RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY
RONO HILLS :: DOIMUKH

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
Course structure Syllabus for
M.Phil & Ph.D (w.e.f. 2017-18)
Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy (Combined Course)
Paper-I

Research Methodology (Compulsory)

Objective: The course is designed to impart a combined course for the Master of Philosophy and Doctor of Philosophy programme in History and seeks to expose the learners with tools, methods and techniques of doing research in History.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Study of the Past:
(a) Scope and objectives, Historical Data, Limitations of Historical Research.
(b) Classification of Sources: Primary, Secondary and Interdisciplinary Approaches.
(c) Uses and Misuses of History.

Unit-II: Approaches to the Social Science Research:
(a) Normative, Historical, Behavioural and Marxist.
(b) Basic Concepts in Scientific Inquiry- Hypothesis, Theory, Terms, Verification and Experiment.
(c) Objectivity and Subjectivity.

Unit-III: School of Historiography:
(a) Imperialist, Neo-imperialist and Nationalist.
(b) Marxist, Subaltern and Feminist.
(c) Historiography and History Writing in North East India.

Unit-IV: Alternative Sources:
(a) Oral Traditions.
(b) Audio-Visuals.
(c) Literary.

Mode of evaluation: This course shall be of hundred (100) marks of which twenty five (25) marks for session test, attending lecture (tutorial), taking grooming classes and presentation of seminar while remaining seventy five (75) marks for writing end semester examination.

Unit-I: Mandatory Readings:

Further Readings:
Nicholas Wall man, Your Research Project, Sage, New Delhi, 2005.

Unit-II: Mandatory Readings:
K.N. Chitnis, Research Methodology in History, Atlantic Publisher, New Delhi, 1998.

Further Readings:

Unit-III: Mandatory Readings:
Bipan Chandra, India’s Struggle for Independence, Viking, New Delhi, 1988.

Further Readings:
Percival Spear, Oxford History of India, New Delhi, 1974.
R. Palme Dutt, India Today, Manisha, Calcutta (Reprint with original textured), 1986.
Ranjit Gaha, Subaltern Studies Volumes.
Manorama Sharma, History and History Wring in North East India, Regency, New Delhi 1998.
Jean MacNiffand & et al, Doing and Writing Action Research, New Delhi, sage, 2009.

Unit-IV: Mandatory Readings:

Further Readings:
Master of Philosophy  
Paper-II  
CONCEPTS AND APPROACHES IN MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

Objective: The course is designed to understand the concepts and approaches in doing and 
practicing History in the standard process of research and critical evaluation of subject-
matter.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Imperialist and Neo-Imperialist Historians:
(a) Percival Spear.
(b) Anil Seal.
(c) Judith M. Brown.

Unit-II: Nationalists Historians:
(a) S.N. Banerjee.
(b) Tara Chand.
(c) R.C. Mazumdar.

Unit-III: Marxist Historians:
(a) Marx Understanding of History, Class Struggle.
(b) R.P. Datta, A.R Desai.
(c) Bipan Chandra, Sumit Sarkar.

Unit-IV: Subaltern Historians:
(a) Ranjit Guha.
(b) Gyan Pandey.
(c) Sahid Amin.

Mode of evaluation: This course shall be of hundred (100) marks of which twenty five (25) 
marks for session test, attending lecture (tutorial), taking grooming classes and presentation 
of seminar while remaining seventy five (75) marks for writing end semester examination.

Unit-I: Mandatory Reading:

Percival Spear,  
The History of India Vol 2, Penguins.

Percival Spear,  
Oxford History of India, New Delhi.

Anil Seal,  
The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition and 
Collaboration in the Later Nineteenth Century, Cambridge 
University Press.

Further Readings:

Judith M Brown,  
Gandhi’s Rise to Power: Indian politics 1915-1922, Cambridge 
University Press.

Karl Marx, & et al,  
On Historical Materialism: A Collection, Progress 

Unit-II: Mandatory Readings:

S N Banerjee,  
A Nation in the Making: Being the Reminiscences of Fifty Years 
of Public Life.

