

Syllabus for PG Entrance Exam (Academic Year - 2022-2023)

HIS C 001	HISTORY OF SOUTH INDIA UP TO A.D. 1565	C	3	1	0	4	G.Thirumoorthy
--------------	--	---	---	---	---	---	----------------

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 highlighted. 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.

Books For Reference:

Nilakanta Sastri, K. A., A History of South India: From the Earliest times to Vijayanagar, Oxford, 1958.

Mahalingam, T.V., South Indian Polity, University of Madras, Chennai, 1967

Subramaniam, N., Sangam Polity

Subramaniam, N., Chopra, P.M. and Ravindran, T.K., History of South India

Burton Stein (ed), Essays of South India.

Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in South India, Oxford, .

Nilakantasastri, K.A., The Colas, University of Madras, Chennai, 1975.

Yazdani, G., Early History of the Deccan.

Alteker, A.S., Rastrakutas and their times.

Mahalingam, T.V., Kanchipuram in Early Indian History, Asia Publishing House, Bombay, 1969.

Mahalingam, T.V., South Indian Polity, University of Madras, Chennai, 1955.

Minakshi, C., Administration and Social life under the Pallavas, University of Madras, Chennai, .

- Krishnaswamy, A., Topics in South Indian History.
- Mahalingam, T.V., Administration and Social Life Under Vijayanagar, University of Madras, Chennai,
- Nilakanta Sastry, K.A., The Pandyan Kingdom, Swathi Publications, Chennai, 1982.
- Nilakanta Sastry, K.A., Foreign Notices of South India from Megasthenese to Ma Huan, University of Madras, Chennai, 2000,
- Bhandarkar, R.G., Vaishnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems,
- Noboru Karashima, History and Society in South India: The Cholas to Vijayanagar, Oxford, 2001.
- Hall, Kenneth R., Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Cholas, Abhinav Publications, New Delhi, 1980.
- Champakalakshmi, R., Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300, Oxford, 1996.
- Shanmugam, P., Revenue System under the Cholas, New Era Publications, Chennai,
- Subbarayalu, Y., Political Geography of the Chola Country, Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, 1977.
- Subbarayalu, Y., Studies in Chola History, Surabi Pathippakam, Chennai, 2001.
- Govindaswamy, M.S., The Role of Feudatories in Later Chola History, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, 1979.
- Balambal, V., Feudatories in South India,
- Dinakaran, A.J., The Second Pandyan Empire, 1190-1312, Madurai, 1987.
- Sethuraman, N., The Imperial Pandyas, Kumbakonam, 1978.
- Raman, K.V., Pandiyar Varalaru, Tamilnadu Text Book Society, Chennai,
- Abraham, Meera., Two Medieval Merchant Guilds of South India, Manohar, New Delhi, 1988.
- Appadorai, A., Economic Conditions in Southern India, University of Madras, Chennai, 1936.
- Swaminathan, S., The Early Cholas: History, Art and Culture, Sharada Publishing House, Delhi, 1998.
- Himanshu P. Ray, The Winds of Change: Buddhism and the Maritime Links of Early South Asia, Oxford, 1994.
- Himanshu P. Ray, Monastery and Guild: Commerce under the Satavahanas, Oxford, 1986.
- Romila Thapar, Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1998.
- Ramendra Nath Nandi, State Formation, Agrarian Growth and Social Change in Feudal South India, c. AD. 600-1200, Manohar, 2000.
- Burton Stein, The New Cambridge History of India: Vijayanagara, Cambridge University Press, 1994.

HIS C 002	PRE AND PROTO HISTORY OF INDIA	C	3	1	0	4	P.D.Balaji
----------------------	---------------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------

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 iron ages in India are included.

- UNIT 1:** Definition and scope of pre and proto history – sources - stone tools, bones and fossils- interpretation - importance to pre proto history – geology – glacial periods
- UNIT 2:** Palaeolithic age – River Terraces- Lower Palaeolithic – Middle Palaeolithic – Upper Palaeolithic - distribution and tool types and techniques;. Life of the palaeolithic people - Mesolithic age - distribution and tool types and techniques - life of the mesolithic people
- UNIT 3:** Neolithic age - origin and evolution - Tools and techniques - Eastern, northern and southern Neolithic cultures - distribution and tools - pottery - life and economy.
- UNIT 4:** Chalcolithic culture of India - Distribution- pottery and artefacts- The Banas culture – Jorwe culture – Malwa culture – Ahar culture - Harappan culture in north west India: Harappa, Mohenjadaró, Kalibangan, Lothal- Daimabad, - Dolavira – Evolution of town ships
- UNIT 5:** The Iron age cultures - Painted Grey ware culture in the Ganga-Yamuna valley - Northern Black Polished ware culture-life and economy - Megalithic culture in Deccan and south India - distribution - Burial types, Chamber tombs, Dolmens, Cists etc.; Brahmagiri, Sanur, Amirthamangalam, Adichhcnallur - Grave goods - Pottery - life and economy – Field study

Books For Reference:

