

## APPENDIX I

## PAPER I - EMERGENCE OF THE MODERN WORLD

## I. Social and Cultural Background

1. Feudal Society - Characteristics of Societies in Europe, West Asia, India and China.
2. Political Systems - Arab, Mughal, Chinese (rings and ranches) - Ottomans.
3. Religious forms - Christianity, Islam, Religions in India and China.
4. Science and Technology - Astronomy, Mathematics, Paper and Printing - shipping and overseas Trade.

## II Transformation of Medieval Societies

1. Decline of Feudalism in Europe - Crisis in economy-peasant protests-increase in trade and commerce-crusades and their effects.
2. Voyages of discovery (Map-1) - Conquest of America, Asia and Africa - Battles for trade - growth of trade and market - commercial revolution.
3. Beginnings of Modern Science - Gun Powder, Compass, paper -early maps and cartography - Copernicus, Galileo and Newton.
4. Emergence of new Socio-cultural forms - Renaissance in Italy - Humanism - Criticism of the Society and Religion - Reformation - Art and Architecture.
5. The Enlightenment - Emergence of modern philosophy - Hobbes, Locke, Russian - Descartes - Voltaire, Montesquene - Rationalism - Physiocrats.

## III European Colonialism and the World (Map - 2)

1. Establishment of colonies - Colonial rivalry of the 17<sup>th</sup> & 18<sup>th</sup> centuries - Merchant companies - from trade to politics.
2. Colonies in America, Asia and Africa (Maps - 3 & 4) - British colonies in North America - Spanish and the Portuguese in Latin America - Colonies in India, East Indies, China - African Colonies.
3. Impact of colonialism - Drainage of resources - enslavement of peoples and slave trades - export of life styles - education and technology.

## IV Emergence of Industrial Capitalism

1. From Guild system to factory system - technological changes - steam power - coal - blast furnace - iron and steel - textile industry - transport and communication.
2. Changes in agriculture - Mechanisation of agriculture - agro - industries - new methods of agriculture and artificial manners - animal husbandry.
3. Accumulation of Capital - banking - joint stock companies - Laissez Faire theory.
4. Emergence of industrial society - Working class and conditions of labour - urbanization and slums - printing and newspaper.

## V. Democratic Revolutions.

1. English Revolution - Absolutism in England - Civil War and Crom well - Restoration - The Revolution of 1688 - evolution of modern parliamentary system.

2. French Revolution – Absolutism in France – intellectual background – rise of bourgeoisie – financial crisis – Jacobins and Girondists – National Assembly – republic Directory and Napoleon.
3. American Revolution – American colonies – struggle for independence – Treaty of Paris and the rise of USA.
4. Liberation struggles in Latin America – Bolivar, San Martin and Miranda – new states.
5. Revolutions in Europe in 1848 – Nationalist movements in Italy and Germany.

#### VI Development of Modern Sensibility

1. growth of Modern Science – Physical Science and natural Science – Darwin and theory of evolution. Einstein and theory of relativity – Quantum Mechanics – nuclear physics.
2. Social Sciences – August Comte and social physics – modern es.

#### VII Movements against Industrial Capitalism

1. growth of working class and peasant movements – anarchism, socialism, communism – growth of the socialist movement – the three internationals.
2. Russian and Chinese revolutions – experim of socialist states.

#### VIII Imperialism

1. New imperialism – characteristics – Hobson and on imperialism.
2. Imperialist rivalry and world war – First world war – Treaty of Versailles – Political and economic consequences.
3. Fascism in Italy and Germany – Nature of fascist state – militarism and racism – social and cultural consequences.
4. Second World War – Struggle between fascism and democracy – end of war – post war transformation – emergence of UNO – peace movement.

#### IX National liberation Movements

1. Liberation movement in India – Phases of freedom struggle since 1857 – partition and independence.
2. Liberation struggles in Asia and Africa – Struggles in French Indo-China – Dutch East Indies – West Asia – Struggles in Africa – Ghana, Nigeria, Congo, South Africa.
3. Process of Decolonisation – Concept of decolonisation – Capitalism and Socialism – mixed economy – emergence of the third world – Non – Aligned Movement – fight for world peace – globalisation and its impact.

#### Map Study:

Note: Each map will have to be taught along with chapter

1. Voyages of Discovery
2. World map around 1700 – major colonies.
3. World map showing British colonies in America and the Portuguese and Spanish colonies in Latin America.

- 4. Details of early colonies in Asia and Africa – around Indian and Atlantic Ocean.
- 5. Map of Europe showing newly formed states of Italy and Germany.
- 6. Partition of Africa around 1900– indicating spheres of influence.
- 7. Europe during world war I indicating the major sites of war.

Books for Study

1. R.R. Palmer	-	History of the Modern World.
2. A.J. Stavrianos	-	History of the Modern World since 1500.
3. Donald F. Lach	-	Europe and Modern World.
4. R.S. Lopez	-	Birth of Modern Europe
5. J.M Roberts	-	Pelican History of the World.
6. E.J. Hobsbawm	-	Industry and Empire.
	-do-	Age of Revolution
	do-	Age of Capital
9.	-do-	Age of Empire
10.	-do-	Age of Extremes
11. Hugh Thomas		Unfinished History of the World
12. E. Granville		Fontana History of the 20 <sup>th</sup> Century.
13. K.M. Panikar		Asia and Western Dominance
14. Leo Huberman	-	Man's Worldly Goods.
15. Jacob Bronowski and Bruce Mazlish	-	Western Intellectual Tradition
16. Baird Landes	-	Unbound Prometheus
17. J.D. Bernal	-	Science in History.

Paper III Social Formations in India

I. Study of Social Formations in History

- 1. Theory of Social Formations -Definitions – theories – characteristics in terms of production, exchange, cultural, legal and state systems.
- 2. Social Formations in History – historical development – tribal society and pastoralism – formation of agrarian society – feudalism.
- 3. Formation of capitalism – capital accumulation – creation of wage labour.

II. Tribal Society in India

- 1. Evolution of human settlements and formation of tribal society.
- 2. Society and Economy of stone Age Culture – Material culture - hunting – gathering and pastoralism – from crude stone tools to sophisticated weapons. different industries.
- 3. Transitions to agriculture and use of metals- Origins of agriculture – growth of village settlements early discovery of metals – changes in social life.
- 4. Forms of expression and thought – stone aye art – burial practices.

III. Bronze Age urbanism (Map 1)

- 1. Genesis of Harappan urbanism – stages and chronology
- Pre-Harappan phase – characteristics

Mature Harappan phase – characteristics – Distribution of Harappan cities – settlement patterns and layout –

Social and Economic life of the Harappans – agriculture – crafts – inland and overseas trade – evidence for social life – modes of worship – script – attempts at deciphering the script.

2. Structure of Harappan Polity and ideology – various theories – empire – city state, priestly state, trader state.

3. End of Harappan Civilization – Evidence – various theories – climatic changes, ecological decline, changes of the course of rivers. Tectonic disturbance, migrations, invasions.

4. Late Harappan phase – characteristics.

#### IV societies in the Bronze and Iron Age

1. Sources on the Vedic Societies – Literature – Rig Veda and other Vedas, Vedangas, Brahmanas, Aranyakas, Upanishads –

Archaeology – Pottery – Transition from copper to iron.

2. Structure of Rig Vedic Pastoralism – Rig Vedic society – position of women – tribal structure – tribal chief and his officers – tribal class divisions.

3. Political authority – ganas – ganapati – transition from ganas to janas – vidatha, sabha and Samiti.

4. Sastra and Yajna – emergence of the individual yajmana. Concept of Varna – emergence of chaturvarnya.

#### V. Formation of State and Civil Society (Map 2)

1. Expansion of agriculture – spread of agriculture along Ganga basin – increase in craft production – urbanization – growth of trade routes – movement of population.

2. Emergence of Mahajanapadas – Monarchies – Ganasanghas – royal consecration and other rituals –

Causes for the rise of Magadha – features of the Magadhan state – Saptanga theory of the state

3. New social classes – trader – land owner – occupational groups – Jati divisions.

4. Sramana Sects – break up of the tribe – social inequalities – Sramana response to brahmana ritualism – Ajivikas – Jainism – Buddhism – Tenants.

#### VI Mauryan and Post mauryan period (Map 3)

1. Consolidation of the Mauryan empire – I

Imperial organization – state control – Economic Regulations.

2. Expansion of agriculture and trade

Sita and Rashtra – forced labour – expansion of trade – uttarapatha and Dekshinapatha – parts of trade – overseas contact.

