

**LOGANATHA NARAYANASAMY GOVT.
COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
PONNERI - 601 204**

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



**U.G HISTORY
SYLLABUS**

(Effective from the Academic year 2020 – 2021)

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

BACHELOR DEGREE COURSES - UNDER THE FACULTY OF ARTS (B.A)

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM.

(Effective from the academic year 2020 - 2021)

Semester	Subject		Nature	Inst. Hours	Credit	Exam Hours	Max Marks		Total	Passing Minimum CIA -10+S E 30 Marks
	Code	NAME : Title of the Paper					Int	Ext		
I		Part I –Tamil	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		Part II – English	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		History of Ancient India up to 712	Core Paper I	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		History of Tamil Nadu up to 850 AD	Core Paper II	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		Principles of Political Science	Allied I	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		Panchayat Raj	Elective I	6	5	3	25	75	100	40
		Soft Skill I	SS	2	3					
II		Part I –Tamil	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		Part II – English	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		History of Medieval India From 712 to 1526	Core Paper III	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		History of Tamil Nadu From850 to1565 AD	Core Paper IV	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		Comparative Governments	Allied II	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		Introduction to Archaeology	Elective II	6	5	3	25	75	100	40
		Soft Skill II	SS	2	3	3				
III		Part I –Tamil	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		Part II – English	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		History of Medieval India From 1526 to 1757	Core Paper V	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		History of Tamil Nadu From1565 to 1900 AD	Core Paper VI	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		Government and Administration in Tamil Nadu	Allied III	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
		Elements of Indian Geography	Elective III	6	5	3	25	75	100	40
		Soft Skill III	SS	2	3					
		Part I – Tamil	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40
		Part II – English	-	2	3	3	25	75	100	40

IV	History of India Since 1757 to 1885	Core Paper VII	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	History of South East Asia From A.D 1800 to 1945	Core Paper VIII	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Tourism Principles and Practices	Allied IV	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Environmental Studies	Common Elective	2	2	3	25	75	100	40
	Soft Skill IV	SS	2	3	3				
V	History of Ancient Civilization (Excluding India)	Core Paper IX	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	History of Modern Europe From A.D 1789 to 1919 AD	Core Paper X	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	History of U.S.A From A.D 1860 to 1945 AD	Core Paper XI	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Constitutional History of India From A.D 1773 to 1947AD	Allied Paper V	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Labour Movement in India	NME I	2	2	3	25	75	100	40
	Value Education	Common Elective	2	2	3	25	75	100	40
VI	History of Freedom Movement in India from 1885 to 1947AD	Core Paper XII	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	History of Tamil Nadu from 1900 to 2000 AD	Core Paper XIII	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Contemporary History of India from 1947to 2000 AD	Core Paper XIV	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Indian Constitution	Core Paper XV	6	4	3	25	75	100	40
	Introduction to Sociology	NME II	2	2	3	25	75	100	40
	Extension Activity			1					

I B.A., HISTORY

SYLABUS FOR I SEMESTER

CORE PAPER I

HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA UP TO A.D.712

- Objectives:**
1. To introduce the students about historical
 2. To develop critical reading of the subject
 3. To know the beginning of Ancient Indian polity and society

Course Outcome

Student will be able to

1. Develop knowledge on ancient Indian society and Culture
2. Understand the process of political formation in ancient India
3. Familiarize on the social ethics in ancient India

UNIT – I : **India:** Physical Features – Sources of Ancient Indian History – The Indus valley Civilization: Social and Economic Life and Religion – Its Decline – The culture and religion of the Rigvedic Aryans – Later Vedic Aryans: Social and Economic Conditions – Religion and literature

UNIT – II : Condition during sixth Century B.C. – Rise and Growth of Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivikas – Mahajanapathas - Rise of Magadha – Foreign Invasions in India – Alexander - Impact of Foreign Invasion

UNIT – III : The Mauryas: The Asoka and Administration –Arthasashtra- Social and Economic Condition – Mauryan Art – The Sungas and Satavahanas

UNIT – IV : Rise and fall of Kushana Power – Mahayanism and Gandhara Art - Guptas – Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II – Administration – Land grants - Guilds – Religion - Art and Literature.

UNIT – V : Harshavardhana – Chinese Travellers - Chalukyias – Rajput Age – Rashtrakudas – Prathikaras – Palas - Arab Conquest of Sind and its Impact

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Bhasham A.L., 2000, **The Wonder that was India.** Rupa and Co., New Delhi.
2. Majumdar, R.C., 1974, **History of Cultures of Indian People,** (Vols. I–VI), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
3. Majumdar R.C., **The Ancient India.**
4. Nilakanta Sastri K.A., **The Age of Nandas and Mauryaus.**
5. Romila Thapar, , 1961, **History of India,** Vol. I, New Delhi.
6. Sharma, L.P., **History of Ancient India.**
7. Sharma, L.P., 1987, **History of Medieval India,** New Delhi.
8. Srivastava, A.L., **History of Medieval India.**

HISTORY OF TAMILNADU UPTO 850 AD

OBJECTIVES

- To make students to understand historical beginning of Tamil region
- To explore the development of Tamil literary history
- To unpack the unique feature of Tamil polity

Course outcome

Students will be able to

- Develop critical reading of the history of Ancient Tamil nadu
- Understand the evolution of Tamil language and literature
- Generate knowledge on how changes happened in the past

UNIT I : Geography of Tamil Country –Sources for Study of Ancient Tamilagam– Pre-Historic Tamil Region

UNIT II : Sangam Age: Five landscapes – Tinais – The Cheras – Cholas – Pandyas - Sangam Polity - Social, Economic and Religious Conditions –Literature

UNIT III : Tamilagam from AD 2nd Century to AD 6th Century: Post Sangam Period – Society and Literature - Khalabhras

UNIT IV : Origin of Pallavas – Mahendravarman , Narasimhavarman, Pallava- Chalukya Conflict - Pallava – Rashtrakutas – Pallavas and Admistration - Contributions to Art & Architecture - Religion and Literature

UNIT V : Bakthi Movement: Alwars and Nayanmars – Bakthi Literature – Impact of Bakthi Movement

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Subramanian, N., **Sangam Age.**
2. Gopalan, R., **Pallavas of Kanchi.**
3. Meenakshi, C., **Administration and Society under Paillavas.**
4. Nilakanta Sastri, K. A., 2000, **The Colas**, University of Madras, Chennai.
5. Rajayyan, K., **History of Tamilnadu.**
6. Pillay, K.K., 1975, **A Social History of the Tamils, Tamilnadu History - Its People and Culture (in Tamil)**, University of Madras, Chennai
7. Raju Kalidoss, **History of the Tamilnadu.**
8. Subramaian, N., 1973, **Social and Cultural History of Tamilnad** - Ennes Publication, Udumulpet.
9. Sadasiva Pandarathar, **Chozhar Varalaru**
10. Tamilnadu Arasu Veliyeedu, **TamilnattuValalaru –Sanga Kalam**
11. Rasamanickam, M., **Pallavar Varalaru**
12. Venkatasamy, M., **Chozhar Varalaru**
13. Balasubramaniam, M., **Chozhar Kalatthu Arasiya1- Panbadu Varalaru.**

ALLIED PAPER – I

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

OBJECTIVES

1. Political theories from the basis of the whole structure of Political Science.
2. To understand the Major Principles of Political Science.
3. To introduce the Major Concepts of Political Science.

