

MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY IN HISTORY

SYLLABUS - 2007-09

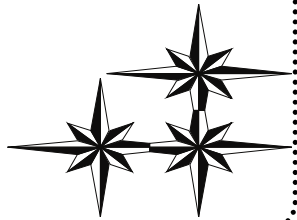
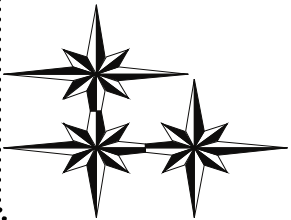


ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(Nationally Reaccredited with A+ Grade / College with Potential for Excellence)

TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 002

TAMIL NADU, INDIA



ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), TIRUCHIRAPPALLI - 620 002
DEGREE OF MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY (M. PHIL.)
FULL TIME - AUTONOMOUS REGULATIONS

GUIDELINES

1. ELIGIBILITY

- ✧ A Candidate who has qualified for the Master's Degree in any Faculty of this University or of any other University recognized by the University as equivalent there to (including old Regulations of any University) subject to such conditions as may be prescribed therefore shall be eligible to register for the Degree of Master of Philosophy (M.Phil.) and undergo the prescribed course of study in a Department concerned.
- ✧ A candidate who has qualified for Master's degree (through regular study / Distance Education mode / Open University System) with not less than 55% of marks in the concerned subject in any faculty of this university or any other university recognized by Bharathidasan University, shall be eligible to register for M.Phil. SC / ST candidates are exempted by 5% from the prescribed minimum marks.

2. DURATION

The duration of the M.Phil. course shall be of one year consisting of two semesters for the full-time programme.

3. COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study shall consist of

- Part - I : 3 Written Papers
- Part - II : 1 Written Paper and Dissertation.

The three papers under Part I shall be :

- Paper I : Research Methodology
- Paper II : Advanced / General Paper in the Subject
- Paper III : Advanced Paper in the subject

Paper I to III shall be common to all candidates in a course. Paper I, II, III & IV shall consist of 5 units each covering the subject requirements of the course offered. The Board of Studies shall approve the Syllabi for Papers. The syllabus for paper IV shall be prescribed by each Research Advisor, which is also to be approved by the Board of Studies. The number of specialized papers by the research advisor can be more than one.

Question papers for Papers I to III shall be set externally and valued by two examiners, one internal and one external. The concerned HOD will be in the Board of Examiners to pass the results. Paper IV shall be set and valued by the Research Adviser. The Controller of Examinations shall conduct the examinations for all papers and dissertation.

4. SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

4.1 Part-I (First Semester)

- Paper I : Research Methodology
 Paper II : Advanced / General paper in the subject
 Paper III : Advanced paper in the subject

Part-II (Second Semester)

- Paper IV : Field of specialization
 Paper V : Dissertation

4.2 Written Examination

The examinations for Papers-I, II and III shall be taken at the end of the first semester and Paper-IV at the end of the second semester. Each paper shall have 100 marks for the semester examination (written) and 100 marks for Continuous Internal Assessment.

The CIA components are:

Seminar-I	:	15	marks
Mid semester	:	35	marks
Seminar-II	:	15	marks
End semester	:	35	marks
Total	:	100	marks

Both the CIA marks and the external marks should be mentioned separately in the mark sheets. The duration for each semester examination shall be 3 hours. A candidate shall be declared to have passed Part-I & II examinations if he/she secures not less than 50 of the marks each in the CIA and the semester examination respectively. The aggregate of the marks secured in the semester examinations and CIA marks taken together must be 50% in each of the Papers I to IV and Dissertation.

