St. PETER’S UNIVERSITY
St. Peter’s Institute of Higher Education and Research
(Declared Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)
AVADI, CHENNAI – 600 054
TAMIL NADU

B.A. (HISTORY)
Code No. - 304
(Effective From 2009 – 2010)
(Distance Education)

Regulations and Syllabi
(I & II & III Year)

St. PETER’S INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION
Recognized by Distance Education Council and
Joint Committee of UGC – AICTE - DEC, New Delhi
(Ref. F. No. DEC/SPU/CHN/TN/Recog/09/14 dated 02.04.2009 and
1. **Eligibility:** Candidates who have passed the Higher Secondary Examination conducted by the Government of Tamilnadu, or any other examination recognized as equivalent thereto are eligible for admission to Three Year B.A Programme in History.

2. **Duration:** Three Years.

3. **Medium:** English is the medium of instruction and examination.

4. **Methodology:** The methodology of distance education includes the supply of self-instructional study materials in print format and in CD, face-to-face instruction for theory and practicals for a limited period during week ends and on holidays, provision of virtual class in phased manner, dissemination of information over e-mail, Student - Support Service at various Centres of the University, Continuous Assessment and End Assessment conducted by the University at various parts of India.

5. **Weightage for Continuous and End Assessment:** There is no weightage for Continuous Assessment unless the ratio is specifically mentioned in the scheme of Examinations. The End Assessment (EA) has 100% weightage.
6. **Credit System:** Credit system be followed with 36 credits for each Year and each credit is equivalent to 25-30 hours of effective study provided in the Time Table of the formal system.

7. **Scheme of Examinations**

### First Year

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit</th>
<th>Theory</th>
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<th>Total</th>
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<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td>109UHIT01</td>
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<td>History of India upto 1320 A.D.</td>
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<td>109UHYT05</td>
<td>Allied – I: Indian Economy problems and policies</td>
<td>8</td>
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### Second Year

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Third Year

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<td>History of Modern World</td>
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<td>309UHYT02</td>
<td>History of Science and Technology Since 1453 – A Global outlook</td>
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<td>309UHYT03</td>
<td>Journalism</td>
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<td>309UHYT04</td>
<td>Women’s studies</td>
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<td>309UHYT05</td>
<td>Application Oriented Subject: Tourism(AOS)</td>
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<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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<td>36</td>
<td>500</td>
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8. **Passing Requirements:** The minimum pass mark (raw score) be 40% in End Assessment.

9. **Grading System:** Grading System on a 10 Point Scale be followed with 1 mark = 0.1 and the conversion of the Grade point as given below.

\[
\text{Overall Grade Point Average (OGPA)} = \frac{\text{Sum of Weighted Grade Points}}{\text{Total Credits}} = \frac{\sum (EA)C}{\sum C}
\]
**The Overall Grade:** The Overall Grade and Classification of all successful candidates be arrived at from the Overall Grade Point Average as stipulated in the following conversion Table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Over all Grade Point Average(OGPA)</th>
<th>Over all weighted Average marks</th>
<th>Classification</th>
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<td>A</td>
<td>8.00 to 8.99</td>
<td>80.00 to 89.99</td>
<td>First Class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>7.00 to 7.99</td>
<td>70.00 to 79.99</td>
<td>First Class</td>
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<tr>
<td>C</td>
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<td>D</td>
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<td>E</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>0.00 to 3.99</td>
<td>0.00 to 39.99</td>
<td>Fail</td>
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</table>

The Grade Sheets of successful candidates provide particulars such as (1) Overall weighted Average Marks, (2) Overall Grade Point Average, (3) Overall Grade and (4) the Overall classification.

**10. Pattern of the Question Paper:** The question paper for the End Assessment will be set for three hours and for a maximum of 100 marks with following divisions and details.

**Part A:** 10 questions (with equal distribution to all the units in the syllabus). Each question carries 2 marks.

**Part B:** 5 questions with either or type (with equal distribution to all the units in the syllabus). Each question carries 16 marks.

The total marks scored by the candidates will be calculated to the maximum prescribed in the Regulations.