Tara Chand,  
History of the Freedom Movement in India, New Delhi.

Further Readings:

R.C. Mazumdar,  
History and Culture of Indian People.

A Gramsci,  
Unit-III: Mandatory Readings:
R. Palme Dutt, India Today, Manisha, Calcutta.
A R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Popular Prakashan, Bombay.

Further Readings:
Bipan Chandra, India’s Struggle for Independence, Viking, New Delhi.
Sumit Sarkar, Critique of Colonial India, Calcutta.

Unit-IV: Mandatory Readings:
Ranjit Gaha, Subaltern Studies Volumes.
Gyan Pandey, Ascendancy of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh, Anthem Press.

Further Readings:
Anil Seal, The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition and Collaboration in the Later Nineteenth Century, Cambridge University Press.
Master of Philosophy  
Paper-III  
SOURCES OF HISTORY OF NORTH EAST INDIA

Objective: This paper seeks to explore the particular aspects of the sources of the history of Northeast India for the early period to modern times.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Sources for Study of Early State:

(a) Material remains.  
(b) Textual productions.  
(c) Bias of the sources.

Unit-II: Sources for Study of Medieval State:

(a) Traditions of Chronicles: Buranji, Rajamala.  
(b) Material Remains.  
(c) Limitations of State Centric Sources.

Unit-III: Sources for Study of Modern State:

(a) The Colonial Archives.  
(b) Investigative Modalities: Census, Surveys and Mapping.  
(c) The Politics of the Creation of Archives in the Colony.

Unit-IV: Expanding the Horizon:

(a) Archives of the National Movement.  
(b) Oral History Collections.  
(c) Oral tradition as a source of writing History and Limitations.

Mode of evaluation: This course shall be of hundred (100) marks of which twenty five (25) marks for session test, attending lecture (tutorial), taking grooming classes and presentation of seminar while remaining seventy five (75) marks for writing end semester examination.

Unit-I: Mandatory Readings:

A.K. Sharma,  
Emergence of Early Culture in North East India, Munshiram, 1926.

E.A. GAIT,  
a History of Assam, 1926.

H.K. Barpujari,  

L.N. Chakravarty,  
Glimpses of the History of Arunachal Pradesh.

Nirode Baruah,  
Early Assam: State Formation, Political Centres, Cultural Zones, Spectrum Publications, Guwahati.
Further Readings:
P.C. Choudhury,  History of the Civilization of the People of Assam.

Unit-II: Mandatory Readings:
Lakshmi Devi, Ahom-Tribal Relations: A Political Study Guwahati.
N.C Nath, Sri Rajamala, Vol I-IV.

Further Readings:
P.C. Chaudhury, Asom Buranji Sar.
S.K. Bhuyan, Tungkhungia Buranji.

Unit-III: Mandatory Readings:
Bernard Cohn, Colonialism and its Forms of Knowledge.
Nicholas Dirks, Caste of Minds.

Further Readings:

Unit-IV: Mandatory Readings:
Ann Laura Stoler, Along the Archival Grain: Thinking Through Colonial Ontologies.

Further Readings:
Master of Philosophy
Paper-IV
TRADITIONAL INSTITUTIONS OF ARUNACHAL PRADESH

Objective: This paper seeks to explore the particular aspects of the history of Arunachal Pradesh against the broad contours dealt with in the postgraduate courses. It seeks to provide an in-depth study in its social, political, economic and religious practices.

Course Contents:

Unit-I: Migration, Sacred Geographies and Social Systems:
(a) Exploring origin Myths and their Trajectories.
(b) Lineage, Kinship, Marriage, Divorce and Slavery.
(c) Dormitory System.
(c) Woman’s Place in Society.

Unit-II: Forms of Political Power:
(a) Structures of the Traditional Political Institutions.
(b) Political Institutions and their Origin Myths.
(c) Encounter of the Modern Grassroots Institutions and Traditional Polities.

