

REGULATIONS AND SYLLABUS FOR

M.A. – HISTORY

[2020-2021 ONWARDS]



PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY
PUDUCHERRY - 605 014

PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY
Regulations for M. A. Programme in History
(With effect from the Academic Year 2020-2021 onwards)

Aim of the Course

This course provides a basic understanding of historical concepts, perspectives and methodology. It also familiarizes the student with the fundamentals of Indian History, Asian History and World History.

Eligibility criteria for admission

Candidates seeking admission for M.A shall require a Bachelor's Degree in History with 50% minimum marks. SC&ST students who have passed the qualifying examination are eligible to apply for admission irrespective of the percentage of marks.

Duration

The normal duration of the M.A Programme is Two Academic years of 4 semesters. The maximum duration to complete the course shall be Four Years and not more than 8 Semesters.

Medium

The medium of instruction will be English.

Course Structure

Students must secure minimum 72 credits for the award of the Degree. The course structure includes Hard Core (48 credits), Soft Core (24 credits) courses.

Age Limit

The same rules as applicable to other M.A.programmes offered by the Pondicherry University

Passing Minimum

Passing minimum, grading, eligibility & classification for the award of the Degree are as per the existing CBCS regulations of the Pondicherry University.

M.A. History
Course structure & Syllabus
(From 2020-21 onwards)

Semester I		
S.No	Course Code	Course Title
1	Hist 411	Historiography Since Ranke
2	Hist 412	Ancient Societies
3	Hist 413	Society and Economy of Colonial India
4	Hist 414	Temple in Medieval South India

Semester II		
S.No	Course Code	Course Title
1	Hist 421	Indian Architecture
2	Hist 600	Medieval Societies
3	Hist 423	India's Struggle for Independence(Pre-Gandhian Era)
4	Hist 424	Environmental History of India

Semester III		
S.No	Course Code	Course Title
1	Hist 511	Ancient India (From earliest times upto 6 th century AD)
2	Hist 512	Vijayanagara: City and Empire
3	Hist 513	Gandhian Era of Indian National Movement (1920-47)
4	Hist 632	Society and economy in medieval india (AD 1000-1707)

Semester IV		
S.No	Course Code	Course Title
1	Hist 522	Women in Modern india
2	Hist 523	Twentieth Century World
3	Hist 615	Science, technology and medicine in Modern india
4	Hist 625	Contemporary India (1947-1999)

SEMESTER I

HIST 411 - HISTORIOGRAPHY SINCE RANKE

This course is intended to familiarize the students with approaches to historical studies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It highlights the major trends in the development of historical writing in the West with a focus on prominent historians. It examines the emergence of history as a professional discipline in the nineteenth century, the development of economic history in Europe, the attempt at total history by the Annales historians in France, recent trends in new social history and some of the postmodern challenges to history as an intellectual discipline.

MODULE 1: Emergence of History as a professional discipline

Leopold von Ranke and scientific objectivity - Auguste Comte and positivism - Karl Marx and the materialist conception of History.

MODULE 2: Economic History

Henri Pirenne - J.H. Clapham - R.H. Tawney - Cliometrics or Quantitative History.

MODULE 3: The Annales Paradigm

Lucien Febvre - Marc Bloch - Fernand Braudel and Leroy Ladurie.

MODULE 4: New Social History

E. P. Thompson and History from Below – Carlo Ginzburg and Micro History- Women's History.

MODULE 5: The Challenge of Postmodernism

Foucault and Derrida - Postcolonial and Subaltern History.

Suggested Readings

Aymard, Maurice and Harbans Mukhia. Ed. *French Studies in History*, 2 Volumes. Delhi: Orient Longman, 1988.

Carr E.H., *What is History?* 2nd ed. London: Penguin, 1987.

Marnie, Hughs Warrington, *Fifty Key Thinkers in History*, London: Routledge, 2009. Gardiner J. (ed.), *What is History Today?* London, Humanities Press International, 1988. Guha, Ranajit, ed., *A Subaltern Studies Reader, 1986-1995*, Delhi: Oxford UP, 1997.

Iggers Georg, *Historiography in the Twentieth Century: From Scientific Objectivity to the Postmodern Challenge*, 2nded. Wesleyan, 2005.

Jenkins, Keith, *The Postmodern History Reader*, London, Routledge, 1997.

MacRaid Donald and Avram Taylor, *Social Theory and Social History*. Houndmills: Palgrave, 2004.

Marwick Arthur, *The New Nature of History: Knowledge, Evidence, Language*. Houndmills: Palgrave, 2001.

Sreedharan E. *A Textbook of Historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan, 2004.

Stern, Fritz Richard, *Varieties of History, From Voltaire to the Present*, New York: Vintage, 1973.

SEMESTER I
HIST 602 ANCIENT SOCIETIES

MODULE 1

Age of the Earth - the Evolution of Man in Africa, Europe and Asia - Origin and growth of Primitive cultures.