**11. Syllabus**
Unit I
Sources
Indus Valley Civilization
Vedic Age
Pre-Mauryan India
Rise of Magadha
Sisunagas and Nandas
Alexander’s Invasion and its Impact
Jainism and Buddhism

Unit II
Mauryan Age
Chandra Gupta to Asoka
Mauryan Administration
Sungas and Kanvas
Kharavela of Kalinga
Kanishka – Mahayanism
Gandhara Art
Satavahanas

Unit III
Age of the Guptas
Important rules and their achievements
Administration – Golden Age
Hun’s Invasion
Harshavardhana
Arab conquest of Sindh
Unit IV

The Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas
Their Contribution to Art and Literature
Mahmud of Ghazni
Mohammad of Ghor
Foundation of Turkish rule in Northern India

Unit V

Establishment of Muslim rule
Slave Dynasty
Jalal-ud-din Firoz Khilji
Ala-ud-din Khilji
His Economic measures & Military Exploits

MAPS

1. Asoka’s Empire
2. Kanishka’s Empire
3. The Gupta’s Empire
4. Harsh’s Empire
5. Ala-ud-din Khilji’s Empire
MAJOR PAPER II
109UHYT04: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1320 TO 1905 A.D.

Unit I

Mohammad Bin Thuglaq
Feroz Thuglaq
Timur’s invasion
The Sayyid’s and Lodis
Administration of the Delhi Sultanates
Bahmini Kingdom
Vijayanagar Kingdom

Unit II

Babur
Humayun
Sher Sha Sur
Akbar to Aurangzeb
Mughal policy towards North West frontier, Rajputs, the Deccan and Religion
Art and Architecture

Unit III

Rise of Sikkhism
Rise of Marathas
Maratha Administration
Coming of the Europeans
Anglo- French Rivalry – Carnatic Wars
Unit IV

**Peshwas**

- The rise of the British power
- Robert Clive
- Warren Hastings
- Cornwallis
- Lord Wellesley
- Lord Hastings

Unit V

- William Bentink
- Rajaram Mohanroy
- Ranjit Singh
- Dalhousie
- The Great Upheaval of 1857
- The Constitutional developments upto 1857
- India under the crown
- Canning to Curzon
- Social and religious movements in the 19th century

**MAPS**

1. Mohammad-Bin-Thuglaq’s Empire
2. Akbar’s Empire
3. Aurangzeb’s Empire
4. Lord Wellesley
5. Lord Curzon
ALLIED – I

109UHYT05: INDIAN ECONOMY – PROBLEMS AND POLICIES

Unit I

Features of Less developed and developing Economics
Economic and Non-Economic Factors
Concepts of Economic Growth and Development
Capital Formation
Investment Pattern during the plans
National Economic – Methods, Trends and Limitation
National Income Accounts
Recent Trends in National Income

Unit II

Human Resources
Population Growth as a Retarding factors
Population Explosion
Population Policy
Agriculture – its role in the National Economy
Crop Pattern
Causes for Low Productivity
Land Reform measures

Unit III

Food problem and methods to solve
Concept of food Self-sufficiency
Public Distribution System
Tenth plan and Food Security
Green Revolution
National Agricultural Policy – 2000
Unit V

Industrial Labour organization
Social Security Scheme
Unemployment and Employment policy.
Transport – Road, Railways, Shipping & Civil Aviation
Government Policy of Transport
India’s Five Year Plans
The Tenth five year plan – 2002-2007
Its Objectives and Targets

Unit V

Poverty in India
Poverty Eradication Programme
Regional Development Disparities
India’s Foreign Trade
Balance of Payments
Export and Import Policy
GATT, WTO and India’s Foreign Trade
SECOND YEAR
209UHYT03: HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 1905 TO 2002 A.D.

Unit I
National Movement upto 1947
Pre-Gandhian Era upto 1920
The role Gokale and Thilak
Gandhian Era 1920 – 1947
Satyagraha and Non-cooperation Movements
Events leading to the Partition of India
Constitutional developments from 1909 to 1950
Minto-Morley reforms of 1909
Montague – Chelmsford reforms of 1919
Government of India Act 1935

Unit II
Republican Constitution of 1950
Integration of Indian States
Re-organisation of States
Planned Economy of India
Five year plans
Horticulture, Animal husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries
Nehru’s Foreign Policy
Relationship with U.S.A., U.S.S.R and China

