for the toppers (First Rankers) of all the colleges (having passed their examinations in the first appearance within the prescribed duration of the programme) including autonomous / non-autonomous ones and they are required to take two examinations. Absence from an examination shall not be taken as an attempt.
- 2) The questions papers of the examinations comprise. of objective type questions covering the core courses in each of the Programmes generally followed by both autonomous / non-autonomous streams.
- 3) The top scorers in this University Rank Examination would be declared as University Rank Holders, irrespective of their grades in their respective University end semester examinations.
- 4) Rank Certificate will be issued for a Programme as follows
  - a) Only THREE Ranks if the students strength is below 20.
  - b) Only FIVE Ranks if the students strength is above 20 but below 50.
  - c) Only TEN Ranks where the students strength exceeds 50 but is less than 100.
  - d) Only 20 Ranks if the students strength is 100 and above
  - e) The students' Strength of the course concerned will be indicated in the Rank Certificates.

#### **XVIII. GRIEVANCE REDRESSAL COMMITTEE:**

The college shall form a Grievance Redressal Committee for each course in each Department with the Course Teacher and the HOD as the members. This committee shall solve all grievances relating to the Internal Assessment marks of the students.

#### **XIX. TRANSFER OF CREDITS:**

Students are permitted to transfer their Course Credits from Centre for Distance Education (CDE) of Alagappa University to Regular Stream and vice-versa.

#### **XX. REVISION OF REGULATIONS AND CURRICULUM:**

The University may from time to time revise, amend and change the regulations and the curriculum, if found necessary.

**GRADING OF THE COURSES**

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Grade Point</b>	<b>Letter Grade</b>
96 and above	<b>10</b>	<b>S+</b>
91-95	<b>9.5</b>	<b>S</b>
86-90	<b>9.0</b>	<b>D++</b>
81-85	<b>8.5</b>	<b>D+</b>
76-80	<b>8.0</b>	<b>D</b>
71-75	<b>7.5</b>	<b>A++</b>
66-70	<b>7.0</b>	<b>A+</b>
61-65	<b>6.5</b>	<b>A</b>
56-60	<b>6.0</b>	<b>B</b>
50-55	<b>5.5</b>	<b>C</b>
Below 50	<b>0</b>	<b>F</b>

**FINAL RESULT**

<b>Marks</b>	<b>Letter Grade</b>	<b>Classification of Final Results</b>
96 and above	<b>S+</b>	First Class- Exemplary
91-95	<b>S</b>	
86-90	<b>D++</b>	First Class- Distinction
81-85	<b>D+</b>	
76-80	<b>D</b>	
71-75	<b>A++</b>	First Class
66-70	<b>A+</b>	
61-65	<b>A</b>	
56-60	<b>B</b>	Second Class
50-55	<b>C</b>	
Below 50	<b>F</b>	Fail

Semester	Course Code	COURSE TITLE	Credit	Hours/Week	Marks		Total	
					Internal	External		
<b>SEMESTER I</b>								
I	Core I	415101	Indian Civilisation and Culture upto 1206 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Core II	415102	Socio-Economic and Cultural History of India from 1206 to 1526 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Core III	415103	State and Society in Mughal India from 1526 to 1707 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Core IV	415104	Socio-Cultural History of Tamil Nadu from Sangam Age to 1800 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Elective I	415501/ 415502	Art and Architecture of South India (or) Human Rights	5	6	25	75	100
	Library					1	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	-	-	<b>500</b>
<b>SEMESTER II</b>								
II	Core V	415201	History of World Civilisations (Excluding India)	5	6	25	75	100
	Core VI	415202	Socio-Cultural History of Tamil Nadu from 1800 to 1967 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Core VII	415203	History of Modern India from 1707 to 1885 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Elective II	415503 / 415504	Archaeology: Principles and Methods (or) Tourism and Travel Management	5	6	25	75	100
	NME I		Non- Major Elective (NME)	2	3	25	75	100
	SLC-I		MOOCs	Extra Credit	-	-	-	-
	Library, Yoga and Career Guidance					3	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>22 + Extra Credit</b>	<b>30</b>	-	-	<b>500</b>
<b>SEMESTER III</b>								
III	Core VIII	415301	Indian National Movement from 1885 to 1947 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Core IX	415302	History of Europe from 1453 to 1789 CE	5	6	25	75	100
	Core X	415303	Historiography	5	6	25	75	100
	Elective III	415505/ 415506	History of Science and Technology (or) Indian Polity and The Constitution	5	6	25	75	100
	NME II		Non- Major Elective (NME)	2	3	25	75	100
	SLC-II		MOOCs	Extra Credit	-	-	-	-
	Library, Yoga and Career Guidance					3	-	-
<b>Total</b>				<b>22 + Extra Credit</b>	<b>30</b>	-	-	<b>500</b>
<b>SEMESTER IV</b>								
IV	Core XI	415401	Contemporary India	5	6	25	75	100
	Core	415402	International Relations and	5	6	25	75	100



	XII		India in the World Politics					
	Core XIII	415403	Historical Research: Approaches and Methods	5	6	25	75	100
	Core XIV		Project Work	6	12	25	75	100
	<b>Total</b>			<b>21</b>	<b>30</b>	-	-	<b>400</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>				<b>90 + Extra Credits</b>	<b>12 0</b>	-	-	<b>1900</b>

**UNDER CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS) 2019-2020 Onwards**

**The Structure of the M.A Syllabus Changed. Herewith the M.A Structure for  
Candidates 2019 onwards attached.**

<b>Core Course CC</b>	-	<b>13x 5</b>	<b>= 65</b>
<b>Core Elective</b>	-	<b>3 x 5</b>	<b>= 15</b>
<b>Non Major Elective</b>	-	<b>2 x 2</b>	<b>= 4</b>
<b>Project</b>	-	<b>1 x 6</b>	<b>= 6</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>----- 90 -----</b>

**FOR THE STUDENTS OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS**

<b>Semester</b>		<b>COURSE TITLE</b>	<b>Credit</b>
II	NME – I	History for Competitive Examinations	2
III	NME – II	Art and Architecture of Temples in Tamil Nadu	2

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : I</b>			
<b>COURSE CODE: 415101</b>	<b>INDIAN CIVILISATION AND CULTURE UPTO 1206 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>HOURS:6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the cultural process of ancient Indian history.</li> <li>➤ To understand the socio, economic and political ideas.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>PRE-HISTORY AND PROTO-HISTORY:</b> Geographical factors and their influences- Introducing Prehistory and Proto history – Negotiating the Sources: Archaeological Sources: Exploration, Excavation, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Monuments - Dating of Archaeological Sites - Literary Sources - Foreign Accounts - Pastoralism and Food production - Indus/Harappa Civilisation- Vedic and later Vedic periods - Aryan debates - Iron Age Culture - The Transition to Early Historic Culture.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>EXPANSION OF STATE SYSTEM:</b> Mahajanapadas - Monarchical and Republican States - Economic and Social Developments and Emergence of Second Urbanization in 6 <sup>th</sup> century BCE - Emergence of Heterodox Sects - Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>FROM STATE TO EMPIRE:</b> Rise of Magadha - Greek invasion under Alexander and its effects -Mauryan Expansion - Mauryan Polity - Society - Economy - Asoka's Dhamma and its Nature - Decline and Disintegration of the Mauryan Empire - Mauryan Art and Architecture - Asokan Edicts: Language and Script.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>DISSOLUTION OF EMPIRE:</b> Emergence of Regional Powers: Indo-Greeks, Sungas, Kanvas, Satavahanas, Kushanas and Saka-Ksatrapas - Kharavela of Kalinga - Post-Mauryan Art and Architecture - Gandhara, Mathura and Amaravati Schools.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>EMERGENCE OF REGIONAL KINGDOMS:</b> Deccan Kingdoms - The Chalukyas of Badami - Kadambas of Banavasi - The Rashtrakutas - Contribution to Art and Literature - Rise of Guptas - Polity and Society - Life in the Gupta Age - Harsha and his Times - Rajput Kingdoms - Society and Culture.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Basham, A.L. (2016). <i>The Wonder That Was India</i> . New Delhi: Surjeet Publication. .....(2017). <i>A Cultural History of India</i> , New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Habib, Irfan. (2001). <i>Prehistory</i> . Delhi:Tulika. Karashima, Noboru. (2009). <i>Ancient to Medieval South Indian Society in Transition</i> , New Delhi: Oxford University Press. .....(2014). <i>A Concise History of South India</i> , New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Kosambi, Damodar Dharmanand. (1965). <i>The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India in Historical Outline</i> , New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. .... (1975). <i>An Introduction to the Study of Indian History</i> , New Delhi: Popular Prakashan. Majumdar, Ramesh Chandra, Hemchandra Raychaudhuri & Kalikinkar Datta. (1973). <i>An Advanced History of India, Part 2</i> , New Delhi: Macmillan India. ..... ed. (1954). <i>The History and Culture of the Indian People, The Classical Age</i> , Volume 3, G. Allen & Unwin. Mehta, J.L. (2014). <i>Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India, Vol –I 1000 to 1206</i> , New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd. Raychaudhuri H.C. (2006). <i>Political History of Ancient India</i> , New Delhi: Cosmo Publications. Sharma, R.S. (1991). <i>Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India</i> , Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.			

... (2005). *India's Ancient Past*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

.... (2007). *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, New Delhi: Macmillan.

.... (2010). *Rethinking India's Past*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Smith, Vincent. (1999). *Early History of India*, New Delhi: Atlantic Publishers.

Thapar, Romila. (1997). *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas: With a New Afterword, Bibliography and Index*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

.... (2003). *Cultural Pasts Essays in Early Indian History*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

.... (2005) *Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*, New Delhi: Penguin Books.

