

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

**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**



**SYLLABUS**

**M.A. HISTORY**

**(Effective from the Academic year (2020 - 2021))**

**UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Title of the Paper</b>	<b>Hours</b>	<b>Credit</b>
I	Core Paper I: Socio-Economic and Cultural History of India (up to 9 <sup>th</sup> Century)	6	4
	Core Paper II: Social and Cultural History of Tamil Nadu up to 1565	6	4
	Core Paper III: Studies in Human Rights	6	4
	Core Paper IV: Women Studies	6	4
	Elective I: Indian Constitution	6	3
	Soft Skill –I	2	2
II	Core Paper V: Social and Cultural History of Medieval India	6	4
	Core Paper VI: Social and Cultural History of Tamil Nadu From 1565 to 1947	6	4
	Core Paper VII: History of World Civilization (Medieval and Modern period-Excluding India)	6	4
	Core Paper VIII: India and Her Neighbours	6	4
	Elective II: History of Science and Technology	6	3
	Elective III: Archives Keeping	6	3
	Soft Skill –II Spoken and Presentation Skills	2	2
III	Core Paper IX Social and Cultural History of Modern India From 1700 to 1947	6	4
	Core Paper X International Relations From 1919 to 2000	6	4
	Core Paper XI Social Legislations in India	6	4
	Core Paper XII History of Middle East	6	4
	Elective IV Tourism Policy and Planning	6	3
	Soft Skill III Managerial Skills	2	2
	Extra Disciplinary I: History of World Cinema	2	3
IV	Core Paper XIII Historiography and Historical Methods	6	4
	Core Paper XIV Contemporary India From 1947 to 2000	6	4
	Core Paper XV Social and Political Movements in Tamil Nadu in 20 <sup>th</sup> Century	6	4
	Elective V History of Indian Journalism and Mass media	6	3
	Extra Disciplinary II: Art and architecture of India	2	3
	Practical Paper Internship	-	2
	Soft Skill IV	2	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>91</b>

# **M.A. HISTORY**

## **SEMESTER I**

### **CORE PAPER I**

#### **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA UP TO 9<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

##### **OBJECTIVES**

- To develop critical understanding of the subject
- To know the origin of social and cultural elements of India
- To explore the various historical factors for the social and cultural changes in ancient India

##### **COURSE OUTCOME**

Students will be able to

- Analyze and deconstruct the historical materials to understand the history of Ancient India
- Develop broad knowledge on heritage of ancient Indian society and culture

##### **UNIT I:**

Physical Features and Historical Importance of Rivers in India – Sources of Ancient Indian History – Paleolithic Culture – Mesolithic Age – The Neolithic Age – Age of Metals – The Dravidian Culture – The Indus Valley Civilization: Social and Economic Life – Religion – Decline and Continuity of Indus Civilization

##### **UNIT II:**

Origin and Home of the Aryans – Aryans Settlements in India – Social and Economic Organizations of Rigvedic Aryans – Religion – Later Vedic Civilization: Kingship, Social Conditions, Education, Religion and Philosophy – Post-Vedic civilization: Sutra – Kalpasutra – Dharmasastras – The Law books: Manusmriti – Vishnumriti – Yajnavalkyasmriti - Naradasmriti

##### **UNIT III:**

New religious Movements: Jainism and Its Doctrines - Growth of Buddhism – Monasteries – The Buddhist Literature – Bhagavatha Cult – Ajivikas – Social and Economic Conditions in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century BC – sixteen Mahajanapathas – Republics – Macedonian Invasion and its Effects – Social and Economic conditions as described by the Greeks

#### **UNIT IV:**

Mauryas: Megasthenes and Town Life – Asoka and Policy of Dhamma – Buddhist Missionary Activity – Social and Economic Conditions – Religion and Art – Contributions of Kushana – Buddhism – Sculpture and Art during Kushana – Society and Culture during Satavahanas

#### **UNIT V:**

Gupta civilization: Social Conditions- Religion – Language and Literature – Cultural Expansion – Guild system – Emergence of Feudalism - The rise and growth of Islamic Culture in India and its impact on Indian literature art and architecture.

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. **The Cultural Heritage of India**, Vols. I –VI, The Ramakrishna Mission, Institute of Culture, Calcutta.
2. Basham, A.L., 1975, **The Wonder that was India**, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
3. Basham, A.L., (ed), 1975, **A Cultural History of India**, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
4. Luniya, B. N., 1998, **Evolution of Indian Culture**, Lakshmi Narain Agarwal,
5. Majumdar, R.C., 1974, **History of Cultures of Indian People**, (Vols. I -VI), Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.
6. Romila Thapar, 1961, **A History of India**, Vol I., New Delhi.
7. Romila Thapar, 2000, **The Cultural Past**, Oxford University Press. Oxford.

## **CORE – PAPER II**

### **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU UPTO 1565**

#### **OBJECTIVE**

- To know the beginning and formation of social institutions in ancient Tamil region
- To critically analyze the evolution of Tamil culture
- To develop critical understanding of the history of the ancient Tamil Nadu

#### **COURSE OUTCOME**

##### **Students will be able to**

- Deploy historical skills of critical analysis of the subject
- Explain and critique the historical development of Tamil culture
- Evaluate and interpret variety of primary sources on the subject

#### **UNIT I:**

Sangam Age and Post Sangam Age: Five Tinais - Social Structure and Institutions –Panars - Customs and Practices -Economic Life -Trade –Religious Beliefs -Literature –Arts – Age of Three kingdoms

#### **UNIT II:**

Kalabhras - Age of the Pallavas - Society -Economic Life -Religion- Bhakti Movement- Literature and Education -Arts.

#### **UNIT III:**

Age of the Cholas: Society –Idanagai and Valangai System - Economic Life -Religion -Role of the Temple- Literature and Education -Arts.

#### **UNIT IV:**

Age of the Pandyas: Society -Economic Life -Religion -Foreign Accounts Literature –Arts – Influence of Muslim Invasion in Tamil Nadu

#### **UNIT V:**

Tamilagam under Vijayanagar and Nayak Rule - Society -Economic Life - Religion -Literature -Arts.