3. Asoka and his Dhamma – Political and religious context of Ashoka's Dhamma – attempts to spread dhamma – Asokan edicts – dhamma as a religious discourse – as ideology – its success and failure.

4. Post Mauryan states – Sungas, Kanvas and Satavahanas. Indo-Greeks – Sakas, Kushans, Parthians.

5. Mauryan and Post Mauryan art and architecture.

#### VII Polity and Society of the Guptas (Map 4)

emergence of the Guptas – Nature of Gupta polity – revenue – legal system – Ideology.

Society and Economy – Varna and Jati. Economic condition – village community – trade and towns.

Classical Hinduism – Saivism – Vaishnavism – Devotional religion – Itihās – Puranas tradition.

Learning – developments in the field of science and technology – literature and art.

Socio-economic transformation towards the end of the Gupta period – political fragmentation – economic crisis – Theory of Indian feudalism and its criticism.

Society of North India 600-1200 A.D.

Localised kingdoms – Maitrakas, Mauharis, Vardhanas, kings of Bengal – Temporary integration under Harsha.

Society and Economy 600-1200 A.D

Jati-growth of untouchability – position of women – forced labour

incorporation of tribal peoples – chandalas – Nishadas – new legal systems – concept of property – crime and punishment.

Consolidation of agrarian society – growth of village community – land grants – feudalism

Decline of trade – disappearance of trade routes – decline of towns – archeological evidence of decline of towns.

### 3. Emergence of Rajputs.

Tribal origins of Rajputs – Rajput polity and society – revival of trade and towns – cultural development – art – architecture – literature.

### Early social Formations in South India

1. Societies in the Iron Age – Neolithic Communities – Megalithic people – Archaeological evidence.

2. State formations in Sangam Age – evolution from clan chief to community hero and king – kizhar – Velir – Ventar – Muvantar – Chola, Chera and Pandya – nalavai – Manram – Nature of war fare.

3. Geographical and social Structure in early Tamilakam- Tinai Concept – Social organization – shifting cultivation to settled agriculture.

4. Exchange and trade – Noduttal – local trade inter regional trade – emergence of Vanikar – overseas trade – reference in Sangam Poetry – evidence from Roman sources – archaeological evidence.

5. Cultural forms – festivals (Vizha), music, dance.

### Society in Early Medieval South India (Map 5)

1. Formation of new states – political integration under the Pallavas and Cholas – nature of polity – Chola Administration.

2. Expansion of Agriculture and Trade – Expansion of agriculture in river valleys – **brahmadaya, devadana and vellanvagai** – emergence of new agrarian relations – village community – ur, Nadu, Nadu assemblies, brahmadeya village – Sabha.

Expansion of Trade – Trade corporations Ayyavole, Ainuttuvar, Valanjayar Anchuvannam, Manigramam- currency and coinage.

3. Temple Centres – multiple functions and roles of temples – Bhakti cult and movement.
4. Growth of learning and literature – Pallava and Chola styles of art – architecture.

#### XI The Delhi Sultanate

1. Emergence and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate – market control and Agrarian policy of Alauddhin – Muhammad Thughlak's Experiments.
2. Economy and Society – Agriculture – Trade and Crafts – Condition of the common people – Rise and fall of Chahalgani nobility – Iqta system – Role of Ulema as law giver and politicians –
3. Sufism and Bhakti Movement
4. Cultural Developments – art – architecture – literature – music – writing of history.
5. Decline of the Sultanate.

#### XII The Mughal India (Map 6)

1. Emergence and consolidation of the Mughal empire
2. Evolution of revenue system – Todar Mal – Ain – I-Dahsala. Military system – Creation of the mansabdar – rank system – zat and sawar – jagir system.
3. Economy and Society in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century – agriculture – trade – commerce – crafts – condition of the common people.
4. Akbar's Din Ilahi – Contributory factors – his concept of Sulh-kul-influence of Sufism and Bhakti on Din Ilahi.
5. Cultural Growth – Mughal architecture under Akbar and Shahjahan – Mughal painting – literature – writing of history.
6. Decline of the empire – Agrarian Crisis, Jagirdari crisis, political policies, reactionary policies of Aurangzeb.

#### XIII Vijayanagara and Late Medieval South India

1. Emergence of Vijayanagara – expansion – Krishnadevaraya – nature of polity – Nayaka system.
2. Economy and Society – Land tenure – revenue – agrarian system – internal and overseas trade – trade corporations – ports. Social divisions – village community – position of women – down trodden groups.
3. Cultural developments – literature – art – architecture.

#### XIV Transition in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century

1. Fragmentation of Mughals – growth of regional politics.
2. Changes in agriculture – trade – commercialization.
3. Impact of European Colonisation – Anglo – French rivalry – intervention in Bengal and Madras – plunder of Bengal.

#### Map Study

1. Locate the Harappan sites – (1) Mohanjodaro (2) Harappa (3) Chanhudaro (4) Kalibangan (5) Banwali (6) Lothal (7) Rangpur (8) Alangirpur.
2. Location of Mahajanapadas.
3. The Mauryan Empire under Asoka and locate (1) pataliputra (2) Taxila (3) Ujjain (4) Maski

4. Gupta Empire under Chandra Gupta II and locate (1) Ujjain (2) Prayag (3) Sanchi (4) Kanauj
5. Chola Kingdom under Raja Raja and Rajendra
6. Subhas of Akbar's empire.

#### Additional Books for Reference

1. Ancient India in Historical outline : D.N. Jha
2. Social Cultural and Economic Hist. Of India : S.C. Raychoudhary
3. The State in India 1000-1700 edited by Kulke.
4. Present State and Society in Medieval South India : Burton Stalin
5. Medieval India I. edited by Irfan Habib.
6. Indo-Islamic Architecture. Ziya ud-Din-Desai
7. The Formation of the Mughal Empire : D.E. Sterusand

### PAPER IV COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISATION IN MODERN INDIA

#### I. ECONOMIC IMPACT OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA

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Nature of traditional Indian economy British commercial expansion in the 18<sup>th</sup> century Fiscal policies colonialism and modernization Transformation of India into a classic colony modernisation and under development ruin of artisans and craftsman – ruin of peasantry- commercialisation of agriculture-cotton-indigo-jute-opium-sugar-rise of new landlordism-retarded development of modern industries-poverty and famine.

#### II Growth of New India

Religious and social reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Brahmasamaj and prarthana samaj-Iswara chandra Vidyasagar- Swami Dayananda and Aryasamaj-Sri.Ramakrishna and Vivekananda. The Theosophical Society-Sayyed Ahmad Khan and Aligarh Movement-Reform among the parsis-Sikhs-Reform movement in Western India Jyotiba Phule - Ramaswaminayagar and non-Brahman movement-Sree Narayana Guru and social revolution in Kerala-struggle against caste and untouchability.

#### III Growth of New India

The Revolt of 1857

The Nationalist Movement – 1858-1905

Consequences of foreign domination-administrative and economic unification of the country-western Education-Role of the press-and literature-Discovery of India's past- Racial arrogance of the rulers.

Early political Organizations-The Indian National Congress-program of the early nationalists-Gopalakrishna Gokhale-Economic critique of imperialism Dadabhai Naoroji. Constitutional and administrative reforms. Indian Council's Act of 1861 and 1892.

#### IV Nationalist Movement – 1905-1920

Rise of Extremism-Bal Gangadhar Tilak,\*partition of Bengal-Swadeshi. Swaraj and Boycott- Role of women and students. Growth of revolutionary terrorism-Formation of Muslim League. Impact of First World war on Indian National Movement-Home Rule of Movement. Mrs. Annie Besant-Lucknow pact-Constitutional reforms- Acts of 1909 and 1919.

#### V Struggle for Swaraj

Post-war uprisings-workers and peasants on strike, Rowlatt Act, Jallian Wallah Bagh. Mahatma Gandhi assumes leadership. The political philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi satyagraha, civil disobedience, Non co-operation sarvodaya, education, constructive programme, Early activities.

The Khilafat tinct Non-co-operation movement-Ali Brothers suspension of the movement. The Swarajist Party.

#### VI Struggle for Swaraji

1920-emergence of new forces -workers and peasants movements. Boycott of Simon commission. The Nehru report. Emergence of Socialist ideas. Jawaharlal Nehru Lahore Congress and Poona Swaraj. Trade Union and labour upsurge. The terrorist movement.