.... (2005). *Somanatha: The Many Voices of a History*, Verso.

.... (2003). *Cultural Pasts*, New Delhi: University Press.

Upinder Singh. (2004). *The Discovery of Ancient India: Early Archaeologists and the Beginnings of Archaeology*, New Delhi: Permanent Black.

<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Identify pre-historic sites, tools, monuments and sculptures of various dynasties.</li> <li>➤ Make a comparative study of Harappan culture and Vedic culture.</li> </ul>
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Dr.G.Paranthaman

Dr.S.Santhi

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : I</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> 415102	<b>SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1206 TO 1526 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>HOURS: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the scope of the study of medieval history of India.</li> <li>➤ To understand the political ideas.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF ISLAM RULE:</b> Sources - Documentary and Non-documentary - Literary Sources - Trends in Medieval Indian Historiography - Establishment of Turko-Afghan Rule - The Turkish Invasion - Mahmud of Ghazni - Mohammed of Ghor - Impact on Indian politics - Slave Dynasty – Qutb-ud-din-Aibak - Iltutmish - Sultana Razzia - Balban - The Concept of Sovereignty; The Growth of Centralized State Policy.		
<b>UNIT –II</b>	<b>THE KHALJI EXPERIMENTATION:</b> Khaljis Dynasty - Jalaluddin Khalji - Alauddin Khalji - Economic Measures - Religious Policy - Military Exploits - The Rise of Tughlaqs - Mohammad Bin Tughlaq - His Administrative Measures and their impact - The Sayyids and Lodis .		
<b>UNIT –III</b>	<b>RISE OF DECCAN SULTANATES AND VIJAYA NAGAR EMPIRE:</b> Deccan Sultanate; Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar, Berar and Ahmadnagar - Rise, Expansion and Disintegration; Eastern Gangas and Suryavamshi Gajapatis - The rise and fall of Bahmini Kingdom - Rise of Vijaya Nagar Empire - Administration - Social life - Religion - Art.		
<b>UNIT –IV</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATION &amp; ECONOMY:</b> Administration under the Sultanate - Nature of State – Theocratic and Theocentric, Central, Provincial and Local Administration, Law of Succession - Frontier Policies under Delhi Sultanate - Inter-State Relations during the Sultanate - Agricultural Production and Irrigation System, Village Economy, Peasantry, Grants and Agricultural Loans - Urbanization and Demographic Structure - Industries - Cotton Textiles, Handicrafts, Agro-Based industries, Organisation, Factories & Technology.		
<b>UNIT –V</b>	<b>SOCIETY AND CULTURE:</b> Social Organisation and Social Structure - The Sufis - Bakhti Movement - Women Saints of Medieval India - Art and Architecture - Indo-Islamic Architecture - Persian literature - literature in the regional languages of North India.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
<p>Ali Athar, M. (2006). <i>Military Technology and Warfare in the Sultanate of Delhi</i>, New Delhi: Icon Publications.</p> <p>Chandra, Satish. (2004). <i>Medieval India, From Sultanate to the Mughals, 1206-1526 Part –I</i>, Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.</p> <p>....(2004). <i>Medieval India: From Sultanate to the Mughals Part – II, 1526-1707</i>, Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.</p> <p>....(2003). <i>Essays on Medieval Indian History</i>, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Habib, Irfan. (2013).<i>Medieval India: The study of a civilization</i>, New Delhi: NBT.</p> <p>....(2007). <i>Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707</i>, New Delhi: OUP.</p> <p>...(2016)<i>Studies in Medieval Indian Polity and Culture</i>, New Delhi: OUP.</p> <p>Hasan, S. Nurul. (2008). <i>Religion, State, and Society in Medieval India</i>, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Jackson, Peter. (1997). <i>The Delhi Sultanate</i>, New Delhi:Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Kumar, Sunil. (2007). <i>The Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate</i>, New Delhi: Permanent Black.</p> <p>Sewell, Robert. (2009). <i>A Forgotten Empire: Vijayanagar</i>, United Kingdom: Dodo Press.</p> <p>Stein, Burton. (1980). <i>Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India</i>,Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p>			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Knowledge of political transformations in medieval India is visible</li> <li>➤ Capable of the analysing the theory of theocratic state in the medieval India .</li> </ul>		

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar  
Mrs.G.Poornima Thilagam  
**Name of the Course Teacher**

<b>SEMESTER : I</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> 415103	<b>STATE AND SOCIETY IN MUGHAL INDIA FROM 1526 TO 1707 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>HOURS: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the political developments in India.</li> <li>➤ To examine the social and religious institutions and processes in the Mughal Empire and beyond.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>FOUNDATION OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE</b> : Sources of Mughal regime – Babur - His Conquests - causes of success of Babur - Occupation of Delhi and Agra - Tuzuk-i-Baburi - Humayun - Political problems of Humayun - Afghan Resistance - The role of Humayun's brothers in politics - Exile and Restoration.		
<b>UNIT –II</b>	<b>THE AFGHAN PHASE:</b> Sher Shah Sur - Nature of the State - Composition of the Governing Class - The Sur administrative system and military reforms - Successors of Sher Shah.		
<b>UNIT –III</b>	<b>RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF MUGHAL RULE:</b> Akbar's theory of Kingship - Akbar's relations with the Rajputs - Akbar's pluralistic religious concepts - Evolution of Din-i-Ilahi - The Mughals and the North West Frontier Policy - Assessment of Akbar's Deccan Policy - Mughal Administration: central provincial and local administration, army organization - Mansabdari system.		
<b>UNIT –IV</b>	<b>CONSOLIDATION OF MUGHAL RULE:</b> Jahangir - Legacy and achievements - Nurjahan – Shahjahan - The Golden Age - Aurangzeb - Revolts - The Rajput Rebellion - Later Mughals - Decline of Mughal Empire - Rise of Marathas - Peshwas.		
<b>UNIT –V</b>	<b>CULTURE AND SOCIETY:</b> Evolution of the Sikh community and the Khalsa Panth - Persian Histories and other literature - Hindi and other religious literature - Mughal architecture -Mughal Painting - Provincial architecture and painting - Classical music -Science and Technology.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
<p>Abraham Eraly. (2000). <i>Emperors of the Peacock Throne</i>, New Delhi: Penguin Books India</p> <p>Alam, Muzaffar &amp; Sanjay Subramaniam. (2001). <i>The Mughul State</i>, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>....(2012). <i>Writing the Mughal World: Studies on Culture and Politics</i>, Columbia University Press.</p> <p>Chandra, Sathish. (2011). <i>Historiography Religion And State in Medieval India</i>. New Delhi: Haranand Publications Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Edwardes. (2010). <i>Mughal rule in India</i>, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.</p> <p>Habib, Irfan. (2016). <i>A People's History of India, Technology in Medieval India, c. 650-1750</i>, New Delhi: Tulika Books.</p> <p>....(2000). <i>Akbar and His India</i>, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>...(2013). <i>The Agrarian System of Mughal India 1556-1707</i>, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Lane-Poole, Stanley. (2008). <i>History of India, Medieval India from the Mohammedan Conquest to the Reign of Akbar the Great</i>, Cosimo, Inc.</p> <p>Metha, J.L. (2009). <i>Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India: Mughal Empire (1526-1707)</i> Volume II, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Private Limited.</p> <p>Moreland, W.H. (2008). <i>From Akbar to Aurangzeb A Study in Inidan Economic History</i>, New Delhi: Low Price Publications.</p> <p>Smith, V.A. (1919). <i>Akbar The Great Moghul 1542-1605</i>, London: Clarendon Press.</p> <p>Percival Spear. (2000). <i>A History of India - Vol. 2</i>, Penguin India.</p> <p>Sewell, Robert. (2012). <i>A Forgotten Empire (Vijayanagar)</i>, Meerut: Mastermind Publication.</p> <p>Sarkar, J.N. (2018). <i>Shivaji and His Times</i>, New Delhi: Forgotten Books.</p>			

<p>Tripathi. (2014). <i>Rise and Fall of the Mughal empire</i>, New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.          William Daryample. (2008). <i>The Last Mughal The Fall of a Dynasty: Delhi, 1857</i>, New Delhi: Vintage Publishers.</p>	
<p><b>COURSE</b></p>	<p>➤ To know the origin and foundation of Mughal empire in India.</p>
<p><b>OUTCOME</b></p>	<p>➤ To explain the qualities that made Babur and Akbar the great successful emperors.</p>