MODULE 2

The Hunter-gatherer, pastoral – Food-gathering to food production stage - agro-pastoral- early farming societies.

MODULE 3

Bronze Age Civilization; Economy; Society; Religion; State structure- Egypt (old kingdom); Mesopotamia (up to the Acadian Empire); China (Shang); Eastern Mediterranean (Minoan and Mycenaean).

MODULE 4

Vedic societies – clan based society – Mahajanapadas – chiefdoms.

MODULE 5

Slave societies in Ancient Greece and Rome; Agrarian economy; Athenian Democracy; Roman Empire; and the Roman and Greek cultures.

Suggested Readings

Jones Arnold H.M., *The Decline of the Ancient World*.

Austin M.M & Vidal-Naguet. P, *Economic and Social History of Ancient Greece*

Bengston, H., *Introduction to Ancient History*.

Braidwood, R.J., *The Near East and the Foundation of Civilization*.

Chang,K.C., *The Archaeology of Ancient China*.

Childe,V.Gordon, *Man Makes Himself*.

Childe,V.Gordon, *Social Evolution*.

Childe,V.Gordon., *What Happened in History*.

Clark, Grahame & Piggot Stuart, *Pre-Historic Societies*.

Hawkes, J., *The First Great Civilization: Life in Mesopotamia, the Indus and Egypt*.

SEMESTER I
HIST 413 - SOCIETY AND ECONOMY OF COLONIAL INDIA

The course aims at providing comprehensive understanding of the transformations in the economy of colonial India. It covers the introduction of land and agrarian policies under the British rule. It also delineates the transformation that was effected in the urban space of British India. It focuses on the endeavours to reconstruct India and also on the emergence of modern industry and the rise of new social classes in colonial India.

MODULE 1

The Agrarian Structure and Rural Society in 18th century India.

MODULE 2

Land and Agrarian Relations: British Land Revenue Systems-Agrarian transformation-Rise of New Land Lordism-Commercialization of Agriculture and Rural Indebtedness.

MODULE 3

Transformation of the Urban Space: De-Industrialization-De-Urbanization-Rise of New Urban Towns.

MODULE 4

Growth of Modern Industry: Cotton Textile Industry - Jute Industry - Iron and Steel Industry.

MODULE 5

British Policies and Social Transformation: Growth of Western Education- Indian Renaissance and Making of Modern India-Rise of New Social Classes-Middle Classes, Capitalist Class and Working Class.

Suggested Readings

- Bayly, C.A., 1983. *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars*, Cambridge University Press.
- Beteille, Andre, 1969. *Caste, Class and Power*, Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Bhattacharya, Neeladri, 1986. "Colonial State and Agrarian Society" in *Situating Indian History for S. Gopal, S. Bhattacharya and R. Thapar (ed.)*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Frykenberg, R.E., ed., 1979. *Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History*, Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
- Gupta, Sulekh Chandra, 1983. *Agrarian Relations and Early British Rule in India*, Bombay: 1983.
- Jain, M.P., 1952. *Outline of Indian Legal History*, Delhi.
- Jones, Kenneth. W., 1989. *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India*, Cambridge University Press.
- Kumar, Dharma, ed., 1984. *The Cambridge Economic History of India*, Vol. II: C.1757- 1970, New Delhi.
- Sarkar, Sumit. *Modern India*, Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Stokes, Eric, 1978. *The Peasant and the Raj*, Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER I
Hist 618 - Religion in Early India

This course seeks to introduce to the students the basic knowledge regarding the genesis and growth of Religions in the early historical period in the Indian subcontinent. Religion with all its sectarian developments should be viewed as a social institution which catered to the emotional, spiritual, economic and cultural needs of the people. It deals with the structure of early Indian religions and the nature of cultural and economic transformations they heralded.

Module 1: Definition and Scope of the Study – Sources – The prehistoric genesis of religion- Animism- fertility cults-rock art representations- Indus valley religion.

Module 2: The Beginnings – Vedic religion- Animistic- the pastoral background- Evolution of ritualistic religion in the later Vedic phase- the social developments – growth of the pantheon of gods and goddesses.

Module 3: 6th Century B.C – Religious Movements – Jainism & Buddhism – basic tenets- social backdrop for their emergence-Mauryan and post-Mauryan developments – Socio economic conditions – The contribution of foreign powers for the growth of sectarian religions– Emergence of Saivism, Vaishnavism, Bhagavatism and Saktism- Development of Literature and -schools of art.

Module 4: The Gupta Era – Revival of the ritualistic Hinduism- Bhagavatic transformation- the socio-cultural conditions- Economy and Religion – Land grants – Feudal elements – decline of Buddhism- evolution of tantric sects-their antecedents.

Module 5: The conditions in South India – Satavahanas – Buddhism-Mahayana and Vajrayana developments and contributions- Amaravati School of art – Early Saiva, Vaishnava and Sakta pantheons- sculptural manifestations. Post-Satavahana developments – Emergence of Vedic ritualism

Suggested Readings

Champakalakshmi, R.2011.*Religious Tradition and Ideology:Pre-colonial South India*. New Delhi: Oxford.

