

**Department of History
Pondicherry University**



M. A. History

**Course Structure and Syllabus
(July, 2014 onwards)**

**PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

REGULATIONS FOR M. A. PROGRAMME IN HISTORY

(With effect from the academic year 2014-2015)

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 for Admission

Candidates seeking admission for MA History course shall require a pass in BA History with a minimum of 50% marks. SC&ST students who have passed the qualifying examination are eligible to apply for admission irrespective of the percentage of marks.

Duration of the Course

The normal duration of the M. A. Programme shall be two academic years of four semesters. The maximum duration to complete the course shall be four years and not more than 8 semesters.

Medium

The medium of instruction shall be English.

Course Structure

Students must secure minimum 72 credits for the award of the degree. The course structure includes Hard Core (48 credits) and 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 (July, 2014 onwards)

Students must secure minimum 72 credits for the award of the degree

Students are free to choose any course offered by other departments as soft core during a particular semester and advised to seek the help of concerned faculty advisor to choose the soft core courses.

SEMESTER I

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course	Hard/Soft Core	Credits
1	Hist 411	Historiography Since Ranke	Hard Core	4
2	Hist 602	Ancient Societies	Hard Core	4
3	Hist 413	Society and Economy of Colonial India	Hard Core	4
4	Hist 414	The Revolt of 1857	Soft Core	3
5		Optional Course	Soft Core	3
Total Credits				18

SEMESTER II

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course	Hard/Soft Core	Credits
1	Hist 421	Indian Architecture	Hard Core	4
2	Hist 422	Global History: Themes and Perspectives	Hard Core	4
3	Hist 423	India's Struggle for Independence (Pre-Gandhian Era)	Hard Core	4
4	Hist 424	Environmental History of India	Soft Core	3
5		Optional Course	Soft Core	3
Total Credits				18

SEMESTER III

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course	Hard/Soft Core	Credits
1	Hist 511	Ancient India (from earliest time upto 5 th Century A.D.)	Hard Core	4
2	Hist 512	Vijayanagara: City and Empire	Hard Core	4
3	Hist 513	Gandhian Era of Indian National Movement (1920-1947)	Hard Core	4
4	Hist 514	Indian Diaspora in the West Indian Ocean Region	Soft Core	3
5		Optional Course	Soft Core	3
Total Credits				18

SEMESTER IV

Sl. No.	Course Code	Course	Hard/Soft Core	Credits
1	Hist 521	Indian Epigraphy	Hard Core	4
2	Hist 522	Women in Modern India	Hard Core	4
3	Hist 523	Twentieth Century World	Hard Core	4
4	Hist 524	Global Diaspora	Soft Core	3
5		Optional Course	Soft Core	3
Total Credits				18

LIST OF OPTIONAL COURSES

M. A. (SEMESTERS I, II, III, IV)

Course Code	Course	Credits
Hist412	Introduction to Rock Art	3
Hist 600	Medieval Societies	4
Hist 604	Empires of the Medieval World	4
Hist 606	Early Medieval South India	4
Hist 608	Temple in Medieval South India	3
Hist 610	Cross Cultural Trade in the Indian Ocean Littoral	3
Hist 611	International Law and Cultural Property	3
Hist 612	Historiography: Annales and Beyond	4
Hist 615	Science, Technology and Medicine in Modern India	4
Hist 616	Early History of South-East Asia	3
Hist 617	History of Indian Archaeology	3
Hist 618	Religion in Early India	3
Hist 619	Conservation of Cultural Property	3
Hist 620	Indian Art and Iconography	3
Hist 624	Gandhian Thought	3
Hist 625	Contemporary India (Since 1947)	3
Hist 626	Economic History of India (1757-1857)	3
Hist 627	Economic History of India (1858-1947)	3
Hist 629	History of Labour Movement in Colonial India	3
Hist 631	Situating the North East: Emergence and Modes of Resistance	3
Hist 632	Society and Economy in Medieval India (A. D. 1000- 1707)	4

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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*, 2nd ed. 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.

M.A. HISTORY

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*.

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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.

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SEMESTER I

HIST 414 – THE REVOLT OF 1857

The revolt of 1857 has generated so much literature that it is difficult to arrive on any one conclusion. Even the nature of revolt became debatable. Therefore, understanding the revolt and its importance in Indian History are the haunting questions, which the present course attempt to impart to the students. The revolt also generated multiple meanings among the peoples of different nations which will be dealt along with the historiography of the revolt.

MODULE 1

1857 Revolt – Ideology – Programme – Leadership at various levels.

MODULE 2

People's participation – British Repression – Response.

MODULE 3

Revolt and Civil Rebellions in Jharkhand - Singbhum – Chota Nagpur.

MODULE 4

Multiple Meanings of 1857 – British Opinion – Contemporary French Press – Echoes in Italy.

MODULE 5

Situating 1857 – Historians and Historiography.

Suggested Readings

Bhadra, Gautam, 'Four Rebels of 1857,' *Subaltern Studies*, IV, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1985, pp. 229-75.

Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi (ed.), *Rethinking 1857*, New Delhi, 2007.

Chakravarty, Gautam, *Indian Mutiny and the British Imagination*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004.

Chaudhuri, S.B., *Theories of the Indian Mutiny 1857-1859*, World Press, Calcutta, 1965.

Dalrymple, William, *The Last Mughul: The Fall of a Dynasty, Delhi, 1857*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2006.

David, Saul, *The Indian Mutiny*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2003.

Embree, Ainslie T. (ed.), *India in 1857: The Revolt Against Foreign Rule*, Chanakya, Delhi, 1987.

1857: Essays From Economic and Political Weekly, Orient Longman in association with Sameeksha Trust, Hyderabad, 2008.

Joshi, P.C. (ed.), *Rebellion 1857*, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 2007.

Pramod K. Nayar, *The Great Uprising: India, 1857*, Penguin Books, New Delhi, 2007.

Savarkar, V.D., *The Indian War of Independence, 1857*, New Delhi, 1970.