Dr.G.Paranthaman

Mrs.R.Radha

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : I</b>			
<b>SUBCODE:415104</b>	<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM SANGAM AGE TO 1800 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To explain the socio- economic and religious aspects in Tamilnadu</li> <li>➤ To describe administrative reforms under the Cholas</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>ORIGIN:</b> Geography of Tamil Nadu - Sources - Pre-historic sites and Culture - Early History: Adichchanallur - The Age of Sangam - Sangam Polity - Crowned Monarchs - Chieftains - Society - Religion - Trade and Commerce - Culture and Civilisation- Recent Findings: Alagankulam - Keeladi - Archaeology of Vaigai River Valley - Society and Economy - Religion - Trade - Literature and Fine Arts - The Kalabhras – Impact of their rule.		
<b>UNIT –II</b>	<b>PALLAVAS AND PANDYAS:</b> The Early Pallavas - Later Pallavas - Mahendravarma-I and Narasimhavarman-I - Administrative System - Cultural Developments - Society and Economy - Education and Literature - Pallava Art, Architecture, Sculpture and Painting - The First Empire of the Pandyas - Society and Culture - Bhakti Movement - Alwars and Nayanmars - Literature - Impact.		
<b>UNIT –III</b>	<b>CHOLAS AND LATER PANDYAS:</b> Cholas - Raja Raja-I - Rajendra I - Kulothunga I - Central Administration - Local Self - Government - Cultural Developments, Society and Economy - Overseas Trade - Education and Literature - Religion - Art and Architecture - The Later Pandyas - Cultural developments - Society and Economy - Marco Polo - Influence of Hoysalas - The Muslim Invasions in Tamil Nadu - Malik Kafur - Sultanate of Madurai.		
<b>UNIT –IV</b>	<b>VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE:</b> Tamilagam under Vijayanagar rule - Battle of Talaikota 1565 - Kumara Kampana's Expedition to Tamil Nadu - Nayaks of Thanjavur, Madurai and Gingee - Cultural Features - Society and Economy - Literature, Religion, Art and Architecture - Nature of Rule - Society - contribution to art and administration - Art and Architecture.		
<b>UNIT –V</b>	<b>TAMIL NADU UNDER THE LITTLE KINGDOMS:</b> Maratha Society - Religion - Literary growth - Administration - Art and Architecture - Sethupathies of Ramanathapuram - Society - Religion - Christianity - Establishment of Colonial Tamil Nadu under the Nawabs of Arcot - Administration under the Nawabs - The Poligar System.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Champakalakshmi, R. (1996). <i>Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300-1300</i> , New Delhi: Oxford University Press.			
Gurukkal, Rajan. (2010). <i>Social Formations of Early South India</i> , New Delhi: Oxford University Press.			
Krishnasamy Pillai. (1964). <i>Tamil Country Under Vijayanagar</i> , Annamalai university,			
Krishnaswami Aiyangar S. (1992). <i>Beginning of South Indian History; Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture</i> .			
Mahalingam T.V. (1998). <i>Kanchipuram in the Early South Indian History and Culture; South Indian Policy</i> .			
Meenakshi.C., (1928) <i>Administration And Social Life Under The Pallavas</i> , Madras: Madras University.			
Heras, (2003). <i>South India Under the Vijayanagar Empire: The Aravido Dynasty</i> , New Delhi:			

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Iyengar, Srinivasa, P.T. (1929). *History of Tamils*, Madras: C.Coomaraswamy and Sons.

Karashima, Noboru. (1988). *South India-Society and Economy*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mahalingam, T.V.(1951). *Economic Life under the Vijayanagar Empire*, Madras: Madras University.

Mennakshi.C. (1977). *Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas*, Madras: Madras University.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. (1978). *The Colas*, Madras: Madras University.

Pillai, K.K. (1975). *Social History of Tamils*, Madras: Madras University.

Sewell Rabert (1900). *A Forgotten Empire (Vijayanagar): A Contribution to the History of India*, Asian Educational Services.

Stein, Burton, Peasant. (1980). *State and Society in Medieval South India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Subbarayulu, Y. (2012). *South India under the Cholas*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Veluthat, Kesavan. (2010). *The Early Medieval in South India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Highlight the significance of the Sangam literature</li> <li>➤ Acquires Knowledge on political process in the given period of history is displayed.</li> </ul>
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Dr.AR.Saravanakumar

Dr.S.Santhi

**Name of the Course Teacher**



**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : I</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415501</b>	<b>ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF SOUTH INDIA</b>	<b>CREDIT:</b> <b>5</b>	<b>Hours:</b> <b>6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the origin and evolution of Art &amp; Architecture</li> <li>➤ To explain the Temple Architecture in South India</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>ARCHITECTURE OF SANGAM PERIOD:</b> Introduction - Sources - Scope of Secular Architecture of Sangam Period - Art & Architecture - Literary Sources.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT OF CAVE TEMPLES AND STRUCTURAL TEMPLES</b> Pallava and Early Pandyas Art & Architecture - Mahabalipuram - Trichy - Mandagappattu - Chalukyan Architecture - Aihole - Badami - Pattadakal - Kailasanatha Temple - Vaikunta Perumal Temple - Early Pandyas Cave - Kalugumalai Vettuvan Kovil - Sithhannavasal - Kudimiyamalai - Kodumbalur - Thirumayam - Malayakkovil - Sculpture style.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>CHOLA ART &amp; ARCHITECTURE:</b> Early Chola Temples - Thirukkattalai - Later Chola temples - Brihadishvara Temples Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram - Hoysalas style - Belur and Halebid - Three Style of Architecture - Gopuras.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>VIJAYANAGARA ARCHITECTURE:</b> Later Pandya Empire Art & Architecture - Vijayanagara Art & Architecture - Hampi - Nayakas - Marathas Art & Architecture of Thanjavur - Art & Architecture of Thenkasi Pandyas - Gopuras style.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>ICONOGRAPHY STYLE:</b> Various forms of Siva - Vishnu Forms - Ganesha - Buddhist Iconography - Jain Iconography.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
<p>Barret Douglas. (1974). <i>Early Chola Architecture and Sculpture</i>, London: Faber and Faber.</p> <p>Krishna Deva (1969). <i>Temples of North India</i>, New Delhi: National Book Trust, India.</p> <p>Gopinatha Rao.T.A.(1914). “<i>Elements of Hindu Iconography</i>” Vol – I, Madras: The law printing House.</p> <p>.....(1916).“<i>Elements of Hindu Iconography</i>” Vol – II, Madras: The law printing House.</p> <p>Meister and Dhaky, M.A., (1983). <i>Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: South India Lower Dravida Desa</i>. American Institute of Indian Studies, Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Michael W. Meister and Dhaky, M.A., (1986). <i>Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: South India UpperDravida Desa</i>, American Institute of Indian Studies, Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Michell George, (1975). <i>Early Western Calukyan Temples</i>, 2vols. London.</p> <p>Percy Brown. (1976). <i>Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period)</i>, Bombay: D.B.Taraporevala Sons.</p> <p>Saraswathi, S.K. (1957). <i>A Survey of Indian Sculpture</i>, New Delhi: Munishiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Sivaramamurti, C. (1960). <i>The Chola Temples, Thanjavur</i>, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.</p> <p>Sivaramamurthi, C. (1968).<i>South Indian Paintings</i>, , New Delhi: National Museum.</p> <p>Srinivasan, K.R. (1972). <i>Temples of South India</i>. New Delhi: National Book Trust.</p>			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acquire knowledge on the development of South India Temple Architecture from Sangam Age</li> <li>➤ Obtain knowledge on the various Style of Art and Architecture in South India .</li> </ul>		

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**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : I</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415502</b>	<b>HUMAN RIGHTS</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand importance of Human Rights.</li> <li>➤ To understand various legal system.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS:</b> Definition - Theories - Nature and Classification of Human Rights - Human Duties - Historical development of Human Rights.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS:</b> United Nations and Human Rights Protection Laws: UN Charter - Human Rights Commission - Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its impact on States - International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 - International Covenant on Economic - Social and Culture Rights 1966.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>INDIA AND HUMAN RIGHTS:</b> Evolution of Human Rights in India - Gandhian Thought on Human Rights - Fundamental Right and Duties - Directive Principles of State Policy - Constitutional Remedies - The protection of Human Rights Act 1993 - National Human Rights Commission & State Human Rights Commission - Human Rights Courts - Achievements of Human Rights Commission - Black Laws in Indian Judiciary: Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA) -Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA).		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>NATIONAL COMMISSION:</b> National Commission for Minorities - National Commission for Women - National Commission for SC & ST - Rights of Women - Contemporary problem of Women - Female Foeticide - Female Infanticide - Trafficking Women and Children - Child marriage - Sexual Harassment - Eve teasing - Dowry Violence on Women - Family courts - Free Legal Aid - Rights of Children - Child Labour - Bonded Labour - Tribes - Juvenile delinquency – Rights of the Refugees - Consumer Rights in India 2002 Act.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION:</b> Judiciary and Human Rights - Important Judgement of Supreme court on Fundamental Rights - Capital punishment - Public Interest Litigation - Rights of man during the Arrest and Police Detention - Police torture - Remedies for the violations - Human Rights and Voluntary organizations.		
<b>REFERENCE</b>			
Andrew, J.A. & Hines, W.D., (1987). <i>International Protection Human Rights</i> , London:Cambridge University Press.			
Basu.D.D.,(2007). <i>Commentary on the Constitution of India vol. II</i> ,Madras: Central Administrative Tribunal.			
Desai. A.R.,(1986). <i>Violations of Democratic Rights in India</i> , London: Sangam Book.			
Granville Austin, (1999). <i>The Indian Constitution. The cornerstone of a Nation</i> , London: Oxford.			
Leah Levin,(1981). <i>Human Rights</i> , India: UNESCO Publishing.			
Thomas F., Tack son, (1984). <i>From Civil Rights to Human Rights</i> ,USA: University of Pennsylvania Press.			
Jack Donnelly. (2013). <i>International Human Rights</i> , USA: Boulder, Co.			
Sastry T.S.N, (2011). <i>Introduction to Human Rights and Duties</i> , Pune: University of Pune Press.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acquire knowledge of Human Rights</li> <li>➤ Obtain the knowledge of various legal system in Indian</li> </ul>		