COURSE OUTCOME

The Paper Introduces Students to the Basic Concepts of Political Science.

To enables Students to have a better understanding of Theoretical and Practical Politics.

It helps Students to Comprehend the Functioning and the Purpose of the State.

UNIT - I

Definition - Nature and Scope of Political Science - Growth of Political Science as a Discipline - The Science versus Art Debate in Political Science - Methods of Political Science - Relationship between Political Science and other Social Sciences.

UNIT - II

Origin and elements of state: Distinction between State, Society, Association, Government, Community, Nation and Nationality, Theories of Origin of the States: Divine Right Theory, Social Contract Theory - Marxist Theory - Elements of the State

UNIT - III

Concepts of political science: Sovereignty - Definition - Characteristics - Types - Austin's Theory of Sovereignty - Pluralistic Theory of Sovereignty - Power and Authority.

UNIT - IV

Law - Liberty - Equality - Justice - Definition - Types - Sources of Law - Law as a Safeguard to Liberty - Law and Authority - Law and Morality - Rights and Duties.

UNIT - V

Democracy - Types of Democracy - Representation and Participation - Civil Society - Feminism - Human Rights.

REFERENCES:

1. Johari, J. C, Principles of Modern Political Science, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 1989.
2. Appadurai. A, A Substance of Politics, New Delhi, Oxford Publishers, 2000.
3. Hari Hara Das, BishnuCharan Choudhury, Political Theory, New Delhi, National Publishing House, 1999.
4. Vidhya Dhar Mahajan, Political Theory, New Delhi, S.Chand Limited, 2006.
5. Agarwal. R. C, Political Theory, New Delhi, S. Chand Co, 2008.
6. Gauba. O.P, An Introduction to Political Theory, New Delhi, Macmillan, New Delhi, 2013.
7. Vinod. M.J, and Meena Deshpande, Contemporary Political Theory, New Delhi, PHI, 2013.
8. Heywood, Andrew, Political Theory and Introduction, London, Macmillan, 2015.

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE – I

PANCHAYAT RAJ

Objectives of the Study

- To understand in the concept of Panchayat Raj. System
- To acquire knowledge of Panchayat Raj. developments through the ages
- To understand about Panchayat Raj committees.

Study Outcome

- Students enriched with basic knowledge about local self governing institutions
- Students received ample knowledge about panchayat raj committees and its elements.
- Students got considerable knowledge regarding panchayat raj acts and its features.

UNIT – I : The meaning and concept of Panchayat Raj. The views of Mahatma Gandhi and Sarvodaya Leaders.

UNIT – II :Genesis of Panchayat raj system in India since 1950 – views and recommendations of various Committees - 73 rd and 74 amendment act of 1992 – Panchayat raj Act of 1993

UNIT – III : Evolutions of democratic decentralization in India since Vijayanagar period – Muslim rule - British Rule – Constituent Assembly – Indian Constitutional Amendments

UNIT – IV : Issues and challenges in Panchayat raj administration and management – Inclusion of Marginalized groups and women in local bodies – Three tier system - Village Panchayat Raj, Panchayat Union, Various Panchayat Councils

UNIT – V : Sources of Income – policies for its development – schemes for Preservation of Resources – Expenses – Accountability – primary Education and community development Programmers' for social progress

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Jain, S.C. –Community Development and Panchayat Raj in India.
2. Dharmpal & Saraswathi - The Madras Panchayat System.
3. Dayal, Rajeswar - Panchayat Raj in India.
4. George Jacob – Readings in Panchayat Raj
5. Iqbal Narain – Panchayat raj
6. Geoge Mathew et.al., (Eds.) Status of Panchayat Raj in the States and Union Territories of -India 2000. Institute of Social Science, Concept publishing Company, 2000
7. Ravi Goel., Panchayat Raj in India , Sonali Publications, New Delhi, 2017.

SOFT SKILLS I

SYLLABUS FOR II SEMESTER

CORE – PAPER – III

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM A.D 712 to 1526

OBJECTIVES

- To provide historical transformation from ancient to medieval period
- To introduce the students about the political change during Delhi Sultanate
- To train the students to understand the new elements during early medieval period

Course Outcome

Students will be able to

- Understand the transformation in the sphere of society and politics in early medieval India
- Understand the emergence new political elements during Delhi Sultanate period
- Develop critical understanding of cultural synthesis between Islam and Indian society

UNIT I : Sources for the study of Medieval Indian history – Impact of Arab conquest of Sind – Cultural contact between Arabs and Hindus – Regional kingdoms in Sind – Conquests of Ghazni – Mohammad of Ghori

UNIT II : Foundation of the Delhi Sultanate – Slave Dynasty: Kutb-ud-Din Aibek – Iltutmish – Razia Begum – Balban - Consolidation of the Sultanate period – The Mongol Invasion

UNIT III : Khilji Dynasty: Alauddin Khilji – Malik Kafur's invasion into South India and its impact – Beginning of Tughluq dynasty: Mohammed-bin Tughluq – Firoz Tughluq – Timur's invasion- Syed and Lodi dynasty

UNIT IV : Administration of the Delhi Sultanate – Socio-Economic conditions – Women - Education – Iqta and Jagir system – Trade - Decline of the Sultanate – Art and Architecture under the Sultanate – Rise of Bhakti movement – Sufism

UNIT V : Rise of Regional kingdoms in South India – Vijayanagar Empire – Administration of the Vijayanagar State - Bhamini Kingdom – Social and Economic life of people in South India – Art and Architecture under Vijayanagar Empire

REFERENCES

1. **Satish Chandra.** *Medieval India, From Sultanate to the Mughals* Delhi, Har -Anand Publications, 1997.
2. **Karashima, N.** *Towards A New Formation, South Indian Society under -Vijaynagar Rule*, Delhi, GUP, 1992.
3. **Tripathi, R.P.** *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*, Allahabad, Central Book -Depot, 1963
4. **Sastri, K.A.N.** *History of South India* , Delhi, OUP, 1975 .
5. **Pandey, A.B.** *Later Medieval India*, Allahabad, Central Book Depot, 1967.
6. **Desai, .A.** *Indo-Islamic Architecture*, Delhi, Publication Division, 1972.