Unit-III: Religion:
(a) Religion and Cosmology: Myths, Ritual, Personhood and Priesthood.
(b) Traditional Faiths, Buddhism and Vaishnavism.
(c) New Religious Affiliations: Christianity.
(d) Donyi Polo, Nyedar Namlo.

Unit-IV: Pattern of Livelihood:
(a) Livelihood practices: Hunting-Gathering and modes of Agriculture.
(b) Tools and Techniques: Farming and Utilitarian Crafts.
(c) Ownership Pattern: Land and Resources.
(d) Market: Forms and Networks of Exchange.

Mode of evaluation: This course shall be of hundred (100) marks of which twenty five (25) marks for session test, attending lecture (tutorial), taking grooming classes and presentation of seminar while remaining seventy five (75) marks for writing end semester examination.

Unit-I: Mandatory Readings:
A. Mackenzie, A. Maleish, A. R. Radcliffe-Brown,
The North East Frontier of Assam.
The Frontier People of India.
Structure and Function in Primitive Society: Essays and Addresses.

Further Readings:
Robert, H. Lowie, Primitive Society.
R.B. Pemberton, The Eastern Frontier of British India.
Sachin Roy, Aspects of Padam Minyong Culture.
Unit-II: Mandatory Readings:

A.C. Talukdar, Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh: A Study in the Political Transition at the Grassroots Level.
C.V.F. Haimendorf, The Apatanis and Their Neighbours.
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Ethnographic Notes on the Tribes of the Subansiri Region.

Further Readings:
G.W. Beresford, Notes on the North East Frontier of Assam.
J.N. Chaudhury, Arunachal Pradesh from Frontier Tracts to Union Territory.
Sanjay Dubey, Dynamics of Tribal Local Polity and Panchayati Raj in Arunachal Pradesh.

Unit-III: Mandatory Readings:

E. E. Evans-Pritchard, Nuer Religion.

Further Readings:
Tai Nyori, History and Culture of the Adis.
Tamo Mibang, Social Change in Arunachal Pradesh.
Tamo Mibang & et al, Understanding Tribal Religion.

Unit-IV: Mandatory Readings:

J.N. Chaudhury, The Tribal Culture and History of Arunachal Pradesh.
L.R.N. Srivastava, The Gallongs.

Further Readings:
Verrier Elwin, A Philosophy for NEFA.
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India's North East Frontier in the 19th Century.
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Democracy in NEFA.
GUIDELINES (STYLEDSHEET) FOR POSTGRADUATE(P.G.) MASTER OF
PHILOSOPHY(M.Phil.), DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY (Ph.D.) COURSES AND AT
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY, RONO HILLS.

The following is the set of guidelines designed to help the postgraduate students and
research scholars with the process of writing a thesis and dissertation. It is outlined in broad
characteristics of academic writing along with the features which required for the formal well-
written thesis and dissertation:

1. Names of individuals and organizations shall be fully identified by first and last names
when they are first mentioned in the thesis and dissertation. Names of authors mentioned
in the thesis shall usually correspond exactly to their names as given in footnotes. The use
of titles such as Dr., Gen., Col., Rev., Mrs., Mr., and Miss is discouraged.

Abbreviations (such as AIOHA, CPWD, NGO) shall not be used to identify organizations
until the organizational name has first been provided in full and the acronym indicated,
for example; ‘All India Oral History Association(AIOHA).’

2. Quotations shall correspond exactly with the originals in wording, spelling, interior
capitalization, and interior punctuation. Use single quotation marks, reserving double
quotation marks for quoted words within a quotation. Spellings of words in quotation
shall not be changed. No quotation marks are required for longer passages (that is
exceeding more than 20 words or more); these must be indented and separated from
the text. Sic is used to indicate errors or idiosyncrasies present in the original source.

3. Maintain the distinction between 3-point and 4-point ellipses. Indicate omissions within a
quoted sentence by three spaced periods. When the omitted passage includes the end of a
sentence, indicate the ellipsis by four periods with no space before the first. Ellipsis
points are seldom necessary at the beginning or end of a quoted passage, since the reader
usually assumes that something precedes and follows any quotation.

