

PERIYAR UNIVERSITY

PERIYAR PALKALAI NAGAR

SALEM – 636011

DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS

CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM

SYLLABUS FOR

M.A. HISTORY

(SEMESTER PATTERN)

(For Candidates admitted in the Colleges affiliated to

Periyar University from 2021-2022 onwards

REGULATIONS

The following regulations for the M.A., History are framed the academic year 2021-22 and thereafter in the affiliated collages of the Periyar University , Salem.

1. CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION

A candidate who passed any Bachelor degree of this university or any bachelor degree of any other university accepted by the syndicate as equivalent thereto, subject to such conditions may be prescribed therefore are permitted to appear and qualify for the M.A. degree examination of this university after a course of study of two academic year in four semesters.

2. DURATION OF THE COURSE

The course consists of two academic years divided into four semesters under Choice Based Credit System with a total of 94 credits.

3. COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

The course of study shall comprise instruction in the subjects according to the syllabus and books prescribed from time to time.

COURSE OF STUDY AND SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

Paper code	Subject Title	Hrs/ Week	Credits	University Examination			Exam. Hrs
				Internal (25%)	External (75%)	Total	
SEMESTER I							
Core-I	Political and Cultural History of India Upto 1206 CE	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core-II	History of Tamil Nadu From Beginning to the Cholas	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core-III	Freedom Movement in India From 1885 to 1947	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core-IV	History of Kongu Nadu	6	4	25	75	100	3
Elective I(Anyone)							
Paper I	Indian Architecture	6	4	25	75	100	3
Paper II	General Studies for Competitive Examination	6	4	25	75	100	3
II SEMESTER							
Core -V	Political and Cultural History of India From 1206 to 1707 CE	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core-VI	Political and Cultural History of Tamil Nadu from Pandyan Empire to 1800 CE	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core-VII	Freedom movement in Tamil Nadu From 1880 to 1947	6	5	25	75	100	3
Elective II(Any one)							
Paper I	History of Science and Technology Since 1947	4	4	25	75	100	3
Paper II	History of Dravidian Movement in Tamil Nadu	4	4	25	75	100	3
EDC(Any one)							
EDC I	Indian National Movement	4	2	25	75	100	3
EDC II	Intellectual History of Tamil Nadu	4	2	25	75	100	3
EDC III	Administrative History of India	4	2	25	75	100	3
Common Paper	Human Rights	2	2	25	75	100	3

Add-on Course (Any one)							
I	Journalism and Mass Communication	2	2	25	75	100	3
II	Tourism and Travel Management	2	2	25	75	100	3
III	Museology and Heritage Management	2	2	25	75	100	3
III SEMESTER							
Core VIII	Contemporary History of India Since 1947	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core IX	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core X	History of Early Modern World From 1453 to 1789	6	4	25	75	100	3
Core XI	Principles and Practices of Tourism	6	4	25	75	100	3
Elective III(Any one)							
Paper I	Women's Studies	6	4	25	75	100	3
Paper II	History of World Civilization	6	4	25	75	100	3
IV SEMESTER							
Core XII	Historiography and Historical Methods	6	5	25	75	100	3
Core XIII	History of Modern World From 1789 to 1945 CE	6	5	25	75	100	3
Elective IV(Any one)							
Paper I	India and Her Neighbors	6	4	25	75	100	3
Paper II	Working of Indian Constitution	6	4	25	75	100	3
Core XIV	Project Work/ Viva Voce	12	10	50	150	200	-

The details of credits are as follows follows:-

The details of credit:

Core course +Project – 13+1=14	= 72 credits
Elective Course (4)	= 16 credits
EDC 1	= 2 credits
Human Rights 1	= 2 credits
Add-on Course (1)	= 2 credits

Total	94 Credits

Total Marks	: 2200 Marks

EXAMINATIONS

The examinations shall be 3 hours duration to each paper at the end of each semester. The examination consists of Internal Assessment (IA) and Semester Examination (SE).

IA marks for Theory Paper

1. Attendance	- 5 marks
2. Test	- 10 marks
3. Seminar	- 5 marks
4. Assignment	- 5 marks

Total	25 marks

MINIMUM MARKS FOR PASSING

A candidate shall be declared to have passed the examination if the candidate secures not less than 50% marks in semester examinations and internal assessment in each course- A minimum of 38 marks out of 75 in semester examinations and a minimum of 12 marks out of 25 in the internal assessment. For the project work and viva-voce, a candidate should secure 50% the marks for pass. The candidate should compulsorily attend the viva-voce to secure pass in the paper. Candidates who do not obtain the required

minimum marks for a pass in a course or in a project report shall be required to appear and pass the same at a subsequent appearance.

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choices)

Part - B (2 X 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer **ANY TWO** Questions out of **Five**

Part - C (5 X 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer **ALL** Questions

Either (or) Type Five questions

(One question from Each Unit)

a. For Project

Evaluation : 100 Marks

Internal : 50 Marks

Viva – Voce : 50 Marks

200 Marks

CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATE

Candidates who secured not less than 60% of aggregate marks in the whole examinations shall be declared to have passed the examination with **FIRST CLASS**. All other successful candidates shall be declared to have passes with **SECOND CLASS**.

Candidates who have obtained 75% of the marks in aggregate shall be deemed to have passed the examination in FIRST CLASS WITH DISTINCTION, provided they passed all the examinations prescribed for the course in the first appearance.

RANKING

Candidate who passed all the examinations prescribed for the course in the FIRST ATTEMPT ONLY is eligible for classification/ Ranking / Distinction.

MA HISTORY
SEMESTER I (CBCS PATTERN)
CORE I – POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA
UPTO 1206 CE

Course Objectives

- To understand the Indian History.
- To learn the Political and Cultural History of India
- To make the students to understand Indian History

Unit –I

Geographical factors and their influences – Sources of the Ancient Indian History – Indus Valley Civilization – Socio-Economic and Religious Life of Indus Valley Civilization – Vedic Age – Early and Later Vedic Polity – Religious ideas, rituals and practices – Socio-Economic condition – Religious Upheaval – Jainism and Buddhism – Its contribution to Indian Culture, Literature, Art and Architecture.

Unit – II

Pre – Mauryan India – Mahajanapadas – Rise of Magadha – Bimbisara and Ajatasathru – Sisunagas – Nandas – Alexander Invasion and its impact – The Mauryas – Chandragupta Maurya – Bindusara – Ashoka and his welfare measures – Mauryan Administration.

Unit – III

Sungas – Kanvas – Greeks – Saka and Parthian – Kharavela of Kalinga – Kushans – Kanishka – Mahayana Buddhism – Social and Economic Conditions – Gandhara School of Arts – Satavahanas and its important rulers.

Unit – IV

Guptas – Chandragupta I – Samudragupta and his achievements – Chandragupta II and other rulers – Gupta Administration, Social and Economic life under Guptas – Golden Age of Guptas – Decline of Guptas – Vakatakas – Maukharis of Kannauj.

Unit – V

Vardhanas – Harsha age – His achievements, Religious Policy, Social and Economic conditions, Growth of literature – Rajputs – Gurjara Pratiharas – Arab

invasion of Sindh – Invasion of Mahmad Ghazni and its impact – Mahmud of Ghore and his expeditions – Impact on Indian Politics.

REFERENCES:

1. Majumdar, R.C. Raychoudari and Datta – Advanced history of India.
2. Sathiantha Iyar - Political and Cultural History of India
3. Mahajan VD - History of Ancient India
4. Vincent Smith - Early History of India
5. Kosambi - Introduction to Indian History
6. Basham, A.L. – The Wonder That was India
7. Allchin, R. & B. Allchin - Origins of Civilization
8. Bandopadhyaya, N.C. – Kautilya
9. Jayaswal, K.P. – History of India
10. Raychaudhuri, H.C. – Political History of Ancient India
11. Sharma, B.N. – Harsha and his Empire
12. Romila Thapar – History of Ancient India

MA HISTORY

SEMESTER- I (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE II- HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE CHOLAS

Course Objectives

- To Understand the cultural Process of Sangam Period
- To Describe Administrative reforms under the Cholas

Unit I

Geographical features of Tamil Nadu – Sources for the Study of Tamil Nadu History – Pre historic Megalithic – Historical literary Sources – New Findings and Perspectives from on Going excavations.

Unit II

The Sangam Age – The Cheras – The Cholas – The Pandyas –Sangam Polity- classification of Tamil society –Economy Religious Influences of Buddhism and Jainism on Tamil Society.

Unit III

Aryan Penetration and its influences in Tamil Nadu- Reaction and rise of new forces – The Kalabhras- Rise of new Kingdom - The Pallavas of Kanchi – Various theories of their origin Mahendravarman I – Narasimhavarman I – Nadivarman III and their successes – Decline of Pallavas.

Unit IV

Consolidation of Aryan and Sanskritic influences – Rise of priestly classes – Brahmadaia land grants – Religious conflicts –Bhakti Movement – Literature – Rise of Dravidian Art and Architecture.

Unit V

The Cholas – Rajaraja I – Rajendra I – Kulottunga I – New Perspectives on Chola Administration – Central, state and Village Administration – Literature, Art and Architecture.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

Champakalakshmi, R. (1996). Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300-1300, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Gurukkal, Rajan. (2010). Social Formations of Early South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Krishnasamy Pillai. (1964). Tamil Country Under Vijayanagar, Annamalai university,

KrishnaswamiAiyangar S. (1992). Beginning of South Indian History; Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture.

Mahalingam T.V. (1998). Kanchipuram in the Early South Indian History and Culture; South Indian Policy.

Meenakshi.C., (1928) Administration And Social Life Under The Pallavas, Madras: Madras University.

Heras, (2003). South India Under the Vijayanagar Empire: The Aravido Dynasty, New Delhi:Cosmo Publication.

Iyengar, Srinivasa, P.T. (1929). History of Tamils, Madras: C.Coomaraswamy and Sons.

Karashima, Noboru. (1988). South India-Society and Economy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Mahalingam, T.V.(1951). Economic Life under the Vijayanagar Empire, Madras: Madras University.

Mennakshi.C. (1977). Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, Madras: Madras University.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. (1978). The Colas, Madras: Madras University.

Pillai, K.K. (1975). Social History of Tamils, Madras: Madras University.

Sewell Rabert (1900). A Forgotten Empire (Vijayanagar): A Contribution to the History of India, Asian Educational Services.

Stein, Burton, Peasant. (1980). State and Society in Medieval South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Subbarayulu, Y. (2012). South India under the Cholas, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Veluthat, Kesavan. (2010). The Early Medieval in South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

MA HISTORY

SEMESTER- I (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE III - FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA FROM 1885 TO 1947 A.D

- To understand the Indian Freedom movement.
- To learn about the contribution of Freedom fighters.
- To make the students to understand noble ideas of Freedom movement.

UNIT – I

Socio – Religious reform movements in the second half of the 19th Century – The rise of Middle Classes – Associations and movements in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras – agitations prior to birth of Indian National Congress – Its Origin – Its objective – and growth- early leadership and its ideology.

UNIT – II

Tilak variant of nationalism – Resistance to colonial state's intervention is social policy – Curzon's rule and its impact – Partition of Bengal – Swadeshi Movement – conflict between Moderates and Extremists – The foundation of Muslim League – the Gaddar Party – Revolutionary nationalism.

UNIT – III

India's role in World War I – Demand for Home Rule Movement – Rowlett Act – Jalianwalabagh Massacre – The Gandian Era – the Non-Co-operation Movement – Reaction against Government of India Act of 1919- The Swarajaya Party – Simon Commission – Nehru Report - Jinnah's Fourteen Points.

UNIT – IV

Demand for Purna Swarj – Civil Disobedience Movement – Round Table Conference – Poona Pact – Rise of leftist Movements – rise of peasant Movements – Labour Movement – Forward Block.

UNIT – V

The Congress Ministry and its accomplishments – Cripps Proposals – Quit India Movement – Muslim League and demand for Pakistan – Communal Carnage – Simla

Conference – 1945- Cabinet Mission 1946 – Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence Act, 1947.

BOOK FOR REFERENCE:

- 1) Agarwal, R.C. : National Movement and Constitutional India.
- 2) Bipin Chandra & Others : India's Struggle for Independence.
- 3) Gupta, D.C : Indian National Movement.
- 4) Mujumdar. R.C. : History of the Freedom Movement in India.
- 5) Rajayyan.K : Freedom Struggle in India.
- 6) Sumit Sarkar : Modern India, 1885-1947.
- 7) Tara Chand : History of the Freedom Movement in India.
- 8) Venkatesan.G : History of Freedom Struggle in India.

M.A.HISTORY
SEMESTER – I (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE – IV – HISTORY OF KONGU NADU

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To know the importance of Thagadur and Kongu region through the ages.
- To learn the role of this region in Indian freedom movement.
- To make the students to understand the development of economic activities.

UNIT I :

Sources of Thagadur region - Geographical feature and their influence – Pre-Historic period – political condition of Thagadur in Sangam Age – Athiyar clan – Athiyaman Neduman Anji – Social and economic, Religious condition of Thagadur – Art and Architecture - contributions of the Athiyamans. Thagadur under the Gangas, Banar, Nulambas, and Pallavas – The Cholas and the Later Athiyamans – Relationship of Cheras

UNIT II:

Sources of Kongu region – Geographical features and their influence – Political conditions in ancient times – The Chieftains of Kongu region – The Cheras rule – social, economic and religious conditions – Administrative – Development of Literature.

UNIT III:

The Kongu region under Gangas, Cholas, Pandiyas- Social, Economic, Religious - The kongu Nadu under Vijaynagara period

UNIT VI:

The Kongu region under Hyder ali and Tippu Sultan – Kongu under Britisher - The contributions of Kongus to the development of Art and Architecture - The role Kongu Nadu in freedom struggle .

UNIT V:

Social and Cultural life of the People of Kongu through the ages – Trade and Commerce – Economic activities of the Kongu people from ancient to 20th Century - Kodumanal – different crafts of the Kongu country.

References:

1. Pular Rasu - Kongu Nadu (Tamil)
2. Mailai Seeni.Vengadasamy - Kongu Nattu Varalaru (tamil)
3. K.N.Sivarajapillai - The Chronology of the Early Tamils.
4. Subramaniyan.k. - History of Tamilnadu
5. C.Chandrasekar - Varalartin pakkangalil Thagadur (Tamil).
6. Poongunran R . – Tholkudi Velir Vendar.

MA HISTORY
SEMESTER- I (CBCS PATTERN

ELECTIVE I (Paper I) - INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Course Objective

- To understand the Indian architecture.
- To learn about the various styles of Architecture and sculpture.
- To make the students to understand the contribution of Pallavas to the Art and Architecture.

UNIT 1: Origin and development of temple architecture – Importance -Various styles of Architecture – The Nagara, Vesara, Dravida and their features – Mauryan rock – cut temples and columns – Sunga and Kushana architecture vestiges

UNIT 2: Early art and Architectural development in Buddhist Architecture – Stupas- Chityas- Viharas-Jina Architecture-Caves – Satavahana's contribution – Rock cut and structural – experimentation of temple style under the Gupta.

UNIT 3: Development of temple architecture under the Pallavas and Early and Later Pandyas – their stylistically features; Culmination of Dravida style - contribution of the Imperial Cholas.

UNIT 4: Rock-cut and structural temples of the Badami Chalukyas and Rastrakutas – Orissan School of Architecture- Vijayanagara temple architecture – gopura;

UNIT 5: Architecture under the Delhi Sultanates-Slave-Khilji-Tughlak-Sayyid-Lodi-Architecture under the Mughals-Babur-Humayun-Akbar-Jahangir-Shahjahan-Aurangzeb-Shahjahan-Architecture under the Westerners.

