

BHARATHIAR UNIVERSITY – COIMBATORE – 641 046
M.Phil. /Ph.D. - HISTORY

PART I- SYLLABUS
(For the candidates admitted from the academic year 2018-19 onwards)

PAPER I – RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

UNIT I:

Definition and Meaning of History – Nature and Scope – Values of History – History and other disciplines – Kinds of History.

UNIT II:

Positivism – Structuralism – Post – Structuralism – Modernism – Post Modernism – Subaltern Studies – Regionalism.

UNIT III:

Pre – requisites of a Research Scholar – Selection of Topic – Review of Literature – Hypothesis – Kinds of Sources: Primary, Secondary and e-Resources.

UNIT IV:

Internal and External Criticism – Objectivity and Subjectivity in Historical writing – Foot Notes – Bibliography – Styles of Writing: APA and MLA - Documentation.

UNIT V:

Greek and Roman Historiography – Herodotus, Thucydides, Livy, Tacitus – Dialectical Materialism – Hegel & Marx, Indian Historians-Kalhana – AbulFazl – D.D.Kosambi – RomilaThapar.

REFERENCES:

1. Historiography in the twentieth Century, Georg or Leggers, Wesleyan University Press.
2. MLA Hand book, Oxford University Press.
3. Burnes H.E: The History of History, London, 1937.
4. Bury. J.B: The Idea of Progress, New York, 1955
5. Butter Field H: History and Human Relations New York, 1951 - 52
6. Carr.E.H: What is History, London, 1961
7. Collingwood R, G: Ideas of History, Oxford, 1946
8. Durand Will and Ariel- The Lessons of History New York, 1968.
9. Phillips C.H.Ed.Historians of India, Bombay, 1968.
10. Rajayyan K, Historiography, Madurai, 1977.

11. Rajendran N. Historiography, Chennai.
12. Sen, SP Ed: Historians and Historiography in Modern India, Calcutta, 1973.
13. Sheik Ali, History: Its Theory and Methods, New Delhi, 1978.
14. Tej Ram Sharma, Historiography, New Delhi.
15. Wells H.G: The Outline of History, London 1961
16. Historiography in the 20th Century, George Leggers, Wesleyan University Press 1997

PAPER II – HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM A.D 1800 – 1967 A.D

UNIT I:

Sources of study - South Indian Rebellion – Vellore Mutiny.

UNIT II:

Revenue Administration, Judicial Administration in colonial era – Development of Education, Local Self Government – Role of Christian Missionaries.

UNIT III:

Growth of Nationalism – Role of Poet Bharathi – V.O.Chidambaram – Swadeshi Movement- Home Rule Movement - Non – Co-operation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Quit India Movement.

UNIT IV:

Dravidian Movement – Self respect Movement EVR Judicial administration – Justice Party – Temple Entry Movement – Elections to the Madras presidency from 1920-1930.

UNIT V:

Congress Ministry Policies and Programmes- Formation of DMK - Congress Ministry from 1952 to 1967 A.D.

REFERENCES:

1. Annie Besant : How India, Wrought for Freedom, Madras, 1915
2. Baker C.J. : Politics of South India 1920-1937
3. Baker C.J. & Washbrook : Political Institutions and Political Changes 1800-1940
4. Baliga B.S : Studies in Madras Administration, Vol. 1
5. Dodwell, H.H. : The Cambridge History of India, Vol. V & VI.
6. Hardgrave, R.L. : The Madras of Tamil Nadu
7. Irschick E.F : Politics and Social Conflict in South India
8. Washbrook, D.A. : The Emergences of Provincial Politics – The Madras Presidency

PAPER III-1.HISTORY OF ANCIENT TAMILNADU UP TO A.D.1336

UNIT I:

Physical Features – Race, Religion and Languages – Influence of Geography on History – Paleolithic and Neolithic Age – Megalithic Culture

UNIT II:

The Age of Sangam – Sangam Literature – Social life – Aryan influence on Tamil Culture – Trade: Internal and External – Religion and Ethics - Age of the Kalabhras

UNIT III:

Pallavas of Kanchi - Administration - Society - Economy - Commerce and Trade – Education and Literature – Temples – Bhakthi Movement and its impact - Art and Architecture

UNIT IV:

The First Pandiyam Empire – Administration – Revenue – Military – Judicial – Social life – Economic Activities – Development of Hinduism – Tamil literature – Art and Architecture

UNIT V:

The Chola Empire – Administration – Local Self Government – Social life – Economy – Triumph of Saivism and Vaishnavism – Growth of – SaivaSiddhantha- Chola's Contribution to Art and Architecture – Decline of Cholas – Second Pandiyam Empire – Administration – Social life – Impact of Muslims invasion.

