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.

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.

III. European Colonialism and the World (Map – 2)

1. Establishment of colonies – Colonial rivalry of the 17th & 18th 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.

IV. Emergence of Industrial Capitalism

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.


5. Revolutions in Europe in 1848 – Nationalist movements in Italy and Germany.

VI Development of Modern Sensibility


2. Social Sciences – August Comte and social physics – modern est.

VII Movements against Industrial Capitalism


2. Russian and Chinese revolutions – experiment of socialist state.

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.


IX National liberation Movements

1. Liberation movement in India – Phases of freedom struggle since 1857 – partition and independence.


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 nod 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.


7. Europe during world war I indicating the major sites of war.

Books for Study
4. R.S. Lopez - Birth of Modern Europe
6. E.J. Hobsbawm - Industry and Empire.
7. - - Age of Revolution
8. - - Age of Capital
9. - - Age of Empire
10. - - Age of Extremes
11. Hugh Thomas - Unfinished History of the World
13. K.M. Panikar - Asia and Western Dominance
15. Jacob Bronowski and Bruce Mazlish - Western Intellectual Tradition
16. Baird Landes - Unbound Prometheus
17. J.D. Bernal - Science in History.

Paper II Social Formations in India
1. Study of Social Formations in History


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.


II. Bronze Age urbanism (Map 1)

1. Genesis of Harappan urbanism – stages and chronology

Pre-Harappan phase – characteristics


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, Brahmans, Aranyakas, Upanishads – Archaeology – Pottery – Transition from copper to iron.


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


VI Mauryan and Post mauryan period (Map 3)

1. Consolidation of the Mauryan empire – 1
   Imperial organization – state control – Economic Regulations.

2. Expansion of agriculture and trade


5. Mauryan and Post Mauryan art and architecture.

VII Polity and Society of the Guptas (Map 4)
ideology.

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

Classical Hinduism – Saivism – Vaishnavism – Devotional religion – Itihas
– 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.

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

Society and Economy 600-1200 A.D

2. Jathi-growth of untouchability – position of women – forced labour
involvement of tribal peoples – chandalas – Nishadas – new legal systems –
concept of property – crime and punishment.

Consolidation of agrarian society – growth of village community – land giants
– 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

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 3)

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 vellanyagai – emergence of new agrarian
relations – village community – ur, Nadu, Nadu assemblies, brahmadesa
village – Sabha.

Expansion of Trade – Trade corporations Ayyavole, Ainuttuvar, Valanjiyar
Anchuvannam, Mamigramam- currency and coinage.

XI The Delhi Sultanate
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
5. Decline of the Sultanate.

XII The Mughal India (Map 6)
1. Emergence and consolidation of the Mughal empire
4. Akbar’s Din Ilaahi – Contributory factors – his concept of Sulh-kul-influence of Sufism and Bhakti on Din Ilaahi.
reactionary policies of Aurangzeb

XIII Vijayanagara and Late Medieval South India

XIV Transition in the 18th Century
1. Fragmentation of Mughals – growth of regional politics.

Map Study
2. Location of Mahajanapadas.
3. The Mauryan Empire under Asoka and locate (1) Pataliputra (2) Taxila (3) Girsar (4) Maski
4. Gupta Empire under Chandravirapati and locate (1) Ujjain (2) Prayag (3) Sanchi (4) Kanpur
5. Chola Kingdom under Raja Raja and Rajendra

Iditional 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

Nature of traditional Indian economy British commercial expansion in the 18th century Fiscal policies colonialism and modernisation Transformation of India into a classic colony modernisation and under development ruin of artisans and craftsmen – 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 19th century Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Brahmasamaj and prarthana samaj-Iswara chandra Vidyasagar- Swami Dayananda and Aryasamaj-Sri Ramakrishna and Vivekananda. The Theosophical Society-Sayyed Ahmed Khan and Allgar Movement-Reform among the parsi-Sikhs-Reform movement in Western India Jyotiba Phule - Ramaswaminayar 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
V Struggle for Swaraj


