



# ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY



(A State University Established in 1985)

Karaikudi - 630003. Tamil Nadu, India



## FACULTY OF ARTS DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY



### M.Phil., HISTORY REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS

(For the candidates admitted from the  
Academic Year 2022 - 2023)

# DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

## M.PHIL. HISTORY

### REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS

[For the candidates admitted from the Academic Year 2022 – 2023 onwards]



### ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

(A State University Accredited with “A+” grade by NAAC (CGPA: 3.64)  
in the Third Cycle and Graded as Category-I University by MHRD-UGC)

Karaikudi - 630003, Tamil Nadu



# ALAGAPPA UNIVERSITY

(A State university Accredited with A+ Grade by NAAC (CGPA: 3.64) in the Third Cycle and Graded as Category – I University by MHRD-UGC)  
KARAIKUDI – 630 003.



## NEW SYLLABUS UNDER CBCS PATTERN- 2022 ONWARDS

### M.Phil. HISTORY PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

#### COURSE STRUCTURE

S. No.	Course Code	Name of the course	Credits	Marks		
				Int.	Ext.	Total
<b>I SEMESTER</b>						
1.	416101	Core Course I –Historiography	4	25	75	100
2.	416102	Core Course II–Historical Research: Approaches and Methods	4	25	75	100
3.	416103	Core Course III–Professional Competencies in History	4	75	25	100
<b>II SEMESTER</b>						
4.	416201 (or) 416202 (or) 416203	Core Course IV – History of Tamil Nadu Through the Ages. (or) Aspects of South Indian Art and Architecture (or) Tourism and Cultural Heritage of Tamil Nadu	4	25	75	100
5.	416999	Core Course V – Dissertation & Viva voce	8	50	150 (100 +50)	200
<b>Total Marks</b>			<b>24</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>600</b>



<b>CORE-I</b>			
<b>Course Code:</b> <b>416101</b>	<b>Historiography</b>	<b>Credit:4</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To analyze various schools of thoughts and their impact on historiography</li> <li>➤ To examine a variety of approaches that have shaped modern historiographical scholarship.</li> <li>➤ To understand the meaning and nature history and historiography</li> <li>➤ To acquire historical methods in ancient world</li> <li>➤ To analyze the approaches of Indian historiographical methods</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>History-An Overview:</b> Definitions-Nature-Scope–Importance- History as a Science - History and its Auxiliary Sciences - Uses and Abuses – Lessons of History- Causation and Imagination in History - Structure - Kinds of History–Heuristics Operation, Criticism in History, Synthesis and Presentation.		
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Ancient and Medieval Historiography:</b> Preconditions of Historiography - Greek - Herodotus– Thucydides- Greek Historical Method; Roman-Livy and Tacitus; Chinese-Confucius; Christian Historical Consciousness - St. Augustine ; Medieval Muslim Literature - Ibn Khaldun.		
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Modern Historiography:</b> The Impact of the Renaissance on Historiography - Machiavelli - Rationalist School (Edward Gibbon)-Romantic Idealism (Hegel)-Utilitarianism (J.S.Mill) - Positivism (Comte)-Scientific Socialism (Karl Marx)-Critical Scientific (Leopold Von Ranke) - English School (Trevelyan and Toynbee) - Social Theory (Oswald Spengler) - Post Modernism		
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Indian Historiography:</b> Bana- Kalhana-Alberuni-Amir Kushru-AbulFazl - Alexander Cunningham - Vincent A. Smith - K.P. Jayaswal – J.N. Sarkar - Kosambi, D.D.- Sharma, R.S.- Majumdar R.C - Irfan Habib - Ranajit Guha - Romila Thapar- Characteristics of Indian Historiography-Recent Trends of Indian History.		
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>South Indian Historiography:</b> Significance of Regional History - Robert Bruce Foot- Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. - Sathyanatha Iyer - Pillai, K.K., - Aiyangar, S.K. - Subramaniam.N - Rajayyan, K - Sheik Ali -Panikkar, K.M. - Manickam, S. - Iravadham Mahadevan - Sadasiva Pandarathar, T.V – Mahalingam. T.V. - Burton Stein - Noboru Karashima - Subbarayalu - - Champakalakshmi, R - Rajan Gurukul– Kesavan Veluthat-Ilangunjan Pillai.		
<b>Suggested Readings:-</b>			
<p>Benjamin, Jules R. (2010). <i>A Student's Guide to History. 11th ed.</i> Boston and New York. Black, Jeremy., Mac Raild., (2000). <i>Studying History</i>, London: MacMillan.</p> <p>Carr, E. H. (1961). <i>What is History?</i>. UK: University of Cambridge Press.</p> <p>Collingwood, R. G.(1946). <i>The Idea of History</i>. UK:Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Chakravarty. (2012). <i>History, Historical Thought and Historiography</i>. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.</p> <p>Chandrasekar, Y.K. (2012). <i>Historical Research Theory and Methods</i>, Kochi: Swasthic Publication</p> <p>Davidson., James West., Mark H Lytle., (2010). <i>After the Fact: The Art of Historical Detection</i>. Boston: McGraw-Hill.</p> <p>Davies, Stephen. (2003). <i>Empiricism and History</i>. New York: Palgrave.</p> <p>Eileen Ka-May Cheng.(2012). <i>Historiography, an Introductory Guide</i>. UK: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.</p> <p>Eley, Geoff. A. (2005). <i>Crooked Line: From Cultural History to the History of Society</i>. University of Michigan Press.</p> <p>Elton, G. R. (1969). <i>The Practice of History</i>. New York: Harper Collins.</p> <p>Ernst Breisach. (2007). <i>Historiography</i>. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.</p>			

