

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

PERIYAR E.V.R. COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS & ACCREDITED), TRICHY – 23,

CBCS GENERAL PATTERN FOR POST GRADUATE

ACADEMIC YEAR FROM 2015 – 2016

S.No.	Courses	Hours	Credits	Internal Exam	External Exam
I SEMESTER					
1.	Core I – State and Society in India UPTO A.D. 1206	6	5	25	75
2.	Core II – History of Tamil Nadu UPTO A.D. 1336 (Excluding Cholas)	6	5	25	75
3.	Core III – National Movement in India From A.D. 1885 to 1947	6	4	25	75
4.	Core IV – Social and Cultural History of India from A.D. 1206 to 1707	6	4	25	75
5.	Core V – Heritage Studies	6	4	25	75
	Total	30	22	125	375
II SEMESTER					
6.	Core VI – Intellectual History of Modern India	6	5	25	75
7.	Core VII – History of Cholas	6	5	25	75
8.	Core VIII – History of Tamil Nadu From A.D. 1336 to 1984	6	5	25	75
9.	Core IX – Ancient World Civilizations (Excluding India)	6	4	25	75
10.	History of East Asia From A.D. 1830 to 1970	6	4	25	75
	Total	30	23	125	375

III SEMESTER					
11.	Core XI – History of Political Thought	6	5	25	75
12.	Core XII – Historiography	6	5	25	75
13.	Core XIII – Socio - Economic and Cultural History of India From A.D. 1707 to 1947	6	5	25	75
14.	Core Based Elective - I: Contemporary Issues in India	6	4	25	75
15.	Core Based Elective - II: Dravidian Movement	6	4	25	75
	Total	30	23	125	375
IV SEMESTER					
16.	Core XIV – History of the U.S.A From A.D. 1861 to 1984	6	5	25	75
17.	Core XV – International Relations Since A.D. 1945	6	5	25	75
18.	Core Based Elective - III: History for Competitive Examinations	6	4	25	75
19.	Core Based Elective - Paper IV : Women Studies	6	5	25	75
20.	Project	6	4	25	75
	Total	30	22	125	375
	Grand Total	120	90	500	1500

PERIYAR E.V.R COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), TIRUCHIRAPALLI – 23.
MCBCS – GENERAL COURSE PATTERN FOR PG – ARTS & SCIENCE – 2015-2016

CREDIT ALLOCATION

CORE Paper (Including Practical)	15	10x5	50	70
Core Based Elective	4	4x4	16	16
Project	1	1x4	4	4

Total 20

Total 90

I SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – I
Credits - 5

STATE AND SOCIETY IN INDIA UPTO A.D. 1206

- Unit I Concept of State and Society - State : Definition – Origin – Theories – Oriental Despotism, Byzantine Royalty, Segmentary State – Society : Definition – Theories – Evolution of Plural Society – Social Institutions.
- Unit II State and Society in the Sangam Age - Pre – Mauryan State and Society: State System in Vedic Age – Republics: Administrative System – The Dharmasastras on State and Administration. Society : The Patriachal Family System – Four Stages of Life – Social Customs and Institutions – Position of Women in the Vedic and Post – Vedic Period.
- Unit III State and Social formation during the Mauryan Age : The Mauryan State : Arthasastra on Statecraft - Administrative Structure – Revenue, Army, Justice and Municipal Administration – Buddhist Influence on the State – Asoka's Dharma – *Decline of the Mauryan State*. Society : The Social Divisions – Status of Women.
- Unit IV State and Society from the Gupta Age to the Advent of Turkish Rule : The Gupta State – Its Byzantine Character – Administration – Hindu Revivalism and its Impact on State and Government – Accounts of Fahien – Decline of the Empire – Society : Distribution Pattern – Slavery – Status of Women.
- Unit V Indian Feudalism - The Age of the Rajaputs : Rajaput State and Government - Society : Social Segmentation – Customs – Status of Women.

Books for References

- Altekar, A.S., *State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi*, 1958
Basham, A.L., *The Wonder that was India*, London, 1954
Burton Stien, *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*
Champakalakshmi, R., *Trade, Ideology and Urbanisation – South India*
Herman Kulke, H., *The State in India A.D. 100-1700*
Jayaswal, K.P., *Hindu Polity*, Bangalore, 1943
Kosambi, D.D., *Ancient India. An Historical outline*, Vikas, Delhi 1970
Panikkar, K.M., *Origin and Evolution of Kingship in India*
Romila Thapar, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*
Sharma. R.S., *Indian Feudalism*, University of Calcutta, 1965
Sharma, R.S. *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1996

I SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – II
Credits - 5

HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UPTO A.D. 1336 (Excluding Cholas)

- Unit I - Sources for the Study of History of Tamil Nadu – Ancient and Medieval Periods – Geographical Features of Tamil Nadu – Ethnography – Pre – Historic Period.
- Unit II - The Sangam Age – Three Sangams – Early Political Kingdoms : Pandyas and Cheras – Administration, Socio-Economic Conditions of the Sangam Age – Literature, Arts, Trade – Religious Life – Kalabhra Interregnum.
- Unit III - Pallava Dominance – Simhavishnu – Mahendravarman I – Narasimhavarman I – Social Life under the Pallavas - Progress of Education – Contribution of Pallavas to Art and Architecture – Bhakti Movement.
- Unit IV - First Pandyan empire – Social and Cultural Life – The Second Pandyan Empire – Maravarman Sundara Pandya I – Jatavarman Sundra Pandya I – Social and Cultural Life.
- Unit V - Muslim Invasions – Decline of the Second Pandyan Empire – Madurai Sultanate – It's Impact – Advent of Islam and Sufism.