HISTORY OF TAMILNADU FROM 850 to 1565 A.D.

Objectives:

- To explore the formations of major empires
- To enable the students to understand political nature of medieval Tamil region
- To make the students for critical reading of Medieval Tamil history

Course Outcome

Student develop skills on

- Critical understanding on early medieval Tamil nadu
- The historical context of new socio – political elements in tamil society
- Demonstrating factual understanding of History of Tamil nadu

UNIT I : The Imperial Cholas – Paranthaka – Rajaraja I – Kulothunga - Chola Administration – Local Self Government – Uttiramrur Inscription- State and Society - Economy – Religion – Literature – Art & Architecture

UNIT II: Pandya of Madurai - First and Second Pandyan Empire – Marcopolo - Relation with Chola – Hoysala and Rashtrakutas in Tamil Nadu –Economic and Social Condition – Art and Architecture.

UNIT II : Muslim Invasions - Conditions of South on the Eve of Invasion – Malik Kafur - Kusrukhan – Mohammad-bin-Tuklug - Sultanate of Madurai – Impact of Muslim Invasions on Tamil Nadu.

UNIT III : Vijayanagar Empire - Genesis – Expansion of the Empire in Tamil Nadu Kumara kampana.

UNIT IV : Tamilagam under Krishna Devaraya - Administration- Political, Social, Economic and Cultural conditions – Art and Architecture - literature

References:

1. K. Rajayan, History of Tamil Nadu, Ratna Pub., Trivandrum, 2005
2. N. Subramanian, History of Tamil Nadu, Bombay, 1966
3. K A N Sastri, History of South India, OUP, 2000 (Reprint)
4. V T Chellam, History of Culture of Tamil Nadu, Manivasagar Pub., Chennai, 2006
5. K. A. N Sastri, Cholas, University of Madras, Reprint,1975
6. R. Alalasundaram, Tamil Social Life, New Century Book House, Madras, 1996
7. K. K. Pillai, Social History of Tamils, Vol. I

ALLIED PAPER – II

COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENTS

OBJECTIVES

1. This course mainly aims to teach various Type Political Systems of Major Countries.
2. By studying Different Types of Political System, the Students can Develop their Analytical Capacity of understanding the Political Systems.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Have clarity in understanding of the Political Processes in Different Countries.
2. Identify and Distinguish the Functioning of Various Political Systems.
3. Develop a Capacity to assess objectively the Outputs of Political Systems.

UNIT - I UNITED KINGDOM

Constitution: Salient Features - Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Local Government and Party System.

UNIT - II UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Constitution: Salient Features - Federalism - Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Party System - Pressure Groups.

UNIT - III FRANCE

Constitution: Salient Features - Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Local Government -Party System.

UNIT - IV SWITZERLAND

Constitution: Salient Features - Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Devices of Direct Democracy - Local Government.

UNIT - V CHINA

Constitution: Salient Features - Executive - Legislature - Judiciary - Political Party.

REFERENCES:

1. Sachdeva and Gupta, World Constitutions, Delhi, Ajantha Prakasam, 2000.
2. Johari. J. C, Comparative Politics, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2003.
3. John Kingdom, Government and Politics in Britain, London, Polity Press, 2003.
4. Rathod. P.B, Comparative Political Systems, New Delhi, Common Wealth Publishers, 2005.
5. Gregory Fossedal, Direct Democracy in Switzerland, New Jersey, Transactions Publishers, 2005.
6. Mahajan V.D, Select Modern Governments, New Delhi, S. Chand and Company, 2006.
7. Vishnoo Bhagavan & Vidhya Bhushan, World Constitutions, New Delhi, Sterling Publishers, 2008.
8. Kapoor. A.C, Select Constitutions, New Delhi, S. Chand and Company, 2008.

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE – II

Introduction to Archaeology

OBJECTIVES

- TO STUDY THE ANCIENT PAST THROUGH MATERIAL EVIDENCE SUCH AS MANUSCRIPTS, ART PIECES, tools, earthenware, pottery, structures, buildings, graves etc.
- To study archaeological practices, methods and the approach towards preserving archaeological finds
- To learn historical aspects of preserving artifacts, relics, structures and how the concept of museums came into practice
- To learn about the ethics and policies that were laid emphasis on while coming up with museums

UNIT I : Definition, Aims and scope of Archaeology, Definition of archaeology- Scope of Archaeology, its relationship with History & Anthropology- Archaeological time- from pre/ early Harappan Cultures:

UNIT II : Excavation Methods: Sondage & Vertical excavation Methods, Horizontal and Quadrant Methods; Stratigraphy & Stratification in archaeology- Radiocarbon – Thermoluminescence, Potassium Argon Dendrochronology

UNIT III : Introduction to Indian Epigraphy: Meaning & Scope, Types and Materials, Language, Major Rock Edicts- Indian Palaeography- Meaning & Scope, Types of Scripts, Brahmi, Kharoshthi Script- Iconography- Buddhist, Brahminical & Jain Iconography.

