



MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY -TIRUNELVELI  
PG PROGRAMMES



**OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING (ODL) PROGRAMMES**

**(FOR THOSE WHO JOINED THE PROGRAMMES FROM THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2023–2024)**

**M.A. History**

<b>Semester</b>	<b>Course</b>	<b>Title of the Course</b>	<b>Course Code</b>
II	Core IV	History of Medieval India – 1206 – 1707 CE	SHYM21
	Core V	Socio Cultural History of Tamil Nadu – 1565 – 1956 CE	SHYM22
	Core VI	Historiography and Historical Methods	SHYM23
	Elective - III	History of Journalism	SHYE21
	Elective – IV	Environmental History of India	SHYE22
	Skill Enhancement	Introduction to Epigraphy	SHYS21

## History of Medieval India-1206-1707 CE

**UNIT I : Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate :** Qutbuddin Aibak and Iltutmish — *Intersystem - Centralized Monarchy: Sultana Raziya and Period of Instability -Age of Balban- Chihalgani- Theory of Kingship—Reorganisation of the Government -Mongol Threat -Internal Restructuring and Territorial Expansion –Jalaluddin and Alauddin Khalji’s approaches to the State – Changes among the ruling Classes –Conquest and Annexation.*

**UNIT II : Problems of a Centralized State:** Ghiyasuddin and Muhammad bin Tughlaq— Administrative and Political Measures – Economic and Agrarian Reforms – Token Currency Transfer of Capital-Firoz Tughlaq- Economic reforms- Military Expeditions - Impact of Sayyids and Lodis; Administration under the Delhi Sultanate

**UNIT III: The Foundation of Mughal Empire:** Central Asian experience of Babur - India on the eve of Babur’s invasion— Struggle for empire in North India – Significance of the Afghan despotism- Rise of Sher Shah Sur; Expansion and Consolidation— Political phase of Akbar; new imperial system and administration; the Mughal nobility, Mansabdari system-Jagirdari system— NurJahan Junta – The Mughals and the North-Western frontier – Shah Jahan and his contribution.

**UNIT IV : Ideology and State in Mughal India:** Akbar’s imperial agenda - Suhl-i-kul – Akbar’s religion - Din ilahi; Aurangzeb’s relation with religious groups and institutions.; Mughal-Rajput Relations – Mughal administration-: Aurangzeb - the Imperial elite- Deccan wars- Rise of Marathas under Shivaji- Popular revolts within the Mughal empire – Decline of the Mughal empire.

**UNIT V: Economic and Socio-Cultural Life in Medieval India:** Economy: Agricultural Production, Village Society and the Revenue System – Trade— relations with the Europeans-Society- Ruling Classes, Merchants, Artisans and Slaves – Caste, Customs and Women – Religious Ideas and Beliefs- The Sufi Movement— The Bhakti Movement in North India – Culture- Architecture – Literature – Fine Arts – Music.

### Recommended Text:

1. Chand, Tara, *Influence of Islam on Indian Culture*, Indian Press, 1954.
2. Chandra, Satish, *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals*, Har-Anand Pub., Delhi, 1998.
3. Habit, Mohammad and K.A. Nizami, *Comprehensive History of India: The Delhi Sultanat (A.D. 1206-1526)*, People’s Publishing House, Delhi, 1970.
4. Mehta, J.L., *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India, 1000 – 1526 A.D.*, Sterling Pub., New Delhi, 1986
5. Mehta, J.L., *Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India, Vol. III: Medieval Indian Society and Culture*, Sterling Pub., New Delhi, 1990
6. Raychaudhuri, Tapan and Irfan Habib, ed., *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. I: c. 1200 – c. 1750*, Cambridge University Press, London, 1982.

## **Socio Cultural History of Tamil Nadu -1565 – 1956 C.E.**

**UNIT I :** The Nayaks of Madurai – ThirumalaiNayak – the Nayaks of Senji – The Nayaks of Tanjore – social and cultural condition under the Nayaks — contribution of Nayaks to art and architecture and Tamil culture.

**UNIT II:** Tamilagam under Marathas – Society: caste system – status women – achievements of Raja Serfoji – Literature under the rule of Tanjore Marathas – SaraswathiMahal Library – Development of Art and Architecture under the Marathas.