## **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Pillay, K.K., 1975, A Social History of the Tamils, Tamilnadu History -Its People and Culture (in Tamil), University of Madras, Chennai.
2. Nilakanta Sastri, K. A., 2000, The Cholas, University of Madras, Chennai.
3. Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., 1972, The Pandyan Kingdom, Madras University, Madras.
4. Mahalingam, T.V., 1975, Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar, University of Madras, Chennai
5. Balasubramanian, C., 1976, The Status of Women in Tamilnadu during the Sangam Age (First edition), University of Madras, Chennai
6. Nagaswamy, R., Studies in South Indian History and Culture.
7. Meenakshi, C., 1977, Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, University of Madras, Chennai.
8. Sathianathaier, R., 1980, History of the Nayaks of Madura, University of Madras, Chennai.

## **CORE – PAPER III STUDIES IN HUMAN RIGHTS**

### **OBJECTIVES**

1. To Understand the HUMAN VALUES
2. To know the international covenant on Economic, Social and cultural rights
3. To promote general awareness on human rights

### **COUESE OUTCOME**

#### **Students will be able to**

- Theoretically and functionally contribute to the resolutions of Human Rights issues and problem
- Understand historical development of human rights

### **UNIT I**

Introduction to Human Rights: Meaning, Definition and Nature and Scope of Human Rights – Theories of Human Rights: Natural, Liberal, Marxist and Social Theory - Historical foundation of Human Rights: India and World - Relationship between Rights and Duties.

### **UNIT II**

Sources of Human Rights- Magna Carta- American Declaration of Independence – Bill of Rights - French Declaration of Rights of the Man- UN Charter- UN World Conference on Human Rights- Vienna Declaration - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)- International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights (ICCPR) – International Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights(ICSCR)

### **UNIT III**

Indian Concepts: Raja Neeti, Lok Neeti, Dharma- Ashoka’s Policy of Dhamma - Concept of Vasudhaivakutumbakam – Constitutional Perspectives: Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties – Constitutional Mechanism for Enforcement of Human Rights: Legislative, Executive and Judiciary

### **UNIT IV**

Human Rights Movements in India: Indian Freedom Struggle – Dalit Movement – Women’s Movement - Human Rights of the Child – Violence against Women and Children - Rights of Women- Property Rights – National Commission and Committees for SCs/STs, Minorities’ Commission and Women Commission

### **UNIT V**

Human Rights and Working Classes: Classification of Working Classes: Casual Workers – Bonded Labour – Agriculture Labour – Migrant Workers – Child Labour – Unorganised Labour - Collective Bargaining- Right to Environment Vs Right to Development - NHRC – SHRC - RTI Act- Consumer Rights

## **Books for References**

1. D. C. Nanjunda, Child Labour & Human Rights: A Prospective , Delhi: Kalpaz Publications.
2. R. Ganga: Children's Rights as Basic Rights; New Delhi; Reference Press, 2007.
3. Gurusamy, S, Human Rights and Gender Justice, New Delhi, APH, 2009.
4. A.K. Jha, Child Abuse and Human Rights, N.D. Anmol, 2006.
5. P.M. Katare and B.C. Barik, Development, Deprivation and Human Rights Violation, New Delhi, Rawat , 2002.
6. Aftab Alam, Human Rights in India: Issues and Challenges, Delhi, Raj Publications, 2004.
7. Awasthi, S.K & R.P. Kataria, Law relating to protection of Human Rights, New Delhi: Orient Publishing, 2002.
8. G.S. Bhargava, Human Rights of Dalits: Social Violation, New Delhi: Gyan: 2001.
9. R.J. Vincent, Human Rights & International Relations, Cambridge University Press, 1986.
10. Arun Kumar Pillai, National Human Rights Commission, Atlantic, 1999
11. M. Lakshmanan, Concepts of Human Rights in India



**CORE – PAPER IV**  
**WOMEN STUDIES**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To study about the various theories of feminism.
- To study the role of women in freedom movement.
- To study about Feminist movements and its achievements.
- To study role of women in business and politics.
- To provide knowledge on the legal and constitutional rights of women.

**COUESE OUTCOME**

**Students will be able to**

- To evaluate and critique gender and feminist theories
- To gain information on role of women in freedom struggle
- To learn about active participation of women in spheres in society.
- To get awareness and respond regarding legal and constitutional rights of women

**UNIT I**

Definition, objectives and Scope- Theories of Feminism: Third World Feminism – Black Feminism – Marxist Feminism - Women’s Movements in the West.

**UNIT II**

Women through the Ages - Indian Context- Razia Begum - Women in freedom struggle: - Annie Besant - Muthulakshmi Reddy – Women and Social Movement in India: Savithribai phule, Pandit Rama Bai and Ramamirtham Ammaiyar.

**UNIT III**

Rise of Feminist Movement -Women’s Organisations - Growth of government and non-governmental Organisations- All India Women’s Conference - National, State Councils for women- Achievements.

**UNIT IV**

Political Representation of Women - Administration- Business- Women Entrepreneurs-Women and Education – Women and Mass Media – Print Media - Films – Caste and Gender in India - Women Reservation.

**UNIT V**

Women and Law- Legal and Constitutional rights- Property Rights – Laws related to Gender Based Violence – Laws Related to Family and Marriage - Gender Issues in India – Women in Agriculture

**BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Tara Ali Aog , *India's Women Power*
2. Rama Mehta, *Socio-legal Status of Women In India*
3. Srinivas, *The Changing position of Indian women*
4. Nanda *Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity*
5. Altenbar Motilal Banarsi Dars, *The Position of women In Hindu India*
6. Neena desai, *A Decade of Women's Movement in India*
7. Gandhi M.K. *Women and Social Justice*
8. Radha kumar *The Women's Movement in India*

## **ELECTIVE - I**

### **INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

#### **Objectives:**

To provide an in depth knowledge on Rights and Duties

To make them aware of constitutional laws and to make lead proficient within the functioning of the Government

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

Students will be able

- To develop higher understanding of basic principles of Indian Constitution
- To understand the emergence and for Indian Constitution
- To analyze the federalism in Indian context