VI Struggle for Swaraj


VII Towards Independence - 1939-1947

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


VIII A Nation in the Making

Problems and Prospects

Problems created by partition-accession and Integration of princely states-Sardar Patel-Re-organisation 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 18th Century
2. British India in 1850—and important princely states
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
Darseen Kumar and Tapan Ray Chaudhari (ed)-The Cambridge Economic History of India 1707 – 1970
Dhanagare - Peasent Movement in India 1920 – 1947
Terachand - 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 IN. Panikkar - Culture, Ideology, Hegemony, Intellectuals and Social consciousness in Colonial India
12. Irfan Habib - Essays in Indian History
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.
Syllabus

1. Marvin Perry
2. Louis Gottschalk and Donald Lach
3. J.A.R. Marriott

18. Louis Gottschalk and Donald Lach
19. J.A.R. Marriott

Note: The objective of this paper is to provide an overview of the major events and processes that shaped modern world. It is not necessary to go very deep into any of the chapters and topics suggested, but the concepts and events 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 questions 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 - Greek-Roman - Arab - Chinese Medieval Christian and Arab historiography.

II. Indian historiography - The Ilhaha Purana tradition - history of the Puranas - Dynastic history - Saba, Aluha, Kathena - Historical Biographies Medieval Indian historiography - historians of the Sultanaite period - Barani - Mughal period - Abul Fazal.


V. An introduction to new trends in Historiography - Annales School, structuralism, subaltern studies, postmodernism.

Books for Study

1. Carr, E. H.
2. Arthur Marwick
3. Collingwood, R. G.
4. Sheik Ali
5. Pathak, V. S.
7. Romila Thapar
8. Majumdar R. C.
9. Maurice Aymard and Harbans Mukha
10. Romila Thapar

The paper will deal with Indian History under 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.

PAPER III: SOCIAL FORMATIONS IN INDIA

I. Study of Social formations in History

2. Social formations in history - essential characteristics legal and state systems Tribal society and caste.
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.

V. Formation of State and Civil society

1. Expansion of agriculture - urbanization growth of towns.
2. Emergence of Mahajana - metahistory.
3. New Social classes.
4. Mahajanapada Polity - conciliation and civil society.
5. Srama sects - Bhr - Srama response.
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 Magalithic culture - Burial types - economy and society.
4. Kerala as part of Tamilakam - Sangam Age - concept of Tini - 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 Brahmins - local cults.
The temple as the centre of the agrarian economy - Uraalar, Kaaraalar, Professional groups, Kacchams, Moolzhikulam Kacchams, temple Sanketams.

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

6. Age of Naduvazhis - Koilathunad, Kozhikode, Kochi and conflicts for supremacy, administration, law and justice trade, Arabs and Chinese - Kozhikode under the Zamorins Marmankam festival, Chovvaram - Panniyur conflict, Kalari Chaver, Changattam, Revati, 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 - Manipravalam literature - Christian and Muslim influence in Kerala Society - Caste dominance and allied practices and institutions - Smantra 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 Portugese - new trends Christianity of Synd of Damper 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 Dharmaraja - Saktan Tampuran in Kochi - Mysorean invasions and results land settlement.


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 - Paiyath Achan and Veju Thampi.

Agrarian discontent and Maqilla 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 - Swathi Tirunal and his contributions - Raja Ravi Varma.


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


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.


Nadus of Kerala in the 16th century - Kingdoms of Kolathunad, Kozhikode, Kochi, Vadakkumkur, Thekkumkur, Champakassery, Desirand, Venad.
4. European settlements and trading stations in Kerala in the 18th Century - Dutch, British and French settlements - Cochin, Cranganore, Cannanore, Quilon, Kolachel, Tellicherry, Mahe, Anjanga.
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 Warrier 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. Raju
   - 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, Sanooham, Samskaram
8. K. P. Padmanabha Menon
   - Kochi Rayja Charithram
9. P. K. Gopalakrishnan
   - Keralaithinte Samskarika Charithram
10. P. Sanguoney Menon
    - History of Travancore from earliest times
11. Rajakrishnan
    - Kazhchayute Asanthi
12. Mark Erik Ja De Cannoy
    - The Kulsekhara Perumals of Travancore
13. Lotus ouwerkerk
    - Published by Leiden, the Netherlands.