Hanumantha Rao, B.S.L.1996.*Religion in Andhra*.Hyderabad;Government of A.P.

Heehs,Peter. *Religions in India*, Pondicherry 2002.

NilakantaSastry, K.A. 1992.*Development of Religion in South India*. Delhi: Munshiram.

Sharma, I.K.1995. *Saivism in Andhra*.Hyderabad:Government of A.P.

Subramanyam,B. 2002.*Vajrayana Buddhist Centres in Andhra*. New Delhi:Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.

Thapar, Romila.2012. *Early India*.Delhi:Oxford.

SEMESTER II
HIST 421 - INDIAN ARCHITECTURE

The course surveys the evolution of architecture in India and their transformation through the years. The various architectural features embedded in the ancient monuments particularly in the temple would be thrown open to the students to understand the heritage monuments of this country in right perspectives.

MODULE 1

Introduction to Architecture - Architecture of Indus valley - Buddhist Architecture: Rock-cut caves – Stupas.

MODULE 2

Early Brick Temples - Styles of Temple Architecture: Nagara, Vesara, Dravida - Gupta Architecture - Orissan architecture: Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konarak - Chandela dynasty: Khajuraho.

MODULE 3

Early Chalukyan Architecture: Badami, Aihole and Pattadakal- Pallava Architecture: Mahabali- puram -Rock cut-caves- Monoliths - structural temples.

MODULE 4

Chola Architecture: Brihadiswara (Thanjavur Big temple) and Gangaikondacholapuram- Rastrakuta architecture: Ellora.

MODULE 5

Hoysala Architecture: Halebid and Somnathpur- Kakatiya Architecture: Warangal - Vijayanagara architecture - Hampi – Gopuras.

Suggested Readings

- Barret Douglas, 1974 *Early Chola Architecture and Sculpture*, Faber and Faber, London.
- Krishna Deva, 1969 *Temples of North India*, National Book Trust, India, New Delhi.
- Michael W. Meister and Dhaky, M.A., 1983 *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture : South India Lower Dravida Desa*, American Institute of Indian Studies, Oxford University Press, Delhi.
- Michael W. Meister and Dhaky, M.A., 1986 *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: South India Upper Dravida Desa*, American Institute of Indian Studies, Oxford University Press, Delhi
- Michell George, 1975 *Early Western Calukyan Temples*, 2vols. London.
- Percy Brown, 1976 *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period)*, D.B.Taraporevala Sons Bombay.
- Saraswati, S.K., 1957 *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, Munishiram Manoharlal, New Delhi.
- Sivaramamurti, C., 1960 *The Chola Temples, Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram and Darasuram*, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
- Sivaramamurthi, C., 1968 *South Indian Paintings*, National Museum, New Delhi.
- Srinivasan, K.R., 1972. *Temples of South India*. National Book Trust, India, New Delhi.

SEMESTER II

Hist 600 – Medieval Societies

The course is intended to familiarize the students of Master's degree with the formation of state and society during the medieval period in Europe and Asia. This course will also help the students to assess the medieval societies in the light of their contribution to Art, Architecture, Science and Literature.

Module 1: Transition from Ancient to Medieval Society

Decline of the Roman Empire - Barbarian invasions, internal problems, disintegration - The Papacy, Catholic Church and Monasteries - Establishment of Byzantium - Byzantine Society and Economy.

Module 2: Feudal Formation in Europe

A new empire - Carolingians - Charlemagne - The clash of Church and State - Controversy over lay investiture - Feudalism in Western Europe.

Module 3: Economic Institutions and Cultural Life in Medieval Europe

Agrarian Structure and Relations – Demographic Trends - Trade, Commerce and Coinage in medieval Europe - Technological Developments – Urbanization and urban centres -The rise of medieval universities: Universities in Italy, Universities of Sorbonne, Oxford and Cambridge.

Module 4: Islamic World

Rise of Islam: Socio-Political background - Evolution of Islamic State – Constitution of Medina - Nature of the state and relations with Arab tribes, Jews and Christians - Society under the Prophet, the Caliphs, Umayyids and Abbasids.

Module 5: Economic Institutions and Cultural Life in the Islamic World

Trade, Commerce and taxation in the Arab world – The Islamic city – Arab Contribution to Art and Architecture - Ceramics, textiles, ivories, music and calligraphy - Intellectual Contributions: Literature, historiography, geography, astronomy, medicine, mathematics and philosophy.

Suggested Readings

- Bloch, Marc, *Feudal Society*, London, 1961, 2 vols.
Chaudhuri, K.N., *Asia before Europe*, London, 1990.
Herlihy, David, ed., *The History of Feudalism*, New York, 1971.
Keen, Maurice, *The Pelican History of Medieval Europe*, Middlesex, 1979.
Lawrence C.H., *Medieval Monasticism*, London, 1984.
Lewis, Bernard, *Islam in History*, London, 1973.
Leyser, Henrietta, *Hermits and the New Monasticism*, London, 1984.
Pirenne, Henri, *Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe*, London, 1972.
Southern, R.W., *Western Society and the Church in the Middle Ages*, Middlesex, 1973.
White, Lynn, *Medieval Technology and Social Changes*, London: OUP, 1962.
Wolly, L. and Hanks, J, *History of Mankind*, UNESCO Series, vol. IV& IV, London.