REFERENCES:

1. Gopalan, R., History of the Pallavas of Kanchi, 2005
2. Kanagasabai Pillai – Tamils 800 years ago - 1959
3. Meenakshi, C., Administration and Social life under the Pallavas, Madras, 1938
4. NilakantaSastri, K.A., The Cholas Vol. I and II, Chennai, 1995
5. NilakantaSastri, K.A., Pandiyam Kingdom, London, 2000
6. NilakantaSastri, K.A., History of South India, O.U.P., New Delhi, 2000.
7. Srinivasalyangar, P.T., History of Tamils
8. Subramanian, N., Social & Cultural History of Tamil Nadu Upto 1336, Udumalpet, 1998.
9. Subramanian, N., Sangam Polity, New Delhi, 2007.
10. Subramanian, N., History of Tamil Nadu Upto 1336 A.D, 2007.

**PAPER III – 2 .SOCIO –ECONOMIC HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU
SINCE AD 1600**

UNIT I:

The land and the people at the beginning of 17th Century-European settlements in Tamil Nadu – Trade centers-Effects of regional rulers on Society-Social contact with Europeans – Contribution of Nayaks of Madurai, Tanjore and Marathas of Tanjore – Literature

UNIT II:

Effects of Carnatic Wars-Effects of the Poligar Rebellion – Regional Economy (1757-1857) - Population (1757 – 1901) – The Occupational Structure – Village System Ryotwari system – personal grants – zamindari administration – Effects on the Peasants

UNIT III:

Growth of Industry 1850-1947 – Railways – Commercialization of Agriculture – Plantation – Land Reclamation – Great Famine (1891 – 1892) Relief Measures – Ruin of Indigenous Industries – Disintegration of Village Communities

UNIT IV:

Growth of Education and its impact – Contribution of Christian Missionaries – Lord Rippon Growth of Local Administration – Municipalities – Town – Religious Policy – The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments.

UNIT V:

Growth of Political and Social Consciousness – Pure Tamil Movement – Non – Brahmin Movement – Self Respect Movement – Women’s Education – Reservation Policy and Communal G.Os (1921 – 1927) – Abolition of Untouchability – Slavery Amelioration of Depressed Class – Social Mobility and Economic Progress of Tamil Nadu after Independence.

REFERENCES:

1. Anaimuthu, B.S., Thoughts of Periyar, 3 Vols.
2. Baliga, B.S., Studies in Madras Administration, 2 Vols., Madras Government of Madras, 1960.
3. Madras Institution of Development studies in Tamil Nadu Economy – Performances and Issues, New Delhi, Oxford, 1988.
4. Mahalinga, T.V., Administration and Social life under Vijayanagar, Madras, 1940.
5. Mahalinga, T.V., Economic life in the Vijanagar Empire, Madras, 1951.
6. Ragavaiyangar, S.S., Memorandum of the progress of the Madras Presidency during the last forty years of the British administration, New Delhi.
7. SaradaRaju, A., Economic conditions in the Madras Presidency 1800-1850, Univeristy of Madras, Chennai, 1941.
8. Sathiyathaiar, R, Tamilagam in the 17th century, University of Madras, Chennai, 1956.
9. Subramanian, N., Sangam Polity, New Delhi.

PAPER III – 3 .SOCIAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UPTO A.D 1565

UNIT I: SANGAM AGE

Sources – Social Condition – Economic – Religious Life – Literature & Fine Arts.

UNIT II: AGE OF THE PALLAVAS

Social conditions – Economic Life – Bhakthi Cult – Literature – Education – Art & Architecture – Sculpture & Painting – Music and Dancing.

UNIT III: AGE OF THE LATER CHOLAS - I

Social Life – Economic conditions – Religious Life – Literature Art & Architecture Sculpture and Paintings – Music and Dancing.

UNIT IV: AGE OF THE LATER CHOLAS -II

Saivism – Role of the Temples in the Tamil Society – Mutts & Tamil Society – Education – Growth of caste system.