**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 Kingsship - 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. Kautalya and Arthasastra - genesis of the political concepts of Kautalya - Features of Arthasastra - Arthasastra and the Mauryan state - Role of the king - King and subjects - Mandala theory.

IV. Dharmic conception of State power Asoka - Santi parva of Mahabharata - Dharmasastra 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 Vijnayanagar texts Parasara Madhaveeya and Amukkta malayada - Political structure Werner State - Nayakas.

VI. Delhi Sultanate - Islamic concepts of State - Sultan and Ulama - role of nobility and Institutions of dominance - Durbar rituals - Mohul state - Akbar - Din Iltahi as a political religion - Mansabdari and State apparatus - Moghul state under Aurangzeb.

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 - Rowlett Act and Montague - Chelmsford Reform - Act 1935 - Formation of State Ministries - Cripps Mission - Cabinet Mission.


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 - Isami 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 s- 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 - Kautilya and Megasthenes
3. C. Drekirier - Kings and community in Ancient India
4. A. S. Altekar - State and Govt. in Ancient India
5. H. Kule (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. Alfar Ali - Apparatus of the Mughal Empire
10. S. Gopal - British policies in India
11. M. K. Gandhi - Hind Swaraj
12. Bipan Chandra - Nationalism and Colonialism in India
13. Bipan Chandra - Communism 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

II. Optional (2)

Historical Geography of India

Relevance of Historical Geography

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 Milenium.
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.
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 maizes and previous stones - inland and overseas trade, agriculture - urbanism - distribution of the cities - Resources regions and location of the cities - Harappa, Mohenjo-daro, Mehrgarh Lethal.
2. Ecological transformation of the Indus valley - drier up of ghagger - desertification - climatic changes - decline of the Indusivils.

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.
5. Expansion of agriculture and assimilation of tribal people : Migratlon 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. Tirai - as ecozones - the geographical characteristics of Kurinji, Mullai, Palai, Marutam and Neytal.

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.

VIII. Formation of Cultural Regions (Map 4)
1. Geography as a factor in culture diversity - cultural regions and their natural boundaries.
2. Patterns of resource use and cultural formations - ecological foundations of Rajput kingdoms, vijayanagara and Marathas, Peasant foundations of Sikhism and other medieval cults.
3. Language, ethnicity and geography - Linguistic groups as expressions of a resources region - Malayalam, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu, Bengali and Punjabi.
   Evolution of regional identities - growth of nationalities - regional cultural communities.

Transformation of North India under Delhi Sultanate and Moghuls
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, metalurgy, procession of iron - expansion as a strategy of controlling resource regions of Bihar, Bengal, Gujarat.

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.
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 chieftains - their maist - 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.

Book for reference
1. O.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. Posseh : Ecological background of pre Historic India
7. Bridget and Raymond Alchin : 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 Moghul Empire
11. Ramachandra Guha : Social Ecology
12. Richard H. Gravel : 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 Nascism 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.
8. Emergence of Third World Countries - Non - Alignment - growth of the movement 1961-1982 - ASEAN and SAARC as regional approaches to world co-operation - G7 and G17.