SEMESTER II

HIST 423 - INDIA'S STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE (PRE – GANDHIAN ERA)

The struggle for India's independence from British colonial rule is an important aspect of the history of modern India, given the continuing debates about nations and nationalism. The present course focuses on freedom movement in India in the pre-Gandhian era. It familiarizes the students with conceptual debates about the origin and growth of a national consciousness in India, the role of the early nationalists and the swadeshi, home rule and revolutionary movements in India.

MODULE 1: Beginnings of Organized Nationalism

The conception of India: Modern or pre – modern? Approaches to Indian Nationalism: Nationalist, Marxist, Elitist and Subaltern – Early resistance to colonial rule - Rise of National Consciousness – Cultural Awakening - Growth of a Middle Class – The nature of the 1857 Revolt.

MODULE 2: Early Nationalists

The growth of professions and the emergence of new leadership – Newspapers and Journals - Political associations before 1885- Formation of the Indian National Congress –Debates regarding its origin - The programme and methods of the Moderates - Economic critique of colonialism – Rise of militant nationalism – The programme and methods of the Extremists – Conflict and split.

MODULE 3: The Swadeshi Movement

The partition of Bengal – Boycott, swadeshi and national education – The samitis and political trends – Participation of different sections of the people – Regional Variations - The communal tangle and the birth of the Muslim League – Minto – Morley Reforms.

MODULE 4: Revolutionary Movement

Factors leading to revolutionary trends - Swadeshi agitation and underground revolutionary organizations - Muzaffarpur conspiracy - Alipore bomb case - Ashe murder - Attempt on Viceroy Lord Hardinge - Suppression of revolutionary nationalism - The Ghadar Movement and the failed Insurrection of 1915.

MODULE 5: Home Rule Movement

Tilak, Annie Besant and the Home Rule leagues – Montague Chelmsford Reforms - The Rowlatt Act- Jallianwala bagh tragedy –The road to non- cooperation.

Suggested Readings

Bandyopadhyay, Sekar, *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*, Orient Longman, 2004.

Bandyopadhyay, Sekar, ed. *Nationalist Movement in India, A Reader*, Delhi: Oxford UP, 2009.

Chandra, Bipan, *History of Modern India*, Orient Blackswan, 2009. Chandra, Bipan, *India's Struggle for Independence*, Delhi: Penguin, 1988.

Guha, Ranajit, ed., *A Subaltern Studies Reader, 1986-1995*, Delhi, Oxford UP, 1997.

Pradhan, R. G., *From Raj to Swaraj*, Delhi: Macmillan, 2008.

Sarkar, Sumit, *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*, Hyderabad: Orient Black Swan, 2010.

Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India, 1885-1947*, Delhi: Macmillan, 1983.

Tara Chand, *History of the Freedom Movement*, Volumes 2 & 3 (New Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Publications Division, 1961-72).

SEMESTER II
HIST 424 – ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF INDIA

Environment is the source of life on earth and no citizen can afford to be ignorant of environmental issues, therefore, environmental study has become necessary for the students. The course impart multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies and informed the students about the natural resources, use of resources, deforestation and its impact on the environment, sustainable development and its aspects. It also deals with the efforts of Government of India in bringing the legislation to protect the environment and the urban environment.

MODULE 1: Environment

Environmental Factors –Ecology – Multidisciplinary Nature of Environmental Studies - Importance of Environmental Studies – Natural Resources- Forest Resources – Water Resources – Land Resources- Mineral Resources.

MODULE 2: Use of Resources and Environment

Gathering Stage, Pastoralism, Settled Cultivation, Industrial Revolution – Deforestation and Environment – Neolithic Stage, River-Valley Civilizations, Empires and Environment, Onslaught on Forests, Forest Policy up to 1947.

MODULE 3: Social Issues and Environment

Concept of sustainable development, Issues Debated for sustainable development (Rio Conference), Basic Aspects of Sustainability, Efforts for sustainability.

MODULE 4: Environmental Legislations

Environmental Ethics in India, Environmental Legislation in India (Air, Water, Noise Pollution, Wildlife, Forest Protection Laws and Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Laws – Enforcement of Environmental Legislations.

MODULE 5: Urban Environment

Urban Ecology, Critical Issues – Indian Urban Environment – Environment and Human Health.

Suggested Readings

Guha Ramachandra and J. Martinez-Alier, *Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays - North and South*, OUP, New Delhi, 1998.

Guha, Ramachandra, *Environmentalism: A Global History*, OUP, New Delhi, 2000. Keith, Smith, *Environmental Hazards*, Routledge, New York, 1996.