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar  
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**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : II</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415201</b>	<b>HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILISATIONS (EXCLUDING INDIA)</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To learn the Great Civilizations of the world.</li> <li>➤ To understand the contributions of the Civilizations.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>MEANING AND DEFINITION OF CIVILIZATIONS:</b> Rise and growth of Civilizations - Comparison between Culture and Civilisation- views of Civilizations: Toynbee - D.D. Kosambi.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS:</b> Mesopotamian Civilisation– Sumerian Civilization: Invention of Wheel - Lunar Calendar - Development of Cuneiform Writing - Religion - Babylonian Civilization: Code of Hammurabi - Nebuchadnezzar and Hanging Gardens of Babylon.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>EGYPTIAN CIVILIZATION:</b> Egyptian Civilization: Pharaohs – Pyramids – Script – Intellectual Achievements.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>CHINESE CIVILISATION:</b> Chinese Civilization: Confucianism and Tourism – Principle and Practices.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>GREEK AND ROMAN CIVILIZATIONS:</b> Ancient Greece – Legacy of Greece – City States – Hellenistic Civilization, Ancient Rome – Roman life style and its Socio, Political and cultural contributions.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Allan, O. Knownslar and Terry L. Smart. (1981). <i>People and Our World: A Study of World History</i> , Holt, New York: Rinehart and Winston Publishers.			
Bruce G. Trigger. (2003). <i>Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study</i> , New York: Cambridge University Press.			
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Felipe Fernandez-Armesto. (2000). <i>Civilizations</i> , London: Macmillan.			
Joseph R. Strayer & Hans W. Gatzke. (1979). <i>The Mainstream of Civilization</i> , New York: Harcourt Brace Jo Vanovich, Inc.			
Lynn Thorndike. (2000). <i>Encyclopaedia of World Civilizations</i> , 2 Vols. Delhi: Shubhi Publications.			
Robert E. Lerner and Standish Meacham. (1986). <i>Western Civilizations</i> , New York : WW Norton & Company.			
Simon Hornblower & Antony Spawforth (1998). <i>The Oxford Companion to Classical Civilization</i> , Oxford: Oxford University Press.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Learning about the history of the world civilisation enables a person to understand the ancient origins and how relevant they are to current issues.</li> <li>➤ Understanding intriguing patterns of world’s civilisation.</li> </ul>		

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**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : II</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415202</b>	<b>SOCIO-CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM 1800 TO 1967 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the Sources</li> <li>➤ To explain the British Policies and their impact on Tamil Nadu</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>SOURCES:</b> Sources - Archival Sources - Newspapers and Journals - Condition of Tamilnadu at the beginning of the 19 <sup>th</sup> Century.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>BRITISH POLICIES AND THEIR IMPACT ON TAMIL NADU:</b> British Policies and their Impact on Tamil Nadu - Land Revenue Policies - Zamindari to Ryotwari - Western Education - Role of Missionaries - Munro's Scheme of Education - Education of Depressed Classes - Muslim Education - Female Education - Rise of Educated Elite.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>FREEDOM FIGHTERS OF TAMIL NADU:</b> Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Struggle - South Indian Rebellion - Vellore Mutiny - Kattabomman, Marudhu Brothers, Velu Nachiyar - National Movement in Tamil Nadu – Pre - Gandhian Era and Gandhian Era - National Freedom Fighters of Tamil Nadu.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>REFORM MOVEMENTS:</b> Reform Movements - Cultural Practices - Superstitions - Religion - Saivism - St Ramalingar - Vaishnavism - Impact of Islam and Christianity - Theosophical Society and Ramakrishna Mission.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>TAMIL NADU IN THE 20TH CENTURY:</b> Concept of Dravidian Culture - Emergence and Rise of Non-Brahmin/Dravidian Movement Justice Party, 1920-37 - Periyar EVR and Self Respect Movement, Temple Entry Movement, Dalit Movement - Congress Rule 1937-67 - Rajaji, K.Kamaraj - M.Bhaktavachalam - Dravidar Kazhagam - C.N.Annadurai and DMK - Socio Economic Educational and Cultural developments of Tamil Nadu in the 20th century.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
<p>Arnold, David.( 1977). <i>The Congress in Tamil Nadu, Nationalist Policies in South India, 1919-1937</i>. New Delhi.</p> <p>Arooran, N.K. (1980). <i>Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism</i>. Madurai .</p> <p>Baker.C.J. (1975). <i>The Politics of South India – 1920-1937</i>. New Delhi: Macmillian Company .</p> <p>Baker.C.J. and D.A.Washbrook. (1976). <i>South India, Political Institutions and Political Change 1880-1947</i>. Delhi: Macmillan.</p> <p>Geetha, V and S.V.Rajadurai.(1999) <i>Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: Iyothee Thass to Periyar</i>. Delhi: Samya.</p> <p>Hardgrave, R. (1965).<i>The Dravidian Movement</i>. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.</p> <p>Irschick, Eugene. (1969). <i>Politics and Social Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahmin Movement and TamilSeparatism, 1916-1929</i>. Berkeley: University of California Press.</p> <p>Iyengar Krishnaswamy, R.( 1923). <i>Contributions of South India to Indian Culture</i>. Calcutta.</p> <p>Rajayan, K. (1974). <i>History of Tamil Nadu 1565-1987</i>. Madurai: Madurai University.</p> <p>Rajendran, N. (1994). <i>National Movement in Tamilnadu 1905-1914</i>. UK: Oxford University press.</p> <p>Srinivasachari, C.S. (1947). <i>Social and Religious Movement in the 19th century</i>. USA: National Information and Publications.</p> <p>Subramaniam, N.( 1977). <i>History of Tamilnadu</i>. Madruai: Koodal Publishers.</p> <p>Suntharalingam, R. (1980). <i>Politics and Nationalist Awakening in South India, 1852-1891</i>. New Delhi: Rawar Publications.</p> <p>Viswanathan, E.SA. (1983). <i>The Political Career of E.V.Ramaswami Naicker; A Study in the Politics of Tamil Nadu. 1920-1949</i>. Madras.</p>			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Acquire knowledge of the British rule in Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>➤ Know the freedom fighters of Tamil Nadu.</li> </ul>		

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar  
Mrs.G.Poornima Thilagam  
**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : II</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> 415203	<b>HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA FROM 1707 TO 1885 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the consolidation of British Rule in India.</li> <li>➤ To evaluate the various reforms of the British.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>COLONIAL PENETRATION INTO INDIA:</b> Sources of Modern Indian History: Archival Materials, Biographies and Memoirs - Newspapers, Oral Evidences, Creative Literature and Paintings - Monuments, Coins - The Early European Settlements - The Portuguese and the Dutch - Battle of Collachal - The English and the French East India Companies - Their struggle for supremacy - Carnatic Wars.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>ESTABLISHMENT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA:</b> Rule in Bengal - The conflict between the English and the Nawabs of Bengal - Siraj and the English - The Battle of Plassey - Significance of Plassey - Mir Jafar and Mir Kasim - The Battle of Buxar - Robert Clive.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>THE BRITISH CONQUEST AND EXPANSION:</b> Warren Hastings - Cornwallis - Lord Wellesley - Lord Hastings - William Bentinck - The Wars: Anglo-Mysore wars - Anglo - Maratha wars - Anglo Burmese wars - Annexation of Sind - Ranjit Singh - Anglo - Sikh wars - Lord Dalhousie and Doctrine of Lapse - Anglo - Afghan relations.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATION AND SOCIETY:</b> British policy towards Indian states: Ring Fence Policy - 1765-1813, Subordinate Isolation, 1813-57- Socio-Religious Movements of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century: Educational policy under East India Company - Administrative structure and policies: Judicial and Police Reforms.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>UPRISING AGAINST BRITISH:</b> Causes of uprising in 1857 - Events and Results - Queen Victoria Proclamation -Constitutional Developments of India under British upto 1857 Revolt. Early Resistance to Colonial Rule and its Nature - Rise of National Consciousness - Cultural Awakening - Growth of a Middle Class - Political Associations before 1885.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
<p>Barbara, D. Metcalf and Thomas, R. Metcalf. (2006). <i>A Concise History Of Modern India</i>. London: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Bayly, C.A. (1988). <i>Indian Society and the Making of the British Empire in The New Cambridge History of Indi</i>.Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. (2004). <i>From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India</i>. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.</p> <p>Bipan Chandra. (2009). <i>History of Modern India</i>. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Publication.</p> <p>Dhevendhiran, K. (2017). <i>Indian History 1707 to 1856</i>. Independently Published.</p> <p>Dube, Ishita Banerjee. (2014). <i>A History of Modern India</i>. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Lakshmi Subramanian. (2010). <i>History of India, 1707-1857</i>. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.</p> <p>Manika Raj Priya. (2016). <i>1857 the first War of Independence</i>. New Delhi: Centrum.</p> <p>Mehra, P. L. (1987). <i>A Dictionary of Modern Indian History 1707-1947</i>. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p>			

<p>Roychoudhary, S.C.( 2016).<i>History of Modern India</i>. Delhi,Surjeet Publication.</p> <p>Sen, S. N. (2006).<i>History Modern India</i>, New Delhi: New Age International.</p> <p>William Dalrymple and Yuthika Sharma. (2012). <i>Princes and Painters in Mughal Delhi, 1707–1857</i>.New Delhi: Penguin Books India Pvt. Ltd.</p>	
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analyze the factors and wars which pave way for influence of British in petty states. Know the details of various acts and regulations to control India and it changed as British India.</li> <li>➤ Interpret the effects and impacts of British rule in economic conditions and implements of technology for perfect administration.</li> </ul>

