

The Structure of M.A History Courses

1. The M.A. History syllabus structure shall comprise four semesters with four courses in each semester. The courses offered in semesters 1 and 2 shall cover largely 'Global' and 'non-Indian' histories. There is one core course that is required to be taken in Semester 1 by all students, the rest of the courses for Semesters 1 and 2 shall be electives. In semesters 3 and 4 students shall have the option of choosing one period of specialization viz., Ancient Indian History, Medieval Indian History and Modern Indian History. The number of core and elective courses in the 3rd and 4th semesters vary according to the Ancient/Medieval/Modern specializations, and has been recorded therein in the individual course packets.
2. For Semesters 3 and 4, courses are divided into Core and Elective. Within the set of Elective courses, some are listed as Elective Seminar Courses. In Elective Seminar Courses, the teacher shall introduce the themes of the seminars and supervise the seminar papers and their presentation.
 2. a. The mode of evaluation proposed for Elective Seminar courses is integral to the teaching of these courses. It is hoped that this system of evaluation will be accommodated within the existing ordinances of the University regarding examinations. If not it is proposed that the University accommodates this new system of evaluation of Elective Seminar courses by making necessary changes in the ordinances.
3. For courses other than Elective Seminar courses evaluation shall be on the basis of internal assessment *plus* the performance of the candidate in the end-semester examination.
- 4.a. The upper limit for students in Semesters 1 and 2 Elective Courses shall be 60.
- 4.b. The upper limit for students in Semesters 3 and 4 shall be 50 for Core Courses; 40 for Electives; and 20 for Elective Seminar courses.
- 4.c. The minimum number of students for any course on offer shall be 5.
- 4.d. In semesters 3 or 4, students may, if they so choose, take one Elective course or Elective Seminar from outside their area of specialization.
5. The readings attached to each course are to be understood as Select Readings; more detailed readings may be provided by the concerned teachers.
6. The list of readings given below will be pruned for the sake of uniformity.

Draft for M.A. History, Semesters I and II: 'Global/Non-Indian' Courses

Revised Syllabus

The Practice of History

(Core Course, 1st semester)

This foundation course aims to introduce students to important issues related to historical method by giving them a broad overview of significant, including recent, historiographical trends. The aim is to acquaint students with important historiographical interventions and issues related to the historian's craft. The themes selected for discussion may include the ones given below, and may vary from year to year; more themes may be added to the list. Select readings have been given here; detailed readings will be provided in the course of instruction.

1. Pre-modern historical traditions
 1. Modern historiography: documents and the archives
 2. Cultural history
 3. Marxism
 4. Annales
 5. Gender
 6. Archaeology
 7. Art and history
 8. The environment
 9. Oral history
 10. Intellectual history
 11. History of emotions
 12. Connected histories: peoples regions, commodities

Select Readings

- Alier, Joan Martinez, Padua, Jose Augusto and Rangarajan, Mahesh eds. *Environmental History as if Nature Existed* (Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2010)
- Aymard, Maurice and Mukhia, Harbans eds., *French Studies in History, vol. I* (Orient Longmans, New Delhi, 1989).
- Bloch, Marc, *The Historian's Craft*, with an Introduction by Peter Burke (Manchester University Press, 2004).
- Burke, Peter, *Varieties of Cultural History*, Cornell University Press, 1997.
- Carr, E.H., *What is History* (also available in Hindi) (Penguin [1961], 2008).
- Davis, Natalie Zemon *The Return of Martin Guerre* (Harvard University Press, 1983)
- Haskell, Francis, *History and its images: art and the interpretation of the past* (New Haven and London, Yale University Press, [1993] 3rd reprint edn. 1995).
- Portelli, Alessandro, *The Death off Luigo Trastulli and Other Stories: Form and Meaning in Oral History* (CUNY Press, 1990, paperback).
- Colin Renfrew and Paul Bahn, *Archaeology: Theories, Methods and Practice* (5th edition, Thames and Hudson, 2008).
- Roberts Alice, *The Incredible Human Journey: The story of how we colonized our planet* (London, Bloomsbury, 2009)
- Sarkar, Sumit, *Writing Social History* (USA, Oxford University Press, 1995).
- Stern, Fritz ed., *Varieties of History: from Voltaire to the Present* (2nd edn., New York, Vintage, 1973)
- Thompson, E.P. *Customs in Common: Studies in Traditional Popular Culture* (The Free Press, New York, 1991); 'Folklore, Anthropology and History', *Indian Historical Review*, iii, no. 2, Jan 1977
- Walach Scott, Joan, *Gender and the Politics of History* (Columbia, New York, 1988). Parts I-II

Elective Courses

1. Historical Archaeology in Comparative Perspective

Topics:

- 1 The relationship between History and Archaeology. Issues and scales of analysis in world historical archaeology
2. Chronology and methodology; distinctions between and among Old World approaches and new World Traditions
3. Objects and texts; Possibilities and problems of the dialogue between material culture and writing
4. Historical Archaeology of the Ancient World with case studies relating to the Biblical and Classical Traditions
5. Historical Archaeology in India with case studies relating to historical geography and religion
6. Historical Archaeology of the medieval and early modern worlds with case studies relating to conquest and colonialism

Select Readings:

Anders Andren. 1998. *Between Artifacts and Texts Historical Archaeology in Global Perspective*. New York and London: Plenum Press.

Dilip K. Chakrabarti. *Theoretical Issues in Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

James Deetz. 1977. *In Small Things Forgotten: An Archaeology of Early American Life*. New York: Doubleday.

P.P.A. Funari, M. Hall and S. Jones (ed.). 1999. *Historical Archaeology: Back from the Edge*. One World Archaeology Series. London: Routledge.

Roberta Gilchrist (ed.). 2005. *Historical Archaeology*. Special Issue of World Archaeology Volume 37 (3).

John Moreland. 2001. *Archaeology and Text*. London: Gerald Duckworth and Co. Ltd.

2. Philosophy and Methods of History

Topics:

1. Subject matter of history – the Knowability of the past – the epistemological and Ontological debates – the post-modern skepticism.
2. Historical facts – sources of information – aids – auxiliaries – criticism – internal and external.
3. Quantitative methods – Oral history – Text criticism, old and new – Deconstruction.
4. Philosophy of History – Critical and speculative – explanation in history – causation – generalization – historical imagination.
5. The Problem of historical objectivity – value judgements in history – the commitment of a historian – the abuses of history.

Select Readings:

E.H. Carr, *What is History?* Penguin, 2008

Marc Bloch, *The Historian's Craft*, Manchester University Press, 2004

G.J. Renier, *History: Its Purpose and Method*, Allen and Unwin, 1961

R.J. Shafer, *A Guide to Historical Method* Dorsey Press, 1983

W.H. Walsh, *Philosophy of History: An Introduction*, Harper and Row, 1968

R.F. Atkinson, *Knowledge and Explanation in History*, Macmillan, 1978

W.H. Dray, (Ed), *Philosophical Analysis and History*, Harper and Row, 1966

Patrick Gardiner, *The Nature of Historical Explanation*, OUP, 1968

R.G. Collingwood, *The Idea of History*, Hespereides Press, 2008

Christopher Lloyd, *The Structures of History*, Blackwell Press, 1996

3. The Archive and History

Course Description:

This course examines the ways in which the past is narrated, recorded and remembered. Using examples from South Asia and elsewhere, we will think about how societies produce authoritative historical narratives about their pasts. How does power operate in the making and recording of history? Whose stories are told, whose are silenced? In recent years scholars have, in different ways, questioned the privileging of the documentary archive as providing authentic access to the past. They have considered the issues of how historical evidence is produced, and the often fraught relationship of the history that emerges from written documents with other forms of social memory.

Topics:

1. The archive as an institution of social memory
2. Memory, history and experience
3. Narrative and history
4. The colonial archive
5. Writing and documentation
6. Law, evidence and the archive
7. Collecting, Taxonomy, Objectification

Select Readings:

Ann Stoler, *Along the Archival Grain: Epistemic Anxieties and Colonial Common Sense*, 2009.

Bernard Cohn, *An Anthropologist among Historians and other Essays* Oxford University Press, 2010

Ranajit Guha, *The Small Voice of History* Permanent Black, 2010

Caroline Steedman, *Dust: The Archive and Cultural History* Manchester University Press, Jan 2002

John Seyller, "The Inspection and Valuation of Manuscripts in the Imperial Mughal Library", *Artibus Asiae*, Vol. 57, No. 3/4 (1997), pp. 243-349

B.N. Goswami, "The Records kept by Priests at Centres of Pilgrimage as a Source of Social and Economic History". IESHR Vol. III No. 2, pp. 174-84

Carlo Ginzburg, *Clues, Myths and the Historical Method*, , John Hopkins University Press, 1992. 1986.

Jacques Le Goff, *History and Memory*, Columbia University Press, 1986.

Michel Rolph Trouillot, *Silencing the Past, Power and Production of History*, Beacon Press 1995.

Natalie Zemon Davis, *Fiction in the Archives: Pardon Tales and their Tellers in Sixteenth Century France*, , Stanford University Press, 1987.

4. Historiography in the Modern West

Topics:

1. The Foundations: The Greco-Roman Roots – the Judaeo-Christian Legacy – the Renaissance
2. The secularization of history – Vico and anti-Cartesianism – the Enlightenment – Gibbon – the Romantic revival – Hegel
3. The Berlin Revolution – Ranke – Empiricism and Positivism – Marx and Historical Materialism – Historiographical impact – later developments.
4. The Annales Tradition – the pioneers: Lucien Febvre and Marc Bloch – Fernand Braudel and the Second Generation – mentalite – new questions in history
5. The Widening horizons – Psychohistory – Quantitative Methods – Post-Structuralism and Post-Modernism – History as a Social Science

Select Readings:

- R.G. Collingwood, *The Idea of History*, Hesperides Press, 2008
- M.I. Finley, *The Greek Historians*, Penguin, 1997
- J.W. Thompson, *A History of Historical Writings 2 vols*, The Macmillan Company, 1942
- G.A. Cohen, *Karl Marx's Theory of History: A Defence*, OUP, (1978), 2000
- Pieter Geyl, *Debates with Historians*, Collins, 1962
- Peter Burke, *The French Historical Revolution*, Stanford University Press, 1990
- Immanuel LeRoy Ladurie, *The Territory of the Historian*, The Harvester Press, 1979
- Lawrence Stone, *The Past and the Present*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1981
- Keith Jenkins (Ed), *The Post Modern History Reader*, Routledge, 1997
- Gertrude Himmelfarb, *The New History and the Old*, Harvard University Press, 1987

5. History, Historiography and Philosophy of Science

Course Description:

This is a philosophically oriented and historically reflexive course on the nature of science, scientific inquiry and scientific progress. It will begin with an extended discussion of the nature of science. It then takes its cue from the fact that the history of science poses in acute fashion the general historiographic problem of periodization and the measurement of change. The selections from the phenomenological tradition examine the new mathematics of the early modern period, and the new conception of number as providing the model for, and index of, scientific inquiry. We will then proceed to take as our guiding thread, a conceptualization of change -- the problems thereby entailed in the metrics to be adopted -- thereby examining the nature of scientific advancement. Finally we will debate, with the help of our interlocutors, the nature of proof and the implications for notions of truth and verification. [*Instructors will be free to choose to focus on specific thinkers or themes*].

Topics:

1. The nature of Scientific inquiry.
2. The “Scientific Revolution”: Number, Space, Motion and Time. The Experiment as a ‘new’ form of knowledge production.
3. Scientific Paradigms and the “Epistemological Break”. Change and the measurement of change. Norms and Rules.
4. The nature of proof. Axioms. Formalism and Intuitionism. Falsifiability, verification and prediction.

Select Readings:

Werner Heisenberg *Physics and Philosophy* New York, Harper & Row, 1962

John Ziman *Reliable knowledge: an exploration of the grounds for belief in science* Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1978

V S Ramachandran and Sandra Blakeslee *Phantoms in the Brain: Probing the Mysteries of the Human Mind* New York: William Morrow, c1998

Jacob Klein *Greek Mathematical Thought and the Origin of Algebra* Cambridge, Mass., M.I.T. Press 1968

Gaston Bachelard *The New Scientific Spirit* Boston: Beacon Press, 1984

Georges Canguilhem, *The Normal and the Pathological* New York: Zone Books, 1989

Michel Foucault *The Birth of the Clinic: Archaeology of Medical Perception* Routledge, 2003

Thomas Kuhn *Structure of Scientific Revolutions* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 1996

Paul Feyerabend *Against Method* London; New York: Verso, 1993

6. Gender and Women in Ancient Societies

Course Description:

This course will cover a long chronological span from the pre-historic to the historical period. It will deal with some representative ancient societies of Europe and West Asia. The focus of the course will be on the gender analysis of the socio-political and religious setup.

Topics:

- (1) Introduction: Gender as a category in Historical analysis, its contribution towards understanding social relations in ancient societies.
- (2) Prehistoric Ancient world: Technology, Social organization and Religious beliefs -- Female Principle.
- (3) Ancient Egypt: Different Dynastic periods, Hellenistic Egypt.
- (4) Ancient Mesopotamia: Sumer and Akkad.
- (5) Ancient Greece: From Archaic to Classical up to Hellenistic periods.
- (6) Ancient Rome: Pre- Roman Etruscan. From Republic to Empire. Early Byzantium.

Select Readings:

Coontz and Henderson (eds), *Women's Work Men's Property: The Origin of Gender & Class*, Verso 1986.

Rita Wright (ed.), *Gender and Archaeology*, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1996.

A. Burguiere et.al. (eds), *A History of the Family: Distant Worlds, Ancient Worlds, Polity*, 1996.

Halperin, Winkler and Zeitlin (eds), *Before Sexuality*, Princeton, 1990.

Sarah Pomeroy, *Goddesses, Whores, Wives and Slaves: Women in Classical Antiquity*, Schocken Books 1995.

Archer, Fischler and Wyke (eds), *Women in Ancient Societies*, Routledge, 1994.

Rabinowitz and Richlin (eds), *Feminist Theory and the classics*, Routledge 1993.

Gerda Lerner, *The Creation of Patriarchy*, OUP, 1986.

Zainab Bahrani, *Women of Babylon: Gender and Representation in Mesopotamia*, Routledge 2001.

Gay Robins, *Women in Ancient Egypt*, Stanford University Press 1993.

7. Cultural History of Early Urbanisms: Greece, Rome, China and S.E.Asia

Course Description:

This course offers a theoretical introduction to urbanism in history, to the variety of approaches to the phenomenon, and to the 'endemic problem of definition'. It discusses the multiplicity of roles of cities across time and space. It then offers a select survey of the character and forms of urbanism in the ancient civilizations of Greece, Rome, China and South-East Asia, with relevant comparisons with early Indian cities. The focus will be on a cultural profiling of historical cities as physical, behavioural, ideological and symbolic spaces.

Topics:

1. Definition(s) of Urbanism and Problems in Early Urban History: the archeologist's, geographer's, sociologist's, and historian's approach; Beyond Gordon Childe's ten indicators; functions and roles of cities in ancient history.
2. Greece: General History: Archaic, Classical and Hellenistic Periods; Greek city-states; Athens, Sparta, Delphi; Economic, social, political and cultural facets of urbanism (slavery, democracy, the arts and letters).
3. Rome: General History: Kingdom, Republic, Empire; Rome, Pompeii, Herculaneum; Economic and Political Bases of Urbanism (the Roman empire, Pax Romana, international trade); arts and letters.
4. China: General History; origins and chronology of ancient urbanism; Imperial Cities: Chang'an; political and cultural facets of urbanism (royal founding, cosmic symbolism, gardens, the arts and letters).
5. South East Asia: General history of the region especially contacts with external commercial and cultural forces (Sanskritic and Buddhist influences from India); the first kingdoms; the temple city of Angkor.

Select Readings:

- G. Sjöberg, *The Preindustrial City: Past and Present*, New York: Free Press, 1960.
M. I. Finley, 'The Ancient City: From Fustel de Coulanges to Max Weber and beyond' in Brent D. Shaw and Richard Saller, eds., *Economy and Society in Ancient Greece*, NY, 1982.
A. H. M. Jones, *The Greek City from Alexander to Justinian*, London: Clarendon Press, 1984.
Helen M. Parkins, *Roman Urbanism: Beyond The Consumer City*, Routledge, 1997.
J. Huskinson, ed., *Experiencing Rome: Culture, Identity & Power in Roman Empire*, 2000.
Nicholas Tarling, ed., *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, Vol. I, CUP, 1992.
Paul Wheatley, *Nagara and Commandery: Origins of the South East Asian Urban Traditions*, Chicago University Press, 1983.
Paul Wheatley, *Pivot of the Four Quarters: A Preliminary Enquiry into the Origins and Character of the Ancient Chinese City*, Edinburgh University Press, 1971.
Arthur Cotterell, *Imperial Capitals of China: A Dynastic History of Celestial Empire*, 2008.

8. Ancient Mesopotamia

Course Description:

In this paper we will cover the period from about 8000 BCE to 2000 BCE. We will touch on some of the major themes related to the ancient civilisation of Mesopotamia, like its political histories, social ideas and institutions and religious and cultural practices.