- Evans, Richard J. (1977). *In Defence of History*. London: Granta Books.
- Geoffrey, Roberts. (ed.).(2001). *The History and Narrative Reader*, London: Routledge.
- Hobsbawm, Eric J. (1997). *On History*. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Iggers, Georg G. (1997). *Historiography in the Twentieth Century :From Scientific Objectivity to the Postmodern Challenge*, London: Wesleyan University Press.
- John Lewis Gaddis. (2004). *The Landscape of History*. New York: OUP.
- Jonas Ahlskog. (2020). *The Primacy of Method in Historical Research: Philosophy of History and the Perspective of Meaning: 40 (Routledge Approaches to History)*. Routledge.
- Marc Bloch. (1954). *The Historian's Craft*. New York.
- Manickam,S.(1997).*TheoryofHistoryandMethodofResearch*.Madurai:Padumam Publishers.
- Marius, Richard.(1999). *A Short Guide to Writing about History*. NY: Longmans.
- Marwick, Arthur.(1989). *The Nature of History*. New York.
- Mary Lynn Rampolla.(2012). *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History, 7th ed.*
- Mc Cullagh., Behan, C. (1998). *The Truth of History*. London: Routledge.
- M.L.A. Handbook for Researchers Thesis and Assignment Written* (1990). New Delhi: Willy Eastern.
- Ranajit Guha. (1993). *Subaltern Studies Vol. IV and V*. UK: University of Minnesota Press.
- Rajayyan, K. (1982). *History in Theory and Method: A study in Historiography*, Madurai: Raj Publication.
- Rajendran, N. (2015). *Historiography*. Chennai: Clio Publication.
- Simon Gunn., Lucy Faire. (2016). *Research Methods for History*. Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Sen,S.P. (1973). *Historians and Historiography*. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies.
- Sheik Ali. (1978). *History: Its Theory and Methods*. India:Macmillan.
- Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A Textbook of Historiography 500 BC to AD 2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Storey, William Kelleher. (2004). *Writing History: A Guide for Students*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press.
- Tej Ram Sharma. (2005). *Historiography, A History of Historical Writing*. New Delhi: Concept Publishing Company.
- Upadhyay, Shashi Bhushan. (2016). *Historiography in the Modern World*. New Delhi: OUP.

<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Exposing students to the writings of history from ancient to modern times.</li> <li>➤ Enabling students of history to be aware of renowned historians and their contributions to historical developments.</li> <li>➤ Enabling students to explore the recent historiographical trends in postmodern world</li> <li>➤ Enabling students to learn the components and tools in history writing.</li> <li>➤ Enabling students to understand the growth of historiography in the given historical milieu.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