UNIT IV : Indian art & Architecture- Secular architecture- Historic cities- Religious Architecture- Buddhist architecture- Stupas- Sanchi, Taxila, Nagarjunakonda- Chaityas- Viharas (Monasteries)- Temples of Guptas - Dravida & Vesara Temples – Rock cut Architecture of Deccan – Numismatics

UNIT V : Excavations in Tamilnadu-Adichchanallur - Keeladi excavation- Report & Museums of Keeladi- Arikamedu, Korkai, Karur & Poompuhar- State Department of Archaeology- Archaeological survey of India

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. K.V. Raman- Principles & Methods of Archaeology
2. B. Narasimhaiah – Neolithic & Megalithic Cultures in Tamilnadu, 1980, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi
3. I.K. Sharma- religion in Art & Historical Archaeology of S. India, 1987, University of Madras
4. T. S. Sridhar- Rock Art of Tamilnadu 2005, dept. of Archaeology, Chennai
5. T.S. Sridhar- Excavations of Archaeological sites in Tamilnadu- Alagankulam, 2004, Dept. of archaeology, chennai.
6. Atkinson, R.J.C 1953 Field Archaeology
7. Brown , Percy , 1940 Indian Architecture, Bombay
8. P.L. Gupta, 1979, Coins, New Delhi
9. R. Pandey , 1957, Indian Palaeography, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass

SOFT SKILLS II

SYLLABUS FOR III SEMESTER

CORE PAPER V

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA FROM 1526 to 1757 AD

Objectives

- To explain the beginning of Mughal rule in India
- To understand the factors responsible for the growth and development Muslim polity
- To provide knowledge on the impact of Mughal rule

Course Outcome

Students will be able to

- Understand historical understanding on the nature of Mughal Empire
- Demonstrate knowledge on historical context on the development of Medieval India
- Develop critical reading on the synthesis of Islamic and Hindu culture

UNIT I : Sources for the study of the Mughal Empire – India on the eve of Babur’s Invasion – Babur and his conquests – Humayun: Battles and Exile – Rise of Sher Shah Sur - Sher Shah’s Administrative Reforms.

UNIT II : Akbar the Great – Akbar’s Imperialist Policy – Mansabdari System - Rajput Policy – Religious Policy – Din-Ilahi – Akbar Administration – Jahangir’s Reign – Nur Jahan – Shah Jahan –War of Succession.

UNIT III : Aurangzeb – Deccan Policy – Jat, Satnami and Sikhs Revolt – The Rajput War - Religious Policy – Mughal administration – Art and Architecture - Literature – Disintegration of Mughals

UNIT IV : Rise of Shivaji – The Deccan Campaign - Maratha Administration – Nadhir Shah invasion

UNIT IV : Disintegration of Mughal Empire and its causes - The Advent of Europeans – Portuguese- Dutch – British – France – English East India Company Settlements in India

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Ishawari Prasad, History of Medieval India
2. Juneja, M. Architecture in Medieval India
3. Majumdar, R.C. Advanced History of India
4. Mehta, J.L. Advanced study in the History of Medieval India, Vols. I, II, & III
5. Sathianathier, R. History of India
6. Sathsh Chnadra, History of Medieval India, Vols. I & II
7. Rizvi S.A. Wonder That Was India, Part II

CORE PAPER VI

History of Tamil Nadu from 1565 to 1900 AD

Objectives:

- To develop a critical understanding of the subject
- To focus on the transformative period of history of Tamil Nadu
- To examine various facets of historical development in early period of colonial rule

Course Outcome

Students will be able to

Examine the resource materials in their historical context

Expand their understanding on history of early modern Tamil Nadu

UNIT I : Nayaks of Madurai, Gingee, Tanjore and Vellore- Administration- Social and Economic life- Education- Literature –Religion- Art and Architecture.

UNIT II : The Marathas of Gingee and Tanjore - Social, Economic and Cultural Conditions- Sethupatis of Ramnad – Nawabs of Arcot - Administration and Society.

UNIT III : The Advent of European settlements in Tamil Nadu – European interference and Carnatic Wars- Mysore Wars in Tamil Country.

UNIT IV : British Expansion – Resistance Movement in Tamil Nadu- Poligar system – Vellore Mutiny of 1806 AD- The British Land Revenue System or Royatwari - Judicial Re-organisation

UNIT V : Introduction of Western Education – Christian Missionary Activities - Formation of Madras Native Association – Madras Mahajana Sabha – Political awakening – Indian National Congress.

References:

1. Robert Frikenberg, Studies in South India
2. Irschick, Politics and Social life in South India
3. Hardgrave R, Dravidian Movement
4. Rajayyan K, History of Tamil Nadu
5. Subramanian N, History of Tamil Nadu
6. Grover, B.L. A New Look on Modern Indian History
7. Majumdar, R.C. Advanced History of India

ALLIED PAPER III

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION IN TAMILNADU 1800 - 2000

OBJECTIVES

- To provide history of madras presidency
- To understand the formation of administration in Tamil Nadu
- To examine the unique nature the government of Tami Nadu

COURSE OUTCOME

Student will acquire knowledge on

- Complex understanding of administration of a State
- Significance of the history of administration for competitive exams
- Function of various Government departments

UNIT I : Historical Development of erstwhile Madras Presidency- Recognition of Southern States (Formation of Madras State)- Constitutional framework

UNIT II : Formation of Various Ministries in Madras State from Justice Party Ministry to the Congress rule 1937- Policies and Programmes of Various Ministries

UNIT III : History of State Secretariat- Organization of the Secretariat- Departments and other Constitutional Authorities (State Public Service Commission, State Finance Commission, State Election Commission) State Planning Commission.

UNIT IV : District Administration- Revenue Administration- Revenue Division- Taluk, Circle Police Administration

UNIT V : Department of School Education and Department of Higher Education
-Department of Rural and Panchayat Raj – E-Governance in Tamil Nadu
Welfare Schemes of Government of Tamil Nadu

BOOKS FOR REFERENCES

1. Avasti and Maheswari, Public Administration (Agra, Lakshmi Narain , 1998)
2. Mohit Battacharya, New Horizons of Public Administration, 2002
3. Shriram Maheswari, Administrative Theory An Introduction (New Delhi, Mc.Millan India Ltd. 1998
4. Dodwell, H.H. The Cambridge History of India, Vols. 5 of 6, British India 1497 to 1858
5. Mishra, B.B. District Administration in India
6. Baliga, Studies in the Madras Administration
7. Venkatesan, K, Tamil Nadu (Government, Administration, & Governance) Tamil

ELECTIVE- III

ELEMENTS OF INDIAN GEOGRAPHY

- Objectives:**
1. To Understand the Basic contours of geographical setting.
 2. To understand physical divisions, land resources, Minerals and Vegetations of India.
 3. To develop knowledge on relation between history and geography

COURSE OUTCOMES

Student will be able

- To discuss historical events and its connection with geography
- To develop critical reading on the subject

UNIT-I

Physical Setting: Space Relationship of India with Neighbouring countries- Indian Monsoons and Rainfall Patterns – Tropical Cyclones – Western Disturbances- Climate Regions- Natural Vegetations- Soil Types and its Distributions.

UNIT-II

Agriculture: Land Surface and Ground water- Marine Resources- Forest- Wild Life Resources – Irrigation and seeds & Crop Pattern – Green Revolution & White Revolution – Climatic Zones – Ecological Regions .