Topics:

1. Beginning of agriculture and agricultural transformation in prehistoric Mesopotamia:
 - (a) A case-study of Jarmo and other settlements on the Zagros mountains.
 - (b) Advanced Neolithic settlements and the cultures that represent them.
 - (c) Hassuna, Samarra and Halaf Cultures.
2. Process of urbanization in Mesopotamia:
 - (a) A case- study of the Uruk period: c. 4000 to 3100 BCE.
 - (b) Jemdet Nasr period: c. 3100 to 2900 BCE.
3. Emergence of new institutions of power: temple and palace, c. 3100 to 2000BCE.
4. Ideology and representations of power: religion and legal system in Mesopotamia
5. Aspects of social stratification in Mesopotamia: class and gender.

Select Readings:

- B. Trigger, *Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study* (CUP, 2003).
- L. Karlovsky and J. Sabloff ed., *Ancient Civilizations: A Study of the Near Eastern and Mesoamerican Civilizations* (new edn, 1995).
- Robert McC Adams, *Heartland of Cities* (Chicago, 1981).
- Brian M. Fagan, *People of the Earth*.
- Susan Pollock, *Ancient Mesopotamia: An Eden that Never Was* (1999).
- J. N. Postgate, *Early Mesopotamia: Society and Economy at the dawn of History* (1992).
- C. Redman, *The Rise of Civilisation* (San Francisco, 1978).
- M. Hammond, *The City in the Ancient World* (Harvard, 1972).
- D. Oates, *The Rise of Civilisation* (Oxford, 1976)
- Norman Yoffee, *Myths of the Archaic State. Evolution of the Earliest Cities, States and Civilizations* (CUP, 2005)

9. Historical Traditions in the Ancient and Medieval Worlds

Course Description:

This course will give an overview of the perspective, method, style, content and historical context of historical traditions from different parts of the world in ancient and medieval times. It will look at how various cultures looked at their own past and that of other cultures. The overview will be accompanied by a close study of translated excerpts from a few selected primary sources.

Topics:

1. Understanding historiographical traditions in different chronological and cultural contexts, their comparative features and interactions; myth, hagiography, biography and history
2. The Graeco-Roman historiographical traditions
3. China: dynastic, institutional and 'private' histories
4. Early India: traditional history, biographies, history
5. Medieval western historiography: Biblical histories; contacts with Byzantine and Arab historiography
6. Arab and Persian historians; translation and the flows of knowledge
7. Medieval India: Persian chronicles; vernacular historical traditions

Select Readings:

Berlin, Isaiah, *Vico and Herder**

Collingwood, R.G. [1946] 1994. *The Idea of History*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Encyclopaedia of Islam. 1960--2004. 12 vols. Leiden: E.J. Brill.

Jones, A.H.M. ed. 1968-70. *A history of Rome through the fifth century: Selected Documents*, vols. 1 and 2. New York: Harper and Row.

Kelley, Donald R. 1991. *Versions of History from Antiquity to the Enlightenment*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Philips, C.H. ed. [1961] 1967. *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*. London: Oxford University Press.

Pulleybank, E.G. and Beasely, W.G. eds. 1961. *Historians of China and Japan*. London: Oxford University Press.

Warder, A.K. 1972. *An Introduction to Indian historiography*. Bombay: Popular Prakashan.

10. Cultural Interactions in South and Southeast Asia (upto C. 1500)

Course Description:

The course focuses on exchanges in the South- and Southeast Asian regions in the realms of religion, art and literature. The dynamics between external influences and local traditions, the processes of assimilation and transformation, and the multiple expressions of shared ideas (with special reference to links with India) will be the main lines of enquiry. In a given semester any three of the following countries shall be considered: Myanmar, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Indonesia, Vietnam-Champa, Malaysia, Sri Lanka and Nepal.

Topics:

1. History and historiography of trade and other contacts between the regions.
2. Religion: the spread and assimilation of Buddhism and Hinduism.
3. Ritual and politics: Cult of the 'Devaraja' (god-king).
4. Language: Sanskrit: inscriptions, *kavya* and *prasasti*, interaction with local languages.
5. Literature: *jatakas*, the epics, other prose and poetry.
6. Visual arts: sculpture and painting: iconic and narrative art: content, context, iconography, and style.
7. Performing arts: theatre and dance forms: modes of narration and their meaning.
8. Architecture: monuments, their histories and architectural styles; planning and organization of sites.

Select Readings:

Chihara, Diagoro, 1996. *Hindu-Buddhist Architecture in Southeast Asia*, Leiden: Brill.

Dhar, Parul Pandya, 2010. *The Torana in Indian and Southeast Asian Architecture*, New Delhi: DK Printworld.

Flueckiger, Joyce and Laurie Sears eds., 1991, *Boundaries of the Text: Epic Performances in South and Southeast Asia*, Ann Arbor: Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies.

Girard-Geslan, Maud et. al. 1997. *Art of Southeast Asia*, New York: Harry N. Abrams Inc. Publishers (English tr. of 1994 French edition).

Klokke, Marijke ed, 2000. *Narrative Sculpture and Literary Traditions in South and Southeast Asia* (Studies in Asian Art and Archaeology, Vol. 23) Leiden, Boston, Köln: Brill.

Pande, Anupa and Parul Pandya Dhar eds, 2004. *Cultural Interface of India with Asia: Religion, Art and Architecture*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.

Pollock, Sheldon, 2006, *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men: Language, Culture, and Power in Pre-Modern India*, Berkeley and LA: University of California Press.

Ray, Himanshu Prabha ed., 2007. *Sacred Landscapes in Asia: Shared Traditions, Multiple Histories*, IIC Asia Project, New Delhi: Manohar.

Schober Juliane ed, 1997. *Sacred Biography in the Buddhist Traditions of South and Southeast Asia*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.

Tarling, Nicholas ed. *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia*, Vol. I, Part 1 (beginnings to 1500 CE), Cambridge University Press.

11. Medieval Societies: The Central Islamic Lands 600-1258

Course Description:

This part of the Medieval Societies course seeks to introduce students to the major social, economic and intellectual currents which informed the civilization evolved by Muslims in the Central Islamic Lands. The course begins ca 600 C.E. and reviews the immediate pre-Islamic world of the Bedouin tribes in the Arabian peninsula and concludes ca 1300 C.E. with the late medieval adjustments to the Central Asian Mongol invasions.

Topics:

1. The Arabian peninsula in the seventh century, Qur'anic revelation and the Rashidun Caliphate.
2. The Marwanid settlement and the 'Abbasid Caliphate.
3. The Evolution of the Shari'ah and establishing a new socio-political order.
4. The expansion of the Muslim community.
5. Unity in the face of political divisions under the Sultanates.
6. Sultanate urban societies.
7. Changes in the central Islamic lands with the intrusion of the Mongol-Steppe order.
8. Overviews: Towards a Comparative Study: Islamdom and western Christendom in the 12th century.

Select Readings:

A.H. Hourani and S.M. Stern ed., *The Islamic City*, Cassirer, 1978

D.S. Richards, ed. *Islamic Civilisation*.

Edward W. Said, *Orientalism*, Pantheon Books, 1978

Joseph Schacht, *An Introduction to Islamic Law*, Clarendon Press, 1961

L. Krader, *Formation of the State*, Indiana University, 1971

Marshall Hodgson, *The venture of Islam: conscience and history in a world civilization*, vol. 1-2., University of Chicago Press, 1984

Patricia Crone, *Meccan Trade and the Rise of Islam.*, Gorgias Press, 2004

R. Bulliet, *The Patricians of Nishapur.*, Lightning Source Inc. 2008

R. Bulliet, *Islam: the View from the Edge*. Columbia University Press, 1995

Wael B. Hallaq, *The Origins and Evolution of Islamic Law.*, Cambridge University Press, 1994

12. Science and Technology in Medieval Asia

Topics:

1. History of Science and Technology: A Theoretical Understanding
2. Translation and Transition: Exchange of Ideas in Medieval World
3. Medicine, Hygiene and Body in Medieval Asia
4. Privilege and Patronage: Technology and Empire Building
5. Religion, Science and Society in Arab World
6. Technology on Indian Ocean: Trade, War and Power in South Asia.
7. Accommodation and Assimilation: Science and Technology in Plural Societies.

Select Readings:

B.V. Subbarayappa (ed.), *Scientific and technological exchanges between India and Soviet Central Asia in Medieval Period*, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1985.

George Sarton, *Introduction to the History of Science; A History of Science; Appreciation of Ancient and Medieval Science During Renaissance (1450-1600)*, 1985.

Helaine Selin (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of the History of Science, Technology, and Medicine in Non-western Cultures*, Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht, 1997.

Luis Garcia-Ballester, *Medicine in a Multicultural Society: Christian, Jewish and Muslim Practitioners in the Spanish Kingdoms, 1222-1610*, England, Ashgate Publishing, 2001.

Moser, Diane & Ray Spangenburg, *History of Science from the ancient Greeks to the Scientific Revolution*, 1999.

Rahman (ed), *Science and Technology in Indian Culture: A Historical Perspective*, NISTADS, New Delhi, 1984.

J. Needham, *Science and Civilisation in China.* , Cambridge University Press, 1962

13. The History of Iberia and North Africa, c. 8th -- 15th Centuries

Course Description:

The course examines the spread of Islamic civilization and development in North Africa and Spain from 8th to 15th Century A.D. The course examines the state of affairs in North Africa and Spain before the Islamic conquest, and socio-economic and political history during the Umayyads' and Abbassids' periods. It also focuses on society and culture of Islamicate Spain, and its impact on Europe in different walks of life.

Topics:

1. The Historical Geography of the Maghreb; Arab conquest and Muslim rule in North Africa.
2. Islamization and Arabization of the Maghreb: The Berbers and the Ottomans in the Maghreb.
3. The Berber conquest of Spain: The Damascus Caliphate and the independent Ummayyid Emirate.
4. The decline and collapse of Arab rule and the establishment of Christian rule in Spain.
5. A comparative study of Andalusian and Christian Spain: Muslims, Christian and Jews.
6. The Andalusian cities of Grenada, Cordoba and Seville.
7. The Intellectual World: Ibn-Rushd, Ibn-Tufayl, mysticism and Ibn-Arabi.
8. The Islamic legacy in Spanish literature, the arts, science and technology.

Select Readings:

- Abun-Nasr, Jamil, *A History of the Maghrib in the Islamic Period*, CUP, 1987.
- Brown, Kenneth and Le Gal, Michel, eds., *The Maghrib in Question*, Univ of Texas Press, 1997.
- Burgat, Francois, *The Islamic Movements in North Africa*, University of Texas Press, 1993.
- Brett, Michael & Fentress, Elizabeth, *The Berbers: The Peoples of Africa*, Blackwell, 1997.
- Bourqia, Rahma and Miller, Susan, (eds.), *In the Shadow of the Sultan: Culture, Power and Politics in Morocco*, Harvard University Press, 1999.
- Abd al-Wāid Dhannūnāhā, *The Muslim conquest and settlement of North Africa and Spain*, 1989.
- Burke, J. *The Day the Universe Changed*, Little, Brown and Company, 1985.
- C.E. Butterworth, B.A. Kessel, *Introduction of Arabic philosophy into Europe*, E.J.Brill, 1994.
- Chris Lowney, *A vanished world: Muslims, Christians, and Jews in medieval Spain*, OUP, 2006.
- Salma Khadra Jayyusi, Manuela Marín, *The legacy of Muslim Spain, Part-1*, E.J.Brill, 1994.

14. Central Asia: A History of Mongols

Topics:

1. Sources: Persian and Mongol.
2. Geographical demarcation of Central Asia.
3. Rise of the Mongols: political and economic dimensions; social and cultural life. Role of Chenghis Khan.
4. Central Asia in 12th and 13th centuries: Turko-Persian states; First phase of Mongol expansion in China, Central Asia, Delhi Sultanate, Persia and Eastern Europe. Causes of their success.
5. Impact of Mongols campaigns. Response of Delhi sultanate to Mongol invasions.
6. Second phase of Mongol campaigns: End of Abbaside Caliphate; Rise of Chaghatay and Ilkhanis states in Central Asia.
7. Division of Chaghatay state. Rise of Timur.
8. Establishment and growth of Timurid empire. Growth of Samarqand, Balkh and Bukhara as cultural and political centres.
9. Post Timur period: Decline of Timurid state and emergence of Safavid state in Persia.

Select Readings:

- Adshead, S. A. M., *Central Asia in World History*, palgrave Macmillan, 2011
- Asimov, M. S. and Bosworth, C. E. ed., *History of Civilization of Central Asia, Volume IV*, paris, unesco publishing, 1998
- Barthold, V. V., *Four Studies on the History of Central Asia*, tr. V.T. Minorsky, leidin; brill, 1956
- Bosworth, C. E., *The Ghaznavids: Their Empire in Afghanistan and Eastern India: 994-1040*, Beirut, 1973
- Burke, Edmund and Lapidus, Ira ed., *Islam, Politics and Social Movement*, CUP, 1990
- Hodgson, Marshall, *The Venture of Islam, Volume I-III.*, CUP, 1984
- Jackson, Peter, ed., *Cambridge History of Iran, Volume III-VI.*, cup, 1986
- Jamaluddin, Syed, *The State under Timur: A Study in Empire Building*, Har Anand, 1995
- Manz, Beatrice Forbes, *The Rise and Rule of Tamer Lane*, CUP, 1999
- Morgan, David, *Medieval Persia 1040-1797*, England: Longman Group Ltd., 1988.

15. The Ottomans between the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Centuries

Topics:

1. Byzantine state and society on the eve of the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople (1453)
2. The Ottoman ascendancy: conquest and the process of centralization
3. Society and Economy: pastoralism, agrarian relations and trade
4. Ottoman Istanbul
5. Drives into Europe and international politics
6. Ottoman learning and the European 'Renaissance': religion, law and culture
7. Ottoman state and society in the 17th century– an early modern Empire?

Select Readings:

Suraiya Faroqhi. *The Ottoman Empire. A Short History*, Princeton, 2004
Inalcik Halil, *The Ottoman Empire. The classical Age 1300-1600*, NY 1973
Jane Hathaway, *The Arab lands under Ottoman Rule*, London, 2008
Peter Sugar, *Southeastern Europe under Ottoman rule*, Seattle, 1977
Suraiya Faroqhi and Gilles Vein Stein, *Merchants in the Ottoman Empire*, 2003
Sevket Pamuk, *A Monetary history of the Ottoman Empire*, Cambridge, 2000
Cemal Kafadar, *Between two worlds: the construction of the Ottoman state*, Berkeley, 1995
Donald Quataert, *The Ottoman Empire, 1700-1922*, pp.1-36, CUP, 2005.

16. Ottoman State and Society, 1700-1920

Course Description:

This paper surveys the transformations of the Ottoman order in the Middle East and Southeastern Europe in the 18th and long nineteenth century until the demise of the state in 1920. The course will cover changes in the conduct of state; social and religious movements; the impact of the new world economy and new trade routes; relations with Europe; emergence of nationalism; and the 'Eastern Question.'

Topics:

1. Stability and chaos in the Ottoman Empire in the 17th century
2. State and Economy in the 18th century: domestic industry and international trade
3. Urban spaces-cities as economic sites
4. Mentalities, learning and intellectual currents
5. The need for reforms-19th century
6. The *Tanzimat* as a project for modernity
7. The Hamidian Era (1877-1909)
8. Revolution to Republic

Select Readings:

Karen Barkey, *Bandits and Bureaucrats. The Ottoman Route to State Centralization*, Cornell, 1997

Inalcik Halil, *An Economic and Social history of the Ottoman Empire, 1300-1914*, 1975

Aadrew Mango, *Ataturk*, London, 1999

Roger Owen, *The Middle East in the World Economy, 1800-1914*, London, 1981

Donald Quataert, *The Ottoman Empire, 1700-1922*, Cambridge, 2000

Selim Deringil, *The Well Protected Domains*, London, 1998

Edhem Eldem, D. Goffman & B. Masters, *The Ottoman City between East and West: Aleppo, Izmir and Istanbul*, Cambridge, 1999

17. Asian Borderlands, 18th -- 20th Centuries

Course Description:

The course studies the historical constructions of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Tibet, northern Burma, northern Thailand and southwest China as 'borderlands' of nations and 'heartlands'. It introduces students to the rich field of borderland studies as it focuses on the shared cultural, economic and social characteristics between these region, such as shifting agriculture, mobility and commonalities in material culture and social structure. These specificities of regional history are located in the many interconnections between the discursive and political-economy aspects of spatial reorganization over time.

Topics:

1. The making of borderlands: beyond state and nation
2. State formation in the Asian borderlands
3. Non-state spaces: shatter zones and zones of refuge
4. Borderland economies: escape agriculture and practices of trade
5. Historical memory and cultural practices
6. Border crossings: migration and everyday rites of passage
7. The Nation in the borderland

Select Readings:

Schendel, Willem van, *The Bengal Borderland*, London, 2005.

Anderson, Benedict, *Language and Power: Exploring Political Cultures in Indonesia*, Cornell, 1990.

Duara, Prasenjit, *Rescuing History from the Nation: Questioning Narratives of Modern China*, Chicago, 1995.

Wilson, Thomas M. and Hastings Donnan (eds.), *Border Identities*, Cambridge, 1998.

Sahlins, Peter, *Boundaries: The Making of France and Spain in the Pyrenees*, Berkeley, 1989.