Reference Books :

- Edith Tomory -- A History of Fine Arts in India and the West, Chennai, 1977
- Desai.Z.A -Indu-- Islamic Architecture
- Saraswati, S.K - Survey of Indian Sculpture, Calcutta, 1951
- Sivaramamurthi, C - Indian Sculpture, Bombay, 1961
- Vincent Smith - History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, Bombay, 1962
- Krishnadeva, H, Temples of North India, New Delhi, 1977.
- Michael W.Meister, Dhaky, M.A., Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple architecture, Vol.I & II. 1988.
- Srinivasan, K.R., Temples of South India, New Delhi, 1998
- Percy Brown, Indian Architecture.
- Roy C. Craven, Indian Art.
- Sivaramamurthy, C., Amaravathi Sculptures, Government Museum, Chennai, 1977.
- Srinivasan, K.R., Cave Temples of the Pallavas, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1981.
- Jonna Gottfried, Williams, The Art of Gupta India, New Delhi, 1983.
- Ganguli, O.C., Andhra Sculptures, Hyderabad, 1994.
- Soundara Rajan, K.V., Cave Temples of Deccan, Archaeological Survey of Indian, 1981.
- Balasubramanian, S.R., Early Chola Temples, Orient Longman, 1971
- Balasubramanian, S.R., Middle Chola Temples, Thomson Press India Ltd., 1975
- Balasubramanian, S.R., Later Chola Temples, Mudgala Trust, 1979

M. A HISTORY

SEMESTER I

ELECTIVE I (Paper II): GENERAL STUDIES FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To know about the nature of scientific advancement in India.
- To enable the students to the competitive Examinations.
- To enable the students to apply the Science Knowledge in day to day life.

Unit I

Indian Geography: The Earth – Atmosphere – Soils – Minerals – Crops – Forests – Monsoons – Mountain Ranges – Rivers – River water Disputes among the States
National highways – Airports – National Wildlife Sanctuaries.

Unit II

Indian Economy: Planning Commission (Niti Aayog) – New Economic Policy – LPG, Liberalization, Privatization, Globalization – Finance Commission – Controller and Auditor General of India – Prime Minister Relief Fund – Chief Minister Relief Fund.

Unit III

Indian Polity: The President – The Parliament – Executive and Judiciary – Centre and State Relationship – State Government – Recent Constitutional Amendments.

Unit IV

Science and Technology: Bio-technology – Nano Technology – Space Research – Oceanography – Communication Technology – Indian Medical Council – Natural Disaster Management.

Unit V

India and World: Indian States – Census – Flag – Emblem – Indian Art and Music – Awards in India and World – Sports in India and World – South Asia Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) – Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)
- United Nations Organization (UNO).

REFERENCE BOOKS;

1. **Unique Publishers:** General Studies UPSC and State Civil Services Preliminary Examination.
2. **Punniah K.V :** The Constitutional History of India.
3. **Pearson Publication. :** General knowledge Manual.
4. **Dutt and Sundram:** Indian Economy.
5. **Spectrum Publications :** Science and Technology.
6. **M n M Series :** Geography of India.
7. **Daily News Paper :** The Hindu.
8. **Civil Services Chronicle:** Competitive Examination Monthly Magazine
9. **Gov. Of India:** Publication Division, India 2018.
10. **Gupta S P:** Science and Technology in the Modern Age.

MA HISTORY
SEMESTER II (CBCS PATTERN)
CORE -V POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA
FROM 1206 TO 1707 CE

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the History of Delhi Sultans and Mughals.
- To learn the contribution of Mughals to Art and Architecture.
- To make the students to understand Shivaji and his administration.

Unit – I

Sources for the study of Medieval Indian History – Condition of India on the eve of Muslim invasions –Slave dynasty –Rule of Qutubuddin Aibak- Iltutmish-Sultana Raziah -Balban

Unit – II

Khilji dynasty – Jaluddin Khilji – Aluddin Khilji – his reforms and conquests – Beginning of Tughlak dynasty – Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq – Firoz Tughlaq – Timur invasion – Seyyad and Lodi dynasties.

Unit – III

Administration under Delhi Sultanate – Socio – Economic conditions – Literary development – Art and Architecture – Bhakti Movement – Rise of regional kingdoms – Social and Economic life in South India.

Unit – IV

Condition of India on the eve of Babar invasion – Babur and his conquests – Humayun – contest with Sher Shah – Causes for the failure of Humayun – Akbar the Great – Conquests – Reforms – Religious Policies – Jahangir, Conquests, Revolts and Role of Nur Jahan.

Unit – V

Shajahan – achievements – Golden Age – Aurangzeb – His Religious Policy – Aurangzeb and Marathas – Mughal Administration – Mansabdari System – Socio – Economic Condition under Mughals – Shivaji – His achievements – Administration of Shivaji.

REFERENCES

1. Majumdar, R.C.Raychoudri and Datta – Advanced History of India
2. Mehta, J.L. - Advanced Study in the History of Medieval India Vol. I, II & III
3. Chandra, Satish – Medieval India, 1206 to 1526 Part I
4. Srivastava, A.L. – The Delhi Sultanate
5. Ishwar Prasad – A Short History of Muslim Rule.
6. Rizvi, S.A. – The Wonder that was India
7. Mahajan, V.D. – History of Medieval India
8. Raychoudhary, S.C. – History of India
9. Sathianathaier, R. – A Political and Cultural History of India Vol. – II
10. Romilathaper – A History of India
11. Habib abd Nizami – The Delhi Sultanate, Comprehensive History of India
12. Sharma, L.P. – Medieval India

MA HISTORY

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE -VI POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM PANDYAN EMPIRE TO 1800 CE

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To Explain the Socio- Economic & Religious aspects in Tamil Nadu.
- To describe administrative reforms under the Cholas

Unit I

Second Pandya Empire – Polity – Society – Economy – Art and Architecture – The Pandyas of Madurai – Muslim Invasions – Malik Kafur’s invasion and its impact- Decline of Madurai Sultanate- Social and Cultural condition of Tamil Nadu under the Vijayanagar Empire.

Unit II

The Nayaks of Madurai – Thirumalai Nayak- the Nayaks of Senji – The Nayaks of Tanjore-Social and cultural condition under the Nayaks – Religion – spread of Christianity- contribution of Nayaks to art and architecture and Tamil Culture.

Unit III

Tamilagam under Marathas – Vengoji _ achievement of Serfoji – Literature under the rule of Tanjore Marathas – Development of Art and Architecture under the Marathas- The Sethupathis of Ramnad – Thirumalai Sethu Pathi - Kilavan Sethu Pathi.

Unit IV

The Marava country and rise of the Sethupatis - Sethupathis of Ramnad- Socio economic and Culture under Marava –Tamil Nadu under the Maratha Rule – Administration – Society and development of Religion – Literature – Fine Arts.

Unit V

Advent of the Europeans – The Portuguese – The English– The French– The Anglo-French Conflict – The Arcot Nawabs – The Carnatic Wars – Anglo – Mysore wars and its impact in the Carnatic – The revolt of Poligars – Pulithevan – Katabomman

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

- Champakalakshmi, R. (1996). Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300-1300, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Gurukkal, Rajan. (2010). Social Formations of Early South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Krishnasamy Pillai. (1964). Tamil Country Under Vijayanagar, Annamalai university,
- Krishnaswami Aiyangar S. (1992). Beginning of South Indian History; Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture.
- Mahalingam T.V. (1998). Kanchipuram in the Early South Indian History and Culture; South Indian Policy.
- Meenakshi.C., (1928) Administration And Social Life Under The Pallavas, Madras: Madras University.
- Heras, (2003). South India Under the Vijayanagar Empire: The Aravido Dynasty, New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.
- Iyengar, Srinivasa, P.T. (1929). History of Tamils, Madras: C.Coomaraswamy and Sons.
- Karashima, Noboru. (1988). South India-Society and Economy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mahalingam, T.V.(1951). Economic Life under the Vijayanagar Empire, Madras: Madras University.
- Mennakshi.C. (1977). Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, Madras: Madras University.
- Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. (1978). The Colas, Madras: Madras University.
- Pillai, K.K. (1975). Social History of Tamils, Madras: Madras University.
- Sewell Rabert (1900). A Forgotten Empire (Vijayanagar): A Contribution to the History of India, Asian Educational Services.
- Stein, Burton, Peasant. (1980). State and Society in Medieval South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Subbarayulu, Y. (2012). South India under the Cholas, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Veluthat, Kesavan. (2010). The Early Medieval in South India, New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

MA HISTORY

SEMESTER II (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE –VII: FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN TAMIL NADU FROM 1880 C.E TO 1947C.E

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To Explain the British Policies and Their Impact on Tamil Nadu.
- To Explain the Political Awareness of Tamil Nadu in National Movement.

Unit I

Resistance movements in Tamil Nadu – Poligar – British Expansion – Confederacy – Vellore Mutiny of 1806 C.E – The British land Revenue and Administrative Systems– Ryotwai system – Judicial reorganization

Unit II

Introduction of Western Education – Christian Missionary Activities – reaction against Conversion to Christianity – Formation of Madras Native Association- Madras Mahajana Sabha – Political awakening – Indian National Congress.

Unit III

The Early Phase of Indian National Congress – Swadeshi Movement and V.O. Chidambaram – Extremist policies – Vanchinathan – Siva – Role of the press – Subramaniya Bharathi.

Unit IV

Home Rule Movement – Formation of South Indian Liberal Federation – Justice Party in Power – Communal G.O – Achievement of Justice party – Temple Entry Movement – The Self Respect Movement – Civil disobedience Movement – the Congress in Power – Quit India Movement.

Unit V

Dravidian identity Politics – Rise of the Dravida Kazhagam - Periyar E.V.R – Demand for Dravida Nadu – Language and Politics – Press – Cinema – C.N. Annaduai.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

- Arnold, David.(1977). The Congress in Tamil Nadu, Nationalist Policies in South India, 1919-1937. New Delhi.
- Arooran, N.K. (1980). Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism. Madurai .
- Baker.C.J. (1975). The Politics of South India – 1920-1937. New Delhi: Macmillian Company .
- Baker.C.J. and D.A.Washbrook. (1976). South India, Political Institutions and Political Change 1880-1947. Delhi: Macmillan.
- Geetha, V and S.V.Rajadurai.(1999) Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: Iyothee Thass to Periyar. Delhi: Samya.
- Hardgrave, R. (1965). The Dravidian Movement. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Irschick, Eugene. (1969). Politics and Social Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1916-1929. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Iyengar Krishnaswamy, R. (1923). Contributions of South India to Indian Culture. Calcutta.
- Rajayan, K. (1974). History of Tamil Nadu 1565-1987. Madurai: Madurai University.
- Rajendran, N. (1994). National Movement in Tamilnadu 1905-1914. UK: Oxford University press.
- Srinivasachari, C.S. (1947). Social and Religious Movement in the 19th century. USA: National Information and Publications.
- Subramaniam, N. (1977). History of Tamilnadu. Madruai: Koodal Publishers.
- Suntharalingam, R. (1980). Politics and Nationalist Awakening in South India, 1852-1891. New Delhi: Rawar Publications.
- Viswanathan, E.SA. (1983). The Political Career of E.V.Ramaswami Naicker; A Study in the Politics of Tamil Nadu. 1920-1949. Madras.

M. A., HISTORY
SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)
ELETIVE- II(Paper I) HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SINCE 1947

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To know about the nature of scientific advancement in India.
- To enable the students to understand Science and Technology.
- To enable the students to understand Health Science.

Unit I:

Agriculture and Industry: Policies and plans after Independence – Basic Resources in Agriculture – Soil Erosion – Soil Reclamation – Water conservation Programmes – Agro Techniques – Advancements – Green Revolution – Blue Revolution – Large Scale Industries in India – Cotton – Iron and Steel – Mining – Small Scale Industries – Cottage Industries.

Unit II:

Transport and Communication: Transport – Road Transport – National Highways and State Highways - Railways – Railway Zones – Locomotives – Water ways – Shipping – Inland Water Transport – Air Transport – Telecommunications – Electronic Devices – Computers – Telephones – Cellular Mobile – Internet - WhatsApp, Facebook and Twitter

Unit III:

Energy and Power: Energy Resources – Thermal Energy – Organisation of Hydro-Electric systems – National Power organisations – Conventional Energy – Coal and Petroleum – Non-Conventional Energy – Atomic Power stations – Fast Breeder Reactors.

Unit IV:

Health Sciences: Diseases – Communicable diseases - Cancer and Heart Diseases – Diabetes – Entomologic Disease, Epidemic Disease and Pandemic Diseases – AIDS and Its Prevention Method - Plasma Treatment – Organ Transplantation – Cloning – Advancements of Bio-Technology in India – Development of Medical Research in India.

Unit V:

Space Science & Technology: Defence Science – Defence Research and Development Organisation – Missile Technology Programmes of India – Radar Systems –

INSAT System – Remote Sensing – Launch Vehicle Technology – Moon Missions – Indian Scientists in Space Explorations.

REFERENCE BOOKS;

1. **Kalpana Rajaram :** Science and Technology.
2. **Kappuram & Kadudamani :** History of Science and Technology .
3. **Mohan & Ashok Jain :** Science and Technology.
4. **Verghese Jayaraj :** History of Science and Technology.
5. **Jeggi O.P :** History of Science and Technology..
6. **Gupta S. P :** Science and Technology in the Modern Age.
7. **Dutte Sundram :** Indian Economy.
8. **Spectrum Publication :** Year Book.
9. **Spectrum Publication :** Science and Technology.
10. **Mc Graw Hill Publication :** Year Book.
11. **Maheshwari :** Indian Administration.

M.A.HISTORY

SEMESTER II (CBCS PATTERN)

ELECTIVE- II(Paper II) HISTORY OF DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT IN TAMILNADU

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Emergence of Dravidian movement.
- To learn the role of Justice Party and its achievements.
- To make the students to understand the services of DMK and AIADMK.

UNIT-I 'Dravida'-Definition, Dravida and Arya Race Theories – Emergence of Non-Brahmin ideology – Pre-Justice Party Era, Socio-Political Movements of Non-Brahmins, Madras Native Association, Madras Dravidian Association, Madras Presidency Association and Emergence of Dalit Movement – C.Ayothidas Pandithar and Rettamalai Srinivasan.

UNIT- II Justice Party Era-Formation of SILF, Justice Party, Non-Brahmin Manifesto, Founder Leaders – P.T.Theagaroyachetti, Dr.C.Natesa Mudaliar, and T.M.Nair-Their Services – Conflict with Congress and Home Rule Movement- Demand for Communal Representation – First Direct Election, 1920.

UNIT- III Justice Party in Power -Ministries of Subbarayalu Reddiar, Raja of Panagal, and Munuswamy Naidu-Independent Ministry under Dr.P.Subbarayan – Achievements of Justice Party, Fall of Justice Party – M.C.Raja- Depressed Classes Movement.

UNIT – IV Periyar E.V.Ramasami- Self Respect Movement, Vaikam Struggle, Rajagopalachari – Formation of Congress Government, 1937, Family Vocational Education Scheme (Kulakalvi Thittam), Three Language Formulae – Justice Party in Opposition, Anti-Hindi Agitations – Transformation into Dravida Kazhagam – Salem Conference – C.N.Annadurai and Formation of DMK – Services of Periyar and Kamaraj.

UNIT – V Rise of DMK – DMK in Power, Achievements under C.N.Annadurai – Anti Hindi Agitations, Withdrawal of Separate Dravida Nadu Demand- Chief Ministership of M.Karunanidhi- Coalition Politics – Rise of M.G.Ramachandran – his Achievements – Post M.G.R Scenario in Tamil Nadu Politics – The Tenures of J.Jayalalitha and M.Karunanidhi – Their Contributions.

REFERENCE BOOKS

- 1) Arooran, N.K.Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism, Madurai, 1980.
- 2) Baker. C.J. The Politics of South India – 1920-1937, New Delhi, Macmillian Company, 1975.
- 3) Baker.C.J. and D.A.Washbrook, South India, Political Institutions and Political Change 1880-1947, Delhi, Macmillan, 1976.
- 4) Devenandan. P.D: The Dravida Kazhagam: A revolt against Brahminism, California, 1960.
- 5) Geetha, V and S.V.Rajadurai, Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: Iyothee Thass to Periyar, Delhi, Samya, 1999.
- 6) Hardgave R.The Dravidian Movement, Mumbai, Popular Prakashan, 1965.
- 7) Irschick, Eugene, Politics and Social Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism, 1916-1929, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1969.
- 8) Political and Social Conflict in South India, USA, University of California Press, 1969.
- 9) Tamil Revivalism in the 1930s, Madras 1986j.
- 10) Iyengar Krishnaswamy R.Contributions of South India to India Culture, Calcutta, 1953.
- 11) Pandian M.S.S. The Image Trap: M.G.Ramachandran in Film and Politics, Sage Publications, 2015.
- 12) Brahmin and Non-Brahmin, New Delhi, Permanent Black, 207.
- 13) Rajayan K. History of Tamilnadu 1565-1987, Madurai, Madurai University, 1974.