Madhav Gadgil and Ramachandra Guha, *This Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1992.

Manivasakam, N., *Environmental Pollution*, N.B.T., New Delhi, 1992. Odum, Eugene P., *Fundamentals of Ecology*, London, 1971.

Rashid, S.M., M. Ishtiaq, Haseena Hashia and Atiqur Rahman (eds), *Environment, Resources and Sustainable Development: Essays in Honour of Professor Majid Hussain*, Rawat Publications, New Delhi, 2008.

Saxena, H.M., *Environmental Studies*, Rawat Publication, Jaipur & New Delhi, 2006. Smith, G.H. (ed.), *Conservation of Natural Resources*, New York, 1965.

Turk, J. *Introduction to Environmental Studies*, Chicago, 1985.

SEMESTER III

HIST 511 – ANCIENT INDIA (From earliest times up to 5th Century A.D.)

The course seeks to impart to the students a comprehensive knowledge and understanding of historical change in early Indian society and economy. It deals with the structure of early Indian society and the nature of economic transformation. It will trace the emergence of political institutions and ideas in Early India. Focus is also placed on analysis and explanation of ancient India's cultural achievements.

MODULE 1

Scope of the Study – Sources – Periodization – Historiographical trends in early Indian History – Schools of thought.

MODULE 2

The Beginnings – Prehistoric Societies: Palaeolithic – Neolithic – Iron age – Early historic periods – Characteristic traits – Indus valley Civilization – society & economy – Vedic Society and Economy – Early & Later Vedic Periods – Position of women - Political Ideas and Institutions in early India.

MODULE 3

6th Century B.C – Religious Movements – Jainism & Buddhism – basic Philosophy - Janapadas – Nature of Society & Economy – Emergence of Empires – The Mauryan Empire – Socio – economic conditions – The Dhamma of Ashoka – Post Mauryan times – Indo-Greeks – Sakas - Kushanas – Nature of the Society – Trade and Economy.

MODULE 4

The Gupta Era – Society – Economy and Religion – Land grants – expansion of Agriculture – Feudal elements – Education – Institutions – Literature – The myth of the Golden age.

MODULE 5

The conditions in South India – Megalithic Societies - Satavahanas – The Sangam Age – Society and Economy – Trade – Decline of the trade – Spread of village economy – Feudalism – Theories – Debates.

Suggested Readings

Allchin, B & Allchin F.R. 1984. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Banerjee, R.D. *The Age of the Imperial Guptas*.

Basham, A.L. *The Wonder that was India* Oxford: New Delhi. Jha, D.N. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*.

Mazumdar, R.C. 1982. *Ancient India*.

_____, (Ed), 1946. *The Gupta – Vakataka Age*. Nilakanta Sastry, K.A. 1966. *A History of South India*.

Sharma, R.S. 2005. *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. Delhi. Sharma, R.S. 2007. *India's Ancient Past*. New Delhi: Oxford.

Thapar, Romila. 2002. *The Penguin History of Early India (From the Origins to 1000A.D)*. Delhi.

SEMESTER III
HIST 512 – VIJAYANAGARA: CITY AND EMPIRE

This course examines the last imperial political formation in Peninsular India and locates the history of the empire within the context of cultural, religious and ideological changes which were taking place during the late medieval period stretching from the middle of the fourteenth century till the Battle of Tallikota in 1565. The course analyses the social, economic and political changes which swept across India in the late medieval period. The urban experience of Vijayanagara is also studied.

MODULE 1

The emergence of the Vijayanagara State-Origin myths and Political processes from the 14th century onwards-The Impact of the Khilji's invasion on peninsular polities.

MODULE 2

The Sangama Dynasty and the expansion of the empire-Kumara Kampana and the Tamil Region.

MODULE 3

Social and Economic history of the Vijayanagara period- Amaranayankara System-Urbanization and the monetary system-International Trade -Temples as economic institutions during the Vijayanagara period.

MODULE 4

Reign of Krishnadevaraya-Relationship with the Deccan Sultanates-Wars with the Adil Shahis and the Gajapathis-Relationship with the Portuguese.

MODULE 5

Decline of the Vijayanagara-Battle of Talikota 1565.

Suggested Readings

Stein, Burton. *Vijayanagara*, Cambridge University Press, 1989.

Verghese, Anila. *Hampi* Oxford University Press 2006.

-----*Art and Archaeology of Vijayanagara*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007.

Pollock, Sheldon. *Language of the Gods in the World of Men*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 2006.

Rubies, Jean-Pau *Travel and Ethnology in the Renaissance: South India Through European Eyes*, CUPress, 2000.

Karashima, Noboru. *Towards a New Formation*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1996.

-----*Concordance of Nayakas*, New Delhi Oxford University Press, 2005.

Raghotham, Venkata. "Empire and Historiography in Late Medieval South India: A Study of the Early Vijayanagara State" in *State and Society in Pre modern South India* ed. R Champakalakshmi et al. 2006.