**UNIT III:** The Marava country and the Sethupathis of Ramnad – society - cultural contribution; Administration of the Nawabs – village administration – society– famines and diseases – status of women – economic and religious life – Social Impact of the Europeans; Religion: Saivism: St.Ramalinga- Vaishnavism: the Schism.

**UNIT IV:** Christianity: Policy of the Company - growth and impact - Introduction of Western education – Government education - Professional and Technical education–Female education.

**UNIT V:** Emergence of Administrative and Professional Elites – Justice Party and Non-Brahmin Movement – E.V.R, a social reformer – Self Respect Movement - Contribution of Dravidian Movement to social transformation- socio- cultural impact of the Dravidian parties

### **Recommended Text:**

1. Irschick, Eugene F., TamilRevivalisminthe1930s, Cre-A, Madras, 1986
2. Jagadeesan, P, Marriage and Social Legislations in Tamil Nadu, Elatchaiappan Pub. 1990
3. Murugesan, MangalaN.K. Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu,1920 - 40, Koodal Pub., Madurai, 1981
4. Rajaraman, P., Justice Party: A Historical Perspective, 1916-37, Poompozhil Publishers, Madras, 1988
5. Rangaswamy, M., Tamil Nationalism, HemaPub. Chennai,2006
6. Sastri, V.S.Ramasamy, The Tamils, The People, Their History and Culture in 5 Volumes, Cosmo Pub., New Delhi, 2002
7. Singaravelu, S., Social Life of the Tamils, Dept. of Indian Studies, Kuala Lumpur  
Subramaniam, P. Social History of the Tamils, 1707–1947, D. K. Print world (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 1996
8. Swaminathan, S., Karunanidhi, Man of Destiny, Affiliated East – West Press Pvt. Ltd. NewDelhi, 1974

## Historiography and Historical Methods

**UNIT I :** Meaning, Nature and Scope of History – Kinds of History and Allied Subjects – Lessons of History; Uses and Abuses of History – Role of Individuals, Role of Institutions and Role of Ideas in History.

**UNIT II:** Philosophy of History – Positivist History – Marxist Interpretation of History – Annales Paradigm – Subaltern History – Subjectivity and Need for Objectivity in History

**UNIT III:** Historical Research: Pre-requisites of a Researcher – Choice of Topic – Review of Literature – Hypothesis – Sources of History– External and Internal Criticism of Sources– Collection of Data, Synthesis, Exposition and Writing – Use of Footnotes and preparation of Bibliography

**UNIT IV:** Development of Historical writing in the West – Herodotus, Thucydides, St. Augustine, Ibn Khaldun, L.V. Ranke, Arnold Toynbee, E.H. Carr, Fernand Braudel, E.P. Thompson, Eric Hobsbawm.

**UNIT V:** Historians of India– V.A.Smith, D.D. Kosambi, Romila Thapar, Jadunath Sarkar, Bipan Chandra, Ranajit Guha, K.A. Nilankanta Sastri, R.Sathianatha Ayyar, S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, C.S. Srinivasachari, K.K. Pillai

### Recommended Text:

1. Ali, Sheik, *History: Its Theory and Method*, Laxmi Publications, 2019 Carr, E.H., *What is History?* Penguin Books Ltd., New Delhi, 2018.
2. Manikam, S., *On History & Historiography*, Padumam Publishers, Madurai Rajayyan, K, *History in Theory and Method : A Study in Historiography*, Raj Publications, Madurai, 1982
3. Sreedharan, E., *A Text book of Historiography : 500 BC to AD 2000*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2004

## **History of Journalism**

- UNIT I :** The Origin of Press: Invention of Printing Press – Gutenberg Press – Role of Printing in evolution of modern news papers; Growth of news papers in India: Hickey’s Gazette, Early journalism in Bengal, Bombay and Madras presidencies.
- Unit II :** Growth of Press and Indian Independence Movement; Role of Newspapers in Indian Freedom struggle; Contribution of Anglo-Indian and Nationalist Press to the field of Journalism in India; Role and responsibility of press in Modern India.
- Unit III:** Government and the press: reaction and regulation –Press laws.
- Unit IV:** Contribution of Eminent Personalities to Indian Journalism: Bala Gangadhara Tilak – Gandhi – S. Sadan and; Contributions of Eminent personalities to Tamil journalism- G.Subramania Iyer – Peiryar – Aditanar - Kalaignar
- Unit V:** Contribution of Important News Papers: Amrit Bazar Patrika, the Times of India – The Hindu; Contemporary News Papers in Tamil – Dinamani – Dhina Thanthi- Dinamalar – Dinakaran – Viduthalai – Murasoli.