- 14) Ramamoorthy P: The Freedom Struggle and the Dravidian Movement, Chennai 1987.
- 15) Slater Gilbert: The Dravidan Element in Indian Culture, New Delhi 1987.
- 16) Subramaniam, N. History of Tamilnadu, Madurai, Koodal Publishers, 1977.
- 17) Social and Cultural History of Tamilnadu, Udumalpet, Ennes Publications, 207.
- 18) Social History of Tamils, New Delhi, P.K. Print World Pvt (Ltd), 1999.
- 19) Sundarajan, Saroja, March to Freedom in Madras Presidency, 1885- 1915, Lalitha Publications, 1989.
- 20) Suntharalingam R. Politics and Nationalist Awakening in South India, 1852-1891, New Delhi, Rawar Publications, 1980.
- 21) Viswanathan, E.Sa. The Political Career of E.V. Ramaswami Naicker; A Study in the Politics of Tamilnadu, 1920-1949, Madras, 1983

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)
EDC I - INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Emergence of Indian National Congress.
- To learn the role of Moderates and extremists in the Indian National Movement.
- To make the students to understand the noble ideas of National Movement.

UNIT – I

Introduction – Early uprisings against the British rule before 1857- the revolt of 1857- Facts leading to the emergence of Indian Nationalism.

UNIT – II

Founding of the Indian National Congress- Moderate Nationalism (1885-1905) – Growth of Extremism – Partition of Bengal – Swadeshi and Boycott Movements – Congress Split – Government response – Minto -Morley reforms of 1909– Revolutionary trends at home and abroad for Indian freedom.

UNIT – III

Home rule movement – Lucknow pact 1916 – impact of the First World War – Rowlatt Act – and Jaliyanwallabag massacre – Montague Chelmsford reforms of 1919.

UNIT – IV

Gandhian Era – Non Co-operation Movement – Khilafat Movement – Swarajist party – Simon commission – Lahore Congress – Civil Disobedience Movement – Round Table Conference – Government of India Act of 1935

UNIT – V

Impact of the Second World War – Subash Chandra Bose and the INA – Jinnah and Muslim separatism – August offer – Cripps Mission – Quit India movement – Cabinet Mission – Mountpatten plan – Partition and Independence act of 1947.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Tarachand : Freedom Movement in India.
2. R.C.Majumdar : History of Freedom Movement in India 3. Vols, Calcutta, 1962
3. R.C.Agarwall : Constitutional development and National Movement, S.S.Chand & Company, New Delhi, 1947
4. Pattabie Sitaramaiya : The Indian National Movement.
5. K.Rajayyan : History of Freedom Struggle in India, Madurai Publishing House, Madurai, 1981.
6. G.Venkatesan : The History of Freedom Struggle in India, Coimbatore, 1985.
7. H.Malik : Muslim Nationalism in India and Pakistan.
8. Bipin Chandra : Modern India – NCERT Publications,
9. P.N.Chopra and others : A Social, Economic and Culture history of India, Volume – III
10. R.C.Majumdar (Ed) : History of Culture of Indian people – Bharatiya VidyaBhavan – Volume No – X to XII.
11. Prof.R.Sathiya Nathaiyar and Vasudhava Rao : The Text Book of Indian History- Volume – III
12. D.Sada Sivam : Indian History Volume – III in Tamil.
13. R.C.Gupta : Indian Freedom Movement and Thought 1930-1947, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1983.
14. Lal Bahadur : Indian Freedom Movement and Thought 1919-1929, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi, 1983.

15. V.D.Mahajan
Co,

: The National Movement in India, Chand &
New Delhi, 1979

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)

EDC II INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Emergence of Dravidian movement.
- To learn the role of Bharathi and Thiru Vi. Ka.
- To make the students to understand Self Respect Movement and Periyar.

UNIT-I

The Dravidian movement – Theosophical society – life and teachings of St.Rama Linga – Doctrine of Equality – Impact of Christian Missionaries in Tamil Nadu

UNIT-II

Growth of Modern Tamil Literature – Subramanya Bharathi – Bharathi Dasan – T.K Chidambaranatha Mudaliar – Thiru vi-ka - Maraimalai Adigal – Namakkal kavingar

UNIT-III

Intellectual contributions of V.O Chidambaram Pillai and his role in Freedom movement – Subramanya siva – A.J Panneer selvam – A.L.Mudalaiyar - Vijaya ragahavachari - Rajaji

UNIT-IV

Periyar E.V Ramasamy – His ethics and message - Self Respect Movement – Social reforms – Jeevanandham and communist ideas – C.N Annadurai .

UNIT-V

Progress of university education – Madras University – Annamalai University,-
Madurai Kamaraj University – Mother Teresa University – Tamil University -
Bharathiyar University – Barathidasan University – periyar University.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Backer C.J The politics of south India
2. Dictionary of National Biography – VOL I to Volume VI
3. Irisk, Engune F – Tamil Revivalism in 1930
4. Siva Gnanam M.P – Vallalar kanda orumaipadu
5. Sundarailngam.R – politics and Nationalist Awakening in India
6. Dr. paramarthlingam C – Social reform movement in Tamil Nadu in the 19th century with special reference to St. Ramalinga
7. Dr.paramarthalingam C – Religion and social reform in Tamil Nadu
8. Subramanyam . N – social and cultural History of Tamil Nadu 1936-1984
9. Krishnamoorthy V. –History of Tamil Nadu, (political, constitutional and cultural) VOL-II, 1565-1972AD
- 10.Dr.Venkatesan – Tamilaga Varalatu 1947- 2010 (Tamil Medium)

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)

EDC III ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF INDIA

COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- To know the gradual evolution and growth of Indian Administration.
- To learn the powers and functions of various departments.
- To get an idea about the nature of recruitment.

UNIT – I

Administration - Meaning and scope of Administration – Origin and growth of Public Administration in India – Pre Mauryas – Mauryan Administration – special reference to City Administration.

UNIT – II

Ancient Indian Administration – Harsha – Guptas administrative policies – Cholas Administration -Introduction to Muslim Administrative systems – General Revenue, Land, Defence and judicial system Administrative development in India under the British rule.

UNIT – III

Administrative functions in free India – Central Secretariat – Functions and role of the Ministries of Home affairs, Finance, Defence, Human Resource Development – Health, Law and External Affairs – Minister Secretary relationship – Organization and Method in Central Governments.

UNIT – IV

Constitutional Authorities – The Finance Commission planning commission and Comptroller and Auditor General of India – Central – State Administrative relationship – inter Governmental issues.- UPSC

UNIT – V

Administrative functions of India States – State Secretariat – State planning commission – planning and Schemes – TamilNadu State Public Services – District Administration – Local self Government.

REFERENCES BOOKS

1. B.B.Mishra, the Administrative History of India 1834 – 1947.
2. Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, History of Indian Administration vol – I 1968 B.N. Puri.
3. B.N.Puri, History of Indian Administration vol – II, 1975.
4. Lakshmi Narayan., Agarwal The Evolution of Indian Administration, Agra, , 1970.
5. Uma Meduri – Public Administration in the Globalization Era, 2010.
6. Bidyut Chakrabarty – Public Administration, Orient Longman Ltd, 2007.
7. Siuli Sarkar – Public Administration in India, 2010

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)

HUMAN RIGHTS

(COMMON PAPER FOR PG COURSES)

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Universal declaration of Human Rights.
- To learn the Civil, Political and Economic Rights.
- To make the students to understand Human Rights Violations.

UNIT – I

Introduction: Meaning and Definition of Human Rights – Historical Evolution of Human Rights – Formation of UNO ,Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 – Constitutional Provision for protection of Human Rights – Fundamental Rights and Directive principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties and Human Right Education.

UNIT – II

Civil, Political and Economic Rights : Right to work – Right to Personal Freedom Expression – Right to Property – Right to Education – Right to Equality – Right of Religion – Right to form Association and Unions – Right to Movement – Right to Family – Right to Contract – Right to constitutional Remedies – Right to Vote and Contest in Electronics – Right to hold Public offices – Right to Information – Right to Criticize in the Government – Right to Democratic Governance – Right to Work – Right to Adequate wages – Right to reasonable Hours of Work – Right to Fair Working conditions – Rights to self government in industry – customer rights – social and cultural rights – Rights to life – rights to clean environment.

UNIT – III

Human Rights Activities in India: Human Rights Act 1993 – Structure and functions of national Human Rights Commission – State Human Rights Commission and Human Rights courts – Rules and Regulations of state human rights commission 1997.

UNIT – IV

Human Rights Movement for Social Development: Indian Freedom Movement – Peasant Movement – Women’s Movement – SC/ST Movements – Environment Movement.

UNIT – V

Human Rights Violations: Organisation to protect Human Rights –UNO – National Human Rights Commission -Violation of Rights among children, women, minorities, SCs and STs,

HIV/AIDS patients, Trans – Genders, Convicts and prisoners, Slavery and Disabled, Provision of Constitutional Rights during the arrest.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Leah Levin – Human Rights
2. Krishna Iyer, V.R. – Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India, Tagore Law
3. Upendra Baxi – The Right to be human
4. Upendra Baxi – The Crisis of the Indian Legal System
5. Desai, A.R. (ed) – Violations of Democratic Rights in India
6. Sehgal – Human Rights in India-Problems and Perspectives.

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)

ADD-ON COURSE (PAPER I)

JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To explain the definitions of communication.
- To discuss the concept of Mass Media.
- To explain the concept of Journalism.
- To Know the various Indian news agencies

UNIT - I-Communication and Various Models of Communication

Communication: Definitions -Communication and Society -Types of Communication-Communication, Culture and Media Literacy- Internet and Society- Impact on Politics

UNIT - II Journalism and its Ethics

The concept of Journalism - The functions of press -Press freedom-Current trends in Journalism - Press codes and ethics of Journalism-A code of ethics for the Indian Press-Press Commissions and Committees

UNIT – III-Media and its Functions and Types

Media for Mass Communication- Print media -Electronic media- Radio - Television and New Media -Mass Media institutions in India- Government Media Units – Akashvani, Doordarshan, PIB, DAVP etc- Press Registrar of India, Press council of India

UNIT – IV Indian News Agencies and its Status in India

Indian News agencies - Professional organizations as INS, AINEC, IFWJ, PRST, AAAI, ILNA etc., Media educational institutions

UNIT – V- Introduction to Mass Media

Meaning of mass media- The concept of Mass Media -The influence of technology on the means of communication- Mass Media in India- Present status of mass media- Advantages of mass media Limitations of mass media

Reference

Baran, Stanley J. *Introduction to Mass Communication: Media Literacy and Culture*, Boston: McGraw Hill, 2002.

McQuail, Denis. *Mass Communication: An Introduction* (2nd). Newbury Park, CA: Sage., 1994.

David K. Berlo, *The Process of Communication*, Holt Rhinehart and Winston, 1960.

Sean Macbride “Many Voices, One World”.

Keval J.Kumar, *Mass Communication in India*, Vikas Publication, New Delhi, 1994

John Comer and et. al, *Communication Studies*, Longman, London, 1981.

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)
ADD ON COURSE (Paper II) :

TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the domestic and international travel.
- To learn the various Travel Organisations.
- To make the students to understand the importance of Tourism.

UNIT 1:

Motivation of Travel – Basic Travel Motivators – Sociology of Tourism – Factors influencing the growth of domestic and international travel – Evolution of demand – local impact – Mode of Travel and Transport – Air Travel – Development of Air industry and air transport – Surface Travel – Sea, Road and Rail Transport.

UNIT 2:

Travel, Transport and Tourism – A dynamic relationship – Growth of transport – Transport Planning – Development of infrastructure – Role of State – Business of travel – organization and operation – Travel agent and Tour Operator – Package tours and their popularity – Tourist Guide.

UNIT 3 :

Tourist Resorts – Key factors to resort development – Attractions of a resort – Planning requirements – Evaluating Tourist Resources – Catering Management – organizing catering services – Food service – Table service – Kitchen and Hygiene.

UNIT 4 :

Accommodation – Important Components of Tourist Industry – History and Development – Types of Accommodation – Entertainments – Hotel Industry – Feasibility and planning of hotels – Hotel regulations – Classification – Star system.

UNIT 5 :

Hotel Management – Hotel Design and Front office – Departments of Hotel – Reception and Hospitality – Interior decoration – Conference Planning – Human Resource Development – Supplementary Accommodation – Need for Development of Supplementary Accommodation – Motels, Youth Hostels, Pension Houses, Camping Sites, Holiday Villages, etc.

References :

- L.K.Lickorish & A.G.Kershaw – The Travel Trade.
- Donald Lundberg – International Travel and Tourism.
- J.G.Ramakar – Tourism and Transport.
- R.N.Kaul – Dynamics of Tourism, Vol. III, Transportation and Marketing.
- Donald Lundberg – The Tourist Bussiness.
- Geoffrey Sutton – How to sell Travel.
- Ratan Deep Singh – Tourism Today: Structure, Marketing and Profile.
- S.V.Sudheer – Tourism: Problems and Prospects.
- A.K.Bhatia – International Tourism: Fundamental and Practice.
- L.Krippendort – The Holiday Market
- A.Bull – The Economics of Travel and Tourism.
- B.K.Punia – Tourism and Travel.
- J.N.Gowda – Road Transport in India.
- M.N.Anand – Tourism and Hotel Industry in India.
- S. Medlik – Profile of the Hotel and Catering Industry.
- R.N.Kaul – Dynamics of Tourism, Vol. II – Accommodation.
- Mohanti & Pragati – Hotel Industry and Tourism in India.
- J.A.Salvato – Guide to Sanitation in Tourist Establishments.
- S. Medilik – The Business of Hotels.
- Anthea Rogers & Diana K. Phipps – Economics for Hotel and catering Industry.
- L.V.Smith (Ed) – Hosts and Guests – The Anthropology of Tourism.
- Jagmohan Negi – Principles of Grading and Classification of Hotels, Tourism Resorts and Restaurants.

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – II (CBCS PATTERN)

ADD ON COURSE (PAPER III)

MUSEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Museum and its classification.
- To learn the function of Museum.
- To make the students to understand Museum in education.

UNIT 1:

Origin and development of Museums – Classification of museums: Classification on the basis of Administration, Classification on the basis of Subjects. Central and state museums – Archaeological site museums: Technological museums, Children Museum. Development of Museums in India.

Museum related Organizations. ICOM, UNESCO.

UNIT 2:

Functions of modern museums, Role of Museum in education-Museum in Educational Institutions-Research activities; cultural activities; Guide books etc. Functions Of Chennai museum and District museums in Tamil Nadu. Significance of Tamil Nadu Archaeological site museums.

UNIT 3:

Museum administration and establishment: director and Curator; other staff; Documentation-Types of documentation –Digitized documentation; registers and Index cards. Factors affecting museum objects-Physical Chemical and Biological Factors.

UNIT 4:

Museum Architecture: Traditional museum buildings, Modern museum buildings, Basic need to New museum building. Components of a good building for a museum. Requirement for perfect museum.

Ventilation and lighting- other amenities-Display system-important principles in display.

Major Museum in World-British Museum, Smithsonian museum, Loure.

Major Museum in India-Indian museum Kolkata,National museum,Salarjung museum,National museum of Natural History.

UNIT 5:

Preservation and conservation of organic and inorganic objects-Organic Objects-Textiles,Wood artifacts,Leather,Ivory and Bone.In organic Objects-Stone carvings and sculptures,Metal objects.

Care and Conservation of Paintings.

Reference Books.

- 1,Hand book of museum Techniques-Chennai museum publications,
- 2,Fundamentals of Museology-M.L.Nigam,Hyderabad,1985.
- 3,Museology Heritage management-Dr.v.Jayaraj.Chennai museum Publications.
- 4,Conservation for Common Man-J.M Gandhimathi,Chennai museum Publications.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – III(CBCS PATTERN)

CORE VIII: CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA SINCE 1947

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Contemporary History of India.
- To learn the India's foreign policy and NAM.
- To make the students to understand National and regional political parties and their functions.