SEMESTER III

HIST 513 – GANDHIAN ERA OF INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT (1920-1947)

The Gandhian Era of Indian National Movement was characterised with the prolonged struggle on moral, political and ideological levels. There were active movements launched during this phase of struggle but at the same time they were strategically followed by passive movements. The period also witnessed constitutional developments which was utilised effectively to overthrow the existed political structure. The National Movement was also an example of creating diverse political and ideological currents like revolutionary and left movements that co-existed and worked for the common cause. The students will be benefitted from the deeper understanding of this phase of National Movement as it provide clues for the questions of how the diversity and tensions did not actually weaken the movement, instead became the major source of strength.

MODULE 1

Ghandian Movements – Nature, Programme, Social Composition, Limitations and Challenges.

MODULE 2

Revolutionary and Left Movements.

MODULE 3

People's Movements in Princely States.

MODULE 4

Communalism and Partition of India.

MODULE 5

Indian National Congress and Provincial Governments.

Suggested Readings

Bose, A.C., *Indian Revolutionaries Abroad, 1905-22*, Patna, 1971.

Chandra, Bipan, *History of Modern India*, Orient BlackSwan, New Delhi, 2010.

Chandra, Bipan et.al, *India's Struggle for Independence*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 1989.

Chandra, Bipan, *Indian National Movement: Long-term Dynamics*, New Delhi, 1988.

Chandra, Bipan, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, New Delhi, 1987.

Harish K. Puri, *Ghadar Movement*, Amritsar, 1983.

Low, D.A. (ed.), *Congress and the Raj: Facets of Indian Struggle 1917-47*, London, 1977.

Ramaswamy, Vanaja, *The Story of Integration: A New Interpretation in the Context of the Democratic Movements in the Princely States of Mysore, Travancore and Cochin, 1900- 1947*, Delhi, 1981.

Sajal Nag, Tejimala Gurung & Abhijit Choudhury (eds.), *Making of The Indian Union: Merger of Princely States and Excluded Areas*, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi, 2007

Sarkar, Sumit, *Modern India: 1885-1947*, Delhi, 1983.

Satyabrata Rai Chowdhury, *Leftist Movements in India: 1917-1947*, Calcutta, 1977.

HIST 632 –SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA (A.D. 1000-1707)

This course is designed to create awareness among the students about women's agency in historical change especially in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries in India. It looks at the woman question which loomed large in India in the nineteenth century; examines the role of women in India's struggle for freedom; reviews women's legal status in pre and post independent India; discusses women's participation in politics; focuses on women's contribution to social and environmental movements and analyses women centered issues in contemporary India.

MODULE 1: Advent of the Turks in India

The Expedition of Mahmud of Gazni - Alberuni -The debate over Somnath Temple - Muhammad Ghori and his invasions.

MODULE 2: Society, Economy and Polity during the Sultanate

Theory of Kingship - Central and Provincial Administration - Iqta System - Agrarian Measures and Market Control - Currency System, Slavery and Slave Trade.

MODULE 3: Regional States in Southern India

The Four Kingdoms - Malik Kafur's Invasion of South India - Rise of Vijayanagara - Vijayanagara State and Society.

MODULE 4: The Mughals

Warfare and military organization - Mansabdari system - Religious Policy - Mughal Theory of State - Administration of the Mughul Empire: Central, Provincial and Local.

MODULE 5: Land and Economy in Mughal India

Land Revenue System - Zamindars, Chaudhuries and other intermediaries – Peasantry - Internal Trade and Artisanal Production - Foreign Trade and Advent of the European Companies.

Suggested Readings

Alam, Muzaffar & Sanjay Subramanyam *The Mughal State*, Oxford University Press, 2001.

Chandra, Satish *History of Medieval India*, Orient Longman, 2007

Habib and Nigami *The Delhi Sultanate*, Peoples Publishing House, 1992.

Habib, Irfan *The Agrarian Systems of Mughal India*, Oxford University

Hubbi Bullah, A B M *.Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, Allahabad, 1973

Jackson, Peter *The Delhi Sultanate*, Oxford University Press, 2000.

Mooreland *From Akbar to Aurangzeb*, New Delhi, (Reprint) 1992.

Moosvi, Shireen *The Economy of Mughul India*, Oxford University Press, 1996.

Mukhia, Harbans *Historians and Historiography of the Age of Akbar*,

Richards J. F. *The Mughal Empire*, Cambridge University Press, 1993.

Stein, Burton *Vijayanagara*, Cambridge University Press, 1989

Thapar, Romila *Somanath: The Many Voices of History*, Penguin, 2004.

HIST 522 - WOMEN IN MODERN INDIA

This course is designed to create awareness among the students about women's agency in historical change. It looks at the woman question which loomed large in India in the nineteenth century; examines the role of women in India's struggle for freedom; reviews women's legal status in pre and post independent India; discusses women's participation in politics; focuses on women's contribution to social and environmental movements and analyses women centered issues in contemporary India. The theoretical approach of the course emphasizes that the position and power of the participants gives rise to varied historical experiences. As women in India do not constitute a monolithic category, the course will be examining how women's life experiences intersected and continue to intersect with caste, class and religion and how colonialism, resistance, urbanization, social change and nationalism were experienced differently by women in Modern India.