#### **UNIT- I**

Indian Independence Act - Framing of the Indian Constitution - Indian Independence Act- Constitution Assembly –Drafting Committee –Important Feature of the Indian Constitution - Preamble- Fundamental Rights – Fundamental Duties – Directive Principles of State Policy

#### **UNIT- II**

Indian Parliamentary Democracy: Lok Sabha - Rajya Sabha – President - Prime Minister - Council of Ministers – Speaker - State Legislature: Governor – Chief Minister – Minister of State

#### **UNIT- III :**

Indian Federalism: Centre- State Relations - Union List - State List - Concurrent List – Status of Jammu & Kashmir- Emergency Provisions (Article 352-360)- Finance : Government Bill - Private Members Bill - Money Bill - Zero Hour, Adjournment - Vote on Account Appropriate Bill- Railway and General Budget

#### **UNIT- IV:**

Judiciary: Supreme Court – High Court - Judicial Review - Writ of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Warranto - Public Interest Litigation - RTI

#### **UNIT- V :**

Constitutional Amendments: Forty-Second (42<sup>nd</sup>) – Seventy Third (73<sup>rd</sup>) and Seventy-Fourth (74<sup>th</sup> )1992 - Seventy-Six 1994 (Laws Relating to Tamilnadu Reservations) – Special Provisions: Public Service Commissions – Election Commission – Safeguards for SC/ST and Backward Classes

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Durga Das Basu, An Introduction to Indian Constitution, Agra, Wadha, 2001.
2. Pylee M.V. India's Constitution, New Delhi, Chand & Co 2003.
3. Khanna, V.K. Constitution and Government of India, Chand & Co, New Delhi, 1981.
4. Rau, B.N. India's Constitution in the Making, Orient Longmans Private Ltd. Hyderabad, 1960.
5. Singh, D.K. The Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1950 6<sup>th</sup> Edition, 1975.
6. Seervai, H.M, Constitutional Law of India, N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd, Bombay 1<sup>st</sup> Edition 1950.

**SEMESTER II  
CORE – PAPER V**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To provide the unique feature of Islamic rule in India
- To understand the emergence of new social groups during medieval India
- To Study the influence of Islamic art and architecture in India

**COURSE OUCOMES**

Students will be able

- To identify and analyze the harmony between various religious groups during medieval India
- To develop critical understanding of paradigm shift in cultural life in India in that period
- To interpret the source materials on medieval India

## **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA**

### **UNIT I:**

Study of the Sources – Chronicles and Historical Literature in Medieval India – Works of Amir Khusrau – Account of Foreigners - Society on the eve of Muslim Invasion – Penetration and spread of Muslim culture in India

### **UNIT II:**

Feature of Medieval Indian Society – Foreign immigrants – Feudal Society in Medieval India – Ulemas – The Middle Class - Position of women – Towns and Cities –The Zamindars – Slavery – Social and Cultural life under Vijayanagar rule

### **UNIT III:**

Religion and Society – The Sufi Movements – The Hindu impact on Sufism – The new Sufi orders – Hindu religious movement: Ramanuja – Vallabacharya – Ramananda – Chaitanya – Kabir – Gurunanak – Mira Bai – Ram Das- The Qadiriya Order – Impact of Bakthi Movement

### **UNIT IV:**

Education, Language and Literature – Madarasa – Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian and Hindi Literature – Development of science in Medieval India – Medicine, Astronomy, and Mathematics

### **UNIT V:**

Pre-Mughal Architecture – Architecture of Regional Kingdoms – The Lodi and Sur Monuments – The Mughal Monuments – Mughal Gardens – Painting and Music in Medieval India

## **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Mehta JL. Medieval India. Vol I,II & III, Delhi, 1979
2. Satish Chandra. Medieval India, Part I&II New Delhi, 1971
3. Sharma LP. Medieval India, Delhi. 1993
4. Rizvi. The Wonder That was India Part II, Delhi. 2005

5. R.S. Sharma, Early Indian Medieval Society: A Study in Feudalization. Delhi 2003
6. Irfan Habib. Medieval India: 1200 – 1750. Delhi, 1998

## **CORE – PAPER VI**

### **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU From 1565 to 1947 C.E.**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To develop critical understanding of the beginning of modernity in Tamil region
- To know the emergence of modern social and cultural institutions in Tamil region
- To critically analyze the development of language, education, and medicine in Colonial Tamil Nadu

#### **COURSE OUTCOME**

Students will be able

- To understand culture as a contested category in Colonial Tamil region
- To identify and explain major social and cultural themes
- To analyze the important source materials on colonial Tamil Nadu

#### **UNIT I:**

Tamilagam under the Marathas: Achievements of Sarfoji – Society -Economic Life -Religion- Literature –Art and Architecture – Nayaks of Senji, Tanjore and Madurai - Sethupathis of Ramnad and society

#### **UNIT II:**

Education in Modern Tamilnadu: Introduction of Western Education – Missionaries Contributions to Education, Tamil Language and Medicine - -Development of Science and Technology – Introduction of print culture and its impact in Tamil society

#### **UNIT III:**

Religion in Modern Tamil nadu: Islam - Christianity – Ayya Vazhi Cult – Ramalinga Adigal – Modern Buddhist Movement: Iyothee Thassar and Lakshminarasu – Theosophical society – Saivaite Movement – Hindu Maha Sabha

#### **UNIT IV:**

Social Reform Movements -Self Respect Movement -Women Movements in Tamil nadu – Subaltern Movements - Social Legislation – Tamil Nationalism.

#### **UNIT V:**

Tamil Literature, Art and Fine Arts in Modern Tamil nadu – Modern Drama - Press and Cinema and Colonial Tamil society.

### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:**

1. Pillay, K.K., **A Social History of the Tamils, Tamilnadu History -Its People and Culture (in Tamil).**
2. Srinivasachari, C.S., **Social and Religious Movements in the 19th century.**
3. Hardgrave, R., **The Dravidian Movement.**
4. Hardgrave *Jr*, R.L., **The Dravidian Movement.**
5. Irschick, E.F., **Politics and Social Conflict in South India.**
6. Sathianadhan, S., **History of Education in the Madras Presidency.**
7. Suntharalingam, R., **Politics and Nationalist Awakening in South India, 1852- 1891,** (First Edition), Arizona University, Arizona.
8. Nambiarooran, **Tamil Renaissance and the Dravidian Nationalists, 1905-1944.**
9. Rajaraman, P., (1988), **The Justice Party, 1916 –1937,** (First Edition), Poompozhil Publishers, Madras
10. Kandaswamy, P., 2001, **The Political career of K.Kamaraj,** First Edition , Concept Publishing Company, New Delhi.



**CORE PAPER VII**  
**HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS -MEDIEVAL AND**  
**MODERN-(EXCLUDING INDIA)**

**Main Objectives of the Study**

- To study about Rise and propagation of Christianity and Islam
- To study about Feudalism in Europe
- To gain knowledge on Renaissance and Reformation in Europe
- To provide knowledge to student on French Revolution and Romanticism

**Students Study Outcome**

- Students enrich knowledge about Byzantine civilization and Saracenic civilization.
- Students enlightened on Feudalism Renaissance and Romanticism
- Students enriched knowledge on Nationalism and Internationalism

**UNIT I:**

Middle Ages: Rise and spread of Christianity -The Papacy -Byzantine Civilization -Rise and Spread of Islam -Saracenic Civilization.

**UNIT II:**

Feudalism -Origin -Merits and Demerits -Crusades -Causes and Results - Monastic Orders of Medieval Europe -Growth of Medieval Cities -Progress of Education and Rise of Universities.

**UNIT III:**

Transition to Modern Age -Renaissance -Causes -Renaissance in Italy- Results of Renaissance -Geographical Discoveries of 15th and 16th centuries -Causes, Course and Results -Reformation in Germany -Counter Reformation.

**UNIT IV:**

Age of Enlightenment: Philosophers - French Revolution and its Impact -Romanticism -Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions -Causes, Course and Results.

**UNIT V:**

Emergence of Nation State - Nationalism Vs Internationalism -League of Nations -United Nations Organization -Science, Philosophy, Art & Literature during the Contemporary World

## **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Will Durant, **The Story of Civilization (10 Volumes).**
2. Edward Mac Nail Burns, **Western Civilization -their History and their Culture.**
3. Judd, G.P., **History of Civilization.**
4. Swain, J.E., **A History of World Civilization.**
5. Wallbank, T. W. and Bailay, N.M., **Civilization - Past and Present.**
6. Burns, Ralph, **Western Civilizations.**
7. Phul, R.K., **World Civilization.**
8. Gokale, B.K., **Introduction to Western Civilization.**
9. Toynbee, **History of Civilizations**

**CORE PAPER VIII**  
**INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To elaborate the evaluation of India's foreign policy
- To discuss the basic principles of foreign policy
- To develop a critical understanding of changes in foreign policy

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

Student will be able to

- Develop critical approach to theories on the foreign policy.
- Understand India's basic principles of foreign policy

- UNIT-I** India and Pakistan- Areas of Conflict- Kashmir and Border Issues- Afghan Crisis and Its impact on Indo-Pak Relations
- UNIT-II** India and China- Strains and the Process of Normalisation- Tibetan I Issue- India and Nepal- Economic Co-operation
- UNIT-III** India and Bangladesh- Areas of Co-operation and Crisis- India and Bhutan- Insurgency in North Eastern states- India and Burma -the historical ties
- UNIT-IV** Indo-Sri lanka Relations- Ethnic Problem in Srilanka- Peace Process- India and Maldives- Political Cultural ties
- UNIT-V** Regional Organisations- India's Role in the NAM- SAARC and its activities- ItsFuture- Nuclear policy in South Asian Region - Its impact

**BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Bipan Chandra., *India After Independence*
2. Nanda B.R., *Indian Foreign Policy: The Nehru Years*
3. Sisir Gupta K., *Kashmir- A Study in India Pakistan Relations*
4. Ramesh Thakur., *The Politics and Economics of India's Foreign Policy*
5. Dutt V.P., *India's Foreign Policy in Changing World*
6. Farmer B.H., *An Introduction to South Asia*
7. Deb Arinda., *Bhutan and India: A Study in Frontier Political Relations*

## **ELECTIVE II**

### **HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

#### **Objectives**

To inform the students about advancement of science and technology in modern age  
To introduce the contributions of various scientist in India  
To provide India's contribution to science and technology

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

Student will be able to  
Develop critical understanding of the subject  
Appreciate the relevance of science and technology for every day life

#### **Unit I**

Perspectives : Renaissance and Birth of modern science – The Age of Leonardo da Vinci – Scientific Revolution – Copernicus) – Galileo – Kepler -Tycho Brachi – New researches in Medicine

#### **Unit II**

Age of Enlightenment – Francis Bacon Descartes Gottfried, whelm Leibnitz – Foundation of Scientific Academies - Mechanization of World – Physics – Sir Isaac Newton – Chemistry: Robert Boyle-Medical science: William Harvey

#### **Unit III**

Science and Technology in the 18th and 19h centuries – science and Industrial revolution – advances in Mathematics – Chemistry – Astronomy – Electricity – Natural Science – Medical Science – Age of Charles Darwin (1809-1882), Michael Faraday (1791- 1867), James Clerk John Dalton – Dmitri Ivanovich Mendeleev – James Young Simpson

#### **Unit IV**

Science and Technology in the 20h Century: Albert Einstein – Marie Curie – Lord Rutherford – Communication Technology: Guglielmo Marconi (1874-1937) – Television: Evolution of Computer technology – The Space Age: USA, USSR  
Communication satellites

#### **Unit V**

Western Science and India: Development in 19th and 20th Century – Telegraph  
– Various Scientific Bodies – Great Indian scientists: J.C.Bose – After Independence  
advances in Atomic and Space Research, INSAT System, Homi Jahangir Bhabha –  
Dr. Hargobind Khoranna – Dr. S. Chandrasekaran – Western and Indian Medicines

**BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. David Arnold. Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India
2. Deepak Kumar. Science and Raj: Essays in the Indian Context
3. M.Lakshmanan. History of Science (Tamil)
4. R.Venkatraman. History of Science and Technology

## **ELECTIVE III**

### **ARCHIVES KEEPING**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the basic principles of Archives
- To understand the significance of archive
- To provide the knowledge of evolution of Archives keeping

#### **COUSE OUTCOMES**

##### **Students will be able**

- To understand the responsibilities of archivist and record managers
- To develop critical knowledge on the techniques about archival record management
- To discuss the new concepts in Archives keeping

Unit I Meaning – origin and scope of Archives keeping – growth of Archives – history of archives – Europe and India – importance of Archives for historical studies.