Dr.G.Paranthaman  
Mrs.R.Radha  
**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : II</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415503</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGY: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the scope and value of Archaeology.</li> <li>➤ To Study the development of Archaeology in India</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION:</b> Definition - Aim - Scope of Archaeology - Archaeology as a Source of Cultural History - Kinds of Archaeology: Pre-Historic Archaeology - Historical Archaeology - Classical Archaeology - Public Archaeology - Digital Archaeology - Salvage Archaeology - Underwater Archaeology.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>ARCHAEOLOGY WITH OTHER DISCIPLINES:</b> Archaeology in relation with other Social and Natural Sciences: History - Anthropology - Geology - Biology - Zoology - Botany - Physics – Chemistry - Language		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>HISTORY OF WORLD AND INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS:</b> Henri Schliemann - Thompson - Antiquarianism - Archaeology in India: Sir William Jones - The Asiatic Society - James Princep - Alexander Cunningham - Robert Bruce Foote - Sir John Marshall - Sir Mortimer Wheeler - Post-Independence Era.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>EXPLORATIONS AND EXCAVATIONS:</b> Exploration and Excavation - Aims and Methods - Surface exploration - Aerial photography - Tools and Equipments - Methods Horizontal and Vertical Excavation - Collection and Retrieval of Data-3D Measurements - Drawing of Plan - Section and Pottery - Photography - Report Writing.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>DATING METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY</b> Dating Methods - Absolute Dating - Relative dating - Absolute Dating Methods: Radiocarbon Dating (AMS Dating) - Thermo luminescence - Potassium Argon - Uranium Series - Fission Track - Electron Spin - Dating of the Bones: Fluorine Methods - Nitrogen Method - Geochronology - Stratigraphy		
<b>REFERENCES</b> Atkinson, R.J.C.(1953). <i>Field Archaeology</i> . London: Methuen. Baskar, P.(1982). <i>Techniques of Archaeological Excavation</i> . London. Fleming, S. <i>Dating in Archaeology</i> . Hodder, I. (1995). <i>Interpreting Archaeology: Finding Meaning in the Past</i> , New York. Lenord Wooley. (1954). <i>Digging up the past</i> . London. Pearsall, Deborah, M. (Ed.) (2008). <i>Encyclopaedia of Archaeology</i> .London: Academic Press Raman, K.V. (1986). <i>Principles and methods of Archaeology</i> . Chennai. Rajan, K. (2016). <i>Understanding Archaeology: Field Methods, Theories and Practices</i> . Thanjavur: Manoo Pathippakam. Renfrew, C. And Paul Bahn. (2000). <i>Archaeology: Theories, Methods, and Practice</i> . London: Thames and Hudson. Robert,H.Brill (Ed.),( 1971). <i>Science and Archaeology</i> . London. Sankalia, H.D., (1962). <i>Indian Archaeology Today</i> . Bombay. Sourindranath Roy. (1996). <i>The Story of Indian Archaeology 1784-1947</i> . New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India. Trigger, B. (2006). <i>A History of Archaeological Thought</i> . Cambridge: Cambridge University press. Wheeler, R.E.M. (1954). <i>Archaeology from the Earth</i> . London. Zeuner, F.E. (1958). <i>Dating the Past</i> . London.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To know the significant of Archaeology</li> <li>➤ To understand the relations between Science and Archaeology</li> </ul>		

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar  
 Dr.S.Santhi  
**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : II</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415504</b>	<b>TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the concepts of tourism</li> <li>➤ To know the importance of accommodation</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM:</b> Definition - Scope and Content of Tourism - Concept of Tourism - Purpose of Tourism - Kinds of Tourism - Basic Components of Tourism.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>TOURISM AS AN INDUSTRY:</b> Different types of Transport - Travel Formalities: Passport, Visa and Immigration - Customs formalities.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>TOURISM AND ACCOMMODATION:</b> Types of Accommodation: Hotels - Youth Hostels and Dharmasalas - Importance of Accommodation in Tourism Development.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>TRAVEL AGENCY OPERATIONS:</b> Day-to-Day operations - Origin and Growth - Modern Travel Agencies - Functions of Travel Agency - Travel Agency with Service Providers - Handling Client.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>TRAVEL INTERMEDIARIES:</b> Tour Operators - International Air Transport Association (IATA) - United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) - Travel Agent Association of India (TAAI) - Indian Association of Tour Operators (IATO) - Tourism Offices in India: Tourism Development Corporation of India (ITDC) - Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC)		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
A.K. Bhatia. (2002). <i>Tourism Development, Principles and Practice</i> , New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.			
M.L. Singla. (2007). <i>Tourism and Hospitality Industry in India: An Appraisal</i> , Journal of Hospitality Applications and Research, BIT, Ranchi.			
A.K. Raina and S.K. Agarwal. (2004). <i>The Essence of Tourism Development: Dynamics, Philosophy and Strategies</i> , New Delhi: First Edition, Sarup & Sons.			
R.N. Kaul. (1985). <i>Dynamics of Tourism, Vol.I</i> , Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.			
Pragati Mohanty. (2008). <i>Hotel Industry and Tourism in India</i> , APH Publishing Corporation, New Delhi.			
M.M. Anand. (1976). <i>Tourism and Hotel Industry in India: A Study in Management, Practice-Hall of India</i> , New Delhi.			
Vijay Kumar Gupta. (1987). <i>Tourism in India</i> , Gian Publishing House, Delhi.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To know the origin and development of culture, and form of cultural tourism in India.</li> <li>➤ To understand the role of culture and pilgrimages in growth of tourism.</li> </ul>		

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**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : III</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415301</b>	<b>INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT FROM 1885 TO 1947 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the need of National Movement</li> <li>➤ To study the courses of National Movement</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>APPROACHES TO INDIAN NATIONALISM:</b> Formation of the Indian National Congress - The programme and methods of the Moderates - Rise of militant nationalism - The programme and methods of the Extremists - Conflict and split.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>POLITICS OF ASSOCIATIONS:</b> Partition of Bengal 1905 - Muslim attitude toward partition and foundation of the Muslim League - Split in the Congress - Swadeshi Movement - Militant Nationalism - Approaches and methods of Nationalists - Reactions to Minto-Morley Reforms - Home Rule Movements – Montague - Chelmsford Reforms – Punjab Massacre- Indian Reaction - Growth of Communalism.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>ERA OF GANDHI:</b> Non-Cooperation Movement - The Swarajists - Simon Commission - Round Table Conference - Civil Disobedience Movement and Repression - the Government of India Act, 1935 and Provincial Ministries - Growth of Socialist Ideas - Congress and World Affairs - Growth of Communalism.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>WORLD WAR II AND THE UPSURGE OF NATIONALISM:</b> Failure of the Cripps Mission - The Quit India Movement: Background, Responses and Impact - Formation of the Indian National Army - Leadership and Ideology of Subash Candra Bose - Actions of the INA - Impact of World War II on the British Policy towards India		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE AND PARTITION:</b> Elections and the Cabinet Mission - INA Trials - RIN Mutiny - Peasant Struggles: The Worli, Tebhaga and Bakasht Movements - Movement for Pakistan and the outbreak of Communal Violence - The Interim Government - Mountbatten Plan - The Partition and Independence of India		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Aditya Mukherjee. (2002). <i>Imperialism, Nationalism and the Making of the Indian Capitalist 1920-1947</i> . Sage Publication.			
Azad, A.K.(1988). <i>India Wins Freedom</i> . Hyderabad: Orient Blakswan.			
Bipan Chandra. (2016). <i>India's Struggle for Independence: 1857-1947</i> . New Delhi: Penguin Random House India.			
Bipan Chandra. (2016). <i>The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India</i> . New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications Pvt Ltd.			
Dadabhai Naoroji. (2010). <i>Poverty and Un-British Rule in India</i> . Nabu Press.			
Dominique Lapierre and Larry Collins. (2011). <i>Freedom at Midnight</i> . South Asia Books.			
Ramachandra Guha. (2017). <i>India After Gandhi: The History of the World's Largest Democracy</i> . India: Pan Macmillan.			
Ramachandra Guha. (2012). New Delhi: <i>Makers of Modern India</i> . Penguin India.			
Rajendra Prasad. (2017). <i>India Divided</i> . India: Penguin Random House.			
Tirthankar Roy. (2016). <i>The East India Company, The world's most Powerful Corporation</i> . Random House India.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Examining the rise of National leaders and Nationalism.</li> <li>➤ Understanding and analyzing the role of moderates and extremist in during Indian National Movement.</li> </ul>		

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar,Mrs.R.RadhaName of the Course Teacher

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : III</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415302</b>	<b>HISTORY OF EUROPE FROM 1453 TO 1789 CE</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To study the social, cultural, intellectual and technological changes.</li> <li>➤ It focuses on the evolution of European powers through the Renaissance</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>THE BYZANTINE ERA:</b> Roman Empire's Three Heirs - The Byzantine, Islamic and Early Medieval Western World - Christianity, Islam and Byzantine culture.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>AGE OF RENAISSANCE:</b> Meaning and Impact of Renaissance in Literature – Science – Art - Architecture and Philosophy- Geographical Discoveries.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>FORMATION OF NATION STATE:</b> Spread of Christianity - Rise of Feudalism - Impact of Islam - Contribution to Education, Art and Philosophy – Nation States – Spain and Portugal – France – England.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>AGE OF REFORMATION:</b> Origin - Leaders - Effects - Counter - Reformation - The Age of Absolutism - James-I, Gustafus Adolphus, Louis XIV.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT:</b> The Meaning of Enlightenment - Fredrick II-Maria Theresa of Austria - Peter the Great of Russia - Joseph II of Austria - Age of Revolutions – American and French Revolution.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
<p>Charles Grant Robertson, Sir. (1928). <i>A History Of Western Europe, A.D. 1453-1789: From The Fall Of Constantinople To The French Revolution</i>, (Benn's Sixpenny Library, and No.61. London.</p> <p>Fisher.H.A.I. (1936). <i>A History Of Europe</i>1942. UK: Edward Arnold.</p> <p>Hayes.C.J.H. (1962). <i>History Of Europe Since 1500</i>.London: Macmillan New York.</p> <p>Hazen, (1945). <i>History Of Modern Europe</i>. London: Oxford.</p> <p>Hobsbawm E.J. (1962). <i>The Age Of Revolution, 1789 – 1848</i>.US: (Weidenfeld&amp; Nicolson, Uk &amp; World Publishing).</p> <p>Mukherjee, L. (2014). <i>Europe Since The French Revolution, 1740 – 1950</i>.Kolkata: MI.Mukerjee Publisher.</p> <p>..... (2014). <i>A Study Of European History, 1453 -1815</i>. Kolkata: MI.Mukerjee Publisher.</p> <p>Southgate. (2004). <i>History Of Europe</i>. New Delhi: Aravali Books.</p> <p>Thomas Henry Dyer. (2000). <i>Modern Europe From The Fall Of Constantinople To The Establishment Of German Empire, A.D 1453 – 1871 Volume – I</i>, UK: Palala Press.</p>			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Analyzing the reasons behind the fall of Eastern Roman Empire and the effects of the fall of Constantinople and to know new geographical discoveries made by various navigators through new explorations through sea routes.</li> <li>➤ Analyzing the various factors led to Commercial Revolution in Western Europe and its impact on Western society and to know the Historical importance of Renaissance , Reformation movements and invention of new materials and its impact around Europe and to various countries.</li> </ul>		