- Wheeler, R.E.M., Early India and Pakistan, Thames and Hudson, London, 1959.
- Sankalia, H.D., Pre History and Proto History of India and Pakistan, Deccan College, Poona, 1974.
- Jain, K.C., Pre History and Proto History of India, Agam Kala Prakhasan, New Delhi, 1979.
- Sali, S.M., Stone Age in India, Shankar Publihsers, Aurangabad, 1990.
- Leakey, L.S.B., Adam's Ancestors, Haroer and Row, New York, 1960.
- Oakely, K.P., Man the Tool Maker, The Trustees of the British Musuem, London, 1963.
- Sankalia, H.D., Stone Age Tools (Their Techniques, Names and probably functions), Deccan College, Poona, 1964.
- The Trustees of the British Museum, Flint Implements : An Account of Stone Age Techniques and Cultures.
- Burkitt, M.C., The Old Stone Age: A Study of Palaeolithic Times, Rupa & co., Calcutta, 1963.
- Vidula Jayaswal, Palaeohistory of India, Agam Kala Prakashan, Delhi, 1978.
- Corol, D.H., Prehistoric Background of Indian Culture.
- Agarwal, D.P. and Kharakwal, J.S., South Asian Prehistory, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2002.
- Irfan Habib, Prehistory, People's History of India, Aligar Historians Society, New Delhi, 2001.
- Allchin, Bridget and Raymond., The Birth of Indian Civilization, Penguin Books, Hamondsworth, Middlesex, 1968.
- Wheeler, R.E.M., Indus Civilization, cambridge University Press, 1953.

- Vibha Tripathy, The Painted Grey Ware and Iron Age Culture of North India, Concept Publishing company, Delhi, 1976.
- Deo, S.B., Recent Researches in the Chalcolithic and Megalithic Culture of the Deccan, University of Madras, Chennai, .
- Narasimhiah, B., Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures in Tamil Nadu, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1980.
- Banerjee, N.R., The Iron Age in India.
- Gururaja Rao, B.K., Megalithic Cultures in South India.
- Gurumurthy, S., Ceramic Traditions in South India, University of Madras, Chennai, 1981.
- Ramachandran, K.S., Archaeology of South India, Tamilnadu, Sundeep Prakashan, New Delhi, 1980.
- Allchin., The Neolithic Cattle-keepers of South India, Cambridge University Press, 1963.

HIS C 003	TOURISM IN INDIA	C	3	1	0	4	J.Soundararajan
----------------------	-------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	------------------------

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 - Types of tourism – national organizations – international organizations – IUOTO, WTO, PATA, ATA, ICAO
- UNIT 3:** Tourism marketing – concept, products and markets – market segmentation – marketing processes and functions – marketing mix
- UNIT 4:** Tourism promotion – advertising – publicity - public relations – travel literature – Tourist Resorts – key factors to resort development – attraction of resort – other aspect of accommodation management - Foreign exchange - laws relating to tourism
- UNIT 5:** Tourism as an industry – tourism and economy – foreign exchequer – Public relations – Information offices – Bulletins – Tourist Guides – tourist psychology -- Language and communication

BOOKS FOR REFERENCE

Books For Reference:

- Bhatia, A.K., Tourism Development Principles and Practices
Bijender, K., Tourism Management: Problems and Prospects
Burkart, A. and Medliks, S., Tourism Past, Present and Future
Sinha, P.C. (ed.), International Encyclopedia of Tourism Management (12 volumes)
Kotler, P., Marketing Management, New Delhi, 2001
Rictchie, J.R. Brent , Travel Tourism and Hospitality Research, New York

HIS E 001	INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY	E	2	I	0	3	Guest Faculty
----------------------	------------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

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 ; Definition – Scope and importance of the study of archaeology – Branches of archaeology – Pre history – Proto history – Epigraphy – Numismatics – Art – Architecture – Field Archaeology

UNIT 2 : Kinds of archaeology – Prehistoric and Protohistoric archaeology – Historical archaeology – Ethnoarchaeology – Environmental archaeology – Salvage archaeology – Under water archaeology – Industria archaeology – etc

UNIT 3: History of archaeology in world and Indian contacts – Archaeological survey of India – State Government Departments – Universities and other academic Institutions

UNIT 4; Field archaeology – Exploration – Some methods of exploration – Excavation – different types of excavation – Methods of excavation in general

UNIT 5: Recent development in archaeology – Role of science in archaeology – Remote Sensing – Computer Application in Archaeology – Digital Archaeology

Books for Reference

- Chakrabarti, D.K., History of Indian Archaeology, New Delhi
Kenyon, K.M., Beginning in Archaeology, New Delhi, 1961
Robert, H. Brill(ed), Science and Archaeology, London, 1971
Shankalia, H.D., New Archaeology - Its scope and application in India, Lucknow, 1977
Sourindranath Roy, The Story of Indian Archaeology, 1784-1947, ASI
Wheeler, R.E.M., Archaeology from Earth, London, 1954
Raman, K.V., Principles and Methods of Archeology, Chennai, 1984
Rajan, K., Archaeology, Principles and Methods, Tanjore

HIS E	INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY AND	E	2	I	0	3	Guest Faculty
--------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

002	TOURISM						
-----	---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

Course Objective

An introductory course on various aspects of Archaeology and Tourism. Deals with the importance of archaeological studies, and its application in the development of Tourism. Various kinds of Tourism and the role of Archaeology in their development are dealt with in the paper.

UNIT 1: Scope – Importance of Archaeology - History of Archaeology in India - Types of archaeology -- Archaeological Survey of India, state and Universities in archaeological studies.

UNIT 2: Definition and Scope of Tourism – Elements of Tourism – Types of Tourism – important component of Tourist Industry - Relation between Archaeology and Tourism – Application of Archaeology for the Development of Tourism

UNIT 3: Social Economic Significance of Tourism – Cultural Policy of Govt. of India – Festivals of India - Religious Centres – Museums - – legal aspects in conservation and preservation of cultural properties

UNIT 4: Cultural Heritage of India - Pre and protohistoric Archaeology, Epigraphy, Numismatics, Art and Architecture and Sculpture.