Unit II Creation of Archives – classification – recent developments – Racking – shelves and the materials.

Unit III Preservation of Archival materials – Preventive measures – methods of preservation – Lamination – Docketing – Book-Bindings – Factors of deterioration – Repair of Archival material.

Unit IV Administration of Archives – Functions of archives – publication Facilities to Research – maintenance of Archives – uses of Archives.

Unit V Archives organizations – Tamil Nadu Archives – Private Archives – Indian Historical Records Commission – Historical Manuscripts Commission – Role of Archives in the present day world – National Archives – Tamil Nadu State Archives: Private Archives – Categories of Private Archives.

#### **REFERENCE**

1. H.C.WHITE ,Trends in Archival administration
2. M. Sundarajan, a manual of Archives Keping, Chennai,1989
3. Harinarayan, Science of archives keeping
4. Mukherjee, B.B Preservation of library materials, archives and documents
5. Vijayalakshmi,Archives

Administration

6. S. Chockalingam, Role of the State Archives Administration

## **SEMSETER III**

### **CORE PAPER IX**

#### **SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1700 – 1947** **OBJECTIVES**

- To study the colonial impact on Indian society and the emergence of new social groups in the power relations

#### **UNIT I:**

Society and Culture in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century: Social Life – Status of Women – Agriculture and Scientific Methods – Drain Theory – Colonial Economy

#### **UNIT II:**

Growth of Middle Class – Emergence of Urban Labour Forces – Social Status of Labours – New Entrepreneurial Class – Growth of Industrial Employment in India – Colonial Cities: Madras

#### **UNIT III:**

Social and Religious Reform Movements: Hindu Reform and Revival – Brahmo Samaj – Arya Samaj – Ramakrishna Mission – Theosophical Society – Tribal Movements - Emancipation of Women – Buddhist Movement and Depressed Classes

#### **UNIT IV:**

The Growth of Education: Policy of East India Company – English Education – Macaulay's Minutes – Wood's Despatch- Establishment of Universities – The Hunter commission – The Wardha Scheme of Education – Sergeant Scheme of Education – Christian Missionaries and Education

#### **UNIT V:**

Impact of British rule – Social and Economic Impact - Western Influence on Indian Art and Literature – Transport and Communication – Print Culture and Native societies

#### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

- 1 Bipan Chandra Et al., India's Struggle for Independence
2. Grover B L and Sethi. A new Look on Modern Indian History
3. Sumit Sarkar. Modern India.
4. Sir Percival Griffiths. The British Impact on India. Routledge. 2018
5. C.A. Bayly. Indian Society and Making of the British Empire. Cambridge



University Press. 1988

## **CORE PAPER X**

### **INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND DIPLOMACY FROM AD 1919-AD 2000**

Objectives : To provide exposure to the students India's Foreign policy in theoretical and historical perspectives and to make them aware of emerging regional blocs.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to

Understand emergence of new world order in 20<sup>th</sup> century  
Develop critical opinion on various geo political functions  
Make judgements on contemporary international issues

#### **UNIT-I**

Definition and scope of international relations – Diplomacy – Origin, Growth and Significance- National Power – Values and Elements – National Interest- Balance of Power – Power Vacuum – Imperialism – Isolationism – De-Colonization – Asia and African Nationalism- Racism and Apartheid .

#### **UNIT-II**

Treaty of Versailles – League of Nations- Emergence of Nazism & Fascism- Kellogg – Briand Pact – Policy of Appeasement – Collective Security- World war II – Atlantic Charter – Fall of the Axis Powers.

#### **UNIT-III**

UNO: Origin and Objectives – Organs of UNO, its approaches on International Issues, Role of UNO in Collective Security – Influence of Third World Countries: Commonwealth, NAM – Regional Blocs : SAARC, ASEAN, BRICS and OAS – Arab League.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Bio-Polar Politics: NATO, SEATO and WARSAW – Disarmament and Arms control; SALT I, SALT II, START I, START II, Foreign policies of : U.S.A, USSR, France, Britain, Japan- STARWARS – Disintegration of USSR and its impact – Reunion of Germany – the end of Cold War.

#### **UNIT-V**

Post Cold War Era; Challenges to World peace, Nuclear Arms Race, Terrorism, CTBT, NPT, NNPT – Emergence of Uni-Polar World- Gulf war – Collective Response; G7, G77 and G10 – WTO – Convention for Environment Protection.

### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Arjun Dev, Contemporary World History, Orient Blackswan, New Delhi, 2009.
2. Geoffrey Barrowclough, An Introduction to Contemporary, Basic Books, New York, 1991.

3. John Baylis(ed), Contemporary Strategy, Vol I London, Croom and Heim, 1987.
4. Ketellby, C.D.M., A History of Modern Times from 1789,Oxford University Press 1973.
5. Norman Lowe, Mastering modern World History, Palgrave Macmillan, 2013.

## **CORE PAPER XI**

### **SOCIAL LEGISLATIONS IN INDIA**

Objectives : To understand the concept of Social Security.  
To study the welfare measures of the Britishers.  
To study the legislations of Indian Government.  
To understand the various welfare schemes of Government.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to  
Understand theories on social legislations  
Develop awareness on the important of the social legislations

#### **UNIT-I**

Concept of Social Legislations- Objectives- Aims – Needs for Social Legislation- Nature of legislation in a Welfare State – British policy of non-interference upto 1813 – History of Social Legislations

#### **UNIT-II**

Society under Colonial Rule – Advent of Western Education and Its impact on Society- Political Awakening & demand for social Legislation – Early attempts of Social Legislation – Eradication of Social Evils through Legislation - Caste Interference – Illiteracy – Female Infanticide – Prohibition of Widow Remarriage- Child Marriage – Sati – Kullinism.