Dr.G.Paranthaman

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**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : III</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415303</b>	<b>HISTORIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To study various known auxiliaries of History.</li> <li>➤ To study History writings through various periods.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO HISTORY:</b> Definitions - Nature - Scope – Importance - History as a Science -History and its Auxiliary Sciences - Uses and Abuses - Causation and Imagination in History - Structure - Kinds of History -Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL HISTORIOGRAPHY:</b> Greek - Herodotus - Historical Method; Roman - Livy and Tacitus; Chinese - Confucius; Christian Historical Consciousness - Revolution in Historical Thinking - Medieval Muslim Literature - Ibn Khaldun.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>MODERN HISTORIOGRAPHY:</b> Renaissance - Machiavalli - Rationalist School (Edward Gibbon) - Romantic Idealism (Hegel) - Utilitarianism (J.S. Mill) - Positivism (Comte) - Scientific Socialism (Karl Marx) - Critical Scientific (Leopold Von Ranke) - English School (Trevelyn and Toynbee) - social Theory (Oswald Spengler) - Post Modernism		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY:</b> Kalhana - Alberuni - Amir Kushru - Abul Fazl - Alexander Cunnigham - Vincent A. Smith - K.P. Jayaswal - Sarkar, J - Kosambi, D.D.- Sharma, R.S.- Majumadar R.C - Irfan Habib - Ranajit Guha - Romila Thapar - Characteristics of Indian Historiography - Recent Trends of Indian History.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>SOUTH INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY:</b> Significance of Regional History - Panikkar, K.M. - Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. - Sathyanatha Iyer - Pillai, K.K., - Aiyangar, S.K. - Subramaniam.N - Rajayyan, K - Sheik Ali - Manickam, S. - Irvadhama Mahadevan - Sadasiva Pandarathar,T.V - Burton Stein - Noboru Karashima - Subhurayalu - Robert Bruce Foot - Chapaklahsmi - Rajan Gurukul - Kesav Velyut - Ilangunjan Pillai - Characteristics of South Indian Historiography.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Carr,E.H.( 1961). <i>What is History</i> .UK: University of Cambridge Press.			
Collingwood,R.G. (1946). <i>The Idea of History</i> . UK: Oxford University Press.			
Chakravarty. (2012). <i>History,Historical Thought and Historiography</i> . New Delhi: Pearson Education India.			
Christine Bombaro. (2012). <i>Finding History:Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars</i> . Scarecrow Press.			
Eileen Ka-May Cheng. (2012). <i>Historiography, an Introductory Guide</i> . UK: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.			
Elton,G.R. (1969). <i>The Practice of History</i> .New York: HarperCollins.			
Ernst Breisach. (2007). <i>Historiography</i> , Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.			
Gorge,H. S. (2011). <i>Research Methodology In History</i> .Alpha Publishing Corporation.			
Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff . (2003). <i>The Modern Researcher</i> . California: Wadsworth Publishing.			
Jerzy Topolski. (1976). <i>Methodology of Histor.</i> , USA: Polish Scientific Publishers.			
Marc Bloch. (1954). <i>The Historian's Craft</i> .New York.			
Manickam, S. (1997). <i>Theory of History and Method of Researc</i> . Madurai: Padumam Publishers.			
M.L.A. (1990). <i>Handbook for Researchers Thesis and Assignment Writing</i> . New Delhi: Willy Eastern.			
Ranajit Guha. (1993). <i>Subaltern Studies Vol. IV and VI</i> .UK: University of Minnesota Press.			

Rajayyan,K. (1982). *History in Theory and Method:A study in Historiography*. Madurai:Raj Publication.

Rajendran,N. (2015). *Historiography*. Chennai: Clio Publication.

Sen,S.P. (1973). *Historians and Historiography*. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies.

Sheik Ali. (1978). *History: Its Theory and Methods*. India: Macmillan.

Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A Textbook of Historiography 500 BC to AD2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Tej Ram Sharma. (2005). *Historiography, A History of Historical Writing*.New Delhi:Concept Publishing Company.

<b>COURSE</b>	➤ Exposing students to the writings of history from ancient to the modern times.
<b>OUTCOME</b>	➤ Enabling the students of history become aware of renowned historians and their contributions to historical developments.

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar

Mrs.G.Poornima Thilagam

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS (for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : III</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415505</b>	<b>HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To Understand the relevance of science in ancient India</li> <li>➤ To explain the Development of Institutions Science</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>SCIENCE IN ANCIENT INDIA:</b> Introduction - Science and Technology - The Beginning Development in different branches of Science in Ancient India: Scientific Tradition in India - Introduction of Modern Sciences by the Europeans - Asiatic Society of Bengal - Geological Survey of India - Botanical Survey - Astronomical Sciences.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN INDIA:</b> Learned Institutes for Development of Science - Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science - Indian Science Congress Association - National Academy of Sciences - Indian National Science Academy.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN COLONIAL INDIA:</b> Early European Scientists in Colonial India - Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors, under the Company's Service - Indian Response to new Scientific Knowledge, Science and Technology in Modern India: Development of research organizations like CSIR and DRDO; Establishment of Atomic Energy Commission; Launching of the Space Satellites.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>PROMINENT SCIENTIST OF INDIA:</b> Mathematics and Astronomy: Baudhayan, Aryabhata, Brahmgupta, Bhaskaracharya, Varahamihira, Nagarjuna. Medical Science of Ancient India (Ayurveda & Yoga): Susruta, Charak, Yoga & Patanjali. Scientists of Modern India: Srinivas Ramanujan, C.V. Raman, Jagdish Chandra Bose, Homi Jehangir Bhabha , Dr. Vikram Sarabhai, Dr.A.P.J.Abdul Kalam		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>DEVELOPMENT OF TRANSPORT:</b> Transport and Communication - Roads and Bridges - Harbours - Ports and Lighthouses – Waterways – INSA (Indian National Science Academy).		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Chattopadhyaya, D. (1986). <i>History of science and technology in ancient India</i> . Kolkata: Firmaklm Pvt. Ltd.			
Clarke, R. (1985). <i>Science and technology in world development</i> . New York: Oxford University Press.			
Grogan, D. (1976). <i>Science &amp; technology an introduction to the literature</i> . London: Clive Bingle.			
Gupta, S. P. (1990). <i>Indian science in the eighties and after</i> . Delhi: Ajanta Publications.			
Vadilal Dagli (1982). <i>Science and Technology in India</i> . New Delhi: S.Chand & Co, Ltd.			
Varghese Jeyaraj. (2004). <i>S.History and Science and Technology</i> . Uthama Palayam: Anns Publications.			
Venkatraman. R. (1988). <i>History of Science and Technology</i> . Madurai: Ennes Publications.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Know the origin, form and development of science, character of science and its nature.</li> <li>➤ Understand the origin and progress of science in Greek and Rome, implement of Scientific methods for livelihood and cultural development and to analysis transformation of science from belief to practical process, change of minds of people and make perfect use of science.</li> </ul>		

Dr.G.Paranthaman

Mrs.R.Radha

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : III</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415506</b>	<b>INDIAN POLITY AND THE CONSTITUTION</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the Indian Polity.</li> <li>➤ To make the learners aware of their rights and duties.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN DEMOCRACY:</b> Indian Democracy - Federation Unitary General Elections Electoral Process - Election Campaigns Voters – Role of the Political Parties		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY:</b> National and Regional Parties - Voter Turn Out - Interest/pressure groups - Analysis of Last Nineteen General Elections - Functioning of Democracy.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>NATURE OF THE CONSTITUTION:</b> The Preamble- Fundamental Rights - The Directive Principles of the State Policy - Fundamental Duties.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>THE UNION GOVERNMENT:</b> The President, Vice President - The Prime Minister - Cabinet - The Parliament - Role of Judiciary- The State Government: The Governor - Chief Minister - State Legislature.		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>CONTEMPORARY ISSUES:</b> The Union State relations - Emergency provisions - Recommendations of the Constitutional Review Commissions - Amendments till date - Water Disputes- Cauvery Issue.		
<b>REFERENCE</b>			
Avasti, A.P. (2002). <i>Indian Political System</i> . Agra.			
Durga Das Basu. (2001). <i>An Introduction to Indian Constitution</i> . Agra: Wadha and Co.			
Grover, V. (ed.). (1997). <i>Political Systems and Contribution of India</i> . New Delhi: Deep Publications.			
Johari, J.C. (1996). <i>Indian Political Systems</i> . New Delhi: Annual Publications.			
Khanna, V.N. (1981). <i>Constitution and Government of India</i> . New Delhi: Bookwell.			
LaxmiKanth. (2004). <i>Indian Polity</i> . New Delhi: Tate Mcgraw Hill.			
Mehta, Narindar (1978). <i>Indian Political System: A study in Government and Politics in India</i> . Julondar.			
Nainta, R.P. (2000). <i>The Government under the Constitution</i> . New Delhi: Deepand Deep.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Know the Historical background of Making of the Indian Constitution</li> <li>➤ Understand about Principal Organs of the Union Government.</li> </ul>		