Sen, Surendranath, *1857*, Publications Division, Govt. of India, New Delhi, rep. 1995.

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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.

Saraswathi, 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.

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SEMESTER II

HIST 422 – GLOBAL HISTORY: THEMES AND PERSPECTIVES

This course aims at developing greater understanding of the evolution of global processes and contacts in different human societies. It provides a critical overview of one of the most dynamic areas of modern historical inquiry—global history. It discusses the theories and methods used in the practice of global history/world history.

MODULE 1

Historiography of Global History-Theories of World History-Total History-World Systems Approach.

MODULE 2

Conquests, Empires, Civilizations-Persian Empire-Mongol Empire-Iberian Peninsula and its Empires.

MODULE 3

Cross Cultural Religious and economic exchanges-Trade and the transmission of Buddhism from India to China-Overland Trade and Cultural interactions in Eurasia: The case of the Porcelain Trade-Growth of Islam and trade networks in Asia and the Mediterranean.

MODULE 4

Oceans and History-The Ming Dynasty and Zheng-He-Trading Diasporas.

MODULE 5

The Great Divergence Debate.

Suggested Readings

Bose, Sugata, *A Hundred Horizons*, Harvard University Press, 2008

Cowen, Noel, *Global History*, Polity Press, 2010

Woolf, Daniel, *A Global History of History*, Cambridge University Press 2012.

Wallerstein, I, *The Modern World System*, 3 vols.

Bentley, Jerry. *Old World Encounters*, New York Oxford University Press 2008.

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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).

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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.

M.A. HISTORY

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.

M.A. HISTORY

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 Talikota 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 in this course.

MODULE 1

The emergence of the Vijayanagra State-Origin myths and Political processes from the fourteenth century onwards-The Impact of the Khalji 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*, Cambridge University Press, 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.

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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.

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SEMESTER III

HIST 514 – INDIAN DIASPORA IN THE WEST INDIAN OCEAN REGION

The course attempts to provide a comprehensive understanding of the history of Indian Diaspora in the Indian Ocean Region. It will document the various dimensions of migration of Indians to this region. It will also outline how migration to this region precisely the Francophone region is different from other Anglophone countries/region. The impact of assimilation on the part of the host countries towards the Indian Diasporas will be the main emphasis.

MODULE 1: Theoretical Concept

Genesis of Indian Diaspora - Various issues, Debates and Binaries in Diaspora.

MODULE 2: Migration during the Colonial Period

Slavery and Slave Trade in West India Ocean - Indentured servitude and the academic debates.

MODULE 3: Indian Diaspora in Mauritius

Indian Indentured Labourers - Role of Indian Masses in the Political Movement - Various Political Parties during the Freedom Struggle - Indian Identity and the Mauritius Multiculturalism.

MODULE 4: Indian Diaspora in Madagascar

Genesis of Indian Presence - Indian Association in Madagascar - Economic Contribution of Indians in Madagascar - Status of Indian Identity in Post- Independence Madagascar.

MODULE 5: Indian Diaspora in La Reunion

Indian Diaspora during the indentured period – Determinants of Identity Transformation – Role of Indian Associations in Identity revival - Various Indian Festivals in La Reunion.

Suggested Readings

Carter, Marina, *Servants, Sirdars, and settlers: Indians in Mauritius, 1834-1874*, OUP, 1995.

U. Bissoondoyal, S. B. C. Servansing (eds) *Indian labour immigration: papers presented at the International Conference on Indian Labour Immigration, (23-27 October, 1984)* held at the Mahatma Gandhi Institute.

David Northrup, *Indentured labor in the age of imperialism, 1834-1922*.

Bates Crispin (ed), *Community, Empire and Migration: South Asians in Diaspora*, London, Macmillan.

Kondapi, C, *Indian Overseas (1838-1949)*, Bombay, Oxford University Press, 1981.

Tinker Hugh, *A New System of Slavery: The Export of Indian Labour Overseas (1830-1950)*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1974.

-----, *The Banyan Tree; Overseas Emigrants from India*, Pakistan and Bangladesh, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1977

Reddy Luthmoodoo, *Indian s in Mauritius*, ODI Publication, 2009.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER IV

HIST 521- INDIAN EPIGRAPHY

One of the important source materials available in India to reconstruct our past is the corpus of inscriptions. These inscriptions are available in different scripts and languages on different materials like stone, copper plates, pillars and rock-shelters. The course is designed to train the students in the field of epigraphy so that they can handle the material themselves in their future research programmes.

MODULE 1

Value of Inscriptions for historical reconstruction - Origin and antiquity of the art of writing in India - Indus Script.

MODULE 2

Graffiti marks - Brahmi script - Kharoshti script - Asokan Edicts.

MODULE 3

Tamil-Brahmi script - Mangulam, Jambai, Pugalur inscriptions- Evolution of Tamil-Brahmi script - Vatteluttu Script - Tamil Script - Grantha script.

MODULE 4

Dating methods - Eras: Vikrama, Saka, Kollam, Kali, - Hijri Numeral values.

MODULE 5

Structure of inscription - Types of Inscriptions - Hero stones - Land grants.

Suggested Readings

Buhler, G., 1959 *Indian Palaeography*, Calcutta.

Gai, G.S., 1986, *Introduction to Indian Epigraphy*, CIIL, Mysore.

Mahadevan, I., 2003 *Early Tamil Epigraphy : from the earliest times to the sixth century AD*, Cre - A Chennai, India and The Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies, Harvard University:Harvard

Mahalingam, T.V., *Early South Indian Palaeography*, University of Madras, Madras.

Mangalam, S.J., 1990 *Kharoshthi Script*, Eastern Book Linkers, Delhi.

Ramesh, K.V., 1984, *Indian Epigraphy*, Vol. 1, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi.

Sircar, D.C., 1965, *Indian Epigraphy*, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi

Sivaramamurthy, C., 1952, *Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts*, Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum Vol. III No.4, Madras.