Map Study

1. Political map of Europe in 1919 - mark places in the map of Europe - Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, 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 Vois. I & II
2. History of Modern Europe
3. Contemporary World History
4. History of the Modern World
5. Europe in the 19th and 20th centuries
6. A History of Modern Times
7. Essays in Politics and International Relations
8. International Relations
9. The Twentieth Century World
10. Indian Foreign Policy
11. Non-Alignment in Contemporary International Relations
12. Gorbachev Phenomenon
13. Principles and Practices of Diplomacy
14. International Relations and Geo Politics
15. The Age of Empire
16. The Age of Extremes
17. On History

- Hays
- H.A.L Fisher
- A Text Book of NCERT, authors, Arjun Dev, Girish Misra etc.
- R. R. Palmer
- E. Lipson
- Kettleby
- A. Appadorai
- Palmer and Perkins
- William R. Keylor
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- Misra K. P. and K. R. Narayanan (Ed)
- Francois Town
- K. M. Panikkar
- H. S. S. Nissanka
- Hobbs Bawhm E. J
- Hobbs Bawhm E. J
- Hobbs Bawhm E. J
VI. Optional - 4

History of Indian Women Through the Ages


II. Position of Women during the Vedic and Post-Vedic periods.
2. Status of women in the Sangham Age in South India.

III. Social structure of India during the Sultanate and Mughal Period.


V. Role of Women in the Indian National Movement

VI. Women's Organisations

VII. Women in Contemporary India
(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 Literature - Ashapoonadevi, Mahadevi Varma, Anitha Desai, Kamala Das, Amrita Pritam, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, Darisi Annappuramma Rajan Krishnan, Chudamani Raghavan, Sivasankari, Kundalakumari Sabat (Oriya), Indira Goswami (Assamese), Nanjanegudu Tirumalamb (Telugu), Anuradha Pottar (Marathi), Mundakani Kapai (Gujarati), Prathibha Ray (Oriya), Balaman Amma, Lalithambika Antharjanam, Sara Joseph.

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

Painting : Anjali Shergil, Anjali Ekta Menon, Manjula Padmanabhan.

Films : Mangis, Lata Mangeshkar.


Books for Reference

1. Altekar A.S.
2. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Publications
3. Radha Kumar
4. Thomas P.
5. Tara Ali Baid (ed) \( \text{Govt. of India, 1958} \)
6. Vijaya Agnew
7. Ila Mukhejea
8. M. L. Bhagi
9. Neera Desai
10. Srinivas. M. R.
11. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya
12. Shanta Krishna Swamy
13. Lakshmi Misra
15. Mammon Kaur
16. Maitra Sinha, Anjana
17. Neera Desai & Maitreyi Krishnaraj
18. Dr. R. N. Yesudas
19. Renu Chakravarti
20. Kumkum Sanghavi and Sudhir Naid
21. Padma Venkata Sengupta
22. P.K. Pruthi, Beatel Ranee Sharma (ed)
23. Susie Thara and Lalitha
24. Vandana Shiva
25. Bharati Ray (ed)

- Position of Women in Kino Civilisation from Prehistoric Times to the Present Day
- History and Culture of the Indian People - 10 vols.
- The History of Doing An Illustrated account of movement for women's rights and Feminism in India. Kail for Women, 1993.
- Women of India.
- Elite Women in Indian Politics Vikas Publication
- Medieval India. Culture and Thought. The Indian Publications
- Women in Modern India, Vora & Co., Bombay.
- Indian Women’s battle for freedom Abhinav Publications, New Delhi
- Climpses of Women in India. Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi
- Indian Women from Puradah to Modernity - Vikas, New Delhi
- Women in a Changing Society, Asian Publication House, New Delhi
- Women and Society in India. Ajantha Publication, New Delhi
- A History of Women's Education in Kerala. South Indian Social Centre, Thiruvananthapuram
- Communists in Indian Women's Movement. People Publishing House, New Delhi
- Recasting Women. Kail for Women
- Pioneer Women of India, Thacker and Co. Ltd., Bombay
- Post Independence India and Women Encyclopedia of Women Society and Culture Series - 10 Anmol Publications, New Delhi
- Women Writing in India (2 vols.)
- Staying Alive

From the seams of History Essays on Indian Women
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.


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 first 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. Buddhist sites Pataliputra - Taxila - The Indus Valley sites - its importance to Indian History, 1922.

5. Sir Mortimer Wheeler and a New Era in Indian Archaeology - Practical training in methods of excavation - stratigraphical method - The finds in Taxila, Harappa, the chalcolithic culture of Brahmagiri.


