



MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERISTY,
TIRUNELVELI-12

SYLLABUS

UG - COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Course Structure for BA History
(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2021-2022 onwards)



Semester-VI				
Part	Subject Status	Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
III	Core - 14	History of Europe (1789-1945 A.D)	CMHI61	4
III	Core – 15	History of Science and Technology Since 17th Century	CMHI62	4
III	Core – 16	History of India since 1947	CMHI63	4
III	Core – 17	Women's Studies	CMHI64	4
III	Core - 18	Group Project	CMHI6P	4
IV	Major Elective 2	Epigraphy	CEHI61	4



Total Marks: 100 Internal Exam: 25 marks + External Exam: 75 marks

A. Scheme for internal Assessment:

Maximum marks for written test: **20 marks**

3 internal tests, each of **1 hour** duration shall be conducted every semester.

To the average of the **best two** written examinations must be added the marks scored in. The **assignment** for 5 marks.

The break up for internal assessment shall be:

Written test- 20 marks; Assignment -5 marks Total - 25 marks

B. Scheme of External Examination

3 hrs. examination at the end of the semester

A – Part : 1 mark question two - from each unit

B – Part : 5 marks question one - from each unit

C – Part : 8 marks question one - from each unit

➤ **Conversion of Marks into Grade Points and Letter Grades**

S.No	Marks	Letter Grade	Grade (GP)	point	Performance
1	90-100	O	10		Outstanding
2	80-89	A+	9		Excellent
3	70-79	A	8		Very Good
4	60-69	B+	7		Good
5	50-59	B	6		Above Average
6	40-49	C	5		Pass
7	0-39	RA	-		Reappear
8	0	AA	-		Absent

➤ **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)**

$$CGPA = \frac{\Sigma (GP \times C)}{\Sigma C}$$

- **GP** = Grade point, **C** = Credit
- CGPA is calculated only for Part-III courses
- CGPA for a semester is awarded on cumulative basis

➤ **Classification**

- First Class with Distinction : CGPA \geq 7.5*
- First Class : CGPA \geq 6.0
- Second Class : CGPA \geq 5.0 and $<$ 6.0
- Third Class : CGPA $<$ 5.0



History of Europe (1789-1945 A.D.)

Objectives

- To make the students learn major issues and current issues during the period understudy.
- To make the students understand the reaction to Nationalism and Liberalism.
- To understand the impact of World wars on Global Society.
- To estimate the role of UNO in maintaining World Peace.

Unit I :

French Revolution - Causes, Course and Results - Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte - Napoleonic Wars - Continental System - Domestic reforms - Causes for the failure of Napoleon.

Unit II :

Vienna Congress - Holy Alliance - Concert of Europe - Metternich System – Charles X - Revolution of 1830 and 1848 - Napoleon III.

Unit III :

Unification of Italy- various stages - Unification of Germany - Role of Bismark in the Unification of Germany.

Unit IV :

Eastern Question - Greek War of Independence - The Young Turk Movement - The Crimean War -Balkan Wars.

Unit V :

First World War - Treaty of Versailles - League of Nations - The Russian Revolution of 1917 - Lenin - Fascism in Italy - Nazism in Germany - Second World War – Formation of UNO.

Reference Books :

1. Dharmaraj J., History of Europe, 1789 to Present day (Tamil) Tensy Publications, Sivakasi,2014.
2. Fisher H.A.L., A History of Europe, Vol. II, Surject Publications, Delhi,1994.
3. Grant. A.J., Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieths Centuries, 1789 - 1950, Longman Publications, London,1980.
4. Nanda S.P., History of Modern Europe and the World, Anmol Publications, New Delhi,2000.
5. Rao B.V., History of Europe, Sterling Publishers, New Delhi,2002.



History of Science and Technology Since 17th Century.

Objectives

- To understand more about the history of Science and Technology during the period understudy.
- To realize the Scientific inventions during the 18th C in protecting human beings.
- To study about the emergence of new scientific inventions.
- To trace the contributions of Indian Scientists in preserving global peace and development.