UNIT 5: Scope of expanding Tourism – Pre and Proto historic sites – temple sites – archaeological sites - Tourist Guides – Tourist Managers – knowledge of archaeology- tourist literatures – foreign exchange

Books For Reference:

Sourindranath Roy, the Story of Indian Archaeology:1784-1947.

Chakrabarti, D. K., History of Indian Archaeology.

Raman, K.V., Principles and Methods of Archaeology, Chennai, 1984.

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

Kenyon, K.M., Beginning in Archaeology, New York, 1961.

Lavkush Mishra, Religious Tourism in India, New Delhi, 2005

Lavkush Mishra, Cultural Tourism in India, New Delhi, 2005

Bhati,A.K., Tourism in India – History and Development, New Delhi, 1978

UOM S 001	SOFT SKILL *	S				2	Campus teaching	level
--------------	--------------	---	--	--	--	---	--------------------	-------

HIS C 004	HISTORY OF NORTH INDIA UP TO A.D. 1206	C	3	1	0	4	G.Thirumoorthy
--------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	----------------

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:** Pushyabhutis- Harsha – Arab conquest of Sind – Cultural and literary contributions - foreign contacts.
- UNIT 5:** Rise of Kanauj - Rule of the Palas, Chandellas, Pratiharas, Chauhans and Paramaras: their contribution to Indian culture : Md.Gazni – Md. Ghori – its impact on Indian culture - Establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.

Books For Reference:

- Altekar, A.S..State and Government in Ancient India
- Bhasyam, A.L The Wonders that was India
- Devahutti, D. Harsha
- Elliot and Dawson, History of India as told by Historians
- Habib and Nizami, Comprehensive History of India
- Nilakantasastri, K.A. The Age of Nandas and Mauryas
- Romila Thapar, Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, Oxford, 1973.
- Romila Thapar, Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History, Popular Prakashan, Bombay, 1998.
- Romila Thapar, From Lineage to State (Social Formations in the Middle First Millennium B.C. in the Ganga Valley), Oxford, 1984.
- Jain, V.K., Trade and Traders in Western India (A.D. 1000 - 1300), Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1990.
- Jha, D. N., Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times, Punthi Pustak, Calcutta, 1967.
- Jha, D.N., Studies in Early Indian Economic History, Anupama Publications, New Delhi, 1980.
- Kosambi, D. D., An Introduction to the Study of Indian History, Popular Book Depot, Bombay, 1956.
- Sharma, R.S., Indian Feudalism c. A.D. 300 – 1200, Macmillan India Ltd., 1980.
- Sharma, R.S., Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India, Macmillan India Ltd., 1983.
- Raychaudhari, H.C., Political History of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1972.
- Ranabir Chakravarti, Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society, Manohar, New Delhi, 2002.

HIS C 005	HISTORY OF INDIAN TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE	C	3	1	0	4	J. Soundararajan
----------------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

Course Objective

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

- UNIT 1:** Origin and development of temple architecture – its absence in Indus and Vedic periods – Mauryan rock – cut temples and columns – Sunga and Kushana architecture vestiges
- UNIT 2:** Early art and Architectural development in South India – Satavahana’s contribution – Rock cut and structural – experimentation of temple style under the Gupta – Nagara style
- UNIT 3:** Development of temple architecture under the Pallavas and Early Pandyas – their stylistical features – visits to some monuments
- UNIT 4:** Rock-cut and structural temples of the Badami Chalukyas and Rastrakutas – Orissan School of Architecture
- UNIT 5:** Culmination of Dravida style – contribution of the Imperial Cholas – Visits to some temples – Vijayanagara temple architecture - gopura

Books For Reference:

- Edith Tomory, A History of Fine Arts in India and the West, Chennai, 1977
- Saraswati, S.K., Survey of Indian Sculpture, Calcutta, 1951
- Sivaramamurthi, C., Indian Sculpture, Bombay, 1961
- Vincent Smith, History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, Bombay, 1962
- Krishnadeva, H, Temples of North India, New Delhi, 1977.

- Miechael W.Meister, Dhaky, M.A., Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple architecture, Vol.I & II. 1988.
- Srinivasan, K.R., Temples of South India, New Delhi, 1998
- Percy Brown, Indian Architecture.
- Roy C. Craven, Indian Art.
- Sivaramamurthy, C., Amaravthi Sculptures, Government Museum, Chennai, 1977.
- Srinivasan, K.R., Cave Temples of the Pallavas, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1981.
- Jonna Gottfried, Williams, The Art of Gupta India, New Delhi, 1983.
- Ganguli, O.C., Andhra Sculptures, Hyderabad, 1994.
- Soundara Rajan, K.V., Cave Temples of Deccan, Archaeological Survey of Indian, 1981.
- Balasubramanian, S.R., Early Chola Temples, Orient Longman, 1971
- Balasubramanian, S.R., Middle Chola Temples, Thomson Press India Ltd., 1975
- Balasubramanian, S.R., Later Chola Temples, Mudgala Trust, 1979

HIS C 006	FIELD WORK AND EXPLORATION	C	1	1	2	4	All Faculty
----------------------	-----------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	--------------------

Course Objective

A fieldwork relating to archaeological exploration. The students have to undertake explorations and field work in any number of sites furnished infra and a detailed report on following aspect. Minimum four sites should be visited from the following list.

Archaeological 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 15. Sengam 16. Hampi (Karnataka) 17. Arikamedu

Temple sites:

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 swamy Temple (Kanchipuram), 10. Nageswaraswami temple (Kumbakonam), 11. Airavatesvara Temple (Darasuram), 12. Muvar Koil (Kodumbalur), 13. Vijyalaya 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).