UNIT V: TAMIL NADU FROM 1300 A.D. TO 1565 A.D.

Social Life – Economic Condition – Religious Life – Literature - Fine Arts.

REFERENCES:

1. Prof.K.A.N.Sastri : The Cholas
2. Prof.K.A.N.Sastri : History of South India
3. Prof.K.A.N.Sastri : The Pandiyan Kingdom
4. Dr.C.Meenakshi : Administration & Society under Pallavas
5. Dr.R.Rajalakshmi : Tamil Polity
6. Dr.N.Subramanian : Sangam Policy
7. Dr.T.V.Mahalingam : South Indian Policy
8. Dr.Button Stein : Peasants State and Society in Medieval South India

PAPER III –4.CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1858 TO 1950 A.D

UNIT I:

Queen's Proclamation
Act of 1858
Indian Council's Act 1861
Indian Council's Act 1892.

UNIT II:

Minto Morley Reforms of 1909
Government of India Act 1919
Functions of Dyarchy
Simon Commission.

UNIT III:

Gandhi Irwin Pact 1931
Communal Award and Poona Pact 1932
Government of India Act 1935
Growth of Central Legislature.

UNIT IV:

Cripps Proposals – 1942
C.R.Formula – 1944
Cabinet Mission Plan
Wavell Plan 1945.

UNIT V:

Mountbatten Plan 1947
Indian Independence Act 1947
Framing of the Indian Constitutions
Salient Feature of the Indian Constitution.

REFERENCES:

1. R.C.Agarwal, Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, S.Chand and Company, 2005.
2. M.Laxmikanth, Indian Polity, Mcgraw Hill Education 2016.

PAPER III –5.INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT SINCE A.D 1885

UNIT I:

Emergence of Indian Nationalism – Birth of Indian National Congress – Moderates – Gokhale, Surendranath Banerjee.

UNIT II:

Split in Congress – Rise of Extremism – BalaGangadharTilak, LalaLajpat Roy, Bipin Chandra Pal.

UNIT III:

Gandhian Era-Non-Co-operation Movement-Civil Disobedience Movement-Quit India Movement.

UNIT IV:

Constitutional Developments: Act of 1909, 1919, 1935 and 1947.

UNIT V:

Partition of India-Patel and Integration-Dawn of Independence.

REFERENCES:

1. Bipin Chandra: The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism of India, HAR Anand Publications Pvt Ltd, 2016
2. D.P.Karmarkar: BalaGangadharTilak, Anmol Publications, New Delhi, 1990
3. A.B.Keith: Constitutional History of India, Pacific Publication, 2010
4. L.Fisher: Life of Gandhi, Signet Publisher, 2010
5. Anil Seal: The Emergence of Indian Nationalism, Cambridge University Press, 1971
6. Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre: Freedom at Midnight, Blackstone Audio Publisher, 2013.
7. R.C.Agarwal, Constitutional Development and National Movement of India, S.Chand and Company, 2005.

PAPER III– 6. ARCHAEOLOGY AND ARCHIVES KEEPING

UNIT I:

Definition and meaning of Archaeology – Exploration – Aims and Methods of Excavation – Kinds of Excavation – Pottery types and their importance – Stone Age Culture

UNIT II:

Megalithic Culture in South India – Black and Red Ware Cultures – Epigraphy and its importance – Brahmi Script – Vatteluthu

UNIT III:

Numismatics – Coins to South India – Memorial Stones – Historical Monuments in Tamil Nadu – Archaeological Sites: Arikamedu, Kodumanal, Keladi

UNIT IV:

Origin and development of Archives Keeping in India – Organization of different Archives – Causes for Decay – Maintenance of Archives – Preservation of Records

UNIT V:

Administration of National Archives – Tamil Nadu Archives – Public Records of 1838 – Problems in Archives Keeping – Private Archives – Role of Archives in Historical Research

REFERENCES:

1. Childe, G. Introduction to Archaeology
2. Sangalia H.D, “Indian Archaeology Today”
3. Brown, C, Indian Coins
4. B.S., Baliga, Guide to the Records preserved in the Madras Record Office
5. Chokkalingam, Rise of State Archives
6. Serveswaran, P, ‘Archives Keeping’
7. Jencinson, ‘Manual of Archival Administration