UNIT –III

Industry :Evolution of Industries : Cotton, Jute, Textile, Iron and steel, Aluminium, Fertilizer, Paper, Chemical, Automobile, Agro based Industries – New Industrial Policies – Special Economic Zone.

UNIT IV:

Transport, Trade And Communication : Roadways, Railways , Airways and waterways – Ports – Exports Processing Zone – Development in Communication and Information Technology – Indian Space Programme.

UNIT V :

Contemporary Issues : Ecological Issues – Environmental Hazards – Earth quakes Tsunamis – Floods and Droughts – Environmental Pollutions – Environmental Management – Deforestation – Sustainable Growth and Development – Inter -Linking Rivers.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Elements of Geography published by NCERT books
2. Khullar – Indian Geography
3. Savindra singh – Physical Geography
4. Siddhartha – Geography Through Map

SOFT SKILLS III

SEMESTER IV

CORE PAPER VII

HISTORY OF INDIA SINCE A.D.1757 - 1885

OBJECTIVES

- To develop a historical understanding of British arrival and conquest
- To enable students to know the native response to British Rule
- To explore the social and economic changes in the early phase of colonial rule

COURSE OUTCOME

Students will be able to

- Learn nature of colonialism in India
- Examine analyse and evaluate the economic and political impact British Rule in India
- Understand various changes and constraints Indian society faced during British rule

UNIT I : India Under East India Company Rule – Administrative Reforms of Warren Hastings – Warren Hastings and Hyder Ali – Cornwallis – Tipu Sultan - Lord Hastings – William Bentinck – Dalhousie.

UNT II : Economic Policy of British Rule – Peasants Movements and Tribal Uprisings – Educational Development – Missionaries role in Education – Socio- Religious reform Movements in India

UNIT III : Ranjit Singh and administration – Annexation of Sind – Burmese War – Afghan Wars – The North West Frontier Policy: Punjab Frontier, The Forward Policy - The Durant Agreement

UNIT IV : The Great Revolt of 1857 – Causes, Courses and Effects – Causes for the failure – India under the Crown – Lytton policies: Free Trade, Famine and Financial Reforms, and Vernacular Press Act – Ripon’s Reforms: Local Self Government, Education, and Population Senses – Illbert Bill controversy

UNITV : Indian State and British Rule – Press and Colonial rule in early years - Emergence of national consciousness – Indian Native Associations

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Agarwal R.C , Constitutional history of India and National Movement .
2. Bipan Chandra, Modern India (NCERT publication)
3. Majumdar R.C, An Advanced History of India Vol III Modern India
4. Keshwani K.B, History of Modern India (1800-1984)
5. Grover B.L, New Look on Modern Indian History
6. Chopra P.N, Socio-Cultural and Economic History of India
7. Tara Chand, History of Freedom Struggle in India, Vols I – IV
8. Venkatesan, G. History of Freedom Struggle in India

CORE PAPER VIII

HISTORY OF SOUTH EAST ASIA A.D. 1900-2000

OBJECTIVE

- To know the South East Asian polity
- To Understand the emergence of nationalism in modern South East Asia
- To develop critical reading of the subject

COURSE OUTCOMES

Student will be able to

- Understand South East Asian history at the higher level
- Compare the developmental factors between India and South East Asia
- Demonstrate a historical and cultural awareness on the studied region

UNIT I : Impact of Colonialism- British Burma since 1900- Anti Fascist Peoples Freedom League- General Aung Sen- Burma after Independence

UNIT II : Indo China -French Imperialism- Nationalism in Indo China- Geneva Conference- Laos- Cambodia- Vietnam- Ho Chi Minh - Indo China after II World War

UNIT III : Indonesia- The Dutch New Course and Nationalism in Indonesia (1900-42)- PNI – PKI - Indonesia after Independence- Bandung Conference- Sukarno- National Unity

UNIT IV : Siam- King Chulalongkorn - Siam in Transition- 9132 revolution –Pridi Bananmomyong - Pibun- Siam and Second World War- Siam after the Second World War

UNIT V : Nationalism in Malaysia- British Policy in Malaysia - Nationalism in Singapore- Malaysia After Independence- Singapore after Independence- SEATO

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

1. Bixler, Paul South East Asia -
2. Cheeseman H.R. Bibliography of Malaya
3. Christian J.Leroy Modern Burma- A Survey of Political and Economic Development
4. Fifield H.R. The Diplomacy of South East Asia
5. Harrison.B . South East Asia- A Short History
6. Hall D.G.E, History of South East Asia
7. Hunderson W, South East Asia- Problems of U.S.A's
8. Lasker Burno, Peoples of South East Asia
9. Purceil V. South and East Asia since 1860 A.D

ALLIED PAPER IV

TOURISM PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the production, implementation and impacts of Tourism
- To develop the knowledge of tourism assets and resources in India
- To explore the various facets of Tourism Studies

Course Outcome

Students will be able to

Read Tourism as a phenomenon and as a business system

Understand the diverse nature of Tourism

Develop leadership and entrepreneurship skill in Tourism business

UNIT I : Fundamentals and Practices – Components of Tourism – Definition - Types of Tourism - Scope of Tourism - History of Travel – Travel Motivation – Evolution of Demand – Basic Travel Motivators – Measuring Tourism Phenomena – Travel Statistics – Category of Statistics.

UNIT II : Tourism Planning – Co-ordination in Planning – Planning Process – Assessment of Demand and Supply – Establishing Objectives – Territorial Planning – Human Resource Planning – Financial Planning – Monitoring Time factors – Tourism Marketing and Promotion.

UNIT III : Tourism Promotion – Advertising, Planning and Advertising -Steps in Planning a Campaign – Procedures of Advertising Agency – Public Relations – Sales support – Newsletters – Publicity – Media – VedioTex – Use of Computer Technology.

UNIT IV : Concept of Marketing in Tourism – Definition of Tourism Marketing – Special Features of Tourism Marketing - Marketing Functions - Research Techniques - -Market Segmentation.

UNIT V : The Role of Transport in the Growth of Tourism – Tourist Accommodation –Traditional and Supplementary Accommodation - Tourism – Economic Potential and Social Importance.

