

## SCHOOL OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

The School of Historical Studies consists of Department of Indian History and Department of Ancient History and Archaeology.

The University of Madras created the department of Indian History and Archaeology as the first faculty of the University in 1914 and it was headed successively by eminent historians like Dr.S.Krishnaswamy Iyengar, Prof.K.A.Nilakanta Sastry, Prof.K.K.Pillay and others. The department was bifurcated into departments of Indian History and Ancient History and Archaeology in 1959. Dr.T.V.Mahalingam was the first Professor of Ancient History and Archaeology, a renowned Archaeologist and Epigraphist.

The Department of Ancient History and Archaeology has special interests in Epigraphy and Numismatics, Tamil Culture and Applied Archaeology. It offers Masters and . programmes.

The Department of Indian History specializes on Economic History and Urban Studies. It offers Masters, M.Phil and . programmes.

### Faculty

Dr.A.Ekambaranathan, - Chairperson

### Ancient History and Archaeology

A. Ekambaranathan, - Professor and Head  
P.D. Balaji, - Lecturer

### Indian History

G. Venkataraman, - Professor and Head  
S. Kuppusamy, - Lecturer  
S.S.Sundaram - Lecturer

### M.A. ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

No	Course title	Credit	C/E	Faculty
	I Semester			
HIS C 001	History of South India up to A.D. 1565.	4	C	P.Jayakumar
HIS C 002	Pre history of India	4	C	P.D.Balaji
HIS C 003	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	4	C	A.Ekambaranathan
HIS E 001	Indian Paintings	3	E	J. Soundararajan
HIS E 002	Archaeological Studies in India	3	E	A.Ekambaranathan
HIS E 003	Introduction to Archaeology	3	E	P.D.Balaji
HIS E 004	Applied Archaeology	3	E	J. Soundararajan
	II Semester			
HIS C 004	History of North India up to A.D. 1206.	4	C	J. Soundararajan
HIS C 005	Proto history of India	4	C	P.D.Balaji
HIS C 006	Field work and Exploration	4	C	A.Ekambaranathan
HIS E 005	South Indian Ceramics	3	E	A.Ekambaranathan
HIS E 006	Cultural History of India upto A.D. 750.	3	E	P.D.Balaji
HIS E 007	Early Historical Archaeology of Tamil Nadu.	3	E	P.Jayakumar
HIS E 008	An Introduction to the Cultural History of Tamil Nadu.	3	E	J.Soundararajan
	III Semester			
HIS C 007	History of Indian Architecture and Sculpture	4	C	A.Ekambaranathan
HIS C 008	Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography	4	C	P.Jayakumar
HIS C 009	Indian Numismatics	4	C	J.Soundararajan
HIS E 009	Cultural History of Tamil Nadu up to A.D. 1565	3	E	P.D.Balaji
HIS E 010	Epigraphical Studies in India	3	E	P.Jayakumar
HIS E 011	South Indian Coins	3	E	J.Soundararajan
HIS E 012	History of Architecture in Tamil Nadu	3	E	A.Ekambaranathan

	IV Semester			
HIS C 010	Museology	4	C	P.D.Balaji
HIS C 011	Iconography	4	C	A.Ekambarathan
HIS C 012	Excavation and Report	10	C	All Faculty
HIS E 013	Museum Technique	3	E	P.D.Balaji
HIS E 014	Tourism in India	3	E	J.Soundararajan
HIS E 015	Archaeological Conservation	3	E	P.Jayakumar

### COURSE CONTENTS

HIS C 001	History of South India up to A.D. 1565.	4	C	P.Jayakumar
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#### Course Objective

A comprehensive study of political, social and cultural history of South India from 3rd century B.C. to A.D. 1565. The political achievements of the Sangam dynasties, Pallavas, Pandyas and Cholas in Tamil Nadu are highlighted. The achievements of the Deccan kingdoms like the Satavahanas, the Chalukyas Rashtrakutas are also studied. The various feudatory dynasties and their role in the political and social evolution in South India are also studied. The growth of the State in South India, and the economy are included

- Unit 1: Sources - Archaeological, literary and epigraphical – Pre Sangam age - Sangam Age: kingdoms of the Sangam period - Cholas, Cheras, Pandyas; Satavahanas: political and cultural achievements.
- Unit 2: Pallavas and Pandyas: Political and Social history; Western Chalukyas and Rashtrakutas – Feudatories: Velir, Banas, Vaidumbas, Paluvettariyars, Nolambas.
- Unit 3: The Cholas: political, social and economic achievements; Later Pandya rule – Kadavarayas, Telugu Chodas – Muslim invasions.
- Unit 4: Chalukyas of Kalyani, Hoysalas, Eastern Chalukyas, Kakatiyas; political and social conditions – relations with Tamil country.
- Unit 5: Establishment of Vijayanagara rule in South India – achievements - Changes in politico social conditions; Bahmini Sultanate – Developments in Deccan and social conditions.

HIS C 002	Pre history of India	4	C	P.D.Balaji
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#### Course Objective

A detailed study of the earliest cultures of India till the dawn of history. Study is based on various archaeological sources and their interpretation. The origin and evolution of man and his habitat and the making of stone tools, techniques, distribution, and cultural background of the stone age peoples from the old stone age to the mesolithic ages in India are included.

- Unit 1: Definition and scope of prehistory - History of Indian prehistory - sources: stone tools, bones and fossils-interpretation.
- Unit 2: Geology - its importance to prehistory - pleistocene age - ice ages; Stone age tools - general features of tool techniques.
- Unit 3: Palaeolithic age - Terraces: Soan and Kortalaiyar valleys - sequence of cultures - Early works and authorities: R. Bruce Foote, De Terra and Patterson, V. D. Krishnaswamy and others.
- Unit 4: Lower palaeolithic cultures - distribution and tool types and techniques; Middle palaeolithic cultures - distribution and tool types and techniques; Upper palaeolithic cultures - distribution and tool types and techniques. Life of the palaeolithic people.
- Unit 5: Mesolithic age - transformation and change - cultural distribution and tool types and techniques - life of the mesolithic people - end of the mesolithic cultures.

HIS C003	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	E	2	1	0	3	A.Ekambarathan
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#### Course Objective :

The course deals with the scope of archaeology and studies different types of archaeological investigations. The development of archaeology from the antiquarian methods to the scientific investigations. Various sciences useful for archaeological methods and investigations are projected. The basic principles and methods followed in field work and excavation of ancient sites and proper documentation of various artifacts. The methods of conservation of antiquities and their interpretation. Dating of the antiquities and the preparing the report of excavation for publication.

- Unit 1: Definition - Scope and value of Archaeology - History of Archaeology – Antiquarianism – Development of Indian Archaeology
- Unit 2: Types of archaeology – Ethno archaeology, Biblical archaeology, Salvage archaeology; Useful sciences- Biological, Physical and Chemical sciences – other sciences.

- Unit 3: Methods of Exploration – Field survey, Topo maps, Trail digging; Excavation – 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.
- Unit 5: Documentation; conservation – physical and chemical; Preservation in museum; Publication of report – preparation of charts, drawings and photographs.

HIS E001	Indian Paintings	E	2	1	0	3	J.soundararajan
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Course Objective:

To study the rich heritage of Indian Painting. To know about the historical development of Indian painting styles from the earliest times to A.D. 1600. Studies the regional and dynastic contribution to the art of painting, reflection of society and its impact on painting.

- Unit 1: Origin and development of painting in India : Early paintings - paintings of different materials – early references to paintings in literature.
- Unit 2: Pre Mauryan Paintings – Mauryan and Pre Gupta paintings; Paintings in South India – Sangam and Satavahana paintings.
- Unit 3: Vakataka paintings – Ajanta; Pallava and Pandya Paintings – Kanchipuram and Sittannavasal.
- Unit 4: Chola paintings- Brihadiswara temple; Rashtrakuta and Hoysala paintings.
- Unit 5: Vijayanagara Paintings – Lepakshi, Hampi and Srirangam. Nayak paintings – Maratta, Rajaput and Mughal paintings.