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 - Desnagar, Hasinapura, Kalibangam, Ganga Yamuna Gob, Kausambi, Sisupalgarh (Tosali of Asokan Bhauli Edict), Nagarjunakona, Bharapur (Allgarh), Bishapur (Farukhabad), Alamgirpur, Atrahanikhera, Panpur (Nagpur).

9. Southern Neolithic Culture - Finds from Brahmagiri, Senganakkal, Pikkali, Maski, Thakkalakkatta, Uthnur, T. Narasipur (All in Karnataka) Anikamedu - work in Kerala and the finds - stone tools and Habitate s-Michael Todd Cave dwellings in Edakkal, Thovari (Wayanad), Marayur (Munnar), Chenthiri - The Rock paintings Megalithic finds from Kerala - Punnel (Mahe), Kodungallur, Mechad, Pazhayar, Prokalam near Kunnamkulam, Kuppakkollu (Wayanad), Mangad (Kollam) - The Megalithic types of Kerala.

10. Epigraphy and Numismatics - Important Discoveries

Books for Study

2. D. H. Gorden - The Pre-Historic Background of Indian Culture - Bombay, 1958
3. V. N. Misra and M. S. Maiti Edt. - Indian Pre-History 1964
4. V. Gordon child - New Light on the Most Ancient East - 1958
6. R. V. Joshi - Archaeological perspective of India since Independence
### Syllabus

**B. A. History**

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<td>Tourism - its evolution - growth - characteristics - travellers - in ancient, medieval and modern periods of Indian History - Travel description of India at a glance.</td>
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<td>Role of Geography - Physical characteristics - mountains - rivers - climate - hills and high ranges - passes - seas - coastline - geography.</td>
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### Books for Study

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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>A. L. Basham</td>
<td>The Wonder that was India</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>Humayun Kabir</td>
<td>Indian Heritage</td>
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<td>H. G. Robinson</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>A. Sreedhara Menon</td>
<td>A Survey of Kerala History</td>
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<td>A. K. Bhattacharyya</td>
<td>Tourism in India - History and Development</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>K. M. Srivastava</td>
<td>New Era in Indian Archaeology. Cosmo Publication. 1982</td>
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<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>B. K. Thapar</td>
<td>Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India. UNESCO, 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>K. V. Raman</td>
<td>Principles and Methods of Archaeology, Madras, 1986</td>
</tr>
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<td>11.</td>
<td>Dilip K. Chakrabarti</td>
<td>A History of Indian Archaeology Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>B.K. Gururaja Rao</td>
<td>Megaliths of South India, Mysore</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Books for Reference

1. The Book of Indian Birds
2. Art and Architecture of the Indian Sub Continent
3. Introduction to Hill Stations in India
4. The Book of Indian Animals
5. Corbett National Park
6. Weather
7. Studies in Folk Arts of Kerala
8. Periplus of the Erythraean Sea
9. Tourism Publications

Subsidiary Optional - 2
Tourism and Tourist Centres in India

Paper II


II. Role of geography in tourism - Physical boundaries - mountains - rivers - climate (summer, winter, monsoon) - Hills and Hill Stations - Passes - Seas - Coastline.


X. Fairs Festivals - Surajkund craft mela - Ladakki festival Ramila (Delhi) - Ganesh (Mumbai) - Crease (puri) Bengal (Madaras) - Summer festival (Ooty) - Onam Week Celebrations in Kerala - (Karnataka) - Chandranakudam Mahotsavam - Boemappali - Malayattor Perunnal - Thrissur Kalpathi Ratholsavam - Gajamelas.

XI. Possibilities of Hydel Tourism - Sabargiri - Idukki - Sholayar - Important Power Stations in India

XII. Kerala at a glance - quaint facts

Books for Study

1. A. K. Bhatia
2. A. K. Bhatia
3. R. N. Kaul
4. Tourism - Development Principles/Practi
5. Tourism in India - History and Development
6. Dynamics of Tourism