HIS E 003	EARLY HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDIA	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.Balaji
----------------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------

Course Objective

A study of cultural history of the Pre Iron age cultures in India. 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 – importance of early historical archaeology - Sangam Literature - Pre Iron age conditions - Relations with other regions - Recent studies - Iron age cultures in India - distribution, social life and economy.

UNIT 2: Ceramic traditions in India – Potteries of North India and South India and Foreign potteries – Significance of graffiti and its relation to Harappan script - South Indian Megaliths - distribution - Kodumanal, Mangudi, - construction- burial types, structural grave goods

UNIT 3: Excavations at: Rajghat, Ujjain, Vaisali, Taxila, Mathura, Sravasti, Kausambi and Sisupalgarh, Sringeripur, Khairadih, Satanikota, Chandraketugarh, Nasik and Adam

UNIT 4: Excavations at Alagankulam, Arikamedu(1990-1995), Kaveripumpattinam, and Uraiyur

UNIT 5 : Process of urbanization during Kushan and Gupta period – town planning, expansion of settlement and growth of trade centres – main features and culture

Books For Reference:

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond., The Birth of Indian Civilization, Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex, 1968.

Deo, S.B., Recent Researches in the Chalcolithic and Megalithic Culture of the Deccan, University of Madras, Madras,.

Narasimhiah, B., Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures in Tamil Nadu, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1980.

Banerjee, N.R., The Iron Age in India.

Gururaja Rao, B.K., Megalithic Cultures in South India.

Gurumurthy, S., Ceramic Traditions of South India.

Ramachandran, K.S., Archaeology of South India: Tamilnadu, Sundeep Prakashan, New Delhi, 1980.

Peter Francis, Jr. Bead Emporium: A guide to the Beads from Arikamedu in the Pondicherry Museum.

Vimala Begley and Richard Daniel De Puma,(eds.) Rome and India: The Ancient Sea Trade, Oxford, 1992.

Related Excavation Reports published by the Archaeological Survey of India, State Department of Archaeology(Tamilnadu) and University of Madras

(Relevant Excavation Report on the prescribed sites)

HIS E 004	PRACTICALS – STUDY OF MUSEUM OBJECTS	E	0	0	3	3	Guest Faculty
----------------------	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

Course Objective

It provides first hand knowledge about the various types of stone tools of the prehistoric period, cultural artifacts of the proto historic period, specimens of coins and sculptures of the historical period and the different types of ceramics collected from explorations and excavations and displayed in the Archaeological Museums.

- UNIT 1:** Study, identification and interpretation of stone age tools
UNIT 2: Study, identification and interpretation of Protohistoric materials
UNIT 3: Study, identification and interpretation of coins
UNIT 4: Study, identification and interpretation of sculptures
UNIT 5: Study, identification and interpretation of South Indian ceramic types

Books For Reference:

Shankalia, H.D., Pre and Proto history of India and Pakistan
Srinivasa Desikan, V.N., Bronze Gallery

HIS E 005	AN INTRODUCTION TO THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMILNADU	E	2	1	0	3	Guest Faculty
----------------------	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

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 Kaverippumpattinam 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 Kodumanal - .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.

Books For Reference:

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond., The Birth of Indian Civilization.
Deo, S.B., Recent Researches in the Chalcolithic and Megalithic Culture of the Deccan.
Narasimhiah, B., Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures of Tamil Country.
Banerjee, N.R., The Iron Age in India.

Gururaja Rao, B.K., Megalithic Cultures in South India.

Gurumurthy, S., Ceramic Traditions of South India.

Ramachandran, K.S., Archaeology of Tamilnadu.

Peter Francis, Jr. Bead Emporium: A guide to the Beads from Arikamedu in the Pondicherry Museum.

Vimala Begley and Richard Daniel De Puma,(eds.) Rome and India: The Ancient Sea Trade, Oxford, 1992.

UOM S 002	SOFT SKILL *	S				2	Campus teaching	level
----------------------	---------------------	----------	--	--	--	----------	----------------------------	--------------

HIS C 007	INDIAN EPIGRAPHY AND PALAEOGRAPHY	C	3	1	0	4	G.Thiurmoorthy
----------------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------------------

Course Objective

It is a study on the origin and development of scripts in India. It deals with the various scripts from the Vedic period to Medieval period. The paper discusses elaborately on the ancient scripts such as Brahmi, Tamil Brahmi, Grantha and Vatteluthu – its origin and development of writing and their use as a primary source for understanding the ancient past.

UNIT 1: Origin of writing in general - Ancient systems of writing- Origin and history of writing in India - Indus script - decipherments 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

UNIT 3: Origin of writing in South India - History of decipherment of South Indian scripts- Evolution of South Indian scripts - Tamil-Brahmi, Vatteluttu and Grantha

UNIT 4: Study of Inscriptions: Asokan, Gupta, Satavahana inscriptions. Types of inscriptions - format of Tamil inscriptions - Pallava, Chola, Pandya, and Vijayanagara inscriptions. Writing materials - authenticity; eras .

UNIT 5 : Study of Inscriptions - (Inscriptions prescribed for study) – Field study – training in deciphering script – taking estampages

1.Asokan Edicts-Rock Edict No.XIII (Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, vol.I. pp.66-70.).

2.The Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela (Epigraphia Indica, vol. XX, No.7, pp. 71 - 89).

3.Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta (Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, vol.III, p.1.).

4.Aihole Inscription of Pulakesin II (Epigraphia Indica, vol.VI, p.1.).

