

SYLLABUS

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY, TIRUNELVELI-12
M. Phil. HISTORY
 (For all affiliated Colleges) (Curriculum Effective From July 2018 Onwards)

Semester-I				
Part	Subject Status	Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
1	CORE 1	Research and Teaching Methodology	PHYC11	4
2	CORE 2	Study of Archival Sources	PHYC12	4
3	ELECTIVE PAPERS	Archaeology And Epigraphy: Principles and Methods	PHYO11	4
4	(any One)	Social Movements in Tamilnadu (1900-2000 A.D)	PHYO12	4

Semester-II				
Subject Status		Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
1		Project and viva voce	PHYC2D	12

RESEARCH AND TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Preamble:

The Syllabus covers the basic concept of Ancient, Medieval and Modern Historiography. The Syllabus is very useful to learn the different trends in Historical writings and Components of Research Methodology.

UNIT – I :

Meaning, kinds and Nature of History :

Meaning of History – Definition of History – Scope and purpose of History – Important study of History – Uses and Abuses of History – History and Allied subjects.

UNIT – II :

Historiography in Ancient, Medieval and Modern period :

Ancient Historiography – Greek, Rome and India Medieval Historiography – Church, Arab and Indo-Muslim Historiography – Modern Historiography – Post modernist Historiography and Subaltern Historiography in India and Abroad – Selected Modern Historians in India and Abroad – William Byrd, Gerhard Friedrich Muller – Kalkana – Mohammed Iqbal – Alberuni – Amirkhusru – Ferishta –



Abdur Razzak – Gulbadan Begum – Abudl Hamid Lohani – Positivism – Auguste Comte – Historical Materialism – Karl Marx and Eric Hobsbawn – Imperialist Historians – J.S.Mill, Marx Muller – William Jones – F.W. Hegd – Nationalist Historians – Irban Habib – Bipin Chandra – B.D. Kosambi pal – Romilathopar – R.C.Majumdar – D.D.Kosambi – K.M.Panikkar – B.A. Smith – Post Modernist – Derida and Michael Faucault – Subaltern Historians – Ranajit Guha – David Arnold – David Hariman – Gyanendra Pandey – Dipesh Chakrabarty – Annals – Marc Block – Fernand Braudel – South Indian Historians – K.K. Pillai – S.Manickam – K.A.Neelakanda Sastri – S.Krishnaswami Iyengar.

UNIT – III :

Philosophy of History & Research Methodology

Meaning and Philosophy of History – Definition Development of Philosophy of History in Ancient times – Contribution of Vico, Hegel, Spengular, Tynbee. Choosing of Topic – Reasons for Undertaking Research – Choice of Topic – Historical Surveys – Primary Sources – Secondary Sources – Problem faced by the scholar and Historians – Collection of sources – Qualification of Research scholar.

UNIT –IV :

Writing of History :

Objectivity in Historical Writing – Analysis of Sources – Problem of Authenticity or External Criticism – Forgery of documents – How to confirm Authenticity – Problem of credibility (or) Internal Criticism – Positive Criticism – Negative Criticism – Synthesis – Exposition – Documentation – Foot Notes – Abbreviation Glossary – Bibliography – Appendix – Format of Thesis – Format of Articles.

UNIT V-

Methodology of Teaching

Teachings –Objectives of Teaching, Phase of Teaching – Teaching Methods: Lecture Method, Discussion Method, Discovery Learning, Inquiry, Problem Solving Method, Project Method, Seminar – Integrating ICT in teaching: Individualised Instruction, Ways for Effective Presentation with Power Point – Documentation – Evaluation: Formative, Summative, & Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation – Later Adolescent Psychology: Meaning, Physical, Cognitive, Emotional, Social and Moral Development- Teaching Later Adolescents

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Mahalingam, T.V., Early South Indian Palaeography.
2. Majumdar R.C – Historiography in Modern India, Bombay, 1970.
3. Majumdar, R.C., Historiography in Modern India, Bombay, 1970.
4. Malcolm Williams, Science and Social Science – An Introduction (London and Newyork : Routeldege, 2000)
5. Manickam, S., Theory of History and Methods of Research, Madurai, 2000.
6. Nagasamy, R., Kalvettiyal Rajayyan, K., History in Theory and Method, Madurai, 1993



7. Ralph De Sola Microfilming. Rowse, A.L., The use of History, London, 1963.
8. SailanGhose Archives in India Sastri, K.A.N., Historical Method, Mysore, 1956.
9. Schallenberg, T.R., Modern Archives – Principles and Techniques Sheik Ali, B., History: It's Theory and Method, Madras, 1991.
10. Sircar, D.C., Indian Epigraphy
11. Sivaramamurthi, C., Indian Epigraphy and Indian Scripts.
12. South India Historians: K.K.Pillai, K.A.N. K Rajayan
13. Sreedharan, E.A., Text book of Historiography 500 BC to 2000 A.D. Delhi, 2004
14. Subramanian, N., Historiography, Madurai, 1973.
15. Sampath, K., Pannerselvam, A. & Santhanam, S. (1984). Introduction to educational technolog. (2nd revised ed.). New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.
16. Sharma, S. R. (2003). Effective classroom teaching modern methods, tools & techniques. Jaipur: Mangal Deep.
17. Vedanayagam, E. G. (1989). Teaching technology for college teachers. New York: Sterling Publishers.