4.3 Credits for Papers I to IV

Paper	Name	Contact Hours	Library Hours	Total Hours	Credits	CIA Marks
I	Research Methodology	6	6	12	10	100
II	Core Subject	6	6	12	10	100
III	Core Subject	6	6	12	10	100
IV	Optional Subject	2	4	6	5	100
	Total			42	35	400

Credits for Dissertation

Internal Examination (the split up for CIA)

Project	Credits	Marks	Total Marks
Seminar on review of related literature	3	30	} 200
Seminar on Data Analysis / Results	2	20	
Dissertation Evaluation	15	150	
Viva - voce	5	100	100
Total	25	300	300

External Examination

	Credits	Marks
Dissertation Evaluation	20	200
Viva-voce	5	100
Total	25	300

4.4 Dissertation

For carrying out the dissertation the mandatory requirement is strictly adhering to the rules of the college as given below:

4.4.1a Requirement

Every student is expected to give two seminars one concerning Review of Related Literature within the four weeks from the beginning of the second semester and the other on Data Analysis / Result just before the submission of the final draft of the dissertation

4.4.1b Submission

Candidates shall submit the Dissertations to the Controller of Examination not earlier than five months but within six months in the full time programme. The above said time limit shall start from 1st of the month which follows after the month in which Part-I examinations are conducted. If a candidate is not able to submit his/her Dissertation within the period stated above, he/she shall be given an extension time of three months in the first instance and another three months in the second instance with penalty fees. If a candidate does not submit his Dissertation even after the two extensions, his registration shall be treated as cancelled and he has to re-register for the course subject to the discretion of the Principal. However the candidate need not write once again the theory papers if he / she has already passed these papers.

4.4.1c Requirement

For the valuation of dissertation the mandatory requirement is a pass in papers I to IV. One external examiner and the Research Adviser shall value the Dissertation. The external examiner should be selected only from outside the college and shall be within the colleges affiliated to Bharathidasan University. In case of non-availability, the panel can include examiners from the other university / colleges in Tamil Nadu. The external examiner shall be selected from a panel of 3 experts suggested by the Research Adviser. However, the Controller of Examination may ask for another panel if he deems it necessary. Both the internal and external examiner will evaluate the Dissertation and allot the marks separately. However the viva-voce will be done by both of them. The average marks will be considered.

4.4.2 Viva-voce

The external examiner who valued the Dissertation and the Research Adviser shall conduct the Viva-Voce for the candidate for a maximum of 100 marks. A Candidate shall be declared to have passed in viva-voce if he secures not less than 50% of the marks prescribed for Dissertation and 50% of the marks in the aggregate of the marks secured in viva-voce test and Dissertation valuation. A student can undertake project in the second semester whether or not he /she has passed the first semester.

5. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN

5.1 Internal (Mid & End)

5.1a For Science

There are two sections A and B:

Section A contains 8 short answer Questions $8 \times 4 = 32$

Section B contains 4 Essay Question $4 \times 17 = 68$

100

5.1b For Arts

Only one section of Essay type questions $5 \times 20 = 100$

5.2 External Exam (Semester)

5.2a For Science

Section A - 10 short answer Questions $10 \times 3 = 30$

Section B - 5 Essay type Questions either or $5 \times 14 = 70$

100

5.2b For Arts

Only one section of Essay type questions 5 out of 8 ($5 \times 20 = 100$)

5.2c For the Paper-IV (Optional/Research Adviser's paper)

The Question paper pattern for Paper IV is common for both Science and Arts. The pattern is only one section with Essay type Questions 5 out of 8 ($5 \times 20 = 100$)

There may be two separate mark sheets for the first and second semester respectively. The marks allotted by the guide and that by the External Examiner must be shown in separate columns of the 2nd Semester mark sheet.

6. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

6.1 The candidates who pass the Part - I and Part - II examinations in their first attempt shall be classified as follows:

No.	Total Marks secured in Part - I and Part - II Examinations	Classification
1.	80% and above in the case of Science Subjects & 75% and above in the case of Arts and Social Science Subjects	I Class with Distinction
2.	60% to 79% in the case of Science Subjects & 60% to 74% in the case of Arts and Social Science Subjects	I Class
3.	50% to 59% in all the subjects (Mathematics, Statistics and Computer Science / Applications shall be treated as Science Subjects)	II Class

6.2 Candidates who pass the course in more than one attempt shall be declared to have completed the programme under II Class.

