

**Department of History**

**State and Society of Tamil Nadu Up to A.D 1565**

**Objective:**

- To Provide historical background of the Pre-historic Tamil country
- To bring to lime light the importance of Sangam Age
- To enable students understand the role played by Vijayanagar Empire

**Unit – I**

Evolution of State & Society – Pre–historic Tamilaham to BC 400. - Land & Races - Negritoids – Proto–Australoid – Dravidian – Aryan – Austroloid – Mangoloid.

Historic Tamilaham: State and Society, B.C 400 - A.D.300. Sources: Archaeological remains – Numismatic evidences – Epigraphic records – Literature : Sangam works - Foreign Notices – Kinship and Kingship – Courts – Tolkappiyam – Purananuruand - Tirukkural on Tamil State.

**Unit – II**

Social Formation in the Sangam Age – Physiographic divisions: people – professions – Gods – Rites and Rituals – social life – Sati – Brahmanic influence – spread of caste system – Economic condition. Age of the Kalabras, 300 – 600 AD. Sources: Inscriptions – Copper Plates – Coins – Literature – Archaeological evidences – origin and spread of Kalabras – Consolidation of Janinism & Buddhism – Rise of Brahamanism: Devadana - Language – Literature – the Question of „Dark Age“.

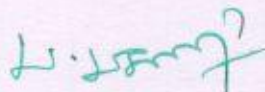
**Unit – III**

Tamil State & Society in the Pallava – Pandya Age, 600 – 900 AD. Sources: Inscriptions & Copper – Plates – Coins – Archaeological and Architectural evidences Literature -Devadanas & Brahmadeyas – Administration: Divisions: Mandalam - Nadu – Valanadu - Kottam – Sabha – Ur – Court – Royal Titles – Emergence of Saivism – Sankara"sAdvaidas -Vaishnavism – Persecution of Jains – „Pallavamization“ of South – East Asia.

Age of Tamil Bhakti, 500 – 900 AD. Reaction to Jainism & Budhism – Alwars & Nayanmars - visit to sacred Centres – Surrender to God – Literary outpourings – Patronage to Temples – Monasteries & Brahmins and Devadasi system – Sectarian Wrangles.


**Unit – IV**

Imperial Age: 900 – 1200 AD: Chola State system: Sources: Inscriptions & Copper plates – Archaeological remains – Coins –Literature: Foreign evidences – Debate on „Ritual Monarchy“ – „Centralized State“ – „Segmentary State“ – „Struggle for Master“ - Imperial wars – Empire Concept: Devaraya Cult – Devaraya Temple – Meykirthis – codification of Tirumarais – Inter and Intra State Relations – Ur – Royal Titles – Court – Advisers – Dispensation of Justice.



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Society in the Chola Imperial Age, 900 – 1200 AD: Caste and sub- Case Divisions – Valangai&Idangai Conflicts – Slavery: Agrestic – Temple – Monastic – Prostitution – Dowry - Devadasi system – Peasant Economy: Agriculture - Temple -Centered Culture – Craftsmen – Internal & External Trade: Trade Guilds.

**Unit V**

State and society in the Pandya Imperial Age, 1200 – 1325: Sources: Inscriptions & Copper Plates – Coins – Literature – Foreign Notices – Decline of the Cholas: Hoysala&Sri Lankan Interventions – Emergence of Imperial Pandyas. Caste system – Valangai&Idangai problem.

State &Soceity in the Age of Invasions, 1325 – 1376: Imperial Decline – MalikKafur - Plunders &raids - Social Tension – Consolidation of the Sultanate Power – Ma"barDivisions of Delhi Sultanate – Madurai Sultanate – Spread of Islam – Dargas&Vijayanagara – Southward Expeditions.

  
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## State and Society of Tamil Nadu from A.D 1565- 2000

Objective:

The paper has been designed to help the students to acquire knowledge on the history of Tamil Nadu.

### Unit I

Nayaks of Madurai, Senji and Tanjore: Socio – Economic Conditions – Revenue System – Poligari System – rights and duties of Poligars – Kavalkarar system - Literature – Art and Architecture - Religious Conditions – Hinduism, Islam and Christianity.

