

SYLLABUS OF POST-GRADUATE MASTER OF ARTS (MA) PROGRAMME
Department of History
Gauhati University
(2021)

(As recommended by the Meetings of the CCS – PG in History held on 07.09.2021, 11.09.2021 and 20.09.2021 and Faculty of Arts held on 21.09.2021 and approved by the Vice Chancellor on 29.09.2021)

This syllabus is for the Post Graduate Master in Arts (MA) Programme in History under Gauhati University and is drafted under the existing Regulations for the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Regulations of Post Graduate Programmes of Gauhati University (2016).

This MA Programme in History aims at an integrated approach to understanding history in the global, national and regional contexts. The Syllabus offers 29 Courses over four semesters that includes 04 Value Added Courses (VAC), 02 Open Elective Courses (OEC) and 01 Course on Dissertation.

The syllabus seeks to acquaint the student with concepts, theories and methods of history and historiography. Apart from political and socio-economic issues it incorporates various aspects of history such as gender, ethnic communities, environmental issues as well as peasants' struggles. Social, Economic and Cultural history forms an important component of the Programme. The courses on Art and Architecture history of India helps develop knowledge and the skill of art appreciation in the learners. The course (HIS 204A6) on historical connections between India and Southeast Asia would help draw the importance of the contemporary economic and geo-strategic policies of India. Emphasis on regional history is reflected with the inclusion of three courses on Northeast India and one exclusively on Assam. A learner gets the opportunity to engage in the creation of knowledge through writing a Dissertation (Course HIS 4046) under assigned mentors with practical application of historical concepts, tools and techniques.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME

After completion of the MA Programme in History, a learner/student would be able to:

- Interpret history in the global, national and regional contexts
- Examine the concepts, theories and methods of history and historiography
- Explain the political and socio-economic issues with contemporary perspective
- Elaborate history of gender, environment, ethnic communities, workers and peasants
- Examine cultural contacts between India, South East Asia and other parts of the world
- Trace the developments in regional history

- Apply historical concepts, tools and techniques in dissertation writing

PEDAGOGY

Each Course in the MA Programme in History would be facilitated by a Course Teacher, provided that in Courses where multiple specialisations are involved or where a Course Teacher is Differently Abled, there may be more than one course teacher for a Course. The Departmental Advisory Committee (DAC) would coordinate the conduct of the courses with the help of the faculty members.

The course teacher would help in facilitating the course by using both Offline and Online teaching tools and techniques. Teachers would conduct seminars, quizzes, tutorials, flipped classrooms and group discussions as part of the In-semester continuous assessment process. The department would also facilitate the students to undertake MOOC courses preferably in the SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds) platform for the VAC courses.

EVALUATION

The conduct of both In-semester and End-Semester Examinations of the MA in History Programme shall be as per the Regulations of Gauhati University.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

The Post-Graduate Course in History requires students to opt for 16 (Sixteen) courses over four semesters. The Department also offers one Value Added Course (VAC) per semester, i.e., a total of 4 (four) VACs over 4 (four) semesters. While the sixteen courses in History are assigned 6 (six) credits each, the VACs are assigned four credits each. Thus, each semester has 28 (24+4) credits and the Post-Graduate Course in History requires a total of 112 (96+16) credits.

Semester-wise distribution of marks

First Semester	400
Second Semester	400
Third Semester	400
Fourth Semester	400

Specialisations: Ancient Indian History, Medieval Indian History and Modern Indian History.

COURSE STRUCTURE

The courses are spread over four semesters with the specializations of Ancient Indian History, Medieval Indian History and Modern Indian History being offered in every semester. The distribution of courses over the four semesters are stated below:

	Course Code	Course category	Course Title
First Semester	HIS 1016	Core	State Formation and Polity in Northeast India (up to 1826 CE)
	HIS 1026	Core	Environmental History of India
	HIS 103A6	Elective	State and Polity in Early India
	HIS 103B6	Elective	State and Polity in Medieval India
	HIS 103C6	Elective	Colonialism and Resistance in India (1757-1857 CE)
	HIS 1046	Core	Twentieth Century World History
	HIS 1054	VAC	Research Writing in Social Sciences
Second Semester	HIS 2016	Core	Colonial Northeast India (1826-1947 CE)
	HIS 2026	Core	Gender History
	HIS 203A6	Elective	Social History of Early India
	HIS 203B6	Elective	Social History of Medieval India
	HIS 203C6	Elective	Social History of Modern India
	HIS 204A6	Core/ Elective	India and South East Asia: Historical Connections
	HIS 204B6	Core/ Elective	East Asia: China and Japan (1839-1949 CE)
HIS 2054	VAC	Historical Application in Tourism	
Third Semester	HIS 3016	Core	History: Methods and Historiography
	HIS 3026	Core	Indian National Movement
	HIS 3036	OEC	Society, Economy and Culture of Assam (Up to 1947 CE)
	HIS 304A6	Elective	Economic History of Early India
	HIS 304B6	Elective	Economic History of Medieval India
	HIS 304C6	Elective	Economic History of Modern India
	HIS 3054	VAC	Heritage Sites in North East India: Case Studies
Fourth Semester	HIS 4016	Core	India after Independence
	HIS 402A6	Elective	Art and Architecture in Early India
	HIS 402B6	Elective	Art and Architecture in Medieval India
	HIS 402C6	Elective	Art and Architecture in Modern India
	HIS 4036	OEC	Ethnohistory
	HIS 4046	CORE	Dissertation
	HIS 4054	VAC	Cultural History of North East India

FIRST SEMESTER

HIS1016

State Formation and Polity in North East India (up to 1826 CE)

Course Overview: The course aims at acquainting the students with the process of polity and state formation in the Brahmaputra valley and other parts of the region. The students will be introduced to emergence of new techniques/technology for state building in the region. It aims at familiarisation of various concepts and debates of state and state formation process.

Course Outcomes: On completion of this course, the students will be able to-

- Explain the process of state and polity formation in the region and various forces connected with this process.
- State the administrative systems of these polities and their changes over time.
- Appreciate crisis of pre-modern societies leading to the colonial penetration in the region with long term implications.

Unit 1: Early State Formation in the Brahmaputra Valley

- i) Sources and approaches
- ii) Definitions, theories and hypotheses of origins of state; concepts - early state, Hydraulic state, Carneiro's Circumscription theory
- iii) The Kamarupa State: Polity and Administration: Interactions with neighbouring polities
- iv) The Kapili-Jamuna and Doiyang-Dhansiri Valley

Unit 2: Post Kamarupa States in the Brahmaputra Valley

- i) Thirteenth Century Assam
- ii) Kamata Kingdom and the Koch State
- iii) Chutiya State Formation
- iv) Dimasa State Formation: Phases and Transformation

Unit 3: The Ahom State

- i) Ahom State: Establishment and Expansion
- ii) Ahom state and its relation with the Sultanates and the Mughals
- iii) Ahom State and Relationship with Hill Areas Chieftains, Principalities and Communities

Unit 4: Administrative Structure and Crisis of the Ahom State

- i) Nature and Theory of Kingship
- ii) Ahom administrative structure

iii) Crisis of the Ahom State: Moamaria Uprisings

Unit 5: Other state formations

- i) State in Manipur
- ii) Jayantia State
- iii) Tripura State Formation

Readings:

- Asif, Majhar (tr.). 2009. *Tarikh-e-Aashamby Shihabuddin Talish*. Guwahati: The Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies (DHAS).
- Barua. K.L. 1974. *Studies in the History of Assam*. Guwahati: Publication Board Assam.
- Barpujari. H.K. (ed). 1990 (Vol I), 1992 (Vol II), 1994 (Vol III). *Comprehensive History of Assam, Vol I, II & III*, Guwahati: Publication Board Assam
- Barua. B.K. 1951. *A Cultural history of Assam. Volume I*. Guwahati: Publication Board Assam
- Barua Rai Sahib, Golap Chandra. (tr. & ed.). 1985. *Abom-Buranji*. Guwahati: Spectrum Publications.
- Barua. Gunabhiram. 2001. *Assam Buranji*, Guwahati: Publication Board Assam
- Barua. K.L. 1988 (1933). *Early History of Kamarupa*. Guwahati: Lawyers Book Stall
- Baruah, Nirode. 2007. *Early Assam: State Formation, Political Centres, Cultural Zones*, Delhi, Guwahati: Spectrum Publication.
- Baruah, S L. 1986. *A Comprehensive History of Assam*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal
- _____ 1993. *Last Days of the Ahom Monarch: A History of Assam 1769-1826*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers
- Basak. R.G. 1995. *History of North-Eastern India*, Calcutta: Firma
- Bhattacharjee, J.B, (2010) *State and Wealth: The Early States in North East India*, Guwahati: DVS
- _____ 2004. *Bhauma-naraka Legend and State Formation in Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa and Polity Formation in Pre-Colonial North-East India*, Shillong: NEIHA
- Bhattacharjee, J.B & Syiemlieh, D: (2013) *Early State in North East India*, Astral International
- Bhuyan S.K. 1990. *Anglo-Assamese Relations (1771-1826)*. Gauhati: Lawyer's Book Stall
- _____ 1992. *Atan Burbagobain and His Times*. Gauhati: LBS Publications.
- _____ 1994. *Lachit Barphukan and His Times*. Gauhati: LBS Publications.
- _____ 1945. *Assam Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- _____ 1962. *Deodhai Asam Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- _____ 1964. *Jayantia Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- _____ 1951. *Kachari Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- _____ 1958. *Kamrupar Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- _____ 1969. *Satsari Assam Buranji*. Gauhati: Gauhati University.
- _____ 1962. *Tripura Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- _____ 1963. *Tungkhungia Buranji*. Gauhati: DHAS.
- Borah M.I. (tr.). 1992. *Babaristan-i-Ghaybi*. Vol. I & II. Guwahati: DHAS.
- Burhagobain. R. 2007. *Abom State Formation in Mediaeval Assam*. Guwahati: Kritagya Publication.

- Choudhury. N.D. 1985. *Historical Archaeology of Central Assam*. New Delhi : B.R Publications
- Choudhury. P.C. 1949. *The History of Civilization of the People of Assam*. Delhi: Spectrum Publications
- Choudhury. R.D.1985. *Archaeology of the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam*, New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan
- Chutia. D. (ed).1984. *Readings in the History and Culture of Assam*.Guwahati: KamarupaAnusandhan Samiti.
- Claessen, Henri J M and Peter Skalnik, 1978.*The Early State*, Mouton Press
- Das. P. 2007, *History and Archaeology of North East India*, New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan
- Deb, CharuBhuson, *Ancient Tripura and Its Modest Rulers*
- Deloche, Jean &Caroline Dutta-Baruah(tr.). 2008. *The Adventures of Jean-Baptiste Chevalier in Eastern India (1752- 1765)*, (*Historical Memoir and Journal of Travels in Assam, Bengal and Tibet*). Guwahati: LBS Publications.
- Devi, L. (1968) *Abom Tribal Relations: A Political Study*, Calcutta: Assam Book Depot
- Gait. E.A. 1926. *A History of Assam*. Gauhati: Lawyer's Book Stall
- Gogoi J. 2002. *Agrarian System of Medieval Assam*. Delhi: Mittal Publications.
- Gogoi P. 1999. *The Tai and Tai Kingdoms (with a fuller treatment of the Tai Kingdom in the Brahmaputra Valley)*. Gauhati: LBS Publications.
- Grierson G.A. 1994. *Linguistic Survey of India*. Delhi: Low Price Publications.
- Guha Amalendu. 1991. *Medieval and Early Colonial Assam*. Calcutta: K.P.Bagchi& Company.
- Kakati. N.C.1989. *The Mother Goddess Kamakhya*, Guwahati: Gauhati Publication Board
- Kamei, G, 2010.*From Tribalism to Feudalism: Evolution of the Meitei State in the Pre-Colonial Period, Shillong, NEIHA*
- _____1991. *History of Manipur: Pre-colonial Period, Vol I*, New Delhi, National Publishing House
- Kane. P.V. (ed and trans). 1997 (1918)*Harsacharita of Banabhatta*. Delhi : Motilal Banarasidas
- Lahiri. N.1991.*Pre-Abom Assam*. Delhi: MunshiramMahoharlal Publishers
- Lahiri, N, (1991) *Pre-Abom Assam: Studies in the Inscription of Assam Between the Fifith and the Thirteenth Century AD*, New Delhi, MunshiramManoharlal Publishers
- Mumtaza I.S. 2014. *External Relations of the Abom Rulers of Assam (1228-1826)*, New Delhi: Akansha Publishing House
- Nath, D, (1989) *History of the Koch Kingdom (1515 - 1615)*, New Delhi, Mittal Publications
- Nath. N.C. (trans).1999.*Sri Rajmala Volumes I-IV*. Agartala.: Tribal Research Institute, Government of Tripura,
- Nath, R M, (1948) *Background of Assamese Culture*, Shillong, Published by A K Nath
- Ortloff, Charles R, (2020) *The Hydraulic State: Science and Society in Ancient World*, Routledge
- Rhodes. N.G. & Bose. S.K.200. *Coinage of Assam. Volume I*, Dhubri. Assam : Mira Bose. Library of Numismatic Studies
- Sharma. D. (ed).1981.*Kamarupasanavali*. Assam: Publication Board
- Sharma. M.M. (ed). *Inscriptions of Ancient Assam*. Guwahati: University Publication.
- Shastri. B. (trans) *The Kalika Purana*. New Delhi: Nag Publishers
- Sinha, S, *Tribal Politics and State Systems in Precolonial Eastern and Northeastern India*
- Southall, Aiden.*The Segmentary State in Africa & Asia*, CUP

Stein, Burton, *Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India*

Thapar. R. 1999. *From Lineage to State*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Chowdhuri. Amanatulla. 1936. *A History of Cooch Behar* (in Bengali). Cooch Behar: The Cooch Behar State.