UNIT I

Problems of Partition – Nehru's era – Integration of Princely States: Kashmir, Hyderabad & Junagarh – Role of Vallabhai Patel – First General elections – Planning in India: Five Year Plans Their results – Foundations for institutions of learning Radhakrishnan Commission – A.L. Mudaliar Commission.

UNIT II

Nehru's foreign policy – Evolution of Panchaseel policy and of Non- Alignment – Bhudhan Movement – India's relations with its neighbors – India's Science policy and its implications – Indo –China war and its results.

UNIT III

India's self reliance – Indira Gandhi's era – Green, White and Blue Revolutions – Kothari Commission – National Development Council and its Role – Atomic Energy Commission and its achievements – Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) – Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO).

UNIT IV

Indian polity – Rise of regional parties – break –up of Indian National Congress – Indo-Pak War – Nationalization of Banks – Total Revolution – Political developments prior to Declaration of emergency.

UNIT V

Politics of coalition – Janata Party and its Policies – Return of Indira Gandhi to power – Rise of Khalistan in Punjab – Blue Star Operation – Insurgency in the North East – Mandal Commission – India's relations with its neighbors – IPKF – Kargil War.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. Bipan Chandra : India After Independence 1947- 2000, New Delhi, 2000
2. G. Austin : Indian Constitution: The Cornerstone of A Nation
3. M.V. Pylee : Indian Constitution, 2000
4. Anand, V.K. : India Since Independence: Making Sense of Indian Politics, New Delhi, 2010
5. Rajani Kothari : Politics in India, New Delhi, 2003
6. Guha, R. : India After Gandhi, New Delhi, 2008

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – III (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE IX: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the scope and value of archaeology.
- To learn the recent scientific investigations
- To make the students to understand the principles and methods involved in exploration.

UNIT 1: Definition - Scope and value of Archaeology - History of Archaeology – Antiquarianism – Development of Indian Archaeology, Excavated remains- Inscriptions, Coins- Monuments- Memorial Stones-Ware Culture- Understanding our Heritage.

UNIT 2: Types of archaeology – Ethno archaeology, Biblical archaeology, Salvage archaeology; Useful sciences- Biological, Physical and Chemical sciences – other sciences, Indian Archaeologists

UNIT 3: Methods of Exploration – Field survey, Topo maps, Trial digging; Methods of Excavation; Horizontal, Vertical, Quadrant – Equipment and Staff; methods – planning, stratigraphy, collection of antiquities, documentation - Remote sensing, Underwater Archaeology

UNIT 4: New Archaeology, Under water Archaeology, Remote sensing; Dating methods – relative and absolute methods. Indian Archaeological sites- Kalibangan-Lothal-Dhowlavira-Nalanda-Dwaraka-Arikkamedu- Kaveripumpattinam-Adichanallur-Kodumanal-Keladi.

UNIT 5: Documentation; conservation – physical and chemical; Preservation in museum; Museum Display Publication of report – preparation of charts, drawings and photographs.

Books For Reference:

Atkinson, R.J.C., Field Archaeology, Methuen, London, 1953

Wheeler, R.E.M. Archaeology from the Earth, London, 1954.

Cultural Forum (pub), Hundred years of Indian Archaeology, New Delhi, 1961

Ekambaranathan, A. and Ponnusamy, R. Principles and methods of Archaeological Excavation (in Tamil), Chennai, 1995.

Lenord Wooley, Digging up the past, London, 1954

Robert, H. Brill (ed), Science and Archaeology, London 1971

Raman, K.V., Principles and methods of Archaeology, 1986, Chennai

K. Rajan., Principles and Methods of Archaeology

Sankalia, H.D., Indian Archaeology Today, Bombay, 1962

Zeuner, F.E., Dating the Past, London, 1958.

Drewett. Peter L., Field Archaeology: An Introduction, University College London Press, London, 1999.

Kevin Greene, Archaeology: An Introduction, B.T. Batsford Ltd., London, 1983.

Sourindranath Roy, The Story of Indian Archaeology 1784-1947, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1996.

Ancient India, Vols 1-22, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, (Relevant portions).

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – III (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE- X: HISTORY OF EARLY MODERN WORLD FROM 1453 CE TO 1789 CE

COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- To understand the Impact of Renaissance.
- To trace the raise and growth of nationalism in Europe
- To make the students to know about the impact of various Revolutions.

UNIT-I

Fall of Constantinople–Geographical discovery and inventions – Characteristics and Impact of Renaissance – Reformation – Germany – France – Switzerland and England – Results

UNIT – II

Counter Reformation – Charles V – Jesuits – Benevolent despotism – Louis IV of France – Internal and External Reforms

UNIT – III

Peter the Great – Catherin II – Prussia – Fredrick William II - Maria Theresa in Austria – Joseph II – Foreign Policy of Austria, Russia and Prussia

UNIT – IV

The American War of Independence – Causes – Course and Results – Industrial Revolution – Agrarian Revolution – Effects of the revolutions

UNIT – V

Europe on the eve of French Revolution – French Revolution of 1789 – Causes – Course – and Results

REFERENCE

1. Davis H.A, An outline History of the World, OUP , New Delhi 1968
2. Ketelbey C.D.M, A History of Modern Times London , OUP , 1973
3. Rao, B.V History of Modern Europe 1789-2013 AD, New Delhi, 2014
,, History of Modern World from 1500-2010 AD, New Delhi, 2014
4. Robbers, J.M. Europe; 1880-1945, Longman, 2001
5. Swain, J.E, A History of World Civilization, Eurasia publication, New Delhi, 1970
6. Wolly, L&Hankes, J. History of Mankind, UNESCO Series, London 1962.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – III (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE XI: PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF TOURISM

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the historical perspective, policies, and management of tourism in India.
- To learn the archaeological monuments and promotion of cultural tourism.
- To make the students to understand the various strategies to promote tourism.

UNIT 1: Definitions Scope, Objectives of Tourism – Potential of tourism in India – Advantages – Historical Perspective – Tourism concept of leisure, holidays, Evolution of Tourism- Travel and Tourism - Tourism Pilgrimage- Growth of Modern Tourism and Methods

UNIT 2: Tourism management – Personnel – Tourism laws – Elements – Trend –Policies, issues and strategies - Tourism impact assessment - Types of tourism – national organizations – international organizations –IUOTO, WTO, PATA, IATA, ICAO

UNIT 3: Tourism marketing – concept, products and markets – market segmentation – marketing processes and functions – marketing mix - Travel Agency: Passport, Visa, Regulations - Role of Tourism Government and Non-Government.

UNIT 4: Tourism promotion – advertising – publicity - public relations – travel literature – Tourist Resorts – key factors to resort development – attraction of resort – other aspect of accommodation Types of Hotel - Reservations- Foreign exchange - laws relating to tourism.

UNIT 5: Tourism as an industry – tourism and economy – foreign exchequer – Public relations information offices – Bulletins – Tourist Guides – tourist psychology -- Language and communication

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development Principles and Practices

Bijender, K., Tourism Management: Problems and Prospects

Ratandeep Singh., Infrastructure of Tourism in India

Burkart, A. and Medliks, S., Tourism Past, Present and Future

Sinha, P.C. (ed)., International Encyclopedia of Tourism Management (12 volumes)

Kotler, P., Marketing Management, New Delhi, 2001

Rictchie, J.R. Brent , Travel Tourism and Hospitality Research, New York

Army Allen Chobot., Cases in Hospitality and Tourism Management

Manith Kumar., Tourism today and Indian perspective

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – III (CBCS PATTERN)

ELECTIVE III (PAPER I)

WOMEN'S STUDIES

Course Objectives

- To understand the Women through the ages .
- To learn the women's organizations.
- To make the students to understand the contemporary social problems faced by women.

UNIT-I

Nature and scope – Definition and theories of feminism – Women Movements in the US and UK – status of Women in India – Vedic Period – childhood, Marriage and education – Widowhood, women in public life, women and rituals – later Vedic period – Epic period

UNIT-II

Women through the ages – Indian context – women in freedom struggle – pre Gandhian Era and Gandhian Era

UNIT-III

Rise of Feminist Movement – women's organizations – Ladies Association -Womens Association- The National council of Women in india,1925- All India Womens conference 1927- All India democratic Womens Association -Government and Non Government organization – National state councils for women – achievements

UNIT-IV

Women in politics – Administration – Business – Industry – women Entrepreneurs – Environment – women self – help Groups – women and Media – contemporary social problems faced by women

UNIT-V

Women and Law: prevention of sati – widow remarriage Act 1856 – the sarada Act 1929 – Abolition of Devadasi system – Marriage Act – Hindu Inheritance Act 1956 – pregnancy violence Bill – women in modern society Diagnostic Techniques Act 1994 – Eve Teasing and sexual Harassment (prevention) of women Act,2004 – Domestic Violence Act, 2005

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Anitha Arya – Indian women's Vol 1-3, New Delhi, 2000
2. T.Desai – women in Indian, New Delhi, 1997
3. Namitha Agarwal – women in india
4. Rama Meha – socio – Legal status of women in india, Mittal publications, New Delhi, 1987
5. Tara Ali Baig – women in India
6. E.S.Viswanathan – The Political career of E.V.Ramasamy Naicker, Msdras, 1963
7. Divya Pandey, Evertt Jara Matson – women and social change and challenges in the International
8. Government of India – Report of the committee on the status of women in India, New Delhi, 1975
9. V.Rajendra Raju – Role of women in India's freedom struggle
10. Mrs.sarata – changing trends in women's Employment, Himalaya publications, Bombay, 1986
11. Agrwala, S.K – Directory of women studies in India, New Delhi – 1991
12. Padma Iyer – Human Rights of women, Aavishkar publishers, Jaipur,
13. Tripathy S.N & chauthury Debadutta – Girl child and Human Rights, Anmol publications, New Delhi, 2005
14. Vibuhti patel – women's challenges of the Millnium
15. Malini karakal & Divya Pandey – B.R Nanda Indian women From Purdah to Modernity
16. Jayashree Gupta – Human Rights and working women, Aravali printers, New Delhi, 1999
17. Aparna Basu – women's struggle: A history of All India Women's conference 1927,2002, Manohat publication, New Delhi, 2003
- 18.Priness,I – contributions og European Women to Tamil Nadu , Kavin publications, 2012.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – III (CBCS PATTERN)

ELECTIVE III (Paper-II) HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Rise and Growth of Civilizations.
- To learn the Egyptian , Sumerian and Babylonian civilization
- To make the students to understand the rise and growth of major Religions.

UNIT I

Rise and Growth of Civilizations – The Concept of Civilization – Geography – Pre – historic background Pre -historic Civilization – Paleolithic and Neolithic Civilization – Egyptian civilization - Sumerian civilization – Babylonian civilization– Legacy of Babylonia

UNIT II

Hebrew civilization – Hebrew religious evolution-Assyrian civilization – Assyrian Contributions to the world –Chinese civilization- Features of Ancient Chinese culture and civilization – Great Wall of China.

UNIT III

Phoenician civilization – Phoenician Alphabet – Legacies writings — Society and religious belief - Persian civilization –. Mayan civilization – Azteches and Incas Civilization –

UNIT IV

Greek civilization – Evolution of City States-- Athenian Democracy -Religion – Roman civilization – Julius Ceaser – Golden Age of Augustus marked by reforms – The Legacy of Rome.

UNIT V

Rise and growth of major Religions – Confucianism – Christianity – Zoroastrianism – Islam. Middle Ages in Europe – The Church – Monastic orders – the Crusades – Feudalism – Guild System – Universities.

BOOKS FOR REFEREMCE:

1. Davis, A.G. : History of the World, OUP, Calcutta, 1974.
2. Swain, J.E. : A History of World Civilization, Eurasia Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Joshi, P.S., Pradhan, J.V., Kaisre : Introduction to Asian Civilizations, upto A.D. 1000, S. Chand & CO, Ramnagar, New Delhi.
4. Majumdar, R. K., Srivastava, A.N. : History of World Civilizations SBD Publishers and distributors, 4075, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
5. McNeill, W.H & Sedler : The Origin of Civilizations, OUO, New York.
6. McNeill and Burns : A World History, OUP, New York, 1965, Ed-I
7. Nehru, Jawarhalal : Glimpses of World History.
8. Rao. B.V. : World History, from Early times to AD 2000
9. Weech, N.N. : History of the World
1. W. Watson - Early Civilization in China
2. Allen Gardinal - Pharaoh of Egypt
3. S.E. Swaine - The world Civilizations.
- H.G. Wells -A Short History of World

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – IV (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE XII HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHODS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the Nature of History.
- To learn the Ancient, Medieval and Modern Historiography.
- To make the students to understand the Objectivity and Subjectivity in Historical Research.

UNIT I

What is History – Nature of History -Uses and abuses – Historicism – Philosophy of History – History and Social Sciences – Historical Anthropology – Historical Sociology – History and Literature – History and Science – Digital History.

UNIT II

Historiography: Greeks and Romans – Ancient Indian Historiography – Medieval Ages: (Christian Historiography) St. Augustine (M. Historiography) Ibn Khaldun – Impact of Renaissance – Historiography – Scientific Revolution and Historiography – Francis – Bacon – Medieval Indian Historiography.

UNIT III

Modern Historiography: Age of Enlightenment and Historiography – Romanticism: Herder – Hegel – Positivism in History – Marxist Historiography – E.P. Thomson, Hobbsbawn and D.D. Kosambi – Modern Indian Historiography – Imperialist Historiography - Nationalist Historiography – Subaltern Studies – Ranajit Guha – Regional perspective of History.

UNIT IV

Research Methodology: Selection of Research Topic – Primary – Secondary and Sources – External Criticism and Internal – Objectivity and Subjectivity in Historical Research.

UNIT V

Bibliography: Foot Notes – End note – Selection and Arrangement of Source materials – Hypothesis – Preparation of Research Proposals – Writing Dissertation and Thesis.

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE:

1. B. Sheik Ali, B. : History: its Theory and Method (Macmillan,1998)
2. Carr. E.H. : What is History (University of Cambridge Press, 1987)
3. Collingwood, C.G. : Idea of History (OUP, New Delhi, 1994)
4. Manikam S : On History and Historiography (Paduman Pubs.,
Madurai)
5. Marc Bloch : The Historian's Craft (Manchester University Press,
1992)
6. Sreedharan, E. : A Text Book of Historiography (Orient Blackswan, New
Delhi)

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER – IV(CBCS PATTERN)

CORE XIII HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD FROM 1789 – 1945 CE

COURSE OBJECTIVES :

- To appreciate the role of Napoleon as an Emperor and a Reformer.
- To know the political events of modern era in the first half of 20th century.
- To make the students to know about the impact of world wars and cold wars.

UNIT-I

French Revolution – Era of Napoleon – Internal Policy - Napoleonic code – External Policy – Continental System – Battle of Waterloo – Fall of Napoleon – Vienna Settlement – Unification of Italy and Germany.

UNIT – II

Civil war in U.S.A. – Reconstruction and Big Business – Europe on the eve of First World War – Causes – Course – Result of I World War – League of Nations – Russian Revolution – Causes – Course – Effects – Lenin.

UNIT – III

Inter – war period: The French quest for security – Rise of Nazism – Rise of Fascism – Formation of the alliances – Causes for the Second World War – Course – Results.

UNIT – IV

Origin of Cold War – Course – NATO – SEATO – CENTO – WARSAW Pact – Poland Pact – Effects of cold war.