MODULE 1: Women in Colonial India

The "Women Question" in colonial India - Reform Movements and Women - Growth of female education - Women's organizations - The Movement for Women's Suffrage.

MODULE 2: Women in the National Movement

Women's role in Swadeshi, Non – Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India Movements – Women in the Revolutionary Movement - The Indian National Army and the Jhansi Rani Regiment - Women and the Partition.

MODULE 3: Women and the Law

Social Legislation in Colonial India: Abolition of Sati, Widow Remarriage, Age of Consent and Child Marriage Restraint – Women's legal rights in Post-Independence India: The Hindu Code Bills – The Shah Bano controversy and the rights of Muslim women.

MODULE 4: Women's Political Participation

Panchayats and municipal councils- State legislatures, and Parliament - Role in movements for economic and social justice.

MODULE 5: Women's Issues in Contemporary India

Deficit of Women - Feminization of Poverty - Violence against Women.

Suggested Readings

- Agnes, Flavia. *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India*. Delhi: Oxford UP, 2000.
- Forbes, Geraldine. *Women in Modern India*, Cambridge UP, Cambridge, 1996.
- Khullar, Mala, ed., *Writing the Women's Movement: A Reader*. Delhi: Zubaan Books, 2005.
- Kumar Radha, *A History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India, 1800-1990*, Delhi, Zubaan Books, 1993.
- Mohanty, M. *Class, Caste, Gender*. New Delhi: Sage, 2004.
- Nair, Janaki. *Women and Law in Colonial India: A Social History*. Kali for Women, Delhi, 1996.
- Ray, Bharati and Basu, Aparna, eds. *From Freedom to Independence: Women and Fifty Years of India's Independence*. Oxford UP, Delhi, 1999.
- Sarkar Sumit and Tanika Sarkar ed., *Women and Social Reform, A Reader*, 2 Volumes, Delhi: Permanent Black, 2011.
- Sangari, Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid. *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*. Kali for Women, Delhi, 1990.

HIST 523 – TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD

The course is intended to develop a comprehensive understanding of the nature of the changing political relations among the different nations with the beginning of the First World War. Emphasis is laid on promoting among the students a critical approach to the study of rise of totalitarian ideologies such as Nazism, Fascism, and Militarism and also the emergence of anti-colonial movements in Asia and the Communist revolution in China. The course will also delineate the Non-aligned movement and the disintegration of Soviet Union and the emergence of Uni-polar system in the world.

MODULE 1

Beginning of Twentieth century- First World War -Origins and Nature – Russian Revolution of 1917 – Paris Peace Settlement and its significance.

MODULE 2

League of Nations- its success and failure – Great Depression – Emergence of Nazism (Germany) Fascism (Italy) and Militarism (Japan).

MODULE 3

Second World War - Origins, Nature and Results - Nationalist Movements in Asia; Case Study; Indonesia – Communist Revolution in China.

MODULE 4

Cold War – Its ideological and political basis - Non-aligned Movement and the Third World.

MODULE 5

Disintegration of the Soviet Union and the Unipolar World System.

Suggested Readings

Roberts, J.M., 1989. *Europe: 1880-1945*, Longman (second edition). Joll, James, 1990. *Europe since 1870*, England: Penguin Books.

Joll, James, 1984. *The Origins of the First World War*, London: Longman. Hazen, Charles Downer, 1981. *Contemporary Europe since 1870*, Delhi: Surjeet.

Fay, Sidney Bradshaw, 1958. *The Origins of World War*, New Delhi: Eurasia (second edition).

Dobb, Maurice. *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*.

Harbutt, Frazer J., 1986. *The Iron Curtain: Churchill, America and the Origin of Cold War*, New York: OUP.

Magdoff, H.H. *Imperialism from the Colonial Age to the Present*.

Sidney, Pollard. *Peaceful Conquest – The Industrialization of Europe, 1760-1970*. Berghahn, V.B. *Germany and the Approach of War in 1919*.

HIST 615 - SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND MEDICINE IN MODERN INDIA

This course discusses the spread of Western science among non-Western peoples, the role and place of science in the colonial process and the nature of scientific development in a colony with special reference to India. It examines the role of the East India Company in the dissemination of science in India, the introduction and impact of the technologies of the Steam Age, the emergence of a scientific community and the beginnings of national science in India. It highlights the introduction of Western medicine in India, the interaction between Western and indigenous systems of medicine and the movements for the revival of the later.

MODULE 1: Science and Empire: Theoretical Perspectives

The Concept of Colonial Science - Debate regarding the Spread of Western Science among Non-Western Peoples - The Role and Place of Science in the Colonial Process.

