

**SYLLABUS**

MANONMANIAM SUNDARANAR UNIVERSITY, TIRUNELVELI-12

**UG - COURSES – AFFILIATED COLLEGES**Course Structure for **B.A. History**

(Choice Based Credit System)

(with effect from the academic year 2017- 2018 onwards )

Semester-VI				
Part	Subject Status	Subject Title	Subject Code	Credit
III	Core	History of Europe (1789-1945 A.D)	SMHI61	4
	Core	History of Science and Technology Since 17 <sup>th</sup> Century	SMHI62	4
	Core	History of India since 1947	SMHI63	4
	Core	Women's Studies	SMHI64	4
	Project	PROJECT	SMHI6A	4
IV	Elective	Epigraphy	SMHI6P	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 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)**

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

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



## **History of Science and Technology Since 17th Century.**

### **Objectives**

- To understand more about the history of Science and Technology during the period under study.
- 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 - Marcello Malpige.

### **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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> 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. R. Venkatraman, *A History of Science and Technology*, N.S. Publications, Madurai, 1988.
2. Kalpana Rajaram, *Science and Technology in India*, Spectrum India, New Delhi, 1993. S.F. Mason, *History of Science*, Thomas Nelco and Sons Ltd., London, 1973.
3. Kuppuram, *History of Science and Technology in India*, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1991.
4. B. Jagadish Nair, *Inventions and Discoveries*, Computech Publications, Thiruvananthapuram, 1986.
5. J. Dharmaraj, *History of Science and Technology,(Tamil)*, Tensy Publications, Sivakasi, 2017.



## 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 Shastri - Indira Gandhi - Emergency - Birth of Bangladesh. 2

### Unit III :

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

### Unit IV :

Peasants Struggle - Terrorism in Punjab - Assam Struggle - Telangana 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.

### Reference Books :

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



## 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 women folk.

### **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. 2

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



## 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 at least 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

Internal Mark	:	40
(To be awarded by the guide)		
External Mark	:	60
(To be awarded by the External Expert)		
Total	:	100 marks

A Group consists of not more than 5 members.





# 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 Copper plates.

## **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 - Kollam Era. 2

## **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 - Estampage Training.

## **References Books :**



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