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2. Pushpinder S.Gill, , 1999, **Dynamics of Tourism**, Anmol Publication Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
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5. R.K.Sinha, 1999, **Travel and Tourism Management**, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.
6. Shashi Prabha Sharma, 2004, **Tourism Education**, Kanishka Publishers, New Delhi.
7. Praveen Sethi, 1999, **Tourism for the Next Millenium**, Rajat Publications, New Delhi.
8. P.C.Sinha, 1998, **Tourism Planning**, Anmol publication Pvt Ltd New Delhi.
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10. Maria D.Souza, 2003, **Tourism Development and Management**, Mangal Deep Publication, Jaipur.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

SOFT SKILLS IV

SEMESTER V

CORE PAPER IX

HISTORY OF ANCIENT CIVILIZATION (EXCLUDING INDIA)

Objectives

- To understand about various ages and its features
- To study about origin and growth of river valley civilizations
- To compare the features of ancient world civilization
- To study about inventions and developments emerged in various civilizations

Course Outcome

- Students got knowledge regarding various historic ages and its features.
- Students enabled knowledge about various civilizations and its elements.
- Students enriched Light on ancient civilizations and its dimensions.

UNIT I : Meaning and definition of Civilization and culture - Origin and development of Human Race- Pre-Historic Age -Paleolithic Age- Neolithic Age- Metal Age - its characteristics.

UNIT II : Growth of Civilization- River Valley Civilization- characteristics and developments - Egyptian Civilization- characteristics and developments - Mesopotamian Civilization - characteristics and developments

UNIT III : Hebrew Civilization - characteristics and developments - Persian civilization - Characteristics and Developments

UNIT IV : Greek Civilization - characteristics and developments - Roman Civilization- Characteristics and Developments

UNIT V : Chinese and Japanese Civilization- Characteristics and Developments

Reference

1. Hayes C.J. - *History of Civilization Vol.I*
2. Swain J.E - *A History of World Civilization*
3. Edward Bums and Ralf - *Western Civilization Vol.I*
4. Rebello - *History of Civilization*
5. Wallbaur T.W. Taylor and Bailey - *Civilization: Past and Present*

CORE PAPER X

HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE FROM A.D 1789 TO 1919

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the complex interrelationship that existed between the political and economic elements in Europe
- To understand the causes of the numerous wars and their repercussions
- To explore the impact on the world of the changes occurring at this level

COURSE OUTCOME

Students will be able to

- Acquire knowledge about the numerous and continuity at the global level with special reference to Europe

UNIT I : French Revolution- Causes, Nature and Consequences – Role of Jacobin - Napoleon. I- Domestic and Foreign Policy

UNIT II : The Industrial , Economic, and Colonial rivalry between France and England - Vienna Congress, Metternich- Holy Alliance- Concert of Europe 1815 – Its Causes and Consequences

UNIT III : Revolutions of 1830 and 1848- Causes and Results - Domestic and Foreign Policy – Industrialism – Nationalism in Europe

UNIT IV : Unification of Italy – Unification of Germany- Changing map of Europe and results – Bismarck as Chancellor - Foreign Policy - Berlin Congress -

UNIT V : The Eastern question – Nationalism, Imperialism, Militarism and Sphere of Influence – System of Alliances – The Triple Alliance & The Triple Entente – Naval Rivalry between England and Germany - First World War- Sarajevo Incident- Paris Peace Conference and Treaties

Books for Reference

1. Fisher H.A.L., **History of Europe**
2. Hayes C.J.,**Modern Europe Since 1870**
3. Ketellby C.D.M.,**A History of Modern Times**
4. Grant A.J., Temperly.,**Europe in the 19th and 20th Century**
5. Hazen C.D., **Modern Europe**
6. Mahajan, V.D. History of Europe
7. Arun Battacharjee, A History of Europe (1789- 1945)

CORE PAPER XI

HISTORY OF U.S.A FROM A.D.1860 TO A.D. 1945

OBJECTIVS

- To understand the USA role in the Modern World
- To develop critical reading of domestic and foreign policy of USA since civil war
- To explore the US role in Two World wars

COURSE OUTCOME

Students will be able to

- Understand the factors led to US's emergence as world power
- Evaluate the impact of new inventions and technology of thee late nineteenth century US
- Identify and analyse the factors influenced US imperialism in the early twentieth century

UNIT I : Expansion of U.S.A and the issue of Slavery- Civil War- Abraham Lincoln- Reconstruction: The issues – Johnson and Radicals – The Plan of Congress – Condition of Afro-Americans – Ku Klex Klan – The Grangers – Carpet Baggers – Populist Movement

UNIT II : Rise of Big Business: Industrialization and Urbanization – Sherman Anti Trust Act – Steel and Oil Industries – Rail Road Expansion - Agrarian Revolution- Industrial Conflict – The Knights – AFL – The Homestead Strike – The Pullman Strike - Pan Americanism

UNIT III : Emergence US as World power: The New manifest Destiny – Hemispheric Hegemony – War with Spain – Theodore Roosevelt – Trust Bursting - Open Door Policy – Foreign Policy – Big stick policy – Taft and Dollar Diplomacy

UNIT IV : Woodrow Wilson: USA and World War I – Wilson 14 Points – League of Nations – The Postwar Reactions – Xenophobia – Republican Prosperity – Harding and Coolidge

UNIT V : The Great Depression: The Wall street Crash – Hoover Programme – FD Roosevelt and New Deal Programme –TVA and Conservation – The workers welfare – USA and World war II – Pearl Harbour attack – USA and Peace Agreement – Beginning of Cold War

Reference

1. Parks H.B., The United States of America- A History
2. Hill., A History of the United States
3. Somerwell D.C.,A history of the United States to 1941
4. William Miller., A new history of United States
5. Rajayyan., History of United States of America
6. Nambi Arooran, History of America (Tamil), Tamil Nadu Text Book Society

ALLIED PAPER V

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM A.D. 1773 TO 1947

OBJECTIVES

- To explore the historical process of Indian Constitution
- To provide critical understanding of British efforts in the constitutional making
- To explain various Constitutional Acts during British India

COURSE OUTCOMES

Student will be able

- To understand general concept of a constitutional framework
- To identify and describe key characteristics of constitutional drafts of British rule
- To develop higher knowledge about constitutional developments

UNIT I : British Government and East India Company - East India Company Act 1773 (Regulating Act) - Circumstances, Features, Shortcoming- Judicature of 1781- Dundas Bill- Fox India Bill 1783- Pitts India Act 1784- Declaratory Act of 1788

UNIT II : Renewal of Charter - Charter Act of 1793- Enhancement of the Status of Governor General - Charter Act of 1813- Abolition of Commercial monopoly in India – Monopoly of Tea trade with China

UNIT III : Centralisation of the Legislative Sphere - Charter Act of 1833- Minister for Indian Affairs – Governor General of India and powers - Charter Act of 1853- Competitive Exams - Enlargement and Functions of Legislative Assembly – Decentralisation of Powers