MODULE 2: Science and Colonial Explorations

East India Company and Scientific Explorations - Science and Orientalism -Early European Scientists: Surveyors, Botanists, Doctors under the Company's Service - The "Tropicality" of India.

MODULE 3: Western Medicine

The Indian Medical Service - Encounters with Indian Medicine -Epidemic Diseases, Medical Topographies and Imperial Policy -Women, Missions and Medicine.

MODULE 4: Technologies of the Steam Age

Textiles, Mining and Ship Building - Roads, Railways and Canals - Technology, Ideology and Resistance.

MODULE 5: Indian Response to Western Science

Indian Response to New Scientific Knowledge: Interactions and Predicaments - Science and Indian Nationalism: Emergence of National Science; Mahendra Lal Sarkar, P.C.Ray, J.C.Bose - Ideas of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian nationalists.

Suggested Readings

Arnold, David. *Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India*. The New Cambridge History of India Series, Cambridge, 1999.

Bandyopadhyaya, Arun (ed.), *Science, and Society*, Delhi: Manohar Publications, 2009. Dasgupta, Subatra. *Jagdish Chandra Bose and the Indian Response to Western Science*. Delhi: Oxford UP, 1999.

Kumar, Deepak. *Science and the Raj*. Delhi: Oxford UP, 1995.

Kumar, Deepak. *Disease and Medicine in India: A Historical Overview*. Delhi: Tulika, 2000. Lourdusamy, John Bosco. *Science and National Consciousness in Bengal*, Orient Longman, 2004.

Sangwan, S. *Science, Technology and Colonisation: Indian Experience*. Delhi: Anamika, 1990.

HIST 625 – CONTEMPORARY INDIA (SINCE 1947)

The course describes the making of the Indian constitution, economic planning and the linguistic reorganization of Indian states. It gives a picture of how India's political and economic agenda and basics of foreign policy were evolved and developed since independence. It also focuses on the development of education, science and technology and dwells on the consolidation of the nation, examining contemporary issues related to religion, caste and politics in India.

MODULE 1: The Making of Modern India

The Aftermath of Partition – The Integration of Princely States - Making of the Constitution –Reorganization of States- Indian Emergency – Emergence of Coalition Politics – The Mandal Commission - The Punjab Crisis - Panchyat raj and reservation for women – Anti Mandal protests - Ayodhya Dispute – Era of Coalitions.

MODULE 2: India's Foreign Policy: Origins, Continuity and Changes

Panch Sheel - Issues in India-Pakistan Relations - Chinese Aggression – India China War - Non Alignment - India-Pakistan War of 1971 – Simla Agreement – Pokharan I – Siachen Conflict- Look East Policy –Nuclear Policy and Tests- Kargil War.

MODULE 3: Economic Policies and Progress in Science and Technology

Beginnings of Planned Economy – Five Year Plans - Land Question - Industrial Policy – Green Revolution - Progress in Science and Technology in the Nehruvian and post - Nehruvian Era—Liberalization of Economy – Economic transformation.

MODULE 4: Social Change and Transformation

Land Marks in the Progress of Education - Hindu Code Bills - Changes in Family Structure, Caste and Stratification - Assertion of Dalits and Backward castes -- Civil Society Activism: Bhoodan, Chipko and Save Narmada Movements.

MODULE 5: Contemporary Issues and Challenges

Regional Separatism – Identity Politics in India – Left Wing Extremism and Insurgency – Corruption in Indian Public Life: Scams and Scandals -- Women and Personal Laws – The Affirmative Action Debate in India.

Suggested Readings

Bates, Crispin and Subho Basu. *The Politics of Modern India since Independence*, Routledge/Edinburgh South Asian Studies Series, 2011.

Brass, Paul R. *The Politics of India since Independence*, Delhi: Foundation Books, 1980.

Chakrabarty Bidyut. *Indian Politics and Society since Independence: Events, Processes and Ideology*, Routledge, 2008.

Chandra Bipan, Mukherjee Aditya, Mukherjee Mridula, *India since Independence*, Penguin Books, 2008. Chatterjee, Partha, *The Nation and its Fragments*, Delhi: OUP and Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994.

- Galanter, Marc, *Law and Society in Modern India*, Delhi: OUP, 1997.
- Guha, Ramachandra. *India after Gandhi*, London: Picador, 2007.
- Jaffrelot, Christophe, *Religion, Caste and Politics in India*, New Delhi: Primus, 2010.
- Jha, Nalini Kant, *India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World*, New Delhi: South Asia Publishers, 2000.
- , *India's Foreign Policy: Emerging Challenges*, New Delhi: Pentagon, 2012.
- Kapila, Uma, *Indian Economy: Performance and Policies*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 2009 (Revised edition).
- Kapila, Uma, Ed., *India's Economic Reforms*, New Delhi: Academic Foundation, 1998.
- Ramaiah, A (6 June 1992). "Identifying Other Backward Classes", *Economic and Political Weekly*. pp. 1203–1207
- Prasad, Bimal, *Origins of India's Foreign Policy*, Bombay: Orient Longman, 1966.