



# **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**

**Ref.F.No.DEC/Recog/2009/3169 dated 09.09.2009)**

**St. PETER'S UNIVERSITY**  
**St. PETER'S INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
Chennai – 600 054.

**Code No. – 304**  
**B.A. (HISTORY)**  
(Distance Education)

**Regulations and Syllabi**  
(Effective from 2009 – 2010)

- 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

Code No.	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
			EA	Total
<b>Theory</b>				
109UTMT01 109UHIT01	Tamil - I Hindi - I	6	100	100
109UEHT02	English - I	6	100	100
109UHYT03	History of India upto 1320 A.D.	8	100	100
109UHYT04	History of India 1320 to 1905 A.D	8	100	100
109UHYT05	Allied – I: Indian Economy problems and policies	8	100	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

### Second Year

Code No.	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
			EA	Total
<b>Theory</b>				
209UTMT01 209UHIT01	Tamil - II Hindi - II	6	100	100
209UEHT02	English - II	6	100	100
209UHYT03	History of India 1905 to 2002 A.D.	8	100	100
209UHYT04	History of TamilNadu upto 1991 A.D.	8	100	100
209UHYT05	Allied – II: Outlines of Comparative Governments	8	100	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

### Third Year

Code No.	Course Title	Credit	Marks	
			EA	Total
<b>Theory</b>				
309UHYT01	History of Modern World	8	100	100
309UHYT02	History of Science and Technology Since 1453 – A Global outlook	8	100	100
309UHYT03	Journalism	8	100	100
309UHYT04	Women’s studies	6	100	100
309UHYT05	Application Oriented Subject: Tourism(AOS)	6	100	100
<b>Total</b>		<b>36</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>500</b>

**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.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Overall Grade Point Average (OGPA)} &= \frac{\text{Sum of Weighted Grade Points}}{\text{Total Credits}} \\
 &= \frac{\sum (EA)C}{\sum C}
 \end{aligned}$$

**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.

<b>Grade</b>	<b>Over all Grade Point Average(OGPA)</b>	<b>Over all weighted Average marks</b>	<b>Classification</b>
0	9.00 to 10.00	90.00 to 100	First Class
A	8.00 to 8.99	80.00 to 89.99	First Class
B	7.00 to 7.99	70.00 to 79.99	First Class
C	6.00 to 6.99	60.00 to 69.99	First Class
D	5.00 to 5.99	50.00 to 59.99	Second Class
E	4.00 to 4.99	40.00 to 49.99	Third Class
<b>F</b>	0.00 to 3.99	0.00 to 39.99	<b>Fail</b>

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**

**FIRST YEAR**  
**109UHYT03: MAJOR PAPER – I HISTORY OF INDIA UPTO 1320 A.D.**

**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 Sikhism  
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 Bentinck

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 19<sup>th</sup> 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  
Small Scale and Large Scale Industries – Cotton, Iron, Steel, Jute, Sugar and  
Tea Industrial Policy – 1948 , 1956, 1957, 1980 and 1991

## **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

**209UHYT04:  
HISTORY OF TAMILNADU FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1991 A.D.**

**Unit I**

Sources for the History of Tamilnadu-Ancient, Medieval and Modern periods  
Physical features of TamilNadu  
The Sangam Age – Sangam Policy  
The Kalabrahs

**Unit II**

The Pallavas of Kanchi  
Political and Social Life  
Contribution of the Pallavas to art and architecture  
The First Pandyan Empire  
Vijayalaya 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 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> 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

**ALLIED – II**  
**209UHYT05: OUTLINES OF COMPARTIVE GOVERNMENTS**

**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.

## **MAJOR PAPER – VI**

### **309UHYT02: HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY SINCE 1453 – A GLOBAL OUTLOOK**

#### **Unit I**

Science and Technology in Europe in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> Centuries

John Gutenberg

Leonardo-Da-Vinci

#### **Unit II**

Science and Technology in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries

Issac Newton

Robert Boyle

William Harvey

Henry Cavendish

Joseph Priestly

Antoine Lavoiser

John Hunter

Edward Jenner

#### **Unit III**

Science and Technology in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 20<sup>th</sup> Century

Roengten 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

# 309UHYT03: JOURNALISM

## 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.

## **309UHYT04: WOMEN'S STUDIES**

### **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  
Partriarchy and Matriliny  
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 Religions 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.