SEMESTER -I			
CORE-II			
Course Code: 416102	Historical Research: Approaches and Methods		Credit:4 Hours: 6
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To expose students to different techniques in historical research methodology</li> <li>➤ To offer the essential context for understanding the society and its historical impacts.</li> <li>➤ To make students familiarized with thesis writing.</li> <li>➤ To look for historical sources and to acquire the ability to differentiate between the primary and secondary sources</li> <li>➤ To acquire skill of methodology to write research articles</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Research:</b> Definition- Meaning - Scope of Research - Types of Research: Historical - Comparative - Correlation - Experimental - Evolution - Action - Ethnogenic - Feminist - Cultural - <b>Prerequisite of a Researcher - Historical Research:</b> Trends in Historical Research Scientific Method - Inductive and Deductive Methods - Characteristics - Limitations - Risk Assessment.		
<b>Unit -II</b>	<b>Selection of a Topic:</b> Criteria for Selecting a Topic - <b>Collection of Data-</b> Selection of Facts and Evidences- Review of Literature- Hypothesis - Objectives - Designing the Study - Project Outline - <b>Sources</b> - Primary - Secondary - Oral - Use of Digital Library –Online sources-Survey-Interview-Personal Diaries–Questionnaire.		
<b>Unit -III</b>	<b>Methods of Historical Research:</b> Research Procedures - Collection of Data - Critical Examination of Sources – Presentation - <b>Historical Criticism</b> - External Criticism - Internal Criticism - Assessment.		
<b>Unit -IV</b>	<b>Thesis Writing:</b> Objectivity and Subjectivity - Bias - Authenticity (Heuristics and Hermeneutics) - Credibility - Plagiarism - Methodology - Case Study - Synthesis - Format - Preliminaries - Text - Abstract - Page and Chapter Format- <b>Historical Citation.</b>		
<b>Unit -V</b>	<b>Documentation:</b> Preparation of Thesis - Preparing the List of Works Cited - Notes Taking – References - Footnotes - Tables and Charts – Bibliography Style Manuals – Chicago, MLA, APA; Reference management tools– Mendeley, EndNote; Ethics in Research– e-based Plagiarism Identifiers- Intellectual Dishonesty and History Writing - e- based Sources.		
<b>Suggested Readings:-</b>			
<p>Benjamin, Jules R. (2010). <i>A Student's Guide to History. 11th ed.</i> Boston and New York.</p> <p>Black, Jeremy., MacRaild., (2000). <i>Studying History</i>, London: MacMillan.</p> <p>Carr, E. H. (1961). <i>What is History?</i>.UK: University of Cambridge Press.</p> <p>Collingwood, R. G.(1946).<i>The Idea of History</i>.UK:Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Conal Furay., Michael Salevouris. (2010). <i>The Methods and Skills of History</i>, 3rd ed.</p> <p>Chakravarty. (2012). <i>History, Historical Thought and Historiography</i>. New Delhi: Pearson Education India.</p> <p>Christine Bombaro.(2012).<i>Finding History: Research Methods and Resources for Students and Scholars</i>. Scarecrow Press.</p> <p>Davidson., James West., Mark H Lytle., (2010). <i>After the Fact: The Art of Historical Detection</i>. Boston: McGraw-Hill.</p> <p>Davies, Stephen. (2003). <i>Empiricism and History</i>. New York: Palgrave.</p> <p>Eileen Ka-May Cheng.(2012).<i>Historiography, an Introductory Guide</i>.UK: Bloomsbury Publishing Plc.</p> <p>Elton, G.R. (1969). <i>The Practice of History</i>. New York: HarperCollins.</p> <p>Ernst Breisach. (2007). <i>Historiography</i>. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.</p> <p>Evans, Richard J. (1977). <i>In Defence of History</i>. London: Granta Books.</p> <p>Geoffrey, Roberts. (ed.).(2001). <i>The History and Narrative Reader</i>, London: Routledge.</p> <p>Gorge, H. S. (2011). <i>Research Methodology In History</i>. Aph Publishing Corporation.</p> <p>Hobsbawm, Eric J. (1997). <i>On History</i>. London: Weidenfeld &amp; Nicolson.</p>			

Iggers, Georg G. (1997). *Historiography in the Twentieth Century :From Scientific Objectivity to the Postmodern Challenge*, London: Wesleyan University Press.

Jacques Barzun and Henry F. Graff . (2003). *The Modern Researcher*. California: Wadsworth Publishing.

Jerzy Topolski. (1976). *Methodology of History*. USA: Polish Scientific Publishers.

John Lewis Gaddis. (2004). *The Landscape of History*. New York: OUP.

Jonas Ahlskog. (2020). *The Primacy of Method in Historical Research: Philosophy of History and the Perspective of Meaning: 40 (Routledge Approaches to History)*. Routledge.

Marc Bloch. (1954). *The Historian's Craft*. New York.

Manickam,S.(1997).*TheoryofHistoryandMethodofResearch*.Madurai:Padumam Publishers.

Marius, Richard.(1999). *A Short Guide to Writing about History*. NY: Longmans.

Marwick, Arthur.(1989). *The Nature of History*. New York.