The Civil Disobedience movements. Dandi March. Gandhi Irwin Pact. Critical assessment of the movement. The Round Table Conferences. Poona pact Dr.B.R.Ambedkar. The government of India Act of 1935. The Congress ministries. State People's struggle in the princely states-Rise of leftwing in the congress-growth of peasant movement.

#### VII Towards Independence - 1939-1947

Impact of second world war on Indian National movement. August offer Cripps proposals - 'Quit India' Subhash Chandra Bose and INA - Post War uprisings.

Telangana - RIN Mutiny- prelude to partition-Muslim League Hindu Mahasabha genesis of the two nation theory-demand for Pakistan. Cabinet Mission Mount Batten plan- Indian Independence Act 1947 partition and independence.

#### VIII A Nation in the Making

Problems and Prospects

Problems created by partition-accession and Integration of princely states-Sardar Patel-Re-orgallisation of States on linguistic basis-nation in the making. Salient features of the Indian Constitution Birth of the Republic-India's foreign policy. Nehru and Non-Alignment India and her neighbours.

#### Map Study

1. English settlements in India in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century
2. British India in 1850 - and important princely states
3. Centres of freedom struggle Champaran, Bardoli, Jallian Wallah Bagh (Amritsar), Dandi, Poyanpur, Sabarmati, Bombay, Lucknow.
4. Partition of India, 1947 - India, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal, Ceylon, Bhutan.
5. Republic of India with all States and State Capitals, Union territories (present).

#### Books for study

- |    |               |   |   |
|----|---------------|---|---|
| 1. | Sumit Sarkar  | - | Modern India 1885 - 1947                |
| 2. | A.R. Desai    | - | Social background of Indian Nationalism |
| 3. | Bipan Chandra | - | India's Struggle for Independence       |



- Bipan Chandra - Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India  
 Bipan Chandra - Modern India - A text book by NCERT .  
 Darsan Kumar and Tapan Ray Chaudhari (ed)-The Cambridge Economic History of India 1707 - 1970.  
 Dhanagare - Peasant Movement in India 1920 - 1947  
 Tarachand - History of the Freedom Movement in India 4 Vols.  
 B.B. Misra - The Administrative History in India  
 0. Dadabhai Naoroji - Poverty and Un British Rule in India  
 1. K.N. Panikkar - Culture, Ideology, Hegemony, Intellectuals and 'Social consciousness in Colonial India  
 2. Irfan Habib - Essays in Indian History  
 13. Paul R. Brass - Politics of India Since Independence.  
 14. Urmila Phadnis - 'Towards the integration of Indian States - 1919-1947.  
 15. Bipan Chandra - Essays on Colonialism  
 16. Sumit Sarkar - Writing Social History  
 17. Partha Chatterjee - The Nation and its fragments.

The changes suggested will come into effect from 2002 admission onwards.

17. Marwin Perry - Western Civilization - A brief survey published by Houghton Mifflin co, Boston U.S.A
18. Louis Gottschalk and Donald Lach - Europe and the modern world published by Atlantic Pacific Pvt Ltd. Bombay
19. J.A.R. Marriott - A History of Europe, Published by Surjit Publications, New Delhi.

Note : The objective of this paper is to provide an over view of the major events and process that shaped modern world. It is not necessary to go very deep into any of the chapters and topics suggested, but the concepts and event are expected to be discussed in classes. For purposes of examinations, each topic will provide the material for a long answer question, with short answer questions asked from sub topics - wherever indicated, the long answer questions will also carry map question along with it.

### PAPER II - HISTORIOGRAPHY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO INDIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

- I. Meaning and definition of the terms History and historiography - Nature scope and value of History - Beginning of historiography - Greco-Roman - Arab - Chinese - Medieval Christian and Arab historiography.
- II. Indian historiography - The Itihasa Purana tradition - historicity of the Puranas - Dynastic history - Bana, Alula, Kalhana - Historical Biographies - Medieval Indian historiography - historians of the Sultanate period - Barani - Mughal period - Abul Fazal.
- III. Indian historiography - Indology - William Jones - James Mill - Max Muellor - Colonial historiography - Nationalist school - recent trends - Basham, Thaper, Kosambi, Irfan Habib, R. S. Sharma, Bipan Chandra, S. Gopal, Sarkar.
- IV. Renaissance - Impact of Scientific Revolution on historiography in the West - Das Carles - Vicco-Enlightenment Writers - rationalism, liberalism, James Mill, Utilitarianism, romanticism - impact on historiography, Hegel, Karl Marx, Leopold Von Ranke - Positivism - Spengler - Toynbee.
- V. An Introduction to new trends in Historiography - Annales School, structuralism, subaltern studies, post modernism.

#### Books for Study

- |                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Carr, E. H                        | - What is History?                       |
| 2. Arthur Marwick                    | - Nature of History?                     |
| 3. Collingwood, R. G.                | - The Idea of History?                   |
| 4. Sheikh Ali                        | - History, its theory and method         |
| 5. Pathak, V. S                      | - Historians of Ancient India            |
| 6. Romila Thapvr                     | - Ancient Indian Social History          |
| 7. Sen, S. P. (ed)                   | - History and Historians of Modern India |
| 8. Majumdar R. C.                    | - Indian Historiography                  |
| 9. Maurice Aymard and Harbans Mukhia | - French Studies in History              |
| 10. Romila Thaper                    | - Interpreting Early India               |

### PAPER III SOCIAL FORMATIONS IN INDIA

The paper will deal with Indian History upto the onset of British rule in a coordinated manner. Details of political history taught in the school may be avoided, except as indicators. For this purpose, a chronological frame may be developed and introduced in the first two or three classes.

#### I. Study of Social formations in History

1. Theory of Social formations - what constitutes a social formation - mode of production and social formation definitions.
2. Social formations in History - essential characteristics in terms of production, exchange, cultural, legal and state systems Tribal society and Pastoralism.
3. Formation of agrarian society - feudalism general characteristics - different forms.
4. Trade and exchange - formation of capitalism forms of capital accumulation and creation of wage labour.

#### Tribal Society in India (Map - 1)

1. Evolution of human settlements - their location
2. Society and economy of Stone Age - hunting - gathering and past in social life.
3. Transition to agriculture and settlements early discovery of production.
4. Forms of expression and the tradition.

#### III. Bronze Age Urbanism (Map 3)

1. Genesis of Harappan urban Harappan and Late Harappan
2. Distribution of Harappan cities
3. Social and economic life of Harappan - evidence for social life - mo the script.
4. Structure of Harappan political empire, priestly state, city
5. End of Harappan civilisation - nature of post Harappan

#### IV. Societies in the Bronze and Iron

1. Sources on the vedic society, Brahmanas, Aanyaka, Upanishads - copper to iron - chronology
2. Structure of Rigvedic society
3. Transition from ganas to kingdoms
4. Political authority - Vidath
5. Saffra and Yajna - Importance
6. Concept of Varna - emergence

#### V. Formation of State and Civilisation

1. Expansion of agriculture - urbanisation growth of
2. Emergence of Mahajanapada - metalurgy - environment
3. New Social classes - Kshatriya
4. Mahajanapada Polity - centralisation and other
5. Sramana sects - Buddhism - Sramana response

#### VI. Mauryan and Post - Mauryan

1. Political integration - expansion of the Mauryan Empire
2. Expansion of agriculture - Uttarapatha and Greece - Greek

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The temples, Moolazhi  
Temples as  
Tamil and Tamil  
Language.

Age of Neduvazhi  
and justice trade, A  
Panniyur conflict

Origin of Janmi  
and economy ba  
- Christian and  
- Smartha

The Advent of the  
Kerala politics - K  
Christianity of Syn

The Dutch, the Fr  
Marthanda Varma  
Kochi - Mysorean

Growth of Malaya  
temple arts and po  
Ramanattom, Kris  
narrative songs,  
Consolidation of Br  
- British relations

Early resistance

Agrarian discor  
ionaries - BEM, CM  
ism - change in land

New trends in Lite

Social awakening  
Sahodaran Ayyapp  
social evils - uplift  
and their role in the  
Swadessabhimani

Freedom move  
Kerala - Fight ag  
Satyagraha - Sri C  
Travancore and C

#### PAPER V - KERALA HISTORY

1. Sources of Kerala History - Primary and Secondary - Literary sources - indigenous and foreign - Archeology - epigraphy and numismatics.
2. Kerala - Physical features - their influence on history and culture - Early inhabitants of the land - anthropological studies in general.
3. Pre-historical Kerala - Stone Ages - Palaeolithic, mesolithic, and microlithic findings - Neolithic relics - Iron Age - the Megalithic culture - Burial types - economy and society.
4. Kerala as part of Tamilakam - Sangam Age - concept of Tinai - socio - economic implications - overland and overseas trade. Roman coins - urban centres - Political history - Chera, Ay and Ezhimalai Kingdoms - Cultural homogeneity - religious beliefs of Jains, Buddhists and Brahmans - local cults.
5. Age of Perumals - The Perumals of Mahadayapuram - important rulers and their contributions - Raja Sekhara, Sthanu Ravi Kulasekhara, Bhaskara Ravi and Rama Varma Kulasekhara - powers of monarchy, Chera - Chola relations and political disintegration. Trade and markets - Jews, Christians, Arabs and Chinese - guilds.