UNIT IV : Government of India Act, 1858 (Queens Proclamation) – Secretary of State - A bill for Better Government – Indian Council Act 1861: Legislative Council – Indian Council Act, 1892

UNIT V : Indian Council Act, 1909 (Morley-Minto reforms) – Separate Electorate – Government of India Act 1919 (Montagu Chelmsford Reforms) – Provincial Dyarchy – Reserved Subjects – Government of India Act 1935 –Federal System - Independence Act, 1947

Reference

1. Kapur A.C., **Constitutional History of India**
2. Agarwal R.C., **Constitutional Development and National Movement of India**
3. Keith A.B., **The Constitutional history of India**
4. Mahajan V.D., **Constitutional history of India**
5. Chandra G.S., **Constitutional history of India**

NON MAJOR ELECTIVE PAPER I

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA

OBJECTIVES

- To help the student to know about the Trade Union Movement in India
- To help the student to get knowledge about Factories- Its hazards
- To know about the rights of employers and employees

COURSE OUTCOMES

Student will be able

- To elaborate the concept of labour movement
- To illustrate roll of Trade Unions for the welfare of labours and development of industry
- To outline the causes and impact of labour movements

UNIT I :

Nature and significance of Labour Organisation – Determinants of Labour Organisation – Concept , Philosophy of trade unionism – Types of trade unions – crafts – Industrial general Union – confederations of Local , regional and national unions

UNIT II :

Concept and Philosophy of Labour Movements – Theories of Labour Movement – Various phases of Labour Movements – Trends in Laobur Movement.

UNIT III :

Laobur Movement in Colonial India – First Industrial Act , 1881 – Narayan – Meghji Lokhande – Bombay Mill Hands Association – Deenbandhu – Ahamadebad Textile Labour Association – Gandhi and Labour movement

UNIT IV :

INTUC, 1920 – Binny mill Strike - B.P.Wadia – Indian Trade Union Act, 1923 All India Red Trade Union Congress, 1931 – Indian Trade Union Labour Federation and M.N.Roy – Bhartiya Mazdoor sangh, 1955 – Jan Sangh.

UNIT V :

Growth of Indian Labour Movement – History of Central Organisations of Workers in India – New Dimensions of Indian Labour Movement – Important Characteristics of Labour Movement in India.

REFERENCES

1. Mishra S.N , Labour Industrial laws
2. Das R.K, Principles and Problems of Labour Legislations
3. Karnic V.B, Strikes in India
4. Jha S.N, Indian Trade Unions
5. Shukla B.N & Bimla Shukla , Collective Bargaining
6. C.B. Mamoria- Industrial relations
7. R,F, Rustomji- Law of Industrial disputes in India
8. J,N, Malik , Trade Union law
9. Dr. V.G. Goswami, Labour & Industrial Law

VALUE EDUCATION

VALUE EDUCATION

SEMESTER VI

CORE PAPER XII

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA 1885 – 1947

Objectives:

- To understand the emergence and progress of national consciousness
- To portray the various phases of freedom movement in India
- To analyze the nature independence and partition

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students will be able

- To learn about Gandhian ideology and its relevant
- To critically read the involvement of mass action in freedom struggle
- To identify and describe the role of social and political organization in freedom struggle

UNIT I : Emergence of Indian Nationalism – Foundation of Indian National Congress – The early objectives and activities of the Congress – Phases of Moderate Politics – Roots of Extremism – Tilak – Bipanchandra Pal – Lala Lajpat Rai

UNIT II : Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement –National Education - Formation of Muslim League – The Gaddar Party – Lucknow Pact - Home Rule Movement and Annie Besant – Revolutionary Terrorism - Rowlett Act – Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy

UNIT III : Gandhian Phase: Experiment of Satyagraha - Khilafat – Non-Cooperation Movement – The Swarajist Politics – Simon Commission – Nehru Report – Jinnah’s Fourteen Points — Civil-Disobedience Movement – Round Table Conferences – Poona Pact

UNIT IV : Emergence of Communists - The Congress Ministry, 1937-39 – Quit India Movement – Cripps Proposal – Rise of communalism – Peasant and Labour Movements – Role of Press, Theatre and Cinema in the National Movement

UNIT V : Subash Chandra Bose and INA – INA Trial – RIN Mutiny - Cabinet Mission Plan – Mountbatten Plan – India Independence Act, 1947

REFERENCES

1. Agarwal, R.C. National Movement and Constitutional Development in India
2. Ahluwalia, M.M . Freedom Struggle in India, 1857-1909
3. Bipan Chandra & others . India’s Struggle for Independence, Penguin, New Delhi
4. Bipan Chandra . Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India
5. Mehrotra, S.R. The Emergence of Indian National Congress
6. Percival Spear . The Oxford History of Modern India
7. Sumit Sarkar . Modern India 1885-1947, Macmillan, Delhi
8. Tara Chand . History of the Freedom Movement in India Vols I – IV, Publication Division, Delhi
9. Venkatesan. G . History of Freedom Struggle in India.

CORE PAPER XIII

HISTORY OF MODERN TAMIL NADU FROM 1900 TO 2000

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the significance of history of Modern Tamil Nadu
- To describe the important social and political developments in Tamil Nadu
- To develop a critical reading of the subject

COURSE OUTCOMES

Student will be able

- To develop conceptual knowledge on regional consciousness in Tamil Nadu
- To identify and discuss the role regional organizations in the development of modern Tamil Nadu
- To engage in comparative study on the role of various political parties in Tamil Nadu

UNIT I : Socio – Religious in Modern Tamil Nadu: Vallalar Ramalinga Adigal – Vaikunda Swamikal - Modern Buddhist movement and Iyothee Thass Pandithar – Theosophical Society and Annie Besant – Saiva Siddhantha Revival Movement

UNIT II : Regional Movement: Non- Brahmin Movement – Justice Party – Pure Tamil Movement – EVR Periyar and Self Respect Movement – Tamil Nationalism – Subaltern Movement: Rettamalai Srinivasan and MC Raja – Communism in Tamil Nadu : Singaravelar – Peasant and Labour Movement

UNIT III : Freedom Movement in Tamil Nadu: Swadeshi Movement – V O Chidambaram Pillai – Revolutionary Terrorism – Vanchinathan – Subramaniya Siva – Home Rule Movement – Non Cooperation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement

UNIT IV : Elections: Justice Party Rule - Congress Ministry 1937 – Rajai as Premier – Anti Hindi agitation – Emergence of DK – Demand For Dravida Nadu – Kamarajar Rule – End of Congress Rule In Tamil Nadu

UNIT V : Emergence DMK and C N Annadurai – DMK Rule – M Karunanidhi – State Autonomy Demand – ADMK Rule – MG Ramachandran and J Jayalalithaa

REFERENCE

1. G. Aloysus. Iyothee Thassar & Tamil Buddhist Movement. Critical Quest, Delhi, 1998
2. David Arnold. Congress in Tamil Nadu. Manohar Publisher, Delhi, 1976
3. David Washbrook. The Emergence of Provincial Politics, The Madras Presidency. Vikas Pub. Delhi, 1976
4. C J Baker. The Politics of South India. 1920 – 1939
5. EF. Irshchik. Tamil Revivalism. Cre A, Madras 1986
6. Nambi arooran. Tamil Renaissance. Koodal Pub. Madurai, 1980
7. S.Sarawathi. Towards Self Respect EVR Periyar on a New World. ISIS, Madras, 1994

CORE PAPER XIV

CONTEMPORARY INDIA FROM AD 1947 TO AD 2000

Objectives:

- To understand the political and economic scenario of the post – Independent India.
- To develop comparative view on various national regime in modern India
- To create awareness on various policies of Indian government

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students will be able

- To learn history of Post-Independent India
- To develop critique of the Domestic and Foreign policy of the India
- To examine India's role in modern world

UNIT I : Nehru Era: States Reorganization – Five Year Plans –Internal and Foreign Policy- Language Policy – Panch Sheel Policy and Non Aligned Movement – Indo – China war (1962).

UNIT II: Lal Bahadur Shastri : Indo Pak war (1965)- Tashkent Accord – Election of Mrs. Gandhi as PM – Land Reforms – Nationalization of Banks – Green Revolution – the Congress split – 1967 General Elections.

UNIT III : Mrs. Gandhi's Radical Socialism – Indo –Pak war (1971) and Birth of Bangla Desh – Declaration of Emergency – Nuclear test: Pokhran I .

UNIT IV : Janatha Rule – 1980 Elections. Return of Mrs. Gandhi as PM – Kalistan Movement – Blue Star Operation – Rajiv Era: Domestic Policy – SAARC – Rajiv – Jayawardhan Agreement – Growth of Information Technology- V.P.Singh and Mandal Commission.

UNIT V : P.V. Narasimha Rao – Liberalization- Babri Masjid Row – Coalition Ministry at the Centre: Deva Gowda, I.K. Gujral and A.B.Vajpayee – Kargil War - Pokharan – II – Judicial Activism.

REFERENCE

1. Bipan Chandra & Other India After Independence, Penguin Publication, New Delhi, 1987.
2. Chakaravarthy S.R., Contemporary India, New Delhi, 2000.
3. Rajni Kothari, Politics in India, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1970.
4. Ramachandra Guha, India After Gandhi – The History of the World Largest democracy, Pan Macmillan, New Delhi, 2008.
5. Venkatesan G, Contemporary History of India (Tamil), VC Publications, Sivakasi, 2012.

CORE PAPER XV
INDIAN CONSTITUTION

OBJECTIVES

- To introduce the student to the Constitution of India in its structural and functional aspect.
- To introduce the basics of Constitution.
- To introduce the student to Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

COURSE OUTCOMES

Students will be able

- To understand structure and composition of constitution
- To prepare for competitive Exams by developing better knowledge of Constitution.
- To analyze and respond to the constitutional issues in Indian context

UNIT I : INTRODUCTION Meaning of Constitution- Constitutional Law of Constitutionalism- Historical development- The Government of India Act 1935-Indian Independence Act 1947- Constituent Assembly- Nature of Indian Constitution- Salient features of Indian Constitution- Preamble – philosophical and Ideological Base of the Constitution- Basic structure of the Constitution.

UNIT II : LEGISLATURE State – Law- Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy- Fundamental Duties- Parliament- State Legislature- Legislative Procedures- Emergency Provisions- Amendment- Speaker, Legislative Process, Committee system

UNIT III : EXECUTIVE Union Government- President- Vice President- Prime Minister- Powers and Functions- Council of Ministers- State Government- Governor- Chief Minister- Council of Ministers

UNIT IV : JUDICIARY Jurisdiction of Supreme Court- Original, Appellate, Advisory & Writ Jurisdiction- High Courts – Comparison between Art. 226 and Art. 32- Court of Record- Contempt of Court- Power to punish – Tribunals- Amendment and Amendment Procedure Article 368, Emergency provisions

UNIT V : FEDERAL PRINCIPLES Central State Relationship- Legislative, Financial & Administrative Relations- Disputes relating to Water- Cooperative Federalism- Freedom of Trade and Commerce- Judicial Interpretation of Lists

REFERENCES

1. D.D. Basu; An Introduction to the Constitution of India, New Delhi, Prentice Hall, 2013
2. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
3. G. Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution – The Indian Experience, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010
4. S.K. Chaube: Constituent Assembly of India- Spring Board of Revolution, New Delhi, People's Publishing House, 1973
5. M.V.Pylee – An Introduction to Constitution of India, New Delhi, Vikas, 1998
6. Brij Kishore Sharma: ^Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall: New Delhi, 2005
7. V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition , Eastern Book Company
8. H.M .Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Company
9. M.P. Jain- Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
10. Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press.

ELECTIVE PAPER II

Introduction to Historical Sociology

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the basic concept of sociology
- To inform the various social set-up of the sociology

UNIT I : Sociology : Introduction, Definition, Scope, Origin and Development Sociology as a Science – Sociology and its relations with other Social Science – Importance of Sociology.

UNIT II : Socialization : Meaning Need, Process and Stages of Socialization – Agencies of Socialization.

UNIT III : Social Institutions : Institutions and Associations – Social Institutions : Family and Education – Religion – Economics Institution – Government.

UNIT IV : Social Group : Characteristics, Types and Function of Social Group – Social Aggregates – Crowd- Mob- Audience.

UNIT V : Social Change : Process of Social Change – Social Evolution – Social Progress – Revolution – Modernization – Patterns and Factors of Social Change – Theories of Social Change.

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6. Giddens, Anthony, Sociology – Cambridge – 2001.
7. Horton B and Hunt L/Sociology, McGraw Hill – 1984
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9. Johnson, Harry M. Sociology, Allied Publishers – 1993
10. Smelser N.J. Sociology, New Delhi, Prentice Hall – 1993.