Mary Lynn Rampolla.(2012). *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History, 7th ed*.

Mc Cullagh., Behan, C. (1998). *The Truth of History*. London: Routledge.

M.L.A. *Handbook for Researchers Thesis and Assignment Written* (1990). New Delhi:WillyEastern.

Ranajit Guha. (1993). *Subaltern Studies Vol. IV and V*. UK: University of Minnesota Press.

Rajayyan,K. (1982). *History in Theory and Method:A study in Historiography*, Madurai: RajPublication.

Rajendran,N. (2015). *Historiography*. Chennai: Clio Publication.

Simon Gunn., Lucy Faire. (2016). *Research Methods for History*. Edinburgh University Press Ltd.

Sen,S.P. (1973). *Historians and Historiography*. Calcutta: Institute of Historical Studies.

Sheik Ali. (1978). *History: Its Theory and Methods*. India:Macmillan.

Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A Textbook of Historiography 500 BC to AD2000*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.

Storey, William Kelleher. (2004).*Writing History: A Guide for Students*. New York: Oxford Univ. Press.

Tej Ram Sharma. (2005). *Historiography, A History of Historical Writing*. New Delhi: ConceptPublishing Company.

<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Students gain knowledge of different techniques in Historical Research methodology.</li> <li>➤ Students understand the historical context of the society.</li> <li>➤ Students understand to develop the analytical skill of viewing different schools of thought in historiography</li> <li>➤ Students understand to equip the skill of scientific enquiry in analyzing historical events.</li> <li>➤ Students understand to learn the components of research methodology.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

SEMESTER -I			
CORE-III			
Course Code: 416103	Professional Competencies in History	Credit:4	Hours: 6
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand computer application skills and e-resources.</li> <li>➤ To convey a broad understanding of historical material suitable for Teaching Aids.</li> <li>➤ To give historical content and professional skills</li> <li>➤ To equip the skill of scientific enquiry in analyzing historical events</li> <li>➤ To prepare students for careers in fields such as education, law, religion, international affairs, social service, journalism, and government.</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Computer Application Skills:</b> Fundamentals of Computers – Windows Operating System – MS-Office- <b>MS-Office Word</b> , Equation Editor – Table Manipulation- Formatting features – organizational chart- <b>MS- Excel</b> – Statistical Functions, number manipulation – Chart preparation with various types of graphs. <b>MS- Power Point</b> – Power point presentation with multimedia features – Internet and its applications – e-Mail and Attachments, working with Search Engines		
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Skills of communication :</b> Listening - speaking, reading and writing – public speaking – writing Skills – writing synopsis, writing abstracts, writing research proposals- Communication Technology: Effective Classroom Communication- Computer – mediated Teaching – multimedia, E- Mail content Satellite – based communication – EDUSAT and ETV channels – Internet in history education		
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Pedagogical Skills:</b> Micro Teaching skills- introducing – explaining –stimulus variation , probing questions , teaching aids – Integration of teaching skills- evaluation of Teaching skills- Lecture Techniques – Steps , Planning of a Lecture, Lecture Notes, Teaching & Learning Techniques – Team Teaching , Group Discussion , Seminar Workshop , Symposium, Panel Discussion , Field Visits, Games and Simulation- Web – Based Instructions.		
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>E-Resources :</b> E-Resources: Meaning, Concept, Importance, Advantages and Limitations- Types of E – Resources – Forms of Digital information- Online Libraries –Online Journals and Abstraction Services Full Text Databases – Gateways and Portals, E-theses Library, E-Resources: UGC – INFLIBNET, UGC INFONET, ERNET, DELNET, e-PG Pathshala (NME-ICT)- Swayam MOOC- E–Journal Consortium, NPTEL, UGC – CEC.		
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>Historical Data base and funding Agencies :</b> Online Databases- Census of India –Digital Archives in India- South Asian American Digital Archive (SAADA)- Digital South Asia Library (DSAL)- Institute of Historical Research- History Associations- IHC, SIHC, TNHC- Research Funding Agencies- UGC, ICHR, ICSSR, DST, ICPR etc.,		
<b>Suggested Readings:-</b>			
<p>Michael D.William. (2000). <i>Integrating technology into teaching and learning: Concepts and applications : an Asia- Pacific perspective</i>. Prentice Hall</p> <p>Jonathan Anderson., Tom van Weart. (2002). <i>Information and Communication Technology in Education : A Curriculum for schools and programme of Teacher Development</i> . UNESCO.</p> <p>Pandey, S.K. (2005). <i>Teaching Communication</i> . New Delhi: Commonwealth Publisher.</p> <p>Sharma, R.A. (2006). <i>Fundamentals of Education</i>. Meerut: Surya Publication.</p> <p>Kumbabu, A., Dandapani, S. (2006). <i>Microteaching</i> .Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.</p> <p>Vanaj, M., Rahasakhar, S. (2006). <i>Computer Education</i> Hyderabad: Neelkamal Publications.</p> <p>Bela Sharma. (2007). <i>Curriculum Reforms and Teaching Methods</i>. New Delhi: Sarup &amp; Sons.</p>			