Effect of socio-e  
- Punnasra Vayalar.

14. Kerala as a state -

Progress of Ker  
- Health, agriculture, ind

#### Map Study

1. Geography of Kerala
2. Chera Kingdom in Ezhimalai,
3. Nadus of Kerala Thekkumkur, Ch

The temple as the centre of the agrarian economy - Uraalar, Kaaraalar, Professional groups, Kacchams, Moolhikulam Kaccham, temple Sanketams.

Temples as centres of culture and education. The Bhakti cult - Alvars and Nayanars - Literary works in Sanskrit and Tamil - Sankaracharya and Advaita Philosophy - Jains and Buddhist Centres - Evolution of Malayalam Language.

6. Age of Naduvazhis - Kolathunad, Kozhikode, Kochi and conflicts for supremacy, administration, law and justice trade, Arabs and Chinese - Kozhikode under the Zamorins Mamankam festival, Chovvaram - Panniyur conflict, Kalari Chaver, Changattam, Revall, Pattathanam.

Origin of Janmi system - Marumakkathayam and allied institutions - Joint family and Taravadu - society and economy based on family set up - Temple festivals and their social importance - Mani-pravalam literature - Christian and Muslim influence in Kerala Society - Caste dominance and allied practices and institutions - Smartha Vicharam - superstitious.

7. The Advent of the Europeans - Portuguese in Kozhikode - Trade relations - Portuguese influence in Kerala politics - K Kunjali Marakkars - Religious history Kerala under the Portuguese - new trends Christianity of Synod of Diamper and Coonan Cross oath - decline of portuguese power - effects.
8. The Dutch, the French and the English in Kerala Trade relations and settlements - The Dutch and Marthanda Varma. Growth of Venad under Marthanda Varma and Dharma Raja - Saktan Tampuran in Kochi - Mysorean invasions and results land settlement.
9. Growth of Malayalam Literature - Cherusseri, Tunchath Ezhuthachan, Kurjan Nambiar - Growth of temple arts and popular culture - Koothu, Koodiyattom, Chakiarkoothu, Mohiniyattom, Devadasi system, Ramanattom, Krishnanattom, Kathakali, - Rituals dances - Yakshaganam, Theyyam Thira, Mudiyaattu, narrative songs, Chavittunatakam, Oppana, Margum Kali - martial arts - Kalaripayattu.
10. Consolidation of British rule - Malabar under direct control - Arrangements and administrative adjustments - British relations with Travancore and Cochin.

Early resistance movements - Pazhassi Raja and the Kurichiyas - Paliyath Achan and Velu Thampi.

Agrarian discontent and Mappila revolts in Malabar - spread of education - role of Christian missionaries - BEM, CMS and LMS - Changing economic status - end of marumakkathayam and joint family system - change in land tenure corresponding changes in living standards.

11. New trends in Literature and art - Swati Tirunal and his contributions - Raja Ravi Varma.
12. Social awakening - Reform movements - Chattampi Swamikal, Sree Narayana Guru, Kumaran Asan, Sahodaran Ayyappan, Ayyankali, Vagbhatanandan, Vakkom Abdul Khader Moulavi - eradication of social evils - upliftment of women - dignity of labour etc. Origin of NSS, SNP and Pulaya Mahasabha and their role in the modernisation of society - Malayali and Ezhava memorials - Political Journalism - Swadessabhimani Rama Krishna Pillai.
13. Freedom movement - Rise and growth of Indian National Congress - Effect of Gandhian movements in Kerala - Fight against untouchability - Idea of social equality and justice - Vaikom and Guruvayur Satyagraha - Sri Chithira Tirunal and Temple Entry Proclamation - Rise of responsible Government in Travancore and Cochin.

Effect of socio-economic reforms - growth of Leftism - Peasant struggles and trade union movements - Punnappra Vayalar.

14. Kerala as a state - Aikya Kerala Movement and birth of Kerala state - First Communist ministry.

Progress of Kerala - Literacy, education, cultural and literary progress - growth of Malayalam cinema Health, agriculture, industry, public works, land reforms and effects.

#### Map Study

Geography of Kerala - Boundaries - physical divisions - main rivers - mountain peaks - backwaters.

Chera Kingdom in Tamilakam - Muziris, Vanchi, Tondi, Aynad, Venad, Kuttanad, Kudanad, Puzhinad, Ezhimalai,

Nadus of Kerala in the 16th century - Kingdoms of Kolathunad, Kozhikode, Kochi, Vadakkumkur, Thekkumkur, Champakassery, Desigriand, Venad.

4. European settlements and trading stations in Kerala in the 18th Century - Dutch, British and French settlements - Cochin, Crangannore, Cannanore, Quilon, Kollachel, Tellicherry, Mahe, Anjango.
5. Kerala in 1800 A.D. - Extent of Malabar, Kochi and Travancore.
6. Kerala State in 1996 - Districts and their headquarters - at least five each are to be asked.

#### Books for study

- |   |   |                              |
|---|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Government of Kerala                     | : | Kerala through the Ages      |
| 2. K. P. Padmanabha Menon                   | : | History of Kerala 4 Vols.    |
| 3. A. Sreedhara Menon                       | : | A Survey of Kerala History   |
| 4. A. Sreedhara Menon                       | : | Cultural History of Kerala   |
| 5. M. G. S. Narayanan                       | : | Cultural symbiosis of Kerala |
| 6. M. R. Raghava Warriar and Rajan Gurukkal | : | Kerala Charithram            |
| 7. K. M. Panikkar                           | : | History of Kerala            |
| 8. Elamkulam P. N. Kunjan Pillai            | : | Studies in Kerala History    |
| 9. P. K. S. Raja                            | : | Medieval Kerala              |

#### Books for Reference

- |                               |   |   |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. K. V. Krishna Iyer         | : | History of Kerala   |
| 2. K. V. Krishna Iyer         | : | Zamorins of Calicut   |
| 3. Kerala History Association | : | Kerala Charithram Vols.   |
| 4. William Logan              | : | Malabar Manuel  |
| 5. K. K. N. Kurup             | : | Modern Kerala   |
| 6. K. K. N. Kurup             | : | Kerala Charithra Patangal   |
| 7. K. K. N. Kurup             | : | Charithram, Samoochari, Samskaram   |
| 8. K. P. Padmanabha Menon     | : | Kochi Rajya Charithram  |
| 9. P. K. Gopalakrishnan       | : | Keralathinte Samskarika Charithram  |
| 10. P. Sangooray Menon        | : | History of Travancore from earliest times   |
| 11. Rajakrishnan              | : | Kazhchayute Asanthi   |
| 12. Mark Erik Ja De Cannoy    | : | The Kulsekharu Perumals of Travancore<br>Published by Leldon, the Netherlands.        |
| 13. Loius ourwerkerk          | : | No Elephants for the Maharajya and<br>Dickooiman, Published by Manohar,<br>New Delhi. |

Paper

#### VI. Optional (1)

##### Aspects of political ideas and institutions in India

- I. Genesis of political theory - Vidatha, Sabha, Samiti, Gana, Jana, Janapada - Concept of Rajan - Emergence of Kingship - Kingship by consent - Kingship by consecration (Rajasuya) Hereditary Kingship - Role of sacrifice.
- II. Mahajanapadas - Monarchical conception and Gana Sangha - secular bases of state Saptanga theory - military power and ideology.
- III. Kautilya and Arthashastra - genesis of the political concepts of Kautilya - Features of Arthashastra - Arthashastra and the Mauryan state - Role of the king - King and subjects - Mandala theory.
- IV. Dharmic conception of State power Asoka - Santi parva of Mahabharata - Dharmashastra conception of Kingship - king as the protector of varnasramdharma king in the Charita literature and Rajatarangini.
- V. Theories of Medieval State - South Indian States - Prasasti - Chola and Pallava Kingship - Theories - Byzantine monarchy, segmentary state, early state and feudalism - vijaya nagara state - concepts of kingship in Vijayanagar texts Parasara Madhveeya and Amukta malyada - Political structure Warrior State - Nayakas.
- VI. Delhi Sultanate - Islamic concepts of State - Sultan and Ulema - role of nobility and institutions of dominance - Durbar rituals - Mogul state - Akbar - Din Illahi as a political religion - Mansabdari and State apparatus - Mogul state under Aurangzeb.