Wade J.P. 1927. *An Account of Assam* edited by BenudharSarma. Madhupur Tea State. Sibsagar.

HIS 1026

ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF INDIA

Course Overview:

This course intends to acquaint the students with the new discipline of ecological and environmental history. It intends to familiarize them with the relation between ecology and human civilization with particular reference to India and Northeast India. It also attempts to bring the pupils to the understanding of the social and economic conflicts emerging due to environmental factors.

Course Outcome:

Upon completion of this course students will be able to-

- Explain the development of Environmental History.
- Identify the non-human actors in history and culture.
- Trace the relation between ecology and human civilization with particular reference to India and North East India
- Analyse social and economic conflicts emerging due to environmental factors.

Unit I: Historiography and Concepts

- i) Definition and Scope of Environmental History; Themes in Environmental History: Water, Forests, natural disasters, climate change.
- ii) Historiography of Environmental History: International (Marsh, Turner, Hughes, Worster, Forster, etc) Indian (Guha, Gadgil, Arnold, etc)
- iii) Concepts in Environmental history: environmentalism, deep ecology, eco-feminism, wildness, etc.
- iv) Modes of Resource Use: Gathering, Nomadic Pastoralism, Settled Agricultural Mode and Industrial Mode.
- v) Phases of environmentalism in India

Unit II: Environment and Society in Pre-colonial India

- i) Geographical Background of the Indian Subcontinent: Physical divisions, flora and fauna.
- ii) Ecology of the Harappan Culture and its decline: the Environmental factors
- iii) Use of iron implements; Agricultural Expansion and Deforestation in the

Gangetic Valley.

iv) Forest and Land use in pre-colonial India.

Unit III: Environment in Colonial India

- i) Making of British Forest Policy in India: Forest Act of 1878 and 1927
- ii) Impact of British Forest Policy: Deforestation and Ecological change in India.
- iii) Commercial Exploitation of Forest Products; Impact of Railway Construction and Royal Navy on Forestry during the colonial period.
- iv) Humans and the Animal World; Hunting; Poaching; Human-Animal conflicts.
- v) Ideas on Environmentalism: M. K. Gandhi and Sunderlal Bahuguna

Unit IV: Environment in post-Colonial India

- i) Conservation Policies in Post-independence Period; Social Forestry, Project Tiger
- ii) Development in agriculture :Green Revolution
- iii) Environmental movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Movement against the Lower Subansiri dam.
- iv) Dams and Mines: Problems of displacement, Loss of Livelihood and Problems of Rehabilitation

Unit V: Environmental issues in North East India

- i) Ecological setting of North East India: bio-diversity
- ii) Colonial forestry and Plantation economy
- iii) Imperial economy and Forest resources
- iv) Flood and Soil Erosion in the Brahmaputra Valley
- v) Shifting Cultivation: Culture and environmental impact.
- vi) Wildlife Protection, poaching and man-animal conflict.

Readings:

Agarwal, D. P. 1992. *Man and Environment in India through the Ages*.

Arnold, D and R. Guha. 1996. *Nature, Culture, Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia*.

Bhattacharya, D.K. 1990. *Ecology and Social Formation in Ancient History*.

Chakrabarti, Ranjan. 2007. *Does Environmental History Matter? Shikar, Subsistence and the Sciences*.

Chakrabarti, Ranjan. ed. 2006. *Situating Environmental History*.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 2002. *Environment and Culture: A Historical Perspective*.

East, W. Gordon. 1999. *The Geography Behind History*.

Foster, John Bellamy, 2000, *Marx's Ecology : Materialism and Nature*

Gadgil, M. and R. Guha. 1992. *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India*.

Gadgil, M. and R. Guha. 1998. *Ecology and Equity*.

- Gadgil, M. and R. Guha. 2000. *Use and Abuse of Nature*.
- Goswami, Ritupan, 2014, *Rivers and History, Brahmaputra Valley in the Last Two Centuries*, Ph.D. Thesis url: <http://shodhganga.inflibnet.ac.in:8080/jspui/handle/10603/31339>
- Grove, R., Damodaran, V. ,Sangwar , S. 1998. *Nature and the Orient : The Environmental History of South and South-East Asia*.
- Guha, Amalendu. 1991. *Medieval and Early Colonial Assam: Society, Polity, Economy*.
- Guha, R. 1999. *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasants Resistance in the Himalaya*.
- Guha, R. 2000. *Environmentalism: A Global History*.
- Guha, Sumit. 1999. *Environment and Ethnicity in India 1200-1991*.
- Habib, Irfan, 2010. *Man and Environment The Ecological History of India*.
- Handique, Rajib. 2004. *British Forest Policy in Assam*.
- Martinez-Alies, J. and R. Guha. 1998. *Varieties of Environmentalism: Essays, North and South*.
- Mitra, Sudipta, 2010, *History and Heritage of Indian Game Hunting*.
- Nag, Sajal (ed) 2017, *Playing with Nature History and Politics of Environment in North-East India*.
- Pathak, Akhileswar. 2002. *Law, Strategies, Ideologies: Legislating Forests in Colonial India*.
- Rahman, A. 2002. *History of Indian Science, Technology and Culture. A.D. 1000-1800*.
- Rangarajan, M and Sivaramakrishnan, K. 2012. *India's Environmental History (Vol. I) From Ancient Times to the Colonial Period*.
- Rangarajan, M and Sivaramakrishnan, K. 2012. *India's Environmental History (Vol. II) Colonialism, Modernity and the Nation*.
- Rangarajan, M. (ed.) 2010. *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*.
- Saikia, Arupjyoti, 2011, *A Forests and Ecological History of Assam*
----- *The Unquiet River, A Biography of the Brahmaputra*
- Sivaramakrishnan, K. (ed.) 2005. *Ecological Nationalisms*.
- Skaria, Ajay. 2000. *Hybrid Histories: Forest, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*. Oxford.
- Thomas, Keith, 1983, *Man and the Natural World*

HIS103A6

STATE AND POLITY IN EARLY INDIA

Course Overview: The course focuses on the processes of state formation in Early India in the context of changing historical milieu such as political and administrative systems, pastoralism and settled economy, and social structures. The historiography is indicative of approaches to understanding notions of pre-state, proto-state and models of state, including the regional variations covering the chronological span up to 1200CE.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- *Explain* socio-economic contexts and evolution of political formations in Early India

- *Examine* the characteristics of state and gain insights into the schools of thought that have helped to critically analyze the subject.
- *Evaluate* notions of pre-state, proto-state and models of state, including regional variations

Unit I: Historiography and Approach

- Imperialist: Oriental Despotism
- Marxist: Asiatic Mode of Production
- Forms of State: Feudal; Integrative; Segmentary

Unit II: Harappan Culture (2600 BCE–1800 BCE)

- Characteristics, Settlement Patterns, Trade, and Urbanism
- First Urbanization, and Debates on Harappan Polity
- Decline of Harappan Culture

Unit III: Tribal Polity to Territorial State:(1500-321 BCE)

- Early Vedic and Later Vedic Polity: Republics and Kingdoms
- Iron Technology and Second Urbanization
- State Formation in the Ganga Valley: *Mahajanapadas*

Unit IV: Early State Models: (300 BCE- 300 CE)

- Saptanga* Theory and Mauryan Empire: Kingship and Statecraft; Asoka's *Dhamma*; Debates on Nature of the Mauryan State
- Satrapa* System: Kushanas (North India)
- Polities in Deccan and South India: Satavahanas; Tamilakam in Sangam Age (Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyas)

Unit V: Land Grant Economy and Regional State Formation (300 - 1200 CE)

- Gupta Empire: Evolution of Classical Pattern
- Samanta* System in North India: Harsavardhana
- Regional States: Rajputs (North India), Chalukyas of Badami (Deccan), Cholas (South India)

Readings:

- Altekar. A.S. 1966. *State and Government in Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
- Chakravarti. Ranabir. 2013. *Exploring Early India up to c. AD 1300*. Second Edition. Delhi: Macmillan
- Champakalakshmi, R. 1996. Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India, 300 CE to 1300 AD. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1994. *The Making of Early Medieval India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Claessen. H.J.M. and P. Skalnik. 1978. *The Early State*. The Hague: Mouton Publishers.
- Childe, V. Gordon, 1950. 'The Urban Revolution'. *Town Planning Review* 21(3-17).
- Jha, D.N. 2012. *Ancient India in Historical Outline*. Delhi: Manohar Publishers. Reprint.
- Kangle. R.P(ed. and tr.). 1960-65. *Kautilya's Arthashastra*. Bombay: University of Bombay
- Kulke, Hermann(ed). 1994. *The State in India, AD 1000-1700*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Kulke, Hermann. 2011. 'The Early and Imperial Kingdoms: A Processual Model of Integrative State Formation in early Medieval India' in Singh, Upinder (ed.) *Rethinking Early Medieval India: A Reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Mabbet. I.W. 1980. *Truth, Myth and Politics in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Ratnagar. Shereen. 1991. *Enquiries into the Political Organization of Harappan Society*. Pune: Ravish Publishers.
- Ratnagar, Shereen.1998. 'Archaeological Perspectives of Early Indian Societies'. In Thapar, Romila (ed.). *Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Roy,Kumkum. 1994. *Emergence of Monarchy in North India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Sahu, Bhairabi Prasad. 2012. 'Recent Perspectives of the State and Debates in Early Indian History'. *Indian Historical Review* 39(2)145-162.
- Sharma, R.S. 1983. *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Macmillan
- Sharma. R.S. 1989. *Origin of the State in India*. D.D.Kosambi Memorial Lectures-1987. Bombay: University of Bombay
- Sharma, R.S.1983.*Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Macmillan.
- Sharma. R.S. 1996. *The State and Varna Formation in the Mid Ganga Plains: An Ethnoarchaeological View*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications
- Singh, Upinder,. 2009. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12thcentury*. Delhi: Pearson India.
- Singh, Upinder and NayanjyotiLahiri. 2010. *Ancient India: New Research*. UK: Oxford University Press
- Stein, Burton.2011. 'The Segmentary State: Interim Reflections'. In Singh, Upinder (ed.). *Rethinking Early Medieval India: A Reader*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 70-90.
- Subramanian, N. 1966. *Sangam Polity: The Administration and Social Lives of the Sangam Tamils*. Delhi: Asia Publishing House.
- Thapar, Romila. (ed.). 1993. *Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Thapar. Romulo.1984. *From Lineage to State*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Thapar. Romila. 2003. *The Penguin History of Early India: From origins to AD 1300*.Haryana: Penguin Random House India

Wittfogel, Karl. 1963. *Oriental Despotism: A Comparative Study of Total Power*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

HIS103B6

STATE AND POLITY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Course Overview:

This course intends to study various forms of political structure of the State in medieval India. A close look of the established norms and forms of administrative practices that shaped governance will be undertaken.

This course will acquaint students with the broader debate around polity during the early medieval period from 7th-12th centuries CE. It will look at the imperial political formations in North India in the post-12th century CE period, and undertake a survey of primary sources that help to reconstruct the period under review. It will focus on the new forms of polity that emerged from 12th century CE onwards particularly in the context of Delhi Sultanate and Mughal Empire and will look at statecraft and the various ideologies, courtly practices, religious practicality that went into it. Further, it will focus on Sultanate and Mughal state structure, and their aristocratic/bureaucratic manifestations. This course will also acquaint students with the various debates centered on the nature of state in medieval India. Finally, this course will introduce students to debates on political developments in the 18th century in the global as well as Indian context and discuss the various regional polities that sprang up in that period.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course, students of Medieval Indian history will be able to:

- Explain various forms of state structures and political formations.
- Identify the different ideologies that legitimised different forms of political rule and authorities.
- Contextualise different administrative practices under different rules specific to their geo-political context.
- Explain the 18th century debate in the global context and locate 18th century in Indian history in a global, regional and local perspective.