Subramanian, T.N., 1952, *South Indian Epigraphy and Tamil Palaeography*, *South Indian Temple Inscriptions*, Vol. III pt 2, Oriental Library, Madras.

Solomon, Richard, 1988 *Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the study of inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit and other Indo-Aryan Languages*, Munishiram Manoharlal, New Delhi.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER IV

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.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER IV

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*.

M.A. HISTORY

SEMESTER IV

HIST 524 - GLOBAL DIASPORA

This course is intended to give students a comprehensive understanding of Diaspora in a global context. The notion of Diaspora in particular has been productive in its attention to the real-life movement of peoples throughout the world, whether these migrations have been force or voluntary. It will also underline issue such as adaptation to changes, dislocations and transformations, Trans-nationalism and the construction of new forms of knowledge and Ways of seeing the world.

MODULE 1: Theoretical Concept

Concept, Origin, Usages.

MODULE 2: Different Categories of Diaspora

Classical – Victim – Labour - Imperial and - Trade Diaspora.

MODULE 3: Diaspora in Contemporary World

Diaspora as an international Actor - Diaspora as an agent of Development.

MODULE 4: Indian Diaspora under the British Empire

Migrations in pre-colonial era - Migration during the indenture Period - Migration in contemporary period – Trans-nationalism.

MODULE 5: Indian Diaspora under the French Empire

Migrations in pre-colonial era - Migration during the indenture Period - Migration in contemporary period - Dual nationality.

MODULE 6: Diaspora in the Host Society

Retention of cultural identity - Food Habits, custom and culture.

Suggested Readings

Tinker, Hugh. *A New System of Slavery: The Export of Indian Labour Overseas (1830-1950)*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1974.

Tinker. Hugh, *Separate and Unequal; India: The Indians in the British Commonwealth (1920-1950)*, London, 1976.

Cohen, Robin. *Global Diaspora: An Introduction*, Routledge, 2008.

Sheffer, Gabriel. *Diaspora Politics: At Home Abroad*, CUP, 2003.

Jayaram, N. *The Indian Diaspora: The Dynamics of Migration*, Sage 2004.

Bhana, Surendra. *Indentured Indian emigrants at Natal, 1860-1902*, New Delhi, Promila & Co, 1991.

Carter, Marina. *Voices from the indentured experiences of Indian migrants in the British Empire*, London, Leicester University Press.1996.

Laxmi Narayan Kadekar, et al. *The India Diaspora: Historical and Contemporary context*, New Delhi, Rawat Publication.2009.

Lal, BV. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Diaspora*.

Fimian Lacpatia, *Les Indien de La Réunion: La Vie et Social*, St.Denis Dyonisus , 1982.

Reis, M. "Theorising Diaspora: perspectives of classical and contemporary Diaspora" *International migration*, Vol. 42(2) 2004.

Cohen, R. "Diaspora and the nation-state: From victim to a challenger", *International Affairs* Vol. 72(3)1944.

Yossi Shain & Aharon Barth, "Diaspora and International relations theory", *International Organisation* Vol. 57(3) summer 2003, pp. 449-479.

M.A. HISTORY

OPTIONAL COURSES

HIST 412 - INTRODUCTION TO ROCK ART

The course is designed to provide a glimpse of the rock art in India. The need to observe the theme, content and context of the rock art would be focused. The various stages of the rock art in India would be studied to understand the various evolutionary pattern of the rock art.

MODULE 1

Rock art – Definitions – Types of Rock art – Rock art traditions of the World Important Discoveries.

MODULE 2

Characteristic Features of the Global Rock art Traditions – Europe – Africa – Australia.

MODULE 3

Rock Art of India – Early Notices – Early and Mature Stages of Research – Important Discoveries.

MODULE 4

Characteristic Features of Indian Rock art – Types of Rock Art – Classification of Rock art – Space – time Concept in Indian Rock art study- Important Regional Rock art Traditions – Characteristic Features.

MODULE 5

Theories in Indian Rock Art Studies – Interpretation of the Meaning of Rock Art – Recent Developments in the Dating of Indian Rock Art – Scientific Studies.

Suggested Readings

- Chandramouli, N. 2004. *Rock Art of South India*. New Delhi, Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.
- Chakravarty, K.K. 1984., (Ed). *Rock Art of India: Painting & Engraving*. New Delhi. Abhinav.
- Conkey, M.W. 1981. "A Century of Palaeolithic Cave Art" *Archaeology* 34(4):20 -28.
- Leroi – Gourhan, A. 1968. *The Art of the Prehistoric Man in western Europe*. London: Thames & Hudson.
- Mathpal, Y. 1984. *Prehistoric Rock Paintings of Central India*. New Delhi: Abhinav.
- Neumayer, E. 1993. *Lines on Stone: Prehistoric Art of India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Pradhan, S. 2004. *Rock Art of Orissa*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Sundara, A. 1994. *Rock Art of Karnataka*. Bangalore, Karnataka Lalita Kala Academy.
- Ucko, P.J. & Andre Rosenfeld. 1967. *Palaeolithic Cave Art*. London. World University Press.
- Williams, Lewis. 1983. *The Rock art of Southern Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

M.A. HISTORY

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.
Herlily, 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 & V, London.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 608 TEMPLE IN MEDIEVAL SOUTH INDIA

MODULE 1

Emergence of a temple oriented society- Land Grants- Temples and Royal Patronage.

MODULE 2

Temple and agrarian society- Temples as centres of redistribution- Temple and the Bhakti movement.

MODULE 3

Temple as a source of livelihood- Development of sub castes- Temple, Trade and Market Centres- Temple and Trade Guilds.

MODULE 4

Temple- Production Structure and power relations- Devadana and Brahmadeya- Managerial and Functional groups- Temples as educational centres.

MODULE 5

Temple art and architecture- Chalukya, Pallava and Chola styles of architecture.

Suggested Readings

Veluthat, Kesavan., *The Early Medieval in South India*, New Delhi: OUP, 2010.

Heitzmen, James., *Gifts of Power*, New Delhi: OUP, 2001.