HIS E002	Archaeological Studies in India	E	2	1	0	3	A.Ekambaranathan
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Course Objective :

An historical study of the growth of archaeological research in the Indian Sub-continent. Early archaeological discoveries-formation of the Asiatic society of India - Establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India and its functions and studied. The nature of conservation and the antiquarian laws relating to monuments are studied. Recent developments in the various branches of archaeological studies are given importance.

- Unit 1: Early attempts of discoveries and studies-Foreign and Indian scholar's contributions – Schilimann, Pitts Rivers. Development of Indian Archaeology – Archaeological Survey of India – its functions.
- Unit 2: Types of Archaeology – Ethno archaeology, Biblical archaeology, Salvage Archaeology; Useful sciences – Biological, Physical and Chemical sciences, other sciences.
- Unit 3: Archaeological Exploration: methods; Excavation: technique, materials, staff; stratigraphy and documentation; preparation of excavation report.
- Unit 4: Archaeological Conservation – basic methods of conservation: organic and inorganic objects; – Archaeological Museums - Central, State and Private museums-their functions.
- Unit 5: Education and research - recent developments – New Archaeology; Under water Archaeology, Remote sensing.

HIS E003	Introduction To Archaeology	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.Balaji
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Course Objective

An introductory course on various aspects of Archaeology. Deals with the importance of archaeological studies, its relationship with other sciences. The several branches of archaeology like ethno archaeology and salvage archaeology are introduced. Aspects of archaeological field-work and excavation techniques are also introduced – Epigraphic-Numismatic-monuments-sculptural aspects are studied. Recent developments in Archaeology.

- Unit 1: Scope – Importance of Archaeology - Types of archaeology: Ethno archaeology, Salvage archaeology; Relation with other sciences - Biological, Chemical, Physical and other sciences.
- Unit 2: History of Archaeology in India- Archaeological Survey of India, state and Universities in archaeological studies.
- Unit 3: Exploration of ancient Sites: methods and techniques; Excavation: equipment and Staff, methods of excavation, documentations. Archaeological conservation: chemical and Physical; Conservation of Monuments: techniques.
- Unit 4: Other branches of Archaeology: Pre and protohistoric Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Art and Architecture and Sculpture.
- Unit 5: Recent developments in Archaeology: New Archaeology: concepts, Underwater archaeology, Remote Sensing, computer methods.

HIS E004	Applied Archaeology	E	2	1	0	3	A.Ekambaranathan
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#### Course Objective

It is an application-oriented study - Deals with the definition and scope with a detailed study on the various methods of applications of archaeology. It also deals with preservation and conservation of archaeological materials. Various applications like the display methods in museums and their utility are focussed. Various monuments are included for study, with reference to tourism in India. The laws relating to archaeology and their applicability are also forms part of the study.

- Unit 1: Definition and purpose of applied Archaeology - various applications of archaeology - supportive disciplines - sciences - chemical, physical and biological sciences.
- Unit 2: Conservation of artefacts -various methods - Preservation - Treatment of excavated objects - in the site and Museum, Chemical cleaning and preservation
- Unit 3: Museums; Museums in India- different types of Museums - nature and their functions, cultural and educational functions of museum - museum administration.
- Unit 4: Monuments - different types of monuments - secular and religious; Conservation and preservation : Some techniques; Travel and tourism in India - cultural monuments - Archaeology and tourism - guide service.
- Unit 5: Archaeological Laws - interpretation - implementing agencies, Archaeological Survey of India, State Government - Police and Administration.

HISC C004	History of North India up to A.D. 1206	C	3	1	0	4	J.Soundararajan
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#### Course Objective

A survey of political, social and economic condition of India from the Vedic age to the establishment of Delhi Sultanate. It enables the students to understand the different cultural developments and changes that had taken place during Vedic age, Mauryas, Kushans, Guptas, Harsha, Rajputs and Delhi Sultanate. And it also focused on the assimilation of various foreign cultures in India from the earliest times.

- Unit 1: Sources – Vedic culture – economic, social organization and religion –Jainism, Buddhism – Rise of Maghadha – Persian, Greek invasions.
- Unit 2: Mauryan empire: Administration; Post Mauryan period - society, economy, culture and religion – Sungas and their Contributions - Indo Greek kingdoms - cultural fusion.
- Unit 3: Rise of the Gupta empire – administration – social and economic condition – Gupta literature, developments in science; Invasion of Huns and decline of the guptas; Vakatakas and their contribution –
- Unit 4: Pushyabhtis- Harsha – Arab conquest of Sind – Cultural and literary contributions - foreign contacts.
- Unit 5: Rise of Kanauj - Rule of the Palas, Chandellas, Pratiharas, Chauahans and Paramaras: their contribution to Indian culture : Md.Gazni – Md. Ghori – its impact on Indian culture - Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.

HIS C005	Proto History of India	C	3	1	0	4	P.D.Balaji
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#### Course Objective

A study of cultures of the post Stone ages to the beginning of the historical period. The emergence of the neolithic age and the distribution and the cultural development during the period. The development of early forming cultures, Indus valley civilization and the Chalcolithic condition in India. The transformation to the Iron age and megalithic cultures with the type of burials and their cultural contributions are studied.

- Unit 1: Neolithic age - Definition - origin and evolution - Tools and techniques - Eastern, northern and southern neolithic cultures - distribution and tools - pottery - life and economy.
- Unit 2: Early farming cultures in Baluchistan and Sind - Distribution- pottery and artefacts- The Banas culture - Extent and distribution- tools and economy
- Unit 3: Harappan culture in north west India: Harappa, Kalibangan, Lothal; Chalcolithic cultures of Central and Western India - Daimabad, Nevasa.
- Unit 4: Painted Grey ware culture in the Ganga-Yamuna valley; The Iron age cultures: Northern Black Polished ware culture-life and economy.
- Unit 5: Megalithic culture in Deccan and south India - distribution - Burial types, Chamber tombs, Dolmens, Cists etc.; Brahmagiri, Sanur, Amirthamangalam, Adichcnallur - Grave goods - Pottery - life and economy.

HISC 006	Field Work And Exploration	C	1	1	2	4	A.Ekambaranathan
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#### Course Objectives

A field work relating to archaeological exploration. The course is divided into three sections as follows:  
1. Visits to any three of the prehistoric and Early historical Sites:

1. Attirampakkam, 2.Gudiyam, 3. Nambakkam, 4. Sanur, 5. Amirthmangalam, 6. Appukkallu, 7. Mallapadi, 8. Paiyampalli., 9. Adichchanallur, 10. Sittannavasal, 11. Kodumanal, 12. Tiruvakkarai, 13. Sayarpuram, 14. Dharmapuri 2. Visits to any three of the Temples for art, architectural and sculptural study: 1. Shore temple (Mamallapuram), 2. Five rathas ( Mamallapuram), 3. Cave temples (Mamallapuram), 4. Kailasanatha temple (Kanchipuram), 5. Brihadiswara temple (Gangaikondacholapuram), 6. Brihadisvara temple (Thanjavur), 7. Jalakandeswara temple (Vellore Fort), 8. Siva temple (Virincipuram), 9. Varadharaja Temple (Kanchipuram), 10. Nageswaraswami temple (Kumbakonam), 11.Airavatesvara Temple (Darasuram), 12.Muvar Koil (Kodumbalur), 13. Vijjalaya cholisvaram (Narthamalai), 14. Lower and Upper Rock cut Temples (Tiruchirappalli), 15. Cave Temple (Tirupparankunram), 16. Cave Temple (Anamalai), 17. Vettuvan Koil (Kalugumalai), 18. Tiruvaliswaram Temple (Ambasamudram).

