



MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERISTY,
TIRUNELVELI-12

SYLLABUS

UG - COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES

Course Structure for B.A. History

(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2020-2021 onwards)



Semester-V				
Part	Subject Status	Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
III	Core- 9	Elements of Historiography	AMHI51	4
	Core- 10	History of Europe (1453-1789 A.D)	AMHI52	4
	Core- 11	History of China (1839-1966 A.D)	AMHI53	4
	Core- 12	Indian Public Administration	AMHI54	4
V	Major Elective - 1	Constitutional History of India (1773- 1947)	AEHI51	4
	Major Elective - 2	Panchayat Raj in India	AEHI52	4
	Skill Based Common (Any One)	Personality Development	ACSB51	2



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 point (GP)	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)**

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

- **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 ≥ 6.0
- Second Class : CGPA ≥ 5.0 and < 6.0
- Third Class : CGPA < 5.0



Elements of Historiography

Objectives

- To make the students to understand the fact that History is a utility subject.
- To educate the students to have basic knowledge on Historical research methodology.
- To know more about the Pioneers in Historiography.
- To study the contributions of Indian Historiographers in writing objective history.

Unit I :

History - Meaning and Scope - Nature - Purpose - Definitions of History - Subjects related to History - Kinds of History - History Art or Science? - Uses and Abuses - Lessons of History.

Unit II :

Theory of Causation - Role of Individuals, Institutions and ideas - The concept of Historical Progress.

Unit III :

Reputed Historians - Herodotus - Thucydides- Edward Gibbon - Hegel – Immanuel Kant - Leopold Von Ranke - Karl Marx- A.J. Toynbee

Unit IV :

Indian Historians - Kalhana - Abul Fazl - Jadunath Sarkar - Neelakanda Sastri - R.C. Majumdar - Ranajith Guha – Romila Thappar – Irfan Habib - K. Rajayyan

Unit V :

Historical Research - Pre - requisites of a Research Scholar - Selection of Topic- Collection of Sources - External Criticism - Internal Criticism - Objectivity in Historical Writing - Foot Notes - Bibliography.

Reference Books:

1. B. Sheik Ali, History its Theory and Method, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1966.
2. K. Rajayyan, History in Theory and Method, Ratna Publications, Madurai, 2000.
3. N. Subramanian, Historiography, Ennes Publications, Udumalai Pettai.
4. S. Manickam, Theory of History and Methods of Research, Puduman Publications, Madurai, 1987.
5. J. Dharmaraj, Historiography (Tamil), Tensy Publications, Sivakasi, 2013.



History of Europe (1453 -1789A.D.)

Objectives

- To impart the students about the historical significance of the dawn of Modern Age.
- To study about the Christian Reformation and Counter Reformation.
- To under the power struggle that affected Europe during the period under review.
- To understand the emergence of the age of Benevolent Despotism in Europe.

Unit I :

Beginning of Modern Age - Renaissance - Meaning - Causes - Renaissance in Italy - Renaissance in literature, art, science and politics - Results of Renaissance - The geographical discoveries - Important discoveries.

Unit II :

The Reformation Movement - Meaning - Causes - Martin Luther-Spread of Reformation - Counter reformation - Results.

Unit III :

Rise of Spain - Charles V - His wars - Philip II - The Dutch war of Independence - Causes, Course and results.

Unit IV :

Rise of France - Henry IV - Thirty years war - Causes, Course and Results - Cardinal Richelieu - Cardinal Mazarin.

Unit V :

Age of Enlightenment - Louis XIV - Reforms - Foreign policy - Peter, the Great - Catherine II - Frederick, the Great of Prussia - Maria Theresa of Austria - Joseph II - Causes for his failure.

Reference Books :

1. J.P. Sinha, History of Europe, 1453 to present day, Kedarnath Ramnath Publications, Meerat, 1974.
2. B.V. Rao, History of Europe (1450 – 1815) (New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd., 2001).
3. H.A.L. Fisher, A History of Europe Vol. II (Delhi: Surjeet Publications, 1981)
4. Charles Downer Hazan, Modern Europe upto 1945 (New Delhi: S. Chand & Co., 1983).
5. Denys Hay (ed.), A General History of Europe (London: Longmans Green and Co., 1968).



History of China (1839 -1966 A.D.)

Objectives

- To study in depth the significance the advent of Europeans in China.
- To know more about the series of Chinese failures.
- To understand the emergence of Chinese Nationalism.
- To study the various strategies in the establishment of Peoples Republic of China in the land of Iron Curtain.

Unit I :

Advent of Europeans - First Opium War - Treaty of Nanking - Tai Ping Rebellion - Second Opium War - Taiping reforms.