Books for References

1. Sastri, K.A.N – *History of South India*
2. Pillai, K.K., – *History of Tamil Nadu – Her People and Culture* (in Tamil)
3. Subramanian, N., – *Sangam Polity*
4. Mahalingam. T.V., *Pallavas Administration and Social Life.*
5. Nagasamy, R., *Society and Government in Tamil Nadu*
6. Rajamanickam, M., *Cholar Varalaru* (in Tamil)
7. Balasubramanian, M.R., *Social Cultural and Political History of the Chola Age, Vol. I and II*
8. Chellam, V.T., *History of Tamil Nadu*
9. Perumal Mudaliar, M.R., *History of South India* (in Tamil)
10. Sadasiva Pandarathar, T.V., *History of the Later Cholas* (in Tamil)
11. Sethuraman, N., *Pandyar Varalaru* (in Tamil)

I SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – III
Credits - 4

NATIONAL MOVEMENT IN INDIA FROM A.D. 1885 TO 1947

- Unit I - Definition of Nationalism – Types of Nationalism - Rise of Nationalism in India – Social and Economic Background – Role of Elites – Foundation of Indian National Congress and its Programme from 1885 to 1904 – Moderates and Extremists – Gokhale and Tilak – Aligarh Movement.
- Unit II - Viceroyalty of Curzon and the Partition of Bengal - Swadheshi Movement – Foundation of Muslim League and Communal Politics – Minto – Morley Reforms – First World War and its Impact on Indian Politics – Home Rule Movement – Annie Besant – Montagu – Chelmsford Reforms – Policy of Reform and Repression – Rowlat Act – Jalianwala Bagh Tragedy – Khilafat Movement – Militant Nationalism.
- Unit III - Mass Nationalism under Gandhiji’s Leadership – Non – Cooperation Movement - Swarajist Party : C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru – Simon Commission – Nehru Report–Round Table Conference – Communal Award – Depressed Classes and B.R. Ambedkar – Poona Pact.
- Unit IV - Government of India Act of 1935 – Second World War and Indian Politics– Muslim Politics and Separatist Movement – Cripps Mission–Quit India Movement–Subash Chandra Bose and INA–Cabinet Mission Plan– Establishment of Pakistan –Transfer of power to Indians – Partition Indian Constitution.
- Unit V - Tamil Nadu and Freedom Movement – Early Phase – Swadesi Movement– Extremist politics – V.O. Chidambaram, Subramania Bharathi and Subramania Siva – Non – cooperation Movement in Tamil Nadu – Swarajist Experiment and Sathiyamoorthy – Salt Satyagraha and Rajaji – Left Movement – Singaravel – Provincial Autonomy and Congress Ministry–Quit India Movement–K. Kamaraj.

Books for References

- Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay, 1997
- Bipin Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*.
- Pattabi Sitaramaiya, *History of Indian National Congress*.
- Tara Chand, *History of Freedom Movement in India* Vol. I to IV
- Ahluwalia, *Freedom Struggle in India (1858 – 1909)*
- Anil Seal, *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism*.
- Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India, 1885 – 1947*.
- Rajendran, N., *National Movement in Tamil Nadu, 1905 – 1914*, Madras, 1994.
- Arnold, David, *Congress in Tamil Nadu*.
- Rajayyan, K., *South Indian Rebellion, The First War of Independence, 1800-1801*, Madurai, 1971.
- Saroja Sundarajan, *Madras Presidency in Pre-Gandhian era – A Historical Perspective*, Pondicherry, 1997.
- Saroja Sundarajan, *March to Freedom in Madras Presidency (1916-1947)*, Madras, 1989.

I SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – IV
Credits - 4

SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM A.D. 1206 TO 1707

- Unit I Rule of the Delhi Sultanate : Social Condition : Hindu Society – Muslim Society – Status of Women – Slavery – Religious Condition : Islam – Sufism – Hinduism- culture: . Art and Architecture – Paintings- Public Works- Music – Education and Literature.
- Unit II Vijayanagar : Social Condition – Position of Women – Religion – Education and Learning – Art and Architecture, Sculpture and Paintings – Portuguese Influence on Vijanagar Empire.
- Unit III Rule of the Mughals : Social Life of the Mughals – Muslim Society – Position of Women – Religious Condition – Dini-i-Ilahi – Education and Literature – Art and Architecture, Painting and Music.
- Unit IV Social Religious Movements : Sufism – Mahadavi Movement – The Khalsa – Vaishnavism – Bhakti Movement.
- Unit V Marathas: Society – Religion – Literature – Fine Arts – Architecture – Education.

Books for References

Vinod Behari Lal – *The Medieval India* (711 A.D. – 1803 A.D)

Robert Sewell, *Forgotten Empire*

Mahalingam T.V. *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar, Part – I* – University of Madras, 1969

Mahalingam, T.V., *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar, Part- II*, University of Madras, 1975.

I SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – V
Credits - 4

HERITAGE STUDIES

- Unit I** - Heritage : Meaning - Types : Cultural heritage, Natural heritage, Industrial heritage, Virtual heritage – Importance of heritage studies – Heritage Interpretation.
- Unit II** - World Heritage Management : UNESCO and Preservation of World Heritage Sites and Resources – World Heritage Committee – Selection Criteria - World Heritage Fund - World Cultural Heritage sites in India : Qutb Minar, Red Fort Agra, Fort, Taj Mahal, Ajanta Caves, Ellora caves, Churches and Convents in Old Goa, Aihole, Hampi, Pattadakal and Badami - World Heritage Natural Sites in India - World Heritage Mountain Railways in India – Kolkata Tramsways.
- Unit III** - World Heritage Sites in Tamil Nadu : Darasuram Temple - Airavateswara Temple, Brahadeshwarar Temple, Monuments at Mamallapuram, Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram.
- Unit IV** - Management of Protected Monuments in India: Criteria for Seltiion of Protected Monuments : Role of Archaeological Survey of India – National Monumental Authority – Protected Monuments and sites in India - Fort, excavated sites at Nalanda, Safder Jung Tomb, Saravanabalgola, Golconda, group of monuments at Srirangapatnam and St. Angelo Fort – Protected Monuments in Tamil Nadu.
- Unit V** - Legal Measures : International Laws – Constitution of UNESCO, UN Conventions - Indian Laws - Field work to the Historical Heritage Centres.