Scott, James, *The Art of Not Being Governed: An Anarchist History of Upland Southeast Asia*, Yale University Press, 2009

Nugent, Paul and A. I. Asiwaju (eds), *African Boundaries, Barriers, Conduits and Opportunities*, London, 1996.

Winichakul, Thongchai, *Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo Body of a Nation*, University of Hawaii, 1994.

Rao, A. (ed.), *The Other Nomads: Peripatetic Minorities in Cross Cultural Perspective*, Cologne, 1986.

Bryant, Raymond, *The Political Ecology of Forestry in Burma, 1824-1994*, London, 1997.

18. Selected Issues in the History of Modern South-east Asia, c. 1880s-1960s

Topics:

1. Historiography: A case for connected histories
2. Economy and Society
3. Peasantry, Religion and Anti-colonial Movements
4. India and South-east Asia: linkages of peoples and commodities.
in Southeast Asia till World War II
5. World War II and the linkages with India:
6. Japanese Occupation and the End of Colonial Rule
7. The Structure of the 'New States'.

Select Readings:

Nicholas Tarling ed., *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia* (Cambridge, 1992), vol.; I, ch. 1
vol. II, chs. 3-8

Nicholas Tarling ed., *The Cambridge History of Southeast Asia* (Cambridge, 1992), Nicholas
Tarling, *Nations and States in Southeast Asia* (Cambridge, 1998)

Benedict Anderson, *Spectres of Comparison: Politics, Culture and the Nation* (Verso, London,
1998)

Michael Adas, *The Burma Delta. Economic development and social change on an Asian rice
frontier, 1852–1941*, Madison, Wisconsin: Univ. of Wisconsin Press, 1974

Michael Adas, *Prophets of Rebellion: Millenarian Protest Movements Against the European
Colonial Order*, Univ. N.Carolina Press, 1979

James C Scott, *The Moral Economy of the Peasant: Rebellion and Subsistence in Southeast
Asia*, Yale University Press, 1979

Christopher Bayly and Tim Harper, *The Forgotten Wars: Freedom and Revolution in Southeast
Asia* (Penguin Books, 2007).

Christopher Bayly and Tim Harper, *Forgotten Armies: Britain's Asian Empire and the War with
Japan* (Penguin Books, 2005).

19. South-east Asian History and Anthropology

Course Description:

This seminar course will examine some of the important studies in the anthropology and history of South-east Asia in their geographical and methodological dimensions. The seminar will pick upon 4-5 of the following studies, which offer truly interdisciplinary perspectives from anthropology, history and literary studies. The writings of Clifford Geertz, James C Scott, Benedict Anderson, among others, will engage the attention of this seminar course, with the proviso that further additional readings may be added in future with the approval of the Board of Research Studies, Social Sciences.

Select Readings:

Clifford Geertz, *Agricultural Involution: The Processes of Ecological Change in Indonesia* (1963; University of California Press, 1971 edn)

Clifford Geertz, *The Interpretation of Cultures* (Basic Books, 1973)

James C Scott, *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance* (Yale, 1983)

Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* (Second Edn, Verso, pb, 1991)

Michael Adas, *Burma Delta: Economic Development and Social Change on the Rice Frontier, 1852-1941* (Wisconsin, 1974)

Sartano Kartodirdjo, *Peasant Movements in Rural Java* (OUP, 1972)

Reynaldo Clemanca Iletto, *Payson and Revolution: Popular Movements in the Phillipines 1840-1910* (Ateno de Manila University Press, 1979)

Nancy Florida, *Writing the Past, Inscribing the Future: History as Prophecy in Colonial Java* (Duke University Press, 1995)

20. Medieval Western Europe c. 500-1400

Course Description:

This course deals with social formations in medieval Europe, with a particular emphasis on Western Europe.

Topics:

1. The medieval state: kingship, nobility, and clergy, other orders of society.
2. Agriculture: The feudal dynamic and the fourteenth century crisis.
3. Trade, commerce and urban life.
4. The world of artisans and merchants.
5. Science, Technology, Society.
6. Cultural institutions and practices.
7. Rebellions of the fourteenth century.
6. The world of ideas.

Select Readings:

Henri Pirenne, *Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe*, Routledge, London, 1958.

Marc Bloch, *Feudal Society*, Vol. II, Rotledge & Kegan Paul Ltd., Chicago, 1964.

Georges Duby, *Early Growth of European Economy: Warrior and Peasants from the Seventh to the Twelfth Century*, Cornell, 1974.

F. L. Ganshof, *Carolingians and the Frankish Monarch*, Cornell University Press, London, 1971.

R. H. Bautier, *The Economic Development of Medieval Europe*, London 1971.

Lynn White, *Medieval Technology and Social Change*, Oxford University Press, London, 1966.

Rodney Hilton, *Bond Man Made Free*, Maurice Temple Smith Ltd., London, 1973.

Georges Duby, *Three Orders*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1980

Jacques Le Goff (ed.), *The Medieval World*.

Carlo Cipolla, *Before the Industrial Revolution*, Routledge, London, 1993

21. Aspects of Society and Culture in Early Modern Europe c. 1450-1700

Course Description:

This paper will look at a salient period in the history of Europe that witnessed important social, cultural, intellectual and technological changes, but also continued to resemble an older Europe in many ways. The paper will focus on social and cultural history, and the history of gender relations at this time. It will look at Europe through the Renaissance and the Reformations. Significant historiographical interventions are associated with the writing of history of this period, and students will be introduced to this exciting aspect of the discipline.

Topics:

1. Approaches to History of Early Modern Europe - Mentalities and 'Total' History; Anthropological Interventions and Cultural History; Micro-history and History of everyday life.
2. Renaissance – Historiography. Culture and Society – Humanism, Visual Arts. Families, Sexualities and Gender Relations.
3. Reformations – Protestant and Catholic. Intellectual Climate and Social Repercussions. Impact on Gender Relations.
4. Mapping Mentalities 1500-1700. Print, Books and Reading Habits. Europe and the World.
5. Popular Culture in Europe – Debates, History of Manners, Festivals.
6. Witchcraft, Magic and Science. Women and Witch Trials.

Select Readings:

Peter Burke, *The Historical Anthropology of Early Modern Europe: Essays on Perception and Communication* (CUP, 1986)

Paula Findlen (ed.), *The Italian Renaissance: The Essential Readings* (Blackwell, 2002)

Natalie Zemon Davis, *Society and Culture in early Modern France* (Stanford University Press, 1967)

Steven E. Ozment, *The Reformation in the Cities: the Appeal of Protestantism to Sixteenth century Germany and Switzerland* (Yale University Press, 1975)

Steven E. Ozment, *When Fathers Ruled: Family Life in Reformation Europe* (Harvard University Press, 1983)

Merry E. Wiesner, *Women and Gender in early Modern Europe* (CUP, 1993)

Carlo Ginzburg, *The Cheese and the Worms* (Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1980)

Edward Muir, *Ritual in Early Modern Europe* (CUP, 1997)

22. Gender in History

Course Description:

This course will examine some broad debates and theoretical formulations around sexuality, nationalism, race, history and their relationship to gender. The focus will be on select case studies from Europe. While exploring their gendered nature, it will attempt to draw their broader linkages to the theoretical formulations.

Topics:

1. **Sexuality and the Body:** Reading Foundational Texts. Foucault to Butler. Feminine and Masculine Sexualities and Bodies.
- Gender, Nation, State:** Rethinking Basic Concepts. National Bodies: Female and Male. Does the National have a Gender? Reproduction and Race.
- Women and History:** Methodological and Theoretical Questions.
4. **Black Feminisms:** Theory and Praxis. Representing Black Bodies.
5. **Italy:** Renaissance and Women.
6. **France:** Gender and the French Revolution.
7. **England:** Industrialisation, Victorian Era, Working Class and Women.
8. **Germany:** Women in Nazi Germany.

Select Readings:

- Brownand, Judith C. and Robert C. Davis (eds), *Gender and Society in Renaissance Italy* (Longman, New York, 1998).
- Foucault, Michel, *The History of Sexuality, Vol. 1: An Introduction* (Vintage Books, New York, 1990).
- Guy-Sheftall, Beverly (ed.), *Words of Fire: An Anthology of African-American Feminist Thought* (W. W. Norton, 1995).
- Landes, Joan B., *Women and the Public Sphere in the Age of the French Revolution* (Cornell University Press, Ithaca and London, 1988).
- Morgan, Sue (ed.), *The Feminist History Reader* (Routledge, London, 2006).
- Parker, Andrew, Russo, Sommer, and Yaeger (eds), *Nationalisms and Sexualities* (Routledge, London, 1992).
- Roberts, Elizabeth, *A Woman's Place: An Oral History of Working Class Women, 1890-1940* (Blackwell, Oxford, 1996).
- Scott, Joan Wallach, *Gender and the Politics of History* (Columbia University Press, New York, 1999).
- Stibbe, Matthew, *Women in the Third Reich* (Oxford University Press, New York, 2003).
- Yuval-Davis, Nira, *Gender and Nation* (Sage, London, 1997).

23. The Conquest of America

Course Description:

This course will study the conquest of the Americas and try and understand this ‘discovery’ of the New World from different perspectives. Carl Schmitt had said that the only way to get a sense of what this encounter meant today would require imagining that on the way to the moon we were to confront a planet with a recognizably similar life-form. In this course we will not limit our investigation to examining the impact that this encounter was to have in Europe and what it revealed about European perspectives; we will also study simultaneously the possibility of understanding and tracing, in however provisional and limited a manner, “the vision of the vanquished”. In such an endeavour we will adopt the insights and methods of a range of disciplines that would include semiotics, anthropology and intellectual history.

Topics:

1. Conquest and Signs
2. Conquest: Traces and Transformations
3. Conquest and Philosophical Anthropology
4. Conquest and Law
5. Conquest and Modern Political Thought [From the State of Nature to the Noble Savage]

Select Readings:

Anthony Pagden *Lords of All the World: Ideologies of Empire in Spain, France and Britain 1500-1800*, New Haven: Yale University Press, 1995.

Anthony Pagden *The Fall of Natural Man: The American Indian and the Origins of Comparative Ethnography*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.

Letters from Mexico Cortes Ed Pagden New Haven; London: Yale Nota Bene, 2001.

Michel De Certeau *The Writing of History*, New York: Columbia University Press, 1988.

Michel Foucault *The Order of Things*, New York: Vintage Books, 1973.

Nathan Wachtel *The Vision of the Vanquished* Harvoster Press, 1977.

Ronald Meek *Social Science and the Ignoble Savage* Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1976.

J M Cohen Harmondsworth, ed. *The Four Voyages: Being His Own Log-Book, Letters and Dispatches with Connecting Narratives*, Penguin, 1969.

Carl Schmitt, *Nomos of the Earth*, Telos Press, 2003

Tzvetan Todorov *The Conquest of America* New York, NY: HarperPerennial, 1984.

24. Culture, Imperialism and Knowledge: Europe and the World, 1500-1900

Course Description:

This is a course on comparative studies of European colonialism from approximately 1500 to 1900, with a particular focus on European forms of knowledge and European attempts to transform, through what might be described as epistemological imperatives, the societies that they colonized.

Topics:

1. Orientalism and Colonialism; Criticism of Orientalism: Edward Said and His Predecessors
2. Discursive formations of colonialism; epistemological imperatives of the colonial state.
3. Exhibitionary regimens and disciplinary apparatuses of colonialism
4. Narratives of history and the powers of discursivity
5. Anthropology and its Relation to Colonialism
6. Representations of terror and the terror of representation
7. Documents of civilization and documents of barbarism
8. Colonialism and the Cultural Politics of Knowledge

Select Readings:

Edward Said, *Orientalism* (New York: Viking, 1978).

Johannes Fabian, *Time and the Other: How Anthropology Makes Its Objects* (New York: Columbia University Press, 1983).

Stephen Greenblatt, *Marvelous Possessions: The Wonder of the New World* (Chicago: U. of Chicago Press, 1991).

Ashis Nandy, *The Intimate Enemy: Loss and Recovery of Self under Colonialism* (Delhi: Oxford, 1983).

Thongchai Winichakul, *Siam Mapped: A History of the Geo-Body of a Nation* (University of Hawaii Press).

Larry Wolff, *Inventing Eastern Europe: The Map of Civilization on the Mind of the Enlightenment* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1994).

C. L. R. James, *Black Jacobins: Toussaint L'Ouverture and the San Domingo Revolution* (New York: Vintage Books, 1963 [1938]; new ed., New York: Penguin, 2001).

Tzvetan Todorov, *The Conquest of America: The Discourse of the Other*, trans. Richard Howard (New York: Harper & Row paperback, 1984).

Timothy Mitchell, *Colonising Egypt* (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1988).

Bernard Cohn, *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1996).

25. Slaves, Coolies and Labour: A History of Servitude 1500-2000

Course Description:

Since freedom and servitude define each other, this course focuses on this conjoint history of servile and "free" forms of labour, beginning with the discovery of the new world till the present era. The paper aims to familiarize students with the forms of servitude, namely slavery, indenture and debt peonage, neo bondage and human trafficking, with a global history perspective. Various forms of labour servitude and their transformations and abolition and the rich historiography surrounding these issues will be at the centre of the teaching of this course. The course will pivot around three key figures of the modern era: The Slave, The Coolie and the "Free" Labour.

Topics:

1. An Overview of Freedom and Servitude in the Modern World
2. Slavery in the Modern World: (i) Atlantic Slavery, 1500-1888 (ii) Slavery in the Indian Ocean World, 1600-1900
3. Decline of Slavery: the Long Abolition 1775-1888
4. Abolition and its Aftermath: The Coolie Century 1833-1922
5. The Persistence of Coerced Labour in the 20th Century
6. Post-Modern Slavery: Myth and Reality

Select Readings:

Blackburn, Robin, *The Making of New World Slavery: From the Baroque to the Modern, 1492-1800* (London: Verso, 1997)

Campbell, Gwyn, *Structure of Slavery in Indian Ocean Africa and Asia* (London: Routledge, 2003)

Davis, David Brion, *Inhuman Bondage: The Rise and Fall of Slavery in the New World* (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2006)

Drescher, Seymour and Stanley L. Engerman, eds, *A Historical Guide to World Slavery* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1998)

Hay, Douglas and Paul Craven, ed., *Masters, Servants and Magistrates in Britain and the Empire 1562-1955* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2004)

Linebaugh, Peter and Marcus Rediker, *The Many-headed Hydra. Sailors, Slaves, Commoners, and the Hidden History of the Revolutionary Atlantic* (London: Verso, 2000)

Miers, Suzanne and Igor Kopytoff, *Slavery in Africa: Historical and Anthropological Perspectives* (Madison: Wisconsin university Press, 1977)

Miers, Suzanne, *Slavery in the 20th Century: Emergence of a Global Pattern* (Walnut Creek Ca: Altamira, 2003)

Steinfeld, Robert, *Coercion, Contract and Free Labour in the Nineteenth Century* (Cambridge: CUP, 2001)

Tinker, Hugh, *A New System of Slavery* [Oxford University Press, 1974]

26. Modern Political-Economy: Conceptual and Historical Investigations

Course Description:

Rather than taking 'political-economy' as a given site or method, this course will investigate political economy as a category, within a conceptual and historical framework. It will also examine some of the major texts and figures associated with the history of political theory and economic thought. The course will investigate the ways which the categories of land, currency and labour have emerged historically.

Topics:

1. "Mercantilism", Republicanism and the Classical Heritage. The Natural Law Tradition.
2. The Physiocrats and the Scottish Enlightenment. The Passions, the Interests and Custom. The Birth of Society and a "New Time"?
3. Classical Political Economy and 'Socialism'. Hegel and Marx. The Economy and Civil-Society. The Problem of Value.
4. Classical Political Economy and Empire. [From the Land Settlements to the Famines in Colonial India].
5. Fordism and Post-Fordism.
6. An Early 20th century Debate: Hayek and Polanyi.

Select Readings:

Adam Smith *Lectures on Jurisprudence* Indianapolis: Liberty Classics, 1982

Adam Smith *Wealth of Nations* New York, N.Y.: Random House, 1985

David Ricardo *On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* London: John Murray, 1817

Ranjit Guha, *Rule of Property For Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement* Paris, Mouton, 1963.

G W F Hegel *Elements of the Philosophy of Right* Cambridge [England]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991

Karl Marx *Capital I* London: Penguin 1992

Gramsci *Selections from the Prison Notebooks* New York: International Publishers, 1995

Karl Polanyi, *The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of Our Times* Boston, MA: Beacon Press, 2001

F A Hayek *Road to Serfdom* [Chicago]: University of Chicago Press, 2007

27. Modern Imperialism: Conceptual and Historical Investigations

Course Description:

This course will investigate a history of imperialism, focusing on British imperialism but also studying part of Spanish, Dutch and French Empire. It will sketch the idea of imperialism and treat it as an analytical category within the history of political thought and practice.