Subbarayulu, Y., *South India under the Cholas*, New Delhi: OUP, 2012.

Gurukkal, Rajan., *Social Formations of Early South India*, New Delhi: OUP, 2010.

Champakalakshmi, R., *Religion, Tradition and Ideology: Pre Colonial South India*, New Delhi: OUP, 2011.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 610 – CROSS CULTURAL TRADE IN THE INDIAN OCEAN LITTORAL

The Indian Ocean a vast expanse of water washes the shores of China, South East Asia, Africa and Arabia. Such a vast oceanic space has had an impact on world history it that it facilitated the movements of goods, ideas, technology and peoples. Trade and cultural exchanges defined the historical milieu of the Indian Ocean, beginning with the trade centered around the Persian Gulf and ending with the dramatic hegemony acquired by the emerging nation states of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Empires such as the Roman Empire, the Ming Empire centered in China, and the Portuguese have been influenced by the states and civilizations in the littoral of the Indian Ocean. Therefore a study of the patterns of historical interaction through a study of (a) the structures of trade (b) the archaeology of trade and social interaction and (c) the trading Diasporas in the Indian Ocean region will help us understand the complex history of the region better.

MODULE 1: The Indian Ocean in its Geographical Settings

Oceanic Currents - Wind Patterns - Coast lines and Islands.

MODULE 2: Archeology of Early Indian Ocean Maritime Contacts and Exchanges

Harappa and its contacts with West Asia - Mediterranean Sea, Red Sea and the Arabian Sea - Egypt and the Red Sea Ports: Roman Policy toward the ports along the Red Sea - Roman Trade Ceramics in India and Arabia - Maritime Trade and Navigation.

MODULE 3: Archaeology of Trade Encounters

Arikamedu – Pattanam – Mantai – Berenike.

MODULE 4: Peninsular India and South East Asia

Trade Diasporas in China, South East Asia and Africa -The Cholas of South India and Srivijaya.

MODULE 5: China and India

Zheng-He and his expedition to South east Asia, Sri Lanka, South India and Africa - Navigation and Boat Building Technology in the Indian Ocean.

Suggested Readings

Ray, Himanshu Prabha, *The Archaeology of Sea faring in Ancient South Asia*, Cambridge University Press, 2007.

----- *The Archaeology of Seafaring: The Indian Ocean in the Ancient Period*, New Delhi, 1999.

---- ed. *Cross Currents and Community Networks: The History of the Indian Ocean World*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2007.

Champakalakshmi, R. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300-1300*, New Delhi, Oxford University Prss, 1996.

Karashima, Noboru. *Ancient and Medieval Commercial Acrivities in the Indian Ocean*, Tokyo, 2002.

Wheeler, Mortimer Sir, *Ancient India*, vol II New Delhi, 1946.

Begley, Vimla. *Ancient Port of Arikamedu*, vol I and II Pondicherry, 1996 & 2000.

Cherian, P. J. *Pattanam Excavations/Plorations*, Trivandrum 2013.

Carswell, John. *Mantai: City by the Sea Colombo*, 2013.

Hall, Kenneth, *Maritime Trade and State Formation in Early South East Asia*, Honolulu, University of Hawaii, 1985.

Mukund, Kanakalatha. *Merchants of Tamilagam: Pioneers of International Trade*, New Delhi, 2012.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 611 - INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CULTURAL PROPERTY

The return of cultural property removed during the period of foreign rule and its relocation in museums abroad has become a contentious during the past few decades. The return of cultural property or artefacts designated as “national heritage” has led to historical investigations into the validity of claims and counterclaims. This course aims to acquaint the students with the concepts underpinning these debates on the basis of a few significant examples from India and abroad.

MODULE 1

UNESCO Charters on Cultural Property.

MODULE 2

Approaches to Cultural Property National or Heritage of Mankind.

MODULE 3

Archaeology and Rights of indigenous peoples: Relocation of Ancestral bones and Artifacts: the Case of Australia.

MODULE 4

The Debate over the Elgin Marbles.

MODULE 5

The Indian Scenario: Debates over the return of Kohinoor Diamond, The Srivilliputtur Bronzes and the Amaravathi Sculptures.

MODULE 6

The Bamiyam Buddha and its Destruction; International Law perspectives.

Suggested Readings

Gillman, Derek. *The Idea of Cultural Heritage*, Cambridge University Press, 2011

Merryman, John Henry, *Imperialism, Art and Restitution*, Cambridge University Press, 2011

American Association of Museums. *Guidelines on the Unlawful appropriation of Objects during the Nazi Era*, <http://aam-us.org/museumresources/ethics>.

Anaya, J S., *Indigenous Peoples in International Law*, New York 2004.

Davia, Richard, *Lives of Indian Images*, Princeton University Press, 1997.

Greenfield, Janet, *Return of Cultural Treasures*, Cambridge University Press, 1997.

UNESCO Conventions and Recommendations concerning protection of Cultural Property, Paris.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 612 - HISTORIOGRAPHY: ANNALES AND BEYOND

This course aims at acquainting the student with the important debates in the nature and configuration of historical knowledge during the course of the twentieth century. It situates the main currents of historical thought within the overall intellectual and cultural history in the post-World War I era.

MODULE 1

The Rise of National Histories – History of Civilizations - Spengler and Toynbee

MODULE 2

The Annales School: the Pioneers -Marc Bloch-Lucien Febvre - The Emergence of the Annales as an alternative to National Histories-The Contribution of Fernand Braudel.

MODULE 3

Memory and History; Lieux de Memoire -Holocaust Historiography.

MODULE 4

The End of History: Francis Fukuyama.

MODULE 5

Global History.

Suggested Readings

Iggers, George. *Historiography in the Twentieth Century*, New York 1987.

Burke, Peter. *The Annales*, Cambridge University Press, 1989

Lynn Hunt et al. *New Cultural History*, University of California Press, 1987.

Le Goff. *History and Memory*, Chicago University Press, 1973

Braudel, Fernand. *On History*, University of Chicago Press, 1982.