References :

- Percy Brown - *Indian Architecture*.
- Rowland and Bentamin - *Art and Architecture of India*.
- Alexander Cunningham - *Archaeological Survey of India*.
- John Anderson - *Archeological Collections*.
- Bergess, J.A.S. - *Indian Antiquary*.
- Kosambi, D.D., *The Culture and Civilization of India in Historical*, Outline, Delhi, 1972.
- Department of Tourism Government of India – *World Cultural Heritage Sites in India*.
- Jeyaraj V., *Museology, Heritage Management*, Government Museum, Chennai 2005
- Jawaharlal Nehru, *The Discovery of India*, Oxford University press, Delhi, 1946
- Ramesh Chandra Misra, *Glimpses of Indian Heritage*, New Delhi, 1985
- Dhivendra Singh, *Indian Heritage and Culture*, New Delhi, 1998.
- Official Websites of UNESCO
- Official Websites of Archeological Survey of India.

II SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – VI
Credits - 5

INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

- Unit I** - Definition and Importance of Intellectual History – The role of Ideas in History – Colonialism – Imperialism – Liberalism – Socialism – Modernism – Post Modernism.
- Unit II** - Political Thinkers: The Liberals: M.G. Ranade – S.N. Banerjee.
Revolutionary Thinkers: Tilak, Lala Lajpat Rai – Bipin C. Pal – Arabindo Gosh – Subash Chandra Bose.
Mass Leaders: Mahatma Gandhi – Jawaharlal Nehru.
Women Leaders : Dr. Annie Besant and Aruna Asaf Ali
- Unit III** - Social Thinkers: Iswarachandra Vidyasagar – St. Ramalingam - Periyar E.V.Ramasamy Naicker – Jothirao Phule - B.R. Ambedkar - Narayana Guru – Vinoba Bhave – Jayaprakash Nayaran – Muthulakshmi Reddi – Swamy Vivekananda.
- Unit IV** - Socialist Thinkers : M.N. Roy – Ram Manohar Lohia – S.A. Dange – N.G. Ranga – Singaravelu.
- Unit V** - Litterateurs: Rabindranath Tagore – Sarojini Naidu – Subramania Bharathi – Bharathidasan – Thiru. Vi. Kalyanasundaranar – Ma. Vo. Sivaganam – Amartya Sen.

References :

- Taylor, Anne, *Annie Besant – A Biography*.
Bali, Dev Raj, *Modern Political Thought (From Ram Mohan Roy to Jayaprakash Narayan)*, Delhi, 1993.
Publication Division Series on Great Men and Women of India.
Sen, S.N., *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vols. 1 – 4.
Viswanathan, Esa. *Periyar E.V. Ramasamy*.
Vishnoo Bhagwan, *Indian Political Thinkers* Delhi, 1996
Shruti Kapila, *Intellectual History for An India*, Cambridge University Press, 2010.
Sankar Ghose, *Leaders of Modern India*, Allied Publications, New Delhi, 1980.

II SEMESTER

I M.A.

Core – VII

Hrs. 6

Credits - 5

HISTORY OF CHOLAS

- Unit I** - Sources :- Archaeology, Literature, Epigraphy, Copper Plates, Numismatics. Sangam Cholas: Karikala and others – Administration, Social and Economic condition under the Sangam Cholas.
- Unit II** - Rise of Imperial Cholas : Vijayalaya and his line – Aditya I, Paranthaka I, Rajaraja I, Rajendran I, Rajendhiraja I, Rajendra II, Virarajendra and Adhirajendra.
- Unit III** - Chalukya Cholas – Kulothunga I, Vikrama Chola, Kulothunga II, Rajaraja II, Rajadhiraja II, Kulothunga III and his successors. Feudataries of Cholas: Kodumbalur Irukku Velir, Paluvettaraiyar, Vanakovaraiyar and Sambuvarayar – Decline of Cholas Empire.
- Unit IV** - State formation during the Imperial Cholas – Its Segmentary character - Feudal Influence on the State – Religious Institutions and their Control over the State – Devadana and Brahmadeya grants – Administration and Social condition – Position of women. Economic condition: Foreign trade - Economic Organizations: Manigramam, Valaiyar Anjuvannathar and Thisaiyirattu Ainnurruvar.
- Unit V** - Cultural Life during the Imperial Cholas : Literature - Art and Architecture - Paintings – Fine Arts – Religion – Education.

References :

Nilakanda Sastri, K.A., *The Cholas, University of Madras, Madras*

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Kenneth R., Hall., *Structure and Society in Early South India.*

Subbarayalu, *Political Geography of the Cholas Country.*

Shanmugam P., *The Revenue System of the Cholas.*

Bulasubramanian, *Social Cultural and Political History the Cholas- 1-2*

II SEMESTER

I M.A.

Core – VIII

Hrs. 6

Credits - 5

HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU FROM A.D. 1336 TO 1984

- Unit I** - Sources – Tamil Nadu under Vijayanagar Rule: Kumara Kampana's Conquest – Socio – economic condition – Rise and growth of the Nayaks of Madurai, Gingee and Thanjavur – Contribution of the Nayaks – Decline of the Nayaks - Poligar System.
- Unit II** - Marathas of Thanjavur – Sethupathis of Ramanathapuram – The Advent of Europeans – Anglo-French rivalry – Mysore Wars – The Poligar's Rebellion – Vira Pandya Kattaboman – Maruthu Brothers – South Indian Rebellion – The Vellore Mutiny of 1806.
- Unit III** - Tamil Nadu under the British Rule : Acquisition of Tamil -NaduAdministration : Revenue – Police – Judiciary. Tamil Nadu in the 19th and 20th Centuries : Socio Religious Conditions – Non-Brahmin Movement – The Justice Party – Periyar E.V.Ramasamy Naickar – Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Movement.
- Unit IV** - Tamil Nadu from 1947-1967: C. Rajagopalachari – Kamaraj – Dravida Munetra Kazhagam: C.N. Annadurai and M. Karunanidhi - A.D.M.K: M.G.Ramachandran
- Unit V** - Development of Industries - Irrigation and Agriculture - Progress of Education – Mass Media : Press and Cinema – Social Legislations.