Topics:

1. Imperial Ideology: Spain, France and Britain: The “discovery” of America. Rights of Conquest and “Res Nullius”. War and Commerce. 17th and 18th century commentators. (Grotius, Locke, Smith, Kant, Burke, Diderot)
2. Colonialism, Mercantilism and Slavery: Forms of Imperialism? Nature of the distinction between colonialism and imperialism. Mercantilism and the Crown: Centralization. The Plantation System.
3. The Revolution and Napoleonic Imperialism: Its “reception” in Germany. (Kant, Fichte, Goethe, Hegel). Race and Culture. “Nationalism”? Haiti and Slavery.
4. Imperial Ideology in the 19th Century: Tocqueville and John Stuart Mill. Imperialism and Representation. The Century of Nationalism?
5. Imperialism and Marxism: Imperialism and finance capital. Hobson, Hilferding, Lenin and Luxemburg. “Informal Empire”.
6. Imperialism: A viable political category?

Select Readings:

Anthony Pagden *Lords of the World: Ideologies of Empire in Britain, Spain and France, 1500-1800* New Haven: Yale University Press, 1996

Tzvetan Todorov *Conquest of America: The Question of the Other* New York: Harper Perennial, 1992

Robert Brenner *Merchants and Revolution* London New York: Verso, 2003

Immanuel Wallerstein *Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the 16th Century* New York, Academic Press 1974

Sidney Mintz *Sweetness and Power: The Place of Sugar in Modern History* New York: Penguin Books, 1986

Michel-Rolph Trouillet *Silencing the Past: Power and the Production of History* Boston, Mass.: Beacon Press, 1995

Uday Singh Mehta *Liberalism and Empire* Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999.

Jennifer Pitts *Turn To Empire: The Rise of Imperial Liberalism in Britain and France* Princeton: Princeton University Press, c2005.

Catherine Hall *Civilising subjects : colony and metropole in the English imagination, 1830-1867* Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2002.

Hannah Arendt *Origins of Totalitarianism* New York: Schocken Books, 2004.

28. Revolutions and Revolutionary Thought

Course Description:

This course will examine paradigmatic Revolutions, as well as those that might be taken as “limit” cases, largely through the primary literature. A guiding thread will be the question regarding the relationship between violence and political constitution.

Topics:

1. The English Revolutions: From the Civil Wars to the “Glorious Revolution”: Natural Law, Feudal Law, and Common Law. The Social Contract. The Political and the Eschatological.
2. The American Revolution: ‘Constitution making’. Despotism and Republicanism. Inalienable right. Democracy and Faction. Slavery.
3. The French Revolution: Representation and the Body-Politic. Supreme Reason and General Will. Classical models. Terror and Virtue.
4. The Russian Revolution: Politics and the Vanguard. Class, State and Revolution.
5. The Chinese Revolution: New Democracy: “On Practice”, “Cultural Revolution”.
6. Ahimsa and Revolutionary practice: Swaraj, Swadeshi and Satyagraha.

Select Readings:

Thomas Hobbes, *Behemoth or the Long Parliament* Oxford: Clarendon Press; New York: Oxford University Press, 2010.

John Locke, *Two Treatises of Government* Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

The Federalist Papers New York: Bantam, 1982.

Virtue and terror; Maximilien Robespierre Introduction by Slavoj Žižek; texts selected and annotated by Jean Ducange; translation by John Howe London; New York: Verso, 2007.

Vladimir I Lenin *State and Revolution* London; New York: Penguin, 1992.

Leon Trotsky *History of the Russian Revolution* Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press 1957.

Mao Tse Tung, *Selected Works* (Peking: Foreign Languages Press, 1960s)

M. K. Gandhi *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings* Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009.

29. History of Political Thought

Course Description:

This course is designed to study some of the canonical texts of modern political thought. It will be an investigation into the historical and conceptual nature of categories such as natural right, the state, society, the individual, and liberty. Instructors will be free to focus on specific thinkers or themes.

Topics:

1. Nature of political thought: Problems of interpretation and the approach in the study of political thought.
2. Niccolò Machiavelli and the Republican tradition.
3. Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau.
4. Hegel and Marx.
5. Bentham and J.S Mill.
6. Liberal, Marxist and other traditions in the 20th century.

Select Readings:

Niccolò Machiavelli *The Discourses* London: Penguin Books, 2003.

Niccolò Machiavelli *The Prince* London; New York: Penguin Books, 2003.

Thomas Hobbes *The Leviathan* Indianapolis: Hackett Pub. Co., c1994.

John Locke *Two Treatises on Government* Cambridge [Cambridgeshire]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1988.

Rousseau *The Social Contract and the First and Second Discourses* New Haven: Yale University Press, 2002.

GWG Hegel *Elements of the Philosophy of Right* Cambridge [England]; New York: Cambridge University Press, 1991.

GWG Hegel *The Phenomenology of the Spirit* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1977.

Karl Marx *Early Political Writings* Cambridge [England]; New York, NY, USA: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Jeremy Bentham *Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation* Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996.

John Stuart Mill *On Liberty and Other Essays* Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

30. Ecology and Empire in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries

Topics:

1. Ecology and Empire -- Colonial enterprise, economic expansion and shifts in trade in nature's products -- White settler colonies and contests for land control -- ecological revolution or changes in the land in America.
2. Colonial science or metropolitan imposition -- Indian Ocean botanists and early climate change debates -- Plant and animal taxonomy and reordering subject peoples -- Ecological control, ideas and political economy.
3. Southern Africa and South Asia contrasts and similarities in colonial ecological policy -- Soil, land and water -- Forestry and grazing debates.
4. Ecology ecumene emergence and fissures. Colonial and metropolitan contests: different or parallel.
5. American impact. Growth of tropics as resource catchments for US economy -- Conservation and intellectual assertion: Dust Bowl and after. Post World War II model and its critics.
6. Contesting different users and uses of resources. Resistance and nationalist critiques -- Imperial legacies of ecological control in the developing world: Africa and Asia compared.

Select Readings:

- William Beinart and Lotte Hughes, *Environment and Empire*, OUP, 2004.
- Richard H Grove, *Green Imperialism*, OUP, 1995.
- Tom Griffiths and Libby Robin, Ed, *Ecology and Empire*, 1997.
- S Ravi Rajan, *Modernizing Nature*, Orient Longman, 2008.
- Jane Caruthers, *Kruger national park, a political and social history*, Pietermatizburg, 1996.
- Dan Brokington Rosaleen Duffy and Jim Igoe, *Nature Unbound*, Earthscan Press, 2009.
- Michael Williams, *Deforesting the earth, From prehistory to global crisis*.
- Sylvia Hood Washington, Paul C. Rosier, and Heather Goodall edited, *Echoes from the Poisoned Well: Global Memories of Environmental Injustice*.
- Richard Tucker, *Insatiable Appetite, The United States and the Ecological Degradation of the Tropical World*, University of California press, Berkeley, 2001 and short version, 2007.

31. Animals and Humans, 1800 to 2000

Topics:

1. Philosophical and historical traditions- Conceptual debates on competing views. Competing nationalisms, Europe's faunal icons- Medieval legacies of the hunt- Cultures, Taxonomy and Nationhood.
2. American extermination of the bison- Contests over the West- The Indian wars and after- From near extinction to national icon- contesting the future- Science and the parks.
3. Ivory , empires and slavery in Africa- Elephants and warfare in Asia- Pre colonial legacies and their consequences- Protection, extermination, preservation.
4. The debate in the British empire- Agrarian expansion, pastoralist and conflict- Ethology, ethics, ecology and changing perceptions in the late twentieth century- the ivory debate.
5. The tiger in Asian cultures- religiosity, conflict and survival- Conquest and extermination and sport hunts in Dutch Java and British India- Imperial dominance, Alternative visions.
6. Primates and People- Cultures and traditions- Apes, science and Empire- Nationalism or reborn empire- Uncertain futures for the great apes.

Select Readings:

David Anderson and Richard Grove, Ed, *Conservation in Africa*, CUP, 1987.

Peter Boomgaard, *Frontiers of Fear: The Tiger in the Malay World, 1600-1900*, Yale University Press, 2001.

Raman Sukumar, *The Living Elephants*, OUP, 2003.

William Beinart and JoAnn McGregor Eds *Social History and African Environments*, William Heinemann Press, 2003.

Simon Schama, *Landscape and Memory*, Alfred Knopff, 1995.

Donna Harraway, *Primate Visions, Gender, Race and Nature in the making of Modern Science*, 2001 Reprint.

KV Thomas, *Man and the Natural World*, Penguin, 1983.

Andrew Isenberg, *The Destruction of the Bison, An Environmental history*, CUP 2000.

Mark Elvin, *The Retreat of Elephants, An Environmental History of China*, CUP, 2004.

32. Conservation, Science and Technology, 1800 to 2000

Topics:

1. Science, society and technology. Perspectives and debates. Technology or Population debate. Small is beautiful. Alternative visions.
2. Ecology-origins and growth- imperial and Arcadian ideas- British and American traditions- Darwin and after- Equilibrium ideas and their social and economic context.
3. Ecology and administration: the American case. Dust Bowl. Science and the US parks. Leave alone or manage nature? Aldo Leopold and Ideas of wilderness.
4. Large scale Hydraulic Engineering. British colonial projects in Egypt and South Asia. Why big dams became popular- Nationalism, Socialism and planning- Supporters and adversaries- Social and environmental critiques. Displacement issues.
5. Agricultural transformations. Colonial science and agronomy in Asia and Africa. Coming of the Green Revolution. Origins, gains, consequences, critiques. From High Yielding Varieties to Genetically Modified Organisms.
6. Socialisms, geochronology and the environment. Soviet science and conservation in the Stalin era and after. Preservation Soviet style and its contradictions. The Chinese case under Mao. Contrasts and similarities. Cuba: nationalism, science and nature.
7. Warfare technologies and their implications- Manhattan Project to Pugwash- The Test Ban Treaty debates- Vietnam and pesticides for war. Peace and environment.
8. Ecology as global issue. *Silent Spring* and Barry Commoner. Stockholm 1972 to Johannesburg 2000. Third World or First? Divisions over technology access and the carbon regimes. Biodiversity debates and contests.

Select Readings:

Donald Worster, *Nature's Economy*, Sierra Club Books, 1977.

Ramachandra Guha, *Environmentalism, A Global History*, OUP, 2000.

Vasant Saberwal and Mahesh rangarajan, ed, *Battles over Nature*, Permanent Black, 2003.

John McNeill, Jose Augusto Padua and Mahesh Rangarajan ed., *Environmental History as if Nature Exited*, OUP, 2010.

Douglas Weiner, *Models of Nature*[University of Pittsburgh press,2000]

Judith Schapiro, *Mao's war on Nature*,CUP,2000.

John McNeill, *Something New Under the Sun*, Penguin, Allen Lane, 2000.

33. History of Modern France I, 1760s-1848

Topics:

1. Old Regime c. 1750: the king and his body; courtly culture; elites (old and new); administration; the law; the Church and the religious minority communities.
2. New ways of structuring knowledge; the *philosophes*; official and underground literature; books, reading habits and popular culture; drama/theatre and society.
3. Historiographical debates over the French Revolution.
4. Crisis of 1789.
5. Paris and Provinces: peasants, workers, women, slaves, 'crowds'.
6. Revolution and Empire, 1790-1815: Napoleonic Code, family, gender, economy.
7. Restoration: the manufacture and perpetuation of revolutionary traditions (republicanism, social democracy, anarchism); age of Romanticism (art, the emergence of 'Bohemia').
8. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848: elites and masses, the capital and the country, origins and terms of Napoleonic dictatorship.

Select Readings:

- Annie Moulin, *Peasantry and Society in France since 1789*, CUP, 1991.
- Colin Heywood, *The Development of the French Economy, 1750-1914*, CUP, 1995.
- Gary Kates (ed.), *The French Revolution: Recent Debates and New Controversies*, London, Routledge, 1998.
- Joan B. Landes, *Women and the Public Sphere in the Age of the French Revolution*, Cornell University Press, 1988.
- Lynn Hunt, *Politics, Culture and Class in the French Revolution*, University of California Press, 1984.
- Malcolm Corooke (ed.) *Revolutionary France: 1788-1880*, OUP, 2002.
- G. Lefebvre, *The Great Fear*.
- Roger Chartier, *The Cultural Origins of French Revolution*, Duke, 1991.
- Edward Berenson, *Populist Religion and Left-Wing Politics in France (1830-52)*, Princeton UP, 1984.
- Francois Furet, *Revolutionary France (1770-1880)*, Blackwell, 1992.

34 History of Modern France II 1815-1871

Topics:

1. Restoration: the manufacture and perpetuation of revolutionary traditions (republicanism, social democracy, anarchism); age of Romanticism (art, the emergence of 'Bohemia').
2. Revolutions of 1830 and 1848; elites and masses, the capital and the country, theatre and the press, origins and terms of Napoleonic dictatorship
3. From the Second Empire to Third Republic: state, ideology, changing institutions of communication and culture
4. French foreign policy and colonialism: imperial expansion, ideas and practices; uses of empire; French and the natives; colonial culture in France

Select Readings:

Peter McPhee, *A Social History of France 1780-1880*, London/New York, Routledge, 1987

Colin Heywood, *The Development of the French Economy, 1750-1914*, CUP, 1995

Edward Brenson, *Populist Religion and Left-Wing Politics in France (1830-52)*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1984

Francoise Furet, *Revolutionary France (1770-1880)*, Blackwell, 1992

Jacques Ranciere, *The Nights of Labour* Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1989

Martin S. Alexander (ed.), *French History since Napoleon*, Arnold Publication, 1999

Maurice Agulhon, *The Republican Experiment (1848-1852)*, Cambridge University Press, 1983

Pamella M. Pilbeam, *The 1830 Revolution in France* St. Martin's, New York, 1991

Robert Aldrich, *Greater France: A Study of French Overseas Expansion*, Palgrave, 1996

Timothy J. Clark, *The Absolute Bourgeoisie: Artists and Politics in France (1848-51)*, University of California Press, 1999

35. History of Modern France III, 1871-1945

Topics:

1. Conflicts and compromises, 1870-1914: the Paris Commune, 1871; Catholicism and republican secularism; republican, conservative, anarchist and social democratic mobilizations; feminism, suffrage and the politics of gender.
2. Peasants into Frenchmen?: transformations of rural and urban France, c. 1860-1914; meanings of economic modernity.
4. Republic, empire and the *mission civilisatrice* (to 1930).
5. Modernity and modernism: arts and culture, c. 1880-1940.
6. War, economy and society, 1914-40; national security and the European colonial order during the 1920s and '30s; from Popular Front to 'Strange Defeat'.
7. The nation and (old and new) French identities, 1919-40.

Select Readings:

Colin Heywood, *The Development of the French Economy, 1750-1914*, CUP, 1995.

Edward Berenson, *Populist Religion and Left-Wing Politics in France (1830-52)*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1984.

François Furet, *Revolutionary France (1770-1880)*, Blackwell, 1992.

Jacques Rancière, *The Nights of Labour: the Workers' Dream in the Nineteenth Century*, Temple University Press, Philadelphia, 1989.

Martin S. Alexander (ed.), *French History Since Napoleon*, Arnold Publication, 1999.

Pierre Nora (ed.), *Realms of Memory: Rethinking the French Past (Vol 1: Conflicts and Divisions)*, Columbia University Press, 1996.

Robert Aldrich, *Greater France: A History of French Overseas Expansion*, Palgrave, 1996.

Timothy J. Clark, *The Absolute Bourgeois: Artists and Politics In France (1848-51)*, University Of California Press, 1999.

36. Britain, 1815-1914

Topics:

1. Introduction: Industrial society and the political nation; the British Empire.
2. The landed interest and its challengers, 1815-1846: Chartism and the rise of 'free trade'.
3. Reform, tradition and the state, 1828-85.
4. Class, gender and bourgeois society, 1815-1914.
5. Age of Empire, 1876-1914: liberalism, popular conservatism and labourism/socialism.
6. The British economy: 1876-1914: consumption, leisure; forgotten lower middle-classes; England-ism and the rural ideal.
7. The 'Celtic Fringe' and the English Irish Questions, 1828-86.
8. Challenges to British global hegemony, 1880-1914.

Select Readings:

Asa Briggs, *Victorian People*, Chicago UP, 1975.

Cambridge Economic History of England (Selected Volumes).

David Powell, *Nationhood and Identity: The British State*, I.B.Tauris, 2002.

Gareth Stedman Jones, *Languages of Class: Studies in English Working-Class History, 1832-1982*, CUP, 1983.

James A. Secord, *Victorian Sensation*, Chicago UP, 2000.

Jeffrey Weeks, *Sex, Politics and Society: The Regulation of Sexuality in Britain since 1800*, Longman, 1989.

Michael Bentley, *Politics without Democracy: Great Britain, 1815-1914*, Blackwell, 1985.

Peter Mathais, *The First Industrial Nation* (latest edition).

Seth Koven, *Slumming: Sex and Social Politics in Victorian London*, Princeton UP, 2004.

Stefan Collini et. al. (eds), *Economy, Polity and Society: British Intellectual History, 1750-1950*, 2 Vols. CUP, 2000.

37. Imperial Russia, 1825 to 1917

Topics:

1. The foundations of autocracy in Russia: Russian 'backwardness' and the non-European path.
2. Social groups: peasants, workers, merchants and nobles.
3. Serfdom, Emancipation and the Agrarian Crisis.
4. 'Late' capitalist development, the state and foreign capital.
5. Opposition to the autocracy, I: Liberalism, Populism and Social Democracy.
6. Opposition to the autocracy, 2: Peasant insurgency and the labour movement.
7. Literature, the arts and the production of historical knowledge.
8. The Revolutions of 1917.