5. Pulimankombai Inscriptions (Avanam vol. 17, pp.1-5)

6. Brahmi Inscriptions of Mangulam, (I.Mahadevan, Early Tamil Epigraphy).

7. Irulappatti hero stone inscriptions, (Epigraphia Indica, Vol.XXXIX, No.32, pp.211-214.).

8. Pulankuruchchi Inscription (Avanam Vol. I, pp. 57-69)

9. Velvikudi Copper Plate Grant of Pandya Nedunjadaiyan (Epigraphia Indica, Vol. XVII, pp.291.).

Books For Reference:

- Buhler, G. Indian Palaeography, Indological Book House, Delhi, 1968.
 Pandey, R.B. Indian Palaeography, Motilal Barasidas, Benaras, 1952.
 Dani, A.H. Indian Palaeography.
 Mahalingam, T.V. Early South Indian Palaeography, University of Madras, Chennai, 1967, .
 Sivaramamurthy, Indian Epigraphy and South Indian scripts.
 Sircar, D.C. Select Inscriptions, Vols. I and II.
 Burnell, A.C. Elements of South Indian Palaeography.
 Mahalingam, T.V. Early South Indian Palaeography.
 Subramanian, T.N. Pandait Tamil Eluttukkal (Tamil) South Indian Temple Inscriptions, Vol. III, pt 1.
 Subramanian, T.N. South Indian Temple Inscriptions, Vol. III, pt 1.
 Mahadevan, Iravatham, Corpus of Tamil Brahmi Inscriptions in Seminar On Inscriptions, R.Nagasamy (ed.)
 Kasinathan, Natana, Kalleluttukkalai (Tamil).
 Shrinivas Ritti, A Decade of Epigraphical Studies in South India, Karnatak University, Dharward, 1985.
 Gelb, I. J., A Study of writing, The University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1963.
 Mahadevan, I., Early Tamil Epigraphy, Cre-A, Chennai 2003
 Govindaraj, R., Evolution of Script in Tamilnadu, Tamilnadu Archaeological Society Special Issue, No. 1, 1994)

HIS C 008	HISTORY OF INDIAN NUMISMATICS	C	3	1	0	4	P.D.Balaji
----------------------	--------------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------

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:** Sources - Importance of the study of Coins - 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 and significance - Gupta coinage - various aspects.
- UNIT 3:** Coins of Sangam age - Punch marked coins - Satavahana Coins - Ikshavaku coins - Roman coins – Recent findings at Karur

- UNIT 4:** Coins of the - Pallavas - Cholas - Pandyas - Vijayanagaras - their historical values., Chinese Coins - their significance
- UNIT 5:** Documentation of Coins – Conservation and Preservation of Coins – Techniques in Coin Display

Books For Reference:

Parameshwarilal Gupta, Coins, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1969.

D.R. Bhandarkar, Ancient Indian Numismatics

Chakraborti, S.K., A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics, Bharatiya Publishing House, Varanasi, 1973.

Altekar, A.S., Corpus of Indian Coins - Vol. IV The Coinage of the Gupta Empire, The Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, 1957.

Gardner, P., British Museum Catalogus of Greek and Scythic Kings of India and Bacteria.

Vidya Prakash, South Indian Coins

Biddulph, C.H., Coins of the Cholas, The Numismatic Society of India, Varanasi, 1968.

Nagaswami, R., Tamils Coins- A Study, Institute of Epigraphy, Department of Archaeology, 1981. Government of Tamil Nadu, Chennai, 600.

Shankaranarayana, Vijayanagar Coins,

Sathyamurthy, S., Catalogue of Roman Coins,.

Sharma, I.K., Coinage of the Satavahana Empire, Delhi, 1980.

Ganesh, K and girijapathy, Karnataka Numismatic Studies, Bangalore, 1999.

Narasimha Murthy, A.V., Coins of Karnataka, Geetha Book House, Mysore,

HIS C 009	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	C	3	1	0	4	J. Soundararajan
----------------------	-----------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------------

Course Objective

An analytical study of the methods of collection of historical material and its interpretation. The development of History from the ancient times - It involves the critical evaluation of the source and methods of writing a thesis - Identification and interpretation of Archeological artifacts and a study of the recent developments are focussed in the study.

Unit: 1 Historiography - its development - Ancient Historiographers - Ancient works on Indian History.

Unit: 2 History writing - sources - authenticity - evaluation: Internal and External criticism - Recent trends and ideas on historical writing.

Unit: 3 Archaeology and History –Archaeological theories and Nature of Archaeological data – Original research – Plagiarism and evils of Plagiarism

Unit: 4 Excavated materials - analysis of the artefacts - interpretation of the artefacts - new techniques - quantification.

Unit: 5 Preparation of thesis - analysis and collation of materials - footnotes and bibliography - use of tables, maps and appendices etc. - presentation

Reference books:

Bury, J.B., The Ancient Greek Historians
 Seligman, Edwin R.A., The Economic Interpretation of History.
 Johnson, A., Historian and Historical Evidence.
 Renier, Histoy, its purpose and Method.
 Glyn Daniel, The Origin and Growth of Archaeology.
 Peter L. Drewett, Field Archaeology, An Introduction.
 Binford, S.R., and L.R. Binford, New Perspectives in Archaeology.
 Parkes, P.A. Current Scientific Techniques in Archaeology.
 Shanks, M., and C.Tilly, Social Theory and Archaeology.
 S.Kadhirvel, Historical Methods.
 Manickam, S., Theory of History and Method of Research.
 Seikh Ali, B., History: Its theory and Method.
 Sen, S.P., Historians and Historiography in Modern India.
 Gopal, S., Romila Thaper, Problems of Historical Writings in India.
 Philips, C.H., (ed.) Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.
 Venugopalan, T.R., (ed.) History and Theory.
 Romila Thaper, Intepreting Early India.