#### **UNIT-III**

PRE- INDEPENDENCE LEGISLATIONS -British Law of 1829 to ban Sati – Prohibition of female infanticide- Sharada Act of 1929-Indian Divorce Act 1869 – Inter-caste Marriage of 1872 - Child Marriage Prevention and Purdah regulations.

#### **UNIT-IV**

POST INDEPENDENCE LEGISLATIONS: Factories Act, 1948 -Equal Wages Act 1948- Employees State Insurance Act 1948- Plantations Labour Act 1951- Hindu Marriage Act 1955 -Immoral Traffic (Prevention ) Act 1956 – - Sati (Prevention ) Act, 1987 – SC& ST (Prevention of Atrocities ) Act 1985 & 1995 -Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 - Senior Citizen Act 2007

#### **UNIT-V**

OTHER WELFARE SCHEMES : Pension- Leave Rules – DCRG- Compassionate Appointments – Janani Suraksha Yojana – MCH- ICDS- SHG- Micro Finance- Amma Schemes – Free Nutritious Meal Schemes- Cradle Baby Scheme-Girl Child Scheme- Housing Welfare- Indira Awas Yojana

## **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. K.D.Gangrade, The Planning Social Legislation: Its Role in Social Commission Welfare, Jan. 1956
2. A.B. Bose, Social Welfare Planning in India.
3. S.B. Dubey, Administration of Social Welfare Programme in India.
4. P. Jagadeesan, Marriage & Social Legislation in Tamilnadu, 1990
5. Ahuja K.K: Labour Welfare & Social Security , New Delhi, 1988.
6. Hasan , N : The Social Security System in India, S, Chand & Co., New Delhi, 1992
7. K.D. Gangrade, Social Legislation in India, Concept Publishers, New Delhi, 1978
8. Suresh M, Social Problem & Social Legislation
9. S. Krishnamoorthy, Impact of Social Legislations on the Criminal Law in India, R.R. Publishers in India, 1985
10. A.N. Singh, Child Labour in India, Socio-Economic Perspectives , Shipra, New Delhi, 2010

## **CORE PAPER XII**

### **HISTORY OF MIDDLE EAST FROM A.D. 1947- 2000**

Objectives : To explore the importance of West Asian region as the main fulcrum and epicenter of world politics and how it shaped the history of the World.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to

Understand nature of Middle East politics

Develop critical understanding on oil politics and impact on world economy

#### **UNIT-I**

Strategic Development in West Asia during World War-I – Balfour Declaration- Mandate System – Arab Nationalism- Zionism: Ideology and Politics.

#### **UNIT-II**

Arab-Israel Relations: Birth of Israel- Arab-Israel Conflicts (1948, 1956, 1973, 1990)- Formation of PLO and Yazer Arafat – Peace Effort for Palestine and Israel issues : UN Plan of 1948- UN Resolution in 1967 – Camp David Accord, 1979- Oslo Accord, 1993.

#### **UNIT-III**

Civil War in Lebanon and its effect – Syrian Influence in region – Revolution in Iran – Iran and Iraq War.

#### **UNIT-IV**

Issues in Gulf Countries: Kuwait- Iraq relations – Oil Crisis- Saddam Hussein – Invasion of Kuwait – Gulf War (1990-1991)- Consequences.

#### **UNIT-V**

Gulf States: Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, UAE and Jordan- Arab Art & Architecture and Literature – Contemporary Politics in West Asia.

### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Albert Hourani, et.al., A History of Arab People.
2. Charles Smith, Palestine and Arabs – Israeli Conflict.
3. Fazlur Razlur, Islam and Modernity.
4. Jill Crytal, Iran and Iraq at War.
5. Philips S. Khoury, Syria and the French Mandates: The Politics of Arab Nationalism, 1920-1945.

## **ELECTIVE IV**

### **Tourism Policies and Planning**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

To explain key concepts in tourism planning

To develop critical study on planning and managing tourism studies

To explore the impact of tourism planning in India

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

Student will be able

To plan, lead, organize and control resources for effective and efficient tourism operations.

Create, apply, and evaluate marketing strategies for tourism policy and planning

#### **UNIT I:**

Objectives and Aims of Tourism policy – Strategies of Tourism Policy Formulation -  
Social and Economic Developmental Plans in Tourism – Tourism Infrastructure –  
Creation of Tourism Supply - State Role in Tourism

**UNIT II:** Tourism Policy Initiatives – Evolution of Tourism Policy in India – Five Year Plans  
and Tourism Sector – Tourism Department in India – The Process of Tourism Policy  
Formulation – Tourism Funding, Taxes, and Visa Policies in India

**UNIT III :** Tourism and Organizations – Tourism Finance Corporation of India(TFCI) – Tourism  
Association of India(TAAI) – The India Association of Tour Operators (IATO) – India  
Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) – Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel  
Management(ITTMM)

**UNIT IV :** 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 V:** Physical Structure of Planning – Major Infrastructure - Major Tourist Attraction – The  
Internal Transportation Network in India – Major Tour Routs in India – Challenges in  
Tourism Planning

## REFERENCES

1. A.K. Bhatia, , 2003, **International Tourism**, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi.
2. Pushpinder S.Gill, , 1999, **Dynamics of Tourism**, Anmol Publication Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
3. Pran Nath Seth, 1998, **Successful Tourism Management**, Sterling Publication Pvt Ltd,
4. R.K.Sinha, 1999, **Growth And Development of Modern Tourism**, Dominant Publishers and Distributors, Delhi.
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.



## EXTRA DISCIPLINARY COURSE I HISTORY OF WORLD CINEMA

### OBJECTIVE

- To understand gradual evolution of the technique of cinema
- To study the growth of cinema in various regions in the world
- To explore the different forms of cinema

### COURSE OUTCOMES

Student will be able

- To discuss the theories and criticism of cinema
- To understand the impact of cinema on society and politics
- To develop critical review of various genre in cinema

**Unit- I** Evolution and the making of film in early days – Film Theory and Criticism – film and politics – film and culture – film and Aesthetic – gender in cinema.