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- VII. British Political Ideas - Anglicanism - Orientalism - Utilitarianism - Liberalism Different Govt. Acts - Regulating Act and Pitts' India Act - The company and the British Govt. Policies towards the princely states - British legal codes and Indian tradition - Impact on Civil and Criminal procedures and Justice.
- VIII. British state in the late 19th and early 20th century moves towards decentralisation and local self government - political importance of Imperial Durbar - policies to suppress nationalism and sustain political power - Minto - Morley Reforms - Rowlatt Act and Montague - Chelmsford Reforms - Act 1935 - Formation of State Ministries - Cripps Mission - Cabinet Mission.
- IX. Formation of National Political Ideas - Early Ideas participation in legislature - Dominion status - Gandhiji and Hind Swaraj - Poona Swaraj - Karachi resolution and creation of a Socio - economic agenda - policy towards reservation - Evolution of the concept of planning - Leftwing criticism of nationalist thought - communal politics.
- X. Evolution of Political parties and organisation - Indian National Congress - Muslim League - Terrorist organisations - Hindu organisations - Leftwing politics - organisations of workers, peasants, students, youth and women contestations different ideas regarding free India.
- XI. Partition of India - Emergence of two - Nation theory - Rashtriya Swayam Sevak Sangh and Jamiat - I - Islami Pakistan Theory - process of partition and its consequences.
- XII. Political institutions since independence - The basis of Indian constitution - parliamentary legislation - formation of linguistic states - centre - states relation - Nehruvian legacy - Left wing and Right wing politics - Rise of communalism - economic liberalisation and Indian politics.

**Books for Reference**

1.	R. S. Sharma	:	Aspects of political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India
2.	S. R. Goyal	:	Kautalya and Megasthenes
3.	C. Drekerier	:	Kings and community in Ancient India
4.	A. S. Altekar	:	State and Govt. in Ancient India
5.	H. Kulke (ed)	:	State in India (1000-1700)
6.	Mohamed Habib	:	Politics and society in Early medieval period
7.	Irfan Habib	:	Akbar and His India
8.	M. Althar Ali	:	Apparatus of the Mohul Empire
9.	B. B. Misra	:	History of the Administration of East India Company Vol. I and II.
10.	S. Gopal	:	British policies in India
11.	M. K. Gandhi	:	Hind Swaraj
12.	Bipan Chandra	:	Nationalism and Colonialism in India
13.	Bipan Chandra	:	Communalism in Modern India
14.	S. Mushirul Hassan	:	Process of Partition
15.	Publications Division	:	Constitution of India
16.	S. Gopal	:	Jawaharlal Nehru
17.	Paul R. Brass	:	Politics of India Since Independence

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**II. Optional (2)**

**Historical Geography of India**

**Relevance of Historical Geography**

- 1. Geographical factors in Indian History - Mountains and rivers - Plains - Plateau and Coastal regions - Himalayas and Indian Ocean - soil types - climatic variations - flora and fauna.
- 2. Geography and other social sciences  
Anthropology - archaeology - environmental studies - cultural studies.

**Formation of Indian Sub continent**

- 1. Formation of continents - changes in the Earth's crust through millenia.
- 2. Formation of mountains and rivers in India - Himalayas and major rivers.
- 3. Climatic Zones in India - their formation variations in Social formations, rainfall, water resources.
- 4. The Coastal region - Description of the Coastal belt and its formation.

**III. Ecology, settlement patterns and pre History (Map 1)**

1. Distribution of pre-historical settlements geographical and ecological composition - River valley settlements of Northern India - Settlements in South India.
2. Settlement patterns - habitations - economy archaeological evidence - Madras - so an - Belan valley.
3. Narmada Valley - Transition to agriculture - river valley ecosystems - Sindhu Ganga Basin - Narmada valley - Krishna - Tungabhadra river basin - Kaveri and Vaigai rivers.
4. Diversity in technology and culture relationship with Geography. Agricultural production - North East and South India - Slash and burn cultivation shifting cultivation - cattle keeping and agriculture - irrigation systems.

**IV. Transformation of Indo Gangetic Basin**

1. Occupation of Indus basin - wheat and barley - supply of metals and precious stones - inland and overseas trade, agriculture - urbanism - distribution of the cities - Resources regions and location of the cities - Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Mehrgarh Lothal.
2. Ecological transformation of the Indus valley - drying up of Ghaggar - desertification - climatic changes - decline of the Indusities.
3. Migrations of peoples - cemetery H culture - Thukar - Thangar cultures - post Harappan cultures in Gujarat and Punjab Haryana - problem of migration of Vedic peoples.

**V. Transformation in the Iron Age (Map 2)**

1. Material background - use of copper and iron - mode of resource mobilisation - mineral wealth in Eastern India - Iron implements in agriculture.
2. Urban centres in the gangetic basin - Development of craft production and exchanges - trade routes - geographical location of Mahajanapadas in resource - regions.
3. Geographical composition of Mauryan imperialism - Gangetic basin - The heartland of the Maurya State - North West, Central and South India - Indian Knowledge of regions outside India.
4. Ecological features of Ashoka's Dhamma - preservation of cattle wealth and Ahimsa - deforestation - destruction of faunal wealth.
5. Expansion of agriculture and assimilation of tribal people : Migration of people to East India and South India - Assimilation of Nishadas of Eastern India - Abhiras and Bhils - Satavahanas - South Indian Peoples.

**VI. Ecological Formation of South India (Map 3)**

1. Tinai - as ecozones - the geographical characteristics of Kurinji, Mullai, Palai, Marutam and Neytal.
2. Resource mobilisation and exchange - Means of livelihood and resource mobilisation - hunting, gathering, cattle herding, shifting cultivation, agriculture and fishing - exchange processes and geography. Redistribution - cattle theft and war - rise of Velir chieftains of the hills - occupation of river valleys - control of neital regions Rise of Chera, Cola, Pandya.
3. Resources and overseas trade- pearl fisheries - mountain resources - spices - marine ecology and ports of trade.

**VII. Formation and consolidation of Agrarian Society**

1. Food crop cultivation - movement inward - terraced cultivation and garden lands - use of labour resources - rise of village communities - modes of water use - irrigation net works - canals - tanks - state controlled water works - sudarsana lake - water works build by the people.
2. Characteristics of village community - Caste and Tribe assimilation of tribes as Jati - rise of occupational groups - village settlements - agraharas - nucleated villages - distribution of population inside and outside the settlements.
3. Formation of towns - trade centres - religious centres - Trade routes and market centres - Viharas, temples.
4. Preservation of ecosystem - Rituals and taboos - Chaityas and Yaksha Cult - Mariamman - disease as a deity - Health practices - use of forests.

**VIII. Formation of Cultural Regions (Map 4)**

1. Geography as a factor in cultural diversity - cultural regions and their natural boundaries.
2. Patterns of resource use and cultural formations - ecological foundations of Rajput kingdoms, vijayanagara and Marathas. Peasnat foundations of Sikhism and other medieval cults.

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- 3. Language, ethnicity and geography - Linguistic groups as expressions of a resources region - Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Bengali and Punjabi.
- 4. Evolution of regional identities - growth of nationalities - regional cultural communities.

**Transformation of North India under Delhi Sultanate and Moghuls**

- 1. Expansion of agriculture, trade and towns - movements of Turko - afghan population as traders and Warriors - revival of trade routes to West Asia - Rise of Sarais.
- 2. Irrigation - canal networks - Introduction of the Persian wheel.
- 3. Ecological changes under the Moghuls (Map 5) : Expansion of commercial cultivation - Cotton, Indigo, other dye stuffs, silk, metallurgy, procession of iron - expansion as a strategy of controlling resource regions of Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat.
- 4. Geography of 18th Century India : Fragmentation of the Moghul Empire Marathas, South Indian Kingdoms - Trade movement of people - coastal region - presence of Europeans.