Unit III
Nehru’s Foreign Policy after Nehru.
Relationship with U.S.A., U.S.S.R and China, Pakistan and Arab Countries
India and U.N.O., SAARC, NAM, ASIAN.
Blue Star Operation
JPN Movement
Unit IV

Defence Organization
Training Institution
Production
Suppliers
DRDO
Educational Policy
Elementary Education
Secondary Education
University Education
Technical Education
Women’s Education

Unit V

Welfare
Welfare of SC and ST
Constitutional Safeguards
Legislation against Untouchability
Welfare of Minority
Transport and Communication
Road, Railway
Shipping
Civil Aviation
Coastal Network
Tele-Communication
Information Technology

MAPS

Partition of India
Re-Organization of States
Important Industries – Steel, Ship Building, Jute, ICF.
Important Universities
Important Airports
Important Harbours
Unit I
Sources for the History of Tamilnadu-Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods
Physical features of TamilNadu
The Sangam Age – Sangam Policy
The Kalabrahns

Unit II
The Pallavas of Kanchi
Political and Social Life
Contribution of the Pallavas to art and architecture
The First Pandyan Empire
Vijayalay line and his successors
Relations and Vengi
Kulotinga I and his successors
Administration to art and architecture
Contribution to art and architecture

Unit III
The Second Pandyan Empire
Muslim invasions
Decline of the Pandyan Empire
Madurai Sultanate
Tamilnadu under the Vijay nagar rule
Nayaks – Madurai, Ginji, Tanjore
Maratha inroads into Tamilnadu
Unit IV
Coming of the Europeans
The Carnatic Wars
Poligars Rebellion
The Revenue Settlement of Thomas Manroe.
Part played by Tamilnadu in the Freedom struggle

Unit V
Tamilnadu in the 19th and 20th centuries
Rise of the DMK
Chief Ministership of C.N. Annadurai
Rise of ADMK
Growth of Industries
Development of Education and Press
Social Reform Movements
Unit I
State and Its Elements
Unitary and Federal
Merits and Demerits
Secular State
Welfare State
Constitution
Aristotle’s Classification
Written and Unwritten Constitutions
Flexible and Rigid Constitution
Constitutional Changes and amendments
Judicial Review

Unit II
Democracy
Definition
Meaning
Direct and Indirect Democracy
Merits and Demerits

Election
Direct and Indirect Election
Theories of Representation
Proportional Representation
Communal Representation of Minorities
Reserved Constituencies

Unit III
Political Parties
Origin
Single Party System
Bi-Party System
Multi-Party System
Merits and Demerits
Pressure Groups: Nature and Function

**Legislature**
Uni – Cameralism
Bi – Cameralism
Merits and Demerits
Role of Second Chamber
Legislature Deadlocks
Committees of Legislature

**Unit IV**
**Executive**
Parliamentary and Non- Parliamentary
Plural Executive
Methods of Functionaries
Merits and Demerits

**Cabinet**
Origin and Purpose
Nature of Functionaries
Cabinet Dictatorship
Methods of Controlling Cabinet
Cabinet and legislature

**Unit V**
Separation of Powers
Rule of Law
Administrative Law
Judiciary and its Importance
Independence of Judiciary

**Local – Self Government**
Definition, Nature and its Importance, Functions
Merits and Demerits, Civil Service Commission.
THIRD YEAR
309UHYT01: HISTORY OF MODERN WORLD

Unit I
Renaissance – Age of Discoveries
Reformation – Counter Reformation
Glorious Revolution of 1688
Enlightened Despots – Louis XIV and Frederick
The American War of Independence

Unit II
French Revolution
Industrial and Agrarian Revolutions
Spheres of influence in China – Opium Wars
Meiji Restoration and Modernization of Japan

Unit III
Unification of Italy and Germany
Eastern Question – Balkan Wars
U.S.A – Industrial Revolution
Russo – Japanese War

Unit IV
I World War
Russian Revolution of 1917
Chinese Revolution of 1911
Rise of Dictatorship – Mussolini, Hitler and Kamal Pasha
Rise of Militarism of Japan