Unit I: Texts and Contexts

- i) 7th-12th century CE in India; conceptualising 'early medieval'
- ii) Definition of state; concepts of state formation; kingdom vis-à-vis empire
- iii) Sources

Unit II: Ideology and the State

- i) Theories of kingship: Balban (Divine kingship); Barani (Protector of social order); Afghan despotism; Turko-Mongol traditions; Abul Fazl (social contract, viceregent of God)
- ii) Courtly culture and ceremonies: *jharokha darshan*, *tuladan*, *nauroz*
- iii) Painting the ruler: images and allegory; display of power through architecture
- iv) Statecraft and religion: juristic and Sufi Islam
- v) Rulers and religion: Alauddin Khilji, Feroz Shah Tughlaq, Akbar, Dara Sukoh and Aurangzeb

Unit III: System of governance and the ruling classes

- i) Structure of administration: *Iqta*, *Mansab*, *Jagir*
- ii) Nobility under Delhi Sultanate: composition, changes and continuity
- iii) Nobility under Mughals: composition, changes and continuity
- iv) Lower bureaucracy and local administration: local ruling elites and intermediaries
- v) Opportunistic alliances: Mughals and Rajputs

Unit IV: Historiography on the nature of the State

- i) Oriental and Asiatic Despotism (Bernier, Marx)
- ii) Segmentary state (Burton Stein)
- iii) Patrimonial-bureaucratic empire (Stephen Blake)
- iv) Polity of local urban groups (C A Bayly, Farhat Hasan)
- v) Medieval Indian state: centralized, not feudal (Aligarh School)
- vi) Processual approach (Sanjay Subrahmanyam, Sunil Kumar, Raziuddin Aquil)
- vii) Counter-perspectives on Mughal polity (Cynthia Talbot, Heidi Pauwels, Allison Busch)

Unit V: Political currents in 18th century

- i) Introduction to the 18th century debate
- ii) 18th century in the Indian context:
 - a. Debates on the decline of Mughal imperial rule
 - b. Successor states: Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad
 - c. Rise of the 'new' polities: Marathas, Afghans, Sikhs, Jats

Readings:

Alam, Muzaffar. 2004. *The Languages of Political Islam: India 1200-1800*. University of Chicago Press.

_____ & Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 1998. *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*. OUP.

Alavi, Seema. 2004. *The Eighteenth Century in India*. OUP.

Aquil, R. 2017. *The Muslim Question: Understanding Islam and Indian History*. Penguin

Bhargava, Meena (ed.) 2014. *The Decline of The Mughal Empire*. OUP.

Chandra, Satish. 1997. *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals. Vol. I & II*. Har-Anand Publications.

- _____ 2002. *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*. OUP
- _____ 2003. *Essays on Medieval Indian History*. OUP.
- _____ 2007. *History of Medieval India*. Orient Blackswan.
- _____ 2008. *State, Pluralism, and the Indian Historical Tradition*. OUP
- _____ 2012. *State, Society, and Culture in Indian History*. OUP
- Habib, Irfan. 1999. *Agrarian System of Mughal India* Medieval India. OUP (2nd edition).
- _____ 2008. *Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization*. National Book Trust.
- Jackson, Peter. 2003. *The Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History*. CUP.
- Hasan, Farhat. 2004. *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572–1730*. CUP
- Hasan, Nurul 2008. *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, OUP
- Kulke, Herman. 1995. *The State in India, 1000-1700*. OUP
- Kumar, Sunil. 2010. *Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate: AD 1192-1286*. Permanent Black.
- Richards, J. F. 1996. *The Mughal Empire*. CUP
- Mukhia, Harbans. 2004. *The Mughals of India*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Seshan, Radhika. 2013. *Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India*. Orient Blackswan. Truschke, Audrey. 2016. *Culture of Encounters: Sanskrit at the Mughal Court*. Columbia University Press.
- _____ 2017. *Aurangzeb: The Man and the Myth*. Penguin/Random House.

HIS103C6

Colonialism and Resistance in India (1757-1857)

Course Overview:

The course covers a century of British rule (1757-1857) under the English East India Company. This period marks the formation, expansion and consolidation of British political power in India, the cumulative effects of which culminated in the Revolt of 1857. The focus of this course is on Indian resistance to colonial and imperial strategies.

The course aims at acquainting the student with the dynamics of complex historical processes since the establishment of British power under the English East India Company, and its ramifications for contemporary modern state of India. It also aims at bringing 'Resistance' into focus to restore agency to the colonized subjects.

Course Outcome: The course would make the student conversant and up-to-date with-

- Recent debates related to the period under study for research in history
- Issues and legacies that are carried over to contemporary times.

UNIT I: Historiography

- i) Writings of Pre-1857 period: Imperialist Historiography; Utilitarian Philosophy; Writings of Orientalists; European Critics of British Imperialism-Samuel Lucas, Karl Marx.

- ii) Historiography of Post-1857: Imperialist Reinterpretation of pre-1857 historiography; James Hutton, Thomas Munro, Henry Lawrence, HC Irwin etc.; Nationalist School; Marxist School.
- iii) Historiography of Post-1947: Marxist School; Subaltern historiography; Revisionists
- iv) Historiography on Revolt of 1857.

UNIT II: Initial Resistance and Emergence of East India Company as a Political Power

- i) Competing narratives of 18th century; Economic, political and social transition; growth of regional powers; rise of intermediary groups
- ii) Conflict over economic resources and Resistance to British interference – *Farukhsiyar's Farman*, fortification of Calcutta, conspiracies from Fulta, Impact of Seven Years' War.
- iii) *de facto* annexation of Bengal: Significance.
- iv) Military technology: Indian Resistance and British Success.

UNIT III: Imperial Strategy: Modernization and Resistance as defense mechanisms

- i) Revenue administration –financial mainstay of the Company; Imperial ideology behind Permanent Zamindari Settlement of Land; Regulation I of 1829— combination of revenue, judicial and police powers.
- ii) Judicial Structure: Debate on hegemony versus insecurity; local realities versus imperial ideology; Foundations of Modern India Judicial system.
- iii) Administrative Reforms: ideological underpinnings of the British Steel frame-- Indian Civil Service – a legacy in post-Independence era; Imperialist ideology behind Reforms of 1828-35 ; Subsidiary Alliance : Diplomatic, political and commercial factors that led to its introduction; preservation of 'country trade'-- a cogent factor for British hegemony.
- iv) Modernization and Resistance as defense mechanisms: Mysore – A Case Study

UNIT IV: Popular, Peasant and Tribal Resistance

- i) Resistance of Gomdhar Konwar (1828); Khasi Resistance (1829-34), Singpho Uprising (1830)
- ii) *Mapilla Llballa* (1836-1921): Nature, absence of class consciousness, Misinterpretation of traditional structure of agrarian society, new land-owning class, large scale agrarian indebtedness; Kolathur Uprising of 1851—Reports of TL Strange, William Logan and Charles Innes 1915; Continuity with agrarian unrest in 20th C.
- iii) Kol Uprising (1820-37): New Forest Regulations
- iv) Santhal *Hool* (1855-56); Nature, goals and methods; Crucial link between 'crime wave' of 1854 and the Santhal Hool; Significance.

UNIT V: Revolt of 1857

- i) The peasant armed, the peasant in Uniform: Crucial link between Revolt of Sepoys and Grievances of the Peasantry; town and country.
- ii) Social origins; Popular dimensions of 1857—Adivasis, low castes, outcastes, popular culture
- iii) Situating the Northeast in the multiple narratives of 1857

Readings:

- Alavi. Seema. 2004. *The Eighteenth Century in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Bayly. C. A. 2003. *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion 1770-1870*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Stokes, Eric. 1959. *The English Utilitarians in India*. Oxford, UK: Clarendon Press
- Fisher. H. Michael (ed). 1999. *The Politics of British Annexation of India. 1757-1857*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Grewal. J.S. 1998. *Sikhs of the Punjab*. New Delhi: Cambridge University
- Habib. Irfan (ed). 1999. *Confronting Colonialism: Resistance and Modernization under Haider Ali & Tipu Sultan*. New Delhi: Tulika Books.
- Howard, Andrew T. 2017. *Problems, Controversies, and Compromise: A Study on the Historiography of British India during the East India Company Era*. Ohio University Press.
- Kulke. H. & Rothermund. D. 1998. *A History of India*. Canada: Routledge
- Marshall. P. J. 1976. *East India Fortunes: The British in Bengal in the Eighteenth Century*. New York: Oxford University Press
- Marshall. P.J. 1963. *Problems of Empire: Great Britain and India*. London: Cambridge University Press
- Metcalf. T.R. 1997. *Ideologies of the Raj*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press
- Mukherjee. R. K. 1973. *The Rise and Fall of the East India Company*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan
- Panikar, K.N. 2011. *Colonialism, Culture and Resistance*, New Delhi: OUP.
- Roy. Rajat Kanta. 1985-86. *Colonial Penetration and the Initial Resistance The Mughal Ruling Class. The English East India Company and the Struggle for Bengal (1756-1800)*, Indian Historical Review. 12 nos. 1-2
- Pati Biswamoy. *Historians and Historiography, Situating 1857*, Economic and Political Weekly, 2007.
- Bandhopadhyay, Sekhar. 2006. *From Plassey to Partition: A History of Modern India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Grewal J.S. 1998. *Sikhs of the Punjab*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press
- Grewal J.S. 2001. *Maharaja Ranjit Singh: Polity, Economy and Society*, Gurunanak Dev University.
- Grewal J.S. 2004. *Social and Cultural History of Punjab*, New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Sumit Sarkar and Biswamoy Pati.2000. *Issues in Modern Indian History*: Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Shailendra Nath Sen.1994.*Anglo- Maratha Relations, Vol 11 1785-96*. Mumbai: Popular Prakashan

G.S Cooper. Rangdolf .2003. *The Anglo Maratha Campaigns and the Contest for India: The struggle for Control of the South Asian Military Economy*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press

Spear. Percival. 1965.*History of India*Vol.II. India: Penguin Books

Sutherland. Lucy.1962. *The East India Company in the Eighteenth-Century Politics*. Great Britain: Clarendon Press

Barpujari. H.K(ed).1999. *Political History of Assam Vol I*. Assam: Publication Board

Barpujari. H.K(ed).1990. *Comprehensive History of Assam, Vols. IV and V*. Assam: Publication Board

Chaudhuri. BB. 2008. *Peasant History of Late Pre-Colonial and Colonial India*, in DP Chattopadhyaya. *History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Ancient Civilization*. Vol VIII Part 2, PHISPC, Centre for Studies in Civilizations. New Delhi: Pearson Longman.

Desai. A.R. 1983. *Peasant Struggles in India*. Bombay: Oxford University Press

Dutta. K.N. 1958. *Landmarks in the Freedom Struggle in Assam*. Guwahati: Lawyer's Book Stall

Guha. Ranajit.1983. *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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

Farooqui, Amar. 2014.*The Establishment of British Rule (1757-1813)*, A People's History of India, New Delhi: Tulika Books.

Stokes, Eric. 1986.*The Peasant Armed. The Indian Rebellion of 1857*, edited by C.A. Bayly, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

HIS1046

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WORLD HISTORY

Course overview:

The course is designed to engage the students in an inter-disciplinary method of analysing the developments of the 20th century world. The course will make the students look at certain philosophical and political movements and ideologies of the 20th century, from a historical perspective. it unfolds to the students the way to look at developments in the 20th century global existence, both in the western and non-western country so as to historically examine the significance of these development in the subsequent period.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course, the students will be able to-

- Identify the historical forces that fashioned the developments of the 20th century world.
- Identify the causes of world wars.
- Evaluate what bearing did socio-cultural and political movements of equality have on the contemporary world.

UNIT I: Concepts and ideologies

- i) Capitalism, imperialism and socialism
- ii) Communism
- iii) Liberalism
- iv) Nationalism and ethnicity

UNIT II: Global war and impact

- i) World War I and Peace Settlement
- ii) The League of Nations; Collective Security
- iii) Rise of totalitarianism regimes: Italy, Germany, Spain, Japan.

UNIT III: Second World War, Reconstruction and new political order

- i) Origins of the World War II and the aftermath: World Conferences
- ii) Post war de-colonization: Africa; West Asia
- iii) Rise of Communist China
- iv) New World Order: UNO

UNIT IV: The Cold War and its impact

- i. Origins of Cold War
- ii. The World in two Blocs
- iii. Cold war in Asia: Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan; Tensions in Cuba and Palestine;
- iv. Cold War in Europe: Division of Germany
- v. World peace and NAM

UNIT V: Post-Cold War World

- i. Détente and End of Cold War: Disintegration of USSR
- ii. Unipolarism and the Neo-Liberal turn
- iii. Socio-Political issues of the Twentieth century: Civil Rights Movement; Racialism and Apartheid
- iv. Economic and Political Unions: European Union, NAFTA, SAARC

Readings:

Bell, Coral. 1977. *The Diplomacy of Detente: The Kissinger Era*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan

Calvocoressi, Peter. 2008. *World Politics, 1945-2000*. New York: Routledge

F. Lee Bennis. 1945. *Europe Since 1914 in its World Setting*. New York: Appleton Century

Fleming, D. F.1961.*The Cold War and its Origins (2 Vols)*.New York: Doubleday and Co.

Gaddis, Lewis. 1972.*The United States and the Origins of the Cold War* .Columbia: Columbia University Press

GeirLundestad (ed).1994.*The Fall of Great Powers: Peace, Stability and Legitimacy*. London: Oxford University Press

George C. Herring, Jr.1979. *America's Longest war: The United States and Vietnam*. New York: John Willey

George Kennan. 1951.*American Diplomacy 1900-1950*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press

Hobsbawm, Eric, 2002. *Interesting Times : A Twentieth Century World*

Hinton.C. Harold.1966. *Communist China in World Politics*. Boston: HoughtonMifflin Company

Joll, James.1990.*Europe Since 1870. An International History*. London: Penguin Books

Keylor.R. William.2011. *The Twentieth Century World: An International History*. London: Oxford University Press

Keylor.R. William. 2003. *A World of Nations: The international order since 1945. USA: OUP*

Langsam. W. C.1967. *The World Since 1919*.London: Macmillan

Lewis. W. Arthur.1978. *The Evolution of the International Economic Order*. Princeton: Princeton University Press

Lippman. Walter.1959.*The Communist World and Ours*. Boston: Little Brown

Lipson, Edward, 1939, *Europe in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century*, Adam and Charles Black, London.