Fukuyama, Francis. *The End of History and the Last Man*, several editions.

White, Hayden. *Mata history; Historical Imagination in the Nineteenth Century*, John Hopkins University Press, 1980.

M.A. HISTORY

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.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 616 - EARLY HISTORY OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA

The course is designed to provide a broad picture of the Early History of South East Asia. The emphasis will be on studying the contacts between India and South East Asia in terms of cultural, religious and economic exchanges. The Spread of Religions, influence of art and Architecture are analysed. The Concepts of Kingship, State, Statecraft and Theories of Divine Origin will be reviewed.

MODULE 1

South East Asia- Definition and Terminology – Geographical Setting – Pre historic and Proto historical past- Early Indian Literary references - Historiographical developments.

MODULE 2

Beginning of contacts with mainland India – Early Kingdoms – Funan – Champa - Kings and dynasties.

MODULE 3

Cultural contacts – Spread of the concepts of kingdom – kingship – myths and legends – Religious contacts – Spread of Hinduism – Buddhism - Amravati & Mathura Schools of Art.

MODULE 4

The Medieval empires – Srivijaya – Sailendra Dynasty – Hindu and Buddhist Art & Architecture – Borobudur Stupa – The Khmer empire – Ruling Dynasties – Art & Architecture – Angkor vat – Cultural significance.

MODULE 5

Exchanges between India and South East Asia – Trade relations – Religious Expansion – Buddhism & Hinduism – Arts & Crafts – Language & Literature – Concept of Devaraja Cult and its significance in the History of South East Asia.

Suggested Readings

- Briggs, L.P. 1951. *The Ancient Khmer Empire*. Philadelphia.
Coedes, G. 1968. *The Indianized states of South East Asia*. Hawaii, Canberra.
Coomaraswamy, A.K. . 1951. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. London
Hall, D.G.E. 1968. *A History of South East Asia*. London
Le may, R. 1954. *The Culture of South East Asia*. London. Quaritch
Wales, H.G. 1951. *The Making of Greater India*. London.
Van Heekeren, H.R. 1958. *The Bronze –Iron Age of Indonesia*. The Hague.
Wagner, F.A. 1959. *Indonesia: The Art of an Island Group*. London.
Winstedt, Sir Richard. . 1953. *The Malays: A Cultural History*. London.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 617 - HISTORY OF INDIAN ARCHAEOLOGY

The course intended to give introduction on the development of archaeological research in India both in pre-independence and post-Independence era. The survey undertaken by early explorers have been placed in a given socio-cultural context.

MODULE 1

Antiquarianism to archaeology - The Surveyors – The Antiquarians – Adventurers – Early Archaeological writings – William Jones and James Prinsep.

MODULE 2

The establishment of Archaeological Survey – Alexander Cunningham as a Surveyor - His contribution to the field epigraphy and archaeology – His survey – Alexander Cunningham as Director General of Archaeological Survey of India – His contribution to the development of archaeology.

MODULE 3

The role of India in archaeological studies - Lord Curzon – His contribution to the development of archaeology – Sir John Marshall and his contribution.

MODULE 4

Robert Bruce Foote – James Burgess – Colin Mackenzie – ACL Carlleyle – H.H.Cole - T.S.Elliot – Robert Sewell - Era of Mortimer Wheeler – their contribution in the development of excavation techniques.

MODULE 5

Post-Independence era – Development of Prehistoric studies – Proto-historic studies – Epigraphical Studies – Numismatic Studies – Archaeological excavations – Conservation.

Suggested Readings

Dilip K.Chakrabati, 1999 *India: An Archaeological History*, Oxford University, Press, New Delhi.

Dilip K. Chakrabarti 1988 *A History of Indian Archaeology from the beginning to 1947*, Munshiram Manohar Lal, New Delhi.

Sourindranath Roy, 1961 *The Story of Indian Archaeology 1784-1947*, Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.

Upinder Singh, 2004 *The Discovery of Ancient India: Early Archaeologists and the Beginnings of Archaeology*, Permanent Black, New Delhi

Ghosh, A., *An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology*, ICHR, New Delhi

Ghosh, A., “Fifty years of the Archaeological Survey of India”, *Ancient India*. Vol.9, pp.29-52.

John Kean.2011.*To Cherish and Conserve; The early Years of the Archaeological survey of India*. New Delhi: ASI.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 618 - RELIGION IN EARLY INDIA

The 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.

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.

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.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 619 – CONSERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

The paper is designed to provide introductory information on various methods and techniques followed in the conservation and preservation of cultural properties made of organic and inorganic materials such as archaeological sites, monuments, antiquities made of metal, wood, ivory and textile.

MODULE 1: Terminologies used in Conservation

History of Conservation: Definition: Monuments- Antiquities – Archaeological Sites and Remains – Conservation – Preservation – Structure – Intervention –Repair – Restoration – Reconstruction – Reproduction – Salvage Archaeology.

MODULE 2: Structural Conservation - Materials

Materials: Classification of material: Stone – Brick – Wood – Mortar – Composition of material – Causes of decay Treatment: Chemical wash – sand blast – paper pulp.

MODULE 3: Structural Conservation - Techniques

Techniques: Grouting – Guniting - Pointing – Underpinning – Plastering -Monitoring of cracks – Filletting – Edging.

MODULE 4: Chemical Conservation – Inorganic Antiquities

Metallic Antiquities: Gold, Silver, Copper, Bronze, Lead and Iron - Ores, source of origin – metallurgy – causes of decay and corrosion – Laboratory treatment and preservation.

MODULE 5: Chemical Conservation – Organic Antiquities

Organic Antiquities: Ivory, Bone, Palm leaf, Wood and Textile – Material and its composition – Causes of decay – Treatment in the field and laboratory.

Suggested Readings

Alchin, B., Allchin, F.R., Thapar, B.K., Conservation of the Indian Heritage, Cosmo Publication, 1989, New Delhi

Batra, N.L., A Plea for New Technology in Conservation, Proceedings of world Archaeological Congress-3, New Delhi, Dec. 4-11, 1994.