7. QUALIFICATIONS OF RESEARCH ADVISER FOR THE M.Phil. COURSE

- 7.1 A person eligible to be a Research Adviser shall be required to possess a Ph.D. Degree or two years of Post-Graduate teaching experience after qualifying for M.Phil. / M.Litt. degree. He / She should have obtained recognition from the University.
- 7.2 In view of the paucity of guides in the newly emerging subjects like Biotechnology, Microbiology, Remote Sensing the research guides in the related areas may be permitted to guide students provided these guides satisfy the qualification requirements.
- 7.3 Normally a person shall be allowed to guide not more than three candidates.
- 7.4 Change of guide may be permitted by the Principal based on the merit of the individual cases.

8. ATTENDANCE

- ✧ Daily attendance for 90 working days should be enforced for the students.
- ✧ Periodical report of a student to the guide concerned should be recorded in the register kept by the guide.

M.PHIL. HISTORY - COURSE PATTERN - 2007

Sem	Code	Course	Title of the paper
I	07 MHS 101	I	Research Methodology and Thesis Writing in History
	07 MHS 102	II	Sources for Research in Indian History
	07 MHS 103	III	History of Ideas
II	07 MHS 204	IV	History of Cholamandalam
	07 MHS 205	IV	Socio-Economic and Political History of TN Since 1500 AD
	07 MHS 206	IV	Social and Cultural History of Tamil Nadu (1600 to 1900 AD)
	07 MHS 207	IV	Contemporary Issues in Historical Writings
	07 MHS 208	IV	Subaltern Movements in Tamil Nadu

Paper-I: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND THESIS WRITING IN HISTORY

Unit-I

Meaning of Research - Research in History - Various Research Methods - Inter-disciplinary approach to History - Method of Historical Research

Unit-II

Approaches in History writing - Imperialistic approach - nationalistic approach - Marxist Approach - communalistic approach - Ethnic approach - Postmodernism - Periodisation

Unit-III

Quantification techniques and tools - statistical tools - Interview method - Questionnaire - Computer and statistical applications in Historical research - Cliometrics - Annals School - Subaltern studies

Unit-IV

Selection of a research topic - Collection of data: different techniques - Primary and secondary sources - Web sources - Analytical and synthetic operations - Descriptive and interpretative methods - Critical approach

Unit-V

Thesis structuring - preparation of outline - hypothesis - documentation procedure - footnotes - references - bibliography - appendix - tables, charts - index - glossary - preface and conclusion

Reference Books

1. Bedekar VH, How to Write Assignments, Research Papers, Dissertation and Theses? Kanak Publication, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Burke, Pefer (Ed), New Perspectives in Historical Writing, London, 1990.
3. Nilakantasastri KA, Historical Method in relation to Indian History, Chennai, 1956.
4. Thapar, Romila (Ed), Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History, London, 1995.
5. Ali, Sheik, History: Its theory and Methods, New Delhi, 1980.
6. Manickam S, Theory of History & Method of Research, Padumam Publishers, Madurai, 1997.
7. Manickam V, On History and Historiography, Chennai, 2003.
8. Robert B. Daniels, Studying History, how & Why Historical Writing
9. Rajayyan, K, History in Theory and Method, Madurai, 2000.
10. Topolski, Jerzy, (1976), Methodology of History, Holland: Redial Publishing Co.
11. Murthy, Satya, K, (1995), Handbook of Research Methodology in History, Sterling Publishers Private Limited, New Delhi.