Unit V
European Scene after the II World War ( UNO, NATO, SEATO, CENTO )
European Nations after the II World War – England, France, Germany and USSR
Fall of Communism – End of Cold War
Liberalization, Privatization and Globalization.
Unit I
Science and Technology in Europe in the 15th and 16th Centuries
John Gutenburg
Leonardo-Da-Vinci

Unit II
Science and Technology in the 17th and 18th Centuries
Issac Newton
Robert Boyle
William Harvey
Henry Cavendish
Joseph Priestly
Antoine Lavoiser
John Hunter
Edward Jenner

Unit III
Science and Technology in the 19th Century
Progress in Physics, Mathematics and Chemistry
James Clerk
John Dalton
Mendeleev
Louis Pasteur
The Pioneer of Modern Medicine
Alfred Nobel
Einstein
Theory of Relativity
Atomic Energy.
Unit IV

Growth of Science and Technology in the 20th Century
Roentgen and Marie Curie
Radio and Marconi
Television
Computers

Unit V

Growth of Science and Technology in Modern India
Space Research
Atomic Energy
J.C. Bose and P.C. Roy
Srinivasa Ramanujam
Sir C.V. Raman
Hargobind Khurana
Abdul Kalam
Unit I

Introduction to Journalism
Basic Concept
Definition
Nature and Scope
Journalism – Science and Art
Canons of Journalism

Unit II

History of Journalism
Brief History of the Press upto 1947
Press Council
Press Laws
Defamation
Contempt of Court
Official Secrets Act
Freedom of Press in India.

Unit III

Reporting – Definition
Principles of Reporting
Components and Sources of News
News value
News Agencies – World and India
Interview – Definition
Types of Interview
Reporting Crime News
Unit IV

Editing
Principles of Editing
Editing Techniques
News Editor
Sub-Editors
Page Make-up
Proof Reading

Unit V

Different forms of writing
Features
News Structure
Types of Head-Body-Lead
Types of Headlines
Leading Newspapers in India – The Hindu, Dinamani and Dinathanthi.
Unit I
Definition of Women’s Studies
Genesis and Growth of Women’s Studies
Nature and Scope of Women’s Studies in India
Women’s Movement in India
Pre-Independent Period
Post – Independent Period
Women’s Movement in U.K. and U.S.A

Unit II
Definition of Feminism
Theories of Feminism
Liberal Feminism
Marxist Feminism
Radical Feminism
Social Feminism
Feminism in India

Unit III
Women and Society
Social construction of gender
Paratriarchy and Matriline
Women in India Society Early, Medieval and Modern periods
Women related social problems and legal remedies
1. Female infanticide
2. Child marriage
3. Dowry
4. Divorce
5. Widowhood
6. Sati
7. Kidnap, Rape and prostitution
8. Unwed mothers / Single women
9. Problems of working women in organized and unorganized sectors
10. Role conflict and dual role.

**Unit IV**
Role of Women In Freedom Movement  
Contribution of Women to Social, Economic, Education culture and Political arena  
Women Social Reformers  
Women Politicians  
Women Entrepreneurs  
Women Executives

**Unit V**
Developmental programmes for Women in Present day India.  
National and State Policies on Women’s Development  
Women’s Education through Plans  
Health, Population and Employment Programmes  
Potrayal of Women in Mass Media – T.V. and Radio  
Use and Abuse of Development Programmes for Rural Women
309UHYT05: APPLICATION ORIENTED SUBJECT: TOURISM

Unit I
Definition
Scope and Importance of Tourism
Tourism through Ages – Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods
Tourism and Industrial Revolution
Types of Tourism

Unit II
Geography of India
Its effect on Indian Tourism
Cultural Heritage of India
Fine arts, Art and Architecture
Secular and Religious Tourism
Tourist activities – Sporting, Pilgrimage, Trekking, Education, Holidaying
Sight Seeing and Wild Life

Unit III
Basic components of Tourism
Transport – Air, Sea, Rail and Road routes
Ticketing procedure
Service Organizations – Accommodation and Food – Hotels, Guest Houses and Basics of Hotel reservations and basics of food.

Unit IV
Role of Government and its Policies
Tourist Organizations – World and India
Tourism promotion – Planning and Advertising
Tourism in India
Tourism in Tamilnadu
Important Tourism Centres.

Unit V
Tourism – As an Industry – Production, Marketing and Sales
Information Management in Tourism
Future of Tourism.