3. Practical examination based on the field visits.

HISE 005	South Indian ceramics	E	2	1	0	3	A. Ekambaranathan
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#### Course Objective

Deals with the origin and development of pottery in South India. The introduction of pottery in Late stone age and the changes brought about in the life and style of man are stressed. Importance of pottery in field archaeology, different types of earthen ware found in south India including Roman and Chinese potteries their role in trade and commerce etc. are dealt with.

- Unit 1: Importance of ceramics - origin of pottery - neolithic pottery: hand made and wheel made - Technology.
- Unit 2: Types of Ceramics - Early pottery in South India: Iron Age ceramics : Burial pottery and habitation pottery - Manufacture and Technique; Distribution and Chronology - Shapes.
- Unit 3: Ceramics of the Early historical period: Russet coated and Painted ware, Black and Red ware, Red slipped ware - Coarse red ware : Distribuion.
- Unit 4: Foreign Ceramics – Roman pottery, Arretine, Rouletted ware, amphora; Other foreing ceramics; trade and commerce.
- Unit 5 : Documentation - preservation of ceramics; Grafitti on pottery, Painted designs on pottery.

HIS E006	Cultural history of India up to A.D. 750	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.Balaji
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#### Course Objective

The study provides a comprehensive picture of the cultural development in India from the Stone ages to the fall of Harsha. It deals with the social, economic, religious history of the people and their social customs and conventions in north as well as south India. Historical and cultural developments of the following periods of history: Vedic age, Mauryan rule, Kushan, Guptas, Harsha, Sangam kingdoms, Satavahana rule, Chalukyias of Badami and Pallavas; Contributions and highlights of their rule.

- UNIT 1: Life of the Paleoliths, Mesoliths, Neoliths, Chalcoliths and Megaliths-burial- practices - life and economy.
- UNIT 2: Vedic Age- social formation - caste system- brahmanism- post Vedic age- Puranas, persian invasion - Development of Buddhism and Jainism - rise of Madagha.
- UNIT 3: Satavahans - social, Cultural and Economic aspects - Post Satavahana dynasties - Ikshvakus. : Sangam age - Dynasties - Social, cultural and Economic aspects- Foreign trade - art and Architecture - literature.
- UNIT 4: Gupta period - Literature and scientific developments - western Chalukyias, Pallavas and Pandyas - Art and Architecture – Literature., Economy and trade.
- UNIT 5: Post Gupta period - Harshavardhana- invasion of the Muslims - Development and spread of culture in South East Asia.

HIS E007	Early historical archaeology of Tamil Nadu	E	2	1	0	3	P.Jayakumar
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#### Course Objective

A study of cultural history of the Pre Iron age cultures in Tamil Nadu. Deals with the origin and distribution of the iron age and Megalithic structures like dolmens and cists. Deals with the important excavations of megaliths. Studies the various types of pottery, socio economic aspects, trade and technological developments.

- Unit 1: Scope and Definition - Sources - Archaeological excavations - artefacts - Sangam Literary traditions.
- Unit 2: Pre Iron age conditions - Relations with other regions - Recent studies - Iron age cultures in India - distribution, social life and economy.

- Unit 3: South Indian Megaliths - distribution - Arikamedu, Kavirippattinam, Uraiyur, Kanchipuram, Kodumal- construction- burial types, structural grave goods - pottery - economy.
- Unit 4: Pottery - Black and red ware, Red ware, Black ware, Foreign pottery. Structures: structural materials - mud, brick, stone etc., - plan of structures- other artefacts.
- Unit 5 : Economy - Irrigation and Agriculture - Trade and industries - Technology; Religious ideas - social life - outside influence.

HIS C008	An introduction to the cultural history of Tamilnadu	E	2	1	0	3	Guest Faculty
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#### Course Objective

A study of cultures of the pre megalithic period in Tamil Nadu. the development of neolithic culture and its distribution. The iron age and Megalithic burials are studied. Some of the excavations of the historical period like Kavirippumpattinam are studied. The settlement pattern, urbanization etc. are also highlighted.

- Unit 1: Introduction to Proto history - definition - sources: excavated artefacts, Literary and inscriptional - interpretation.- Neolithic and Chalcolithic origins - Distribution and cultural significance.
- Unit 2: Iron age cultures in India - distribution, Megaliths - distribution - burial types, structural grave goods - Early historical period - excavations - Arikamedu, Kaverippumpattinam, Uraiyur and Kodumal - .social life and economy.
- Unit 3: Settlement pattern - Structures: structural materials - mud, brick, stone etc., - plan of structures - Pottery - Black and red ware, Red ware, Black ware, Foreign pottery..
- Unit 4: Economy - Irrigation and Agriculture - Trade and industries - Technology - Urbanization.
- Unit 5: Social and Religious ideas - social life - outside influence.

HIS C007	HISTORY OF INDIAN ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE	C	3	1	0	4	A. Ekambaranathan
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#### Course Objective

The course deals with the origin and development of Art, Architecture and sculptural art from the earliest times to the medieval period. The various architectural and sculptural styles are studied with a historical background.

- Unit 1: Origin and development of architecture and sculpture: Indus valley: structures and stone and terracotta art; Mauryan and Sunga art: Asoka stambas, Stupas and Stone carvings; Gandhara and Mathura schools of Art: styles of Architecture.
- Unit 2: Early art and Architecture of South India and Deccan - Satavahana, Amaravathi Style: Sangam Art - Gupta and Vakataka art- Western Indian Cave Architecture - Pallava, Rashtrakuta art - Early Pandya art: cave and structural art.
- Unit 3: Chola art and architecture: Brihadisvara, Darasuram, Gangaikonda cholapuram
- Unit 4: Chalukyan art and Architecture; Hoysala art.
- Unit 5: Vijayanagara styles of art and architecture

HIS C008	INDIAN EPIGRAPHY AND PALAEOGRAPHY	C	3	1	0	4	P.Jayakumar
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#### Course Objective

A course on the development of Ancient inscriptions and ancient scripts in India. Deals with the origin and development of writing and its development in India from the vedic age to the medieval times. It includes the development of ancient scripts like Brahmi, Tamil Brahmi, Grantha and Vatteluttu. It deals with the types of ancient inscriptions, and their study. The study includes a detailed study of selected inscriptions and their use for historical understanding.

- Unit 1: Origin of writing in general - Ancient systems of writing- Origin and history of writing in India - Indus script - decipherment attempts - Antiquity of writing in India.
- UNIT 2: Asokan Brahmi script - theories of origin - history of decipherment - palaeography. Kharoshti script - origin and decline - Development of Brahmi script - North Indian scripts - Development of script in Deccan.
- Unit 3: Origin of writing in South India - History of decipherment of South Indian scripts- Evolution of South Indian scripts - Tamil-Brahmi script, Tamil and Vatteluttu scripts - Other scripts in South India - Grantha script, Kannada script, Telugu script and script.
- Unit 4: Study of Inscriptions: Asokan, Gupta, Satavahana inscriptions. Types of inscriptions - format of inscriptions - Tamil Brahmi inscriptions - Pallava, Chola, Pandya, and Vijayanagara inscriptions. Writing materials - authenticity; eras - Saka, Vikrama, .
- Unit 5 : Study of Inscriptions - (Inscriptions for study)

HIS C009	INDIAN NUMISMATICS	C	3	1	0	4	J.Soundararajan
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#### Course Objective

The study deals with the origin and development of coinage and monetary system in ancient India upto the medieval times. It deals with the Early history and evolution of Coinage from the punch marked variety. It studies the development of coins issued by various dynasties and their historical importance. The coin issues of the Indo Greeks, Guptas, Satavahanas, Chola, Chera, Pandya and Vijayanagar rulers and the foreign issues are also studied.