STUDY OF ARCHIVAL SOURCES

Preamble:

- This Course aims to understand the History of Archives, Types of Archives, Functions of Archives and Uses of Archives.
- This Course also highlighted the functions of National Archives of India, Tamil Nadu State Archives and Record Keeping Methods etc.

Unit – I :

Meaning – Definition – History of Archives – Types of Archives – Archival Records – Functions and Uses of Archives – Historical, Administrative and Intellectual values – Ancient, Medieval and Modern Europe and India.

Unit – II :

Creation of Archives – Establishment of Archives – Organisation of Archives – Administration and Preservation of Archives – Control of insects and Mildew – Thymol fumigation – Restrengthening of old records – Shiffon Repairing – Lamination – Repair of prichpark and palm leaves manuscripts – Micro filming.

Unit – III :

National Archives of India– International Archives – Indian Historical Records Commission – Tamilnadu State Archives – Private Archives – Periyar Library – Roja Muthiah Manram – Maraimalai Adikalar Library – Devanesa Pavalar Library – Secretariat Library – MIDS – Connemara Library – Museum in India and Abroad – History Museum – Nehru Museum – Kolkata Museum – Shenbaganur Museum – Tanjore Saraswathi Mahal – State Museum – London Museum (Field Study).

Unit – IV :

History of Tamilnadu State Archives – creation – Records and Records Keeping – Administration – Private Archives – B.S. Baliga – S. Singarajan – Private Archives in Tamil Nadu.

Unit –V:

History of Decipherment of Indian scripts – Paleography – Origin of writing – Origin and evolutions of scripts in Tamilnadu Brahmi, Tamil, Vatteluthu Dating systems – Saka, Kali, Kollam, eras – Substance and varieties of inscriptions – Historical value political, social, cultural and economic – with special reference to the following selected inscriptions (i) Pallankoyil plates of Simhavarman – (ii) Mangulam Tamil Brahmi Inscriptions – (iii) Velvikudi Copper Plates – (iv) Manur Inscription – (v) Uttaramerur Inscription – (vi) Kudimiyanmalai Inscription.

REFERENCE BOOKS :

1. Baliga, B.S., Guide to Records Preserved in the Madras Record Office.
2. Bargava, K.D., An Introduction to National Archives.
3. Buhler G., Indian Paleography



4. Car, E.H, - What is History, London, 1969.
5. Floud Roderick, An Introduction to Quantitative Methods for Historians, London, 1983
6. HariNarayana, N., The Science of Archives Keeping.
7. HilanyJenkinsan, A. Manual of Archives Administration.
8. Mahalingam, T.V., Early South Indian Palaeography.
9. Nagasamy, R., Kalvettiyal
10. Ralph De Sola, Microfilming.
11. SailanGhose, Archives in India Sircar, D.C., Indian Epigraphy
12. Sivaramamurthi, C., Indian Epigraphy and Indian Scripts.
13. Subramanian, T.N., South Indian Temple Inscriptions, Vol. III
14. Sundara Raj, M., A Manual of Archival System and World of Archives, Chennai, 1998.
15. Vairavel, Kalvettiyalum, Koyirkalai Valarchiyum (Tamil)



ARCHAEOLOGY AND EPIGRAPHY: PRINCIPLES AND METHODS

Preamble:

- The syllabus covers the basic concept of Excavation principles and conservation techniques of Archaeology and Epigraphy.
- The study will create a deep knowledge of dating and recording of antiquities and Inscriptions of Cholas, Pandiyas, Pallavas and Vijayanagar.

UNIT - I:

INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

Definition, aim, scope of Archaeology, Pre historic Archaeology – Proto-historic and Historic Archaeology Relationship of Archaeology with social and Natural sciences. Kinds of Archaeology: Archaeological themes: Functionalism, New Archaeology,- Processual Theory Archaeology and Archaeology To-Day. Archaeological finds Artifacts. Weapons- Inscriptions – Coins – Pots heads and Monuments.

UNIT - II:

RETRIEVAL OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL DATA

Techniques of Exploration, Surface Exploration. Transformational Process Field Survey On – Site investigations – site survey methods Horizontal Excavation – Vertical Excavation – The on a drant method- Trial Trench – Digging method. Stratigraphy, Principles of Excavation – Excavation of a Burial, Excavation tools – Survey Equipment.