### Unit II

Society under the Marathas of Tanjore – revenue system – army under the Marathas – social condition - status of women - economic and religious condition - Art and architecture – Maravas of Ramnad and Sivaganga – administration – revenue system – Nawabs of Arcot – revenue administration – army, judicial and village administration – social condition and status of women.

### Unit III

The country under the British: Land Revenue under the Company – emergence and development of the Legislature – Dyarchy - Judicial Administration – administration of Justice Party - Spread of Western Education - Christian Missionaries and their Services to Tamil Language and Tamil Society – social reforms of British government – Famine and irrigation projects – Mettur, Periyar and Papanasam.

### Unit IV

Social Reform Movements : St Ramalinga, Vaikundaswamy- Socio- Religious Conflicts – Temple Entry Movements - Justice Ministry and Social Reforms - Pure Tamil Movement – Tamil integration Movement – Tamil Isai Movement - E.V.R. and Self Respect Movement -. Impact of the Movement – development of Judiciary .

### Unit V

Tamil Nadu after Independence: Congress administration - Rajaji– Kamaraj – Baktavasalam – Anti-Hindi agitation – Rise of DMK to power – administration of DMK – rise of AIADMK– administration of AIADMK - Industrial Development since independence - Development of education.

*L. S. S. S.*

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## Constitutional History of India from A.D 1773 -1947

### Objectives:

- To know the constitutional developments in India
- To enrich the knowledge of the students with the form of Government by which they are governed.
- To incite a deep interest in the preservation of unity, integrity and solidarity of our nation.

### Unit - I

The East India Company - the Regulating Act, 1773 - Provisions - Defects of the Act - Bengal Judicature Act, 1781 - Pitt's India Act, 1784 - Provisions and significance.

### Unit - II

Constitutional development between 1784 and 1857 - the Charter Acts 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853 - Provisions - significance. Queen's Proclamation, 1858 - significance - Indian Councils Act 1861 and 1892 - Provisions - importance - Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909 - Provisions - significance.

### Unit - III

Government of India Act, 1919 - circumstances to introduce the Act - Provisions - Nature & working of Dyarchy in the Provinces - importance - Government of India Act 1935 - circumstances to introduce the Act - Provinces - All India federation - Provincial Autonomy.

### Unit - IV

The constitutional development between 1935 and 1947 - the August offer - Cripps Proposal - Wavell Plan - The Cabinet Mission Plan - Mountbatten Plan - The Indian Independence Act, 1947.

### Unit - V

Formation of Constituent Assembly - its works - The salient features of the Indian Constitution - the Sources - Federation - Fundamental Rights - Fundamental Duties - The Directive Principles of State Policy - the party system - Emergency Provisions - Amendments.

  
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## **Indian Art and Architecture.**

### **Objective:**

- The paper has been designed to help the students to acquire knowledge on the origin and development of Indian Art and Architecture over the centuries.

### **Unit I**

Sources for the study of Art and Architecture – excavations, silpa sastras, Numismatics, Monuments, Agamas and Inscriptions – Early Indian Architecture – Harappan Architecture – Terracotta Art – Art and Architecture under the Mauryas – caves, stupas, Pillars and Sculpture - Buddhist Architecture – Origin, classification and essential elements, stupas at Sarnath, Bharhut and Sanchi. Jain Architecture – Techniques, Temples of Mount Abu and Statute of Mahavira at Saravnabelgola.

### **Unit II**

A brief survey on the Architecture of the Sungas, Kanvas, Satavahanas and Kushanas Architecture, Sculptures and paintings under the Guptas - Gandhara and Mathura school of Arts – locations, specimen and features – Amaravathi and Ajanta paintings – Rashtrakutas Art- Ellora and Elephanta - Chalakya Art- Badami, Pattadakkal and Aihole.