UNIT – V

Chinese Revolution – Origin of Communism in China – Role of Mao in the liberation of China – Reconstruction of Russia under Stalin – Origin of Palestine issue – Yasser Arafat – Effects on world politics

REFERENCE BOOK

1. Joll, James. Europe since 1870, England, Penguin Books 1990
2. Rao, B.V. History of Modern Europe Ad 1789-2013 AD, New Delhi, 2014
History of Modern World from Ad 1500-Ad2010, New Delhi, 2014
3. Wolly, L & Hanks, J. History of Mankind, UNESCO Series, London 1962.
4. Gomahinayagam, p. International relations – Politics and Institutions (Tamil)
5. Grenvilles JAS. A History of The World From The 20th To The 21th Century Lon 2005
6. Srivastava L.S & V.P. Joshi International relations, 1997, Shivaji Road, Meerut (U.P.) 2005
7. Subrahmanyam .M.V. World History, 1990, 7 Sunkurama Chetty Street, Madras – 1.
8. Palmer Perkins. International Relations, New Delhi, AITBS Distributors, 2004.
9. Robert, Jackson. Introduction to International Relations, New Delhi, OUP , 2003.

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – IV (CBCS PATTERN)
ELECTIVE IV (PAPER I):
INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the India's Foreign policy since Independence.
- To learn the India's relations with Neighbouring countries.
- To make the students to understand Regional organizations.

UNIT-I

India's Foreign policy since Independence – Nehru – satri – Indira Gandhi – Janata party – Rajiv Gandhi. India and Pakistan – Factors influencing Indo – Pak Relations – Areas of conflict – Kashmir Issues- Crisis and co-operation

UNIT-II

Indo – china relations – Tibetan Issue – Indo – china war 1962 – Normalization of Relations – Border disputes on Indian Territory – Economic co-operation – Indo – Nepal relations – Indo – Afghan Relations – Afghan crisis

UNIT-III

India and Bangladesh: migrations and border disputes – Economic ties Indo – Bhutan relations – insurgency in the North Eastern states – India and Burma – Historical ties

UNIT-IV

India and Srilanka: Ethinical problem in srilanka- India and srilanka peace process – Role of IPKF – Indo – srilanka pact – India and Maldieves: political and cultural ties

UNIT-V

Regional organizations – NAM - Origin and function - NAM Summits – SAARC –Origin, function and Summits - SAPTA-Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty(NPT)-Indian Ocean –a Zone of Peace(IOZOP).

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Farmer, B.H.An Introduction to south Asia, London 1963
2. Deb Arinda, Bhutan and India, A study in frontier political Relations, Calcutta,1976
3. Gupta shanti swarup, British Relations with Bhutan, Jaipur, 1974
4. Rahul Ram, Modern Bhutan, Vikas publications, New Delhi, 1971
5. Nagendra singh, Bhutan - A kingdom in the Himalayas, Thomson press India Ltd., New Delhi,1978
6. Rose Leo. E., Nepal: A profile of the Himalayan kingdom, New York, 1980
7. Rishikesh shaha, An Introduction to Nepal, khatmandu, 1975
8. De silva, K.M The History of Sri Lanka, Delhi, 1981
9. Arasaratnam, S.ceylon, prentico Hall, London, 1971
10. Wriggins Howard, A., Ceylon: Dilemmas of New Nation, New Delhi, 1980
11. Phadhis urmila and Luithui, Ela Dutt, Maldives: winds of change in an Atoil state, New Delhi, 1985
12. Shelton U.Kodika (Ed), Dilemas of Indo – Sri Lankan Relations, 1991
13. Muni S.D. Pangs of proximity, 1993

M.A. HISTORY
SEMESTER – IV (CBCS PATTERN)
ELECTIVE IV (PAPER II)
WORKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

COURSE OBJECTIVES

- To understand the **nature of Indian Constitution** .
- To **make awareness on Constitutional principles**.
- To make the students to understand Parliament and Indian Judiciary .

Unit I:

Introduction – Meaning and definitions of the constitution - Formation of Constituent Assembly – Preamble to the Constitution – Characteristics of the constitution (Salient features of the Constitution) – Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties of the Constitution – Unitary and Federal Character of the Constitution.

Unit II:

Parliament: The President – The powers and the Functions of the President – Vice-President and his powers - The structure and Powers of Parliament –Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha - Prime Minister – Council of Ministers – Speaker of the House.

Unit III:

State Legislature: The Governor – Governor’s Powers and Functions in the State - Structure and Functions of the Legislature – Bi-cameralism and uni-cameralism - Chief Minister – Council of Ministers - Speaker of the House.

Unit IV:

Indian Judiciary: Salient features of the Indian Judiciary – Supreme Court of India – Composition of the Supreme Court – Power and Functions of the Supreme Court – High Courts - District Courts – Writs – Removable of the Judges.

Unit V: Miscellaneous Powers: Planning Commission – Election Commission – Union Public Service Commission – Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission – Amendments of the Constitution.

REFERENCE BOOKS;

1. **Subash C. Kyshep:** Our Constitution.
2. **Punniah K.V :** The Constitutional History of India.
3. **Gupta D. :** Indian National movement and Constitutional Development.
4. **Keith A.B :** The Constitutional History of Indiaa.
5. **Sethi & Mahajan :** The Constitutional History of India.
6. **B.C.Rai :** The World Constitution.
7. **M.V.Pylee :** Constitutional Government in India.
8. **Kapoor A.C. :** The Constitutional History of India.
9. **Madhav Khosla** The Indian Constitution.
10. **Maheshwari** Indian Adminstration.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER I**

Core –I Political and Cultural History of India upto 1206 CE

Time: 3 Hrs

Maximum Mark: 75

PART-A (15×1=15 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Harappa is Situated on the bank of River
A) Ravi B) Indus C) Sarasvati D) Chenab
2. Which Veda gives information about Battle of Ten kings?
A) Rig Veda B) Sama Veda C) Yajur Veda d)Atharvana Veda
3. Name the first Thirthankara of Jainism.
A) Ajitanatha B) Rishabha C) Parsvanatha D) Mahavira
4. Who was the founder of Nanda Dynasty.
A) Danananda B) Mahapadmananda C) Chandragupta D)Radhagupt
5. Alexander Invasion took place in the year.
A) 326 BC B) 323 BC C) 325 BC D)326 AD
6. Which Mauryan King abdicated the throne and embraced Jainism.
A) Chandragupta B)Bindusara C)Ashoka D) Bimbisara
7. Who was the founder of Sunga dynasty?
A) Vasydeva B) Simuka C) Pushyamitra D)Moga
8. In which place Fourth Buddhist Council took place.
A) Pataliputra B) Kashmir C) Vaishali D) Valabhi
9. Name the inscription which describes the achievements of Rubradaman I.
A) Girnar B) Hathigumpha C) Aihole D) Mehrauli
10. Who founded Gupta dynasty?.
A) Sri Gupta B) Ghatotkacha C) Chadragupta D) Samudragupta
11. Allahabad Pillar inscription belongs to which Gupta King?
A) Chandragupta I B) Samudragupta C) Chandragupta II D) Kumaragupta
12. Gaudas ruled which part of india?
A) Bengal B)Orissa C) Magadha D) Kashmir
13. Chinese traveler who visited India during Harsha's period was
A) Fa-hien B) Hien Tsang C) Itsing D) Megasthenese
14. In which year Sind invasion of Arabs took place.
A) 712 AD B) 1000 AD C) 1175 AD D) 1192 AD
15. Who was defeated in the second Battle of Tarain?
A) Muhammad Ghori B) Prithviraj C) Jayapala D) Ibrahim Lodi

Part – B (2×5=10 Marks)
Answer any two questions

16. Write an account on Mohenjodaro.
17. Assess the impact of Alexander Invasion.
18. Bring out the Salient features of Gandhara School of Art.
19. Assess the achievements of Chandragupta II.
20. Give an account on the Religious policy of Harsha.

Part – C (5×10=50)
Answer any two questions:

21. a) Describe the Significance of Indus Valley civilization.
(or)
b) Analyse the Teachings of Buddha.
22. a) Describe the Alaxander invasion of India.
(or)
b) Explain the welfare measures of Ashoka.
23. a) Elucidate the contribution of Kanishka to Budhism..
(or)
b) Give an account on Menandar.
24. a) Write an essay on the achievements of Samudragupta.
(or)
b) Describe the importance of Guptas Administration.
25. a) Explain the religious policy of Harsha.
(or)
b) Analyse the Arab invasion of Sindh and its effects.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER I**

**CORE II- HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM THE BEGINNING TO THE
CHOLAS**

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either A OR B

(One Question from Each UNIT)

Model Question Paper
MA., Degree Examination
(CBSC PATTERN)
History - Semester I

Core –III Freedom Movement in India From 1885 to 1947 AD

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part-A (15 ×1= 15 Marks)

Answer all Questions

- 1) Who was the first to use the word of Swaraj?
a) Ram Mohan Roy
b) Swami Dayanand Saraswathi
c) H.J.Alcott
d) Annie Besent
- 2) The first President of Indian National Congress was?
a) Lala Lajpat Rai
b) G.Subramanya Iyer
c) Surendranath Banerjee
d) W.C.Banerjee
- 3) Who organised “Abhinava Bharath Sangam?”
a) Ganesh Savarkar
b) Tilak
c) Veera Savarkar
d) Gohale
- 4) Who was known as the Grandfather of Indian Nationalism?
a) Dadabhai Navroji
b) Gandhiji
c) Jawaharlal Nehru
d) Vallabhai Patel
- 5) Whose slogan was ‘Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it’?
a) Mahatma Gandhi
b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Kohale
d) Tilak
- 6) The leader of Gadder party was.....
a) V.D.Savarkar
b) Bhagat Singh
c) Lala Hardayal
d) Kudiram Bose
- 7) At which one of the following places did Mahatma Gandhi first started his Satyagrah in India?
a) Ahamadabad
b) Bardoli
c) Champaran
d) Lahore
- 8) The founder of Swaraj Party was
a) Jawaharlal Nehru
b) Gandhi
c) C.R.Dass
d) Sisar Kumargose
- 9) The Siman Commission reached in India was in.....
a) 1905
b) 1907
c) 1928
d) 1930
- 10) Under whose presidency was the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress held in the year of 1929?
a) Gandhi
b) Tilak
c) Gokhale
d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 11) The civil disobedience movement started by Gandhi in...
a) 1920
b) 1929
c) 1930
d) 1942
- 12) Which party was founded by Subash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after the break away from the congress?
a) Forward Bloc
b) Asad Hind Fauj

- c) Revolutionary front d) Indian Freedom Party
- 13) Quit India Movement was started in response to ...
- a) Cabinet Mission Plan b) Cripps Proposals
- c) Simon Commission Report d) Wavell Plan
- 14) Who headed the Interim Cabinet formed in the year 1946?
- a) Rajendra prasad b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Patel d) Rajaji
- 15) Which one of the following movement is the Slogan 'Do or Die' associated with...
- a) Swedeshi Movement b) Non-Cooperation Movement
- c) Civil Disobedience Movement d) Quit India Movement

Part-13 (2 ×5=10 Marks)

Answer any two questions

- 16) The principles of Aryasamaj.
- 17) Who were the Extremists.
- 18) The Rowlett Act of 1919.
- 19) Write a note on the Dandi March.
- 20) Mountbatten Plan.

Part-C (5 ×10=50 Marks)

Answer all questions

- 21) a) Discuss the origin of Brahmosamaj with reference to the contribution of Rajaram Mohan roy.
- (or)
- b) Discuss the various Socio-Religious reform movement of 19th century.
- 22) a) What did the National Movement in its early phase and what are the achievements of the moderates?
- (or)
- b) Discuss the role of the revolutionaries in the Indian National Movement.
- 23) a) What were the circumstance that led Gandhiji to start Non-cooperation Movement and what were its achievements?
- (or)
- b) Discuss the main features and importance of the Act of 1919.
- 24) a) Critically evaluate the movements begun by Mahatma Gandhi between 1919-1935.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER I**

CORE IV – HISTORY OF KONGU NADU

Time : Three hours
marks

Maximum : 75

PART A - --(15 x 1 = 15 marks)
Answer ALL questions

Choose the correct answer.

- 1) Who is the most powerful *Velir* king of the Sangam age?
a) Valvil Ori
b) Pari
c) Athiyaman Neduman Anji
d) Thirumudi Kari
- 2) Which inscription mention the Athiyamans clan?
a) Hathikumba Inscription
b) Kirnar Inscription
c) maski Inscription
d) Jambai Inscription
- 3) Among the five fold division , the Kongu region is identical with
a)Kurunji and mullai
b) Mullai and Marutham
c)Neithal and Palai
d) Kurinji and Marutham
- 4) Thiruchengodu copper plate was issued by
a) Paranthaga I
b) Vira Chola
c) Sundara Cholan
d) Raja Rajan I
- 5) The term “Devanar Makkal “referred in Chola inscription denoting the group
a) Farmers
b) Devadasi
c) Weavers
d) Temple servent
- 6) Pitran Kotran is the Chieftain of
a) The Cholas
b) The Pandiyas
c) The Cheras
d) The Athiyaman
- 7) Who is the founder of Bharath Madha Temple at Papaurappatti?
a) Subramaniya Siva
b) Theerthagiriyar
c) Mrs. Sivagamiammal
d) Subramaniya Bhatathiyar
- 8) Which kongu poyigars is trained By French Millitary?
a) Gopal Naiker
b) Marudhu Brothers
c) Theeran ChinnaMalai
d) Puli Devan
- 9) The Vijamangalam is famous for the temple
a) Saivism
b) Jainism
c) Vaishnavism
d) Christianity
- 10) Which is the trading center of Kongu nadu in Sangam age?
a) Poruni
b) Alagan Kulam
c) Kodumanal
d) Keeladi
- 11) The Rajakesari Peruvazhi is located in
a) Kongu region
b) Thagadur region
c) Kolli hills
d) Servarayan Hills

- 12) In which year the Kongu region annexed with Madras Presidency?
 a) 1799 b) 1800
 b) 1801 d) 1806
- 13) Which one of the Kongu community is called “Kaduvetti”?
 a) Vellalar b) Vanniyar
 c) Vettuvar d) Maravar
- 14) Who is referring as *Nattar or Nattars* in Cholas inscription?
 a) Agamudiyar b) Vellalar
 c) Vanniyar d) Kallar
- 15) Which city is called as “Manchester of South India”
 a) Thiruppur b) Pollchi
 c) Erode d) Coimbatore

PART B –(2 X 5 = 10 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

16. Write the important sources about Thagadur Nadu.
 17. Write a short note on Raja raja Athigaman.
 18. Describe the Sources for the study of Kongu Nadu.
 19. Trace the rule Hydar Ali in Kongu region.
 20. Briefly give the outline about social life of the Kongu people.

PART B –(5 x10 =50 marks)

Answer any ALL questions

21. a) Write an essay on Pre – Historic period culture of the Thagadur region.
 Or
 b) Estimate the achievements of Athiyaman Neduman Anji.
22. a) State the rule of the Later Cheras in Thagadur Athiyamans.
 Or
 b) Trace the contribution of Athiyamans in the field of Art and Architecture.
23. a) Enumerate the influence of geographical feature of Konge nadu.
 Or
 b) Estimate the role of Kongu region in Indian freedom struggle.
 Or
24. a) Explain the Trade and Commerce in Kongu region and contact with Romans.
 Or
 b) Examine the Kongu nadu under the British rule.
25. a) Elucidate the Social and Cultural conditions of the Kongu people through the ages.
 Or
 b) Analysis the Challenges in the growth of Industrial development in Kongu in 20th century

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER I**

ELECTIVE I (Paper –I) INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

Time : Three hours
marks

Maximum : 75

PART – A (15 X 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Choose the correct answer.