- Unit 1: Importance of the study of Coins - Sources as a source. Coins as a source - their study for the history of South India - Literary references to Coins. Origin, antiquity and development of coinage - literary reference - coinage as a science;
- Unit 2: Punch Marked coins - Chronology - distribution symbols their significance - Indo-Greek and Kushana coins - their impact significance - Gupta coinage - various aspects.
- Unit 3: Coins of Sangam age - Punch marked coins - Satavahana Coins - Ikshavaku coins - Roman coins
- Unit 4: Coins of the - Pallavas - Cholas - the Pandyas - Vijayanagaras - their historical values., Chinese Coins - their significance
- Unit 5: Coins of the Chalukyas- Hoysalas and Rashtrakutas - Vijayanagar Kings

HIS E009	CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UP TO A.D. 1565	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.Balaji
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#### Course Objective

A detailed history of the Tamil country from the earliest times to the downfall of the Vijayanagara Empire. It covers the history of the Stone ages, and the proto and early historical periods. The developments in the Sangam age, the history of the kingdom of the Pallavas, and early Pandyas, Cholas, later Pandyas and Vijayanagara are dealt in this paper. The various cultural developments of the Tamil country are also highlighted.

- Unit 1: Sources – Pre and proto historic cultures – Sangam literature –formation of Kingdoms - Social and Cultural life; Tinai concept; Economy and Trade- Roman trade- decline of the Sangam age - Influence of the Northern cultures -Buddhism and Jainism.
- Unit 2: Pre Pallava peiod - Satavahana relations -Pallava rule: Bhakti movement – revival of Saivism and Vaishnavism – impact of religious Philosophy - Trade and Commerce - Literature.
- Unit 3: Chola rule - Development of Politics - Urbanization and development of cities - Temples, Art and letters, coinage, Trade and Religion- Decline of the Chola rule- Relations with Chalukyas and Hoysalas - Relations with foreign countries.
- Unit 4: Pandya Rule - Religion in South India - Art and Literature - Relations with Sri Lanka - invasion of Malik Kafur-Muslim influence- Trade and commerce.
- Unit 5: Vijayanagara rule in Tamil country - Establishment and expansion - migrations - Religion - Decline of the Vijayanagara Empire - Economy and society - art and letters.

HIS E010	EPIGRAPHICAL STUDIES IN INDIA	E	2	1	0	3	P.Jayakumar
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#### Course Objective

An introductory course on the development of inscriptions and scripts in India. Deals with the origin and development of scripts and inscriptions and its development in India from the earliest times to the medieval times. The study includes the methods of making the collections, and its use for historical interpretation.

- Unit 1: Scope of Epigraphical studies - importance for the historical and Economic study of South India
- Unit 2: Development of Epigraphical Studies - Early attempts of dechipherment of scripts in India.
- Unit 3: Epigraphical collections - Method of collection - Agencies involved - Publications
- Unit 4: Development of Tamil Epigraphy - Brahmi, Kharaoshti and Tamil Brahi scripts - Early inscriptions
- Unit 5: Epigraphical Research Analysis - Statistical and other methods - recent works.

HIS E011	SOUTH INDIAN COINS	S	2	1	0	3	J.Soundararajan
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#### Course Objective

The study deals with the origin and development of coinage and monetary system in south India upto the medieval times. It deals with the Early history and evolution of Coinage from the Sangam age. It studies the development of coins issued by various dynasties and their historical importance. The coin issues of the Satavahanas, Chola, Chera, Pandya, Chalukya, Hoysala and Vijayanagar rulers and foreign issues are also studied.

- Unit 1: Scope of numismatics studies - Coins as a source - their importance for the history of South India - Epigraphical and Literary references to Coins.

- Unit 2: South Indian Coin studies - Early studies -Development - coin collection - private and Museum collections.
- Unit 3: Coins Symbols- Language - use of inscriptional materials - value - metal - coin manufacturing techniques- coin moulds - coin weights- legends and symbols
- Unit 4: Coins of the Tamil Country: Sangam age - Punch marked coins - Pallavas - Cholas - Roman, Chinese Coins - their significance Coins of the Pandyas - Vijayanagaras - their historical values
- Unit 5: Coins of the south India and Deccan : Satavahana Coins - Ikshavabu coins Coins of the Chalukyas Hoysalas -

HIS E012	HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN TAMIL NADU	E	2	1	0	3	A.Ekambaranathan
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#### Course Objective

To focus the importance of religious architecture in Tamil Nadu. To have a thorough understanding of the development of temple architecture commencing from the early centuries of the Christian era down to the medieval times with special emphasis on Pallava , Chola, Pandya and Vijayanagara Architecture.

- Unit 1: Sources: Early forms of temple architecture -Pre Pallava architecture.
- Unit 2: Pallava architecture - Cave and Structural architecture.
- Unit 3: Early Pandya architecture - cave and Structural Architecture - Muttaraiyar architecture.
- Unit 4: Chola architecture - Brihadisvara Temple, Darasuram, Gangaikonda Cholapuram; Later Pandya architecture.
- Unit 5: Vijayanagara architecture - development of Mandapa and Gopura architecture - Nayak architecture - Secular architecture - forts.

HIS C010	MUSEOLOGY	C	3	1	0	4	P. D. Balaji
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#### Course Objective

The paper provides a detail study of Museum keeping. It deals with the origin and development of Museum and various aspects such as types of museums, display system, documentation, various laws passed time to time to preserve the cultural properties and methods conservation and preservation of museum objects.

- Unit 1: Origin and development of Museum – types of museums: Central and State museums - Archaeological and special museums: Technological museum, Children Museum –
- Unit 2: Role of Museum in education — Museum in Educational institutions - Research activities; Cultural activities; Museum Guide, guide books etc.
- Unit 3: Museum administration and establishment: director and Curator; other staff; Documentation – Types of documentation; registers and Index cards.
- Unit 4: Museum Architecture : Ventilation and lighting - other amenities - Display system – important principle in display – Composition – Light-Texture – Colour – Scale – Labelling .
- Unit 5: Preservation and conservation of organic and inorganic objects – various Methods of structural conservation – Legal aspects of conservation and Preservation of cultural properties

HIS C011	ICONOGRAPHY	C	3	1	0	4	A. Ekambaranathan
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#### Course Objective

To understand the rich iconographic heritage of India. The contribution of Indian religions to iconographic development - To know more about the cultural traits of image - worshippers - iconism and its impact on society.

- Unit 1: Iconography - definition, scope - image worship in India - stages of development.
- Unit 2: Iconographic Terminology - Hastas, mudras and asanas - Iconometry - principles.
- Unit 3: Iconography of Siva: Different forms; Iconography of Visnu: Avatars, other forms; Brahma - forms.
- Unit 4: Goddesses and Minor deities - Durga, Mahisasuramardhini, Vinayaka, Lakshmi, Dik palas and Navagrahas; Village deities.
- UNIT 5: Buddhist Iconography: Buddha, Bhodisatva; Jaina Iconography- Tirtankaras, Yaksha and Yakshinis.

HIS C012	EXCAVATION AND REPORT	C	2	2	6	10	All Faculty
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#### Course Objective

The course provides practical training in Excavation organised by the Department. Excavation: Participation in the Department's excavation (about one month) and presentation of excavation report (about 60 pages).



HIS E013	MUSEUM TECHINQUE	E	2	1	0	3	P.D. Balaji
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Course Objective

An introductory course comprising of the salient features of Museums, techniques and administration in India. the growth of museums in India, its participation in the day to day life of the people, various types of documentation and presentation are provided.

- Unit 1: Museums in Ancient India: Growth of Museum in India – Types of Museums.
- Unit 2: Museum display - techniques - Display cases - arrangement - mounting etc.
- Unit 3: Acquisition of objects - types of acquisition, documentation- Types of documentation : Photo documentation - Preservation : techniques.
- Unit 4: Museum Administration - personnel- Director - Curator and other service personnel - their functions - Central, State, Site, Archaeological and Technical museums. conservation and preservation of Museum objects- Methods of Presentation - Antiquarian laws.
- Unit 5: Museum and Culture: Educational and research centre; special Lectures, seminars etc., Publications, post cards, pamphlets and guide service.