References :

- Pillai, K.K., *History of Tamil Nadu: People and Culture* (in Tamil), International Institute of Tamil studies, Chennai, 2002.
- Sastri, K.A.N., *History of South India*.
- Subramanian, N., *History of Tamil Nadu 1336-1984*.
- Chellam, V.T., *History of Tamil Nadu* (Tamil).
- Rajayyan, K., *A Real History, Trivandrum*, 2005
- Rajayyan, K., *South Indian Rebellion, The First War of Independence, 1800-1801*, Madurai, 1971.

II SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – IX
Credits – 4

ANCIENT WORLD CIVILIZATIONS (EXCLUDING INDIA)

- Unit I** - Civilization: Definition – Civilization and Culture – Elements of Civilization – River Valley as the Cradle of Civilization – Pre-Historic Culture.
- Unit II** - Egypt – Geographical Factors – The Age of Pyramids and Old Kingdom – New Kingdom (1580-1150 BC) – Religion, Art and Architecture – Progress in Science, Medicine and literature.
- Unit III** - Mesopotamia: The Sumerians – Babylonian Empire – Hammurabi (1792-1750 BC) – Assyrians – New Babylonian Empire - Development of Science and Technology – Hebrew Civilization - Persian Civilization – Chinese Civilization.
- Unit IV** - Ancient Greece : Historical Background - Development of City States – Persian Wars – Art and Architecture and Literature -The Golden Age – Decline.
- Unit V** - Roman Civilization: Geographical Factors – Political Development – Capture of Carthage – Punic Wars – Rise of Dictatorship – Golden Age – Legacy of Rome - Fall of Rome.

References :

Rao, B.V., *World History*, New Delhi, 2000

Wells, H.G., *An Outline History of the World*

Weech, W.N., *History of the World*

Swain, J.E., *History of World Civilization*, New Delhi, 1986

Walther and Kirchner, *Western Civilization*.

Joshi, P.S., Pradhan, J.V., and Kaisare, A.G., *Introduction to Asian Civilization (Upto About 1000 A.D.)*

Gertrude, *The Dynamics of World History*, New York, 1957.

Harvard, *The New History and the World*, Cambridge, 1987.

II SEMESTER

I M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – X
Credits - 4

HISTORY OF ESAT ASTA FROM A.D. 1830 to 1970

UNIT : I Geography and People – Western Imperialism and Chinese Response – Contact with the West – Canton Trade – First Opium War – The Taiping Rebellion – The Hundred Days Reform – Boxer Uprising – Revolution of 1911 - Decline of Manchu Rule – Dr. Sun Yet Sen.

UNIT: II Manchuria, Korea, China and Mongolia – China and World War I – May 4th Movement – Chiang Kai Shek – Kuomintang – Manchurian Crisis - Sino Japanese War of 1937.

UNIT : III China and World War II – Mao – Tse – Tung – China and Russia – Relations between China and India – Korea and Taiwan since A.D. 1945

UNIT : IV Japan between 1840 to 1865: Collapse of Japan's Policy of Isolation – Shogunate – Meiji Restoration: The Constitution of 1889 – Economic and Cultural bases of the Meiji government – Oligarchic government in Japan – Anglo Japanese Alliance of 1902 – Russo Japanese War of 1904-1905

UNIT : V Japanese Imperialism – Japan and World War I – 21 Demands – Washington Conference – Japan between the two World Wars – Japan and World War II – Pearl Harbour attack – Greater Asia – Japan Under Allied Occupation (1945-1952) – Post War Reconstruction in Japan – Progress of Japan – Rise of the Komeito.

References:

Paul H. Clyde and Burton K. Beers – *The Far East*
Shiv Kumar and Saroj Jain – *History of Modern China*
Shiv Kumar and Saroj Jain – *History of Modern Japan*
Kadhirvel S - *Modern China*
Gupte, R.S., - *History of Modern China*

III SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – XI
Credits - 5

HISTORY OF POLITICAL THOUGHT

- Unit I** - Political Thought : Meaning and Nature – State – Government- Monarchy – Autocracy – Dictatorship – Democracy – City States – Nation State – Sovereignty – Territoriality – Republic.
- Unit II** - Ancient Political Thought – Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Confucius – Medieval Political Thought- St. Augustine - St. Thomas Aquinas – Marisiglio of Padua and Machiavelli – Political Thought during the period of Renaissance and Reformation – Jean Bodin.
- Unit III** - Modern Political Thought - Contractualists : Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jean Jacques Rousseau and Montesquieu- Utilitarianism : Jeremy Bentham – Liberalism : John Stuart Mill.
- Unit IV** - Modern Political Thought – Idealism: Hegal – Socialism : Karl Marx – Lenin – Pluralism : H.J. Laski – Fascism and National Socialism.
- Unit V** - Indian Political Thought –Thiruvalluvar -Kautilya - Gopal Krishna Gohale – Mahatma Gandhi – Satyagraha – Jawarhalal Nehru – Sarvodaya.