Unit II :

Western impact on China - Sino - Japanese War, 1894-95 - Western exploitation of China - open door policy - Hundred days reform - Boxer Rebellion.

Unit III :

The Revolution of 1911 - Dr. Sun yat sen - His ideas - Dawn of Chinese Republic.

Unit IV :

Yuan shi-kai- China and First World War - 21 Demands - May Fourth Movement - Washington Conference.

Unit V :

Rise of Kuomintang - Chiang Kai Sheik - Formation of Communist Party - Second Sino – Japanese war - China and Second World War- Mao Tsetung - Establishment of Peoples Republic of China - Cultural Revolution.

Reference Books :

1. M.D. David, The Making of Modern China, Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi, 1993.
2. Shiv Kumar and S. Jain, History of Far East in Modern Times, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 1982.
3. S. Kathirvel, Modern China, Madurai Publishing House, Madurai, 1978.
4. Clyde and Beers, The Far East - A History of Western Impacts and Eastern Response 1830-1975, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1988.
5. Fairbairn and John King, China - A New History.



Indian Public Administration

Objectives

- To understand the basic principles of public administration
- To study more on functions, powers of chief Executive
- To have a wider knowledge on the principles of organization and its structure
- To understand the role of planning commission and Nidhi Ayog in the development of Indian economy.

Unit I :

Meaning, Nature and scope of Public Administration – Evolution of Public administration in developed and developing countries.

Unit II :

Chief Executive – Functions and powers of Chief Executives Departments as fundamental units of administration – Location – of authority in a department – Public Enterprises – its growth – Independent Regulatory Commission.

Unit III :

Principles of Organisation – Hierarchy – Span of Control – Unity of Command – Centralised and decentralized administration – structure of organisation – 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments.

Unit IV :

Management issues – Participative Management – Planning Commission – Nidhi Ayog – National Development Council – Finance Commission.

Unit V :

Administrative Reforms Commission – its recommendations – Right to Information Act – Disaster Management – Contemporary challenges in Public Administration.

Reference Books :

1. S.R. Maheswari, Public Administration in India An Introduction (Delhi: Mac Millan India Ltd., 2000).
2. Rumki Basu, Public Administration Concepts and Theories (New Delhi: Sterling Publisher Pvt. Ltd., 2012).
3. C.N. Bhalerao (ed.) Administration, Politics and Development in India (Bombay: Lalwani Publishing House, 1972).
4. A. Avasthi and S. Maheswari, Public Administration (Agra: Lakshmi Narair Agarwal, 1983).
5. R.B. Jain, Contemporary Issues in Indian Administration (New Delhi: Vishal Publishers, 1976).



Constitutional History of India, (1773-1947)

Objectives

- To study about a focus on the various constitutional experiments in India.
- To understand the significance of charter Acts and its implications.
- To have a clear cut idea on the content of Indian Councils Acts.
- To know more about the skeleton of the proposed Indian Constitution.

Unit I :

The Regulating Act of 1773- Circumstances - Provisions - Significance - Defects - The Act of 1781 - Pitt's India Act of 1784 - Provisions - Significance.

Unit II :

Circumstances – Provisions – Significance of the Charter Act of 1793, 1813, 1833 and 1853 - The Act of 1858 - The Queen's Proclamation of 1858 - Significance.

Unit III :

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 and 1892- Circumstances - Provisions - Significance. The Minto - Morley Reforms of 1909 - Circumstances Provisions - Significance.

Unit IV :

Montague Chelmsford Reforms of 1919- Provisions - Dyarchy in the provinces - significance - The Government of India Act of 1935 - Provisions - Provincial autonomy.

Unit V :

Constitutional Development between 1935-1947 -August Offer - Cripp's Proposals - Cabinet Mission Plan - Formation of Constituent Assembly - The Indian Independence Act of 1947

Reference Books

1. Dutgaddoss Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 1997.
2. C.N. Joshi, The Constitution of India, Mac Millan India Limited, Madras, 1983.
3. R.C. Agarwal, Constitutional Development and National Movement of India.
4. Herma Finer, The Theory and Practice of Modern Government, Surject Publications, Delhi, 1977.
5. M. Laxmikanth, Indian Polity, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi, 2011.



Panchayat Raj in India

Objectives

- To understand the evolution of Panchayat Raj as an institution in India.
- To study the impact of Gandhian views on Panchayat Raj.
- To make aware of the students about the history of Panchayat Raj over the years.
- To understand gross root democracy and decision making from the bottom - up.

Unit I :

Local Self Government - an introduction - Evolution of Panchayat Raj in India - Little Republics - Local Self Government during the Chola period - The contribution of British Colonial Government to the development of Local Self - Government - The Experiments of Lord Rippon.