### **Recommended Text:**

1. Nadig Krishna Murthy : Indian Journalism, Mysore University Press.
2. R. Parthasarathi: Modern Journalism in India. Sterling Publishers.
3. J.V.Seshagiri Rao. Studies in the history of journalism
4. Mohit Moitra: A History of Indian Journalism; National Book Agency.
5. J.Natarajan: History of Indian Journalism; Publication Division
6. J.N.Basu: Romance of Indian Journalism; University of Calcutta

## **Environmental History of India**

- Unit I:** Introduction To Environmental History – Habitats in Human History: Modes of Production and Modes of Resource Use – Schools of Thought in Ecology: Marxist, Gandhian, Eco-Feminism, Anthropocene.
- Unit II:** Prehistoric Environment in India – Role of Climate in Indus Valley Civilization – Forest In Ancient India – Iron Tools and Deforestation in the Vedic Period – Eco-Systems of the Sangam Age In South India – Asoka And Ecology – Mughals And Hunting.
- Unit III :** Ecological Imperialism – Forest Policy: Forest Acts of 1865, 1878 and 1927 – Protest Against British Forest Acts and Policies of Monoculture – Plantation – Public Works – Railways – Hill Stations – Systematic Conservation versus Exploitation Debate.
- Unit IV:** Independent India’s Environmental Policy– Forest Policy–Resolutions And Acts of 1952, 1980, 1988 and 2018 – Development Versus Environment – Big Dams And Hydro-Electric Power Projects –Bhopal Gas Tragedy – Tsunami and its Impact – Move Towards Sustainable Development – National Environment Policy – National Conservation Strategy and the Policy Statement of Environment And Development 1992 – National Environment Tribunal – National Green Tribunal.
- Unit V:** Environmental Movements: Bishnoi Movement – Chipko Movement – Appiko Movement – Narmada Bacchao Andolan – Silent Valley Movement – Jungle Bachao Andolan.

### **Recommended Text:**

1. Irfan Habib, *Man and Environment: Vol -36: Ecological History of India*, New Delhi : Tulika Books, 2011
2. Donald Hughes.J., *What is Environmental History?*, Polity Press : Cambridge,U.K.2006.
3. Madhav Gadgil and Ramchandra Guha, *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India* OUP: Berkeley and Los Angeles, California, USA 1992
4. Mahesh Rangarajan and K Sivaramakrishnan, ed., *India’s Environmental History: From Ancient Times to the Colonial Period* Vol 1, Permanent Black: Ranikhet, India, 2012
5. *Modern Environmental History*, edited by Donald Worster and Alfred Crosby, 1-14. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988.
6. Ramachandra, Guha, *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya* OUP,1989
7. Donald Worster. “*Doing Environmental History.*” In *The Ends of the Earth: Perspectives on.*

## Introduction to Epigraphy

- UNIT I:** Epigraphy – Definition – Importance of epigraphy for writing history–Format of Inscription- Authenticity.
- UNIT II:** Nature of the material - stone, metal, clay, terra - cota, pottery, wood, papyrus, parchment.
- Unit III:** Types of inscriptions - monumental – archival – Incidental Origin of Writing in India – Indus Script and its decipherment – Brahmi and Kharosthi Script
- UNIT IV:** Origin of Writing in South India –Tamili – Tamil Brahmi – Vattezhuthu –Grantha Script.
- Unit V:** Inscriptions as historical source material- Inscriptions of Indus civilization- Asokan Pillar inscriptions - inscriptions of Gupta period- Inscriptions in Tamil Nadu - - Mangulam – Sittannavasal

### Recommended Text

1. Buhler, George, Indian Paleography, Indian Studies Past and Present; Calcutta; 1959  
Dani. A.H, Indian Paleography, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers; 3 edition,2011
2. Sivaramamurthy.C., Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum,1952