1. Amlaka is the architectural feature of which style?
a. Nagara **b. Vesara** c. Dravida d. None of the above
2. Lomas Rishi cave was excavated for the sect of
a. Buddhism b. Jainism **c. Ajivika** d. Saivism
3. Urushikara is found in which architecture style?
a. Dravida **b. Vesara** c. Nagara d. None of the above
4. Southern Thorana of Sanchi stupa was constructed by
a. Maurya **b. Satavahana** c. Shunga d. Gupta
5. Cave 5 at Udhayagiri has the idol of
a. Shiva **b. Buvaraha** c. Buddha d. Ganesha
6. The first structural temple in India was constructed by which empires
a. Satavahanas **b. Gupta** c. Mauryas d. Shunga
7. First cave temple in Tamil Nadu excavated by which dynasty
a. Pandyas b. Cholas **c. Pallavas** d. Chera
8. The unique MiruthangaDakshinamurthy sculpture is found in which temple
a. **Vettuvankovil, Kazhugumalai** b. Shore temple, Mamallapuram
c. Brihadeswara temple, Tanjore d. Vijayalayacholiswaram, Narthamalai
9. First brick temple at Kuram was constructed by the following king
a. Mahendravarman-1 b. Narasihmavarman-1 **c. Paramesvaravarman-1**
d. Narasihmavarman-2
10. Which of the following Chalukya ruler's reign the famous Virupaksha Temple was built?
a. Vikramaditya-1 b. Vinayaditya c. Vijayaditya **d. Vikramaditya-II**
11. Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by
a. Krishna-1 b. Govinda-II c. Dantivarman d. Krishna-III
12. Composite Pillars in temple mandapa were introduced by following dynasty
a. Chola b. Pandya c. Nayaka **d. Vijayanagara**
13. The materials used in foundation of Taj Mahal was
a. Bricks b. Wood c. Iron **d. All of the above**

14. Construction of Qutub Minar was finished by
a. Qutub-ud-Din Aibak b. **Shams-ud-Din Itutmish** c. Aram Shah d. Rukn-ud-Din Firuz
15. Red Fort was constructed in the year of
a. 1637 b. **1638** c. 1639 d. 1936

PART B (2x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

16. Write a note about caves of Barabar and Nagarjuni hills.
17. Write a note on Ajanta caves.
18. Vettuvankovil is Ellora of Tamil Nadu -explain?
19. Explain about mandapa architecture of vijayangar dynasty.
20. Write a note on QutubMinar.

PART C (5x 10 = 50 marks)

Answer any ALL questions

21. Explain the architecture styles in India with proper examples.
Or
Explain the contribution of Mauryas in development of art and architecture of India.
22. Describe the Buddhist architecture in Central India.
Or
Explain the evolution of architecture during Gupta period.
23. Explain three architectural phases of Pallava dynasty.
Or
Developments of horizontal and vertical architecture from Vijayalaya to Rajendra Chola-1.
24. Explain about Badami group of monuments.
Or
Contribution of the Vijayanagar dynasty in architectural development of South India.
25. Describe the architectural development during Delhi Sultans period.
Or
Explain the contribution of Akbar in the art and architecture of India.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER I**

**Elective I (Paper II) GENERAL STUDIES FOR COMPETITATIVE
EXAMINATIONS**

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

SECTION A

(15 X 1= 15)

1. Which layer of the earth is considered a zone of weakness?
A. Crust B. Lithosphere C .Core D . Asthenosphere
2. To which group does the black cotton soil of India belong?
A. Late rite B. Podzol C . Chernozem D. alluvial
3. Which State has longest coastline?
A. Maharashtra B. Odisha C . Tamil Nadu D. Gujrat
4. Which agency is responsible for the estimation of poverty in India?
A. NITI Aayog B. Rural Development Ministry C . Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies
D. Finance Commission.
5. Among the tax revenues of the union government, the most important source is
A. Income Tax B. Corporation Tax C . Union Excise duties D. Customs duty
6. The ‘ 100 ‘ Days Approach deals with which of the following areas?
A. Programme to selectively breed farm animals
B. Qualitative improvement in school education C .Ensure nutritional foundation of child
D. Action plan to implement the ruling party’s manifesto.
7. Which of the following is the executive head of the state
A. The President of India B. Vice-President C .Governor of the State
D. The Chief Minister.
8. The Parliament of India consists of
A. The President of India B.The Lok Sabha C .The Rajya Sabha
D. The President, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
9. The State Cabinet meetings are held under the Chairmanship of the
A. The Governor B. Chief Minister C .Speaker of the House D. Finance Minister.
10. We get energy directly from
A. the sun B. ocean C . space D. atmosphere
11. ‘IC Chips’ for computers are usually made of
A. lead B. silicon C .chromium D. gold

12. 'Global warming' is on the rise due to an increasing concentration of
 A. O₃ B. NO₂ C. SO₂ D. CO₂
13. Which of the following states put forth demand for greater autonomy for the states?
 A. Andhra Pradesh B. Jammu & Kashmir C. Punjab D. all the above
14. Who was conferred the "Mars Man" during the 51st Engineers day celebration in Kuwait?
 A. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam B. Mayilswamy Annadurai C. K. Sivan
 D. Radhakrishnan
15. Which Indian cricket player was inducted into the ICC Hall of Fame in 2018.?
 A. Anil Kumble B. Sachin Tendulkar C. Raul Dravid
 D. Yuvaraj Singh

SECTION B

Answer any **TWO** questions out of Five

(2 X 5 = 10)

16. Write a short note on 'Green House Effect.'
17. What are the effects of the Globalization?
18. Enumerate the main functions of the Indian Cabinet.
19. Explain various applications of Bio-Technology.
20. Examine the role of India in United Nations Organization.

SECTION C

Answer **All** Questions

(5 X 10 = 50)

21. Write an essay on Forest Conservation in India.
 (OR)
 Highlight the features of Indian Railway System.
22. Bring out the Powers and functions of the Planning Commission of India.
 (OR)
 Enumerate the Prime Minister Relief Fund.
23. Bring out the powers and functions of the President.
 (OR)
 Give an account on the Duties of Chief Minister in the State.
24. Bring out the functions of Natural Disaster Management.
 (OR)
 Explain the Indian Medical Council of India.
25. Write an essay on India's relationship with SAARC Countries.
 (OR)
 Enumerate the role United Nations Organization in maintaining world peace.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER II**

**Core -V Political and Cultural History of India From
1206 CE To 1707 CE**

Time: 3 Hrs

Maximum Mark: 75

PART-A (15×1=15 Marks)

Answer all the questions:

1. Arab Conquests of Sind took place in the year.
A) 712 AD B)1000 AD C) 1192 AD D) 1206 AD
2. Who among the following was the author of Tarikh-i-Alai.
A) Shamsi Siraj Afif B) Amir Khusrau C) Barani D) Yaqubi Bin Ahmad
3. Who was called Lakhbaksh?
A) Q. Aibak B)Iltumish C)Alauddin khilji D)Muhammad Bin Thuqlaq
4. Who introduced Dagh system?
A) Q. Aibak B) Balban C) Iltumish D) Alauddin Khilji
5. Name the founder of Tughlaq dynasty.
A) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq B) Q. Aibak C) Jalaluddin Khilji D)Firoz Tughlaq
6. In which year Vijayanagar Empire was established?.
A) 1206 B) 1336 C) 1347 D) 1398
7. Which Delhi Sultan constructed Qawatul Islam?
A)Qutubdin Aibak B)Alauddin Khilji C)Balban D)Firoz Tughlaq
8. Who was the Guru of Kabi?
A)Ramanjja B)Vallbhacharya C)Ramananda D)Namadeva
9. Who was the Deli Sultan at the time of establishment of Vijayanagar empire?
A)Ghiyasuddin Tughluq B)Muhammad Bin Tughluq C)Feroz Tughluq
D)Alauddin Khilji
10. First battle of Panipat took place in the year
A)1192 B)1526 C)1556 D)1398
11. Who defeated Humayun in the Battle of Kannacy?
A)Sher Shah B)Nusrat Shah C)Bahadur Shah D)Bahar Khan
12. Who was Akbar's teacher?
A)Abul Fazl B)Bairam Khan C)Abdul Latif D)Abdul Faizi
13. Who ended Shah Jahan's rule and made him as a prisoner?
A)Dara Sikoh B)Aurangzeb C)Shuja D)Murad
14. Who abolished Tuladan?

- A) Babar B) Akbar C) Humayun D) Aurangzeb
15. Shivaji celebrated his coronation in 1674 at
- A) Rajagadh B) Torna C) Purandhan D) Surath

Section – B (2×5=10)
Answer any two questions

16. Write a note on literary sources for Medieval India.
17. Explain Market reforms of Alauddin Khilji.
18. Analyse the revenue administration of Delhi Sultanate.
19. Give an account on Mansabdari system.
20. Explain the religious policy of Aurangzeb.

Section – C (5×10=50)
Answer any two questions:

21. a) Describe the character and achievements of Qutubdin Aibak.
(or)
b) Analyse the Blood and Iron policy of Balban.
22. a) Estimate the reforms and achievements of Alauddin Khilji.
(or)
b) Elucidate the innovative projects of Mumtaz Bin Tughlaq.
23. a) Describe the Socio-Economic condition of Delhi Sultanate.
(or)
b) Assess the remarkable career of Krishna Deva Raya.
24. a) Evaluate the different battles of Babur in India.
(or)
b) Akbar was the First national Monarch: Discuss.
25. a) Bring out the contribution of Shahjahan to Art and Architecture.
(or)
b) Write an essay on the Significance of Mughal administration.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

**CORE –VI: POLITICAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU
FROM PANDYAN EMPIRE TO 1800 CE**

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

**CORE –VII FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN TAMIL NADU FROM 1880 C.E
TO 1947C.E**

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A., DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBCS PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER II

**ELECTIVE II (Paper I) - HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY SINCE 1947**

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

SECTION A

(15 X 1= 15)

1. Who was the visionary who advocated a planned economy for India and was honoured by the nation with a Bharat Ratna?
A. Sriman Narayan B. M.Visvesvaraya C .John Mathai D. Subramaniam
2. Which of the following agencies is responsible for the coordination of sustainable Development Goals at the national level in India?
A. NITI Aayog B.Finance Ministry C. Ministry of External Affairs
D. UNDP New Delhi
3. Which soil owes its colour to oxides of iron?
A. Black B. Red C . Desert D. Laterite
4. The headquarters of the South-Central Railways are at
A. Nagpur B. Chennai C . Secunderabad D. Hyderabad
5. Choose the correct distance of broad gauge line.
A. 1.676m B. 1.576m C. 1.845m D. 1.453m
6. Where is the civil Aviation Training Centre in India?
A. Kolkatta B. Delhi C. Chennai D. Yangon
7. What is Koodankulum known for?
A. Nuclear Power Plant B. Super Thermal Poer Plant C . Biosphere reserve
D. Major Port in Tamil Nadu
8. Which of the following can be called a non-conventional source of energy?
A. Hydro Power B. Thermal Power C .Solar Power D. Water power
9. What is the oldest oil refinery of India?
A. Haldia B. Digboi C. Barauni D. Kochi
10. The disease not transmitted by house-fly is
A. Cholera B. Enteric fever C .dengue fever D. dysentry
11. Rubella is also known as?
A. Red measles B. Black measles C .Germen measles D. All the above
12. The dangerous CORONA Virus is
A. Entomic disease B. Epitomic disease C .Pandemic disease D. All the above
13. The movement of earth on its axis is called
A. Revolution B. Rotation C .Circulation D. Season

14. Which is the most important energy used in remote sensing for observing the objects.
A. Water B. Air C . Light D. Liquid
15. The Indian Space Research Organization was established in
A. 1967 B. 1969 C . 1971 D. 1973

SECTION B

Answer any **TWO** questions out of Five (2 X 5 = 10)

16. Discuss the significance of the Five Year Plans in Independent India.
17. Asses the role of Telecommunication in Modern India.
18. Write a short note on Atomic Power Stations in India.
19. Explain the Plasma Treatment in modern medical science.
20. Estimate the achievements of Homi Bhaba.

SECTION C

Answer **All** Questions (5 X 10 = 50)

21. Describe the Plans and Policies to Development of Science and Technology after Independence.

(OR)

Write a note on the growth of small scale industries in India after Independence.

22. Write an essay on the growth of Road Transport in India.

(OR)

Enumerate the main functions of Railway System in India,

- 23 What are the non-conventional energy resources of India?

(OR)

Write a note on Hydro Electric power Production in India..

24. What are kinds of Epitomic Diseases and its preventive methods?

(OR)

Explain the HIV and preventive measures taken by India government .

25. Narrate the functions of the Defence Research and Development Organisation.

(OR)

What are the achievements of ABJ Abdul Kalam to Indian science and Technology?

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA., DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBCS PATTERN)
HISTORY - SEMESTER II
Elective II (Paper II) - HISTORY OF DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT IN
TAMILNADU

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part-A (15 ×1= 15 Marks)

Answer all Questions

- 1) The Madras Native Association was established in
a)1852 b) 1882 c) 1884 d) 1885
- 2) Madras Mahajana Sabha was formed in
a)1885 b) 1884 c) 1882 d) 1852
- 3) Adi dravida Mahajana Sabha was formed by
a) B.R.Ambedkar b) C.Natesa Mudaliyar c) Theerthagiriyar d) Ayothidasar
- 4) South Indian Liberal Federation was founded in
a)1852 b) 1916 c) 1884 d) 1885
- 5) Dravidian Newspaper was headed by
a) T.M.Nayar b) Bhaktavatchalam Pillai
c) Thiyagaraya Chettiyar d) Natesa Mudaliyar
- 6) Who is nick named as “Lord Brahmana”
a) Lord Willington b) Lord Bentinck
c) Robert Clive d) Lord Lalhousie
- 7) Which act introduced the principle of Diarchy in the Government of Madras Presidency.
a)1858 b) 1909 c) 1919 d) 1935
- 8) Who was the first General Secretary of Justice Party.
a)T.M.Nayar b) P.Thiyagaraya Chettiyar
c) Natesa Mudaliyar d) Subbarayalu Reddiyar
- 9) Who introduced Mid-day meal schemes of Thousand Lights in Chennai?
a) A.Subbarayalu Reddiyar b) Thiyagaraya Chettiyar
c) Natesa Mudaliyar d) Munusamy Naidu
- 10) When did Hindi introduce as a compulsory subject for school in Tamilnadu?
a) 1920 b) 1935 c) 1938 d) 1944
- 11) When did the Staff Selection Board become the Public Service Commission.
a) 1920 b) 1922 c) 1926 d) 1929
- 12) The first Chief Minister of Justice Party was
a) Thiyaraya Chettiyar b) T.M.Nayar
c) Munusamy Naidu d) Dr.A.Subbarayalu Reddiyar

- 13) E.V.Ramasamy was a great
a) Politician b) Poet c) Administrator d) Social Reformer
- 14) When did DMK form the ministry in Tamilnadu?
a) 1920 b) 1935 c) 1938 d) 1944
- 15) When did M.G.R founded the new party Anna Dravida Munnetra Kalaham?
a) 1944 b) 1949 c) 1972 d) 1976

Part-B (2 ×5=10 Marks)
Answer any two questions

- 16) Dravida – Define
- 17) State the Pioneer Leader of Dravidian Movement.
- 18) Write a short note on the Self-Respect Movement.
- 19) State the principles of Dravida Kazhagam.
- 20) Trace the factors that led to the birth of DMK.

Part-C (5 ×10=50 Marks)
Answer all questions

- 21) a) Explain the various theories of Dravidians.
(or)
b) Assess the contribution of founder leader of Dravidian Movement.
- 22) a) Critically analyse the services of Justice Party to Tamil Society.
(or)
b) Narrate the achievements of E.V.R and Dravida Kazhagam.
- 23) a) Discuss the contributions of C.N.Annadurai to Dravidian Movement.
(or)
b) Asses the depressed class movement in 20th Century.
- 24) a) Describe the achievements DMK during the period of C.N.Annadurai.
(or)
Describe the achievements of K.Kamaraj.
- 25) a) Critically analyse the contribution of AIADMK to the Dravidian Movement.
(or)
c) Narrate the welfare schemes during the tenure of M.Karunanithi.