4. Interpolations of the scholar’s own comments or explanations into quoted matter should
be enclosed in square brackets, not parentheses. Such interpolations should be kept to a
minimum.

5. Tables, Figures and Maps shall be identified by both a number and a descriptive title.
Each must have its sources indicated, and the scholars shall insert the table in the text in
an appropriate order. Figures (illustrations) are numbered separately from tables and they
also must be identified by descriptive captions (including a date). The source for each
figure shall be given. There shall be a list of tables, figures, maps, charts with page
number after the list of contents of the thesis or dissertation. Maps shall cite source, or if
redrawn be shown as, ‘Based on [Source].’

6. Scholarly Abbreviations:

_Ibid._, refers to the item preceding and takes the place of as much of the succeeding
material as identical. If more than one work is cited in a note, _ibid._ shall not be used for
the first citation of the following note:

_Op. cit., loc. cit., idem_, and ‘hereafter cited as’ may not be used. Instead, for second
references to books and articles, use the author’s last name, the short title, and pages.
Specific pages shall be cited whenever possible; otherwise the whole book or article shall be cited.

Et al., is used if a book or an article has more than three authors. Note that it is not italicized or underlined and that ‘et’ is not an abbreviation and second reference shall also include et al.

7. Headings shall limit the levels of heading within a chapter to three or four. Avoid lengthy headings and do not number them.

8. Footnotes shall be consecutively numbered and presented at the foot of each page. In one sentence of the text only one note is preferred.

9. Spellings shall be the British spellings rather than American spelling (example, ‘programme’ not ‘program’ ‘honour’ not ‘honor’). Where alternative forms exist, there is freedom to choose either ‘is’ or ‘iz’ spellings (for example, organise or organize, recognise or recognize, civilise or civilize). However, please look out for exceptions such as comprise, supervise and incise, where the ‘s’ is not an ending but part of the root. Whichever form is chosen shall be retained throughout the draft consistently researchers are not allowed to alternate between the two forms.

10. Use of excessive italicization for emphasis shall be avoided but use them for the title of a book and foreign words, unless terms occur so frequently that they are better in upright(Roman) type. Proper nouns in a foreign language shall always be in Roman. We shall also prefer to set common terms such ‘status quo’, ‘ex post facto’, in Roman; *Ibid.*, shall be in italics.

11. There shall be no alternation to hyphenation of words; for example; between ‘macroeconomic’ and ‘macro-economic’, ‘decision making’ and ‘decision-making’.

12. Numbers shall be written in figures (rather than words) for exact measurements and series of quantities, including percentages. In more general description, numbers below 100 shall be spelt out in words. In text use ‘per cent’, in tables the symbol ‘%’. Write ‘0.6’ rather than ‘.6’, except for levels of probability. Use lower-case italics for p (probability) and n (number). Use fuller forms for numbers and dates for example; 1690-95, and pp.66-68.

13. Dates shall be given specific in the form March 21, 2017. Decades shall be referred to as either ‘the nineties’ or ‘the 1990s’ and shall spell out the ‘twentieth century’.

14. REFERENCES:
   (i) All the manuscript shall be cited as follows:
   Name of author, full title, name of collection, name of library/archive, press mark, folio number(s), for instance; Herodotus, *Histories*, National Library Kolkata, MS Or.12, f.60a (or ff.60a-62b). Whereas, researchers’ specialization in modern Indian history shall put the title of the manuscript in single inverted commas and not italicize it.
(ii) Citation of Edited Source:
Name of author, full title, number of volumes, name of editor, name of series (if any), place of publication, date of publication, page number, e.g.,

If a work does not have a single author, the citation shall begin with the title, e.g.,


(iii) Citation of Translated Source:
Name of author, full title, number of volumes, name of translator, name of editor (if any) name of series (if any), place of publication, date of publication, e.g.,

If the source is edited and translated by the same person it shall be cited as follows:


(iv) Citations to Books
(a) Name of author or editor as it appears on the title page (except in bibliography where the surname of the author comes first), e.g.
(b) Full title and subtitle exactly as they appear on the title page.
(c) Total number of volumes for any multivolume work.
(d) Place of publication.
(e) Year of publication.
(f) Edition (if any).
Name of books shall be italicized.