HIS C 010	ICONOGRAPHY	C	3	1	0	4	Guest Faculty
----------------------	--------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

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, Dikpalas and Navagrahas; Village deities.
- UNIT 5:** Buddhist Iconography: Buddha, Bhodisatva; Jaina Iconography- Tirtankaras, Yaksha and Yakshinis.

Books For Reference:

Gopinatha Rao, T.A., Elements of Hindu Iconography, Vols. 1 & 2 Madras, 1914, 1916 (reprint 1997)
 Banerjea, J.N., Development of Hindu Iconography, Calcutta, 1985.
 Gupte, R.S., Iconography of the Hindu, Buddhists and Jains.
 Krishnasastri, H., South Indian image of Gods and Goddesses, Madras.
 Barretts, Doughlas, Sculptures From Amaravathy in Bristish Museum, London, 1954.

Bhattacharya, B. Jain Iconography, New Delhi, 1939.

Ganguly, O.C., South Indian Bronzes, 1914.

HIS E 006	DIMENSIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES	E	2	1	0	3	P.D.Balaji
----------------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------

Objective:

The objective of the study is to know the dimensions of Archaeological Cultures of Pre, Proto, Early historic periods in India mainly and to understand the cultural continuum and to have a comparative analysis with other parts of the world. The study also envisages new perspectives of the methods and interpretations and also in Epigraphical gleanings of Early historic cultures.

UNIT 1: Quaternary period: Pleistocene and Holocene, Environment and climatic changes – Pleistocene flora and fauna and fossils - Man as a hunter and food gatherer: Palaeolithic in Africa, Europe and SEA – Mesolithic in Europe and West Asia – Neolithic stage in West Asia. – Indian Contexts.

UNIT 2: Methods of objective interpretation: Ethno-archaeology, Experimental archaeology, Application of new archaeological methods in India

UNIT 3: Harappa Culture: Origin, extent, chronology, factors of urbanization, trade, script, religion, art and craft, factors for the decline – important excavated sites; Decline of Harappa culture – Diffusion of late Harappan culture in Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat – Chalcolithic village communities of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra – Iron Age culture in India

UNIT 4 : Study of inscriptions - Asokan Rock Edicts X, XII, Lumbini inscription of Asoka, Minor Rock Edict of Bairat, Besnagar Garuda Pillar inscription; Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman, Swat Relic casket inscription

UNIT 5: Sarnath Buddha image inscription of Kanishka I, Lucknow Museum Jain image inscription of Huvishka (126 A.D), Aihole pillar inscription of Pulekesin II, Gwalior inscription of Mihira Bhoja, Sangli Copper plate of Govinda IV(Swarn Varsha) – Cave Brahmi records of Tamil Nadu.

Books For Reference:

Neil Morris, Prehistory, McRae Books Srl, 01-Aug-2009.

R. S. Sharma, India'S Ancient Past (Oip), Oxford University Press India, 20-Oct-2006.

Dilip K. Chakrabarti, India: An Archaeological History: Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations, Oxford University Press, 26-Aug-2009.

S. N. Sen, Ancient Indian History And Civilization New Age International, 01-Jan-1999.

Wheeler, R.E.M., Early India and Pakistan, Thames and Hudson, London, 1959.

Marta Camps i Calbet, Parth R. Chauhan, Sourcebook of Paleolithic Transitions: Methods, Theories, and Interpretations, Springer, 2009.

Sankalia, H.D., Pre History and Proto History of India and Pakistan, Deccan College, Poona, 1974.

Jain, K.C., Pre History and Proto History of India, Agam Kala Prakhasan, New Delhi, 1979.

Sali, S.M., Stone Age in India, Shankar Publihsers, Aurangabad, 1990.

- Sankalia,H.D., Stone Age Tools (Their Techniques, Names and probably functions), Deccan College, Poona, 1964.
- Burkitt, M.C., The Old Stone Age: A Study of Palaeolithic Times, Rupa & co., Calcutta, 1963.
- Vidula Jayaswal, Palaeohistory of India, Agam Kala Prakashan, Delhi, 1978.
- Nicholas David, Carol Kramer, Ethnoarchaeology in Action, Cambridge University Press, 26-Jul-2001.
- Gregory L. Possehl, The Indus Civilization: A Contemporary Perspective, Altamira Press, January 1, 2003.
- Agarwal, D.P. and Kharakwal, J.S., South Asian Prehistory, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2002.
- Śrīrāma Goyala, Ancient Indian inscriptions: recent finds and new interpretations, Kusumanjali Book World, 2005.
- Eugen Hultsch, South-Indian Inscriptions, General Books, 2012.
- Gaurīśaṅkara Hīrācanda Ojhā, Ancient Indian inscriptions, 2006.
- Sridhar. T. S., "Tamil-Brahmi Kalvettukal"(Tamil), First edition, State Department of Archaeology, Chennai ,2006
- Akira Shimada, Jason Hawkes, Buddhist Stupas in South Asia: Recent Archaeological, Art-Historical, and Historical Perspectives (Soas Sstudies on South Asia) Oxford University Press, USA, June 15, 2009.
- Upinder Singh, Nayanjot Lahir, Ancient India New research, Oxford University Press, July 1, 2010
- Irfan Habib, Prehistory, People's History of India, Aligar Historians Society, New Delhi, 2001.
- Romila Thapar,Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, Third Edition (Oxford India Perennials) Oxford University Press, April 1, 2012.
- Allchin, Bridget and Raymond., The Birth of Indian Civilization,Penguin Books, Hamondsworth, Middlesex, 1968.
- Vibha Tripathy, The Painted Grey Ware and Iron Age Culture of North India, Concept Publishing company, Delhi, 1976.
- Narasimhiah, B., Neolithic and Megalithic Cultures in Tamil Nadu, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1980.
- Gurumurthy, S., Ceramic Traditions in South India, University of Madras, Chennai, 1981.
- M. K. Dhavalikar, Sanchi, Oxford University Press, USA, May 12, 2005.
- Vinod Chandra Srivastava, History of Agriculture in India: (up to C. 1200 AD), Concept Publishing Company, 02-Jan-2008.
- Ramachandran, K.S., Archaeology of South India, Tamilnadu, Sundeep Prakashan, New Delhi, 1980.
- (Relevant Excavation Reports published on the sites prescribed)