**British Colonialism (Map 6)**

- 1. Constitution of British India - resource regions - areas of intensified exploitation.
- 2. Quest of raw materials - cotton and indigo-internal trade and export trade - drainage of resources and destruction of local handi crafts.
- 3. Deforestation and Plantation Economy. Colonial forest policy - introduction of new crops - coffee - tea - rubber - growth of plantation economy and changes in Eco system creation of Hill station s- marginalisation of the tribal people s- and their conversion to hired labour.
- 4. 'Integration' of India - Railways, Roads and Postal services Army movements and movement of resources - Rise of large ports of trade and creation of hinter - lands Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.
- 5. Formation of Indian Union (Map 7) : Reconstitution of provinces into states - integration of princely states - formation of linguistic states - marginalised communities - tribal people and people of the border areas - geography of partition - Kashmir problem.

**Map Study**

- 1. Pre historic settlements in the background of geoclimatic regions. (Topography, rainfall, climatic conditions of important settlements)
- 2. Resource map of North India showing major mineral regions and distribution of agricultural tracts.
- 3. Distribution of major Velir chieftans - their malais - the regions of Pandyas, Cholas and Cheras.
- 4. Map of India in the 16th Century showing different cultural regions.
- 5. Resources in Moghul India - mineral wealth, agrarian regions.
- 6. Resource regions in British India around 1857 : A normal political map of India to be provided.
- 7. India of 1947 - Indian Union, princely states, mark separately.

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**Book for reference**

1.	O.H.K. Spate and Learmonth	:	Geography of India and Pakistan
2.	D. C. Sirkar	:	Geography of Ancient and Medieval India
3.	N. N. Law	:	Historical Geography of India
4.	Alexander Cunningham	:	Ancient Indian Geography
5.	Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha	:	This promised land
6.	K. A. R. Kennedy and G. L. Possehl	:	Ecological background of pre Historic India
7.	Bridget and Raymond Allchin	:	Emergence of Indian Civilisation
8.	R. S. Sharma	:	Material culture and Social formations in Ancient India
9.	Burtan Stein	:	Peasant state and Society in Medieval South India
10.	Irfan Habib	:	Atlas of the Moghal Empire
11.	Ramachandra Guha	:	Social Ecology
12.	Richard H. Grave	:	Green Imperialism



## Optional - 3

## International relations from 1900 to the present

1. Background to the First World War - Imperialist conflicts secret alliances - aggressive nationalism - the war - results - The League of Nations.
2. Growth of Socialist movement in Russia - The Russian Revolution - Lenin - The birth of USSR.
3. Inter war years - 1919 - 1939 - Rise of dictatorships - Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany - Rise of modern Turkey.
4. Second World War - Causes - Axis and Allied blocs - End of the War - Fall of Germany and Japan - Consequences of the war
5. The UNO - Success and shortcomings - critical assessment.
6. Cold War - Imperialism and Neo-colonialism - Post War diplomacy - Ideological conflict - military alliances and blocs - NATO, SEATO and CENTO - Attitude towards liberation struggles.
7. Rise of nationalism and demand for national and territorial independence in Asia and Africa - India, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Philippines, Vietnam, the Korean problem, Arab countries, Algeria, Ghana, Kenya, South Africa, Namibia - The birth of Chinese people's Republic - The commonwealth of Nations.
8. Emergence of Third World Countries - Non - Alignment - growth of the movement 1961-1982 - ASEAN and SAARC as regional approach to world co-operation - G7 and G17.
9. Dismemberment of the socialist Bloc - Glasnost and Perestroika - and changing patterns of international relations - Fall of the Berlin Wall - US foreign policy and the Iraqi War 1992.

## Map Study

1. Political map of Europe in 1919 - mark places in the map of Europe - Yugoslavia, Czecho-slovakia, Rumania, Albania, Poland, Hungary, Britain, France, Germany.
2. The Second World War - Mark in the World map, the Axis Allied Powers - Germany, Japan, Italy, Great Britain, France, USSR, USA.
3. Asia in 1950 - mark the countries - India, Pakistan, China, Burma, Korea, Malaysia, Vietnam, Ceylon, Indonesia - World Map.
4. The member countries of the ASEAN and SAARC (World Map)

## Books for Study

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Modern Europe Vols. I & II                             | - Hays  |
| 2. History of Modern Europe                               | - H.A.L Fisher  |
| 3. Contemporary World History                             | - A Text Book of NCERT, authors, Arjun Dev, Girish Misra etc. |
| 4. History of the Modern World                            | - R. R. Palmer  |
| 5. Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries                  | - E. Lipson   |
| 6. A History of Modern Times                              | - Kettleby  |
| 7. Essays in Politics and International Relations         | - A. Appadorai  |
| 8. International Relations                                | - Palmer and Perkins  |
| 9. The Twentieth Century World                            | - William R. Keylor   |
| 10. Indian Foreign Policy                                 | - Jawaharlal Nehru  |
| 11. Non-Alignment in Contemporary International Relations | - Misra K. P. and K. R. Narayanan (Ed)                        |
| 12. Gorbachev Phenomenon                                  | - Francois Town   |
| 13. Principles and Practices of Diplomacy                 | - K. M. Panikkar  |
| 14. International Relations and Geo Politics              | - H. S. S. Nissanka   |
| 15. The Age of Empire                                     | - Hobbs Bawhm E. J  |
| 16. The Age of Extremes                                   | - Hobbs Bawhm E. J  |
| 17. On History  | - Hobbs Bawhm E. J  |

## ✓ VI. Optional - 4

## History of Indian Women Through the Ages

- I. Introduction - Scope of Women's studies in India - The Context of Women's History - 'History from Below' - Christopher Hill, E. P. Thompson, James Scott, Subaltern School.
- II. Position of Women during the Vedic and Post-Vedic periods.
  1. Structure of traditional Indian Society - Caste system patriarchal family - women's education - marriage - position of widows - condition of women in the Gupta period.
  2. Status of women in the Sangham Age in South India.
- III. Social structure of India during the Sultanate and Mughal Period
  1. Caste system - family - slavery - purdah - polygamy - female infanticide - child marriage - Sati - Devadasi system.
  2. Eminent Women of the period - Sultana Razia, Rani Padmini of Chitor, Meera Bai, Rani Durgavati of Gondwana, Chand Bibi, Nurjahan, Jahanara, Zaibunnisa, Tara Bai, Ahalya Bai Holkar, Rani Channamma.
- IV. Women participation in the Revolt of 1857 - Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi - Rani of Ramgarh, Tacc Bai, Rani Jindan.
- V. Role of Women in the Indian National Movement
  1. Impact of Western education on Indian society - Role of Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission and Theosophical Society in awakening women - Ram Mohan Roy and Women's education - Abolition of Sati - Iswara Chandra Vidyasagar and the Widow Remarriage Act - Women Social reformers of the period - Maharani Tapasvini, Pandita Remabai, Swarn Kumari Debi, Remabai Ranade, Rani Shumomoyee, Rani Lady Harnam Singh.
  2. Extremist women in the National movement - Sarala Devi, Madam Bhikaji, Rustom K. R. Cama, Rani gidellen, Har Devi, Agarvati.
  3. The Civil Disobedience movement - Kasturba Gandhi, Basanti Devi, Urmila Devi, Radha Devi, Bai Amman, Sarojini Naidu, Kamala Devi Chattopadhyaya, Lotika Ghose, Lado Rani Gutshi, Rukmini Lakshmi Patil, Durgabai Deshmukh, Satyawati, Suniti, Bina Das, Kalpana Dutta, Pratilata Waddedar, Mrs. Mukund Malviya, Mrs. Margaret Cousins.
  4. Freedom Movement - last phase - Rajmumari Amrit Kaur, Pushpa Gujral, Mira Ben, Khurshed Behn, Usha Mehta, Sucheta Kripalani, Aruna Asaf Ali, Lakshmi Swaminathan.
  5. Contribution of Malayali women in the Freedom movement
    - a. Karthyayani Amma, Gracy Aaron, T. Ammukutty Amma, Padmavati Aisher, A. V. Kuttimalamma, C. Kunjikkavu Amma, Akkamma Cherian, Thankom Krishna Pillai, Kamalakshi, Saraswathi, Ammi Swaminathan, A. Nafeesathu Beevi.
- VI. Women's Organisations
  1. Emergency of Women's organisations in Pre-independent India - The Poona Seva Sadan 1917, The Women's Indian Association 1917, The Rashtriya Sthree Sabha 1921, The All India Women's Conference 1927, The Sthree Vikas Constructive Programme in 1930 in Bengal, Gujarat, Andhra.
  2. Post - Independent Developments - Central Social Welfare Board 1953, Chipkomovement 1973, Indian Association of Women's Studies 1981.
- VII. Women in Contemporary India
  1. Women in National Life - Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Lakshmi N. Menon, Indira Gandhi, Mother Theresa.
  2. Women and Legal Protection -
    - (a). Constitutional safeguards to equality of status - Preamble to Indian Constitution - Articles 14, 15, 23 - Directive Principles of State Policy - Articles 39, 42 - 42nd Amendment to the Constitution in 1976.
    - (b). Legislations pertaining to marriage, divorce family courts, dowry, abortion, guardianship, adoption, maintenance, inheritance and succession, prostitution, labour laws, criminal law (Amendment) Act, 1983.
  - 3.a. Women Literatures - Ashapurnadevi, Mahadevi Varma, Anitha Desai, Kamala Das, Amrita Preetiham, Subhadrakumari Chauhan, Darisi Annapurnamma Rajan Krishnan Chudamani Raghavan, Sivasankari, Kuntalakumari Sabat (Oriya), Indra Goswami (Assamese), Nanjanagudu Tirumalamba (Telugu), Anuradha Poldar (Marathi), Mundanika Kapai (Gujarati), Prathibha Ray (Oriya), Balamani Amma, Lalithambika Antharjanam, Sara Joseph.