Select Readings:

Crisp, O. *Studies in the Russian Economy before 1914*. (London, 1976)

Evtuhov, C. and Stites, R. *A History of Russia: Peoples, Legends, Events, Forces Since 1800*. (Boston and New York, 2004)

Figes, O. *A People's Tragedy. The Russian Revolution 1891-1924*. (London, 1996)

Gattrell, P. *The Tsarist Economy 1850-1917*. (London, 1986)

Gooding, J. *Rulers and Subjects: Government and People in Russia 1801-1991*. (London and New York, 1996)

Hosking, G. *Russia: People and Empire, 1552-1917*. (Cambridge, MA., 1997)

Kochan, L. *Russia in Revolution, 1890-1918* (London, 1996)

Szamuely, T. *The Russian Tradition*. (London, 1974)

Timberlake, C. . *Essays on Russian Liberalism*. (Columbia, MO, 1972)

Venturi, F. *Roots of Revolution: A History of the Populist and Socialist Movements in Nineteenth Century Russia*. (New York, 1966)

38. The Soviet Union, 1917 – 1991

Topics:

1. Social profiles: Peasants and workers from the Revolution to the end of the New Economic Policy.
2. Economic models: War Communism, the mixed NEP economy, the planned economy, the economy during the Second World War.
3. The paths to socialism debate in the 1920s and reform agendas in the 1950s.
4. Cultural revolution, agricultural collectivization and planned industrialization.
5. Stalinism as a system: the new state and party formations, purges and terror.
6. Literary, artistic and cinematic forms, Socialist Realism, forms of historical writing.
7. Structures and processes in the USSR from 1953 to 1982: Khrushchev and Brezhnev.
8. Gorbachev and the demise of the Soviet Union, 1985-1991.

Select Readings:

- Aslund, A. *Gorbachev's Struggle for Economic Reform*. (Ithaca, NY, 1991)
- Banerji, A. *Writing History in the Soviet Union: Making the Past Work*. (New Delhi, 2008)
- Banerji, A. *Merchants and Markets in Revolutionary Russia, 1917-30*. (London, 1997)
- Davies, R. W. *The Socialist Offensive: The Collectivization of Soviet Agriculture, 1929-30*. (London and Cambridge, MA, 1980)
- Deutscher, I. *Stalin. A Political Biography*. (Harmondsworth, 1966)
- Hosking, G. *A History of the Soviet Union*. (London, 1985)
- Kenez, P., *A History of the Soviet Union from the Beginning to the End*. (Cambridge, 1998)
- Lewin, M. *The Making of the Soviet System: Essays in the Social History of Interwar Russia*. (London, 1985)
- Nove, A. *An Economic History of the USSR*. (London, 1992)
- Service, R. *A History of Modern Russia from Nicholas II to Putin*. (London, 2003)

39. Emergence of Modern South Africa, c. 1800-1948

Topics:

- 1) Early European presence in the Cape, c. 1650-1800; indigenous societies of the region.
- 2) British colonial expansion, 1806-79; formation of Natal, Transvaal, Orange Free State; European-Bantu conflicts.
- 3) Zulu social/economic/political organization; subjugation of Xhosa, Zulus.
- 4) Roots and growth of Afrikaner identity—nationalism; cultural, social, political institutions.
- 5) Rise of extractive industries – capital and labour – finance, transport, urbanization; First and Second South African wars and British imperial ideology to 1902.
- 6) Union of South Africa and British-Afrikaner equilibrium; constitution, politics and society, 1908-48.
- 7) Racism and apartheid; place of Indian migrants; Black political resistance from 1914; situation of the 1940s.

Select Readings:

Leonard Thompson, *A History of South Africa*, Yale University Press, 2001

Monica Wilson and Leonard Thompson (eds.), *The Oxford History of South Africa*, Vol. II, OUP, 1971

Robert Ross, *A Concise History of South Africa*, CUP, 2008

Alex Callinicos, *Road to Revolution*

Eric Walker, *A History of Southern Africa*, Longmans Green, 1957

Stephen Taylor, *Shaka's Children: A History of the Zulu People*, Harper Collin, 1994

Shula Marks and Richard Rathbone, eds., *Industrialisation and Social Change in South Africa*, Longman, 1982

Nigel Worden, *The Making of Modern South Africa*, Blackwell, 1995

Francis Wilson, *Labour in the South African Gold Mines, 1911-1969*, CUP, 1972

40. Imperialism and Nationalism, c.1850-1964

Topics:

- 1) Imperialism in the late nineteenth century; imperialist rivalries; 'scramble for Africa'.
- 2) Theories of imperialism arising from Marxist-historical materialist traditions.
- 3) Non-Marxist theories and explanations of imperialism.
- 4) Understandings of nation, nationalism; nation-state.
- 5) Protest movements against imperialism; crystallization of protests into anti-colonial/nationalist movements.
- 6) Colonialism and nationalism in India: historiography; ideas about the nation; national movement.
- 7) Changing forms of imperialism in the twentieth century.

Select Readings:

- Peter Cain and Mark Harrison, *Critical Concepts in Historical Studies: Imperialism*, Routledge, 2001
- Anthony Brewer, *Marxist Theories of Imperialism: A Critical Survey*, Routledge, 2003
- Tom Kemp, *Theories of Imperialism*, Dobson, 1967
- E. Kedourie, *Nationalism*, Blackwell, 1993
- E. Gellner, *Nations and Nationalism*, Cornell University Press, 2008
- E.J. Hobsbawm, *Nations and Nationalism since 1780*, CUP, 1997
- Ania Loomba, *Colonialism/Postcolonialism*, Routledge, 2005
- Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities*, Verso, 2006
- John Hutchinson and Anthony Smith (eds.), *Critical Concepts in Political Science: Nationalism*, Routledge, 2000

41. Nazism and Fascism in Europe and Asia, 1919-1945

Topics:

- 1) Growth of Fascist and Nazi movements in post-war Europe; social bases and political formations.
- 2) Ideological characteristics: myths, race and biology.
- 3) Experience of Fascism and Nazism; war and expansion; everyday life; resistance; Auschwitz.
- 4) Japanese Fascism: Ideological roots; the New South East Asian Order; imperialist expansion; the Second World War.

Select Readings:

- Roger Eatwell, *Fascism: A History.*, Random House, 2003
- F. Neumann, *Behemoth: The Structure and Practice of National Socialism.* Ivan R. Dee, 2009
- Daniel Guerin, *Big Business and Fascism*, Parthfider, 2003
- Arthur Schweitzer, *Big Business in the Third Reich*, Indiana University Press, 1964
- F. Knight, *The French Resistance, 1940-44.*
- Max Gallo, *Spain Under Franco: A History.*, Dutton, 1964
- Primo Levi, *If this is a Man*, Orion Press, 1954
- G. Brenner, *The Spanish Labyrinth*, CUP, 1990
- Roland Sarti, *Fascism and the Industrial Leadership in Italy, 1919-1940*, University of California Press, 1971
- R. J. Bosworth, *Mussolini's Italy*, Penguin 2006.
- Marius Jansen, ed. & Peter Duus, ed. *The Cambridge History of Japan, Volumes 5 and 6.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988 and 1989
- Prasanjit Duara *Sovereignty and Authenticity: Manchukuo and the East Asian Modern*, Rowman&Littlefield; 2004

42. Aspects of the Post War World: 1945-2000

Course Description:

This course gives an overview of the origins, course and end of the Cold War in its larger global context. It incorporates newly available readings based on freshly available sources.

Topics:

1. History, Politics, Ideology: Historiography of Cold war
2. Two crises: Berlin and the Korean War, 1948-62
3. The Sino-Soviet Alliance, 1950-1969: From alliance to antagonism
4. Two interventions: Cuba and Vietnam, 1960-75
5. The Cold War in South Asia, 1947-73
6. Non Alignment, Popular Movements and the coming of Détente, 1968-75
7. Islamism, Iran and Afghanistan, 1979-89
8. Soviet collapse and the Post-Cold War world, 1989-92

Select Readings:

Aleksandr Fursenko and Timothy Naftali, *'One Hell of a Gamble': The Secret History of the Cuban Missile Crisis*, London: John Murray, 1997.

George C. Herring, *America's Longest War: The United States and Vietnam, 1950-1975*, New York: McGraw Hill, 2001.

John Lewis Gaddis, *We Now Know, Rethinking the Cold War History*, OUP, 1997.

Lorenz Luthi, *The Sino-Soviet Split: Cold War in the Communist World*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2008.

Mahmood Mamdani, *Good Muslim, Bad Muslim, Permanent Black*, 2005.

Melvin Leffler, *For the Soul of Mankind, The United States, The Soviet Union and the Cold War*, Bonus Publishers, 2007.

Odd Arne Westad, *The Global Cold War, Third World Interventions and the Making of Our Times*, CUP, 2007.

Raymon Garthoff, *The Great Transition: American Soviet Relations and the End of the Cold War*, Washington: Brookings, 1994.

Tony Judt, *Post War*.

Vladislav Zubok, *A Failed Empire: The Soviet Union and the Cold War From Stalin to Gorbachev*, Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2007.

43. Approaches to Global History 1492-2001

Course Description:

The discovery of the New World in 1492, in a sense, marked the birth of a truly global history that has at least two components (a) the history of globalization, and (b) historical processes and certain themes that may profitably be studied from a global – rather than local or national – perspective. However provisional our understanding may be, the forces that shape the contemporary world will be thrown into relief from the vantage point of global or world history.

Topics:

- 1) *Concepts of 'World' and 'Global' History*
- 2) *Narratives of Global History*: Genealogy and prehistory of globalization – archaic globalizations – globalization in world history
- 3) *Regions in Global History*
 - a) Trans-national histories – Europe in world history
 - b) A hemispherical history of the Americas – the discovery of the New World – the unity and divergences of the Americas
 - c) Inner Eurasia – Asia before Europe
- 4) *Themes in Global History I*: (a) Gender in world history (b) Empires and 'imperial religions' in world history
- 5) *Themes in Global History II*: (a) Liberalism in global history (b) Free trade in global history
- 6) *Themes in Global History III*: (a) Environmentalism in global history (b) Food in global history

Select Readings:

- Braudel, Ferdinand (1993) *A History of Civilizations*, Tr. Richard Mayne, Viking Penguin, New York
- Bayly, C.A. (2004) *The Birth of the Modern World: Global Connections and Comparisons 1780-1914*, Oxford UK: Blackwell.
- Hopkins, A.G. (2002) *Globalization in World History*, W. W. Norton & Company.
- Stearns, Peter N. (2009) *Globalization in World History*, Routledge.
- Osterhammel, Jurgen & Petersson, Niels P. (2005) *Globalization: A Short History*, Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Chaudhuri, K.N. (1990) *Asia Before Europe: Economy and Civilization of the Indian Ocean from the rise of Islam to 1750*, Cambridge UK.
- Fernandez-Armesto, F. (2003) *The Americas: A Hemispherical History*, New York.
- Stearns, Peter N. (2006) *Gender in World History* (1st ed. 2000) New York & London.
- Grew, Raymond (ed.) (1999) *Food in Global History*, Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press.
- Guha, Ramachandra (1999) *Environmentalism: A Global History*, Longman.

Department of History
University of Delhi

STRUCTURE AND THE SYLLABI OF M.A. HISTORY
FOR THE THIRD AND FOURTH SEMESTERS

(Ancient Indian History)

The M.A. programme shall be spread over four semesters, with four courses/papers of four credits each in every semester. The structure and details of the third and fourth semesters of the programme for those students who choose to be in the Ancient Indian History Stream shall be as follows:

A student shall do four core courses/papers **and** four optional/elective courses/papers in the third and fourth semesters put together.

I. Core Courses:

The four core courses/papers shall be from out of two clusters, a student being required to do at least *two* core courses/papers from each cluster. In case a student wants to do *more than two* from any of these clusters, he/she shall have the freedom to do so, in which case the additional ones will be deemed as in lieu of the optional/elective courses he/she is required to do. Not all courses will be available every year; but at least a minimum of three from each cluster shall be offered in a year, the details of which will be decided by the Department. The details of the distribution of the core courses in the different semesters and the courses on offer in a particular year, etc. will be worked out later. The following are the clusters of core courses/papers:

- A. **Source-based courses/papers.** The purpose of these courses/papers is to introduce the students to the use of the different varieties of sources in historical study. A candidate will be permitted to do only one of the options under A1 (a **or** b) and A 4 (a **or** b).

A1 a) Theories and Methods of Archaeology

or

A1 b) Archaeological Practice in India

A2 Elements of Epigraphy and Numismatics

A3 Historicising Ancient Indian Texts

A4 a) Imaging India's Past: Visual Sources

or

A4 b) Social History of Early Indian Art and Architecture: Milieu, Manifestations and Patronage.

- B. **Chronology-oriented courses/papers.** The purpose of these courses/papers is to introduce students to major themes/debates in Indian historiography. Once so initiated, it is expected that students will be equipped to analyse similar themes/debates in these and other periods:

B1. Prehistory and Protohistory of India

B2. History of India from c. 1500 BCE to 200 BCE

B3. History of India from c. 200 BCE to 600 CE

B4. History of India from c. 600 CE to 1300 CE

II. Optional/Elective Courses:

There shall be several optional/elective courses/papers, each of four credits. A student shall be required to do four of these in addition to the core courses/papers he/she is required to do. All of them may not be on offer every year, those available being decided and notified by the Department sufficiently in advance. These courses shall be spread over the third and fourth semesters, the distribution to be decided later at the level of the Department.

Apart from the optional/elective courses/papers listed below, a student can opt for a maximum of two courses from other streams, namely, Medieval India or Modern India.

The optional courses will be offered in two modes: Lecture courses and Seminar courses. The details of the instruction and evaluation in each will be as decided by the appropriate bodies.

A student shall also have the option to do the courses in Sanskrit listed below in lieu of the optional/elective courses/papers. In such cases, he/she will not have the option to do courses from other streams as it will cut down on the number of optional/elective courses/papers in the Ancient Indian History stream.

The following are the optional/elective courses/papers (Courses marked with asterisk indicate that they are seminar courses):

1. Art and Architecture in Early Medieval India (c. 600-1300 CE)*
2. Development of Early Indian Religions and Philosophies (up to *circa* 500 CE)
3. Early Indian Art and Architecture (beginnings to c. 600 CE)
4. Early Indian Social Orders: Structures And Processes
5. Gender and Literature*
6. Gender and Women in Early India
7. Historical Archaeology of India*
8. Historiographical Traditions in Ancient India
9. Ideas and Emotions in Ancient India*
10. Knowledge Systems in Early India*
11. Land and People: The Formation of Cultural and Regional Identities
12. Literary Cultures of Early India
13. Monetary History of Early India
14. Orientalism and India
15. Perspectives on Nature in Ancient India*
16. Political Processes in Ancient India: Theories and Practices*
17. Producers of Wealth in Early India
18. Religions in Early Medieval India (c. 500 – c.1300 CE)
19. Religions, Arts and Society (*Circa* 200 BCE to *Circa* 300 CE)
20. Tamilakam in Early Historical Period*
21. The Deep South: c.700-1300 CE*

Language Courses:

- L 1. Sanskrit 1
- L 2. Sanskrit 2

I. Core Courses:

A. Source-based courses/papers.

A1 a) Theories and Methods of Archaeology

or

A1 b) Archaeological Practice in India

A2 Elements of Epigraphy and Numismatics

A3 Historicising Ancient Indian Texts

A4 a) Imaging India's Past: Visual Sources

or

A4 b) Social History of Early Indian Art and Architecture:
Milieu, Manifestations and Patronage.

B. Chronology-oriented courses/papers.

B1. Prehistory and Protohistory of India

B2. History of India from c. 1500 BCE to 200 BCE

B3. History of India from c. 200 BCE to 600 CE

B4. History of India from c. 600 CE to 1300 CE

THEORIES AND METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY

1. History of ideas, methods and discoveries in archaeology. The development of field techniques. Breakthroughs in archaeological science
2. Definition of archaeological data, their nature and quality. Categories and contexts of archaeological evidence. Natural and cultural formation processes. Survival of evidence, threats and pressures, remedial measures - official and non-official
3. Field methods: survey of published data, identification of problems and issues, modes of sample, extensive and intensive site exploration; definition, nature and conditions of sites and features and site catchment analysis. Landscape, its constituents and implications. Excavation techniques. Underwater archaeology, remote sensing and aerial photography. Stratigraphy, recording, photography, videography and sieving
4. Examination, classification and analysis of evidence. Techniques of study for environment, cropping patterns, subsistence practices, production and consumption patterns, technology, exchange/trade, society, religion and cognition
5. Relative dating and absolute dating methods
6. Diversity of theoretical perspectives in interpreting archaeological evidence and their implications: diffusionist explanations, processual approaches, Marxist perspectives, post-processual interpretations.
7. Understanding the complementarity of theory and practice. Changing trends, issues and prospects

SELECT READING LIST

- J. Balme and A. Paterson. 2006. *Archaeology in Practice*. Blackwell Publishers: U.S.A.
- D.R. Brothwell and A.M. Pollard (ed.). 2001. *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*. John Wiley and Sons: New York.
- J. Grant, et.al. 2005. *The Archaeology Course Book*. Routledge: London and New York.
- D.R. Harris. 1994. *The Archaeology of V. Gordon Childe: Contemporary Perspectives*. University of Chicago Press: Chicago.
- R.J. Sharer and W. Ashmore. 1979. *Fundamentals of Archaeology*. Benjamin Publishing House: London.
- K. Paddayya. 1990 *The New Archaeology and Aftermath: A view from outside the Anglo-American World*. Ravish Publishers: Pune.
- C. Renfrew and P. Bahn. 1991. *Archaeology Theories Methods and Practice*. Thames and Hudson: London.
- M. Schiffer. 1987. *Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record*. University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque.
- S. Settar and R. Korisetar. 2003. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect*. Four volumes. Manohar Publishers and Distributors: Delhi.
- B. Trigger. 1989. *History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge University Press: Cambridge.
- P.J. Ucko.(ed.) 1995. *Theory in Archaeology – a world perspective*. Routledge: London.