Model Question Paper
MA., Degree Examination
(CBCS PATTERN)
HISTORY - SEMESTER II
EDC I - INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part-A (15 ×1= 15 Marks)

Answer all Questions

- 1) Who was the Governor General of India during the Revolt of 1857?
 - a) Lord Littion
 - b) Lord Rippon
 - c) Lord Canning
 - d) Lord Curzon
- 2) Where did Rani Laxmi Bai die fighting in
 - a) Gwalior Fort
 - b) Delhi
 - c) Jansi
 - d) Bihar
- 3) Who commented on the revolt of 1857 as the National War of Independence?
 - a) R.C.Majumdar
 - b) V.D.Savarkar
 - c) Lawrance
 - d) Outram
- 4) The Indian Muslim League was formed in
 - a)1885
 - b) 1905
 - c) 1906
 - d) 1923
- 5) How many people attended the first session of Indian National Congress?
 - a) 72
 - b) 408
 - c) 607
 - d) 1248
- 6) When did the congress split into moderates and Extremists?
 - a) 1885
 - b) 1905
 - c) 1907
 - d) 1909
- 7) The first woman president of Indian National Congress was...
 - a) Madam Gama
 - b) Dr.Muthulakshmi Reddy
 - c) Lakshmi Sehla
 - d) Dr.Annie Besant
- 8) The pact between the congress and muslim league signed in
 - a) 1905
 - b) 1907
 - c) 1909
 - d) 1916
- 9) When did Gandhiji return back to India from South Africa?
 - a) 1907
 - b) 1915
 - c)1917
 - d) 1920
- 10) On which date did the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy take place?
 - a) 1st Aug, 1920
 - b) 13th April, 1919
 - c) 1st Aug, 1917
 - d) 8th Aug, 1942
- 11) The leader of Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was.....
 - a) Nehru
 - b) M.K.Gandhi
 - c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
 - d) Rajaji
- 12) When did the Quit India Movement start?
 - a) 1942 Aug 9
 - b) 1946 Dec 9
 - c) 1929 Jan 26
 - d) 1930 Jan 1
- 13) The Indian National Army (INA) came into existence in 1943 in
 - a) Japan
 - b) Burma
 - c)Singapore
 - d) Malaysia

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – II SEMASTER
EDC II - INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU

Time: Three hours

Maximum:75 marks

PART A – (15 x 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL the question

1. Schwarz, the Christian preacher came to India in the year?
a) 1750 b) 1760 c) 1850 d) 1800
2. In which city did Vallalar formulate religious doctrines?
a) Madras b) Nagapattinam
c) Trichy d) Vadalur
3. The founder of the Brahmana Sabha?
a) S. P. Blavatsky b) Dayananda Saraswati
c) Anniepresent d) Swami Vivekananda
4. Where was Subrahmanya Bharati born?
a) Tirunelveli b) Tiruchendur
c) Ettayapuram d) Tuticorin
5. In which year Kalyana Sundaranar was born?
a) 1883 b) 1783 c) 1893 d) 1793
6. What is the name of the magazine that started spreading the saiva siddhanta through the feet of the Maraimalai adigalar?
a) The Oriental b) Sridharma c) The Hindu d) Indian
7. Where was Chidambaranar born?
a) Tirchy b) Ottapidaram c) Tirunelveli d) Madurai
8. Name of the magazine begun by Subramanya Siva?
a) Gnana padu b) The Oriental c) Young India d) Prapanja mithran
9. A.L. muthalayar year of birth?
a) 1885 b) 1875 c) 1887 d) 1897
10. Where was the first convention of self-styled movement started by Periyar -The venue?
a) Salem b) Chengalpattu c) Erode d) Coimbatore

11. In which year Kamarajar became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu?
a) 1944 b) 1964 c) 1954 d) 1974

12. Aringar Anna was born in?
a) Kanchipuram b) Chengalpattu
c) Madras d) Coimbatore

13. Where is the mother therasa University located?
a) Dindigul b) Madurai c) Kodaikanal d) Tirunelveli

14. The year that Bharathidasan University started?
a) 1982 b) 1972 c) 1962 d) 1992

15. Where is the annamalai University in Tamil Nadu Located?
a) Trichy b) Chidambaram c) Thanjavur d) Madurai

PART – B (2X5 = 10marks)

Answer any TWO Questions

16. write an annotation on the Brahmana Sabha.
17. Marumalai Adikallar is a charity in Tamil language
18. write an annotation on the AJ Pannirselvam,
19. commenton the Communist Party's policy of Jeevananda
20. write on Periyar University

10-Mark PART – C (5X10 = 50marks)

Answer ALL Questions

21. a) Write an article about the life history of Ramalinga Adikal.
(OR)
b) Draw on article on the activities of the Christian religious group in Tamil Nadu
the article.
22. a) Write an article on Bharathidasan's Tamil charity!
(OR)
b T.K Chidambaranath Mudaliar Draws an oriticle about the charity Tamil language
23. a) Ex.Draw an article about Chidambaranar's life history
(OR)
b) write an article about freedom fighter Subramania Siva
24. Eassy on Annadurai Administration
(OR)
b) Eassy of Periyar's Self-Esteem Movement,
25. a) Write an article about Madurai Kamaraj University.
(OR)
b)Write an article about Bharathiar University.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMASTER II

EDC III - ADMINISTRATIVE HISTORY OF INDIA

Section-A (15×1=15)
Answer all the questions

1. Public Administration may be defined as
A)Administrative Capacity B) Management of Industry
C)Management of Property D)Administration of Public
2. Who was the first Indo – Greek ruler to issue gold coins on India.
A)Gondophernos B)Kadphises C)Rudora daman d)Menander
3. Who built the city of Srinagar in Kashmir.
A)Porus B)Chandragupta Maurya C)Ashoka D)Kanishka
4. Who wrote Kadambari?
A)Chankya B)Banabhatta C)Charak D)Radhagupt
5. The first military expedition of Jahengir-
A)Kangra B)Bengal C)Mewar D)Ahmednagar
6. Who defined “Juris Prudence as the formal science of Positive Law.
A)Holland B)Ulpanican C)Ben Tham D)Blackstone
7. T.S.Thakur is the _____ chief Justice of India.
A)41st B)42nd C)43rd D)44th
8. First woman judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was.
A)Rani Jethmalani B)Anna George Malhotra C)M.Fathima Beevi D)Leila Seth
9. Constitutional safe guards to civil servants in India are ensured by.
A)Article 310 B)Article 312 C)Article 311 D)Article 315
10. In Which year did the finance commission of India came in to existence.
A)1947 B)1948 C)1951 D)1961
11. Who conducts the appointment of the Controller and Auditor general of India.
A)Finacne Minister B)President of India C)Parliament D)Primeminister
12. A law made by parliament having extra-territorial operation shall_____
A)Not be deemed invalid B)Be deemed invalid C)Be deemed ultravires D)Be deemed in constitutional
13. Which of the following is not a feature of Indian planning.
A)Physical Planning B)Indicative economic planning C)Decentralized planning
D)None of the above

14. What is the largest Administrative unit of each state?
A)District B)State C)Thasil D)Municipal
15. Panchayat union Chair Person is elected by _____
A)Ward members B)People C)union president D)None

Section – B (2×5=10)
Answer any two questions

16. Examine the nature of Administration.
17. Explain the Judicial system of the mughals.
18. Give an account of the Functions of O&M
19. What do you know about the planning commission of India.Ⓜ
20. Write a short note on Zilla Praishad.

Section – C (5×10=50)
Answer any two questions:

21. a)Bring out the various definitions of public Administration.
(or)
b)Elaborate upon the saptanga theory of Kaitilya.
22. a)Describe the Judicial Administration in India under the British Rule.
(or)
b)Analyse the uniqueness of Akbar's Military Administration.
23. a)Describe the importance and the functions of Central Secretariat.
(or)
b)Examine the structure and function of ministry of Home affairs
24. a)Elucidate the technical relations between the union Government and the state Government.
(or)
b)Summarise the first three five year plans and its results.
25. a)Elaborate by discuss the powers and functions of District Collector.
(or)
b)Critically analyse the evolution of local self Government instructions in India.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

**Common Paper – HUMAN RIGHTS
QUESTION PAPER PATTERN**

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

**ADD-ON COURSE (PAPER I)
JOURNALISM AND MASS COMMUNICATION**

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

**ADD-ON COURSE (PAPER II)
TOURISM AND TRAVEL MANAGEMENT**

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMASTER II**

ADD-ON COURSE (PAPER III)

MUSEOLOGY AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

PART - A

Answer all the Questions:

(15 × 1 = 15 Marks)

1. When is international museum day observed?
(a) May 17 (b) May 18
(c) June 5 (d) March 8
2. Which year was the Indian museum in Kolkata inaugurated?
(a) 1851 (b) 1814
(c) 1854 (d) 1824
3. What is the Abbreviation ICOM?
(a) Inter council of museum
(b) International committee of museum
(c) International council of museum
(d) Inter committee of museum
4. What is the theme on international museum day of the year 2021?
(a) The future of museum recover and Re imagine
(b) Museum for equality diversity and Inclusion
(c) Museums as cultural Hubs
(d) Hyper connected museums
5. How many District museums are in TamilNadu?
(a) 18 (b) 22 (c) 32 (d) 38
6. Since which year is the International Museum day is observed?
(a) 1947 (b) 1976
(c) 1946 (d) 1977
7. Which is the world caratest Museum?
(a) Smithsonian museum
(b) Louvre Museum
(c) British Museum

- (d) Chennai Museum
8. Which is the India's Largest Museum?
(a) Kolkata Museum
(b) Chennai Museum
(c) National Museum
(d) Salar Jung Museum
9. Which Year was the Chennai Museum inaugurated?
(a) 1846 (b) 1851
(c) 1861 (d) 1862
10. Which Museum in the world is Reserving Highest Number of Visitors?
(a) Smithsonian museum
(b) Louvre Museum
(c) British Museum
(d) National Museum
11. Which Year the Indian Treasure trove act was enacted?
(a) 1868 (b) 1869
(c) 1870 (d) 1878
12. Who was the British viceroy who gave much importance to Archeology and Museum?
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Lord Lufton
(c) Lord Ripper
(d) Lord Mayo
13. Who is Regarded as the father of Indian Pre-History?
(a) Sir John Marshal
(b) Lord Curzon
(c) Robert Bruce Foote
(d) Alexander Cunningham
14. Which article of Indian constitution deals with the protection of Monuments and Historical Places?
(a) 43 (b) 44 (c) 47 (d) 49
15. The word 'Museum' derived from which language
(a) Arabic (b) Greek
(c) Chinese (d) French

PART – B

Answer any two questions:

(2 × 5 = 10 Marks)

16. Write a brief note on ICOM
17. Write a brief note on UNESCO
18. Define Museum and its importance to society

19. Write up on care and conservation of paintings
20. What are the components of a good building for a Museum

PART - C

Answer all the Questions: (5 × 10 = 50 Marks)

21. (a) Write about the classification of Museum on the basis of administration
(Or)
(b) Write about the classification of Museum on the basis of subject of (Collections)
22. (a) Write about the function of modern Museums
(Or)
(b) Write an essay about educational activities of Chennai Museum, and District Museums
23. (a) Write an article about archaeological site Museum in Tamil Nadu.
(Or)
(b) Write about the factors affecting Museum objects
24. (a) Write an article about the importance of world Museums
(Or)
(b) Write an article about the important Museum in India
25. (a) Write an essay about preservation and conservation of organic objects
(Or)
(b) Write an essay about preservation and conservation of Inorganic objects

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER III**

CORE VIII – CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA SINCE 1947

Time : Three hours
marks

Maximum : 75

PART A -- (15 x 1 = 15 marks)
Answer ALL questions

Choose the correct answer.

1. Who is Razakkars?
a) Freedom Fighters
b) Extremist
c) Social reformers
d) Revolters
2. Who is the Deputy Prime minister of India?
a) Rajai
b) Sardar Vallabai Patel
c) Moulana Abul kalam Azad
d) Indra Gandhi
3. Which committee is known as “Health Survey and Planning committee”
a) Dr. Radhakrishnan committee
b) A.L. Mudaliyar committee
c) Bhore committee
d) Karthar committee
4. The agreement signed between China and India in 1954 is called.....
a) The Disarmament
b) The Panchasheel
c) Non – Alignment
d) The peace and friendship agreement
5. Who initiated Bhoodan Movement?
a) Acharya Vino Babave
b) Mahatma Gandhi ji
c) Nehru
d) Jayaprakash Narayan
6. The China occupied Indian Territory
a) Ladakh
b) Azad Kashmir
c) Tibet
d) Aksai Chin
7. Blue Revolution is related to
a) Fish production
b) Milk production
c) Oil production
d) Food production
8. How many time did Indira Gandhi got elected as a Prime Minster?
a) Five Times
b) Four Times
c) Three Times
d) Two Times
9. When was National Development Council established in India?
a) 1950
b) 1951
c) 1952
d) 1953
10. The first non – congress government is formed by
a) Lal Bhadur Shastri
b) Moraji Desai
c) Vajpayee
d) Saran Singh
11. The State Bank of India is formally Known as.....
a) Imperial Bank of India
b) Bank of India
c) RBI
d) Algabab Bank

12. If the announcement of the National Emergency approved by both Houses of Parliament, how many months it would be?

- a) One month
- b) Two month
- c) Three month
- d) Six month

13. Who started the Khalistan Movement?

- a) Bhadal Singh
- b) Khuswanth Singh
- c) Berant Singh
- d) Jagit Singh Chohan

14. Who is the only Dalit member In OBC Commission

- a) L.R. Naik
- b) R.K. Narayanan
- c) Ram Manohar Logia
- d) Krishnasamy

15. What is the name of IPKF's operation in Sri Lanka?

- a) Operation Red Star
- b) Operation Pawan
- c) Operation Vavunia
- d) Operation Sri Lanka

PART B –(2 X 5 = 10 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

16. Bring out the significance of Dr. Radhakrishnan Commission.

17. What was the aim of Bhoodan Movement?

18. Write about Atomic Energy commission of India?

19. Write a short notes on Jayaprakash Narayan.

20. What do you know about the Blue star Operation.

PART B –(5 x10 =50 marks)

Answer any ALL questions

21. a) Critically Analyses the role of Patel in the Integration of Princely States of India.

Or

b) Describe the Five Year Plan and Its important to the development of Indian Economy.

22. a) Examine the features of Non alignment

Or

b) Analysis the Causes, course , and Result of Indo- China war

23. a) Write about the Account of development of Space research in India.

Or

a) Evaluate the achievement of the Indira Gandhi.

24. a) Enumeration the circumstance the leads of the Total Revolution.

Or

b) Explain the impact of the rise of the Regional Parties of India.

25. a) Write an essay about the achievement of Janatha Party.

Or

b) State the India's foreign relationship with the Neighboring country.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER III**

CORE IX – PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART – A (15 X 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL questions

Choose the correct answer.

1. Who is father of Indian Archaeology
a. Robert Bruce Foote b. Mortimer Wheeler c. John Marshal **d. Alexander Cunningham**
2. First Hand Axe from Pallavaram was discovered by Robert Bruce Foote in the year of
a. 1816 b. 1836 **c.1863** d. 1964
3. Mortimer Wheeler conducted excavation in which site
a. Taxila b. Arikamedu c. Brahmagiri **d. All of the above**
4. Salvage archaeology was conducted in which following archaeological site
a. Adhichanallur **b. Nagarjunakonda** c. Hallur d. None of the above
5. Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology was written by
a. H. D. Sankalia **b. A. Gosh** c. John Marshal d. B.B. Lal
6. Which of the following method is used for burial excavation
a. Vertical b. Horizontal **c. Quadrant** d. None of the above
7. Which of the following methods are not included in archaeological exploration
a. Pedestrian survey b. Village to village survey c. Map reading
b. d. None of the above
8. Underwater archaeological excavation was conducted in which following site
a. Dwaraka b. Lothal c. Musuri d. Keladi
9. Which of the following Harappan site has yielded evidence of ploughing marks
a. Dholavira b. Lothal **c. Kalibanghan** d. Rakhigarhi
10. New Archaeology term was coined by
a. **Lewis Binford** b. Colin Renfrew c. Gordon Childe d. Daniel Wilson
11. Radioactive carbon dating was discovered by
a. **Willard Libby** b. A. E. Douglass c. Marie Curie d. MotojiIkeya
12. Fumigation chamber is used to preserve
a. Potteries b. Iron **c. Book** d. Stone
13. Who maintains stock register of the articles in excavation

- a. **Foreman** b. Trench Supervisor c. draftsman d. Surveyor
14. The main label that states the theme of an exhibition is called
a. Group label b. Object label c. **Introduction Label** d. Case label
15. Arsenic paste is used in
a. **Taxidermy** b. Painting Restoration c. wet preservation
d. Treatment of water- logged wood

PART B (2x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer any TWO questions

16. Write a note on value of Archaeology.
17. Explain the term experimental archaeology.
18. Write a note on Aerial photography.
19. Write a short note on water management system in Dholavira.
20. Explain why is documentation of antiquities from Archaeological excavations important.