HIS E014	TOURISM IN INDIA	E	2	1	0	3	J.Soundararajan
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Course Objective

The scope, historical perspective, policies, and management of tourism in India. The course focuses on the study of archaeological monuments and thier role in the promotion of cultural tourism. Various strategies to promote tourism to attract more visitors is also studied..

- Unit 1: Scope – Potential of tourism in India – Advantages – Historical Perspective – Tourism concept – Evolution of Tourism
- Unit 2: Tourism management – Personnel – Tourism laws – Elements – Trend –Policies, issues and strategies - Tourism impact assessment
- Unit 3: Cultural tourism –monuments in India: Religious and Secular – Tourist sites with special reference to South India – Special tourist Attraction - Cultural activities - festivals and ceremonies.
- Unit 4: Tours and travels – organisation of tours - Transport and accommodation – Administration –Foreign exchange - laws relating to tourism
- Unit 5: Public relations – Information offices – Bulletins – Tourist Guides – tourist psychology -- Language and communication.

HIS E015	ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVATION	E	2	1	0	3	P.Jayakumar
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Course Objective

A study of Archaeological conservation of monuments and excavated materials. The reasons for the decay and the various methods of preservation of objects. The cultural importance of preserving the monuments and artefacts for the future. Some of the laws and regulations of preservation and conservation and the various agencies involved and their functions are also highlighted. Different methods of display are also studied.

- Unit 1: Definition - Scope and purpose of Archaeological conservation – utility
- Unit 2: History of conservation - work of the conservation agencies laws of conservation of monuments - Conservation Laws - Heritage cities
- Unit 3: Conservation of monuments - Decay of monuments and reasons -techniques of conservation - soil, structural conservation - cleaning of monuments, Reconstruction of monuments
- Unit 4: Preservation of artefacts: Reasons for decay - Treatment of excavated objects - in the site and Musuem, Chemical cleaning and preservation - metals, teracotta, stone and other materials
- Unit 5: Display techniques - Museums and Exhibitions- out door museums and Exhibitions.

## M. A. HISTORICAL STUDIES

Subject code	Title of the Course	Core/ Elective/ Supportive	Credits			
			L	T	P	C
<b>First Semester</b>						
HIS C 101	Social and Cultural History of Tamilnadu.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 102	Cultural Heritage of India.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 103	Economic History of India 1526-1857.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS E 101	History of Science and Technology in India: 1858-1947.	E	2	1	0	3
HIS E 102	Constitutional History of India 1858-1950.	E	2	1	0	3
HIS E 103	History of Peasant Movements in Modern India.	E	2	1	0	3
<b>Second Semester</b>						
HIS C 104	Social and Religious Movements in Modern India.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 105	Freedom Movement in India.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 106	Economic History of India 1858-1947.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS E 104	Tourism – Principles and Practices.	E	2	1	0	3
HIS E 105	History of Labour Movement in India.	E	2	1	0	3
<b>Third Semester</b>						
HIS C 107	History of World Civilizations (Excluding India) – Ancient Period.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 108	Intellectual History of Modern India.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 109	Historiography and Methodology.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS E 106	Studies in Human Rights.	E	2	1	0	3
HIS E 107	Women in India through the Ages.	E	2	1	0	3
<b>Fourth Semester</b>						
HIS C 110	History of World Civilizations (Excluding India) – Medieval and Modern.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 111	Contemporary History of India.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS C 112	India and her Neighbours.	C	3	1	0	4
HIS E 108	Development of Science and Technology in India since 1947.	E	2	1	0	3
HIS C 113	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	C	1	3	2	6

## MASTERS COURSES – ABSTRACT

HIS C101	SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU	C	3	0	4	Dr. S. Kuppusamy
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Sangam and Post Sangam Age: Social Institutions – Customs and Practices – Economic Life – Trade – Religion – Literature – Arts and Fine Arts. Age of the Pallavas: Society – Economic Life – Religion – Bhakthi Movement – Literature and Education – Arts and Fine Arts. Age of the Cholas and the Pandyas: Society – Economic Life – Religion – Role of the Temples – Literature and Education – Arts and Fine Arts Tamilagam under Vijayanagar and Nayak Rule: Society – Economic Life – Religion – Literature – Arts and Fine Arts. Modern Tamilagam: 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries – Social Reform Movements – Tamil Renaissance – Growth of Modern Tamil Literature.

HIS C 102	CULTURAL HERITAGE OF INDIA	3	1	0	4	Guest Faculty
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Ancient Indian Culture - Harappan and Vedic Social and Cultural Patterns.- Religious Ferment in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century B.C. - Jainism and Buddhism – Repolarisation of Society.- Cultural Development in the Era of the Mauryas – The Kushans and their patronage to Buddhism and Culture – The Guptas and the Cultural efflorescence.- The Rise and Growth of Islamic culture under the Delhi Sultans and the Mughals – Its impact on Hindu culture.- The British Rule – Western Education – Westernisation of Society and Culture – Art, Architecture, Music and Dance under British rule.

HISC 103	ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA 1526 – 1857	3	1	0	4	Dr.S.S.Sundaram
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- Unit I: Indian Economy on the Advent of the Mughals – Land Tenure and Revenue settlements under Mughals – Jagirdari, Zamindari, Khalsa, Land Revenue System under Sher Shah.
- Unit II: Agriculture – Policy and Development – Mughals and British rule.
- Unit III: Industries – Policy and Development – Village, Small Scale and Large Scale Industries in Modern India.
- Unit IV: Administration of Northwest Frontier Provinces – Central Administration – Decan Policy – Trade and Commerce under the Mughals – Vijayanagar – 511 Marathas - Social, Economic and Cultural Life under the Mughals.
- Unit V: Transport and Communication – Development – Roadways – Waterways – Railways.

HIS E 101	HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA: 1858-1947	E	2	1	0	Guest Faculty
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Introduction – Scientific Tradition in India – Introduction of Modern Sciences by the Europeans – Asiatic Society of Bengal Zoological Survey of India – Botanical Survey – Geographical Survey – Trigonometrical Survey – Development of Meteorological and Astronomical Sciences - Learned Institutes for Development of Science – Indiansociation for the Cultivation of Science - Indian Science Congress Association – Institution of Engineers - National Academy of Sciences - Indian National Science Academy.- Medical Education and Research – Technical Education and Research – Agricultural Education and Research – Veterinary Science – Agriculture and Irrigation – Food Crops – Commercial Crops – Plantation Crops – Engineering and Industry – Cottage Industry – Rural & Urban Arts and Crafts – Transport and Communtion – Roads and Bridges – Harbours – Ports and Lighthouses – Waterways.-Great Scientists – S. Ramanujam, J.C. Bose – C.V. Raman – Role of Universities and Scientific Institutions.

HIS E 102	CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF INDIA, 1858-1950	2	1	0	3	Dr.S.S. Sundaram
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Introduction – The Government of India Act, 1858 – Queen Victoria’s Proclamation – The Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892.-The Rise of Extremist Nationalism and its impact on constitutional development – Minto – Morley Reforms – The Indian Council Act, 1909 Montague and Chelmsford Reforms Proposals and the Government of India Act, 1919 and Dyarchy in the Provinces-Government of India Act of 1935 – Federal System and Provincial Autonomy.-Cabinet Mission Proposals – Mountbatten Proposals - Indian Independence Act of 1947 – The Constituent Assembly – The Constitution of India, 1950 – Salient Features.