AR.Saravanakumar

Dr.S.Santhi

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : IV</b>			
<b>SUB CODE:</b> <b>415401</b>	<b>CONTEMPORARY INDIA</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To Study the Consolidation as a Nation</li> <li>➤ To understand the origin of the various political ideas.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT –I</b>	<b>THE MAKING OF MODERN INDIA:</b> The Aftermath of Partition – The Integration of Princely States – The making of Parliamentary Democracy – Reorganization of States – Indian Emergency – Emergence of Coalition Politics – The Mandal Commission – The Punjab Crisis – Panchyat Raj and reservation for women – Era of Coalitions.		
<b>UNIT –II</b>	<b>INDIA’S FOREIGN POLICY: ORIGINS, CONTINUITY AND CHANGES :</b> Panch Sheel – Issues in India – Pakistan Relations – Chinese Aggression – India China War – Non Alignment – India-Pakistan War of 1967 and 1971 – Simla Agreement – Pokharan I – Siachen Conflict – Look East Policy – Nuclear Policy and Tests – Kargil War.		
<b>UNIT –III</b>	<b>ECONOMIC POLICIES AND PROGRESS IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:</b> Beginnings of Planned Economy – Five Year Plans – Land Question – Industrial Policy – Green Revolution – Progress in Science and Technology in the Nehruvian and post – Nehruvian Era – Liberalization of Economy – Economic transformation.		
<b>UNIT –IV</b>	<b>SOCIAL CHANGE AND TRANSFORMATION:</b> Land Marks in the Progress of Education – Hindu Code Bills – Changes in Family Structure, Caste and Stratification – Assertion of Dalits and Backward castes – Civil Society Activism: Bhoodan, Chipko and Save Narmada Movements.		
<b>UNIT –V</b>	<b>CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND CHALLENGES:</b> Regional Separatism – Identity Politics in India – Left Wing Extremism and Insurgency – Corruption in Indian Public Life: Scams and Scandals – Women and Personal Laws – The Affirmative Action Debate in India.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Bipan Chandra. (2000). <i>India after Independence</i> . London:Penguin Books.			
Dharma Kumar. (1983). <i>The Cambridge Economic History of India Vol. 2</i> . UK: Cambridge University Press.			
Dietmar Rothermund. (2000). <i>Contemporary India Political, Economic and Social Developments Since 1947</i> . India: Pearson Education.			
Khanna, B.S. (1994). <i>Panchayat Raj in India</i> .New Delhi: South Asia Books.			
Mahatma Gandhi. (1940). <i>The Story of My Experiments with Truth</i> . India: Beacon Press.			
Srinath Raghavan. (2010) <i>War and Peace in Modern India: A Strategic History of the Nehru Years</i> . Delhi:Permanent Black.			
Sumit Sarkar. (2014). <i>Modern India:1885-1947</i> . New Delhi: Pearson Education India.			
Sumit Ganguly and Rahul Mukerji. (2012). <i>India since 1980</i> . New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.			
Menon, V.P. (2014). <i>Integration of the Indian States</i> . Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.			
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To know and analyze the development of India after independence.</li> <li>➤ To understand various components, system of the nation and the form they had taken in past.</li> </ul>		

Dr.G.Paranthaman

Mrs.G.Poornima Thilagam

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : IV</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415402</b>	<b>INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND INDIA IN THE WORLD POLITICS</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To expose the students to India's Foreign Policy in theoretical and historical perspectives.</li> <li>➤ To study India's relationship with other countries</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>DEFINITION AND SCOPE:</b> Theories of International Politics - Various Approaches to International Relations - System theory - Game theory - Realist Theory - National Power - Diplomacy - Ideology - Balance of Power.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>DEFINING NATIONAL INTEREST ON IDEOLOGIES:</b> Hans Morgenthau on National Interest - Criteria - Definition of National Interest - Emergence of Third World and Politics.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>FOREIGN POLICY AND DECISION MAKING:</b> Idiosyncratic Individual variables - Role Variables - Bureaucratic variables-national variables - systematic variables - Foreign policy as a tool to promote peace and development.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>INDIA IN POST-INDEPENDENCE ERA:</b> Nehru - Panch Sheel - NAM-SAARC, Gujral Doctrine - Relations with the US - Nuclear deal - Strategic Relationship - Soviet Union - European Union - China - Africa and Middle East		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>INDIA IN THE 21ST CENTURY:</b> India and the UN - India's contribution to world peace - International conventions - Terrorism and Counter Terrorism Measures - India and the World Trade Organization (WTO) - G 20 - BRICS - ASEAN.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Anthony Ellis. (1986). <i>Ethics And International Relations</i> , Fulbright Papers. London: Manchester University Press.			
Bandyopadyaya, J. (1970). <i>The Making Of India's Foreign Policy: Determinations, Institution, Process And Personalities</i> . New Delhi: Allied Publishers Private Limited.			
Bipan Chandra. (1999). <i>India After Independence</i> , Viking.			
Chakrabarti,R.,& Gautham, K. Basu. (1992). <i>Theories of International Relation; Searchfor Alternatives</i> . Sterling Publishers Private Limited.			
<i>Foreign Affairs – A Journal On International Relations</i> .			
Jha,J.C. (1983). <i>From Bandung To Tashkent: Glimpses of India's Foreign Policy</i> , Sangam books.			
Johari,J.C. (1985). <i>International Relation And Politics; Diplomatic History Between Two World Wars</i> . Sterling Publishers Private Limited.			
Johari,J.C. (1995). <i>International Relations And Politics: Diplomatic History Between Two World Wars</i> , Sterling Publishers Private Limited.			
Maqbul Ahmad, S. (1969). <i>Indo-Arab Relations</i> . New Delhi: Indian Council ForInternational Relations.			
Nithal H. Kuruppu. (2004). <i>Non-Alignment And Peace Versus Military Alignment And War</i> . New Delhi: Academic Foundation.			
Raja Reedy,K (2005). <i>India And Asian: Foreign Policy Dimension For The 21stcentury</i> . New Delhi: New Century Publications.			
Roy,C. Macridis, (1979). <i>Foreign Policy In World Politics</i> .New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Private Limited.			



Vernon Hewitt. (1997). <i>The New International Politics Of South Asia</i> , Manchester And New York: Manchester University Press.	
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Obtain the knowledge of theories of international Politics and various approaches</li> <li>➤ Acquire the knowledge of National Interest on Ideologies</li> </ul>

Dr.AR.Saravanakumar

Mrs.R.Radha

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**M.A. HISTORY SYLLABUS ( for candidates 2019-2020 onwards)**

<b>SEMESTER : IV</b>			
<b>SUB CODE: 415403</b>	<b>HISTORICAL RESEARCH: APPROACHES AND METHODS</b>	<b>CREDIT:5</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>COURSE OBJECTIVES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To expose the students to different techniques in research methodology</li> <li>➤ To analyse the Historical data.</li> </ul>		
<b>UNIT -I</b>	<b>WHAT IS RESEARCH?:</b> Define Research - Meaning - Scope of Research - Types of Research: Historical - Comparative - Correlation - Experimental - Evolution - Action - Ethnogenic - Feminist - Cultural - Pre - Requisite of a Researcher - Historical Research: Trends in Historical Research Scientific Method - Inductive and Deductive Methods - Characteristics - Limitations - Risk Assessment.		
<b>UNIT -II</b>	<b>SELECTION OF A TOPIC:</b> Choice of the Topic: Criteria for Selecting a Topic - Review of Literature- Hypothesis - Objectives - Designing the Study - Project Outline - Sources - Primary - Secondary - Oral - Use of Digital Library - Online sources - Survey - Interview - Personal Diaries - Questionnaire - Collection of Data.		
<b>UNIT -III</b>	<b>METHODS OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH:</b> Research Procedures - Collection of Evidences - Critical Evaluation of Sources – Presentation - Methods of Criticism - External Criticism - Internal Criticism - Assessment.		
<b>UNIT -IV</b>	<b>THESIS WRITING:</b> Objectivity and subjectivity - Bias - Authenticity (Heuristics and Hermeneutics) - Credibility - Collection of Data - Plagiarism - Methodology - Case Study - Synthesis - Format - Preliminaries - Text - Abstract - Page and Chapter Format		
<b>UNIT -V</b>	<b>DOCUMENTATION:</b> Preparation of Thesis - Preparing the List of Works Cited - Notes Taking – References - Footnotes - Tables and Charts – Bibliography -Plagiarism, Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing - E-Based Sources.		
<b>REFERENCES</b>			
Carr,E.H. (1961). <i>What is History</i> . UK: University of Cambridge Press.			
Collingwood,R.G. (1946). <i>The Idea of History</i> . UK: Oxford University Press.			
Chakravarty. (2012). <i>History, Historical Thought and Historiography</i> . New Delhi: Pearson Education India.			
Christine Bombaro. (2012). <i>Finding History: Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars</i> . Scarecrow Press.			
Eileen Ka-May Cheng. (2012). <i>Historiography, an Introductory Guide</i> . UK: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.			
Elton,G.R. (1969). <i>The Practice of History</i> . New York: HarperCollins.			
Ernst Breisach.( 2007). <i>Historiography</i> . Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.			
Gorge,H. S. (2011). <i>Research Methodology In History</i> . Aph Publishing Corporation.			
Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff . (2003). <i>The Modern Researcher</i> . California: Wadsworth Publishing.			
Jerzy Topolski. (1976). <i>Methodology of History</i> .USA: Polish Scientific Publishers.			
Marc Bloch. (1954). <i>The Historian's Craft</i> . New York.			
Manickam, S. (1997). <i>Theory of History and Method of Research</i> . Madurai: Padumam Publishers.			
<i>M.L.A. Handbook for Researchers Thesis and Assignment Written</i> (1990). New Delhi:Willy Eastern.			