Mortimer Wheeler. 1954. *Archaeology from the Earth*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Core Course A1 b)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PRACTICE IN INDIA

The aim of the paper is to familiarize students with a range of analytical approaches and their application in reconstructions, interpretations and explanations of the Indian past with case studies and examples drawn from a wide range of temporal periods

1. Introducing Archaeological Practice in India. History of Archaeological Research with special reference to finding sites, field methods, and artifact analysis
2. Investigating Environments from the perspective of tectonics, climate, and water resources. Environment and human impact (this module will be studied with special reference to the Pleistocene and Holocene environments of northwest India and the Gangetic Plains)
3. Landscape as habitat with special emphasis on settlement patterns and site catchment analysis (This module will be studied with specific reference to Harappan India and chalcolithic Maharashtra)
4. Consumption, production and exchange of food, artefacts and other elements of material culture. The distinction between 'domestic economy' and 'political economy' ('Food' will be studied with special reference to subsistence patterns of Mesolithic and Neolithic India. 'Production and Exchange' will be explained with special reference to the artisanal production of the Harappan Civilization and the evolution of the trade routes of historical India)
5. Reconstructing ways of thought from material remains. Archaeological Indicators of Ritual (This will be studied with special reference to the religious practices of the Harappan Civilization and those pertaining to Hinduism and Buddhism). Archaeology of Death (This will be studied with special reference to mesolithic burials of north and central India and megalithic practices of the Deccan and Peninsular India)

Select Readings

1. S. Wadia, R. Korisettar and V. S. Kale (eds). 1995. *Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India*. Bangalore.
2. S. Settar and R. Korisettar. 1999. *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect*. Four volumes. New Delhi: Manohar.
3. Gregory Possehl (ed.). 1993. *Harappan Civilization: A recent perspective*. 2nd revised edition. Delhi: Oxford & IBH and the American Institute of Indian Studies.
4. M.K. Dhavaliar, H.D. Sankalia, Z.d. Ansari. 1986. *Excavations at Inamgaon*. Volume 1. Pune: Deccan College.
5. V. Shinde. 1998. *Early Settlements in the Central Tapi Basin*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
6. D.K. Chakrabarti. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. N. Lahiri. 1992. *The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Timothy Insoll (ed.). 2001. *Archaeology and World Religion*. London: Routledge.
9. Selected articles in *Man and Environment*, *Puratattva* and *World Archaeology*.

Core Course A 2
Part I

ELEMENTS OF EPIGRAPHY

1. The decipherment of ancient scripts and the evolution of epigraphic research in India
2. Classifying inscriptions on the basis of language, script and purport. Analysing inscriptions: the role and potential of epigraphic evidence in historical reconstruction; modes of analysis -- quantitative methods; mapping; issues of intent, purpose, audience, context; the relationship between inscriptions and literature
3. The Harappan script: basic features; claims to decipherment; the role of writing in the Harappan civilization.
4. The origins, palaeographic features, and development of early historic Indic scripts, with special reference to Brahmi, Kharoshthi and Tamil-Brahmi. Languages of ancient and early medieval inscriptions – Prakrit, Sanskrit, and the regional vernaculars.
5. Reading and interpreting inscriptions: A close reading and analysis of at least 6 different types of inscriptions (eg. edicts, *prasastis*, votive inscriptions, land grants and records of the proceedings of local bodies) belonging to different periods and regions.

Select readings:

- Bühler, G. *Indian Palaeography* ([1904], 2004). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
Dani, A. H. ([1986] 1997). *Indian Epigraphy*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
Mahadevan, Iravatham. 2003. *Early Tamil Epigraphy: From the Earliest Times to the Sixth Century AD*. Chennai: Cre-A and the Department of Sanskrit and Indian Studies, Harvard University.
Ojha, G. H. (1918] 1993) *The Palaeography of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
Pollock, Sheldon. ([2006] 2007) *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men: Sanskrit, Culture, and Power in Premodern India*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
Ramesh, K. V. 1984. *Indian Epigraphy*, vol. 1. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
Salomon, Richard. 1998. *Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Study of Inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and the other Indo-Aryan Languages*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
Sircar, D. C. 1965. *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
_____. 1966. *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
Subrahmanian, N. and Venkataraman, R. 1980. *Tamil Epigraphy* Madurai: Ennes Publications.

Core Course A 2
Part II

ELEMENTS OF NUMISMATICS

1. Survey of Numismatic Studies (early 18th century to the present)
2. Methods for using coins for reconstruction of different kinds of histories of early India: economic, social, political, religious, and cultural.
3. Numismatic Terminology
4. Origin and Evolution of Coins – Techniques of Manufacturing
5. Metrology of Coins : Weight Standards
6. Survey of Early Coins (up to *circa* 1300 CE)

General Readings :

Note : JNSI stands for The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India

- P.John Casey : *Understanding Ancient Coins : An Introduction for Archaeologists and Historians* (1986)
- Joe Cribb,ed. : *Money : From Cowrie Shells to Credit Cards* (1986)
- Joe Cribb : “Investigating the Introduction of Coinage in India – A Review of Recent Research”, *JNSI*, Vol.XLV, 1983, pp.80-107
- S.K.Chakraborty : *Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics*(1931)
- A.H.Dani : *Indian Palaeography*(1963)
- Olivier Guillaume : *Analysis of Reasonings in Archaeology:The Case of Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Numismatics* (1990)
- Parmeshwari Lal Gupta : *Coins* (4th ed., 1996)
- Parmeshwari Lal Gupta : *Coins : The Source of Indian History* (1981)
- Lloyd R. Laing : *Coins and Archaeology* under *Oxford History of Technology*, Vol.II (1956)
- S.K.Maity : *Early Indian Coins and Currency System*
- Michael Mitchiner : *Oriental Coins and Their Values, Vol.2* (1977-79)
- B.N.Mukherjee : *The Techniques of Minting Coins in Ancient and Medieval India* (1997)
- Walter C. Neale : *Monies in Societies* (1976)
- Satya Prakash & Rajendra Singh : *Coinage in Ancient India*(1968)
- Birbal Sahni : *Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India*(1945)
- J.N.Tiwari & P.L.Gupta : “A Survey of Indian Numismatography”, *JNSI*, Vol.XXIII, 1961, pp.21-48

R.F. Tylecote : *Metallurgy in Archaeology* (1962)

Readings for various Coin Series:

- John Allan : *Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient India in the British Museum* (1936, Indian Reprint 1975)
- A.S.Altekar : *Coinage of the Gupta Empire* (1957)
- Bhaskar Chattopadhyay : *The Age of the Kushanas : A Numismatic Study* (1967)
- A.H.Dani : “Punch-marked Coins in Indian Archaeology”, *JNSI*, Vol.XXII, 1960, pp. 1-12.
- K.K.Dasgupta : *A Tribal History of Ancient India – A Numismatic Approach* (1974)
- Deyell, John S. : *Living Without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India*, OUP, Delhi, 1990.
- P.L.Gupta and T.R.Hardekar : *Ancient Indian Silver Punch-Marked Coins* (1985)
- Amiteshwar Jha and Dilip Rajgor : *Studies in the Coinage of the Western Kshatrapas* (1994)
- D.D.Kosambi : *Indian Numismatics*, ed. B.D.Chattopadhyaya
- Michael Mitchiner : *The Origins of Indian Coinage* (1973)
- A.K.Narain : *The Indo-Greeks* (1957)
- Pokharna, Premlata : *Coins of North India (500-1200 AD): A Comprehensive Study on Indo-Sassanian Coins*, Unique Traders, Jaipur, 2006.
- S.C.Ray : *Stratigraphic Evidence of Coins in Indian Excavations and Some Allied Issues* (1959)
- I.K. Sarma : *Coinage of the Satavahana Empire* (1980)
- Krishna Mohan Shrimali : *History of Panchala*, Vol.I (1983), Ch.IV
- Shrimali, Krishna Mohan : ‘Money, Market and Feudalism’ in R.S.Sharma and K.M.Shrimali, eds., *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol.IV, pt.2, Manohar, Delhi, 2008.
- Paula J.Turner : *Roman Coins from India* (1989)

Core Course A 3

HISTORICIZING ANCIENT INDIAN TEXTS

This course introduces students to certain important ancient Indian texts with an emphasis on their formal features, historical potential, and issues of interpretation, through an overview and as well as analysis of selected translated excerpts from original sources. Emphasizing the need to be attentive to the genre, content and historical context of texts, it discusses the relationship between different textual traditions; their growth, transmission and impact; and the issues that arise when correlating the testimony of texts with that of other kinds of sources.

Note: Every year, a total of least 6 texts ranging across the themes mentioned below, will be taken up for detailed analysis.

1. Introduction: Orality and literacy; literary languages (Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, Tamil, Apabhramsa, the regional languages); textual genres; language, literature, and culture; methodologies of interpreting and historicizing texts.
2. Understanding religious ideas and practice, material culture, political, social and economic processes on the basis of 'religious' texts.
3. 'Epics', myth and traditional history; the various tellings and forms of the Indian epics -- textual, oral, performative, sculptural; the transmission and transformation of the epic traditions.
4. *Kavya*: translating the literary imagination into history; the emergence and evolution of *kavya*; the *kavis*; poetics and dramaturgy; the relationship between *kavya* and inscriptional *prasastis*.
5. *Sastra* (technical treatises, eg. those on *dharma*, *artha*, *kama*); the relationship between precept and practice.
6. Hagiographies, biographies, histories.
7. Locating the 'popular' element in ancient literature: stories, folk tales, gnomic works.

Select Readings

- Eagleton, Terry. 2008. *Literary theory: an introduction*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Kaul, Shonaleeka. 2010. *Imagining the Urban*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Lienhard, Siegfried. 1984. *A History of Classical Poetry, Sanskrit – Pali – Prakrit*. (Gonda, Jan ed. A History of Indian Literature Vol. 3, Fasc. 1) Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.
- Mittal, Sushil and Gene Thursby (eds). 2005. *The Hindu World*. Indian rep. New York and London: Routledge.
- Mugali, R. S. 1975. *History of Kannada Literature*. New Delhi: Sahitya Akademi.
- Pollock, Sheldon. 2007. *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men: Sanskrit, Culture and Power in Premodern India*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Rao, Velcheru Narayana and David Shulman (eds and trans.). 2002. *Classical Telugu Poetry: An Anthology*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Introduction, pp. 75–122.
- Sharma, T.R.S. 2004. *Ancient Indian Literature*. 3 vols. Delhi: Sahitya Akademi.
- Warder, A.K. 1989-92. *Indian Kavya literature*. 6 vols. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Winternitz, M. 1981-83. *A History of Indian Literature*. reprint edn. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Zvevil, Kamil. 1974. *Tamil Literature*. (Gonda, Jan ed. A History of Indian Literature Vol. 10, Fasc. 1) Wiesbaden: Otto Harrassowitz.

IMAGING INDIA'S PAST: VISUAL SOURCES

The course looks at ways in which India's past has been imaged in visual arts and the archive. It investigates how visual language was structured in ancient and early medieval India and how it has been communicated since. The objective of the paper is to familiarize the student with the manner in which interpretations of visual culture impact the discipline of history.

1. Visualizing the ancient and early medieval in colonial and independent India: 'Picturesque' views - their intent and reception; early surveys and surveyors of sites and antiquities - institutional and individual efforts; shared beginnings of archaeology and architectural history; European reactions to Indian art and architecture; the Nationalist response; building, extending, and re-interpreting the visual archive in independent India.
2. Issues and debates in interpreting art objects and architecture:
 - a. Style and its relationship to chronology;
 - b. Debates on origins, antiquity, and cross-cultural transactions in art;
 - c. Basis of classifications - racial, religious, dynastic, regional;
 - d. Terminological concerns in art historical studies;
3. Word as 'image' and image as 'text': correlating visual and textual discourse, interrogating divergences and 'absences':
 - a. History of Indian aesthetic thought: the creation and reception of art
 - b. The treatise (*shastra*) versus art practice (*prayoga*);
 - c. Visualizing narratives: religious and historical;
 - d. Introduction to the iconography of images;
4. Reading socio-economic and political histories through art:
 - a. Authorship and agency in art: the role of the artist;
 - b. Politics and the rituals of power and patronage in art;
 - c. Representations of caste, class and gender in art;
 - d. Categories of classical, folk and popular; craft and art: *desi-margi*; *shilpa-kala*.

Select Readings:

Relevant excerpts from primary textual sources to be separately circulated.

Chandra, Pramod, 1983. *On the Study of Indian Art*, Cambridge-Massachusetts and London: Harvard University Press (for the Asia Society).

Coomaraswamy, A.K., 1956. *The Transformation of Nature in Art*, New York.

Dehejia, Vidya ed., 1999. *Representing the Body: Gender Issues in Indian Art*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.

Dhar, Parul Pandya ed., (2011). *Indian Art Historiography: Issues, Methods and Trends*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld and National Museum Institute.

Guha-Thakurta, Tapati, 2004. *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Post-Colonial India*, Ranikhet: Permanent Black (Indian edition).

- Gupte, R.S. 1972. *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*, Bombay: D.B. Traporevala Sons and Co.
- Huntington, Susan L. 1985. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, New York: Weatherhill.
- Meister, Michael W. ed., 1995. *Ananda K. Coomaraswamy: Essays in Architectural Theory*, Delhi: Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts and Oxford University Press.
- Miller, Barbara Stoler ed., 1992. *The Powers of Art: Patronage in Indian Culture*, Oxford University Press.
- Misra, R.N., 1975. *Ancient Indian Artists and Art Activity*, Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Mitter, Partha, 1977. *Much Maligned Monsters: A History of European Reactions to Indian Art*, Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Ray, Himanshu Prabha and Carla M. Sinopoli, eds. 2004. *Archaeology as History in Early South Asia*, New Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Aryan Books International.
- Ray, Niharranjan, 1974. *An Approach to Indian Art*, Chandigarh: Panjab University Publication Bureau.
- Sengupta, Gautam and Kaushik Gangopadhyay, eds., 2009. *Archaeology in India: Individuals, Ideas and Institutions*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal
- Settar, S. 1992. "Artists and Craftsmen: their Social and Economic Life," "Peregrinations of Artists," and "The Artists at Work," *The Hoysala Temples, Vol. I*, Bangalore and Dharwad: Kala Yatra Pub. and Karnatak University, pp. 83-143.
- Singh, Upinder, 2004. *The Discovery of Ancient India: early archaeologists and the beginning of archaeology*, Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Willis, Michael, 2009. *The Archaeology of Hindu Ritual: Temples and the establishment of the gods*, Cambridge University Press.

Core Course A 4 b)

**SOCIAL HISTORY OF EARLY INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE:
MILIEU, MANIFESTATIONS AND PATRONAGE (circa 300 BCE to circa 1300 CE)**

1. Historiography of Indian Art and Architecture.
2. *Shilpa* and *Kala* in Indian societies with special focus on artists and their activities.
3. From c.300 BCE to c.first century CE:
 - [a] Issues and Debates about ‘Mauryan’ art; New Sculptural Tradition; Rock-cut Architecture; Terracottas.
 - [b] (i) Integration of Sculpture and Architecture in the stupas: Narrative Art at Bharhut and Sanchi, with special emphasis on its gendered nature; (ii) Terracottas and their social context; (iii) ‘Buddhist’, ‘Jaina’, ‘Brahmanical’ and Popular Cultic Art Remains. Reconstruction of the so-called ‘Forgotten Pantheon’.
4. Development of Art and Architecture : c.100 to c.300 CE
 - [a] Changing urban milieu, gender and power relations; [b] Beginnings of structural ‘sacred’ spaces; [c] metal icons; [d] Formative factors in the emergence of ‘regional styles’ at Mathura, Gandhara, Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda and their dispersals.
5. Devalayas, chaityas, pratimas/murtis and bhitti-chitras, c.300 to c.600 CE
 - [a] Experiments with temple and rock-cut architecture; new heights reached at Ajanta [b] Sculptural Landmarks [c] Paintings at Bagh and Ajanta [d] Assessing the legacy of the ‘Vakatakas’ and the ‘Guptas’.
6. Development of Regional Styles in Arts : 6th-13th Centuries CE
 - [a] Formation of regional cultural identities; Relationship of Art Forms with Socio-economic-Political Order and Sectarian Systems.
 - [b] Temple Architecture: Canonical Literature: *shilpa* and *vastushastras* – their linguistic, social and geographical spread; Temples of different regions.
 - [c] Sculptures and metal icons: Regional and iconographic specificities.
 - [d] Paintings: special reference to ‘eastern’ and ‘western’ India.
7. Changing patterns of patronage

Select Readings

- Agrawala, Vasudev Sharan : *Indian Art (A History of Indian Art from the earliest Times up to the third century AD, (Vol.I), Prithivi Prakashan, Varanasi, 1965.*
- Auboyer, Jeanine : *Daily Life in Ancient India from Approximately 200 BC – AD 700*, London, 1961.
- Banerjea, J.N. : *The Development of Hindu Iconography*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2002 reprint of 1956.
- Brown, Percy : *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu)*, D.B.Taraporewala Sons and Co., Mumbai, 1956 (Reprint)
- Chandra, Pramod, ed., *Studies in Indian Temple Architecture*, American Institute of Indian Studies, Varanasi, 1975.
- Coomaraswamy, Ananda K. : *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1972 reprint of 1927.
- Dehejia, Vidya : *Representing the Body*, Kali for Women, Delhi, 1997.