HIS E 007	CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU UP TO A.D. 1565	E	2	1	0	3	Guest Faculty
----------------------	---	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

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 – Social and Cultural life in the Sangam; Tinai concept - Roman trade- Buddhism and Jainism.
- UNIT 2:** Pre Pallava period - 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
- 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.

Books For Reference:

Nilakantasastry, K.A., A History of South India
 Minakshi, C., Administration and Social life under the Pallavas
 Nilakantasastry, K.A., The Colas
 Subramanian, N., Sangam Polity
 Subramanian, N., History of Tamil Nadu
 Pillai, K.K., Social History of the Tamils
 Kanakasabhai, V., The Tamils Eighteen Hundred Years Ago

UOM S 003	SOFT SKILL *	S				2	Campus level teaching
----------------------	---------------------	----------	--	--	--	----------	----------------------------------

UOM I 001	INTERNSHIP**	S				2	Will be decided by the Departmental Committee
----------------------	---------------------	----------	--	--	--	----------	--

HIS C 011	PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF ARCHAEOLOGY	C	3	1	0	4	G.Thirumoorthy
----------------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-----------------------

Course Objective:

The course deals with the scope and value of archaeology and the different methods of archaeological investigations. The development of archaeology from antiquarianism to recent scientific investigations are highlighted. The principles and methods involved in exploration and excavation of ancient sites, systematic documentation of artifacts, methods of preserving excavated finds, dating methods, interpretation of cultural assemblages and preparation of reports for publication are dealt with elaborately.

- 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, Trial 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.

Books For Reference:

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

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

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

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

Lenord Wooley, Digging up the past, London, 1954

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIS C 013	MUSEOLOGY	C	3	1	0	4	P.D.Balaji
----------------------	------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	-------------------

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 – Digitized 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

Books For Reference:

- Banerjee, N.R., Museum and Cultural Heritage of India
- Singh, A.P., Conservation and Museum Techniques
- Agrawal, O.P., Care and Preservation of Museum Objects
- Nigam, M.L., Fundamentals of Museology
- Aiyappan and Satyamurty, Hand book of Museum Technique
- Baxi and Dwivedi, Modern Museum
- Grace Morley, Museum Today

HIS C 014	CULTURAL TOURISM IN INDIA	C	3	1	0	4	J.Soundararajan
----------------------	----------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	------------------------

Course Objective

The course deals with the relations between the culture and tourism. The cultural potentials and its prospects in conducting the tourism are dealt in this paper. Various cultural traits available in India, how these could be exploited for promoting the tourism will also be discussed

- UNIT 1:** Definition of culture – value of culture - cultural heritage of India – relation between tourism and archaeology - Different cultural traits – Buddhism – Jainism – Saivism – Vaishnavism – Islam
- UNIT 2:** Salient features of the architecture Chaityas – Viharas – Important Temples styles – Gupta – Kalinga – Pallava – Chola – Vijayanagara
- UNIT 3:** Heritage monuments –their importance in tourism - Tajmahal – Mount Abu – Ajanta – Ellora – Khajarahao temples - Hampi – Brahadesvarar Temple – Mahabalipuram their importance as prime tourist centers – field study of the monuments
- UNIT 4:** Eco tourism – Environmental Tourism – Adventure Tourism – Tourism in the Pre and Proto historic sites – Tourism in Roman sites – Tourism in early historic sites - Role of unprotected monuments in promoting cultural tourism.

UNIT 5: Festivals of India – National festivals – Regional festivals – Local festivals – laws pertaining to conservation and preservation of cultural properties

Books For Reference:

Vaikuntam, Y., Historical, Cultural Eco-Tourism in South India Emerging Trends, Hyderabad, 2004
 Ravishankar Singh, Ecotourism and Sustainable Development, Delhi
 Kaul, R.N., Dynamics of Tourism – Trilogy, New Delhi
 Romila Chawla, Tourism and Development Series Tourism and Management, New Delhi
 Moitiram, International Tourism – Socio Economic Perspectives, New Delhi
 Jayasuriya, S.K.W. and Nehen, I.K., Economic Growth and Tourism

HIS C 015	EXCAVATION AND REPORT	C	1	1	6	8	All Faculty
----------------------	------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	--------------------

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 E 008	HISTORY OF WORLD CIVILIZATION	C	1	1	6	8	Guest Faculty
----------------------	--------------------------------------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

Course Objective

A comprehensive study on the various archaeological discoveries and civilization that flourished around world. It would provide bird's eye view of entire civilizations that flourished in various parts of the world, so that as student of archaeology, he can understand and compare our civilization with other civilizations.