Unit I:

Science and Technology in the Seventeenth Century - Royal Academies - Physics and Mathematics - Issac Newton - Medical Science - William Harvey - MarcelloMalpige.

Unit II:

Science and Technology in the Eighteenth Century - Inventions in Textile Industry - Progress in Chemistry - Henry Cavendish - Joseph Priestly - Lavoisier Medical Science - John Hunter –Edward Jenner.

Unit III:

Science and Technology in the 19th Century - Biology - Charles Darwin - Physics - Michael Faraday - Maths - Janes Clerk Maxwell - Chemistry - John Dalton - Medicine - James Young Simpson - Louis Pasteur.

Unit IV:

Science and Technology in 20th Century – Alfred Nobel – Albert Einstein– Rontgen and X-ray – Mary Curie – Marconi – Telephone and Telegram - Television and Computers–Radars.

Unit V:

Science and Technology in Modern India - Space Research - Space Missions - Atomic Energy Commission - D.R.D.O.-Pioneers of Modern Science - J.C. Bose - B.C. Roy - Srinivasa Ramanujam - C.V. Raman - Chandrasekar - APJ Abdul Kalam - M.S.Swaminathan.

Reference Books:

1. Dharmaraj. J., History of Science and Technology,(Tamil), Tensy Publications, Sivakasi, 2017.
2. JagadishNair. B., Inventions and Discoveries, Computech Publications, Thiruvananthapuram, 1986.
3. Kalpana Rajaram, Science and Technology in India, Spectrum India, New Delhi, 1993.
4. Kuppuram, History of Science and TechnologyinIndia, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1991.
5. Mason S.F., History of Science, Thomas Nelco and Sons Ltd., London, 1973.
6. Venkatraman. R., A History of Science and Technology, N.S. Publications, Madurai, 1988.



History of India Since 1947

Objectives:

- To understand the conditions of India on the eve of Independence.
- To study the contributions made by the architects of India.
- To know more about the foreign policy of India which is always working for global peace.
- To understand the emergence of regional sub-nationalism in India and its results.

Unit I:

Position of India on the eve of Independence -The Problems of Partition - Integration of Indian States -States re-organisation.

Unit II:

Prime Ministers of India - Jawaharlal Nehru - Internal and Foreign Policy -Lal Bahadur Sastri-Indira Gandhi-Emergency-Birth of Bangladesh.

Unit III:

Rajiv Gandhi - Foreign Policy - National Front Government - Narasimha Rao – Atal Bihari Vajpaye.

Unit IV:

Peasants Struggle - Terrorism in Punjab - Assam Struggle - Telengana Struggle - Foreign Policy of India - India and Non- Aligned Movement - India and UNO-SAARC.

Unit V:

Development of Education - Planned Economic Development - Transport and Communication - Cultural Activities in India.
- Visit Historical and important Tourist places in India.

Reference Books:

1. Biphan Chandra, India after Independence, (1947-2000) Penguin Books, New Delhi,2000.
2. Braw P.K., Politics of India since Independence, New Delhi,1999.
3. Chakaravarthy S.R., Contemporary India, New Delhi,2005.
4. Dharamraj. J., Contemporary History of India, (Tamil) Tensy Publications, Sivakasi,2014.
5. 'Varalatra Suvadugal' (Tamil) Thina thanthi Pathippagam, Veperi, Chennai,2010.



Women's Studies

Objectives:

- To make the students understand the need for change among the women.
- To make them understand the need for the empowerment of women and realization of that goal.
- To understand the various reasons for the secondary status given to the Indian women.
- To estimate the contributions made by pioneering Indian women leaders in uplifting the womenfolk.

Unit I:

Women's Studies - definition - importance and purpose - Feminism - Definition - Feminist – Concept of Feminism.

Unit II:

Causes for the rise of Feminism - Rise and Growth of Feminism in U.S.A. - in England - kinds of feminism - Modern Feminist thinkers.

Unit III:

Women's Rights - UNO and Women's Rights - Women's right Conferences - Social Status of Indian Women, a historical view - social evils in India.