- Dehejia, Vidya : *Early Buddhist Rock Temples: A Chronological Study*, Thames and Hudson, London, 1972.
- Dehejia, Vidya : *Discourse in Early Buddhist Art : Visual Narratives of India*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1997.
- Desai, Vishakha N. and Darielle (eds.) : *Gods, Guardians and Lovers : Temple Sculptures from North India, AD 700-1200*, Mapin, Ahmedabad, 1993.
- Dhaky, M.A., Meister, Michael et al : *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*, Vol.I (South India) in four parts; Vol.II (North India) in 3 parts so far, American Institute of Indian Studies, New Delhi, 1983 continuing.
- Ghosh, A.ed., *Jaina Art and Architecture*, 3 Vols., Bharatiya Jnanapith, New Delhi, 1974-75.
- Guha-Thakurta, Tapati : *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Postcolonial India*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2004.
- Gupta, S.P. : *The Roots of India Art : A Detailed Study of the Formative (Mauryan and Later Mauryan) Period of Indian Art, 300 BC – 200 BC*, B.R.Publishing Corp., New Delhi, 1980.
- Harle, J.C. : *Gupta Sculpture : Indian Sculpture of the fourth to the sixth centuries AD*, 2nd edition, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1996.
- Huntington, Susan L. : *The Art of Ancient India*, Weatherhill, New York, Tokyo, 1985.
- Majumdar, et al, eds. : *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay, Vols. I-V (Relevant Chapters)
- Michell, George : *The Hindu Temple : An Introduction to its Meaning and Forms*, Harper and Row, New York, 1977.
- Miller, Barbara Stoler, ed. : *Exploring India's Sacred Art : Selected Writings of Stella Kramrisch*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, 1983.
- Miller, Barbara Stoler, ed. : *The Powers of Art : Patronage in Indian Culture*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1992. (Introduction and Parts I and II).
- Misra, R.N. : *Ancient Artists and Art-Activity*, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla, 1975.
- Misra, R.N. : *Shilpa in Indian Tradition: Concept and Instrumentalities*, IAS, Shimla and Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2009.
- Misra, Ramnath : *Yaksha Cult and Iconography*, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1981.
- Mitter, Partha : *Much Maligned Monsters : History of European Reactions to Indian Art*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1977.
- Pal, Pratapaditya, ed. : *Indian Terracotta Sculpture : The Early Period*, Marg Publications, Mumbai, 2002.
- Quintanilla, Sonya Rhie : *History of Early Stone Sculpture at Mathura, Ca. 150 BCE – 100 CE*, Brill, Leiden, 2007.
- Ray, Amita : *Life and Art of Early Andhradesha*, Agam Kala Prakashan, Delhi, 1983.
- Ray, Niharranjan : *Maurya and Shunga Art*, 2nd edition, Indian Studies : Past and Present, Calcutta, 1965.
- Ray, Niharranjan : *An Approach to Indian Art*, Panjab University Publication Bureau, Chandigarh, 1974.
- Ray, Niharranjan, Khandalavala, Karl and Gorakskar, Sadashiv : *Eastern Indian Bronzes*, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, 1986.
- Settar, S. : *The Hoysala Temples* (in two volumes), jointly published by Karnataka University (Dharwar) and Kala Yatra Publications, Bangalore, 1992.
- Shah, Umakant Premanand and Dhaky, M.A., eds., : *Aspects of Jaina Art and Architecture*, Gujarat State Committee for the Celebration of 2500th Anniversary of Bhagavan Mahavira Nirvana, Ahmedabad, 1975.
- Slaczka, Anna A.: *Temple Consecration Rituals in Ancient India: Text and Archaeology*, 2007.
- Srinivasan, Doris Meth : *Many Heads, Arms and Eyes: Origin, Meaning and Form of Multiplicity in Indian Art*, Brill, 1997.
- Srinivasan, Doris Meth : *On the Cusp of an Era: Art in the Pre-Kushana World*, Brill, Leiden, 2007.

- Sutherland, G.H. : *Yaksha in Hinduism and Buddhism : The Disguises of the Demon*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1992.
- Sivaramamurti, C. : *South Indian Bronzes*, Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, 1963.
- Sivaramamurti, C. : *Nataraja in Art, Thought and Literature*, National Museum, New Delhi, 1974.
- Thakur, Laxman S. : *The Architectural Heritage of Himachal Pradesh : Origin and Development of Temple Styles*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1996.
- Tiwari, Usha Rani : *Sculptures of Mathura and Sarnath: A Comparative Study up to Gupta Period*, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1998.
- Williams, Joanna Gottfried, ed., *Kaladarshana : American Studies in the Art of India*, American Institute of Indian Studies/Oxford and IBH Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1981.
- Williams, Joanna Gottfried : *The Art of Gupta India : Empire and Province*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, New Jersey, 1982.
- Zimmer, Heinrich : *The Art of Indian Asia : Its Mythology and Transformations*, 2 vols. Completed and edited by Joseph Campbell, Bollingen Series, Vol.39, Pantheon Books, New York, 1955.
- Zwalf, W. : *A Catalogue of the Gandhara Sculpture in the British Museum*, 2 volumes, British Museum, London, 1996.

PREHISTORY AND PROTOHISTORY OF INDIA

1. Introducing Prehistory and Protohistory: terminology and scope; Pleistocene and Early Holocene environments; History of Prehistoric and Protohistoric Research in India
2. Hominid Fossils and earliest stone tools. Palaeolithic sites, sequences and materials in the northwest, Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat, Central India, Eastern India, and Peninsular India
3. Specialized Hunter gatherers of the Mesolithic. Microliths in the Pleistocene. Microliths associated with the evidence of animal domestication. Excavated Mesolithic sites with special reference to the Allahabad-Banaras zone. Rock Art.
4. Beginning of food production. Multilineal character of early agriculture; issues connected with early domestication; Mehrgarh and its significance; beginning of rice cultivation in the Ganga Plain
5. Growth of villages (upto c. 2600 BC): Baluchistan and the Northwest; Indus-Hakra Plain, Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat; Peninsular India
6. Harappan Civilization: terminology and chronology; understanding the transition from Early Harappan to the Mature form of the Harappan Civilization; distribution and extent; town planning and architecture. Economic and social features: agriculture, animal husbandry, trade, arts and crafts, technology; social organization, writing, seals and sealings; funerary customs. decline and collapse; nature of contemporary and successor cultures; character of Harappan legacy
7. Neolithic and chalcolithic cultures in non-Harappan India; regional patterns and multiple traditions from Kashmir to Tamil Nadu; interactions with Harappan sites
8. Beginning and development of iron technology; early appearance of iron as a smelted metal. 'Iron Age' cultures and their chronological spectrum; major production centres

Select Readings

- Agrawal, D.P. and Chakrabarti, D.K. 1979. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing Corporation.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology from the beginning to 1947*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Chakrabarti, D.K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India Stone Age to AD 13th Century*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters Chapters Six to Fourteen.
- Allchin, F.R.A. and Allchin, B. 1995. *The Origins of a Civilization*. Delhi: Viking.
- Lahiri, N. 2005. *Finding Forgotten Cities – How the Indus Civilization was discovered*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Possehl, G. 1999. *Indus Age: The Beginnings*. Delhi: Oxford and IBH.
- Ratnagar, S. 1991. *Enquiries into the Political organization of Harappan Society*. Pune: Ravish Publishers.
- Sahu, B.P. 2006. *Iron and Social Change in Early India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

HISTORY OF INDIA FROM c. 1500 BCE TO 500 BCE

This course seeks to familiarize the student with the major themes and debates in Indian History during the period covered in it. The intention, therefore, is not to survey the period. By making an in-depth study of the problems and the different answers proposed, it is hoped that the student will be equipped to attack similar problems in this and other period(s) of Indian history.

- I. The “Aryan Problem”: Sir William Jones to F. Max Muller – the language=race equation – “Madras Orientalism” and the “Dravidians” – Somatography: craniometry, nasal index and the *Peoples of India* project – Race and Caste – Use for (a) colonial administrators, (b) Indian Middle Class (b) Indian nationalism (c) regionalism (d) social reforms – recent appropriations. The evidence in archaeology, linguistics and physical anthropology – the “Aryan” and the Harappan – the present showing.
- II. Early Vedic Economy and Society: Vedic texts and their internal chronology – the archaeological record of the Saptasindhu region – forms of property and forces of production – cattle and its importance – booty-capture and redistribution – issues of the “lineage” and “householding” systems – religious practices and ideologies – forces of change.
- III. Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Iron Age horizons of the Deccan and the Deep South: ashmounds and Neolithic settlements – Chalcolithic sites of Andhra Pradesh – beginnings of the Iron Age and the issue of Neolithic-Megalithic overlap in Vidarbha and the Far South – correlation between megalithic archaeology and early Tamil songs.
- IV. Iron and the Later Vedic Period: PGW and Later Vedic texts – Settlement of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab – expansion of agriculture and economic growth – surplus and its unequal distribution – social differentiation – trade, traders, trading centres and trade routes – coined money – “Second Urbanization” – religion and philosophy of the later Vedic texts – towards the *Mahajanapadas*.
- V. Dissent and Protest: the context of heterodox religions – Materialism, Jainism and Buddhism – their philosophy and its implications – the social base of heterodox religions – patronage and spread.
- VI. The Arrival of the State: NBP economy and society – the context of second urbanization – the *mahajanapadas* – the structural details of the “republics and kingdoms – the rise of Magadha – the *Arthashastra* problem – the historian and the *Indica* – the importance of Asokan edicts – *dhamma* – debates on the nature of the Mauryan state – decline.

Readings:

- Bailey, Greg & Mabbett, Ian, *The Sociology of Early Buddhism*, 2003.
Basham, A.L., *History and Doctrines of the Ajivikas*, 1951.
Bhattacharyya, N. N., *Buddhism in the History of Indian Ideas*, 1993.
Bhattacharji, Sukumari, *The Indian Theogony*, 1970.
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Bhattacharyya, N. N., *Jain Philosophy : Historical Outline*, 1976.
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Bose, Atindra Nath, *Social and Rural Economy of Northern India, 600 BC – 200 AD*, 2 Vols. Firma K.L.Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1961.
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- Deo, S.B. and Kamath, Suryanath: *The Aryan Problem*, Pune, 1993.
- Deo, S.B.: *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*, Dharwar, 1973.
- Dhavalikar, M.K.,: *The Aryans: Myth and Archaeology*, Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 2007.
- Dundas, Paul, *The Jains*, 1992.
- Erdosy, George (Ed.), *The Indo-Aryans of Ancient and South Asia : Language, Material Culture and Ethnicity*, 1995 (Indian Reprint, 1997).
- Gupta, P.L. and Hardekar, T.R., *Ancient Indian Silver Punch-Marked Coins* (1985)
- Jaiswal, Suvira, *The Origin and Development of Vaishnavism*, 2nded., 1981.
- Kapadia, H.R., *Jaina Religion and Literature*, Vol. I, Pt.1, 1944.
- Keith, A.B., *The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads*, Indian Reprint, 1970.
- Kosambi, D.D., *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Poona, 1956. Popular Prakashan
- Kosambi, D.D., *Indian Numismatics*, ed. B.D.Chattopadhyaya
- Lamotte, Etienne : *History of Indian Buddhism* (trans. From French), 1988.
- Lincoln, Bruce, *Priests, Warriors and Cattle*, 1981.
- Mabbett, G.M., *Truth, Myth and Politics in Indian History*, Delhi, 1971.
- Majumdar, R.C. ed., *History and Culture of the Indian People*, vols. 1 and 2. Bombay, 1953. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Mallory, J.P., *In Search of the Indo-Europeans*, 1989.
- Misra, B.B., *Investigations into the Megalithic Cultures of Allahabad District, Uttar Pradesh*, Allahabad, 2000.
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- Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *The Age of the Nandas and Mauryas*, Delhi, 1953.
- Pande, Girija and Geijerstam, Jan af, eds., *Tradition and Innovation in the History of Iron Making: An Indo-European Perspective*, PAHAR, Nainital, 2002.
- Piggott, Stuart, *The Earliest Wheeled Transport: From the Atlantic Coast to the Caspian Sea*, Thames and Hudson, 1983.
- Randhawa, M.S., *A History of Agriculture*, Vols. I & II, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, 1980, 1982.
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- Sahu, Bhairabi Prasad, ed., *Iron and Social Change in Early India*. OUP, Delhi, 2006.
- Sahu, Bhairabi Prasad, ed., *Land System and Rural Society in Early India*, Manohar, Delhi, 1997.
- Scheidel, Walter and Reden, Sitta von, eds., *The Ancient Economy*, Edinburgh University Press, 2002.
- Seaford, Richard, *Money and the Early Greek Mind*, CUP, Cambridge, 2004.
- Sharma, R.S., *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, Macmillan India, Delhi, 1983.
- Sharma, R.S., *Perspectives in social and Economic History of Early India*, Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 1983.
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- Sharma, Ram Sharan, *The State and Varna Formation in the Mid-Ganga Plains: An Ethnoarchaeological View*, Manohar, Delhi, 1996.
- Shrimali, Krishna Mohan, *The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution (c.700 – c.350 BC)*, 2007.
- Sundara, A, *Early Chamber Tombs of South India*, Dharwad, 1975. Karnatak University.

Thapar, Romila, *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 1979.

Thapar, Romila, *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*, Oxford, 1985. (Revised Edition)

Thapar, Romila, *From Lineage to State: Social Formations in the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley*, OUP, Delhi, 1984.

Thapar, Romila, Kenoyer, J.M.; Deshpande, Madhav M.; Ratnagar, Shereen: *India: Historical Beginnings and the Concept of the Aryan*, NBT, New Delhi, 2006.

Thapar, Romila, *The Aryan: Recasting Constructs*, Three Essays Collective, Gurgaon, 2008.

Trautmann, Thomas R., *Aryans and British India*, Yoda Press, New Delhi, 2004.

Trautmann, Thomas R., ed., *The Aryan Debate*, OUP, Delhi, 2005.

Tripathi, Vibha, *The Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition*, Aryan Books International, Delhi, 2001.

Wagle, Narendra, *Society at the Time of the Buddha*, 2nd ed., 1995.

Weber, Max, *The Religion of India*, 1968.

Yamazaki, Gen'ichi, *The Structure of Ancient Indian Society: Theory and Reality of the Varna System*, Tokyo, 2005.

HISTORY OF INDIA, C. 200 BCE – 600 CE

This course will give an overview of important aspects of the history of the subcontinent between the period c. 200 BCE—600 CE focusing on the themes listed below. The period under review will be divided into two chronological phases – c. 200 BCE –300 CE and c. 300 —600 CE. In addition to the broad overview of various aspects (social, economic, political, religious, cultural) of these two phases, a few selected primary sources will also be taken up for detailed discussion.