HIS E 103	History of Peasant Movements in Modern India	2	0	0	3	Dr.G.Venkataraman
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Introduction – Agricultural Condition and Agrarian Structure during the British Period-Peasant Struggles in Kerala and Land reforms since 1900 – Peasant Unions-The Indian National Congress and the Peasants – Gandhi and Peasant Struggles – Champran, Bardoli and Oudh.-Formation of Kisan Sabhas – Left Parties – Peasant Struggles on the eve of Independence, Tebhaga Movement in Bengal (1946 – 47) – Telengana Peasant outbreak (1946 - 51) and the Varlis revolt in Western India. Peasant Organisations in Tamilnadu – Tamilaga Vivasayigal Sangam – Peasant Movement in Vedasendur – Welfare Measures for Peasants

HIS C104	SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN MODERN INDIA	3	1	0	4	Dr. S. Kuppusamy
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Introduction: Social and Religious conditions during the 18<sup>th</sup> century.Christian Missionary Activities – Muslim Reformist Movements – Aligarh Movement – Ahamadiya Movement.-The 19<sup>th</sup> Century Renaissance – Social and Cultural Reawakening – Hindu Reform and Revivalist Movements – Brahma Samaj – Arya Samaj – Prarthana Samaj – Ramakrishna Mission – Theosophical Movement.-Regeneration of Indian Women – Social injustice against women (female infanticide, child marriage, dowry system, Sati etc) – Women’s Education – Rise of Women’s Organisation – Social Legislation for Women’s Progress – Women Liberation Movement – Muthulakshmi Reddy.-Social change in Contemporary India – The Depressed Classes Movement – Dr. Ambedhkar – Veerasalinga Panthulu – E.V. Ramaswamy.

HIS C 105	FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA	3	1	0	4	Guest Faculty
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Introduction – Early uprising against the British Rule before 1857 – The Revolt of 1857 – Factors leading to the Emergence of Indian Nationalism.Founding of the Indian National Congress – Moderate Nationalism 1885 to 1905 – Growth of Extremism – Partition of Bengal 1905 – Swadeshi and Boycott Movements – Congress Split, 1907 – Government response – Minto Morley Reforms – Revolutionary Trends at home and abroad for India’s FreedomHome Rule Movement – Lucknow Pact, 1916 – Impact of the I World War – Rowlatt Act and Jallianwallah Bagh Massacre – Montagu – Chelmsford ReformsGandian Era – Non-Cooperation Movement – Khilafat Movement – Swarajist Party – Simon Commission – Lahore Congress – Civil Disobedience Movement - Round Table Conference – Government of India Act, 1935.Impact of World War II – Subash Chandra

Bose and the INA – Jinna and Muslim Separatism – August Offer – Cripps Mission – Quit India Movement – Cabinet Mission – Mountbatten Plan – Partition and Independence, 1947.

HIS C106	ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA 1858 – 1947	3	1	0	4	Dr. S.S.Sundaram
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Indian Economy on the eve of the British Rule – Trade under the East India Company and the Economic Drain from India – Land Tenure and Revenue Settlements under British Rule. Agriculture – Policy and Development – Commercialisation of Agriculture – Irrigation – Famine and Famine Administration – Peasants Conditions. Industries – Policy and Development – Indigenous and Major Industries – Cotton, Textile, Jute, Iron and Steel, Sugar and Chemical – Labour problems and Labour Legislation. Transport and Communication – Policy and Development – Roadways – Railways – Waterways – Communication Modernisation and Development – Post and Telegraph – Telephones and Radio. Trade and Commerce – Internal Trade – External Trade – Principal Trade Centres in India – Trade Organisations.

HIS E104	TOURISM – PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES	2	1	0	3	Guest Faculty
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Tourism – Definition, need and scope – origin and growth – kinds of Tourism – Cultural, Pilgrimage, etc. Tourism and Culture – People’s instinct for travel – Tourism as an economic activity – Tourism as a Merchandise – Domestic and International Tourism – Employment Potentials – Tourism Centres in India. Tourism Infrastructure – Accommodation – Hotels and Motels – Transport – Role of Travel Agencies – Ticketing. Tourism Administration and Organisation – Government Departments and Non-Government Agencies – Indian Tourism Development Corporation. Tourism Industry in Tamilnadu – Tourist Centres in Tamilnadu – Tamilnadu Tourism Development Corporation – Objectives and Functions.

HIS E 105	HISTORY OF LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA	2	1	1	3	Dr.G.Venkataraman
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Introduction – British Labour Movements and their impact on Indian Labour - Russian Revolution and its impact on Indian Labour. Trade Union Movement from 1875 – 1920 – Establishment of All India Trade Union Movement in 1920. Growth of Trade Union Movement from 1920 – 1947 – The role of the Indian National Congress and Trade Union Movement Expansion – Labour Involvement in Freedom Struggle. Federations of Labour Unions – AITUC – INTUC – HMS – UTUC – Labour Laws. I.L.O. – Labour Welfare Measures in Independent India – Trade Unionism and its effect on the Indian Economy.

HIS C 107	HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS (EXCLUDING INDIA) – ANCIENT PERIOD	3	1	0	4	Guest Faculty
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Introduction – Definition of Civilization – Comparison between Culture and Civilization – Origin and Growth of Civilizations – Pre-historic Culture – Paleolithic and Neolithic Culture. River Valley Civilizations – Egyptian Civilization – Mesopotamian Civilization – Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Chaldean Cultures. Persian Civilization – Hebrew Civilization - Classical Civilizations - Ancient Greece – Legacy of Greece – Hellenistic Civilization – Ancient Rome – Roman Contribution. Chinese Civilization - Japanese Civilization – Maya, Aztec and Inca Civilizations.

HIS C 108	INTELLECTUAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA	3	1	0	4	Guest Faculty
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Introduction – Definition of Intellectual History. Political Thinkers: The Liberals: M.G. Ranade – S.N. Banerjee – Revolutionary Thinkers – Tilak – Lajpat Rai – B.C. Pal – Mahatma Gandhi – Jawaharlal Nehru. Social Thought: Iswarchandra Vidyasagar – B.R. Ambedkar – E.V.R. Periyar – Vinoba Bhave – Jayaprakash Narayan. Socialist and Communist Thought: M.N. Roy – Ram Mohan Lohia – S.A. Dange. Literature: Rabindranath Tagore – Subramania Bharathi – Thiru-Vi-Ka – Sarojini Naidu – Bharathidasan.

HIS C 109	HISTORIOGRAPHY AND METHODOLOGY	3	1	0	4	Dr. S. Kuppusamy
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Definition and Meaning – Nature and Scope – Value of History. Branches of History – (Political, Economic, Social and Cultural) History and other Social Sciences – Role of Allied Subjects in the study of History. Structure and Form of History – History as Science and Art – Philosophy of History. Trends in Historiography – Ancient, Medieval and Modern – Recent Trends – Subaltern Studies. Research Methodology – Selection of Topics – Hypothesis – Collection of Data – Classification of sources – Historical criticism – Objectivity in writing History – Synthesis and Interpretation – Exposition.

HIS E 106	STUDIES IN HUMAN RIGHTS	2	1	0	3	Dr. S.S.Sundaram
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Definition of Human Rights – Nature, Content, Legitimacy and Priority – Theories on Human Rights – Historical Development of Human Rights. International Human Rights – Prescription and Enforcement upto World War II – Human Rights and the U.N.O – Universal Declaration of Human Rights – International Covenant on

Civil and Political Rights – International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Optional Protocol – other U.N. Human Rights Declarations – U.N. Human Rights Declarations – U.N. Human Rights Commissioner. Amnesty International – Human Rights and Helsinki Process – Regional Developments – European Human Rights System – African Human Rights System – International Human Rights in Domestic Courts. Contemporary issues on Human Rights: Children’s Rights – Women’s Rights – Bonded Labour and Wages – Refugees – Capital Punishment. Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution – Directive Principles of State Policy – Fundamental Duties – National Human Rights Commission.

HIS E 107	WOMEN IN INDIA THROUGH THE AGES	2	1	0	3	Dr. G. Venkataraman
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Women in Ancient India – Vedic – Jainism and Buddhism. Women in Middle Ages – Impact of Islam on Indian Women. Women in British India – Western Education and Ideals – Social and Religious Reform Movements of 19<sup>th</sup> Century. Women in National Movement. Women in Post-Independence Era – Women’s Organisations – Women’s Liberation Movements - Women in Profession and Public life.