Miller. John.1993.*Mikhail Gorbachev and the End of theSoviet Power*. London: Palgrave Macmillan

Ogley. R.1951. *The United Nations and East-West Relations*. London: University of Sussex Press

Ovendale. Ritche.1984. *The Origins of the Arab-Israeli wars*. London: Routledge

Roberts. J. M.2004. *The Penguin History of the Twentieth Century*. London: Penguin Books

Rothschild. Joseph.2007. *Return to Diversity: A Political History of East Central Europe Since World War II*. London: Oxford University Press

Smith. Tony.1978. *The Non-Aligned Movement: The Origins of a Third World Alliance*. London: Frances Printer

Smith. Joseph. 1997. *The Cold War,1945-1991*, New Jersey: Wiley -Blackwell

Strueck, Jr. 1981.*The Road to Confrontation: American Policy Towards China and Korea, 1947-1950*. Carolina: The University of North Carolina Press

Taylor. A.J.P.1954. *The Struggle for Mastery in Europe,1848-1918*. London:Oxford University Press

Thomson.David. 1990. *Europe Since Napoleon*. London: Penguin Books

Urwin.W. Derek. 1994.*The Community of Europe: A History of European Integration Since 1945*.New York: Routledge

Wheeler. S. John, Bernnett& Nicholls.Anthony.1974. *The Semblance of Peace: The Political Settlement After the Second World War*. New York: St. Martin's Press

Williams, Phil.1988.*Superpower Detente: A Reappraisal*. London: Sage Publications
Zagoria.S. Donald.1964.*The Sino-Soviet Conflict 1956-1961*. Princeton: Princeton University Press

HIS 2016

Colonial Northeast India (1826 - 1947 CE)

Course Overview: The course is designed to acquaint the students with the process of colonial penetration of the region and introduction of new mode of administration. The students will be introduced to the opening of the region to colonial exploitation and its implications in the region. Various resistance movement and struggle for freedom in the region, emergence of the region as directional category of 'northeast' and its gradual integration with the new nation state forms core of this course.

Course Outcome:

- The students will be in position to explain the impacts of colonialism in the region.
- Students will be able to grasp the development of modern political institutions, emergence of identity consciousness and gradual integration of the region with the new nation in the making.

Unit 1: British Occupation & Expansion

- i) Sources
- ii) Establishment: Treaty of Yandabo and its impact in the Northeast
- iii) Consolidation: David Scott and Captain Jenkins
- iv) Expansion: Annexation of Cachar, Jaintia & Khasi Hills, Garo Hills, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills
- v) Relation with Trans Inner Line tribes: Balipara & Sadiya frontiers, NEFA

Unit 2: Resistance, Political Consciousness, and Early Organisations

- i) Gomdhar Konwar, Piyali Phukan, U. Tirot Singh, the Khamti and the Singpho rebellion
- ii) Decline of the old aristocracy; Emergence of national consciousness; Early organisations (Jorhat Sarbajanik Sabha, Assam Association, Ryot Sabha)
- iii) Growth of Modern Education: American Baptist Missionaries, Language Debate
- iv) Partition of Bengal: Response and Reaction (Swadeshi Movement, Growth of Revolutionary Terrorism, Growth of Students Movement)

Unit 3: Freedom Struggle and Assam

- i) Local Self Government in Assam (India Council Act 1892, Morley-Minto Reforms); Government of India Act 1919 (Dyarchy) and colonial intervention in tribal areas; Non-cooperation Movement

- ii) Simon Commission, Civil Disobedience Movement – Cunningham Circular, Line System
- iii) Government of India Act 1935 (Provincial Autonomy and Administration of Tribal Areas); Rise of the Left and new Political parties; Immigration and Muslim Politics
- iv) Quit India Movement & INA; Cabinet Mission Plan and the Grouping Controversy – Sylhet Referendum.

Unit 4: British Paramountcy in Manipur

- i) Anglo Manipur War 1891; Manipur State Darbar and Administration of Justice; Introduction of Military Police
- ii) Transition from Lallup System of Revenue to New Revenue Administration
- iii) Administration of Hills Areas (Lambu System), Introduction of House Tax and Pothang System
- iv) Anglo-Kuki War 1917-1919; Nupi Lan 1904 & 1939; Zeliangrong Movement
- v) Manipur and the Second WW; Merger with Indian Union in 1949

Unit 5: British India and Tripura

- i) Administrative changes
- ii) Resistance Movement: Tipra, Reang, Jamatia
- iii) Tripura in the World War I and II
- iv) Merger with Indian Union

Readings:

- Barpujari. H.K.1966. *Assam in the Days of the Company*. Guwahati: Spectrum Publications
- _____ (ed). 1993. *Comprehensive History of Assam*, Vols. IV and V. Guwahati: Publication Board
- _____. 1976. *Problem of the Hill Tribes North East frontier* Vols I, II, III. Guwahati: United Publishers
- _____ (ed). 1977. *Political History of Assam Vol I*. Guwahati: Publication Board
- Bhattacharjee. J.B. 1977. *Cachar under British Rule in North East India*. New Delhi: Radiant Publishers
- Bhuyan, A.C. (ed). 2000. *Nationalist Upsurge in Assam*. Guwahati: Govt. of Assam
- Bhuyan, A.C. &S.De (ed.) *Political History of Assam Vol II and III*. Guwahati: Publication Board
- Chakravorty. B.C. 1981. *British Relations with the Hill Tribes of Assam since 1858*, Calcutta,
- Dutta. K.N.1969.*Landmarks in the Freedom Struggle in Assam*. Guwahati: Lawyers Book Stall
- Goswami. P. 1999. *Assam in the Nineteenth Century: Industrialization and Colonial Penetration*. Guwahati: UBS Publications
- _____. 2012.*The History of Assam from Yandabo to Partition*.Guwahati: Orient Blackswan
- Goswami. S.D. 1987.*Aspects of Revenue Administration in Assam*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications

Guha. Amalendu. 1977. *Planter Raj to Swaraj*. New Delhi: People's Publishing House

Gurdon. P.R.T 1987. *The Khasis*. London: Macmillan and Company Ltd

Mills. A.J.M. *Report on the Province of Assam*. Calcutta: Firma KLM

Mills. A.J.M. 1853. *Report on the Khasi and Jaintia Hills*. USA: University of Michigan

Misra. Tilottama. 1987. *Literature and Society in Assam*. New Delhi: Omsons Publications

Sharma. Dipti. 1993. *Assamese Women in the Freedom Struggle*. Calcutta: PunthiPustak

F.S Down: Christianity in North East India, Historical perspective

F.S Down: History of Christianity in India, North East India in the 19th and 20th centuries, The Church History Association of India

Gangmumei Kamei, *History of Modern Manipur, 1826-2000*

J. Roy. 1973. *History of Manipur*, Imphal

Karam Manimahan Singh. 2000. *Nupi Lan*

Lal Dena (ed.) *History of Manipur, 1826-1949*

Lal Dena. *British Policy Towards Manipur*, 17

Lal Dena: *Christian Mission and Colonialism, A study of the Missionary Movement in North East India with special reference to Manipur and South Lushai Hills 1894-1977*

N. Joykumar Singh: *Colonialism to Democracy—History of Manipur from 1891-1972*

N. Joykumar: Social Movement (1917-1951).

N. Lokendra Singh. *The Unquiet Valley, society, Economy and Politics in Manipur (1891-1950)*

R. K. Jhalajit Singh. 1965. *A short History of Manipur*, Imphal

Tamphasana Rajkumari. 2014. *Ethnic Process in North East India*. Delhi.

H.S. Katoch. 2016. *The battlefields of Imphal: The Second World War and North East India*. Routledge

Mackenzie, A. *History of the Relation of the Government with the Hill Tribes of North East Frontier of Bengal*

Sandys, E.F. 1915. *History of Tripura*, Calcutta 1915

Gumming, J.G., *Survey and Settlement of the ChaklaRoshanabad Estate in the district of Tripura and Noakhali, 1892-99*

Hunter, W.W. 1876. *A Statistical Accounts of Bengal, Vol. VI*, London.

Lewin, Captain T H. 1869. *The Hill Tracts of Chittagong and Dwellers Therein*

Sen, Tripur Chandra. 1970. *Tripura in Transition, 1923-1957*. Agartala

HIS2026

GENDER HISTORY

Course Overview: The course introduces the basic concepts and precepts of gender history. It seeks to engage the students in feminist debates and discourse of gender history. The course is designed to both create gender sensitivity and encourage research in the field. The course is built on an interdisciplinary approach of understanding gender.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of the course students will be able to -

- Explain the central concepts of feminism, and gender

- Situate women's march towards a more equitable and just social order.
- Engage in an interdisciplinary way to situate the women's question in the larger socio-political and cultural milieu.

Unit I: Key concepts

- Sex, Gender, Sexuality, Feminism
- Sex-Gender debate, stereotype, LGBTQTAI+
- Patriarchy, Sexual Orientation
- Gender History; Women Studies

Unit II: Sources and Tools

- Conventional sources and its limitations
- Alternative tools: autobiography, biography, life history, photographs, memoirs, private correspondence, interviews, ethno-social studies
- Folk tradition, Oral tradition, Oral History

Unit III: Theoretical perspectives

- Liberal feminism
- Socialist feminism
- Radical feminism
- Post structural/post-modernist feminism
- Queer theory

Unit IV: History of Women's visibility

- Suffragette Movement, Civil Rights Movement in UK and USA
- Women in politics and religion in early and medieval India
- Constitutional and property Rights, Dalit Feminism and the question of double marginality
- Women in Literature

Unit V: Women in public sphere

- Matrilineal societies: North East India, Kerala and Africa
- Women in political movements of Assam
- Women agency in peace process: a case of NE India

Readings:

- Altekar. A.S 1978. *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*. New Delhi. Motilal Banarasisdass
- Beard. M. 1975. *Women as a Force in History*. New Delhi: Penguin
- Bora. S. 2013. *Emergence of Feminism and Feminist Nationalism in Assam- Role of Chandra Prabha Saikia and The AsomPradeshikMahila Samiti (1926-47)* Shillong: NEIHA
- Chakravarti. Uma.2000. *Re-writing History: the Life and Times of PanditaRamabai*
- Deka. Meeta. 2013. *Women's Agency and Social Change: Assam and Beyond*. New Delhi: Sage

Desai. Neera&Thakkar .Usha. 2001.*Women in Indian Society*. New Delhi: NBT

Downs. Laura.Lee. 2004. *Writing Gender History*. New York. Bloomsbury

Engels. F. 1968. *The Origins of the Family, Private Property and the State*. Moscow:

Forbes. Geraldine.2007. *Women in Modern India*. UK. Cambridge University Press

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Jaggar. A. M . 1983. *Feminist Politics and Human Nature*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press

Kasturi. Leela & Mazumdar. Vina (ed).1994.*Women and the National Movement*.

Kournay. JA, Sterba. JP & Tong. R. (eds) 1992. *Feminist Philosophies: Problems, Theories and Applications*. New Jersey: Princeton University Press

Krishnamurthy. J (ed). 1989. *Women in Colonial India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Kumar Radha. 2011. *The History of Doing*. New Delhi. Zubaan&Kali for Women

Lerner. Gerda. 1986. *The Creation of Patriarchy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Majumdar, V. 1979.*Studies on the Political Status of Women in India*.Delhi.

Nair, Janaki. 2000.*Women and Law in Colonial India:A Social History*. Delhi: Kali for Women

Pande. Rekha(ed) 2018. *Gender and History*. New Delhi. Rawat Publications

Rowbotham. Shiela . 1974. *Hidden from History*.300 Years of Women's Oppression and the Fight Against It. London: Pluto Press

Rose. Sonya.o. 2010. *What is Gender History*. Polity

Roy, KumKum.(ed). 1999. *Women in Early Indian Societies*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers

Sangari. Kumkum &Vaid. Sudesh (eds). 1989.*Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History*. New Delhi: Kali for Woman

Sangari. Kumkum &Vaid. Sudesh, (ed). 1992. *Recasting Women Essays in Colonial History*

Sen. S. (ed).1992. *Women in Meghalaya*. New Delhi: Kali for Woman

Sharma. Deepti. 1996. *Assamese Women in the Freedom Struggle of Assam*. Calcutta: PunthiPushtak

Sonya Andermahr1997, Terry Lovel, Carol Wolkowi (eds), *A Concise Glossary of Feminist*. London: Hodder Arnold

Thorner. Alice&Krishnaraj M. 1999.*Ideal, Images and Real lives, essays on women, history and literature*. New Delhi: Orient Longman,

Walters, Margaret.2005. *Feminism, A Very Short Introduction*. London: Oxford University Press

Bryson, Valerie.1992. *Feminist political Theory: An Introduction*. London. Macmillan

Kishwar, Madhu.1999. *Off the beaten track. Rethinking Gender Justice for Indian women*.New Delhi: OUP.