References :

- Barker. E., *Greek Political Theory*
Dunning., *Political Theories*, Macmillan, 1920
Ebenstein., *Great Political Thinkers (From Plato to Present)*, Oxford & I.B.H., 1969
Goshal, U.N., *History of Indian Political Ideas*.
Gupta R.C., *Great Political Thinkers (East and West)*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 1986
Mahajan V.D., *Recent Political Thought*
Pandey R., *Political Thought Plato to Machiavelli*, Vikas, 1985
Patil, S.H., *A Text Book of Political Thought from Plato to Machiavelli*, Vikas 1984
Varma V.P., *Modern Indian Political Thought*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 1980
Varma V.P., *Political Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi and Sarvodaya*, Lakshmi Narayan Agarwal, 1980
Wayper C.L., *Political Thought*, The English Universities Press, 1958
Mukherjee and Ramasamy, *A History of Political Thought*

III SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – XII
Credits - 5

HISTORIOGRAPHY

- Unit I** - History : Meaning, Nature and Scope – Value – History and Allied subjects
History as a Social Science -The Philosophy of History.
- Unit II** - The Development of Historical Studies Ancient Greek Historiography –
Herodotus and Thucydides. Ancient Roman Historiography – Tacitus and Livy.
Medieval Church Historiography – St. Thomas Aquinas. Medieval Arab
Historiography – Ibn Kaldun. Modern Historiography : Europe in the Era of
Enlightenment : -Voltaire, Gibbon, Ranke - Positivism - Augustus Comte.
- Unit III** - Indian Historiography : Ancient – Banabatta. Medieval – Kalhana and Al Beruni.
Modern - V.A. Smith, D.D. Kosambi, Jadunath Sarkar, R.C. Majumdar, Nilakanta
Sastry, K.K. Pillai and K. Rajayyan.
- Unit IV** - New Trends : French Historiography - Marc Bloch. English Historiography -
E.P. Thomson - The Subaltern Studies – Post Modernism.
- Unit V** - Historical Methods : Selection of Topic – Source : Primary and Secondary –
Collection of Information - Classifying historical data – Internal and External
Criticism – Quantitative Methods – Preparation of Thesis - Foot notes and
Bibliography – Index.

References :

- Sheik Ali, *History : Its Theory and Methods*, New Delhi : MacMillan, 1999.
- Carr, E.H., *What is History?* Middlesex: Penguin, 1981.
- Colling Wood, R.C., *The Idea of History* Madras: OUP, 1985
- Floud, Roderick, *An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians*, London:
Methuen (R.P.), 1983
- Guha, Ranajit, *Subaltern Studies* Vol. I, IV and VI. Delhi: OUP, 1994
- Manickam S., *Theory of History and Method of Research*, Puduman Pub., Madurai, 1997
- M.L.A. Hand Book for Researchers Thesis & Assignment Writing*, New Delhi: Wily
Eastern, 1990.
- Topolski, Jerzy, *Methodology of History*, Holland: Reidal Publishing Co, 1976
- Watson, George, *Writing a Thesis: A Guide to Long – Essays and Dissertations*,
Longman, London, 1987
- Rajendran N., *Historiography* (in Tamil), Trichy, 2005)
- Rajayyan, K., *History in Theory and Method – A Study in Historiography*, Madurai,
Ratna Publications, 2004

III SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core – XIII
Credits - 5

SOCIO - ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA FROM A.D. 1707 TO 1947

- Unit I** - Condition in the beginning of the 18th century - Expansion of the colonial regime – British Colonial policy,. Social evils – Introduction of British Institutions: Legal and administrative institutions – Railways and Transport – British social reforms – Socio – Religious Reform Movement – Lower Caste Movements – Women’s Movement
- Unit II** - Cultural: Religion – Missionary activities – Wahabi Movement - Aligarh Movement - Indian Cultural Renaissance – Dance - Drama – Fine Arts – Literature.
- Unit III** - Educational: Early Oriental and Western learning – Charles Wood’s Despatch on Education – The Hunter Education Commission – The Indian Universities Act – The Sadler University Commission – Education under the Dyarchy (1921-37) – The Hartog Committee - Wardha Scheme of Basic Education – Sergeant Plan of Education – Women’s Education – Role of Christian Missionaries, Muslims and Trusts.
- Unit IV** - Development of Art and Architecture: Indo – British Architecture, Forts, Palaces, Administrative Buildings, Victory Towers, Churches – Museums – Preservation and Conservation of Monuments and Structures - Archaeological Survey of India – Legislative Measures.
- Unit V** - Economic: Land Revenue Policy: Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement and – Mahalvari Settlement - Irrigation Policy – Commercialisation of Agriculture – Economic Drain – Decline of Traditional Industry - Development of Modern Industries - Urbanisation – Peasant Movement – Labour Movement.

Book for References

- Desai A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Bombay 1997.
Dharmakumar (ed),: *The Cambridge Economic History of India* ,Vol-II, New Delhi, 1994
Grover. B.L. & Grover, S. *A New Look at Modern Indian History*, New Delhi 1999
Mahajan. V.D., *Modern Indian History*, New Delhi, 2006.
Ramesh Dutt, , *The Economic History of India* ,Vol-I and II, New Delhi, 1989.

III SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core Based Elective - I
Credits - 4

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN INDIA

- Unit I** - Political: Coalition politics - Centre – State relations – River Water Disputes – Demand for New States – Maoism – Srilankan Tamil Ethnic Issue - Corruption – Lokpal Bill.
- Unit II** - Socio – Economic: Child Labour – Child Abuses – Child Marriage – Female infanticide - Bonded Labour – Unemployment – Population - Poverty – National Rural Employment Scheme – Impact of Green Revolution - Rural economic issues - Farm Crisis – Social Legislations - Globalisation
- Unit III** - Environmental Issues:- Global Warming – Exploitation of Natural resources – Pollution – Deforestation – Special Economic Zone – Social Forestry – Environmental Impact of Tourism – Disaster Management.
- Unit IV** - Contemporary Challenges:- Communal riots - caste based politics – NRI Issues – Brain Drain – Commercialisation of Education – India and Information Technology – Power Crisis – Energy Crisis- Renewable Energy Policy Government.
- Unit V** - General: Terrorism – Sports in India: Sports Policy of India – India and UNO – Who is Who – Nuclear Policy – Impact of Green Revolution – Right to Information – Communal Riots – Honour Killing

References

Year Books Published by Information and Broad Casting Division, Government of India
Front line
General Knowledge – Unique, Tata Macra Gill, Spectrum.
Science Today
Dailies

III SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core Based Elective, Paper II
Credits - 4

DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT

- Unit I** - Dravidian Movement : It's Importance and characteristics - Dravidian : Meaning - Rishley's Theory on Dravidian race – Origin of Dravidians : Lemurian origin – Foreign origin: Negroid, Elamite and Sumerian – Dravidian and the Africans - Dravidian languages.
- Unit II** - : Tamil Revivalism: Contribution of the Christian Missionaries – Joseph Constantine Beschi, George Uglow Pope, Ziegenbalg, Robert Caldwell and Thaninayagam Adigal – British Administrator: Ellis – Tamil Intellectuals : Arumuga Navalar, S.V.Damodara Pillai and U.V. Swaminathiyer. Pure Tamil Movement: Factors leading to the origin of pure Tamil movement – Manipravalam – Maraimalai Adigal – Sundaram Pillai – Suriyanarayana Sastri –Pavanar – Perumchitranaar etc – Madurai Tamil Sangam – Impact on religion, language, literature, society and politics.
- Unit III** - Condition of the Dalit - Dalit's search for a Dravidian identity – Pandit Ayothee Dasar, Rettamalai Srinivasan, Meenambal Sivaraj and M.C. Rajah. Non-Brahmin Movement: The Justice party and its achievements.
- Unit IV** - Periyar and Dravidian Movement – Gurukulam Controversy Vaikom and Kanchipuram – Subalternity and Self Respect Movement: Attempt to restore equality, equal justice and women's rights – Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – Discussion on Sub-nationalism, Cultural Nationalism and Tamil Separatism.
- Unit V** - Political and Social impact the Dravidian Movement – Impact on Language and Literature – Tamil as a classical language – Attitude towards Language question – Anti – Hindi agitation – Centre – State relations.

References :

Hardgrave, The Dravidian Movement

Irschick, E.F., Politics and Social conflict in South India. The Non Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism

Irschick E.F., Tamil revivalism in the 1930s

Visswanathan, E.Sa., The Political Career of E.V. Ramasami Naiker

Nambi Arooran. K, *The Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism, 1905 – 1944*, Madurai 1980

Rajadurai S.V., & Geetha., V., *nghpahh:: Rakhpahij rkjh;kk;*

III SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core Based Elective, II
Credits - 4

DRAVIDIAN MOVEMENT

- Unit I** - Dravidian Movement : It's Importance and characteristics - Dravidian : Meaning - Rishley's Theory on Dravidian race – Origin of Dravidians : Lemurian origin – Foreign origin: Negroid, Elamite and Sumerian – Dravidian and the Africans, Dravidian languages.
- Unit II** - Tamil Revivalism : Contribution of the Christian Missionaries – Joseph Constantine Beschi, George Uglow Pope, Ziegenbalg, Robert Caldwell and Thaninayagam Adigal – British Administrator: Ellis – Tamil Intellectuals: Armuga Navalar, S.V. Damodara Pillai and U.V. Swaminathiyer. Pure Tamil Movement : Factors leading to the origin of pure Tamil movement - Manipralam – Maraimalai Adigal - Sundaram Pillai – Suriyanarayana Sastri — Pavanar – Perumchitranaar etc – Madurai Tamil Sangam – Impact on religion, language, literature, society and politics.
- Unit III** - Condition of the Dalit - Dalit's search for a Dravidian identity – Pandit Ayothee Dasar, Rettamalai Srinivasan, Meenambal Sivaraj and M.C. Rajah. Non – Brahmin Movement : The Justice party and its achievements.
- Unit IV** - Periyar and Dravidian Movement – Gurukulam Controversy_Vaikom and Kanchipuram – Subalternity and Self Respect Movement : Attempt to restore equality, equal justice and Women's rights – Dravida Kazhagam - Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam - Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam – Discussion on Sub-nationalism, Cultural Nationalism and Tamil Separatism.
- Unit V** - Political and Social impact of the Dravidian Movement – Impact on Language and Literature and Tamil Journalism – Tamil as a classical language-Attitude towards Language question – Anti – Hindi agitation – Centre – State relations.

References :

Hardgrave, *The Dravidian Movement*

Irschick, E.F., *Politics and Social conflict in South India. The Non Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism*

Irschick E.F., *Tamil Revivalism in the 1930.*

Visswanathan, E.Sa., *The Political Career of E.V. Ramasami Naiker*

Nambi Arooran. K, *The Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism, 1905–1944*, Madurai 1980

Rajadurai S.V., & Geetha., V., *nghpahh;: Rakhpahij rkjh;kk;*

Rajadurai S.V., & Geetha., V., *Towards a Non – Brahmin Millennium from Ayothee Thasar to Periyar*

Anita Diehl, Periyar E.V. Ramaswami

neLQ;nropad;> ,uh.> jpuhtpl ,af;f tuyhW (Kjy; njhFjp)

Rhujh ek;gp M&ud;> jdpj;jkpo; ,af;fj;jpd; Njhw;wKk; tsh;r;rpAk;

Ntq;fluhkd;> jkpo; ,yf;fpa tuyhW

Rajaram, P., *Justice Party Madras, 1988*

Pandian, M.S.S., *Brahmin and Non-Brahmin*

IV SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core– XIV
Credits - 5

HISTORY OF THE U.S.A. FROM A.D. 1861 TO 1984

- Unit I** - Civil War – Causes and results – Reconstruction (1865 – 1877) - Abraham Lincoln and Reconstruction – Andrew Johnson’s Reconstruction – Radical Republicans and Reconstruction – End of Reconstruction – Ulysses S. Grant – Rutherford B. Hayes – Chester A. Arthur – Grover Cleveland – Benjamin Harrison .
- Unit II** - Rise of Big Business – Farmer’s grievances and the Populist Movements – Cultural Changes – Gilded Age – Rise of USA as a World Power – Pan – Americanism – Social Darwinism – William Meckinly and the Spanish – American War of 1898.
- Unit III** - Progressivism – Theodore Roosevelt – William Taft – Woodrow Wilson – Policy of New Freedom – First World War and the U.S.A. - Woodrow Wilson’s 14 points.
- Unit IV** - Coolidge Prosperity – Herbert Hoover – The Great Economic Depression – F.D. Roosevelt and his New Deal Policy – U.S.A. and the Second World War – USA and Cold War -Truman Doctrine – Marshall Plan.
- Unit V** - Dwight David Eisenhower – John F. Kennedy – Lyndon B Johnson – Richard Nixon – Civil Rights Movements in the U.S.A. - Gerald Ford – Ronald Reagan – Jimmy Carter – Scientific and Technological Progress in the U.S.A. – U.S. Policy in the West Asia.