Paper-II: SOURCES FOR RESEARCH IN INDIAN HISTORY**Unit - I**

Meaning, scope and types of sources - Pre historic sources with special reference to Indus sources

Unit - II

Ancient Indian literary sources - Vedas - Arthasastra - Epics - Puranas - Sangam literary sources - Rajatarangini - Foreign accounts

Unit - III

Inscriptions - Asokan Edicts - Plates - Grants - Numismatics

Unit - IV

European sources - Portuguese Sources - British Sources - Missionary Records with reference to Jesuits

Unit - V

Government Publications - Gazetteers - Laws and Acts - Orders and Ordinances - Government Proceedings - Accounts - Assembly Records

Reference Books:

1. Epigraphica Indica, Volumes
2. South Indian Inscriptions
3. Bertrand, Madura Mission, (Translated by Sathiyana Aiyar)
4. Sathiyana Aiyar, Nayaks of Madurai
5. VA Smith, Ancient Indian History, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1911.
6. Archaeological Reports on Excavation

Paper-III: HISTORY OF IDEAS

Unit-I

Idea of God, World and Man from Pre-history and after - Age of Reason - Enlightenment - Evolutionism

Unit-II

Structuralism - Positivism - Reformism - Renaissance ideas - Existentialism - Nationalism - Internationalism - Progressive thinking in the Modern Era.

Unit-III

Marxist Revisionism from Bernstein to modern forms - Positivism in the twentieth century (Logical Empiricism) - Free will and Determinism - Causation in History - Post-modernism

Unit-IV

Indian ideas of Sunya - Casteism - Ahimsa - Satyagraha - Unity in Diversity - Panchasheel - Universalism - Respect for Nature

Unit-V

Debates in History

- ✧ History from below - history from above
- ✧ Theories of Indian Feudalism - European Feudalism
- ✧ Brahminism - Dravidianism

Reference Books

1. Blackburn, Robin (Ed.), *Ideology in Social Sciences* (Fontana, 1972)
2. Bloch, Marc, *The Historian's Craft* (New York, 1953)
3. Carr, E. H, *What is History* (Harmondsworth, 1977)
4. Clark, S, *The Annales Historians* in Q. Skinner (Ed.), *The Return of Grand Theory in the Human Sciences* (Cambridge, 1985)
5. Collingwood, R. G, *The Idea of History*, (Oxford, 1977), Parts - III, IV & V
6. Kay, Harvey, *The British Marxist Historians* (Polity)
7. Marwick, Arthur, (1984), *The Nature of History*, Hong Kong: Macmillan (Reprint)
8. Topolski, Jerzy, (1976), *Methodology of History*, Holland: Redial Publishing Co.
9. *Dictionary of The History of Ideas*, Vol. II & III, (New York Charles Scribner's Sons)
10. David L. Sills (Ed.), *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, Collier-MacMillan Publishers, London, 1972.

Paper-IV: HISTORY OF CHOLAMANDALAM

Dr. M. Arumairaj

Unit-I

Geographical features of Cholamandalam and its influence on the course of History - The River Cauvery and its basins - the different cropping pattern - and the seasonal agricultural operation

Unit-II

The Rulers of Cholamandalam - Sangam period - Kalabhras, Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas and Nayaks

Unit-III

Spread of Christianity - the advent of Islam - the emergence of Bhakti Movement - Saivism and Vaishnavism

Unit-IV

The Historical and cultural monuments of Cholamandalam - the important tourist centres of Cholamandalam

Unit-V

The Cholamandalam under British rule - land revenue administration - freedom struggle in Cholamandalam - spread of western education - Christian, Hindu and Muslim

Reference

1. Arumairaj, M. 2003. *17th Century Tamilaham as Gleaned from the Jesuit Letters*, STAR Publications, Tiruchirappalli.
2. Nilakantasastri K.A., 2000. *History of South India*, Fourth Edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
3. Subramanian N, 1976. *History of Tamil Nad to AD 1336*, Second Edition, Koodal Publishers, Madurai.
4. Rajayyan K, 1995. *History of Tamil Nadu*, Madurai, Ratna Publications.