UNIT - III:

PRESERVATION AND RECORDING

Aims and Methods of Conservation – Preliminary conservation methods. Organic material – Inorganic material- Natural Preservation. Recording and preparation of Reports. Photography Maps Site Note Books – Catalogue card Trench Report . Relative, Stratigraphy, Typology, Absolute, Carbon 14, Pottasium –Argon, Fission Track. Thermo luminescence, Uranium series Dendro chronology , Pollen analysis – Varve clay analysis. Other methods. Flourine, Nitrogen, Phosphate analysis. Pollen Dating – Historical Dating.

UNIT - IV:

INTRODUCTION TO EPIGRAPHY

Definition and meaning of Epigraphy Origin - Kinds - Supplementary source for the study of Political and Cultural History of India. Incriptions - Types of Inscriptions of Texts - T Brahmi - Vatteluttu - Grabtga -Nagaru – Kharoshti.

UNIT – V:

INSCRIPTIONS AND DATING



Estampage method-Decipherment of scripts - Cave Inscriptions - Inscriptions of Pallavas, Cholas, Pandiyas and Vijayanagar. Copper Plate Inscriptions - Royal Seals - Symbols of Ruling Powers of North and South India - Difference between Stone Inscriptions and copper Plate Inscriptions. Inscriptions on Pottery.

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Joseph W. Miches 1973, Dating Methods in Archaeology.
2. Rajan K. 1976, Archaeology: Principles and Methods.
3. Raman K.V. 1986, Principle and Methods of Archaeology.
4. Balasubramanian .R 2002, Delhi Iron Pillar – New Insights.
5. Daniel Glyn .E, 1967, The origin and Growth of Archaeology.
6. Buhler .G, Indian Palaeography, New Delhi, 1968.
7. Pandey .R.B, Indian Palaeography, Benaras, 1952.
8. Mahalingam T.V. Early South Indian Palaeography, University of Madras, 1967.
9. Rajan.K., Kalvettiyal(Tamil), Thanjavur.
10. Subramanian, T.N., South Indian Temple Inscriptions.
11. Sivarama Murthy,C., Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts.
12. Hultsch E., Venkayya.V., and Rai Bahadur., South Indian Inscriptions(34 Vol), 1890. B.R.Gopal, South Indian Studies, Mysore, 1990.



SOCIAL MOVEMENTS IN TAMILNADU (1900 – 2000A.D)

Preamble:

The Study enables to provide clear cut idea about the important Social Movements like Women's rights movement, Dalit Rights Movement and Movement against Dominant Castes Violence in Tamil Nadu up to 2000 A.D.

UNIT – I:

Introduction

Meaning – Definition – Scope – purposes – Differences between Social Movement and Social Justice Movement.

UNIT – II:

Impact of Western Education – Role of Missionaries in creating Social Awareness – First Social Movement – Nadar's Temple Entry Agitation in Madurai, Kamuthi, Kazhugumalai and Sivakasi – Women's Rights to wear Upper garment in South Travancore – Muttukutti Swamigal.

UNIT – III:

Movement for Women's Rights – Western Education's – Impact on Women – Women's participation in Indian National Movement and the Corollary effect of consciousness on their rights – Women's Movement led by Annie Besant – Sarojini Naidu, Aruna Asaf Ali – Women's Movement in the Post-Independence Period.

UNIT – IV:

Social Movement for Dalit Rights – M.C. Raja – Rettaimalai Srinivasan – Deivendrakula Vellalar Movement – Perumal Peter – Immanuel Sekaran.

UNIT – V:

Movement against dominant caste violence – Meenakshipuram – Sankaralingapuram – Uthapuram – Movement against Police Violence – Kodyankulam and Tirunelveli (Tamiraparani tragedy).

REFERENCES BOOKS:

1. Ambedkar, B.R; - The Untouchable who were they and why they became Untouchables? New Delhi, 1948.
2. Antony Raj, S.J; - A Study on Atrocities against the Dalits in Tamilnadu, Madurai.
3. Chandra Babu, B.S.; - Subaltern Protest, Emerald Publications, Madras 1995.
4. Chidambaram Pillai, P; - Rights of Temple Entry, Chennai, 2008.
5. Desai, A. R.; - Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Bombay, 1970.



6. Dhananjay Keer; - Ambedkar Life and Missions, Bombay, 1981.
7. Dube, S.C.; - Caste and Race in India, Bombay, 1969.
8. Hanumanthan, K. R.; - Untouchability – A Historical Study Upto 1500 A.D. Madurai, 1979.
9. Hardgrave, L, Robert Jr.; - Nadars of Tamilnadu – The Political Culture of Community in Change, Bombay, 1969.
10. Ranjit Guha; - Subaltern Studies, Vol.I – IV, Oxford University Press, Newyork, 1985.
11. Rangaraju, G; - Temple Entry Politics in Colonial Tamilnadu, Chennai 2006.