Unit IV:

Rise of Indian Feminism - Women's Organizations - Struggle for Women's Suffrage - Protection of Women's rights Acts - Government schemes for women - Central and state level - Women's Right Commission – Nation and State.

Unit V:

Pioneering Indian Women - Jhansi Rani Lakshmi Bai - Annie Besant - Nivethitha - Pandit Ramabai - Sarojini Naidu - Indira Gandhi - Muthulakshmi Reddi - Women and Self help Groups - Contemporary social problems faced by women.

Reference Books :

1. Carlo Buswell, Women in Contemporary Society, Mac Millan Ltd., 1989.
2. Chandra Babu and Thilagavathy, Women - Her History and Her Struggle for Emancipation.
3. Dharmaraj. J, Women's Studies (Tamil), Tensy Publications, Sivakasi, 2012.
4. Nirmala Jeyaraj (Ed.), Women and Society, Lady Doak College, Madurai, 2005.
5. Uma Sahnar Jha, Indian Women Today, Kanishka Publications, New Delhi, 1996.



Group Project and Viva

Objectives:

The Group Project / Dissertation with Viva - Voce in B.A. Degree Course in History has to be guided by the Course teacher. Students (not more than 5 members in a Group) can choose a topic of their own interest related to their subject in consultation with the respective teachers under whom they are assigned to work.

Students have to submit the Project/ Dissertation atleast 15 days before the commencement of their Theory Paper Examinations. Students have to write the Project / Dissertation in not less than 40 pages and not more than 50 pages adopting the techniques of Historical Research Methodology offered during the V Semester. It has to contain 3 to 4 chapters apart from the Introduction and Conclusion. There shall be a review of the progress of the Group project / Dissertation writing every week by the teachers who guide the students so as to expedite the completion of the work.

Group Project / Dissertation

InternalMark : 40

(To be awarded by the guide)

ExternalMark : 60

(To be awarded by the External Expert)

Total : 100 marks A Group consists of not more than 5members.



Epigraphy

Objectives:

- To understand the historicity of a country with the study of Epigraphy.
- To know more about the evolution of various scripts.
- To estimate the contribution made by both foreign and indigenous epigraphists in writing the History of India.
- To understand the significance of inscriptions and Copperplates.

Unit I:

Introduction - Importance of Epigraphy - Origin and Growth - Kinds of Inscriptions - Literary, Political, Religious, Memorial, Legal, Welfare, Social Status and Spurious – Contents and Conventions.

Unit II:

Evolution of Scripts - Paleography - Pictograph - Ideograph –Phonograph - Logograph - Cuneiform - Graffiti - Linear - Brahmi - Vatteluthu - Grantha - Writing Materials-Decipherment.

Unit III:

Dating System - Eras - Saka Era - Kali Era - Vikrama Era - KollamEra.

Unit IV:

Eminent Epigraphists - James princep - George Buhler - J.F.Fleet - James Burgess - H.Krishna Sastri - V. Venkayya - B.L. Rice - Robert Sewell - E. Hultzeh - K.V. Raman - Nagasamy - Iravatham Mahadevan- Natanakasinathan-Kudavail Balasubramaniam.

Unit V:

Inscriptions - Uttaramerur - Manur - Kanyakumari - Copper Plates - Kurram - Velvikudi -EstampageTraining.

References Books :

1. Dharmaraj. J., Epigraphy (Tamil) (Sivakasi: Tensy Publications,2015).
2. Gobinatha Rao T.A., Elements of Hindu Iconography (New Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass Publisher,1997).
3. Nagasamy. R., Epigraphy (Tamil) (Chennai: Dept. of Archaeology Publications, 2010).
4. Radhakrishna Chaudry, Inscriptions of Ancient India (New Delhi: Begam Bridge Publications,1983).
5. Sreethar, Tamil Brahmi Inscriptions (Tamil) (Chennai: Dept. of Archaeology Publications,2010).
6. Subramanian N. & Venkataraman R., Tamil Epigraphy – A Study (Madurai: Ennes Publications,1980).