References :

- Parkes, H.B., *A History of the U.S.A.*
Hill, C.P., *History of the U.S.A.*
Nambi Arooran K., *History of the U.S.* (in Tamil)
Millar W., *A History of the United States*
Harrison S.E., *Oxford History of the American People*
Newins and Commager., *Short History of the American People.*
Rajayyan, K., *A History of the United States*, Madurai, 2000.

IV SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core– XV
Credits – 5

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS SINCE A.D. 1945

- Unit I** - Definition and Scope – Theories of International Politics: The Realist Theory, System Theory, Decision Making Theory and Game Theory - Old and New Diplomacy.
- Unit-II** - Concepts of International Politics: Power – Component of National Power – National Interest - Balance of Power – Collective Security: NATO, CENTO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO and ANZUS - OPEC and Oil Diplomacy - OAS, OAU, the Arab League.
- Unit-III** - The Post-II World War: Foreign policies of the major powers: United States, Soviet Union & Russia, China and India.
- Unit-IV** - Specialised Agencies of the UNO – UN Disarmament Commission – UNO and Disarmament - Bilateral Negotiations – The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) – Strategic Arms Limitation Treaties (SALT)
- Unit – V** - New International Economic Order, GATT, IMF, World Bank and its implications. The North South “Dialogue” in the United Nations and Outside – Impact of Globalisation - G.15 G.8,B and RICS, The ASEAN, ECC and Eu SAARC their role in international relations –International Terrorism.

References:

- Asher, Robert E., United Nations and Promotion of the General Welfare, Washington, 1957
- Bhamdhari, C.P., Foreign Policy of India, New Delhi, 1977
- Brown, W. Normal The United Nations and India and Pakistan.
- Carr. E.H., Britain: A Study of Foreign *Policy from the Versailles Treaty to the Outbreak of the War*, 1939
- Dutt, V.P., India’s Foreign Policy, New Delhi, 1984
- Feller, A.H., United Nations and the World Community, Boston, 1952
- S., William, C. Olson and Fred. A. Sondermann. The Theory and Practice of International Relations, New Delhi: Printice – Hall of India, 1977
- Paranjpe, Shrikant, US Nonproliferation Policy in Action: South Asia New Delhi, 1987 Sterling.
- Priestly, Palmer and Perkins., Foundations of International Politics, New Delhi, 1969

Journals:

- India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs (New Delhi: Indian Council of World Affairs)
- International Studies (Quarterly) New Delhi: J.N.U.

IV SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core Based Elective - III
Credits - 4

HISTORY FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

UNIT: I Concepts Ideas and Terms

Bharatvarsha	Kara/Vishti
Sabha and Samiti	Stridhana
Varnasrama	Memorial Stones
Prusharthas	Agraharas
Rina	Khilafat
Samslaras	Sulah-i-kul
Yajma	
Doctrine of Karma	Turkan-i-Chahlghani
Dandanti/Arthasastra	Watan
Saptanga	Baluta
Dharmavijaya	Iqta
Stupa/Chaitya	Jizyah
Nagara/Dravida/Vesara	Madad-imaash
Bodhisativa/Tirthankara	Amaram
Alvars/Nayanars	Raya-Rekho
Sreni	Jangama
Chauth	Dyarchy
Hundi (Bills of Exchange)	Federalism
Sarraf	Utilitarianism
Polygars	Filtration Theory
Jagir	Forward Policy
Dastur	Doctrine of Lapse
Mansab (Rank)	Satyagraha
Deshmikh	Swadeshi
Nadu	Revivalism
Pargana	Communalism
Bangal Vaishnavism	Orientalism
Alt magha	De-industrialisation
Shahna-i-mamdi	Subsidiary Alliance
Mercantilism	
Economic Nationalism	
Indian Renaissance	Panchsheel
Economic Drain	Mixed Economy
Colonialism	Paramountcy
Hindu Code Bill	

World History: Concepts, Ideas and Terms

Pre-history	Humanism
Burial Practices	Enlightened Despotism
Mother-Goddess	Divine Right
Law Codes	Supremacy of Church
Athenian Democracy	Holy Roman Empire
Imperial Rome	Social Contract and General Will
Slavery	Nation States
Aristocracy	Renaissance
Confucianism	Reformation
Manorial System	Darwinism
Black Death	Great Depression (1929)
Feudalism	Feminism
Non-alignment	Parliamentary Democracy
Nazism	Commonwealth
Imperialism	Socialism
Balance of Power	Apartheid
Rights of Man	Cold War
Postmodernism	

UNIT : II ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Sources:-archaeological Sources-Exploration, excavation, epigraphy, numismatics, monuments

Literary Sources-Indigenous: Primary and Secondary – Problems of dating, myths, legends, poetry, scientific literature, literature in regional languages, religious literature Foreign accounts: Greek, Chinese and Arab Writers

Pre-history and pro-history: Man and Environment – geographical factors. Hunting and gathering (Paleolithic and Mesolithic) : Beginning of agriculture (Neolithic and Chalcolithic)-Indus Valley Civilization – Origin, date, extent, characteristics, decline, survival and significance-Iron age : Second urbanization.

Vedic Period:Migrations and settlements; dating the Vedic Age,, literary and archaeological evidences, evolutions of social and ;Political institutions; religious and philosophical ideas, rituals and practices.

Period of Mahajanapadas:Formation of States (Mahajanapadas) : Republics and Monarchies; rise of urban centres; trade routes economic growth ;introduction of coinage; spread of Jainism and Buddhism; rise of Magadha and Nandas Persian and Macedonian Invasions and their impact.