Omvedt, Gail. 1990. *Violence against women. New movements and new theories in India*. New Delhi. Kali for women.

SOCIAL HISTORY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Course Objectives: The course is designed to acquaint student with the various approaches to studying the social history of ancient India and the social structure and religious traditions that shaped early Indian society. It examines the social and material milieu in the 6th century B.C.E that led to social protest and the emergence of sectarianism in Brahmannical religion. It also examines the position of women in early India through the prism of contemporary literature and art.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- Discuss the various approaches to studying social history of ancient India
- Explain the social structure and religious traditions that shaped early Indian society.
- Examine the social and material basis leading to socio-religious changes.
- Determine the status of women in early Indian society

UNIT I: Historiography and Approaches

- i) *Itihasa-Purana* tradition
- ii) Writings on ancient India: Greek, Roman, Arab
- iii) Colonial Historiography: Orientalists, Imperialists, Utilitarians, Nationalists
- iv) Post-Colonial Historiography – Marxists

UNIT II: Society and Social formations

- i) Emergence of *varna-jati, varnasramadharma*
- ii) Untouchability
- iii) Slavery

UNIT III: Early Indian Religious Traditions – Continuity and Change

- i) Harappan
- ii) Vedic Age
- iii) Epico-Pauranic Age
- iv) Emergence of Sectarianism in Brahmannical Religion

UNIT IV: Social Protest in the First Millenium B.C.E.

- i) Factors leading to emergence of Heterodox Sects
- ii) Emergence and development of Jainism: regional developments
- iii) Emergence and development of Buddhism
- iv) Minor sects: Ajivikas and Charvakas

UNIT V: Women in Early India

- i) Women in Brahmanical Society
- ii) Women in the Monastic order
- iii) Representation in art and literature

Readings:

- Ahmad, Q (ed.) 2004. *India by Albiruni*, Delhi: National Book Trust.
- Altekar. A.S.1962. *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas
- Banerjee, S.C.*Indian Social Customs as noticed by Foreigners upto 750 AD*.Kolkata:Firma KLM
- Banerjee, Sailen Chandra. 1992.*Indian Social Customs as noticed by Foreign Writers up to 750 A.D*. Kolkata, Firma K.L.M.
- Basham. A.L.2000. *A History of the Ajivikas*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas
- Betielle. A. 1969.*Castes: Old and New, Essays in Social Structure and Social Stratification*, New York: Asia Publishing House
- Bhandarkar. R.G. 2001.*Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems*. New Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt Ltd.
- Bhattacharya. S.C. *Some Aspects of Indian Society: From C. 2nd Century BC to C. 4th Century AD*.1978. Kolkata, Firma KLM
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HIS 203B6

Social History of Medieval India

Course Objective:

The course is designed to provide insight into the composition and structure of Medieval Indian society. It particularly focuses on the dominant socio-religious traditions and movements that developed during the period. It further looks at the position and role of women in society, politics and religion.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of the course, students will be able to:

- Understand and assess the nature of Medieval Indian society.
- Examine the dominant trends and developments of society and religion.

Unit I: Medieval Indian Society

- i) Historiography of Medieval Indian Social History: Themes and Sources
- ii) The Zamindars
- iii) The Peasantry
- iv) Workers and Artisans

Unit II: Devotional Faiths and Movements

- i) Bhakti in India: Background, Features, Nirguna and Saguna Bhakti, Ideas of Dissent, Protest and Reform
- ii) The North Indian Sant Tradition: Kabir, Dadu, Nanak and the Sikh Faith

Unit III: Regional Traditions of Bhakti

- i) The Maharashtrian Saint Tradition – The Warkari Tradition, Jnaneswar, Eknath, Chokhamela, Namdev, Tukaram, The Cult of Vithoba
- ii) Bhakti in Eastern India: Assam, Bengal and Orissa.
- iii) South Indian Bhakti: Virasaivism

Unit IV: Sufism: Forms, Institutions, Practices

- i) Origin, Concepts and Practices
- ii) Sufis in India, Silsila and Khanqahs- Chishti, Suhrawardy, Qadiri and Naqshbandi

Unit V: Women in Medieval India

- i) Women in Politics
- ii) Devotion and Dissent: The Women Bhakti Saints of India (Akka Mahadevi, Maharashtrian Bhakti Saints, Mirabai)
- iii) The Position and Situation of Women in Medieval India: An Overview

Readings:

- Alam, M. &Subrahmaniam, S. (ed.), *The Mughal State 1526-1750*, OUP, New Delhi, 2000.
- Bhattacharyya, N.N. (ed.), *Medieval Bhakti Movements in India*, MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi, 1999.
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- Neog, M., *Sankaradeva and His Times: Early History of the Vaisnava Faith and Movement in Assam*, Gauhati University, Gauhati, 1965.
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- Rizvi, S.A.A., *A History of Sufism in India, Vol I*, MunshiramManoharlal, New Delhi, 1986.
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- Seshan, R., *Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India: Eight to Eighteenth Centuries*, Orient Blackswan, Hyderabad, 2013.
- Vaudeville, C., *Myths, Saints and Legends in Medieval India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1999.
- Yadav, B.N.S., *Society and Culture in Northern India in the 12th Century*, 1973.

HIS203C6

SOCIAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Course Overview: The course is designed towards an understanding of the concept of Social History. It makes an in-depth study of the forces that shaped Indian society during the colonial period. It examines intervention of the colonial state and its impact on issues such as class, caste, women, education and public health.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- Examine the concept of Social History
- Illustrate the social history of Modern India
- Explain the forces that shaped Indian society in the colonial period

Unit I: Concepts and Historiography

- i) Historiography
- ii) Concepts: What is Social History; Sanskritization; Westernization; Secularization.
- iii) Evangelicalism and Utilitarianism
- iv) Cultural Hegemony: White Man's burden

Unit II: Colonial Intervention and New Social Classes

- i) Zamindars, Mahaldars, Moneylenders
- ii) Tenants and Kisans
- iii) Emergence of Middle Class: professionals; businessmen
- iv) Industrial and agricultural labour.

Unit III: Colonial State and Social Change

- i) Bentinck's Reforms
- ii) Modern Education and New Intelligentsia
- iii) Press
- iv) Public Health

Unit IV: Ideology, Social Reform and Revivalist movements

- i) Brahmo Samaj; PrarthanaSamaj; Ramkrishna Mission
- ii) Wahabi Movement; Aligarh Movement
- iii) Arya Samaj

Unit V: Social Issues: Caste and Women

- i) Contribution of Jyotiba Phule, M K Gandhi, BR Ambedkar and Periyar to caste and dalit related issues.
- ii) The Gandhi-Ambedkar Debate
- iii) Contribution of Pandita Ramabai, Begum Rookeya Hussain, Tarabai Shinde, KamaldeviChattopadhyay, ChandraprovaSaikiani

Reading List:

- Ahmed Q. 1966. *Wahabi Movement in India*. Calcutta: Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyaya.
- Barua. Gunabhiram. 1971. *Anandram Dhekial Phukan's Jivan Charita*. Guwahati. Assam Prakashan Parishad.
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- Forbes. Geraldine. *Women in Modern India*. New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
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- Majumdar R.C. (ed) *British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance Part II*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan.
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- Srinivas M.N., 2000, *Social Change In Modern India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Stokes. Eric. 1990. *The English Utilitarians and India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

HIS 204A6

INDIA AND SOUTHEAST ASIA: HISTORICAL CONNECTIONS

Course Objectives:

This course aims to introduce students of Indian history to shared and connected historical experiences of people in India and Southeast Asia. It will acquaint students to the diverse socio-political and cultural landscape of Southeast Asia, and will highlight India's connections with SE Asia from ancient times to contemporary times.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to:

- Identify the different countries of SE Asia and their unique geo-political location and significance
- Identify and explain myriad strands of connections that India has historically shared with SE Asia
- Explain the importance of trade and trading networks in establishing contacts and collaborations
- Identify Northeast India's shared political and cultural heritage with SE Asia
- Explain the contemporary geo-strategic political and economic partnerships

Unit I: Introduction

- i. Countries in SE Asia
- ii. Geography, Political and Cultural Landscape

Unit II: Socio-Political Connections

- i) Spread of Buddhism
- ii) Indianization/Sanskritisation/Hinduisation
- iii) Sanskrit and the Epic Tradition; Jatakas
- iv) Temples, Sculptures, Epigraphs, Paintings: Brahmanical and Buddhist

- v) Performing Arts: theatre, drama, dance forms

Unit III: Connections: Trade networks, People and Places

- i) Maritime Linkages; Maritime Silk Route
- ii) Intra-Asian Trade in pre-colonial times
- iii) Colonial connectivity: contemporary experiences of colonialism, Trade between colonial India and colonial Southeast Asia

Unit IV: Northeast India and SE Asia

- i) Networks of overland trade
- ii) People: Community Linkages; Migration
- iii) *Zomia* and the idea of a regional connectedness; Shared cultural heritage

Unit V: Continuity of Connections in the contemporary world

- i) Strategic geo-political connections: ASEAN and India; BIMSTEC; BMIC; Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC)
- ii) Look East Policy to Act East Policy: A Historical Overview of India's engagement with Southeast Asian countries
- iii) Forging new pathways: Asian Highway Network (special reference to AH 1)

Readings:

Bromberg, Anne. 2013. *The Art of India, South East Asia, and the Himalayas*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Cady, John F. 1964. *Southeast Asia: Its Historical Development*. New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc.

Coedes. George 1968. *The Indianized States of Southeast Asia*. Honolulu: East-West Center Press

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Ray, Himanshu Prabha. 1989. 'Early Maritime Contacts between South and Southeast Asia'. In *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, vol. 20 (1): 42-54. Mar. UK: Cambridge University Press

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Tarling, Nicholas (ed.). 1992. *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*. 2 Vols. UK: Cambridge

HIS 204B6
HISTORY OF EAST ASIA: CHINA AND JAPAN 1839-1949 CE

Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to understand the History of East Asia, beginning with the opening of China to the West, reaction to Western imperialism up to the establishment of the Communist Republic in modern China. It also deals with Japan's transition from feudalism to modernity, internal reconstruction, changes in socio-economic and political structures up to the rise of militarism.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- Explain the History of East Asia and the Communist Republic in modern China.
Interpret Japan's transition from feudalism to modernity
- Examine the rise of militarism.

Part I: China

UNIT I: Opening Up of China

- i) Opium Wars (1839 -1860), Unequal Treaties
- ii) Increasing Western Economic Interests; Open Door Policy

UNIT II: Emergence of Nationalism

- i) Popular Movements: Taiping, Self Strengthening Movement, Boxer Rebellion
- ii) Nationalism in China: Revolution of 1911, Sun Yat Sen and Three Peoples Principles
- iii) Emergence of the Republic and Yuan Shi Kai, Warlordism (1916 1925)
- iv) New Intellectual ideas and May Fourth Movement

Unit III: Communism in China

- i) Political crisis in the 1920's
- ii) Problem of early industrialisation
- iii) KMT and The First United Front
- iv) Communist Party under Mao Tse Tung, Second United Front, Long March, The Chinese Revolution (1949), Establishment of the Peoples' Republic of China.

PART II: Japan

UNIT IV: End of Isolation to Meiji Restoration

- A. Pre- Restoration Period

- i) Tokugawa Shogunate
- ii) Japan and the West Perry Mission, Harris Treaty
- B. Meiji Restoration (1867-68)
- i) Meiji Constitution; Rise of Political Parties
- ii) Processes and nature of modernization: Abolition of feudalism, industrialisation, Zaibatsu, military changes

UNIT V: Emergence of Japan as an Imperial Power

- i) Sino- Japanese War, 1894-95
- ii) Russo-Japanese War, 1904-05
- iii) Washington Conference
- iv) Manchurian Crisis ; Rise of Militarism

Reading List:

- Beasley. W.G. 1963. *The Modern History of Japan* . London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.
- Clyde P. H. and B. F. Beers. 1972. *The Far East: A history of Western impacts and Eastern responses, 1830-1975* New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India
- Chow Tse-tung. 1962. *The May Fourth Movement: Intellectual Revolution in Modern China*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.
- Chesneau. Jean et.al. 1976. *China, From Opium Wars to the 1911 Revolution*. New York: Pantheon Books
- Chesneau. Jean et.al. 1977. *China, From 1911 Revolution to Liberation*. New York: Pantheon Books
- Fairbank. John K. et.al 1989. *East Asia: Tradition and Transformation*. Revised Edition. Harvard University Press
- Hsu, Immanuel. 1970. *The Rise of Modern China*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Schurmann F. and Schell O. eds. 1967. *Readings in China, The Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries*. New York: Penguin.
- Vinacke, H.M. 1978. *A History of the Far East in Modern Times*. Delhi: Kalyani Publication.

HIS3016

HISTORY: METHODS AND HISTORIOGRAPHY

Course Overview: The Course is designed to familiarise students with the basic concepts relating to the nature, methods and practice of the discipline of history imbued with a Philosophy of History. It also provides an overview of the major historiographical traditions of the discipline relating to the early and medieval times.