<p>Ranjit Guha. (1993). <i>Subaltern Studies Vol. IV and V</i>. UK: University of Minnesota Press.</p> <p>Rajayyan,K. (1982). <i>History in Theory and Method:A study in Historiography</i>, Madurai: Raj Publication.</p> <p>Rajendran,N. (2015). <i>Historiography</i>. Chennai: Clio Publication.</p> <p>Sen,S.P. (1973). <i>Historians and Historiography</i>. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies.</p> <p>Sheik Ali. (1978). <i>History: Its Theory and Methods</i>. India:Macmillan.</p> <p>Sreedharan, E. (2004). <i>A Textbook of Historiography 500 BC to AD2000</i>. New Delhi: Orient Longman.</p> <p>Tej Ram Sharma. (2005). <i>Historiography , A History of Historical Writing</i>. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.</p>	
<b>COURSE OUTCOME</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Highlight the major trends in the development of historical writing with a focus on Prominent Historians.</li> <li>➤ Examine the emergence of History as a professional discipline in the Nineteenth century.</li> </ul>

Dr.G.Paranthaman

Dr.S.Santhi

**Name of the Course Teacher**

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**  
**ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY**  
**BROAD BASED BOARD OF STUDIES(BBBOS)**

Sl.No	Name	Designation	Institution	Contact Details
1.	Dr.AR.SaravanaKumar	Head i/c Chairman	Dept. of History Alagappa University Karaikudi	ars_sms@rediffmail.com
2.	Dr.G.Paranthaman	Assistant Professor Internal Member	Dept. of History Alagappa University Karaikudi	Paranthamangp7@gmail.com
3.	Dr. Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja	Associate Professor	Dept. of History, University of Malaya, Malaysia	Email: siva@um.edu.my Ph: +603-79675552
4.	Dr. Amit Dey	Professor	Dept. of History University of Culcutta West Bengal	Email: profamitdey@gmail.com Ph: 24254645
5.	Prof. K. Rajan	Professor	Professor of History, Pondicherry University, Puducherry.	Email: Krajan.his@pondiuni.edu.in Ph:9500219125
6.	Dr. S. Ananthkrishnan	Associate Professor & HOD	Dept of History AM Jain College Chennai	ananthkrishnan.s @amjaincollege.edu.in
7.	Mr.A. Ramadas	Warden in Hostel	PG Men's Hostel Alagappa University	ramadaswar@gmail.com

## Profile of BBBOS Members (one page)

Name: **Dr.AR. Saravanakumar**

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Educational Qualification:

- Ph.D. (Education)
- M.Phil. (Education)
- M.A., (His.), M.Sc., (Psy)., M.Sc.,(Zoo)., M.A. (Eng.), M.Ed,
- PGDPM&IR
- UGC –NET

Professional Experience:

- Assistant Professor - Alagappa University

Honours and Awards:

- Bharat Gaurav Rathan (2012)
- Swami Vivekanand Samman Puraskar (2015)
- The Best Citizens of India Award (2017)
- Pride of India Award (2018)
- The Best Educationist Award (2018)

Recent Publications:

- **Dr.AR.Saravanakumar** (2018), '*Role of ICT on Enhancing Quality of Education*', International Journal of Innovative Science and Research Technology, December 2018, Volume 3, Issue 12,P - 717-719, ( ISSN No:-2456-2165), Impact Factor: 5.15.
- **Dr.AR.Saravanakumar** (2019), '*Tuundutalil Maarupaaddinai Eerpaduttuvathan Muulam Maanavarkalin Kavanattai Uyarththutal: Oru Sootanai Aaivu-Effect Of Stimulus Variation On Enhancing Students' Attention Muallim Journal of Social Science and Humanities, 3(2), 226-236. ISSN: 2590-3691*
- **Dr.AR.Saravanakumar**,(2019), S.Paranthaman - '*Recent Development Of Computer Applications In Archaeology*' International Journal of Research and Analytical Reviews (IJRAR). June 2018, Vol:06, Issue:02,ISSN: 2349-5138, Impact Factor – 5.75

**Cumulative Impact factor:5.75**

**Total Citation:81**

**h-index:5**

**i10-index:5**

### Profile of BBBOS Members (one page)

Name: Dr.G.Paranthaman

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---

#### Educational Qualification:

- Ph.D. (History)
- M.Phil. (History)
- M.A. (History)
- B.A. (History)

#### Professional Experience:

- Assistant Professor - Alagappa University
- Assistant Professor - RMGA College, Sivaganga.
- Senior Lecturer - University Malaya

#### Recent Publications:

- Dr.G.Paranthaman , *Avudaiyar Kovil Inscriptions And Copper Plates - A Study*, *International Thamizh Journal* , UGC Journal No 40720, ISSN : 2321 – 984X.
- Dr.G.Paranthaman , *Tourism Development in Pudukkottai District*, *International Journal for Innovative Research in Multidisciplinary Field*, ISSN: 2455-0620. Paper ID: 201902031.
- Dr.G.Paranthaman, *Indian Women Status: A Historical Perspective*, *MJSSH*, ISSN: 2590-3691.
- Dr.G.Paranthaman, *Monuments placed in Pudukkottai*, *Review of Research International*.

**Total Citation:2**

**h-index:1**

**i10-index:1**

## Profile of BBBOS Members (one page)

Name: Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja

Designation: Associate Professor

Address: Department of History, Faculty of Arts & Social Sciences,

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---

### Educational Qualification:

- Ph.D. (History)
- M.A. (History)
- B.A. (History)

### Professional Experience:

- Associate Professor - University Malaya
- Senior Lecturer - University Malaya
- Lecturer - University Malaya.
- Senior Lecturer – Tamil University

### Honours and Awards:

- Excellence Award Certificate 2006 (University Level).
- Excellence Service Award 2007 (University Level).
- Fulbright Scholarship, 2011/12.
- Excellence Service Award 2015 (University Level).

### Recent Publications:

- Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja, *The Economy of Colonial Malaya: Administrators versus Capitalists*, Routledge Studies in the Modern History of Asia, London: Routledge, 2018.
- Ummadevi Suppiah and Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja, *The Chettiar Role in the Malaysia's Economic History*, Kuala Lumpur, University Malaya Press, 2016.
- Halimah Mohd Said, Kalaivani Nadarajah, Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja and Asma Abdullah, *History for Nation Building*, Kuala Lumpur Silverfish Pro, 2018.
- Sivachandralingam Sundara Raja and Ayadurai Letchumanan, *Sejarah Dunia* (World History) (1500-1955), Edisi Ketiga, Shah Alam, Oxford Fajar Sdn.Bhd., 2016.

**Total Citation:48**

**h-index:4**

**i10-index:1**

### Profile of BBBOS Members (one page)

Name: Dr. Amit Dey

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Address: Department of History, University of Calcutta, West Bengal

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---

#### Educational Qualification:

- Post Doctoral (History)
- Post Doctoral (History)
- Ph.D. (History)
- M.A. (History)

#### Professional Experience:

- Professor – Calcutta University
- Reader – Calcutta University
- Reader – Kalyani University
- Senior Lecturer – Kalyani University

#### Recent Publications:

- Article: “ Between Taqlid and Ijtihad: *Locating Umar Khayam in a Larger Canvas* “ in *Thoughts And Wisdom of Some Immortal Persian Poets*, edited by Prof.Rekibuddin Ahmed, New Delhi, 2015, pp. 37-44, ISBN 81-7547-086-0
- Review, *The Shia in Modern South Asia: Religion, History and Politics*, edited by Justin Jones and Ali Usman Qasmi, in *The Book Review* (Journal from New Delhi, vol. XXXIX, Number 6, pp.6-7), June, 2015.
- Article: “*Understanding Azad’s Eclectic Mind: The Islamic Perspective.*” In *Indian Journal of Adult Education* (Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Special Issue) Vol.75.No.4, Oct-Dec 2014 (ISSN 0019- 5006) New Delhi, pp.20-25.
- Review, *Recasting the Region:* by Neilesh Bose, in *The Book Review* (Journal from New Delhi), January 2015



### Profile of BBBOS Members (one page)

Name: Dr.K.Rajan

Designation: Professor

Address: Department of History, Pondicherry University, Puducherry-605014.

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---

Educational Qualification:

- Ph.D. (Archaeology)
- Post Graduate Diploma (Archaeology)
- M.A. (Ancient History and Archaeology)
- M.A. (Sociology)

Professional Experience:

- Professor – Pondicherry University
- Professor – Tamil University
- Reader – Tamil University
- Senior Lecturer – Tamil University

Honours and Awards:

- Recipient of the best Teacher award for the year 2012 given by Pondicherry University
- Recipient of the best Teacher award for the year 2013 given by Pondicherry University
- Recipient of the Certificate of Achievement for the year 2013 given by the Shanghai archaeological forum under World Archaeological Discoveries

Recent Publications: (Books )

- *Understanding Archaeology-Field Methods, Theories and Practices*
- *Early Writing System-A Journey from Graffiti to Brahmi*
- *Archaeology of Amaravathi River Valley Porunthal Excavations*
- *Iron Age-Early Historic Transition in South India: An Appraisal Padmashri Amalanda Ghosh Memorial Lecture*
- *Recent Researches in the Archaeology of Tamil Nadu*
- *Archaeology of the Palani Hills – A Case Study of Thandikudi*

### Profile of BBBOS Members (one page)

Name: Dr.S.Ananthkrishnan

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---

#### Educational Qualification:

- Ph.D. (History)
- M.Phil
- M.A. (History)

#### Professional Experience:

- Associate Professor – A.M. Jain College.