Batra, N.L., A Study in to the Ancient Building Material – An Emphasis on Preservation and Conservation, Felicitation Volume of Dr.K, M, Srivastava.

Batra, N.L., Heritage Conservation Aryan Books International, New Delhi 1996.

Felldon, Bernard, Conservation of Historical Buildings, Butterworth Scientific series

Gulrohn, T.R., Handbook of Chemical Conservation of Museum Objects, Department of Museology, maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.

Jeyaraj, V., Care of Paintings, Commissioner of Museum, Chennai 2002.

Jeyaraj, V., Care of Museum Objects, Commissioner of Museum, Chennai 1995.

Marshall, John., Conservation Manual, 1904.

Nagar, S.I., Protection, Conservation and Preservation of Indian Monuments, New Delhi.

Proceedings of International Congress on Stone Conservation, UNESCO, held in Paris. June 1993.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 620 - INDIAN ART AND ICONOGRAPHY

The course surveys the evolution of Art and sculpture particularly the Jain, Buddhist and Hindu religious contexts in India and their transformation through the years. The various sculptural and art features embedded in the ancient monuments particularly in the temples, stupas, viharas would be thrown open to the students to understand the heritage monuments of this country in right perspective.

MODULE 1

Indus valley Art – Mauryan Art – Gandhara School of Art – Mathura School of Art - Amaravathi School of Art.

MODULE 2

Buddhist Iconography – Various forms of Buddha – Jain Iconography – Various forms of Thirthankaras.

MODULE 3

Description of Terms – Mudras and Asanas - Vishnu: Various forms of Vishnu – Dasavataras.

MODULE 4

Siva: Various aspects of Siva - Anugrahamurthi - Samharamurthi- Lingodbhavamurti - Chandrasekharamurti - Sadasivamurti - Nataraja - Dakshinamurti - Kankalamurti and other forms of Siva.

MODULE 5

Rock Art - Ajantha paintings - Pallava and Pandya paintings - Chola paintings - Vijayanagar paintings.

Suggested Readings

- Balasubrahmanyam, S.R., 1966, *Early Chola Art*, Asia Publishing House, Bombay.
Barret Douglas, 1974, *Early Chola Architecture and Sculpture*, Faber and Faber, London.
Bhattacharya, B., 1958, *Indian Buddhist Iconography*, K.L.Mukhopadhyaya, Calcutta.
Gopinatha Rao, T.A., 1914, *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, Motilal Banarsidass, New Delhi.
Gupte, R.S., 1972, *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*, D.B.Taraporevala Sons and Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
Joshi, N.P., 1979, *Jain Iconography*, Motilal Banarsidass, Lahore.
Lokesh, Chandra 1987, *Buddhist Iconography*, 2 vols, Aditya Prakashan, New Delhi.
Saraswathi, S.K., 1957 *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, Munishiram Manoharlal, New Delhi.
Sivaramamurthi, C., 1968, *South Indian Paintings*, National Museum, New Delhi.
Suresh, B.Pillai, 1976, *Introduction to the Study of Temple Art*, Equator and Meridian, Thanjavur.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 624 GANDHIAN THOUGHT

This course seeks to examine critically various aspects of Gandhian thought from a cross section of his own writings. It locates Gandhian ideas and ethos in time and space by making a brief study of his life from birth till his return to India from South Africa. It makes a detailed analysis of Gandhi's critique of Western civilization, especially in the light of recent writings of the subaltern collective, his concepts of truth and non-violence, his political philosophy, his method of resistance, his programme of social upliftment, his experiment with collective living, his religious thought and the relevance of his ideas for the contemporary world.

MODULE 1: Introducing Gandhi

Formative Years: Community, Family and Neighbourhood - Early Education, Study in England - Indian Influences: Epics, Narratives, Gita, Raichand Bhai, Folklore - Western Influences: Ruskin, Thoreau, Tolstoy, Quakers - Gandhi in South Africa: Struggle against racial discrimination: From Passive Resistance to Satyagraha.

MODULE 2: Moral Progress vs. Material Progress

Gandhi's views on Human Nature - Gandhi's Critique of Modern Civilisation - Towards a New Civilisation: *Ahimsa, Satya, Swadeshi and Swaraj* - *Satyagraha*: The Gandhian Method of Non-Violent Resistance - *Sarvodaya* – Gandhi's Constructive Programme of Social Uplift.

MODULE 3: Gandhian Political Thought

Gandhi's views on State and Citizenship (Ramrajya), Gandhi's views on Democracy (Gramswaraj), Gandhi's Political Philosophy: Rights and Duties, Means and Ends - Gandhian Way of Comprehensive Human Development: Education, Religious Harmony and Peace.

MODULE 4: Gandhian Economic Thought

Encounter with Colonialism and Poverty - Bread Labour, Utilities and Wants, Self-reliance and Self-sufficiency – Trusteeship - Machinery and Industrialisation - Khadi and Village Industries - Agrarian Economy and Cooperatives - Sustainable Economy and Social Justice - Gandhian Alternatives for Development.

MODULE 5: Gandhian Thought for Contemporary Society

Social and Ecological Movements: Bhoodan Movement, Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Water Conservation Movement, Civil Rights Movements in the United States, Green Peace Movements in Europe, Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa.

Suggested Readings

The Essential Writings of Mahatma Gandhi. Ed. by Raghavan Iyer, OUP, Delhi, 1990.

Hind Swaraj. Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 1939.

The Story of My Experiments with Truth. (2 vols.). Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 1927-29.

Bakshi, S. R. *Gandhi and the Ideology of Non Violence*. Criterion Publications, Delhi, 1986.

Bakshi, S. R. *Gandhi and the Ideology of Swadeshi*. Reliance, Delhi, 1987.

Bakshi, S. R. *Gandhi and Technique of Satyagraha*. Sterling, Delhi, 1987.

Brown, Judith. *Gandhi, Prisoner of Hope*. Yale Uni. Press, New Haven, 1989.