**Paper-IV: SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL HISTORY OF
TAMIL NADU SINCE 1500 AD**

Dr. C. Vijayasingh

Unit-I

Political changes in Tamil Nadu - Nayaks Polegar domination - Nawabs of Arcot - establishment of Europeans - settlement of British rule

Unit-II

Changes in Economic life - land revenue administration - Zamindari system - Ryotwari system - famines in India - Development of Agriculture

Unit-III

Freedom movement - role of Moderates, Extremists, Youths, Women, Press

Unit-IV

Social Movements - Non-Brahmin movements - self-respect movement - Adi-Dravida Movement - Temple Entry Movement - Dravidian Movement

Unit-V

Awakening among depressed people - tribal movements - issues of women and youths - peasants' uprisings - labour revolts - caste consciousness

Reference

1. Baker CJ, 1976. *The Politics of South India*, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
2. Luden, David (Ed), 2002. *Reading subaltern Studies*, London, Wimbledon Publishing House.
3. Luden, David, 1989. *Peasants History in South India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press.
4. Slater, Gilbert, 1982. *The Dravidian Elements in Indian Culture*, New Delhi, Asian Educational Service.
5. Sumit, Sarkar, 1983. *Modern India*, New Delhi, Mac Millan India Limited.
6. Sharma, KS (Ed), 1994. *Caste and Class in India*, Jaipur, Rawat Publication.

**Paper-IV: SOCIAL AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF TAMIL NADU
FROM 1600 TO 1900 AD**

Fr. G. Joseph Antonysamy, SJ

Unit-I

Sources for the social and cultural history - primary and secondary sources - literary sources - foreign accounts

Unit-II

A brief study of the rule of various groups of non-Tamils: Coming of the Europeans - Vijayanagar Empire - Nayaks rule - Maratha rule - British occupation - Reaction of Tamils and awakening

Unit-III

Social History - Social condition during 1600 AD - Society and changes during the Vijayanagar rule, the Muslim rule and the British rule.

Unit-IV

Cultural History - culture of the ancient Tamils - cultural changes under the rule of Vijayanagar, Marathas, Nayaks, Local rulers - art, architecture and literary under the Nayaks - Growth of Education - Cultural developments in Free Tamil Nadu

Unit-V

Impact - Social and cultural changes in the present day Tamil Nadu - Movements and struggles to remove the social evils - Role of social reformers in Tamil Society.

Reference Books

1. Abbe J. Dubois, *Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies*.
2. Velmani, K. S. K.. (1998), *Gazetteers of Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli*, Vol. I & II, Chennai.
3. Pharaoh, (1855), *A Gazetteer of Southern India*, Madras.
4. Luniya, B.N., (1956), *Evolution of Indian Culture*.
5. Robert Sewell, (1980), *Forgotten Empire (Vijayanagar Empire), A Contribution to the History of India*, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Arumairaj, M., (2003), *17th Century Tamilaham as Gleaned from the Jesuit Letters*, STAR Publications, Tiruchirappalli.
7. Sathianathaiyar, S. (1985), *Tamil Nadu in the 17th Century*.

Paper-IV: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN HISTORICAL WRITINGS

Dr. G. John Gilbert

Unit-I

Issues in History - Harappan Horse - Indus Religion and Modern Hinduism - The Vedas Today - Nature of Colonial Government: Good Governance vs. Famine Kingdom

Unit-II

Caste system and Evolution of Reservation Policy - Caste Conflicts in India with special reference to Tamil Nadu - Empowerment of Castes: Role of Social Reformers - Collective Consciousness

Unit-III

British Diplomacy of Divide and Rule and its impact on Independent India - Communal Crisis - Roots of Ayodhya Issue - Communal Politics and its impact.

Unit-IV

Gandhian Studies - Relevance of Mahatma to India today - Non-violence and Peace Research - Sustainable Development - Impact of Gandhiji's Assassination.