- UNIT 1:** History of Archaeology - Antiquarian: Origins to scientific disciplines - Understanding space and time
- UNIT 2:** Human Origin - Climate change and humans in evolutionary perspective - Human evolution in time and space - Cultural and technological development - Evidence of *Homo sapiens* in Africa, Europe and Near East: Modernity in anatomy and behavior - Human migration to Asia then to Australia
- UNIT 3:** Origin of farming communities - Plants and animal domestication in Africa, Asia, Mesopotamia and Europe: *Catalhoyuk* and *Abu Hureyra* - Plant domestication in America - Monuments from Old World: *Gobekli Tepe*, *Stonehenge*
- UNIT 4:** Origin of civilization - Theories of city, state, and civilization - - The rise of urbanism in South west Asia, west Asia, South Asia, Egypt, China and Europe - Mesopotamia – The world's earliest cities and states - The evolution of early Egyptian state - Egyptian Pharaohs and unification of the Egyptian State - Emergence of State in Indus Valley Civilization- Writing and architecture in early states South west Asia, west

Asia, South Asia, Egypt, China and Europe South west Asia, west Asia, South Asia, Egypt, China and Europe

UNIT 5: Iron Age in Europe, Africa, Near East and South Asia and South East Asia - Monumentality in the Iron Age - Post-Mycenaean Greek society - Greek Civilization

Books For Reference:

Allchin, Bridget, and F. Raymond Allchin 1997. *Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia*. New Delhi: VikingAsouti, E, D Q Fuller. 2013. A contextual approach to the emergence of agriculture in Southwest Asia. *Current Anthropology* Bahn, Paul G. 2009. *The Atlas of World Archaeology*, Brown Reference Book, London.

Basa, K.K. 1991. *Iron Age in Southeast Asia*. Papers from the Institute of Archaeology. 2, London.

Bellwood, P. 2005. *First Farmers*. Blackwell Press, London.

Chazan, Michael, 2016. *World Prehistory and Archaeology*, Routledge, New York

Feder, Kenneth L. 2011. *The Past in Perspective: An Introduction to Human Prehistory* (5th edition), Oxford University Press.

Fuller, Dorian Q (2011) Finding Plant Domestication in the Indian Subcontinent. *Current Anthropology* 52 (S4): S347-S362.

Hodder, I. 1992. 'The domestication of Europe', in I. Hodder, (ed.) *Theory and Practice in Archaeology*, London: Routledge.

Schick, K.D. & Toth, N. 1993. *Making Silent Stones Speak*. London: Weidenfeld and Nicholson.

HIS E 009	HISTORY OF ARCHITECTURE IN TAMIL NADU	E	2	1	0	3	Guest Faculty
----------------------	--	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------------------

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.

Books For Reference:

Srinivasan, K.R., *Temples of South India*, Publications Division, New Delhi, 1998

Srinivasan, K.R., *Cave Temples of the Pallavas*, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi, 1998

Balasubramaniam, S.R., *Early Cola Temples*, Orient Longman, 1971.

Balasubramaniam, S.R., *Middle Cola Temples*, Thomson Press India Ltd., 1975.

Balasubramaniam, S.R., *Later Cola Temples*, Mudgala Trust, 1979.

Percy Brown, *Indian Architecture*.

Soundara Rajan, K.V., Cave Temples of Deccan, Delhi, 1991.
 Sivarammurthi, C., Kalugumalai and Early Pandyan Shrines,
 Nayak, H.M., and Gopal, B.R., (ed.) South Indian Studies, Geetha Book House, Mysore, 1990.
 Sivaramamurthi, C., Indian Sculpture, Bombay, 1961
 Vincent Smith, History of Fine Arts in India and Ceylon, Bombay, 1962
 Michael W.Meister, and Dhaky, M.A., Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple architecture, Vol.I & II. 1988.

UOM S 003	SOFT SKILL *	S				2	Campus teaching	level
--------------	--------------	---	--	--	--	---	--------------------	-------

OFFERED AS COMMON PAPER AT SCHOOL LEVEL

	ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ARCHAEOLOGY	S	2	1	0	2	Guest Faculty
--	--	---	---	---	---	---	---------------

Course objective:

This paper deals with the relation and between Environmental Science and Archaeology. Many a way these two disciplines are intertwined. The archeological studies under taken in various places adduce a lot material evidences to trace the Palaeo environment and at the same time the conservation and preservation of archaeological monuments depends on the existing environmental condition. This paper tries to trace close relation between these two disciplines, so that, the students would understand the importance of environmental science from an archaeologist point of view.

- UNIT : 1** Importance and scope of environmental science – rock formations – types of rocks – geological ages – palaeo climatic
- UNIT : 2** Glacial periods – formation of river terraces – its impact on environment – Palaeo ecology – Study of soil, seeds, bones and fossils
- UNIT : 3** Archaeological monuments and environment - Natural Disaster – Earthquakes – Tsunami – Volcanic eruptions – their impact on archaeological sites – Need for conservation of environment
- UNIT : 4** Pollution – industries – quarrying – its impact on archaeological monuments - other human vandalisms – role of the society in the conservation and preservation of environment and cultural properties
- UNIT : 5** Environmental laws and regulations – Laws and regulations connected with archaeological conservation – merits and demerits - its implementation and execution

Books for Reference:

Atkinson, M.J. Physics and Archaeology, Oxford, 1974
 Atkinson, R.J.C., Field Archaeology, Methuen, London, 1953
 Beck, C. W., Archaeological Chemistry, New Delhi, 1974

Bisht, A.S., Scientific Aspect of Heritage Study, Sundeep Prakasam, New Delhi, 2004

Busten Karl, W. Environment and Archaeology, New Delhi, 1971

Cornwall, I.W., Soil Science and Archaeology, New Delhi, 1953

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

Shanti Lal Nagar, Protection, Conservation and Preservation of Indian Monumnets, New Delhi, 1993

Tyler Miller, Jr. G., Environmental Science, New Delhi, 2008