Unit – II Evolution of cinema as language – images and signs in cinema – cinema as history and memory – cinema and new Technology – Industrial change – cults cinema – limits of cinema.

Unit – III History of cinema Awards – Oscar and canes – Hollywood cinema- Tranian cinema – major cinema - freedom of makers : Alfred Hitchcock, Charlie Chaplin, walt Disney, Akira Kurosowa.

Unit – Iv Evolution of Indian cinema – bolloywood – Regional Cinema - Bengali – satyajitre – shyam Benegal.

Unit – V Tamil cinema – cinema and Nationalism – Dravidian politics and cinema – cinema in 1980's – Bharathiraja – Maniratnam - Balumahendra – cinema and social responsibility – freedom of expression and cinema.

Reference:

1. David Bordwell & Others, Film Art: An Introduction.
2. Bruce Kewin, How Movie Work, New York, 2004.
3. Dudley Andrew, The Major Film Theories: An Introduction, oup.
4. K.Sivathamby, True Tamil Film as a Medium of political communication, New Century Book House.
5. Renu Saran, History of Indian Cinema, 2014.
6. Giles Deleuze, Cinema.
7. Marshalls cuhen (Eds), Film Theory and Criticism, OUP,1999.

**SOFT SKILLS III**  
**MANAGERIAL SKILLS**

**SEMESTER IV**  
**CORE PAPER XIII**  
**HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHODS**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To impart the student to learn what is history and its importance
- To inculcate them to know the recent trends in historiography
- To provide a theoretical foundation of historiography
- To make students aware of the historical research methodology

Course Outcome: Students will be able to

Understand various theories of Historiography and critically employ various historiographical methods in writing history and research

**Unit I**

Meaning, Scope and Purpose: Meaning of History- Different definitions of History- History and Allied Subjects: Relationship of History with politics- Geography, Economics- Literature- Sociology- Different Branches of History: Political, Social, Economic, Cultural and Constitutional- Uses and abuses of History

**Unit II**

History: Science or Art- History as both Science and Art – History as a Social Science- Philosophy of History- Objectivity in History - Causation in History - Historicism - Theories and Concepts: Causation & Change - Cyclical Theory- Historical Materialism- Positivism -Theory of Providence - Theory of Great Men – Role of Ideas Institutions - Historical determinism

**UNIT III**

Traditions of Historical writings, Greek Historiography- Roman- Chinese – Indian – Ancient, Medieval - Western Arabic –Idealist Classical Historian – Herodotus, Thucydides- Church Historians- St. Augustine- Modern Historians – Ibn Khaldun – Ranke & Gibbon - Hegel, Karl Marx, Toynbee- - Annalists- Subaltern Studies – Ranajit Guha

**UNIT IV**

Indian Historians – Ancient period – Harsha Charita – Medieval Period – Kalhana, Alberuni, Barani, Abul Fazl, Badauni – Modern Period- Cambridge Historians – D. A. Washbrook - Nationalist Historian – R. C. Majumdar, Jadunath Historian- Marxist historian - D. D. Kosambi, R.S. Sharma, Romila Thapar, Bipin Chandra, Irfan Habib - South Indian Historians - K.A.N SASTRI, S.K. IYENGAR

**UNIT V**

Thesis Writing- Choosing a Research Topic- Data Collection- Primary & Secondary sources - Epigraphical & Archival Sources - Internal and External Criticism - analytical & Synthetic operations- Exposition – Prerequisites of a Research scholar- Objectivity in Historical writing - Documentation – Footnotes

- Bibliography

**BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Sheik Ali – History : Its theory & Method
2. E.H.Carr - What is History
3. A.L. Rowse - Uses of History
4. R.G. Collingwood - Idea of History, Oxford University Press, 1992
5. Ranajit Guha - Subaltern Studies, Vol. I, IV, VI
6. Arnold Toynbee - a Study of History, Oxford University Press, 1972
7. A. Krishnaswamy - An Introduction to Toynbees's Study of History
8. Rajayyan K. - History in Theory & Method
9. N. Subramanian - Historiography
10. Webster- An Introduction to History, Macmillan, Chennai.

## **CORE PAPER XIV**

### **CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA A.D. 1947- 2000**

#### **Objectives**

To understand the nature independent India and its new political structure and policies.

Course Outcome: Students will be able to

Critically understand the various phases of development in politics, economy and foreign policy.

#### **UNIT-I**

Process of National consolidation- Integration of Native States- Making of the Constitution- Indian republic and the Parliamentary democracy- Linguistic Reorganisation of States, 1956

#### **UNIT-II**

Nehru Era 1947-64 - Democratic Socialism- Foreign policy- Planned Economy- Five Year Plans

#### **UNIT-III**

Post Nehru Era- The Shastri Years (1964-66) – Post Nehru Economic Policies- the Indo- Pak conflict of 1965- Emergence of Indra Gandhi- Politics of Coalition- The general elections of 1967- The political rhetoric of Garibi Hatao- Privy Purse and Bank nationalism- The 1971-71 elections- Foreign Policy- The emergence of Bangladesh

#### **UNIT-IV**

The Authoritarian interlude-(1975-77) – The proclamation of Emergency and the politics of Repression and the movement against authoritarianism- Total Revolution of Jayprakash Narayanan and its impact- The general elections of 1977, Emergence of the Janata party and its break up- The elections of 1980

#### **UNIT-V**

Political realignment, Economic restructuring- Congress policies toward economic liberalization- Regional politics- Punjab, Kashmir, Assam Jharkhand, NEFA and Tamilnadu

### **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Appadorai, India: Studies in Social and political development, 1917-67
2. Krishnan Bhatia, The ordeal of Nationhood: A Social study of India since Independence 1947- 1970
3. Deshmukh, Economic Development of India 1946-56 A personal retrospect
4. Era of Rapid Change, 1947-67 Government of India 1968
5. Francine, Indian Political Economy 1947-77
6. Gadgil, Planning and economic policy in India
7. Dey, Power to the People: A chronicle of India 1947-67