Unit-V

India since Freedom - Planning for Growth - Food for All - Education for All - Women Today - Makers of Modern India - Development of Art and Letters

Reference

1. The Vedas
2. ASI Reports
3. The Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi, 90 Vol., Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1958 - 1984.
4. Gandhi Marg Journal of Gandhi Peace Foundation, New Delhi.
5. Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi: The Last Phase, Navjivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad, 1956.
6. Robert Payne, The Life and Death of Mahatma Gandhi, Rupa & Co, 2003.
7. E.F. Schumacher, Small is Beautiful, Radhakrishnan Publication, New Delhi, 1977.
8. D.G. Tendulkar, Mahatma: Life and Death of Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, New Delhi, 1963.
9. Virender Grover & Ranjana Arora (eds), India: 50 Years of Independence, Deep & Deep, New Delhi, 1947.
10. Smita Narula, Broken People, Human Rights Watch, New York, 1998.

Paper-IV: SUBALTERN MOVEMENTS IN TAMIL NADU

Mr. S. Xavier

Objectives

- ✧ to study the subaltern concepts and its aspects in the history of Tamil Nadu
- ✧ to estimate the services of Tamil leaders for the promotion of subaltern concepts
- ✧ to trace the movements for the attainment of political and economic equality
- ✧ to examine the subaltern struggle for the popularisation of subaltern social and cultural attitudes
- ✧ to explain the need for the religious equality of the subaltern masses
- ✧ to analyse the impact of subaltern concept on the history of Tamil Nadu

Learning Activities

- ✧ Reference of journals
- ✧ Interaction with the subaltern leaders
- ✧ Use of library resources on subaltern movements in the history of Tamil Nadu
- ✧ Browsing Internet sources

Unit-I: Subaltern Concept

Emergence of Subaltern School Concept - Characteristics of Subaltern Movements - Architects of Tamil Subaltern Concepts - Ayothidasar - Rettamalai Srinivasan - M.C. Raja - E.V. Ramasamy - Vanamamalai - National Leaders on Subaltern School of Concept

Unit-II: Subaltern Movements for Political and Economic Equality

Masana or Mayana Kollai - A Woman Martyr in Chola times - Political Unrests - Participation of rural masses in the Freedom Struggle - Peasant movements - tribal movements - Keezhavenmani - Unjanai incident

Unit-III: Subaltern Movements for Social and Cultural Equality

Upper Garment Revolt - Popularisation of subaltern social and cultural attitudes - Emergence of Subaltern Art, Music and Culture - Emergence of Dalit identity - Social emancipation - Women's issues from birth to death

Unit-IV: Subaltern Movements for Religious Equality

Folk religions - Essentials of Folk religions - Nandanar's Protest - Conversion as a form of protest - Morals from folk festivals and ceremonies - Expression of Protest in day today life of Tamils

Unit-V: Impact on History of Tamil Nadu

Need of collaborative efforts - Identification and utilisation of non-conventional sources - the role of literature - Recording the activities of various movements - Redefining and rewriting history of Tamil Nadu

References

1. Chandrababu, B. S, (2001), *Subaltern Revolts in Tamil Nadu*, JJ Publications, Madurai.
 2. Chandrababu, B. S, (1992), *Social Protest in Tamil Nadu*, Emerald Publication, Madras.
 3. Derochers, John, Et. Al, (1991), *Social Movements towards a Perspective*, Centre for Social Action, Bangalore.
 4. Nedunchezhiyan, K, (2001), *Samooga Neethi* (T), Manitham Pathippagam, Tiruchirappalli.
 5. Ranajit Guha (ed.) (1982), *Subaltern Studies - Writings on South Asian History and Society*, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
 6. Shaw, Ghansyam, (1991), *Social Movements in India*, Vol. I & II, Delhi.
 7. Sivasubramanian, A, (2002), *Adiththala Makkal Varalaru* (T), Makkal Vezhiyeeedu, Tuticorin.
 8. Veeraiyan, K, (1998), *Tamil Nadu Vivasayigal Iyakkathin Varalaru* (T), Chennai.
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