Course Outcome: This course will enable students to

- Assess the different approaches and trends in history.
- Evaluate and critique historical processes.

Unit I: Interrogating 19th Century Frameworks

- i) Introduction to Philosophy of History, Scientificity, Objectivity and the Factual Basis of History or Source Utilisation.
- ii) Interpretation and History – Problems and Perspectives
 - a. Chronological, Descriptive and Political History of the Positivists.
 - b. Whig Notions of Change and Progress.
 - c. Ethnocentrism and Teleology

Unit II: 20th Century Frameworks – I

- i) The Marxist Approach or the Economic Interpretation of History – Historical or Dialectical Materialism, The Base Superstructure Model and its Critique.
- ii) Variations and Marxist Influences
 - The History from Below of the British Marxists
 - The Subaltern School

Unit III: 20th Century Frameworks – II

- i) The Annales Perspective: The idea of Total History and the Interdisciplinary Approach (Marc Bloch and Lucien Febvre – 1st Generation)
 - The use of multiple/alternate sources of history (Oral, folk, etc.)
 - The Comparative and Regressive Methods.
- ii) Fernand Braudel's Global and Environmental Perspective (2nd Generation Annales)
- iii) What is Micro-history?
 - The History of Mentalite (Mentalities)
 - Significant dimensions in the Annales view and its practice by Emmanuel Le Roy Ladurie and others (3rd Generation Annales)

Unit IV: New Questions, Perspectives and Methods of History

- i) Postmodern Perspective – Michel Foucault
- ii) Oral History Method

Unit V: Historiography

- i) What is Historiography?
- ii) Overview of Early Historical Tradition: Greek (Herodotus, Thucydides), Roman (Livy, Tacitus), Chinese (Ssu Ma-chien).
- iii) Overview of Medieval Historical Traditions: Christian (St Augustine) and Islamic (Ibn Khaldun).

Reading List:

Aymard.M and Mukhia.H. (eds.),1988. *French Studies in History Vol.1*. New Delhi: Orient Longman

- Aymard.M and Mukhia. H (eds.), 1990. *French Studies in History Vol.2*. New Delhi: Orient Longmans
- Bloch. M. 1953. *The Historians Craft*. London : Manchester University Press
- Braudel.F.1992.*On History*. London: Chicago University Press
- Bury. J.B. 1920. *The Idea of Progress*. London: The Macmillan and Co.
- Butterfield. H. 1931.*The Whig Interpretation of History*.London: WW Norton & Company
- Carr. E.H. 1987. *What is History*. London: Cambridge University Press
- Collingwood. R.G. 1946. *The Idea of History*. London: OxfordUniversityPresss
- Foucault. M. 1980. *Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews & Other Writings 1972-1977*, New York: Pantheon Books
- Fritz. Stern. (ed.) 1973. *The Varieties of History*.NewYork:Random House
- Guha.R. (ed.). 1982. *Subaltern Studies:Writings on south Asian History and Society*, Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Hobsbawm. E.J. 1968. *Karl Marx's Contribution to Historiography*. London: Sage Publication
- Hobsbawm. E.J. 1997. *On History*, London: Abacus
- Journal of Modern History, 1972.*Special Number on Annales*
- Kaye. H.1984. *The British Marxist Historians: An Introductory Analysis*, Cambridge: Polity Press
- Le Goff & Nora.P (ed.). 1985.*Constructing the Past: Essays in Historical Methodology*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Marwick. A. 1970.*The Nature of History*, UK: Macmillam Press Ltd
- Marwick. A. 1989.*The New Nature of History*. UK:PalgraveMacmillam
- Thompson. E.P. 1995. *The Poverty of Theory*. U.K: Merlin Press
- Thompson.P. 1978.*The Voice of the Past: Oral History*, UK: Oxford University Press
- Vilar, Pierre, "Marxist History", *New Left Review*, 80, July-August 1973

HIS 3026

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT

Course Overview: The course traces the genesis and various trends of the Indian National Movement. It analyses the various forces at work during the movement that led to partition and independence. The involvement of women in the National Movement is integrated in the course.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- Trace the genesis and various trends of the Indian National Movement.
- Analyse the forces that led to Partition and Independence
- Assess participation of women and marginalized groups in the National Movement

Unit I: Historiography and Genesis of Indian National Movement

- i) Historical debates on the Indian National movement
- ii) Rise of Political Consciousness: Peasant and tribal uprisings
- iii) The Economic Critique of colonialism

iv) Provincial Association and Foundation of Indian National Congress

Unit II: Early Phase up to 1919

- i) Moderate and extremist phase – their strategies, issues and political vision
- ii) Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement
- iii) Hindu revivalism
- iv) Formation of Muslim League
- v) Split in the Congress and rise of Revolutionary activities .
- vi) Ghadar Movement ; Home Rule Movement
- vii) The Lucknow Pact

Unit III : Gandhian Phase

- i) Gandhi's early career, his elevation to the leadership of all-India politics,
- ii) Creation of a strong organizational structure for the Congress
- iii) Non-cooperation and Khilafat
- iv) The Years of stagnation: The Swarajist and No changers
- v) Simon Commission
- vi) Civil Disobedience Movement
- vii) Gandhi Irwin Pact; Round Table Conference; Poona Pact

Unit IV : Emergence of New Forces

- i) The Depressed Classes
- ii) Peasant movements
- iii) Trade Unionism.
- iv) Right and Left wing; Revolutionary Terrorism
- v) Communalism: Liberal and Extreme Phase

Unit V: Towards Independence

- i) Provincial autonomy
- ii) Quit India Movement
- iii) Subhas Bose and the INA
- iv) Partition and Transfer of Power

HIS 3036 ETHNOHISTORY

Course Objective: The course is designed to acquaint the students with the methods and approaches of writing history of the preliterate societies. It aims at highlighting distinctive social processes of the oral societies and modes of transmission of knowledge and memory. The course brings forth the process of marginalization and otherization of oral cultures as 'people without history' due to limitations of conventional approaches of writing history.

Course Outcome:

- Students will be able to understand distinctive social processes of both literate and pre-literate societies. This will help the students in dealing with various cultural artefacts as tools of reconstructing their pasts.
- Students will develop the ability to understand the nuances of orature as carriers of memories from the pasts.
- Students will be able to understand the impact of colonial and modern history writing on the oral societies in the region and its implications.

Unit 1: Concepts and Contexts

- i) Ethnohistory: Definition and Scope
- ii) Limitations of Conventional History in Writing History of 'People Without History': Departures from Colonial Frames and Scientific Claims
- iii) Inter-disciplinary approach and Ethnohistory: Anthropology, Archaeology and Historical Linguistics

Unit 2: Orality and Memory

- i) Oral Communities and their Worldviews
- ii) Notions of Space, Time and Knowledge
- iii) Uses and Ways of Remembering/Documenting Past

Unit 3: Sources and Interpretation: Literature & Orature

- i) Textual and Visual Archive: Administrative Correspondences, Documents & Reports; Newspapers, Magazines and Brochures; Missionary Reports; Ethnographies and Ethnographic Collections; Paintings, Photographs and Films; Maps, Aerial Imagery and Spatial Analysis.
- ii) Oral Archives and Material Objects: Oral Histories; Language, Totems and Customs; Stories and Lore; Toponymy of Places and People; Textiles and Everyday Household Objects; Body Art, Painting, Sculpture and Architecture; Music and Sound.
- iii) Habits of Orality: Cognitive, Emotional and Intellectual Domains Mediating Thought and Action.

Unit 4: Methods of Ethnohistory

- i) Ethnomethodology
- ii) Doing Oral History
- iii) Phenomenological Approach
- iv) Indigenous studies

Unit 5: Ethnohistory in Northeast India

- i) Geography and Settlement Patterns; Hill and Valley: Accommodation and Conflict.
- ii) Literate and Oral Communities in Pre-Colonial North-East; Colonial Encounter: Colonial Governmentality, Classification of Communities and the Construction of Tribes.
- iii) Nation-State and Ethnic Communities: Colonial Continuities; Assimilation and Resistance; Burden of 'National' Histories.
- iv) Beyond Nationalist Frames: Possibilities of Ethnohistory in Northeast India.

Readings:

- Axtell, James. Winter.1979. *Ethnohistory: An Historian's Viewpoint*. Ethnohistory. Vol. 26, No. 1 (pp. 1-13). U.S.A: Duke University Press
- Barkataki. S. 2006. *Tribes of Assam: India, the Land and the People*. India: NBTBarpujari. H. K. 1981. *Problem of the Hill Tribes in the Northeast*. Guwahati: Lawyer's Book Stall
- Bordoloi. B. N. 1991. *Tribes of Assam. Part III*. Directorate of Assam Institute of Research for Tribals and Scheduled Castes. Assam:
- Burke, Peter. 2004. *What is Cultural History?* Polity Books.
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HIS304A6

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EARLY INDIA

Course Overview: This course deals with the major themes of economy in early India. The focus is on the pattern of change and continuity from tribal economy through trade, money economy, growth of towns and urbanization till the growth, development and decline of feudal economy.

Course Outcome:

- Understanding the food gathering to settled agricultural practices
- Acquiring the knowledge of emergence of industries and labours
- Understand trade and commerce of early India
- To comprehend the origin, growth and decline of feudalism

Unit I: Pre-History to Harappan

- i) Stone Age food gathering
- ii) Advent of food production-Neolithic Culture
- iii) First urbanisation economy: Towns, Agriculture, Craft, Technology, Trade

Unit II: Rural to Urban economy (1500-200 BCE)

- i) Vedic Economy- Change and continuity/ Pastoralism, Transition to agricultural economy
- ii) Second Urbanization in the Ganga Valley: Agriculture, Craft, Trade, Guilds, Visti
- iii) Sate control economy of the Maurya

Unit III: Trade and Commerce

- i) Inland and Foreign: Indo-Roman; and Indo- China
- ii) Mechanism of Trade: Trade Routes Land and Sea Routes, Trade centers
- iii) Forms of Exchange Currency and Coinage, Usury; Credit and banking

Unit IV: Land system and Feudalism (300-1200 CE)

- i) Land ownership, Survey and Measurement, Revenues
- ii) Early Feudal economy (Satavahanas and Guptas)
- iii) Decline of Feudal Economy – Post-Gupta Period (700-1200 CE)

Unit V: South India (500-1300 CE)

- i) Bramhadeya
- ii) Agraharas
- iii) Temples as centre of economic activities

Reading List:

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- Das, S. K. 2013. *Economic History of Early India*, Allahabad: O.P Vohra
- Goshal U.N. 1980, *The Agrarian System in Ancient India*, Calcutta: Calcutta University Press
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- Sharma, R.S. 2018. *Economic History of Early India*, Delhi: Viva Books
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- Sharma, R. S. 2011. *Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi: Viva Books
- Sharma, R. S. 2011. *Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi: Viva Books
- Stein, Burton. (ed.) 1980. *The Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*, Delhi: OUP
- Thapar, Romila. 1986. *A History of India, Vol.I*, London: Penguin.
- Wright P. Rita. 2010. *The Ancient Indus Urbanism, Economy, and Society*, London: Penguin.

HIS304B6

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL INDIA

Course Overview: This course will undertake a study of major themes in Medieval Indian economic history. Emphasis shall be put on new forms, techniques, technologies and groups that emerged in the economic scenario.

This course will acquaint students with developments in agriculture as a result of both political intervention and technological change. It will study the impact of these new changes on the agrarian social structure and agrarian economy. This course will also introduce students to aspects of trade and commerce in Medieval India. Emphasis will also be on the emergence of new urban centres and the various causal factors behind the phenomenon. This course will also focus on the dynamic changes that occurred in trade between India and Europe with new trade and shipping networks as well as with formation of European trading companies.

Course Outcome: At the end of this course, students will be able to—

- Analyse the agrarian economy of Medieval India
- Explain the different forms of land revenue administration
- Identify trade networks and impact of trade on the economy

- Explain the different processes of urbanisation in Medieval India
- Explain the impact of European commerce on the Indian economy in the post-16th century period.

Unit I: Agriculture production and Land Revenue Administration

- Extent and expansion of cultivation;
- Technological Changes: Improvement in irrigational facilities; agricultural implements
- Change in consumption patterns and emergence of new crops
- Administrative machinery; methods of assessment; magnitude of revenue demand
- Revenue assignments and revenue grants

Unit II: Agrarian structure

- Traditional landed elites; Zamindars; local rulers and chiefs
- Peasants, villages community and property rights
- Peasant discontent and Revolts
- Population estimates of Mughal India.