Chatterjee, Partha. "Gandhi and the Critique of Civil Society" in Ranajit Guha, ed., *Subaltern Studies*. Vol. 3. OUP, Delhi, 1984.

Dalton, Dennis. *Mahatma Gandhi: Non Violent Power in Action*. Columbia UP, New York, 1993.

Hardiman, David. *Gandhi: In His Time and Ours*. New Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003.

Iyer, Raghavan, N. *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*. OUP, New York, 1973.

Mukherjee, Rudrangshu. ed. *The Penguin Gandhi Reader*. New York, 1995.

Nanda, B. R. *Mahatma Gandhi*. Allen & Unwin, London, 1958.

M.A. HISTORY

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.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 626 - ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (A.D. 1757-1857)

The course is designed to develop a comprehensive understanding of the students of the nature of colonial economy and the changes that took place under the British colonial rule. The course covers the development of Indian economy from the mid-eighteenth century to the period of mid- nineteenth century. The students would be introduced to the changes in different sectors of Indian economy. Emphasis is laid on promoting a critical understanding of the changes shaping the Indian economy under British colonialism.

MODULE 1: Introduction

Issues and problems of Indian Economic History – Different approaches and their limitations- Sources of Economic History of British India.

MODULE 2: Indian Economy in the Mid-Eighteenth Century

Nature and structure of economy – rural and urban-Agrarian and non-agrarian production – Technology and methods of production-Trade and indigenous banking.

MODULE 3: Early Phase of Colonial Economy

Mercantilism and European economic interests in India – The East India Company and its rule in Bengal-The early Drain of Wealth and its mechanism, magnitude and effects.

MODULE 4: Agrarian Settlements and Agrarian Production

The Permanent Settlement – objectives, operations, effects and official critiques-*Ryotwari* Settlements and *Mahalwari* system-Commercialization of Agriculture and its impact.

MODULE 5: Traditional Handicraft Industry and the question of De-industrialization

Artisans and Handicraft product-background-De-industrialization-Capital and labour in handicraft industry.

Suggested Readings

- Dutt,R C, *Economic History of India*, Publications Division, Govt. of India, 1968.
Kumar, Dharm, *Cambridge Economic History of India*, Delhi Orient Longman
Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*,
Dutt, R.P., *India Today*,
Arnold, David, *Famine: Social Crisis & Historical Change*. Oxford: Blackwell. 1988.
Chandra, Bipan, *Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, Delhi, People's Publishing House.
R.E Frykenberg & B.S. Cohn, *Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History*, Delhi, Manohar Publication.
Roy, Tirthankar. *Traditional Industry in the Economy of colonial India*, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
Bagchi, A.K, *Private Investment in India, 1900-1939*, New Delhi, 1980.
Gadgil, D.R., *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times 1860-1939*, Bombay, 1971.
Gerschenkron, A., *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*, Harvard University Press, 1976.
Ray, Rajat, K., *Industrialization in India: Growth and Conflict in the Private Corporate Sector, 1914-47*, Delhi, 1985.
----- *Entrepreneurship and Industry in India, 1800-1947*, Delhi, 1994.
Tripathi, Dwijendra., *Historical Roots of Industrial Entrepreneurship in India and Japan: a comparative interpretation*, New Delhi, 1997.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 627 ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA (A.D. 1858-1947)

The course is designed to develop a thorough understanding among the students of the nature of colonial economy and the transformation that had taken place under the British colonial rule from the mid-nineteenth century to the period of India's independence. The course will trace the construction and maintenance of colonial patterns of economic structures in India. A major theme of the course is the explanation of how and why different segments of Indian economy remained underdeveloped under the British colonial rule.

MODULE 1: Railways and Indian Economy

Economic and political compulsions-Effects on agrarian production and export of raw material – commercialization of agriculture-Famines and British policy.

MODULE 2: Large Scale Industry

Modern industry in pre-1914 phase and post 1914 phase – its nature – main industries: cotton, jute, iron and steel-Rise of industrial labour – labour force in large scale industry.

MODULE 3: Foreign Trade and Balance of Payments

Changing nature of external trade-Mercantilism, industrial capital and finance capital-Drain of Wealth and British overseas trade.

MODULE 4: The Fiscal System

Shift from direct to indirect taxation-Tariff and excise-Monetary policies and credit system.

MODULE 5: National Income and Population

Movements of national income after 1858- 'De-Urbanization' controversy-Population growth – Pre and Post-Census estimates.

Suggested Readings

Dutt, R C, *Economic History of India* : Publications Division, Govt. of India, 1968.

Desai, A.R., *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*,

Dutt, R.P., *India Today*,

Ifran Habib, *Indian Economy, 1858-1914*, Tulika Books, 2006

Kumar, Dharma Ed, *Cambridge Economic History of India*, Delhi Orient Longman

Chandra, Bipan, *Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, Delhi, People's Publishing House.

E.N Kherr, *Railways in India* Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Arnold, David *Famine: Social Crisis & Historical Change*. Oxford: Blackwell. 1988.

Bagchi, A.K, *Private Investment in India, 1900-1939*, New Delhi, 1980.

Gadgil, D.R., *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times 1860-1939*, Bombay, 1971.

Gerschenkron, A., *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*, Harvard University Press, 1976.

Roy, Tirthankar. *Traditional Industry in the Economy of colonial India*, Cambridge University Press, 1999.

Ray, Rajat, K., *Industrialization in India: Growth and Conflict in the Private Corporate Sector, 1914-47*, Delhi, 1985.

----- *Entrepreneurship and Industry in India, 1800-1947*, Delhi, 1994.