Unit II :

Grama Rajya - Gandhian Principles - Bhoodan Movement - Sarvodaya Philosophy - Role of Non - Governmental Organisation in Panchayat Raj Institutions - 73rd Constitutional Amendment.

Unit III :

Panchayat Raj system in India – Development from 1947-2001 - Panchayat finance - Panchayat administration.

Unit IV :

Urban Local Government - Financial Administration - State Control over Urban Local Government - Balwant Roy Mehta Committee - Ashok Mehta Committee.

Unit V :

Rural Local Government - Village Panchayats - Panchayat Samitis - Zilla Parishad - Income of Rural Local Governments - Municipalities - Corporations - 74th Constitutional Amendment - Role of people in Panchayat Raj institutions.

Books for References :

1. Ravi Goel, Panchayati Raj in India (New Delhi: Sonali Publications, 2012).
 2. L.P. Shukla, A History of Village Panchayats in India (Dharwar: Institute of Economic Research, 1964).
 3. R.L. Khanna, Panchayati Raj in India (Ambala: The English Book Depot., 1972).
 4. Shweta Mishra, Democratic Decentralisation in India (New Delhi: Mittal Publications, 1994).
 5. M. Aslam, Panchayati Raj in India (New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2007).
- Ravi Goswami, Panchayati Raj in India (Delhi: Signature Books International, 2012).



PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

UNIT: I - PERSONALITY

Definition –Determinants –Personality Traits –Theories of Personality –Importance of Personality Development. SELF AWARENESS–Meaning –Benefits of Self –Awareness –Developing Self –Awareness. SWOT–Meaning –Importance-Application –Components. GOAL SETTING-Meaning-Importance –Effective goal setting –Principles of goal setting –Goal setting at the Right level.

UNIT :II- SELF MONITORING

Meaning –High self –monitor versus low self monitor –Advantages and Disadvantages self monitor-Self –monitoring and job performance. PERCEPTION-Definition-Factor influencing perception-Perception process –Errors in perception –Avoiding perceptual errors. ATTITUDE–Meaning-Formation of attitude –Types of attitude -Measurement of Attitudes –Barriers to attitude change –Methods to attitude change.

ASSERTIVENESS-Meaning –Assertiveness in Communication –Assertiveness Techniques –Benefits of being Assertive –Improving Assertiveness.

UNIT : III - TEAM BUILDING

Meaning –Types of teams –Importance of Team building-Creating Effective Team. LEADERSHIP–Definition –Leadership style-Theories of leadership –Qualities of an Effect leader. NEGOTIATION SKILLS–Meaning –Principles of Negotiation –Types of Negotiation –The Negotiation Process –Common mistakes in Negotiation process. CONFLICT MANAGEMENT–Definition-Types of Conflict-Levels of Conflict –Conflict Resolution –Conflict management .

UNIT :IV - COMMUNICATION

Definition –Importance of communication –Process of communication - Communication Symbols –Communication network –Barriers in communication –Overcoming Communication Barriers. TRANSACTIONAL ANALYSIS–Meaning –EGO States –Types of Transactions –Johari Window-Life Positions. EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE-Meaning –Components of Emotional Intelligence-Significance of managing Emotional intelligence –How to develop Emotional Quotient. STRESS MANAGEMENT–Meaning –Sources of Stress –Symptoms of Stress –Consequences of Stress –Managing Stress.

UNIT :V - SOCIAL GRACES

Meaning–Social Grace at Work –Acquiring Social Graces. TABLE MANNERS–Meaning –Table Etiquettes in Multicultural Environment-Do's and Don'ts of



Table Etiquettes. DRESS CODE–Meaning-Dress Code for selected Occasions –Dress Code for an Interview. GROUP DISCUSSION–Meaning –Personality traits required for Group Discussion-Process of Group Discussion-Group Discussion Topics. INTERVIEW–Definition-Types of skills –Employer Expectations –Planning for the Interview –Interview Questions-Critical Interview Questions.

REFERENCES:

1. Dr.S. Narayana Rajan, Dr. B. Rajasekaran, G. Venkadasalapathi, V. Vijuresh Nayaham and Herald M.Dhas, Personality Development, Publication Division, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli
2. Stephan P.Robbins, Organisational Behaviour, Tenth Edition, Prentice Hall of India Private Limited, New Delhi,2008.
3. Jit S. Chandan, Oragnisational Behaviour, Third Edition, Vikas Publishing House Private Limited, 2008.
4. Dr.K.K. Ramachandran and Dr.K.K. Karthick, From Campus to Corporate, Macmillan Publishers India Limited, New Delhi,2015.