HIS C 110	HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATIONS (EXCLUDING INDIA) – MEDIEVAL AND MODERN	3	1	0	4	Guest Faculty
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Middle Ages: Rise and spread of Christianity – The Papacy – Byzantine Civilization – Rise and Spread of Islam – Saracenic Civilization. Feudalism – Origin – Merits and Demerits – Crusades – Causes and Results – Monastic Orders of Medieval Europe – Growth of Medieval Cities – Progress of Education and Rise of Universities. Transition to Modern Age – Renaissance – Causes – Renaissance in Italy – Results of Renaissance – Geographical Discoveries of 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries – Causes, Course and Results – Reformation in Germany, France and Switzerland – Counter Reformation. French Revolution and its Impact – Romanticism – Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions – Causes, Course and Results. Nationalism Vs Internationalism – League of Nations – United Nations Organization – Science, Philosophy, Art & Literature during the Contemporary World.

HIS C 111	CONTEMPORARY HISTORY OF INDIA	3	1	0	4	Dr. S. Kuppasamy
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Process of National Consolidation – Integration of Native States – Making of the Constitution – Indian Republic and the Parliamentary Democracy – Linguistic Reorganisation of States, 1956. Nehru Era, 1947–64 – Democratic Socialism – Foreign Policy. Post Nehru Era – Shastri Years (1964-66) – India under Indira Gandhi – Advent of Janata Government – India under Rajiv Gandhi – Political Realignments and Emergence of National Front Government – India in World Affairs-Secularism, and Communal Polarisation – Mandal Commission Report – Dalit Movement – Politisation of Religion – Regional Politics. Five Year Plans and Economic Development – Liberalisation – Privatisation & Globalisation – Population Growth, Ecology and Environment issues – Growth of Science and Technology – Educational and Cultural Progress.

HIS C 112	INDIA AND HER NEIGHBOURS	3	1	0	4	Dr. S.S.Sundaram
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India’s Foreign Policy since Independence from Nehru to Rajiv Gandhi – Regional Organizations for peace and mutual cooperation – NAM and SAARC. India and Pakistan – Kashmir issue – Areas of Conflict, Crisis and Cooperation – Indo-Pakistan Wars – Birth of Bangladesh – Indo-Bangladesh Relations. India and China – Tibetan issue – China’s invasion of Tibet – Strains in Sino-Indian Relations – Normalisation Process. India’s Relations with the Himalayan Kingdoms, Nepal and Bhutan – India’s Relations with Burma. India and Indian Ocean Countries – Indo-Sri Lankan Relations – Tamil Ethnic Problem – India’s Intervention – Indian Peace Keeping Force – India and Maldives.

HIS E 108	DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN INDIA SINCE 1947	2	1	0	3	Guest Faculty
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Introduction – A Survey of the Development of Science and Technology under the British Rule – Government of India’s Science and Technology Policy since 1950 – Department of Science and Technology – Research and Development Programme – Science and Technology programmes for Socio-Economic Development. Development of Agricultural Science – Research and Education – Agricultural Engineering and Technology – Indian Council of Agricultural Research – Crop Science and Horticulture – Animal Science and Veterinary colleges – Biotechnology Development - Crop and Animal Bio-technology. Development of Space Science – Development of Satellite Systems – INSTAT System – Electronic Developments and Production – Information Technology – I.T. Act 2000 – Telecommunication - Software Technology Parks – I.T for the Masses. Higher Technology Development – Atomic Science – Atom for Peace – Atomic Energy and Nuclear Power Programme – Atom for War and Pokhran I & II. Oceanography – Ocean Development – Marine Living Resources and Non-living Resources – Aquaculture and Marine Biotechnology – Polar Science and Antarctic Expeditions – Institute Connected with Ocean Research.

### M.Phil. ANCIENT HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

Course code	Title of the Course	C/E	Credits				Faculty
			L	T	P	C	
<b>FIRST SEMESTER</b>							
HIS C001	Historiography and Archaeological Techniques	C	4	1	-	5	J.Soundararajan
HIS C002	Development of Archaeological Studies in India	C	4	1	-	5	P.D.Balaji
HIS C003	South Indian Epigraphy	C	4	1	-	5	P.Jayakumar
HIS C004	South Indian Art and Sculpture	C	4	1	-	5	A. Ekambaranathan
<b>SECOND SEMESTER</b>							
HIS C005	Dissertation and Viva-voce	C	-	-	-	21	Supervisor

### M.Phil. HISTORICAL STUDIES

Course Code	Title of the Course	C/E	Credits				Faculty
			L	T	P	C	
<b>First Semester</b>							
HIS C101	Historiography and Historical Methods.	C	4	1	0	5	Prof. G. Venkataraman
HIS E101	Constitutional History of India 1858-1950.	E	4	1	0	5	Guest Faculty
HIS C102	Economic History of Modern India.	C	4	1	0	5	Dr. S.S. Sundaram
HIS E102	Political History of Tamil Nadu since 1600-1858.	E	4	1	0	5	Dr. G. Venkataraman
HIS E103	Social and Cultural History of Modern Tamil Nadu.	E	4	1	0	5	Dr. S. Kuppusamy
HIS E104	Society in India – Continuity and Changes.	E	4	1	0	5	Guest Faculty
<b>Second Semester</b>							
HIS C103	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	C	-	-	-	21	

### P.G. DIPLOMA IN ARCHAEOLOGY AND TOURISM

#### I semester

HIS C076	TOURISM IN INDIA	C	3	1	0	4	J.SOUNDARAJAN
HIS C077	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY	C	3	1	0	4	A. EKAMBARANATHAN

#### II semester

HIS C085	ICONOGRAPHY	C	3	1	0	3	A.EKAMBARANATHAN
HIS C078	SOUTH INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE	C	3	1	0	4	P.D.BALAJI
HIS C079	CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU UPTO 1300 A.D	E	2	1	0	3	P.JAYAKUMAR

#### III semester

HIS C080	CULTURAL TOURISM	C	2	1	0	3	J.SOUNDARARAJAN
HIS C081	HERITAGE MONUMENTS IN SOUTH INDIA (SELECTIVE SITES)	C	2	1	0	3	P.D.BALAJI
HIS C082	EPIGRAPHICAL STUDIES	E	2	1	0	3	P.JAYAKUMAR

#### IV semester

HIS C083	HERITAGE MANAGEMENT	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.BALAJI
HIS C084	PROJECT REPORT	C	1	1	4	6	ALL FACULTY

HIS C076	TOURISM IN INDIA	C	3	1	0	4	J. SOUNDARARAJAN
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### Course Objective

The scope, historical perspective, policies, and management of tourism in India. The course focuses on the study of archaeological monuments and their role in the promotion of cultural tourism. Various strategies to promote tourism to attract more visitors is also studied.

- Unit 1: Scope – Potential of tourism in India – Advantages – Historical Perspective – Tourism concept – Evolution of Tourism
- Unit 2: Tourism management – Personnel – Tourism laws – Elements – Trend –Policies, issues and strategies - Tourism impact assessment
- Unit 3: Tours and travels – organisation of tours - Transport and accommodation – Administration –Foreign exchange - laws relating to tourism
- Unit 4: Public relations – Information offices – Bulletins – Tourist Guides – tourist psychology -- Language and communication.

HIS C077	INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY	C	3	1	0	4	A. EKAMBARANATHAN
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### Course Objective

An introductory course on various aspects of Archaeology. Deals with the importance of archaeological studies, its relationship with other sciences. The several branches of archaeology like ethno archaeology and salvage archaeology are introduced. Aspects of archaeological field-work and excavation techniques are also introduced – Epigraphic-Numismatic-monuments-sculptural aspects are studied. Recent developments in Archaeology.