- b. Women Artistes - Dance : Bala Saraswathi, Rugmini Devi Arundale, Kamala Laxman, Yamini Krishnamoorthy, Padma Subramaniam, Mrinalini Sarabhai, Alamelvalli, Malavika Sarukhai, Sonal Mansingh, Samyukta Panigrahi, Bharati Sivaji, Umasharma and Shovana Narayan (Kathak), Darsana Jhaveri (Manipuri), Mergisathi (Koodiyattom).

Music : M. S. Subhalakshmi, Parveen Sultana, Beegum Akhtar, Saran Rain (Sarod) Kishori Amonkar (Vocalist), N. Rajam.

Painting : Amrita Shergil, Anjali Ela Menon; Manjula Padmanabhan.

Films : Margis; Lata Mangeshkar.

- c. Journalists, Social Workers - Nalini Singh, Madhu Jaffri, Leela Bhatt.

#### Books for Reference

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Atekar A.S.                                | - Position of Women in Kindu Civilisation from Pre-historic times to the present day.                                     |
| 2. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Publications        | - History and Culture of the Indian People - 10 vols.   |
| 3. Radha Kumar                                | - The History of Doing An illustrated account of movement for women's rights and Feminism in India. Kali for Women, 1993. |
| 4. Thomas P.                                  | - Indian Women through the Ages. Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1964.   |
| 5. Tara Ali Baid (ed)<br>Govt. of India, 1958 | - Women of India.   |
| 6. Vijaya Agnew                               | - Elite Women in Indian Politics Vikas Publication  |
| 7. Ila Mukhejea                               | - Social structure of North Indian Women. Shivalal, Agarwal and Company, Agra.  |
| 8. M. L. Bhagi                                | - Medieval India. Culture and Thought, The Indian Publications  |
| 9. Neera Desai                                | - Women in Modern India, Vora & Co., Bombay.  |
| 10. Srinivas. M. R.                           | - The Changing Position of Indian Women. Oxford University Press, Bombay.   |
| 11. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya                 | - Indian Women's battle for freedom Abhinav Publications, New Delhi   |
| 12. Shanta Krishna Swamy                      | - Glimpses of Women in India, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi  |
| Lakshmi Misra                                 | - Education of Women in India, 1921-1966, Macmillan Bombay.   |
| Nanda B.R. (ed)                               | - Indian Women from Purdah to Modernity - Vikas, New Delhi  |
| Manmohan Kaur                                 | - Role of Women in the Freedom: Movement, 1857-1947. Sterling Publishers  |
| 16. Maitra Sinha, Anjana                      | - Women in a Changing Society, Asian Publication House, New Delhi   |
| 17. Neera Desai & Maithreji Krishnaraj        | - Women and Society in India. Ajantha Publication, New Delhi  |
| 18. Dr. R. N. Yesudas                         | - A History of Women's Education in Kerala. South Indian Social Centre, Thiruvananthapuram                                |
| 19. Renu Chakravarti                          | - Communists in Indian Women's Movement. People Publishing House, New Delhi   |
| 20. Kumkum Sanghavi and Sudhir Naid           | - Recasting Women. Kali for Women   |
| 21. Padmini Sengupta                          | - Pioneer Women of India, Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay  |
| 22. Raj Pruthi, Bela Rani Sharma (ed)         | - Post Independence India and Women Encyclopaedia of Women Society and Culture Series - 10 Anmol Publications, New Delhi  |
| 23. Susie Thara and Lalitha                   | - Women Writing in India (2 vols.)  |
| 24. Vandana Shiva                             | - Staying Alive   |
| 25. Bharati Ray (ed)                          | - From the seams of History Essays on Indian Women  |

- 26. J. Krishnamoorthy (ed) - Women in Colonial India
- 27. - Samyasakthi, Journal for Women
- 28. Douglas Haynes and Gyan Prakash (ed) - Contexting Women - Resistance and Everyday Social Relations in South Asia
- 29. S. Jayklein Derg (ed) - Retrieving Women's History
- 30. Geraldine Forbes - Women in Modern India

VI. Optional (5)

Development of Indian Archaeology

1. Archaeology - Definition of the term - its importance to the study of History Relevance of Archaeology of the Reconstruction of the lost history of Ancient India - Archaeology and Anthropology.
2. The early discoveries - European explorers - Sir William Jones and Asiatic Society of Bengal - Indological Research Inscription s- coins - monuments and sculptures - Charles wolkins - 1788 - Francis Duchaman - James Prinsep 1830 and the Asokan edicts - its significance.
3. Archaeological survey of India and Alexander Cunningham - 1861 - Act for preservation of monuments - new discoveries - in North and North East India - Robert Bruce Foot and South Indian Pre History 1880s - The fist Palaeolithic and Neolithic finds.
4. Lord Curzon 1899 - John Marshall as the Director of ASI - Tremendous (1902-1944) - Progress in archaeological activities - Monuments of Delhi, Agra etc. Budhist sites Patallputra - Taxila - The Indus Valley sites - its importance to Indian History.(1922).
5. Sir Mortimer Wheeler and New Era in Indian Archaeology - Practical training in methods of excavation - stratigraphical method - The finds in Taxila, Harappa, the chalcolithi culture of Brahmagiri.
6. The rediscovery of the South Indian Iron Age Megalithic Complex - The early work done by J. Babingyon, Captain Meadows. Taylor, H. H. Hunt - Mortimer - Wheeler and a definite chrology for the South Indian Megalithes - The Megalithic finds of pudukkottai, T. Narasipur, Poyyampolli, Porkalam, Brahmagiri, Maski, Pikkilhal - The Megalithic types.
7. Training schools under the ASI - Training in Excavation, Preservation, Surveying, drawing, photography, art, architecture, palaeography, numismatics etc.
8. Later work - H. D. Sankalia and his team - Pre Historic and protohistoric finds - finds from Gujarat - Mesolithic tools - stratified deposits - excavations of Pravara (Navasa Adamgarh Dist. of Maharashtra) - giving true character of a Palaeolithic Industry of the Middle Pleistocene period - no human remains - 1950s - Later excavations at a number of places - Deasnagar, Hastinapura, Kalibangam, Ganga Yamuna Doab, Kausambi, Sisupalgarh (Tosali of Asokan Bhauli Edict), Nagarjunakena, Bharetpur (Aligarh), Bishupur (Farukabad), Alamgirpur, Athranjikhera, Pannar (Nagpur).
9. Southern Neolithic Culture - Finds from Brahmagiri, Senganakkallu, Pikkilhal, Maski, Thekkalakkatta, Uthnur, T. Narasipur (All in Karnataka) Anikkamedu - work in Kerala and the finds - stone tools and Habitate s- Michael Todd Cave dwellings in Edakkal, Thovari (Wayanad), Marayur (Munnar), Chenthuni - The Rock paintings Megalithic finds from Kerala - Punnel (Mahe), Kodungallur, Mechad, Pazhayannur, Prokkalam near Kunnankulam, Kuppakkolli (Wayanad), Mangad (Kollam) - The Megalithic types of Kerala.
10. Epigraphy and Numismatics - Important Discoveries