Unit III: Trade, Commerce and Industry

- Indian merchants and trading practices
- Traders, guilds and network; media of exchange
- Inland trade
- Long-distance trade: Land routes, Sea routes
- India's connection and position in global trade networks and economy
- Mughal economy and the potentiality for capitalist developments

Unit IV: Towns and Urban Centres

- Types of towns and cities
- Growth of urban centres; regional shifts in urbanisation
- Port cities; Port complexes
- Markets, market networks, and hinterlands
- Nadir Shah's sacking of *Shahjahanabad* and the impact on Indian economy

Unit-V: Advent of European Commerce and the aftermath

- Portuguese domination in Indian Ocean
- Intra-Asian Trade and Dutch East India Company
- English East India Company
- Debate on the economy of India in the 18th century

Reading List:

- Alam, Muzaffar. 2004. *The Languages of Political Islam: India 1200-1800*. University of Chicago Press.
- _____ & Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 1998. *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*. OUP.
- Alavi, Seema. 2004. *The Eighteenth Century in India*. OUP.
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- Kulke, Herman. 1995. *The State in India, 1000-1700*. OUP
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- Richards, J. F. 1996. *The Mughal Empire*. CUP
- Mukhia, Harbans. 2004. *The Mughals of India*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Seshan, Radhika. 2013. *Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India*. Orient Blackswan. Truschke, Audrey. 2016. *Culture of Encounters: Sanskrit at the Mughal Court*. Columbia University Press.
- _____ 2017. *Aurangzeb: The Man and the Myth*. Penguin/Random House.

COURSE HIS304C6

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1757 TO 1947)

Course Overview: The Course deals with the economic history of modern India. It examines the processes of change that Indian Economy underwent as a result of its encounter with colonial and imperial domination. The course introduces the students to the wide scholarship in the field of economic history of modern India. It situates and at the same time examines the origins of the economic transformation of India within the broader nexus of imperialism and integration of colonies in the capitalist world system.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- Critique colonialism
- Explain the facets of colonial economy

- Analyse the various changes and response of Indian economy vis-a vis colonial encounter

Unit I: Historiography and 18th century Indian Economy

- Historiography
- Nature of Indian Economy in the mid eighteenth century: notion of Self-sufficient Village Community
- Phases of economic exploitation: Merchant capital, industrial capital, finance capital.)

Unit II: Colonial Economy and State Policy

- Mercantilism: British Overseas Trade
- Decline of Monopoly and growth of laissez faire; British Investments in India
- Decline of Traditional Industries : Debates on Deindustrialisation
- Drain Theory; Constituents of Drain of Wealth.

Unit III: Agrarian Transformation

- British Land Revenue Settlements
- Commercialization of agriculture
- Rural Indebtness; Famines and Famine Policy

Unit IV: Industrial Change and Banking

- Emergence of New Industries
- Growth of Indian capitalist enterprises
- Railways and the Guarantee System
- Commerce, Banking, British tariff policies; Currency and Insurance

Unit V: Demography and Colonial Legacy

- Demographic changes
- Process of Urbanization
- Growth of agricultural proletariat, Landless labourers and Agricultural workers

Reading List:

Bhattacharjee . S. (1971)*Financial Foundation of the British Raj*, Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Studies

Chandra, Bipan(1966)*The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*. New Delhi: People's Publishing House

Chandra, Bipan (1979) *Colonialism and Modernization: Essays on Colonialism*. New Delhi: Orient Longman

Chaudhary, Latika, Gupta Bishnupriya, et.al. (eds.) (2016) *A New Economic History of Colonial India*, Routledge.

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Dutt, R.C. (1903) *Economic History of India* Vol. I & II Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India

Gadgil. D.R. (1924) *The Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times*, Milford: Oxford University Press

Guha. Ranjit (ed). 1982. *Subaltern Studies: Writings on South Asian History and Society*. Delhi: Oxford University Press,

Habib, Irfan, (2006) *Indian Economy*, Tulika Books, Delhi.

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Marshall. P.J. (ed). 2005. *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History Evolution or Revolution?* New Delhi. OUP

Naoroji, Dadabhai 1988 (1901) *Poverty and the un-British Rule in India*, New Delhi: Publications Division. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India. Commonwealth Publishers

Roy, Tirthankar (2011) *The Economic History of India, 1857-2010*, Oxford University Press
Sarkar. Sumit. (1983) *Modern India (1885 – 1947)* New Delhi: Macmillan

Singh. V.B. (ed) (1965) *Economic History of India, 1875 – 1956*. Bombay: Allied Publishers

Srinivas. M.N. (1966) *Social change in Modern India*, Berkley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.

Tripathy. Amallesh. (1956) *Trade and Finance in the Bengal Presidency 1793-1833*, Hyderabad; Orient Longman

Raj . K.N, Battacharyya N. Guha, Padhi S et.al (eds) 1988 *Essays on Commercialisation of Agriculture* Delhi: OUP

Bhattacharyya. Sabyasachi 2005. Financial Foundation of the British Raj. Hyderabad: Orient Longman

Fukazawa K. Hiroshi. 1991. The Medieval Deccan: peasants, social systems and states, 16th to 18th centuries. Delhi: OUP

Bhaduri. Amit. 1976. *The Evolution of land relations in eastern India under British rule* in Indian Economic and Social History review XIII

Sen. Sunanda. Colonies and Empire.1992. Colonies and Empire. Calcutta. Orient Longman

HIS4016

INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE

Course Overview: the course deals with the diverse problems and issues that confronted India after independence in the backdrop of colonial legacy. It creates an awareness of the historical milestones in the process of nation building and social engineering. It analyses the developmental process during the period under review.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to :

- Enumerate the problems and issues of post-independence India.
- Analyse the process of Nation building
- Examine the developmental processes of India after independence

Unit I: Nation building

- i) Legacy of the colonial experience and National Movement
- ii) National Consolidation and Integration of the princely states
- iii) Making of the Constitution
- iv) Basic features and institutions of the constitution

Unit II: Trends in politics and state reorganisation

- i) Elections and politics of government formation
- ii) Casteism, Communalism and Regionalism
- iii) Reorganization of states: Early phase (1953-1966); Later Phase (1967-2000)

Unit III: Economic transformation

- i) The Five-Year Plans: achievements and failures
- ii) Privatization to nationalisation
- iii) New agricultural strategy
- iv) Globalization and Economic reforms since 1991

Unit IV: Nation and Society

- i) State and Religion
- ii) Caste and Ethnic mosaic
- iii) Education
- iv) Health care; Food security
- v) National Imagination and Popular Culture: Bollywood; Cricket

Unit V: Foreign Relations

- i) India and Non-Aligned Movement
- ii) India's relations with neighbours : Pakistan, China, Sri Lanka.

Selected Reading

- Appadurai. Arjun (2015) *playing with Modernity;The Decolonization of Indian Cricket*.
- Chandra, Bipan (1993) *Essays on Contemporary India*. New Delhi:
- Chandra, Bipan, Mukherjee, Mridula, and Mukherjee, Aditya (2008) *India Since Independence*, (Revised Edition) New Delhi: Penguin Books
- Brass. Paul R. (1994) *The Politics of India since Independence*. Cambridge:Cambridge University Press
- Chatterjee. Partha (ed). 1997.*State and Politics in India*. New Delhi:Oxford University Press
- Chatterjee. Partha (ed). 1998.*Wages of Freedom: Fifty Years of the Indian Nation State*.Delhi:Oxford University Press
- Gadgil. G and Tiwari Sudha. Poetics of "Pyaasa" and of National disillusionment. Proceedings of the Indian History Congress. Vol.74 (2013) pp. 938-944
- Gehlawat. Ajay.2010. *Reframing Bollywood: Theories of popular Hindi Cinema*. New Delhi. Sage Publication
- Guha. Ramachandra . 2007.*India after Gandhi. The History of the World's largest Democracy*. UK.Pan Macmillan
- *A Corner of a Foreign Field: The Indian History of a British Sport*, Penguin Random House India, Delhi, 2016
- Jaferlot. Cristophe. 2014. *Religion, State and Politics in India*. New Delhi. Primus Books
- Lal.Vinay&Nandy. Asis.2006. *Fingerprinting popular Culture: The Mythic and the Iconic in Indian Cinema*. New Delhi.OUP
- Lutgendorf. Philip(ed).1997.*All in the Family: A video epic in cultural context*. New Delhi. Motilal Banarasidas
- Omvedt.Gail. 1994. *Dalit and Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*. New Delhi. Sage publication
- Nandy. Ashis. 1989. *The Tao of Cricket. On games of density and destiny of games*. New Delhi. OUP
- Panandikar. V.A. &Nandy. Ashis. 1999. *Contemporary India*.NewDelhi :Tata McGraw Hill

- Weiner Myron.1989. *The Indian Paradox:essays in Indian Politics*. New Delhi. Sage Publications
- Schulze. Brigitte. 2002. *The cinematic 'Discovery of India': Mehboob's Reinvention of the Nation in Mother India*. *Social Scientist*. Vol.30 No. 9/10(Sept-Oct 2002)pp. 72-87
- Shiva Vandana. 1989.*The Violence of the Green Revolution. Third World Agriculture, Ecology and Politics*. London. Zedd Books
- Sumanta. Banerjee. 1989. *The popular and the streets: Elite and Popular Culture in Nineteenth Century Calcutta*. Chicago. SeaGull Books
- Thorner. Daniel. 1980 *The Shaping of Modern India*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers

HIS 402A6

ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF EARLY INDIA

Course Overview:

The course is designed to introduce students to aspects of early Indian artistic traditions. It examines the evolution of Indian art and architecture from the pre-historic period to the thirteenth century. It also focuses on regional schools of art, painting and Iconography.

Course Outcome:

- Understanding the concept of art and architecture of early India
- Acquiring the knowledge of painting and sculptural tradition
- To comprehend the origin and growth of religious and secular architecture
- Gathering the knowledge of Iconography in early India.

Unit-1: Introduction

- i) Understanding Art: Ideals of Indian Art, Symbolism
- ii) Types, medium, factors, contributing to art activities, principles of appreciation.
- iii) Understanding architecture: Plan, Elevation and Section, Corbelled Arches, Vaults

Unit II: Painting Traditions

- i) Pre and Proto-Historic Art: Mural paintings; Rock Paintings; Petroglyphs, Cave Paintings, Monochrome and Polychrome
- ii) Manuscript painting (8th – 12th C.E.): Western Indian School of painting and Pala School of Painting.

Unit III: Sculptural traditions

- i) Stone and Bronze Sculpture
- ii) Mauryas and post Mauryan

iii) Regional schools

UnitIV: Architecture: Religious and Secular

- i) Harappan town planning; Vedic and Mauryan
- ii) Rock cut caves: Barabar-Nagarjuni Hills, Hinayana, Mahayana and Brahmanical Caves
- iii) Buddhist Architecture: Stupa, Chaitya and Vihara
- iv) Temples: Nagara Dravida and Vesara

UnitV: Iconography

- i) Hindu Deities: Siva, Vishnu, Devi, Surya, Ganesa, Karttikeya
- ii) Buddhist: Dhyani Buddhas, Avalokitesvara, Prajnaparamita, Tara
- iii) Jain: Tirthankara Images

Readings:

- Anand. Mulk Raj. 1989. *Chitralakshan*. New Delhi: National Book Trust
- Barpujari. H.K.(ed.) 1990. *Comprehensive History of Assam, Volume I*. Gauhati: Publication Board Assam
- Bhattacharjee. A. 1978. *Icon and Sculptures of Early and Medieval Assam*. Inter-India Publications.
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- Brown, Baldwin G. 1981. *The Art of Cave Dwellers*, New Delhi: Cosmo Publications
- Brown Percy. 2010. *Indian Architecture*, Delhi: Kiran Book Agency
- Choudhury. N.D. *Historical Archaeology of Central Assam*
- Choudhury. R.D. 1985. *Archaeology of the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam*. New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Coomaraswamy. A.K. 1927. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*. London:
- Dehejia. V. 1997. *Indian Art*. London: Phaidon Publication
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- Dhar, Parul Pandya. *Indian Art History: Changing Perspectives*, Delhi: DK Printed World
- Dutta. M. 1990. *Sculptures of Assam*. New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan
- Ghosh, A. 1967. *Ajanta Murals*. New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Gupta, S.P. 1980. *The Roots of Indian Art*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation
- Havell. E.B. 1980. *Indian Sculpture and Painting*. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication
- Iyer Bharatha, K. 1958. *Indian Art: A Short Introduction*, New Delhi: Asia Publishing House
- Khan, Sharmin. 2014. *History of Indian Architecture*, Delhi: CBS Publishers and Distributors
- Mazumdar. R.C. (ed.) 1951. *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Volumes I-IV
- Mukherjee. B.N. 1980. *Eastern Indian Art Styles*. University of Michigan
- Ray. N. 1945. *Mauryan and Sunga Art*. Calcutta: Calcutta University Press
- Rowland, Benjamin. 1956. *The Art and Architecture of India*, Great Britain: Penguin Books

Sangalia, H.D. 1978. *Pre-Historic Art in India*, New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House
Saraswati. S.K. 1975. *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*. Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers
Singhania, Nitin. 2018. *Indian Art and Culture*, Chennai: McGraw Hill Education
Sivaramamurthy. C. 2002. *Indian Painting*. New Delhi: National Book Trust
Srinivasan. K.R. 1998. *Temples of South India*, New Delhi: National Book Trust India
Tewari, S.P. 1994. *Hindu Iconography*, New Delhi
Uppal, Shweta.(ed.) 2012. *An Introduction to Indian Art Part I*, New Delhi
_____.(ed.) 2020. *An Introduction to Indian Art Part II*, New Delhi

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Art and Architecture in Medieval India

Course Overview:

This course will familiarise students with various developments in the field of art and architecture in medieval India. It will acquaint students with new techniques and technologies that emerged in the 12th century CE and the evolution of a composite Indo-Islamic style. It will analyse the interplay of architecture and art with political ideology and its impact on society and culture. Various regional art and architectural forms will also be studied. This course will approach the study of art and architecture not only through its material aspects, but will also take a holistic understanding of the greater political, economic and social dimensions that went into the formation of a dynamic, cosmopolitan material culture.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course, students of Medieval Indian history will be able to:

- Explain new developments in architecture
- Explain the projection of ideology and power through art and architecture
- Identify the regional developments in art and architecture
- Explain the significance of art and architecture in socio-cultural norms

Unit I: Continuities and new forms

- i) Art and Architecture as sources of history; tools of power and ideology projection
- ii) Architectural re-use: Temple materials in early Sultanate architecture
- iii) Political assertions: Mosques, *Minars* and a new ruling elite
- iv) 13th century: Emergence and development of arch and dome
- v) Mausoleums and memory

Unit II: Physical manifestation of authority

- i) Sultanate sites of power: Khilji and Tughlaq
- ii) Hampi
- iii) Gardens in the Political Landscape: Lodis, Babur

- iv) *Fatehpur Sikri* and the Political Mindscape of Akbar
- v) *Shahjahanabad*

Unit III: Regional Architecture

- i) Deccan
- ii) Gujarat
- iii) Malwa
- iv) Bengal

Unit V: Visual Art

- i) Materials, Media, and Technique
- ii) Stylistic features: Murals; Calligraphy; *Parchinkari*
- iii) Schools of Painting: Deccan, Mughal, Rajasthani, Pahari

Unit IV: Art and Society

- i) Music and musicians; Court musicians; Bhakti and Sufi influences
- ii) Dance forms: Courtly culture and patronage; Regional forms
- iii) Textiles: Domestic production, Elite and popular consumption, Trade

Readings:

- Alam, Muzaffar. 2004. *The Languages of Political Islam: India 1200-1800*. University of Chicago Press.
- _____ & Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 1998. *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*. OUP.
- Alavi, Seema. 2004. *The Eighteenth Century in India*. OUP.
- Aquil, R. 2017. *The Muslim Question: Understanding Islam and Indian History*. Penguin
- Bhargava, Meena (ed.) 2014. *The Decline of The Mughal Empire*. OUP.
- Chandra, Satish. 1997. *Medieval India: From Sultanat to the Mughals. Vol. I & II*. Har-Anand Publications.
- _____ 2002. *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*. OUP
- _____ 2003. *Essays on Medieval Indian History*. OUP.
- _____ 2007. *History of Medieval India*. Orient Blackswan.
- _____ 2008. *State, Pluralism, and the Indian Historical Tradition*. OUP
- _____ 2012. *State, Society, and Culture in Indian History*. OUP
- Habib, Irfan. 1999. *Agrarian System of Mughal India Medieval India*. OUP (2nd edition).
- _____ 2008. *Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization*. National Book Trust.
- Jackson, Peter. 2003. *The Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History*. CUP.
- Hasan, Farhat. 2004. *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572-1730*. CUP
- Hasan, Nurul 2008. *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, OUP
- Kulke, Herman. 1995. *The State in India, 1000-1700*. OUP

- Kumar, Sunil. 2010. *Emergence of theDelhi Sultanate: AD 1192-1286*. Permanent Black.
- Richards, J. F. 1996. *The Mughal Empire*. CUP
- Mukhia, Harbans. 2004. *The Mughals of India*. Wiley-Blackwell.
- Seshan, Radhika. 2013. *Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India*. Orient Blackswan. Truschke, Audrey. 2016. *Culture of Encounters: Sanskrit at the Mughal Court*. Columbia University Press.
- _____ 2017. *Aurangzeb: The Man and the Myth*. Penguin/Random House.
- Gupta S. P. 1980. *The Roots of Indian Arts*. Delhi: B.R Publishing Corporation.
- Hillenbrand. R. 1994. *Islamic Architecture: Form, Function and Meaning*.
- John M. Fritz & George Michell. 1991. *City of Victory, Vijayanagara: The Medieval Hindu Capital of Southern India*. New York
- Koch. Ebba. 1991. *Mughal Architecture*.
- Kramrisch. S. 1986. *The Hindu Temple*. London: Penguin.
- Mahalingam T.V. 1972. *The South Indian Temple Complex*. Delhi: National Book Trust
- Michell George. 1995. *Architecture and Art of Southern India*.
- Michell. G & Zebrowski. M. 1999. *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates*.
- Mitter. Partha. 2001. *Indian Art*. New York : Oxford University Press
- Pal. Pratapaditya. 1991. *Master Artists of the Imperial Mughal Court*.
- Rizvi. S.A.A. 1972. *Fatehpur Sikri*.

HIS402C6

ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN MODERN INDIA

Course Overview: The course is designed to introduce students to aspects of Art and Architecture of Modern India. It examines Indian art during the Raj also as an interplay of colonialism and nationalism.

Course Outcome: Upon completion of this course students will be able to

- Appreciate art history
- Examine the impact of colonial art and architecture on Indian art and architecture
- Explain the various trends of visual and performative Art in colonial India
- Contextualize art and architecture of Assam.

UNIT I: Concepts and definitions

- i) Art History as a genre
- ii) Art and architecture as a part of culture and emblem of Power
- iii) Art and its various forms: Visual and performative

- iv) Definitions: Art, fine arts, architecture, sculpture, paintings; aesthetics.

UNIT II: Paintings

- i) Early European Painting in India: The Company Style or Patna Style
- ii) European painters: Thomas and William Daniel, Joshua Reynolds, George Chinnery, and others
- iii) Victorian Painters
- iv) Indian Painting under British Imperialism : Bengal School
- v) Establishment of Art Schools

UNIT III: Colonial Architecture

- i) Early colonial influence: Church architecture; forts
- ii) Fusion of Styles and Techniques
- iii) The Indo-Saracenic Revival : Indo-Gothic
- iv) Public and Government Buildings : Clock Towers, Courthouses, municipal buildings, colleges and town halls
- v) Town Planning: Lutyen's Delhi

UNIT IV: Performative and Visual Art

- i) Music :Hindustani and Carnatic Music
- ii) Dance : Folk and classical
- iii) Vocal : Rabindra Sangeet
- iv) Cinema and Theatre in Colonial India
- v) Photography in Colonial India

UNIT V: Art and Architecture in Modern Assam

- i) Public and Buildings in colonial Assam: Assam Type Houses
- ii) Colonial influence on Folk Culture :Bihu
- iii) Assamese Music : Contributions of Jyoti Prasad Agarwala, Bishnu Prasad Rabha, Hemanga Biswas and Bhupen Hazarika.
- iv) Painting : decline of manuscript paintings; new influences ; portrait and scenery paintings
- v) Theatre and Cinema : Ban Theatre; Bhaskar Natya Mandir; The making of *Joymati*(1935)

Readings:

Becker Tobias *Entertaining the Empire: Theatrical Touring Companies and Amateur Dramatics In Colonial India* Author(s): Source: The Historical Journal , SEPTEMBER 2014, Vol. 57, No. 3 (SEPTEMBER 2014), pp. 699-725 Published by: Cambridge University Pres

Benegal, Shyam (2010) *Talkies, Movies, Cinema*; Source: India International Centre Quarterly , SUMMER 2010, Vol. 37, No. 1 (SUMMER 2010), pp. 12-27

Boruah, Samiran, *An Introduction to Contemporary Paintings in Assam*

<https://indianreview.in/nonfiction/an-introduction-to-the-contemporary-paintings-in-assam/>

1. Dalrymple, William (ed.) - *Forgotten Masters: Indian Painting for the East India Company*, Philip Wilson Publishers, 2019.
2. Chawla, Rupika, *Raja Ravi Varma: Painter of Colonial India*, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd, 2010
3. Dean, Rob and Tillotson, Giles, - *Modern Indian Painting: Jane and Kito de Boer Collection*, Mapin Publishing Pvt. Ltd, 2019.
4. Gupta, Samita (1988-89) *Some Indian Influences on Colonial Architecture In Bombay* Source: Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute , 1988-89, Vol. 47/48 (1988-89), pp. 99-108
5. Karode, Roobina, - *Manifestations II: Indian Art In The 20th Century 100 Artists From The DAG Collection*, Jehangir Art Gallery; Delhi Art Gallery, 2004
6. R. Siva Kumar (1999) *Modern Indian Art: A Brief Overview* Source: Art Journal , Autumn, 1999, Vol. 58, No. 3 (Autumn, 1999), pp. 14-21
7. Matcalfe, T.R., (2005) *Ideologies of the Raj*, Cambridge University Press, Delhi
8. Mitter, Partha, - *Much Maligned Monsters: A History of European Reactions to Indian Art*, University of Chicago Press, 1992
 - *Art and Nationalism in Colonial India, 1850–1922: Occidental Orientations*, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
 - *Indian Art (Oxford History of Art)*, Oxford University Press, 2001.
 - *The Triumph of Modernism: India's Artists and the Avant-Garde 1922-1947*, Oxford University Press, 2007
9. Said, Edward W., - *Orientalism : Western Conception of the Orient*, Penguin India, 2001.
10. Singh, Lata - *Theatre in Colonial India: Play-House of Power*, Oxford University Press, 2009.
11. Sharma, Bobbeeta, - *The Moving Image and Assamese Culture: Joymoti, Jyotiprasad Agarwala, and Assamese Cinema*, Oxford University Press, 2014.
12. Thakurtha, Tapati-Guha, - *Monuments, Objects, Histories*, Columbia University Press, 2004.
 - *The Making of a New 'Indian' Art: Artists, Aesthetics and Nationalism in Bengal, c.1850–1920*, Cambridge South Asian Studies, (Series Number 52), 2007

HIS 4036

Society, Culture & Economy of Assam (up to 1947 CE)

Course Overview: The paper deals with the social transformation and economic changes in Assam up to the end of colonial rule. The student will be acquainted with various transitional stages and culmination of Assamese identity under the colonial

administration. It will introduce the students to development of Assamese linguistic identity and implications thereof. Emergence of plantation economy, modern resource exploitative industry and their role in the shaping of the society and economy is sought to be carried out in the paper.

Course Outcome:

- The students will learn the transformation of the Assamese society over the ages.
- The students will learn the long term impact of the colonial rule and responses of the Assamese nationalists and their role in shaping the contemporary Assamese society.

Unit 1: Society & Economy in Early Assam

- i) Migration and Racial Composition: (from the east and west)
- ii) Introduction of *Varnasramadharma* and its development: Emergence of professional groups
- iii) Land grant economy: Emergence of feudalism/feudal-like formations.
- iv) Religious Developments: Animism, Brahmanical Religion, Jainism and Buddhism
- v) Cultural Developments: Arts and Crafts, Sculpture, painting, Architecture, Development of Literature
- vi) Trade and Trade Routes

Unit 2: Society in Medieval Assam

- i) Social Structure: Caste, Tribe & Women
- ii) Social Organisation: The Paik System, Caste-Class Relations, Material Conditions.
- iii) Tantricism; Saktism; Saivism; Tribal Religious Beliefs and Practices; Islam in Assam
- iv) Neo-Vaishnavism: Sankardeva & Post Sankardeva Phase, emergence of Sanghatis; Socio Cultural Impacts; Development of Satra institution and relation with the state, patronage, conflict and resistance; Developments of Vernacular language and literature (religious and secular); art, architecture, paintings; education (tol, pathsalas and satriya system)

Unit 3: Economy in Medieval Assam

- i) Agriculture: extent, modes, irrigation and produces
- ii) Industries and crafts: Textile, cotton and silk, handicrafts
- iii) Metals and minerals – gold, iron, salt; technology and methods of production
- iv) Medium of Exchange: Ahom, Kachari, Koch, Jaintia coins
- v) Trade: Internal & external; trade routes; local and frontier trades; hills plains dynamics; conditions of trade & Transport-Communication System.

Unit 4: Society in Colonial Assam

- i) Introduction of modern education and growth of a New Middle Class
- ii) Issues of social reforms, child marriage, widow remarriage and the Opium Question
- iii) The Language controversy, growth of Assamese language and literature; Asomiya Bhasa Unnati Sadhini Sabha, Assam Sahitya Sabha
- iv) Colonial State and the Satra and other religious institutions and organisations
- v) Colonial state and its role in the spread of new institutions: DHAS, KAS

Unit 5: Economy in Colonial Assam

- i) Agriculture– Advent of plantation crops - Tea, Cotton, Jute
- ii) Industry – Coal, Oil & Timber
- iii) Transport and Communication – Waterways; Railways; Roadways
- iv) Trade & Market

Reading List

HIS 4046 Dissertation

Course Overview : In this course, students are made to work towards writing a dissertation on a topic of their choice. The orientation towards this starts from the first semester itself when they are informed of this requirement. The students are assigned mentors under which they are to develop their dissertation. The dissertation should be the outcome of the learning of the student as s/he gets the opportunity to engage in the creation of knowledge with practical application of historical concepts, tools and techniques. The Departmental Advisory Committee (DAC) may select one or more area on which the students may lay emphasis in selecting their topics of dissertation. The DAC would also issue the style sheet and the schedule of submission

Course Outcome: The student after completion of the dissertation would be able to

Do historical research

Undertake doctoral research

Undertake research projects.