## **CORE PAPER IX**

### **SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVEMENT IN TAMILNADU in 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY**

#### **Unit-I**

Background- Origin-Growth-Dravidian Race- Early Dravidian leaders-Dravidian Associations- Iyothee Thass Pandithar - South Indian Liberation Federation 1916-P.T.Thyagaraya Chetty- Dr.C.Natesa Mudaliyar -Dr.T.M.Nair - Non-Brahmin Manifesto- Justice Party- Demand for Communal Award

#### **Unit-II**

Election of 1920-Justice Party Government- Elections of 1923,1926,1929 and 1932- Justice Party Government- Socio-Economic and Educational Reforms- Demand for Separate Electorate- M.C.Raja-Election of 1937-Ministry of Rajaji- Self Respect Movement-EVR and Justice Party in 1938- Anti Hindi Agitation- Demand for Dravidanadu

#### **Unit-III**

Dravida Kazhagam- Active Propoganda- Press, Drama and Cinema-C.N.Annadurai and Dravidian loyalists- Ideological differences and the Birth of DMK- Struggles and Challenges of DMK- Entry into Elections 1957

#### **Unit-IV**

Rajaji Rule 1952-1954 – K Kamaraj Rule 1954 – 1962 - 1962 Election- M. Bakthavatchalam 1965-1967 - Views of DMK-New Phase of Dravidian Politics - Anti-Hindi Agitations 1965 and its impact

#### **Unit-V**

1967 Elections- Formation of DMK Ministry- Epoch of M. Karunanidhi 1969 and 1971- Emergence of AIADMK- Era of M.G. Ramachandran- Elections of 1977,1980 and 1984 –Emergence of Dalit politics and Backward Class Politics - Dr J Jayalalithaa Rule.

## **BOOKS FOR REFERENCE**

1. Appadorai Indian Political Thinking
2. Gopalakrishnan M.D Periyar Father of Tamil Race
3. D.K Party Publications Periyar
4. S. Narayan. The Dravidian Years: Politics and Welfare in Tamil Nadu. OUP 2018
5. A R Venkatachalapathy. Personalities, Politics and Culture. Pan, 2018

## **ELECTIVE PAPER V**

### **HISTORY OF INDIAN JOURNALISM AND MASS MEDIA**

#### **OBJECTIVES**

- To understand growth of journalism in India
- To explore role of press media in society
- To develop the critical understanding of the subject

#### **COURSE OUTCOMES**

##### **Student will be able**

- To demonstrate journalistic approach to problem solving
- To understand news and its elements
- To develop critical knowledge on the impact of mass media on society

#### **Unit-1:**

Definition of Journalism – Nature, Scope and Function Role of press in democracy – Principles of journalism.

#### **Unit –II**

Press : A brief review of evolution of Indian Press, with special reference to J.A Hickey, Raja Ram Mohan Roy Evolution of Tamil press,

#### **Unit-III :**

Concept of Freedom of press as the fourth Estate, press during emergency press council of India, press commissions of India.

#### **Unit-IV:**

Brief History of Radio-Evolution of Radio in India – contemporary Radio-AM, FM Community Radio – A Brief History of Television Development of Television in India advent of private channels – cable and satellite TV – Television as educational medium.

#### **Unit-V:**

Review of Newspaper and periodical contents – photo Journalism – Uses of

cartoons, comic strips – news Agencies – professional press organisations – Internet – Social Media and Networks.

–

## **REFERENCE**

1. Nicholas Kirks., *History of Journalism*
2. Keval J.Kumar., *Mass Media and Communication*
3. Marshal Mc.Luhan., *Understanding the Media*
4. Naom Chomsky and Edward S.Herman., *Manufacturing Consent*
5. Sabarathinam T., *Pathirikayil Vazhikaatti*
6. Sami A.M., *Tamil Journals Before Independence*
7. Theodre Baskaran., *Cinemavin Varalaru*



**EXTRA DESCIPINARY COURSE II**  
**HISTORY OF ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN INDIA**

**OBJECTIVES**

- To develop critical understanding of various architectural styles in India
- To understand basic features of South Indian art and architecture
- To study the medieval and modern architecture in India

**COURSE OUTCOMES**

Student will be able

- To critically compare the Buddhist and Hindu architecture in Ancient India
- To analyze the Islamic influence in colonial architecture
- To identify and discuss relation between art & architecture and history

**Unit: I** Outline of Ancient Indian Architecture – the Indus Valley Civilization – City Planning – Granary – Great Bath – Buddhist Architecture – Stupas – Viharas – Chaitanyas – Hindu Temples – Gupta and early Chalukyas, Ajanta, Ellora Paintings.

**Unit: II** South Indian Architecture – Pallava Architecture – Rockcut – Rathas – Mandapas – Shore Temple – Mahabalipuram, Kailasanatha Temple – Cithannaval – Chola Architecture – Brihadeeswara Temple- Pandya & Madura Style – Gopuram – Meenakshi temple – Srirangam – Temple at Belur.

**Unit: III** Regional Architecture – Orissa Style – Lingaraja Temple – Bhubaneshwar – Kajoraho – Gujarat Style – Dhilwara Temple, Mt.Abu – Comparative Study of the Buddhist and Hindu Styles.

**Unit:IV** Indo - Islamic architecture – Mosques – Tombs – Qutub Minar – Alai Darwaza – Mugal Architecture – Akbar’s Contributions – Agra Fort – Fatehpursikri – Shahjahan – Red Fort – Taj Mahal – Agra building – Mughal Paintings –

Music.

**Unit: V** Architecture during British India – Indo – Saracenic – Neo Classical – Administrative Buildings – Churches in Chennai – Madras High Court – St. George Fort.

**References:**

1. Percy Brown, "*Indian Architecture: Buddhists Hindu Periods*", 1978.
2. Percy Brown, "*Indian Architecture (Islamic Period)*"
3. J.L.Mehta, "*Advanced Study in the History of Medieval Indina*", Vol.III.
4. Thomas Metcalf, "*Indian Architecture & Britain's Raj*", 2002.
5. Andreas Volwahren, "*British Architecture in the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries*".

**Internship**