Books for Study

- 1. Bridget and Raymond Allchin - Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan, Hamsworth, 1968
- 2. D. H. Gordon - The Pre-Historic Background of Indian Culture- Bombay, 1958
- 3. V. N. Misra and M. S. Mate Edt. - Indian Pre-History 1964
- 4. V. Gordon child - New Light on the Most Ancient East - 1958
- 5. Archaeological Survey of India - Annual Reports
- 6. R. V. Joshi - Stone Age Cultures of Central India. Poona SMS Letter Press, 1978.
- 7. K. N. Dikshit - Archaeological perspective of India since Independence Books and Books, New Delhi, 1985

Syllabus



Syllabus

B. A. History

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 8. K. M. Srivastava                        | - New Era in Indian Archaeology. Cosmo Publication. 1982                      |
| 9. B. K. Thapar                            | - Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India. UNESCO, 1985                    |
| 10. K. V. Raman                            | - Principles and Methods of Archaeology, Madras, 1986                         |
| 11. Dilip K. Chakrabarti                   | - A History of Indian Archaeology Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1988       |
| 12. Archaeological Survey of India         | - Ancient India, No. 9, 1953. Reprint - 1988, New Delhi                       |
| 13. V.D. Misra and J. N. Pal Ed.           | - Indian Pre-History, 1988. University of Allahabad, 1997                     |
| 14. R. K. Sharma Ed.                       | - Indian Archaeology - New Perspectives (Ayamkala Prakashan, New Delhi, 1982) |
| 15. B.K. Gururaja Rao                      | - Megaliths of South India, Mysore  |
| 16. F. R. Allchan and Dilip K. Chakravarti | - Source book of Indian Archaeology - Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi         |

Subsidiary Optional - 1

Tourism - History of Travel and Tourism in India

Paper I

- I. Tourism - its evolution - growth - characteristics - travellers - in ancient, medieval and modern periods of Indian History - Travel description s- India at a glance.
- II. Role of Geography - Physical characteristics - mountains - rivers - climate - hills and high ranges - passes - seas - coastline - geography.
- III. Flora and Fauna - ecology - forests - wild life and bird sanctuaries - National parks - environment protection and conservation.
- IV. Cultural heritage - Unity of India - ethonological museum - Harappan culture - Vedic culture - Indian epic - Religions - Art architecture - sculpture - painting - music - drama - dance - cinema - circus - cultural institutions - cultural exchange.
- V. Transport - means of transport - rail, road, air, water, back waters, water sports - boat races - house boats - History of railways - civil aviation - National highways - accommodation - Hotels and Motels - space research and nuclear stations in India.
- VI. A survey of tourist sites of archaeological charm Ajanta, Ellora, Elephanta Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Khajuraho, Sanchi - Medieval architecture - A survey of Hindu temples - Jain Viharas - Buddhist shrines - Churches - mosques - gurudwaras - synagogues - Jewish synagogue at Cochin places of worship and pilgrimage.
- VII. Handicrafts - textiles - Ivery - Art galleries - Shopping Centres.
- VIII. Indian Dance forms - folk dances of Rajasthan, Punjab, Tamilnad, Classical and ritual arts of Kerala - Chaklarkoothu - Koodiyattom - Kathakali - Mohiniyattom - Kalamattu - Kavadiyattom - Kuthiyottam - Pulikali - Theyyam - Thullial - Valakali - Oppana - Margam Kali - Cinema and Circus
- IX. Festivals of India. Ladaki festival - Ramila festival (Delhi) - Chariet festival of Puri - Ganesh festival Mumbai. Dasara festival Mysore, Summer festival Ooty - Republic Day Celebrations - Festivals of Kerala - Onam week celebraitons- Chandanakuda Maholsavam - Malayattoor Perunnal - Thrissur Pooram - Kalpathi Ratholsavam - Gajamelas.

Books for Study

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. A. L. Basnam       | - The Wonder that was India                  |
| 2. Humayur Kabir      | - Indian Heritage                            |
| 3. H. G. Ramlinson    | - Cultural History of India                  |
| 4. Gortrude Emerson   | - Cultural Unity of India                    |
| 5. A. Sreedhara Menon | - A Survey of Kerala History                 |
| 6. A. Sreedhara Menon | - Cultural Heritage of Kerala                |
| 7. A. K. Bhatia       | - Tourism in India - History and Development |
| 8. Ram Archan         | - Tourism and Cultural Heritage of India     |

## Syllabus

## Books for Reference

- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Saleem Ali                | - The Book of Indian Birds                         |
| 2. J. C. Harle               | - Art and Architecture of the Indian Sub Continent |
| 3. Hilari Wright             | - Introduction to Hill Stations in India           |
| 4. S. H. Pratia              | - The Book of Indian Animals                       |
| 5. Ramesh Bedi               | - Corbett National Park                            |
| 6. P. A. Menon               | - Weather  |
| 7. Chummar Chundal           | - Studies in Folk Arts of Kerala                   |
| 8. Anonymous                 | - Periplus of the Erythraean Sea                   |
| 9. Govt. of India and Kerala | - Tourism Publications                             |

## Subsidiary Optional - 2

## Tourism and Tourist Centres in India

## Paper II

- I. What is Tourism? Definitions - purpose - scope - concepts - Tour - Tourist - Characteristics - Growth and Development - Promotion of Regional Tourism - Problems and Prospects - India at a glance.
- II. Role of geography in tourism - Physical boundaries - mountains - rivers - climate (summer, winter, monsoon) - Hills and Hill Stations - Passes - Seas - Coastline.
- III. Ecology - Flora and fauna - Environment protection and conservation - forests - Wild Life and Bird sanctuaries - National Parks.
- IV. Cultural Heritage of India - Harappan culture - Vedic Culture - Unity of Diversity - Indian epics - Religions - arts - architecture - sculpture - painting - music - dance - drama - cinema - classical and ritual arts of Kerala. (Chakiarkoothu, Koodiyattom, Krishnanattom, Kathakali, Mohiniyattom, Thullal, Kalamattu, Kalaripayattu, Kaaliyottu, Kavadiyattom, Kuthiyottam, Pulikali, Theyyam, Velakali, Oppana, Margam Kai - Mamangam - Institutions of Culture, Cultural Exchange.
- V. Transport - Rail - History of railways - Road - National Highways - Air - Civil Aviation - Water - Backwaters in Kerala - Lagoons - Lakes - Beach Resorts - Holiday Resorts - House boats - Accommodation - Hotels and Motels - Space Research and Nuclear Stations in India.
- VI. Important tourist sites - Srinagar - Manali - Shimla - Darjeeling - Agra - Mount Abu - Sanchi - Khajuraho - Ajanta - Ellora - Elephanta - Amaravati - Nagarjunakonda - Aihole - Badami - Pattadakal - Hampi - Mamallapuram - Vedathangal - Mudumalai - Thanjavoor - Thiruchirappalli - Ooty - Madurai - Kovalam - Kalady - Bekal Fort.
- VII. Important Pilgrim Centres - Hazratnath - Badarinath - Kedarnath - Amarnath - Varanasi - Prayaga - Bodhgaya - Puri - Thirupathi - Nagore - Palani - Velankanni - Kanyakumari - Sivagiri - Sabarimala - Guruvayur - Mookambika - Puttaparthi.
- VIII. Towns of Tourist Importance - Sri Nagar - Chandigarh - Haryana - Delhi - Agra - Patna - Imphal - Shillong - Guwahati - Calcutta - Bhuvaneshwar - Hyderabad - Chennai - Pondicherry - Coimbatore - Munnar - Kochi - Kavaratti - Port Blair - Mysore - Bangalore - Goa - Panaji - Mumbai - Aurangabad.
- IX. "God's Own Country" - Tourist attractions in Kasargod - Kannur - Wyanad - Kozhikode - Malappuram - Palakkad - Thrissur - Ernakulam - Kottayam - Idukki - Pathanamthitta - Alappuzha, Kollam Thiruvananthapuram.
- X. Fairs Festivals - Surajkund craft mela - Ladakki festival Ramilla (Delhi) - Ganesh (Mumbai) - Ch race (puri) Bengal (Madras) - Summer festival (Ooty) - Onam Week Celebrations in Kerala - (Karnataka) - Chandanakudam Maholsavam - Beernapalli - Malayattoor Perunnal - Thrissur Kalpathi Ratholsavam - Gajamelas.
- XI. Possibilities of Hydel Tourism - Sabangiri - Idukki - Sholayar - Important Power Stations in Kerala
- XII. Kerala at a glance - quaint facts

## Books for Study

- |                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. A. K. Bhatia | - Tourism - Development Principles/Practices in India |
| 2. A. K. Bhatia | - Tourism in India - History and Development          |
| 3. R. N. Kaul   | - Dynamics of Tourism                                 |