### **Unit III**

Pallava Art and Architecture – Caves, Monolithicrathas and structural temples – Mahabalipuram - Cholas Temple Architecture – features, Temples at Tanjavur, GangaikondaCholapuram and Darasuram and Chidambaram Temple. Architecture under Vijayanagar rulers and Nayaks. Hambli, Madurai Meenakshi Temple, Thirumalai Nayakar Mahal, Srivilliputhur Andal Temple and Sri Rengam Temple.

### **Unit IV**

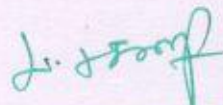
Indo – Turkish Architecture, features – Delhi Sultanate Qutubminar, Monuments in Qutub Complex – Quwatul Islam Mosque and Tomb of Ilutmish – Alai Darwaza and Fort of Siri.

### **Unit V**

Mughal Architecture – Origin, Development and Architectural features – Humayun's

  
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Tomb, Agra fort, Fatepur Sikri and its Architectural specimen, Tajmahal, Red fort and Jumma Masjid of Delhi – Mughal Paintings – Technical features and specimen – British Architecture.



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## Freedom Struggle in India A.D 1800 – 1947

### Objectives:

- To make the student understand the consistent efforts of the Indians to overthrow the British Rule from India.

### Unit-I

Early Resistance to the Colonial Rule – Political consolidation of the India English East India Company – South Indian Rebellion, 1800-1801 – causes, course and Vellore Mutiny of 1806 – Resistance Movements 1807 – 1856 – The Revolt of 1857 – causes, Courses and results. Emergence of Nationalism – Impact of Western Education – reaction exploitation – socio – religious reform movements of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century – role Pre – Congress Associations .

### Unit-II

Indian National Congress – Origin of the Congress – its objective conferences – Moderate phase – Moderate ideology – Emergence of Extremist ideology – Prominent leaders of both the schools of thought. Gathering of Storm – Lord Curzon and the partition of Bengal and its effects – Swadeshi Movement – Nation wide impacts of the Emergence of revolutionary movement – prominent leaders of the revolutionaries abroad – The Gadder Party – Revolutionary movement in Pondicherry.

### Unit-III

Formation of the Muslim League – Simla Deputation - |Formation – first world war and Freedom Struggle - Home Rule Movement of B.G.Tilak and Annie Besant – Congress – League scheme – Rowlaat Act – JalianWalabagh Massacre.

The Gandhian Era : The Formative Phase – Advent of Gandhi on the Political scene of India – His ideology – congress – League Scheme – reaction of Towlett Act and early satyagraha"s launched by Gandhi – the Khiafat and the Non – Co-operation Movements, 1920-22 – The Swarajaya Party – Constructive Programme of Gandhi – Simon Commission – Nehru Committee Report and Jinnah"s Fourteen Points – PurnaSwaraj resolution - Civil – Disobedience Movement, 1930-34 – Salt Satyagraha – Dandi Salt Satyagraha – Gandhi – Irwin Pact – Round Table Conferences – Communal Award – Poona Pact .

### Unit-IV

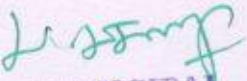
Gandhian Era: The Second Phase – Impact of Second World War – Struggle in Princely States – August Declaration of 1940 – Individual Satyagraha – Cripps Proposals – Quit India Movement of 1942 – Rise and Growth of Leftist Movement – Muslim League and demand for Pakistan – Liaquat Pact – C.R. Formula – Indian National Army – NetajiSubash Chandra Bose – Naval Mutiny of 1946.

Towards Transfer of Power – Wavell Plan – Simla conference, 1945 – Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946 – Mountbatten Plan – Indian Independence Act, 1947.

  
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Role of Press, Theatre and Cinema in the national movement.  
**Unit-V** Role of Tamilnadu in the Freedom Movement- First session of Indian National

Congress and delegates from TamilNadu – Third session of Indian National Congress at Madras – Role of moderates, Extremists and Terrorists in Tamilnadu – Swarajist Party and Tamilnadu – Role of Tamilnadu in the Mass Movements of Mahatma Gandhi – Salt Satyagraha at Vedaranyam – Role of Rajaji in the last Phase of freedom Struggle – Role of Tamils in the Indian National Army.

  
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