<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Students shall be able to understand the evolution of various information carriers</li><li>➤ Students shall be able to understand the various software available and services rendered in libraries and information centers.</li><li>➤ Students shall be able to promote the skills required like critical thinking and objective understanding for becoming a scientific historian.</li><li>➤ Students shall be able to stress the need to understand the significance of Individuals in the promotion of an effective state and society.</li><li>➤ Students shall be able to enable the student to understand the importance of the study of History to comprehend the day to day happenings of the world.</li></ul>
----------------	--



<b>SEMESTER - II</b>			
<b>CORE-IV</b>			
<b>Course Code:</b> <b>416201</b>	<b>History of Tamil Nadu through the Ages.</b>	<b>Credit:4</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To perceive the nature of Tamil Society and its culture through the ages.</li> <li>➤ To highlight the social and economic changes in Tamil Nadu over the years.</li> <li>➤ To analyze the Ancient Tamil Civilization Political system existing in Sangam Age.</li> <li>➤ To reveal the achievements of Kalabhras and Pallavas</li> <li>➤ To discuss the uniqueness of Chola's Society</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Ancient and Pre-Medieval Tamil Culture:</b> Sources-Litrary and Archaeological Sources- Pre-history of Tami Nadu- Early Historical sites - Adichanallur - Arikamedu - Keeladi-Kaveripoompattinam – Kodumanal - Sangam Age -The Kalabhras –The new findings on their importance - The Pallavas - Polity - society and culture - Relations with neighbours - The first Pandyan kingdom - The Great Cholas and the Second Pandyan Kingdom –contribution to religion, art and literature – Spread of Tamil culture abroad.The Muslim Invasions in Tamil Nadu- Malik Kafur - Sultanate of Madurai		
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Tamilagam under Vijayanagar Rule</b> - Battle ofTalaikota1565-KumaraKampana'sExpeditiontoTamilNadu– <b>Age of Nayaks:</b> Thanjavur, Madurai and Gingee- <b>TamilNaduundertheLittleKingdoms:</b> Marathas of Thanjavur - SethupathiesofRamanathapuram - Nawabs of Arcot - Administration under the Nawabs - <b>The PoligarSystem.</b>		
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>British Policies and their Impact in Tamil Nadu:</b> The Pre-British Land Revenue Administration in Tamilagam – Permanent Settlement – Ryotwari System – Development of Agriculture – Irrigation – Development of Industries - Trade and Commerce.		
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Resistance to the British Rule:</b> South Indian Rebellion - Vellore Mutiny - Role of Tamil Nadu in the Freedom Struggle- Kattabomman, Marudhu Brothers, Velu Nachiyar – Pre - Gandhian Era and Gandhian Era - <b>Socio – Religious Reform Movements :</b> Madras Mahajana Sabha –Women's Movements and Social Legislations – Religious Developments – St. Ramalinga Adigal – Pandit Iyothidasar – Bhakti Movement in Tamil Nadu - Impact of Christianity.		
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>Tamil Nadu in the 20th Century:</b> Concept of Dravidian Culture - Emergence and Rise of Non-Brahmin/Dravidian Movement Justice Party, 1920- 37 - Periyar EVR and Self Respect Movement, Temple Entry Movement, Dalit Movement - Congress Rule 1937-67 - Rajaji, K.Kamaraj - M.Bhaktavachalam - DravidarKazhagam - C.N.Annadurai and DMK - Socio Economic Educational and Cultural developments of Tamil Nadu in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century.		
<b>Suggested Readings:-</b> Arnold, David. (1977). <i>The Congress in Tamil Nadu, Nationalist Policies in South India, 1919-1937</i> . New Delhi. Arooran, N.K. (1980). <i>Tamil Renaissance and Dravidian Nationalism</i> . Madurai. Baker.C.J.(1975). <i>ThePoliticsofSouthIndia–1920-1937</i> .NewDelhi:MacmillianCompany. Baker.C.J.,Geetha,V.,S.V.Rajadurai.(1999) <i>TowardsaNon-BrahminMillennium:IyotheeThassto Periyar</i> . Delhi:Samya. Champakalakshmi,R.(1996). <i>Trade,IdeologyandUrbanization:SouthIndia300-1300</i> . New Delhi: Oxford UniversityPress. Eugene F. Irschick. (1986). <i>Tamil Revivalism in the 1930s</i> . Madras.			