- Unit 1: Scope – Importance of Archaeology - Types of archaeology: Ethno archaeology, Salvage archaeology; Relation with other sciences - Biological, Chemical, Physical and other sciences.
- Unit 2: History of Archaeology in India- Archaeological Survey of India, state and Universities in archaeological studies.
- Unit 3: Exploration of ancient Sites: methods and techniques; Excavation: equipment and Staff, methods of excavation, documentations. Archaeological conservation: chemical and Physical; Conservation of Monuments: techniques.
- Unit 4: Other branches of Archaeology: Pre and protohistoric Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Art and Architecture and Sculpture.

HIS C085	ICONOGRAPHY	C	3	1	0	3	A.EKAMBARANATHAN
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### Course Objective

The course is aimed at familiarizing with the various forms of gods and goddess in Saiavism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism and Jainism. This helps in identifying the various forms of gods and goddess in a monument.

- Unit 1: Iconography - definition, scope - image worship in India - stages of development.
- Unit 2: Iconographic Terminology - Hastas, mudras and asanas - Iconometry - principles.
- Unit 3: Iconography of Siva: Different forms; Iconography of Visnu: Avatars, other forms; Brahma - forms.
- Unit 4: Goddesses and Minor deities - Durga, Mahisasuramardhini, Vinayaka, Lakshmi, Dik palas and Navagrahas; Village deities.
- Unit 5: Buddhist Iconography: Buddha, Bhodisatva; Jaina Iconography- Tirtankaras, Yaksha and Yakshinis.

HIS C078	SOUTH INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE	C	3	1	0	4	P.D.BALAJI
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### Course Objective

The course deals with the origin and development of Art, Architecture and sculptural art from the earliest times to the medieval period. The various architectural and sculptural styles are studied with a historical background.

- Unit 1: Origin and development of Art and Architecture of South India: Satavahana, Amaravathi Style: Sangam Art - Pallava, Early Pandya art: cave and structural art.
- Unit 2: Chola art and architecture: Brihadisvara, Darasuram, Gangaikonda cholapuram
- Unit 3: Chalukyan art and Architecture; Hoysala art.
- Unit 4: Vijayanagara styles of art and architecture
- Unit 5: Post Vijayanagara art and architecture – Nayaks- Salient features of paintings during Pallava, Chola, Pandya, Vijayanagara and Nayaks.

HISC 079	CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU UPTO 1300 A.D	E	2	1	0	3	P.JAYAKUMAR
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#### Course Objective

A detailed history of the Tamil country from the earliest times to the downfall of the Chola Empire. It covers the history of the Stone ages, and the proto and early historical periods. The developments in the Sangam age, the history of the kingdom of the Pallavas, and early Pandyas, Cholas and later Pandyas are dealt in this paper. The various cultural developments of the Tamil country are also highlighted.

- Unit 1: Sources – Pre and proto historic cultures – Sangam literature –formation of Kingdoms - Social and Cultural life; Tinai concept; Economy and Trade- Roman trade- decline of the Sangam age - Influence of the Northern cultures -Buddhism and Jainism.
- Unit 2: Pre Pallava peiod - Satavahana relations -Pallava rule: Bhakti movement – revival of Saivism and Vaishnavism – impact of religious Philosophy - Trade and Commerce - Literature.
- Unit 3: Chola rule - Development of Politics - Urbanization and development of cities - Temples, Art and letters, coinage, Trade and Religion- Decline of the Chola rule- Relations with Chalukyas and Hoysalas - Relations with foreign countries.
- Unit 4: Pandya Rule - Religion in South India - Art and Literature - Relations with Sri Lanka - invasion of Malik Kafur-Muslim influence- Trade and commerce.

#### III semester

HIS C080	CULTURAL TOURISM	C	2	1	0	3	J.SOUNDARARAJAN
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#### Course Object

The course deals with various aspects of our Indian culture such as different ethnic groups, monuments pertaining to different religious faiths, national and regional festivals, dances and other aspects are dealt with and application tourism in these spheres.

- Unit 1 : Definition and scope of cultural tourism – land – people – historical background
- Unit 2 : Popular religions of India – Buddhist pilgrimage sites – Jaina pilgrimage sites – Saiva and Vaishnava pilgrimage sites – Pilgrimage sites identified with Sikhism, Islam and Christianity
- Unit 3 : Festivals of India – National importance – Regional importance – Northern India festivals – Eastern India festivals – Southern India festivals – Festivals in Northeastern India – Festivals in Western India
- Unit 4 : Classcial dances in India – Kathakali – Bharathanatyam – Kuchipudi – Odissi Manipuri – Classical musical instruments – Indian food and drinks

HIS 081	HERITAGE MONUMENTS IN SOUTH INDIA (SELECTIVE SITES)	C	2	1	0	3	P.D.BALAJI
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#### Course Objective

This course is focused on the intense study of selective and important monuments including Pre and Proto historic sites, Early historic sites and Temple sites in South India. Various aspects such as antiquity, historicity, archaeological discoveries, art, architecture and other aspects of the monuments are dealt with.

- Unit 1: Study of selective Pre and Proto Historic Monuments – Attirampakkam – Gudiyam - Sanur – Amirthamangalam
- Unit 2: Study of selective Early Historical Sites – Arikamedu – Uraiur - Kaveripoompattinam – Nagarjunakonda – Hampi – Brahmagiri
- Unit 3: tudy of selective Temple Sites – Mahabalipuram – Kailasanatha temple at Kanchi - Vettuvankoil at Kalugumalai - Brahadesvarar Temple at Tanjore– Brahadesvarar Temple at Gangaikonda – Vettuvankoil at Kalugumalai cholapuram
- Unit 4 : Hampi – Aihole – Badami- Pattakal - Belur – Halabaid – Somanathpur –Sravanabelagola – Nagarjunagonda – Lepakshi – Tirinandikara – Kaviyur – Trichur Vadakkunatha temple

HIS C082	EPIGRAPHICAL STUDIES	E	2	1	0	3	P.JAYAKUMAR
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#### Course Objective

An introductory course on the development of inscriptions and scripts in India. Deals with the origin and development of scripts and inscriptions and its development in India from the earliest times to the medieval times. The study includes the methods of making the collections, and its use for historical interpretation.



- Unit 1: Scope of Epigraphical studies - importance for the historical and Economic study of South India  
 Unit 2: Development of Epigraphical Studies - Early attempts of decipherment of scripts in India.  
 Unit 3: Epigraphical collections - Method of collection - Agencies involved - Publications  
 Unit 4: Development of Tamil Epigraphy - Brahmi, Kharashti, Vatteluttu, Grantha and Tamil Brahmi scripts - Early inscriptions  
 Unit 5: Epigraphical Research - Analysis - Statistical and other methods - recent works.

HIS C083	HERITAGE MANAGEMENT	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.BALAJI
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Course Objective

A study of conservation preservation of cultural properties. The reasons for the decay and the various methods of preservation of objects. The cultural importance of preserving the monuments and artefacts for the future. Some of the laws and regulations of preservation and conservation and the various agencies involved and their functions are also highlighted. Different methods of display are also studied.

- Unit 1: Definition - Scope and purpose of Archaeological conservation – utility  
 Unit 2: History of conservation - work of the conservation agencies laws of conservation of monuments - Conservation Laws - Heritage cities  
 Unit 3: Conservation of monuments - Decay of monuments and reasons -techniques of conservation - soil, structural conservation - cleaning of monuments, Reconstruction of monuments  
 Unit 4: Preservation of artefacts: Reasons for decay - Treatment of excavated objects - in the site and Musuem, Chemical cleaning and preservation - metals, teracotta, stone and other materials

HIS C084	PROJECT REPORT	C	1	1	4	6	ALL FACULTY
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Course Objective

The course provides practical training in the application of archaeology in tourism and presentation of report (about 60 pages).