Mauryan Empire:Foundation of the Mauryan Empire, Chandragupta, Kautilya and Arthashastra: Ashoka; Concept of Dharma; Edicts; Brahmi and Kharosthi Scripts.Administration ; economy; architecture and sculpture; external contacts.Disintegration of the empire; Sungas and Kanvas

Post-Mauryan Period(Indo-Greeks, Sakas, Kushanas, Western Kshatrapas)Contact with outside world; growth of urban centres, economy, coinage, development of religions, Mahayana, social conditions, art and architecture, literature and science.

Early state and society – In Eastern India, Deccan and South IndiaKharaveka, The Satavahanas, Tamil States of the Sangam Age, , Sangam literature and culture; Buddhist centres art and architecture.

Imperial Guptas and Regional State of India:Harsha, The Kadambas, Gangas, Pallavas and Chalukyas of Badami, Tamil Bhakti Movement,Rashtrakutas, Arab contacts, Ghaznavi Conquest, The Chalukyas of Kalyana, Cholas, Hoysalas, Pandyas

UNIT :III MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

Sources: Archaeological, epigraphic and numismatic materials and monuments Chronicle- Literary sources :- Persian, Sanskrit and Regional Languages- Archival materials-Foreign travelers' accounts

Political Developments: The Delhi Sultanate: Foundation of the Mughal Empire – Babur, Humayun and Suris; expansion from Akbar to Aurangzeb- Decline of the Mughal empire – political, administrative and economic causes-Later Mughals and disintegration of the Mughal empire-The Vijayanagara and Bahmanis – rise, expansion and disintegration-The Maratha movement

Administration-Administration under the Sultanate – Civil, judicial, revenue, fiscal and military-Economic Aspects

Social-religious Movements: The Safis- Shaivism and its branches; Vaishnavism and its branches –The Sikh movement – Guru Nanak Dev and his teachings and practices, Adi Granth; the Khalsa-Society- Cultural Life

UNIT:IV Modern Indian History

Rise of British PowerEuropean traders in India in the 17th and 18th centuries – Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British-The establishment and expansion of British dominion in India- Administration of the Company and Crown- Evolution of central and provincial structure under the East India Company, 1773-1853

Paramountcy, Civil Service, Judiciary, Police and the Army under the Company and Crown-Local Self- Government-Consitutional changes, 1909-1935

Economic History: Expansion and commercialization of agriculture, land settlements-Divide of industries ,British Industrial policy; Monetary policy, Growth of new urban centres, Famines and epidemics and the government policy, Economic Thought- English utilitarians; Indian economic historians; the Drain theory

Indian Society in Transition: Contact with Christianity-The New Education- Raja Rammohan Roy – Women’s Question - The Printing Press

National Movement: Rise of Indian nationalism, Revolt of 1857 and different social classes, Ideologies and programmes of the Indian National Congress, 1885-1920, Trends in Swadeshi movement, Ideologies and Programmes of Indian revolutionaries in India and abroad, Gandhian Mass Movement, Ideology and programme of the Justice Party, Movement of the Depressed classes, Communal politics and genesis of Pakistan, Towards Independence and Partition

India after Independences (1947-1964):Integration of the Indian States; the Kashmir Question, The making of the Indian Constitution, Economic Policies and the planning process, Linguistic reorganization of States, Foreign policy initiatives

UNIT : V Research in History:-

Sources and Historiography: Archival materials, biographies and memories, newspapers, Oral evidences, creative literature and painting

Concerns in Modern Indian Historiography – Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern- Scope and value of History, Objectivity and Bias in History, Causation in History, History and its auxiliary sciences-, Area of research — significance of Regional history-Modern Historical Writing in the researcher’s area of research, Recent Trends in Indian History.

IV SEMESTER

II M.A.
Hrs. 6

Core Based Elective - IV
Credits -5

WOMEN'S STUDIES

- Unit I** - Feminism : Concept and Theories – Liberal Feminism, Traditional Marxism, Radical Feminism and Socialist Feminism. Status of women in the Traditional Society: Women in the Vedic Period – Post Vedic Period – women in Jainism and Buddhism – Sangam Age.
- Unit II** - Position of women in the Medieval period in India : Women under the Imperial Cholas - Delhi Sultanate - Vijayanagar period – Mughal period –Rani Mangammal, Queen Meenakshi and Velu Nachiar – Child Marriage – Sat – Condition of the Widows.
- Unit III** - Women under the British Rule:Western Ideals and the Role of Christian Church-Socio-Religious Reforms Movements and Women’s liberation-Women and Self-Respect Movement-Legislations and Female Education under the British Rule.
- Unit IV** - Women’s Organisations and Movements : Women Suffrage Movement in India, England and USA – Women in the Freedom Movement in India – Tamil Nadu – Women’s Organisations : Women’s India Association (1917), All India Women’s Conference (1927) and AIDWA.
- Unit V** - Empowerment of women : Meaning and objectives - Types of women’s empowerment - UNO and the Women’s Empowerment : Commission on the Status of Women – International Women Year – International Women’s Decade – Beijing Women Empowerment Conference (1985) – Women Empowerment Programme in India – Reservation in the Local Bodies (Corporation, Municipality and the Panchayats) - Legislative measures in India – SGSY and SHGs- Women Empowerment Programmes in Tamil Nadu: Tamil Nadu Corporation for Women Development -- NGO’s and the Empowerment of women – Challenges met by the women.

References :

- Mira Sethu, *Women Development – The Indian Experience*, Sage Publications, New Delhi.
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- Altekar A.S., *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization from Pre historic Times to the Present Day*, Banaras, 1938.
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- Chandrababu, B.S., and Thilagavathi L., *Women : Her History and Her Struggle for Emancipation*, Chennai, 2009.
- Rajalakshmi V., *The Political Behaviour of Women in Tamil Nadu*, New Delhi, 1985.
- Verma, S.B., *Status of Women in Modern India*, New Delhi, 2005.
- Razia Parvin, M., *Empowerment of Women Strategies and Systems for Gender Justice*, New Delhi, 2005.