Eugene F. Irschick. (1986). *Politics and Social Conflict in South India – The Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separatism*.

Madras.

Gurukkal,Rajan.(2010).*SocialFormationofEarlySouthIndia*,NewDelhi:OxfordUniversity Press.

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

KrishnaswamiAiyangar,S.(2020).*BeginningofSouthIndianHistory*. Alpha Edition.

Mahalingam,T.V.(1998).*KanchipuramintheEarlySouthIndianHistory*. New York : Asia Publishing House

Meenakshi,C. (1928).*Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas*. Madras: Madras University.

Heras. (2003). *South India under the Vijayanagar Empire: The Aravid Dynasty*.New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.

Hardgrave, R. (1965).*The Dravidian Movement*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Irschick, Eugene. (1969). *Politics and Social Conflict in South India: The Non-Brahmin MovementandTamilSeparatism,1916-1929*.Berkeley:UniversityofCaliforniaPress.

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

Iyengar Krishnaswamy, R. (1923). *Contributions of South India to Indian Culture*. Calcutta.

Karashima,Noboru.(1988).*SouthIndia-SocietyandEconomy*.NewDelhi:OxfordUniversity Press.

Mahalingam,T.V.(1951).*EconomicLifeundertheVijayanagarEmpire*.Madras:Madras University.

Mennakshi.C.(1977).*AdministrationandSocialLifeunderthePallavas*.Madras:Madras University.

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

Pillai,K.K.(1975).*SocialHistoryofTamils*.Madras:MadrasUniversity.

Rajayan, K. (1974). *History of Tamil Nadu 1565-1987*. Madurai: Madurai University.

Rajayyan, K. (2005). *Tamil Nadu – A Real History*. Madurai: Ratna Publications.

Rajendran,N.(1994).*NationalMovementinTamilnadu1905-1914*.UK:OxfordUniversity press.

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

Srinivasachari, C.S. (1947). *Social and Religious Movement in the 19th century*. USA: National Information and Publications.

Subramaniam, N.( 1977). *History of Tamilnadu*. Madruai: Koodal Publishers.

Suntharalingam,R.(1980).*PoliticsandNationalistAwakeninginSouthIndia,1852-1891*.New Delhi: RawarPublications.

Stein,Burton. (1980).*StateandSocietyinMedievalSouthIndia*,NewDelhi:OxfordUniversityPress.

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

Veluthat,Kesavan.(2010).*TheEarlyMedievalinSouthIndia*,NewDelhi:OxfordUniversityPress.

Viswanathan, E.SA. (1983). *The Political Career of E.V.Ramaswami Naicker; A Study in the Politics of Tamil Nadu*. 1920- 1949. Madras.

Washbrook, D.A.(1976).*SouthIndia,PoliticalInstitutionsandPoliticalChange 1880-1947*. Delhi: Macmillan.

<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Students Acquire Knowledge on the significance of Sangamliterature.</li> <li>➤ Students will be able to understand the Socio-economic and cultural history of Tamil Nadu.</li> <li>➤ Students will be able to assess the evolution of Tamil culture</li> <li>➤ Students will be able to assess the role of Tamil literature and its reciprocity with the society</li> <li>➤ Students will be able to determine the merits of the regional cultural significance.</li> </ul>
-----------------	--