PART C (5x 10 = 50 marks)

Answer any ALL questions

21. Write an essay on the development of archaeological studies in India.
Or
“Archaeology is multidisciplinary subject” explain.
22. Describe various types of archaeology.
Or
Explain contribution of Indian archaeologists in Indian archaeology from colonial period.
23. Describe various scientific methods involves in archaeological exploration.
Or
Explain Harris Matrix and Contextual methods of excavation and recording.
24. State the different absolute dating method used in archaeology.
Or
Write an essay on any two of the most important excavated sites from Early Historical periodin Tamil Nadu.
25. Describe various aspects of archaeological report writing.
Or
Describe preservation and conservation of excavated materials.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – SEMESTER III**

Core X HISTORY OF EARLY MODERN WORLD FROM 1453-1789 CE

**PART-A (15×1=15)
Answer All the questions**

1. In which year was Constantinople Captured?
A)24 Nk 1453 B)30 Nk 1453 C)29 Nk 1453 D)12 Nk 1453
2. Who discovered “Cape of Good Hope”?
A)Vascoda Gama B)America Vespucci C)Bartolomeu Dias D)Mehallan
3. Who founded the Society of Jesus?
A) Ignatius of Loyola B)Martin Luthur C)Francis Xavier D)None of the above
4. Who painted “Lost Supper:”
A)Leonardo da Vinci B)Michelangelo C)Raphael D)Pablo Picasso
5. Charles V was the ruler of which Empire?
A)England B)Russia C)Holy Roman Emperor D)China
6. Who was the Pope at the time of Luther’s revolt?
A)Pope Peter B)Pope Alexander VI C)Pope Leo X D)Pope Clement VIII
7. Who was the benevolent despot of Prussia?
A)Joseph II B)Maria Theresa C)Frederick the Great D)Peter the great
8. Joseph II was the eldest son of whom?
A)Maria Theresa B)Leopold II C)Maria Caralina D)None of the above
9. Which country is called as “The Mistress of seven seas?”
A)Rome B)France C)America D)Russia
10. Which country built the statue of Liberty?
A)America B)Britain C)Russia D)Japan
11. Name in which field Rock feller was famous?
A)Oil Company B)Steam Engine C)Electricity D)All of these
12. In which country did the Agricultural Revolution begin?
A)France B)Spain C)The united States D)Great Britain

13. When did Louis XIV became the king of France?
A)10 May 1643 B)14 May 1643 C)15 May 1643 D)16 May 1643
14. What was the period of Thrity years war
A)1617-1647 B)1618-1648 C)1608-1638 D)1609-1639
15. Who wrote the book “The Spirit of Law”?
A)Rousseaus B)Voltaire C)John Locke D)Montesquieu

PART – B 2×5=10

Answer Any Two Questions

16. Brief the significance of Geographical Discoveries
17. Discuss the administrative reforms of Louis XIV
18. Sketch the career of Catherine the great?
19. Write a short note on the Industrial Revoluation in USA.
20. What do you know about Estates General

PART – C 5×10=50

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

21. a) Describe the important characteristics of Renaissance
or
b) Describe the causes for the downfall of Constantinople?
22. a) Narrate the features and signifance of Reformation?
or
b)Brief why Despotism declined in france
23. a) Sketch the achievements of Fredrick the great
or
b) Assess the contributions of the peter the Great to Russia.
24. a) Pointout the results of American war of independence.
or
b) Pointout the Significance of the Agrarian Revolution
25. a) Explani the causes and results of the French Revolution.
or
b) Describe the three ideals upheld by the French Revolution.

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- II (CBCS PATTERN)

CORE XI – PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF TOURISM

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – III SEMASTER**

Elective III (Paper I) WOMEN’S STUDIES

Time: Three hours

Maximum:75 marks

PART A – (15 x 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL the question

1. Who invented the new concept of feminist education?
a) Mary Ritterbort b) Catherine Stimpson
c) Charlotte Punch d) Sanro Polk

2. The word feminism is derived from which language.
a) English b) Latin
c) Tamil d) Urdu

3. Rick is the name of the woman who was the greatest philosopher of the time
a) Gosha b) Abala
c) Visvavara d) Lopamudra

4. He was the first of the early feminist reformers.
a) Sarojini Naidu b) Kamala devi
c) Pandita Ramabai d) Muthulakshmi Reddy

5. He started the autonomous movement in Chennai.
a) Annie Besant b) Swarnakumari
c) Karly d) Madam Kamma

6. Name of the magazine which Gandhiji started
a) Sri Dharma b) Young India
c) Daily Thanthi d) Indian

7. Who started the Indian Women's Association.
a) Chaudharani b) Annibescent
c) Dorothy Janarajadasa d) Sarojini Naidu

8. Who started the orphanage called Aviva Illam.

- a) Annipessant b) Mrs. Renukaray
b) Margaret Cousins d) Sarojini Naidu
9. He was a key factor in the formation of the Indian National Women's Committee.
a) Lady Torres Tata b) Margaret Cousins
c) Sarojini Naidu d) Renukarai
10. Who Introduced self-help groups for the first time in India State.
a) Tamil Nadu b) Karnataka
c) Andhra Pradesh d) Madhya Pradesh
11. Who was India's first female President.
a) Indira Gandhi b) Meera Kumar
c) Pradeepa Bottle d) Kiranbedi
12. Delhi University Faculty and Students started a magazine in the name of
a) Manushi b) Dhinamalar
c) Sridharma d) India Today
13. The year in which the women's suffrage movement was launched in India
a) 1917 b) 1920 c) 1918 d) 1922
14. Name of the Hindu law enacted by Haripilas Sarada?
a) Special Marriage Act b) The Saratha Act
c) Prevention of Feminism d) Widow Remarriage Act
15. When was the first widow remarriage law passed?
a) 1846 b) 1866 c) 1856 d) 1896

PART B – (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Answer any two questions

16. A short note on the American Girl Movement?
17. At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century
Write a note on women who fought for feminist liberation.
18. Write a brief note on NGO Women's Health Organization.
19. Write about the political entry of Annipessant.
20. An annotation on the Law of Abolition of the Goddess

PART C – (5 x 10 = 50 Marks)

Answer All questions

21. a) Write an article about feminist principles. (OR)
b) Write an article on the status of Vedic women.
22. a) The Indian liberation struggle before the Gandhian era
The Role of Women.(OR)
b) The Indian liberation struggle after the Gandhian era
The Role of Women.
23. a) Write about some important feminist organizations in India.
(OR)
b) Write an article on government-based women welfare organizations!
24. a) Write about the role of women in mass communication devices
(OR)
b) Write an article about women self help groups in India.
25. a) Write an article on contemporary issues of women.
(OR)
b) Write an article about Laws enacted for the benefit of women in independent India

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- III (CBCS PATTERN)

Elective III (Paper –II) HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
MA HISTORY**

SEMESTER- IV (CBCS PATTERN)

Core XII HISTORIOGRAPHY AND HISTORICAL METHODS

QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

Time : 3 Hrs

Max. Marks: 75

PART – A: 15 x 1 = 15

(Answer all Questions)

(Three Questions from Each UNIT with Multiple Choice)

PART – B : 2x 5= 10

(Answer any two Questions)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

PART – C : 5x10 = 50

(Answer all Questions)

Either (A) or (B)

(One Question from Each UNIT)

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – IV SEMASTER**

Core XIII - HISTORY OF MODERN WORD FROM 1789-CE-1945CE

**PART-A (15×1=15)
Answer All the questions**

1. In which Island did Napolem breathe his last?
A)Madeira B)Santorini C)Saint Helene D)Corsica
2. What was the date of the battle of water loo?
A)April 12, 1815B)June 18, 1815 C)May 23, 1815 D)July 15, 1815
3. When did the congress of Vienna take place
A) 1919 B)1648 C)1951 D)1814 to 1815
4. During whose presidency, civil war broke out in USA
A)Washington B)Abraham Lincoln C)Woodrow Wilson D)James Monroe
5. Whose murder triggered the First World War?
A)Rockfeller B)Franz Ferdinand C)Meternick D)None of these
6. Who was the Hero of the Russia Revolution of 1917?
A)Vladimir Lenin B)Stalin C)Alexander I D)Nicholas II
7. Who Founded the Nazi party?
A) Adolt Hitler B) Viladimir Lenin C) Caribalti D)Musolini
8. When did America entered the Second World War?
A)December 7, 1941 B)December 10, 1941 C)December 8, 1941 D)December 15, 1941
9. Fascist movement first of all developed in
A)Germany B)USSR C)Italy D)England
10. What were the two superpowers during the Cold War Era?
A)The soviet union and the united states B)The united States and Great Britain C)The soviet union and Germany D)Great Britain and France
11. What was the opposite camp at military Alliance NATO
A)Warsawpact B)CENTO C)SEATO D)None of these
12. The cold war turned “hot” in which region of the globe.
A)Europe B)North America C)The Korean peninsula D)China
13. Who is called as the Father of Chinese Revolution.
A)Sun-yat-sen B)Li Peng C)Hu Yaobang D)Maozedong
14. What was the meaning of the name Stalin?
A)Batticaloaman B)The Jaffna Man C)Man of Steel D)Light of the world

15. After a long war with the Israeli army in Lebanon, Arafat escaped to where.
A) Saudi Arabia B) Syria C) Tunisia D) Libya

PART-B (2×5=10)

Answer any two questions

16. Write a note on the continental system.
17. Write a note on Vladimir Lenin?
18. Point out the England after second world war.

19. Write a brief note on cold war.
20. Point out the rise of nationalism in China.

PART-C 5×10=50

Answer all the questions

21. a) Estimate the Internal reforms of Napoleon.
Or
b) Write an Essay on unification of Italy
a) Critically examine the treaties which were concluded after the I world war.
Or
b) Write an essay on Russian Revolution and its impact
22. a) Narrate the development of Germany between 1871 and 1914.

or
b) Bring out the reasons for the outbreak of second world war.

23. a) Write an Essay on the south east Asia treaty organization.
Or
b) What were the Warsaw pact, why was it formed?
24. a) Give a detailed account of the progress of Russia under the leadership of Stalin.
or
b) What is the main causes for the Conflict between Israel and Palestine.
25. a) Describe the origin of Communism in China.
Or
c) Analyse the Palestinian issue elaboratively.

**MODAL QUESTION PAPER
M.A DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBSC PATTERN)
HISTORY – IV SEMASTER**

Elective IV (Paper I) INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS

Time: Three hours

Maximum:75 marks

PART A – (15 x 1 = 15 marks)

Answer ALL the question

1. The architect of Indian foreign policy?
a) Rajiv Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Meraji Desadhai d) carancig
2. Year of created panchaselak policy
a) 1944 b) 1964 c) 1954 d) 1974
3. Which Prime Minister signed the Dashkent Agreement?
a) Indira Gandhi b) Rajiv Gandhi
c) Lalbagadur Shastri d) Narasimarao
4. When was Indo- China War took place?
a) 1962 c) 1964 b) 1972 d) 1974
5. In which year did the Indian Nepal Freaty of India occur?
a) 1955 b)1945 c) 1950 d) 1947
6. Which Indian President visited Nepal in 1981?
a) Indira Gandhi b) Rajendra Prasad
c) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy d) Pratibha Patel
7. In which year did Bangladesh evolve?
a) 1971 b) 1951 c) 1961 d)1962
8. What is the capital of Burma?
a) Mizoram b) Yangon
c) Rangoon d) Naippiutha
9. Who led the movement to create a democracy in Burma?
a) Aung Sang Soo Ki b) Hogarth Butler
c) Rohingya Muslim d) Hublot Ranche
10. The year of the Kachchativu Accord?
a) 1964 b) 1984 c) 1974 d) 1994
11. The language spoken by the people of Sri Lanka?
a) Tamil b) chingalam
c) English d) Telugu

12. The capital of the Maldives?
a) uththimu kanthu varu b) Malay
c) Piyadhu d) valai Reef
13. Who coined the word Non-Aligned Movement?
a) V.K.Krishna Menon b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Rajiv Gandhi d) Indira Gandhi
14. How many countries are under the membership of SAARC?
a) 6 b) 7 c) 5 d) 8
15. Which country joined the membership of SAARC in 2007?
a) Afghanistan b) Sri Lanka
c) China d) Bhutan

PART B - (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

Answer any two questions.

16. Write about India's Panchsheel policy.
17. Write up on India's Afghanistan relations
18. Write a brief note on the economic contribution of India to Bangladesh
19. What was the outcome of the Rajiv Gandhi Jayawardene deal?
20. Write an outline of the Punjab problem.

PART C – (5 x 10 = 50 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

21. a) Write about Nehru's role in shaping Indian foreign policy!
(OR)
b) Explain the India-Pakistan relationship.
- 22 a) Write about the Indo-China War.
(OR)
b) Write an article on Indian Nepal Economic Policy
23. a) Explanation of India-Burma relationship,
(OR)
b) Explanation of Indian Bhutan Relationship.
24. a) Description On the Political Culture interaction with the Indian Maldives
(OR)
b) Explanation of India-Sri Lanka relationship
25. a) Write an article about the SAARC system! (OR)
b) Explain India and the Non-Aligned Movement.

MODEL QUESTION PAPER
M.A., DEGREE EXAMINATION
(CBCS PATTERN)
HISTORY – IV SEMESTER

Elective IV (Paper II) WORKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

Time : 3 Hours

Total Marks: 75

SECTION A

(15 X 1= 15)

1. The study of the political constitution is a branch of -----
A. Political science B. History C . Sociology D. Ethics
2. Who is the author of the term ‘Preamble is the Key note to the Constitution’
A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Mountbatten C . Ernest Barker D. B.R. Ambedkhar
3. -----state is under a single government.
A. Federal B. Unitary C . Welfare D. Secular
4. Presidential Election in India followed ----- type of representation.
A. Communal B. Direct C . Proportional D. Indirect
5. The Parliament of India consists of
A. The President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha B. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
C . Lok Sabha D. Rajya Sabha
6. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to
A. The President of India B. The Lok Sabha C . The Rajya Sabha
D. The Prime Minister.
7. Which of the following is the executive head of the state
A. The President of India B. Vice-President C . Governor of the State
D. The Chief Minister.
8. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to
A. The President of India B. The Lok Sabha C . The Rajya Sabha
D. The Prime Minister.
9. The State Cabinet meetings are held under the Chairmanship of the
A. The Governor B. Chief Minister C . Speaker of the House D. Finance Minister.
10. The maximum strength of Legislative assembly in Tamil Nadu is
A. 222 B. 224 C . 228 D. 234
11. The Judges of the Supreme Court held office till they attain the age of
A. 62 Years B. 65 Years C . 66 Years D. 70 Years
12. The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by
A. The President B. The Governor of the State C . Chief Justice of India
D. The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the State.

13. On what ground can a judge of a High Court be removed
A. insolvency B. Proved misbehavior or in capacity C .Insanity D. all the above
14. The Planning Commission of India was established in
A. 1947 B. 1948 C . 1949 D. 1950
15. Which of the following composition of Election Commissioners in India
A. 1 B. 2 C . 3 D. 4

SECTION B

Answer any **TWO** questions out of Five

(2 X 5 = 10)

16. Write a short note on Constituent Assembly.
17. Describe the Executive Head of the Indian State.
18. Define the Council of Ministers in the State.
19. Write a short note on power of judicial review in the Supreme Court of India.
20. Examine the role of Election Commission of India.

SECTION C

Answer **All** Questions

(5 X 10 = 50)

21. Describe the various sources of the Indian Constitution.
(OR)
Point out the Salient features of the Indian Constitution.
22. Bring out the Powers and functions of the President of India.
(OR)
Enumerate the main functions of Central Cabinet in India,
- 23 Bring out the powers and functions of the Governor.
(OR)
Give a account on the Duties of Chief Minister in the State.
24. Explain the powers and functions of the Supreme Court of India.
(OR)
Explain the Independence of Judiciary in India.
25. Narrate the functions of the Planning Commission of India.
(OR)
What are the procedures of Constitutional Amendment in India?