(v) Citation to Articles:
(a) Name of author as it appears on the first page of the article.
(b) The full title and subtitle as they appear on the first page of the article.
(c) Full publishing information for the journal or book in which the article appears.
(d) Title of the article shall be put in single inverted commas and the source (book, journal, newspaper in which the article appears) in italics, for example;


(vi) Newspaper Articles:

(vii) Citations to Government Documents:
When an order by a government official:
Governor General in Council, dated the December 6, 1912, the Government of India, Calcutta, Political Department, Part-II, File No. or Vol. No. National Archives of India, New Delhi.

When Citing Correspondence:
Thomas Welsh Commanding Officer in Expedition 1792, Foreign and Political Department, External B, November 6, 1792, File No. 16. National Archives of India (hereafter, NAI).

When Citing Case Law:

(viii) Citation to Private Papers/or Collected Works:

(ix) Citation of Online Electronic Sources:
(a) Citation of online electronic sources of books or/ e-books, journal articles, periodicals and other sources published online shall include, name of author or editor, the title of the article with single inverted comma, and name of journal with volume number, total page number as shown in the text, year of publication, the name of publishers, website (stable URL), the date when the source was accessed shall be included in parentheses. For example, in case of online articles, periodical, etc.:


(b) In Case of Books or/ e-Book:

15. Oral Traditions Testimonies or/ Interviews Sources:
(a) The presentation of interview data by using ethnomet hodological research translation is to distinctly different from normal quotations font size and spaced. For the transcription, the smaller font size shall be used rather than the same font size of the body of text and shall not be italicized. For example:

When I was a minor boy I heard about the legends of Tei Bidha who said have lived somewhere in early medieval period in Arunachal Pradesh. He was an orphan and lived in abject poverty which made him live in obscure social life in the village-city state.

(b) The scholars shall use the standard Consent Form to obtain detail information from the respondents or/ informants while doing field work on oral traditions. Along with Consent Form, the scholars shall also use
Biographical Information Form for oral traditions data. If, however, the respondents or/ informants refuse to give name for the details information then the anonymous(fictional) name shall be employed with date and place.

(c) Use of oral traditions informant or/ respondent in footnotes and the case of repeat citation. For example:

*Aabhu Thanyi*, aged about 60 years a permanent resident of Rono Village, under Doimukh Administrative Circle, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh, held scheduled interview on January 20, 2017 at 10:00am.

If repeat citation then a scholar shall develop scholarly abbreviation. For example:

*Aabhu Thanyi*, aged about 60 years a permanent resident of Rono Village, under Doimukh Administrative Circle, Papum Pare District, Arunachal Pradesh, held scheduled interview on January 20, 2017 at 10:00am (hereafter cited as ATI).

16. Repeat Citations:

The first reference is always full of the surname of the author written last whereas in bibliography the surname is written first. For example:


Basham, *The Wonder That Was India*.

17. There shall be a specific colour for the cover of the thesis and dissertation as mentioned under:

(i) Sky Blue colour for the Master Dissertation.
(ii) Dark Black colour for the Master of Philosophy(M.Phil.) Thesis.

18. Gender Neutral Language:

When writing a dissertation and thesis it is very important to select or use terminology which treats both genders equally, and does not make assumptions about one gender as opposed to the other. To select terminology which does unfairly distinguish the genders may be sexist and may encourage stereotypes gender bias.

Notwithstanding the above set of guidelines are an indicative and not exhaustive. If the above guidelines are not covering any other methods and requirement for writing dissertation and thesis, then an appropriate measure may be so employed by scholar subject to prior consultation with the concerned Supervisor or/Mentor of a research work; and thereto in turn approved by the Department Board of Studies(DBS).