<b>SEMESTER - II</b>			
<b>CORE-IV</b>			
<b>Course Code:</b> <b>416202</b>	<b>Aspects of South Indian Art and Architecture</b>	<b>Credit:4</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the origin and evolution of Art &amp; Architecture</li> <li>➤ To explain the Temple Architecture in South India.</li> <li>➤ To study the architecture of Early India.</li> <li>➤ To learn the architectural style of Guptas, Vakatakas and Chalukyas.</li> <li>➤ To assess the significance of Maurayan administration</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Architecture of Sangam Period:</b> Prelude to Historical Art-Sources - Scope of Secular Architecture of Sangam Period - Art and Architecture- Three Style of Temple Architecture		
<b>Unit -II</b>	<b>Development of Cave Temples and Structural Temples:</b> Pallava and Early Pandyas Art and Architecture - Mahabalipuram - Trichy - Mandagappattu - Chalukyan Architecture - Aihole - Badami - Pattadakal-Kailasanatha Temple- Vaikunta Perumal Temple- Early Pandyas Cave - Kalugumalai Vettuvan Kovil - Sitthannaval - Kudimiyamalai - Kodumbalur - Thirumayam - Malayakkovil - Sculpture style.		
<b>Unit -III</b>	<b>Chola Art and Architecture:</b> Early Chola Temples- Thirukkattalai- Later Chola temples - Brihadishvara Temples Thanjavur and Gangaikonda Cholapuram- Hoysala style- Belur and Halebid- Gopuras.		
<b>Unit -IV</b>	<b>Later Pandya and Vijayanagar Architecture:</b> Later Pandya & Art & Architecture - Vijayanagara Art & Architecture - Hampi - Nayakas - Marathas Art & Architecture of Thanjavur - Art & Architecture of Thenkasi Pandyas - Gopuras style.		
<b>Unit -V</b>	<b>Iconography:</b> Various forms of Siva and Vishnu - Iconography of Minor Gods and Goddess - Buddhist Iconography - Jain Iconography.		
<b>Suggested Readings:-</b>			
<p>Ambujam Anantharaman.(2006). <i>Temples of South India</i>. Madras: East West Books.</p> <p>Barret Douglas.(1974). <i>Early Chola Architecture and Sculpture</i>. London: Faber and Faber.</p> <p>Balasubrahmanyam. (1971). <i>Early Chola Temples Parantaka I to Rajaraja I (AD 907-85)</i>. Bombay: Orient Longman.</p> <p>Balasubrahmanyam. (1975). <i>Middle Chola Art Rajaraja I to Kulottunga I (AD 985-1070)</i>. Faridabad: Thomson Press.</p> <p>Balasubrahmanyam. (1979). <i>Later Chola Temples Kulottunga I to Rajaraja III (AD 1070-1280)</i>. Madras: Mudgala Trust.</p> <p>Champakalakshmi, R. (2001). <i>The Hindu Temple</i>. New Delhi: Roli Books.</p> <p>----,(1982). <i>Vaishnava Iconography in the Tamil Country</i>. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.</p> <p>Krishna Deva.(1969). <i>Temples of North India</i>, New Delhi: National Book Trust, India.</p> <p>Gopinatha Rao, T.A. (1914). <i>Elements of Hindu Iconography Vol-I - III</i>, Madras: The law printing House.</p> <p>.....(1916). <i>Elements of Hindu Iconography Vol - II</i>, Madras: The law printing House.</p> <p>Meister., Dhaky, M.A.(1983). <i>South India Lower Dravida Desa</i>. University of Pennsylvania Press.</p> <p>Michael W. Meister., Dhaky, M.A.(1986). <i>South India Upper Dravida Desa</i>, University of Pennsylvania Press.</p> <p>Michell George, (1975). <i>Early Western Calukyan Temples, 2 vols</i>. London.</p> <p>Nagaswamy, R. (1980). <i>Art and Culture of Tamilnadu</i>. New Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.</p> <p>Percy., Brown.(1976). <i>Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period)</i>, Bombay:</p> <p>D.B. Taraporevala Sons.</p>			

Saraswathi, S.K. (1957). *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, New Delhi: MunishiramManoharlal.  
Sivaramamurti, C. (1960). *The Chola Temples, Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram*, New Delhi:

Archaeological Survey of India.

Sivaramamurthi, C. (1968). *South Indian Paintings*. New Delhi: National Museum.

Srinivasan, K.R. (1972). *Temples of South India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.

**Outcomes**

- Students will be able to understand the monuments in their religious, regional and stylistic contexts.
- Students will be able to obtain knowledge of the various Style of Art and Architecture in South India.
- Students will be able to know the Pallava and early Pandya Architecture.
- Students will be able to focus the architecture of Imperial Cholas, later Pandyas .
- Students will be able to highlight the contribution of southern kingdoms to the development of art and architecture