Tripathi, Dwijendra., *Historical Roots of Industrial Entrepreneurship in India and Japan: a comparative interpretation*, New Delhi, 1997.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 629 - HISTORY OF LABOUR MOVEMENT IN COLONIAL INDIA

The course provides a comprehensive understanding of the rise and growth of Labour movement in Colonial India. It helps the students to grasp the concepts on 'Class', 'Class Struggle', 'Labouring Class' and 'Revolution'. It introduces the students to the multifarious dimensions of the conditions of the Industrial labour and its struggles as also its demonstration of solidarity during the Anti-colonial struggle at different points of time. It also broadly outlines the discreet difficulties encountered by the Industrial labour in its path of developing its organizations. It delineates the policy of Colonial State toward the Industrial labour and its movement to improve its economic conditions.

MODULE 1: Historiography of Labour Movement

Labour Movement – Different Perspectives and their limitations-Sources of the history of Labour Movement.

MODULE 2: Emergence of Industrial Labour Force

Growth of Capitalism and the Rise of Industrial Labour -Conditions of work-Labour movement in pre 1914 era.

MODULE 3: Rise of Consciousness of Industrial Labour

Impact of World War I on Labour Movement-Impact of Russian Revolution on Industrial Labour-Growth of Organized Labour Movement - foundation of the All India Trade Union Congress.

MODULE 4: Emergence of Communism and the Labour Movement

Formation of Communist Party of India-Meerut Conspiracy Case, 1929-Congress Socialist Party and Labour Movement, 1934-39.

MODULE 5: Industrial Labour and the Freedom Struggle

Industrial Labour in Non- Cooperation Movement, 1920-22, Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930-34, 'Quit India' Movement, 1942, INA Trails, 1945, RIN Strike, 46-47.

Suggested Readings

Bahl, Vinay, *The Making of the Indian Working Class: The Case of Tata Iron and Steel Co., 1880-1946*, New Delhi, Sage Publications, 1995.

Basu, Deepika., *The Working Class in Bengal: Formative Years*, Calcutta, 1993.

Chandra Bipan, *Colonialism and Nationalism in India*, New Delhi, 1979.

Chakrabarty, Dipesh, *Rethinking Working-Class History: Bengal, 1890-1940*, Princeton, N.J.:Princeton University Press,1989.

Chandavarkar, Rajnarayana., *The Origins of Industrial Capitalism in India: Business Strategies and the Working Classes in Bengal, 1900-1940*, Delhi, 1989.

Chattergi, Rakhahari., *Working Class and the Nationalist Movement in India: The Critical Years*, New Delhi, 1984.

Chopra, P.N., (ed.), *Historic Judgement on Quit India Moveement: Justice Wickenden's Report*, Delhi, 1989.

Dilip Simeon., *The Politics of Labour under Late Colonialism: Workers, Unions and the State in Chota Nagapur, 1928-1939*, Delhi, 1995.

Gadgil, D.R., *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times 1860-1939*, Bombay, 1971.

Gerschenkron, A., *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*, Harward University Press, 1976.

Gupta, Ranajit Das., *Labour and Working Class in Eastern India: Studies in Colonial History*, Calcutta, 1994.

Habib, Irfan., *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perception*, New Delhi, 1995.

----- "Capitalism in History", *Social Scientist*, Vol. 23. Nos. 7-9, July-Sept. 1995, pp. 15-31.

Karnik, V.B., *Indian Trade Unions; A Survey*, Bombay, 1968.

----- *Strikes in India*, Bombay, 1968.

Mathur, A.S. and Mathur, S.J., *Trade Union Movement in India*, Allahabad, 1957.

Mathur, J.S., *Indian Working Class Movement*, Allahabad, 1964.

Newman, Richard., *Workers and Unions in Bombay, 1918-1929*, Canberra, 1981.

Oversteet Gene, D., and Windmiller, Marshall., *Communism in India*, University of California,1960.

M.A. HISTORY

HIST 631 – SITUATING THE NORTH EAST: EMERGENCE AND MODES OF RESISTANCE

This course is indented to familiarize the students with the various popular Indigenous mode protests in its encounter with the British in Northeast India. The major thrust areas would be trace from the advent of the British traders till the incorporation of these areas under the control of British India. This will also acquaint the students a deeper understanding of the British policy towards the Tribes living in this Region.

MODULE 1: British Relations with Various Tribes

The Naga Tribes - North Cachars – Manipur - Khasi, Jaintia, Garos – Tripura - Lushai-Kuki.

MODULE 2: Popular Mode of Protest

Maomariah Rebellion and Tirhut Singh - Kuki Raids in Chittagong and Sylhet - Naga Customs and traditions and the creation of Naga Hills - Nupi Lal/Women's War and Khongjom war - Kuki Rising 1917-1919 - Zadonang and Gaidinliu Movement

MODULE 3: British Encounter with the Monarchical Kingdom

The Ahom Kingdom - The Maharajas of Manipur - Twipra Kingdom.

MODULE 4: British Colonial Legacy

Inner Line Regulation/Permit - Armed Forces Special Power Act.

Suggested Readings

Guite, Jangkhomang, Colonialism and Its Unruly?—The Colonial State and Kuki Raids in Nineteenth Century Northeast India, in Modern Asian Studies August 2013, pp 1 – 45.

Zou, David Vumlallian (2005) "Raiding the dreaded past: Representations of Headhunting and Human Sacrifice in Northeast India" Contribution to Indian Sociology, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 75 – 105

Mackenzie, A, (1979, Reprint. 2005), The North-East Frontier of India, Mittal Publication New Delhi.

Dena, Lal, ed., (1991), History of Modern Manipur 1826-1949, (New Delhi: Orbit Publishers-Distributors.

Bhadra, Gautam, (1975), —The Kuki (?) Uprising 1917-1919: Its Causes and Nature | Man in India, 55 (1): 11 – 56.

Reid, Robert, (1942), History of the Frontier Areas bordering on Assam from 1883-1941, Shillong: Assam Government Press.

Guha, Amalendu, (1991), Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity and Economy, K.P. Bagchi & Co, Calcutta.

Johnstone, James, Manipur and the Naga Hills, (New Delhi: Gyan Publishing House, 2002.

Philip, P. T., The Growth of Baptist Churches in Nahgaland, (Guwahati: Christian Literature Centre, 1976).

M.A. HISTORY

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.