<b>SEMESTER - II</b>			
<b>CORE-IV</b>			
<b>Course Code:</b> 416203	<b>Tourism and Cultural Heritage of India</b>	<b>Credit:4</b>	<b>Hours: 6</b>
<b>Objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ To understand the concepts of tourism</li> <li>➤ To know the importance of accommodation</li> <li>➤ To highlight the significance of tourism as channel of internationalizing the culture and history of the India</li> <li>➤ To elaborate the concept of medical tourism</li> <li>➤ To reestablish the relationship between tourism and Indian culture.</li> </ul>		
<b>Unit -I</b>	<b>Tourism:</b> Definitions – Scope and Nature- Types and Forms – Basic components modes of Transport – Road, Water, Air. Growth of Tourism through the Ages – Ancient, Medieval, Modern- Travel Agency – Tourist Guides – Travel Documents – Passport and other formalities.		
<b>Unit –II</b>	<b>Indian Cultural Heritage:</b> Meaning- Definition - Historical background - Characteristics- types (Tangible, intangible Oral and Living traditions) - Impact and significance of geography on Indian culture- Significance of Cultural Heritage in Human life.		
<b>Unit –III</b>	<b>Architecture and Built Heritage:</b> Meaning, Definition and Ideas of Built Heritage: Brief survey of Shelter, pit dwellings, Rock alignments, Memorials, Shrines, Water tanks, Garden - History and development of Built Heritage - Significance and contribution of Architecture and Built heritage in Cultural Life of India - Important Monuments of India Shore Temple (Mahabalipuram), Ajanta-Ellora, Bhimbetka, Sarnath, Nalanda, Sanchi, Konark, Khajuraho, Hampi, Vijayanagar, Chittorgarh Fort & Kirti Stambh, Gwalior Fort & Data bandiChhod fort, Taj mahal, Golden Temple, Red fort, Amber fort, Hazratbal, Edakkal caves and Pattadkal.		
<b>Unit –IV</b>	<b>Tourism Organizations:</b> World Tourism Organisation (WTO) – Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) – International Air Transport Association (IATA) – International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) – Manila Declaration-Tourism Development Corporation of India (ITDC)-Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation (TTDC).		
<b>Unit –V</b>	<b>Tourist centers in India</b> – Kasi, Agra, Delhi, Ajanta, Ellora, Mysore, Amritsar, Dwarakapuri – Konark – Jaipur, Thirupathi, Kulu Manali, Kashmir, Goa, Kolkatta – <b>Tourist centers in Tamil Nadu</b> - Chennai, Ooty, Kodaikanal, Courtalam, Thiruvannamalai, Palani –Mahabalipuram, Kanjeeपुरam, Tanjore, Rameswaram, Poompuhar, Madurai, Kanyakumari, Chidambaram, Yercard, Elagiri hills, Velankanni, Nagore.		
<b>Suggested Readings:-</b>			
Anand, M.M.(1976). <i>Tourism and Hotel Industry in India: A Study in Management, Practice- Hall of India</i> . New Delhi.			
Banga, I. (ed). (1991). <i>The City in Indian History : Urban Demography, Society and Politics</i> . Delhi: Manohar.			
Basham, A.L. (2014). <i>The wonder that was India</i> . New Delhi: Picador Publisher.			
Bhatia, A.K.(2002). <i>Tourism Development, Principles and Practice</i> . New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd.			
Bose, N.K. (1995). <i>Culture Zones of India in culture and Society in India</i> . Asia publishing House.			
Kaul, R.N. (1985). <i>Dynamics of Tourism, Vol.I</i> . New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.			
Pragati Mohanty.(2008). <i>Hotel Industry and Tourism in India</i> . New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.			
Raina, A.K., Agarwal, S.K.(2004). <i>The Essence of Tourism Development: Dynamics, Philosophy and Strategies</i> , New Delhi: Sarup & Sons.			
Sachin Shekhar Biswas. (1999). <i>Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International</i>			

*Convention*). Aryan Books International.

Singla, M.L.(2007).*Tourism and Hospitality Industry in India: An Appraisal*. Ranchi: Journal of Hospitality Applications and Research.

Vijay Kumar Gupta. (1987). *Tourism in India*. Delhi: Gian Publishing House.

The Director General Survey of India (ed.). *Guide Books: World Heritage Series*. New Delhi.

<b>Outcomes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Students will explore various aspects of cultural heritage and diversity of the historical perspective that discusses numerous cultural practices that have evolved over centuries.</li><li>➤ Students will acquire knowledge of changing socio-cultural scenarios in India.</li><li>➤ Students will understand the relationship between tourism and understanding history and culture of the nation and region</li><li>➤ Students will assess the significance of architectural heritage as the permanent cultural heritage of the nation</li><li>➤ List out various kinds of tourism in the country as a whole and at regions and states as well</li><li>➤ Students will explain how travelling has become a cultural norm in the modern world</li></ul>
-----------------	--





## **ARTS CAMPUS**