1. Historiography and sources. Assessing the Mauryan legacy; going beyond the stereotypes of 'Dark Ages' and 'Golden Ages'
2. Changing polities: the proliferation of state society; political and administrative structures
3. Economic processes: agrarian structure; urban developments; money; crafts and guilds; trade within the subcontinent; long-distance trade interactions between the subcontinent, Asia, and Europe
4. Social structure: varna, jati, gender; the idea of varna-samkara
5. Religious doctrine and practice: the emergence and intensification of theistic trends; Puranic Hinduism – Visnuism, Sivaism and Saktism; the Mahayana schools; the Svetambara-Digambara tradition; yaksa and naga cults; the emergence of Tantra
6. Art and architecture: religious architecture and sculpture -- form and patronage; early Hindu temples; Buddhist stupas; Buddhist and Jaina and cave shrines; Gandhara and Mathura schools of sculpture; terracotta art; painting
7. Literary and technical works in Prakrit, Sanskrit and Tamil
8. Cultural interactions between India and Asia, with special reference to East Asia and Southeast Asia

Select Bibliography

- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Stone Age to AD 13th Century*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Chapters 17, 18.
- Champakalakshmi, R. 1996. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 BC to AD 1300*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Flood, Gavin (ed.). *The Blackwell Companion to Hinduism*. New Delhi: Blackwell.
- Gupta, P. L. [1974] 1979. *The Imperial Guptas*, 2 Vols. Varanasi: Vishwavidyalaya Prakashan.
- Gurukkal, Rajan. 2010. *Social Formations of Early South India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Huntington, Susan. 1985. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*. New York and Tokyo: John Weatherhill Inc. Chapter 5–9.
- Jaiswal, Suvira. 1981. *The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism: Vaisnavism from 200 BC to AD 500*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Liu, Xinriu. 1988. *Ancient India and Ancient China: Trade and Religious Exchanges*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Maity, S. K. [1957] 1970. *Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta period (c. AD300–550)*. 2nd rev. edn. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Meister, Michael W., M. A. Dhaky, and Krishna Deva, eds., 1988. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture. North India: Foundations of North Indian Style c. 250 B. C.—AD1100*, Vol. 2, Parts 1 and 2. Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies, Oxford University Press.
- Olivelle, Patrick. ed. 2006. *Between the Empires: Society in India 300 BCE to 400 CE*. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
- Parasher-Sen, Aloka. ed. 2004. *Subordinate and Marginalized Groups in Early India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

- Ramanujan, A. K. [1985] 2006. *Poems of Love and War: From the Eight Anthologies and the Ten Long Poem of Classical Tamil*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ray, Himananshu Prabha. 1986. *The Winds of Change: Buddhism and the Maritime Links of Early South Asia*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Sharma, R. S. 2003. *Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Ancient India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Singh, Upinder. 2009. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India from the stone age to the 12th century*. Delhi: Pearson Longman. Chaps. 8 and 9
- Shrimali, Krishna Mohan. 1987. *Agrarian Structure in Central India and the Northern Deccan (c. AD 300–500): A Study of Vakataka Inscriptions*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Thaplyal, K. K. 1996. *Guilds in Ancient India: A Study of Guild Organization in Northern India and Western Deccan from Circa 600 BC to Circa 600 AD*. New Delhi: New Age International Ltd. Especially see, Appendices 4, 5, and 6.
- Warder, A. K. 1972. *Indian Kavya Literature*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Williams, Joanna. 1982. *The Art of Gupta India: Empire and Province*. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

HISTORY OF INDIA – c. 600-1300 CE

1. Representations of Early Medieval India: Debate surrounding the movement towards the early medieval; its constituents.
2. Economy: Agrarian Expansion and spread of settlements with reference to perspective from regions; problems of land-ownership and the ‘Village Community’; Urbanization, Trade, Money and Markets; guilds in North and South India.
3. Society: Issues related to social stratification, emergence of regional societies, rise of new groups, gender relations, inheritance; history of untouchability.
4. Political Systems: Conceptions of kingship; evolution of the structure of polities across the regions; changing forms of legitimation.
5. Cultural Processes and Transactional Networks: Puranic Hinduism, Tantricism, Temples, *mathas* and *tirthas*; Spread of sastric-epic-puranic ideas; Developments in arts and literature; Weaving of the local/autochthonous, regional and transregional.

Select Readings:

- Chakrabarti, Ranabir, *Trade and Traders in Early India* Manohar,2002
Champakalakshmi, R., *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization*,OUP,1996
Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India*,OUP,2005
Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *The Making of Early Medieval India*.K.P Baghchgi and co. 1995.
Deyell, J., *Living without Silver*,CUP,1982
Huntington, S., *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*,Weatherhill,2006
Jaiswal, S., *Caste: Origin, Function and Dimentions of Change*, Manohar Publishers,1998
Kane, P.V., *History of Dharmasastra* (relevant volumes).
Kulke, H., *The State in India, 1000-1700*, OUP,1995
Nandi, R.N., *State Formation, Agrarian Growth and Social Change in Feudal South India*.
Nath, Vijay, *Puranas and Acculturation*, Munshiram Manoharlal,2001
Rangachari, D., *Invisible Women, Visible Histories*, Manohar Publishers,2009
Sahu, B.P., ed., *Land System and Rural Society in Early medieval India*.
Shah, S., *Love, Eroticism and Female Sexuality in Classical Sanskrit Literature*Manohar,2009
Sharma, R.S. and K.M.Shrimali, eds., *The Comprehensive History of India*, vol. IV (2), People’s Publishing House,1992
Sharma, R.S., *Early Medieval Indian Society: A sTudy in Feudalisation*, Orient Longman,2003
Sharma, R.S., *Urban Decay in India AD 300-1000.*, Munshiram Manoharlal,1987
Talbot, C., *Precolonial India in Practice*,OUP,2001.
Thapar, Romila, *Cultural Pasts*,OUP,2003
Veluthat, Kesavan, *Political Structure of Early Medieval South India*,Orient Longman,1993
Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Early Medieval in South India*,OUP,2008.

II. Optional/Elective Courses

(Items marked with asterisk indicate that they are to be taught in the Seminar mode)

1. Art and Architecture in Early Medieval India (c. 600-1300 CE)*
2. Development of Early Indian Religions and Philosophies (up to *circa* 500 CE)
3. Early Indian Art and Architecture (beginnings to c. 600 CE)
4. Early Indian Social Orders: Structures And Processes
5. Gender and Literature*
6. Gender and Women in Early India
7. Historical Archaeology of India*
8. Historiographical Traditions in Ancient India
9. Ideas and Emotions in Ancient India*
10. Knowledge Susters in Early India*
11. Land and People: The Formation of Cultural and Regional Identities
12. Literary Cultures of Early India
13. Monetary History of Early India
14. Orientalism and India
15. Perspectives on Nature in Ancient India*
16. Political Processes in Ancient India: Theories and Practices*
17. Producers of Wealth in Early India
18. Religions in Early Medieval India (c. 500 – c.1300 CE)
19. Religions, Arts and Society (*Circa* 200 BCE to *Circa* 300 CE)
20. Tamilakam in Early Historical Period*
21. The Deep South: c.700-1300 CE*

Language Courses:

- L 1. Sanskrit 1
- L 2. Sanskrit 2

ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA (c. 600-1300 CE)

The paper focuses on the developments in architecture, sculpture, and painting in early medieval India, while situating these within the larger historical milieu. Alongside a broad overview, representative material from northern and southern India will be treated in detail to convey the variety, complexity and diversity that characterized the art forms of this period.

1. The early medieval temple: regional and sectarian variations
 - a) Rock-cut or monolithic “carved” temples at Mamallapuram, Ellora, Kalugumalai, and Masrur;
 - b) Temple forms in inscriptions, *agamas*, and *shastras*: *Nagara*, *Dravida*, *Vesara*, *Bhumija*;
 - c) Select representatives of the various architectural styles;
 - d) The early medieval Jaina temple: distinctive characteristics;
 - e) Buddhist monuments, with special reference to Eastern India;
 - f) Architectural elements: form and transformation.

2. Early medieval sculpture:
 - a) Iconic sculptures: considerations of style and iconography;
 - b) Narrative sculptures as visual texts;
 - c) Metal sculptures: Buddhist, Jaina and Hindu;
 - d) Terracottas.

3. Early medieval painting:
 - a) Mural paintings: South Indian and Himalayan: Materials and techniques; narrative content and aesthetics;
 - b) The art of the book: manuscript paintings: Buddhist palm leaf manuscripts from Eastern India; Western Indian manuscript paintings.

4. Socio-economic aspects of the early medieval temple:
 - a) Temple-towns;
 - b) Temple rituals; relationship between ritual, art and architecture; *rangabhoga* and *devadasis*;
 - c) Inscriptions: donations, grants, patrons and artists;
 - d) Erotics on temple walls.

Select Readings:

Balasubrahmanyam, S.R., 1975. *Middle Chola temples: Rajaraja I to Kulottunga I (AD 985–1070)*, Faridabad: Thomson Press (India) Ltd.

Branfoot, Crispin, 2007. *Gods on the Move: Architecture and Ritual in the South Indian Temple*, UK: Society for South Asian Studies.

Chattopadhyaya, B.D., 1997. *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP (reprint, paperback).

Dehejia, Vidya ed. 2002. *The Sensuous and the Sacred: Chola Bronzes of South India*, Ahmedabad: Mapin.

Desai, Devangana, 1985. *Erotic Sculptures in India: A Socio-cultural Study*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal (2nd edition).

Dhaky, M.A., 1977. *The Indian Temple Forms in Karnata Inscriptions and Architecture*, Abhinav Publications.

Dhaky, M.A., 2005. *The Indian Temple Traceries*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.

Dhar, Parul Pandya, 2010. *The Torana in Indian and Southeast Asian Architecture*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.

Huntington, Susan L., 1984. *The "Pala-Sena" Schools of Sculpture*, Studies in South Asian Culture, Brill.

Meister, M.W. and M.A. Dhaky, eds., 1983- , *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*, multiple volumes, New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies.

Misra, R.N., 2009. *Shilpa in Indian Tradition: Concept and Instrumentalities*, New Delhi and Simla: Aryan Books International and IAS.

Orr, Leslie C. 2000. *Donors, Devotees and Daughters of God: Temple Women in Medieval Tamilnadu*, New York: Oxford University Press.

Rabe, Michael, 2001. *The Great Penance at Mamallapuram: Deciphering a Visual Text*, Chennai: Institute of Asian Studies.

Ray, Himanshu Prabha ed., 2009. *Archaeology and Text: The Temple in South Asia*, Oxford University Press.

Settar, S., 1992. *The Hoysala Temples, Vols. I and II*, Bangalore and Dharwad: Kala Yatra Publications and Karnatak University.

Shah U.P. and M.A. Dhaky eds., 1975. *Aspects of Jaina Art and Architecture*, Ahmedabad.

Sivaramamurti, C., 1994 (reprint), *South Indian Paintings*, New Delhi: Publications Division.

Tadgell, Christopher, 1994. *A History of Architecture in India*, Phaidon Press.

Veluthat, Kesavan, 2008. *The 'Early Medieval' in South India*, Oxford University Press.

Optional/Elective Course/Paper 2

**DEVELOPMENT OF EARLY INDIAN RELIGIONS AND PHILOSOPHIES
(UP TO CIRCA 500 CE)**

1. Understanding Dynamics of Religions
2. Religions of hunters, gatherers and food producers : Palaeolithic to Chalcolithic Times.
3. Religious Beliefs and Social Stratification : A Study of Vedism
4. Religious Ideas and Practices in the Ganga Valley (c.700 to c.200 BCE): Early Buddhism, Jinism, Materialism.
5. Religions in Complex Societies (circa 200 BCE to circa 500 CE) : Mutations within Vishnuism and Shivaism; Emergence of Mahayana; Jinism; Popular Cults.

Note : Gender concerns in Indian religions will receive special attention under all topics.

Select General Readings

- Bhattacharya, H. : *The Cultural Heritage of India*, 2nd ed., Vol. IV, 1969.
Bhattacharyya, N.N. : *Indian Religious Historiography*, Vol. I, 1996.
Ghurye, G.S. : *Gods and Men*, 1962.
Jones, Lindsay(ed.) : *Encyclopaedia of Religion* (15 Volumes), 2005, **(details on p.9).**
- Kosambi, D.D. : *Myth and Reality*, 1962
Shrimali, K.M : ‘ Religion, Ideology and Society ‘, *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 49th Session, 1988, Dharwad (1989).
Weber, Max : *The Religion of India*, 1968.
Young, Serinity(ed.) : *Encyclopaedia of Women and World Religion*, 2 Vols.1999.

TOPIC : 1 : UNDERSTANDING DYNAMICS OF RELIGIONS

Select Readings :

- Davie, Grace : *The Sociology of Religion*, 2007.
Dunham, Barrows : *Man Against Myth* (1947), National Book Trust Reprint, 2007.
Idinopulos, Thomas A. and
Wilson, Brian C. : *What is Religion? Origins, Definitions, & Explanations* (1998).
Idinopulos, Thomas A. and
Yonan, Edward A. (eds.) : *Religion and Reductionism* **(specially Parts I & III)**, 1994.
Kumar, Penumala Pratap : *Methods and Theories in the Study of Religions: Perspectives from the Study of Hinduism and other Indian Religions* (2005).
Saxton, Alexander : *Religion and the Human Prospect*, 2006.
Thapar, Romila : ‘Durkheim and Weber on Theories of Society and Race Relating to Pre-Colonial India’ in author’s *Interpreting Early India*, 1992, **(chapter 2).**
Whaling, Frank (ed.) : *Contemporary Approaches to the Study of Religion*, 1985.

TOPIC : 2 : RELIGIONS OF HUNTERS, GATHERERS AND FOOD PRODUCERS : PALAEO-LITHIC TO CHALCOLITHIC TIMES

Select Readings :

- Alekshin, V.A. : 'Burial Customs as an Archaeological Source', *Current Anthropology*, Vol. 24, No.2, April 1983.
- Atre, Shubhangana : *The Archetypal Mother*, 1987.
- Bhattacharyya, N. N. : *The Indian Mother Goddess*, 1977.
- Insoll, Timothy (ed.) : *Archaeology and World Religions*, 2001.
- Marshall, John : *Mohenjo daro and the Indus Civilisation*, 3 Vols., 1931, Indian Reprint, 1996.
- Miller, Daniel and Tilley, Christopher (eds.) : *Ideology, Power and Prehistory*, 1984.
- Rajan, K.V.Soundara : 'Eco-Functional Frame of Early Man -- Some Factors', *Puratattva*, No. 12, 1980-81.
- Renfrew, Colin & Zubro, Ezra B.W. (eds.) : *The Ancient Mind: Elements of Cognitive Archaeology*, 1994.
- Shrimali, K.M. : 'Constructing an Identity : Forging Hinduism into Harappan Religions' *Social Science Probings*, Vol.15, Summer 2003.

TOPIC : 3 RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND SOCIAL STRATIFICATION : A STUDY OF VEDISM

Select Readings :

- Bhattacharyya, N. N. : *Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents*, 2nd Ed., 1996.
- Chitgopekar, Nilima (ed) : *Invoking Goddesses*, 2002 (chapters 1-3 only)
- Erdosy, George (Ed.) : *The Indo-Aryans of Ancient and South Asia : Language, Material Culture and Ethnicity*, 1995 (Indian Reprint, 1997).
- Keith, A.B. : *The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads*, Indian Reprint, 1970.
- Lincoln, Bruce : *Priests, Warriors and Cattle*, 1981.
- Macdonell, A.A. : *The Vedic Mythology*, Indian Reprint, 1963.
- Mallory, J.P. : *In Search of the Indo-Europeans*, 1989.
- Polome, Edgar C.ed., : *Indo-European Religion after Dumezil*, Journal of Indo-European Studies Monograph No.16, 1996.
- Sharma, R.S. : *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, 1983.
- Shrimali, K.M. : 'The Rigveda and the Avesta : A Study of their Religious Trajectories' in Irfan Habib, ed. *A Shared Heritage : The Growth of Civilizations in India & Iran*, 2002, pp. 23-57.
- Smith, Brian K. : 'Ritual Perfection and Ritual Sabotage in the Veda', *History of Religions*, Vol. 35, No.4, May 1996, pp.285 - 306.

TOPIC 4: RELIGIOUS IDEAS AND PRACTICES IN THE GANGA VALLEY (C.700 TO C.200 BCE): EARLY BUDDHISM, JINISM, MATERIALISM

Select Readings :

- Bailey, Greg & Mabbett, Ian : *The Sociology of Early Buddhism*, 2003.
- Basham, A.L. : *History and Doctrines of the Ajivikas*, 1951.
- Bhattacharya, H. : *Anekantavada*.
- Bhattacharyya, N. N. : *Jain Philosophy : Historical Outline*, 1976.
- Bhattacharyya, N. N. : *Buddhism in the History of Indian Ideas*, 1993.

- Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad : *Indian Atheism*, 1969.
 Dundas, Paul : *The Jains*, 1992.
 Gombrich, Richard F. : *Theravada Buddhism: A Social History from Ancient Benares to Modern Colombo*, 1988.
 Gombrich, Richard F. : *How Buddhism Began: The Conditioned Genesis of the Early Teachings*, 2002.
 Harvey, Peter, ed. : *Buddhism*, 2001.
 Kapadia, H.R. : *Jaina Religion and Literature*, Vol. I, Pt.1, 1944.
 Lamotte, Etienne : *History of Indian Buddhism* (trans. From French), 1988.
 Shrimali, Krishna Mohan : *The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution (c.700 – c.350 BC)*, 2007.
 Wagle, Narendra : *Society at the Time of the Buddha*, 2nd ed.,1995.

**TOPIC 5: RELIGIONS IN COMPLEX SOCIETIES (CIRCA 200 BCE TO CIRCA 500 CE) :
 MUTATIONS WITHIN VISHNUISM AND SHIVAISM; EMERGENCE OF MAHAYANA;
 JINISM; POPULAR CULTS.**

Select Readings :

- Banerjea, J.N. : *Religion in Art and Archaeology*, 1968.
 Bhattacharji, Sukumari : *The Indian Theogony*, 1970.
 Champakalakshmi, R. : *Vaishnava Iconography in the Tamil Country*, 1981.
 Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar : *The Evolution of Theistic Sects in Ancient India*, 1962.
 Chitgopekar, Nilima : *Encountering Shivaism : The Deity, the Milieu, the Entourage*, 1998.
 Clothey, Fred W. : *The Many Faces of Murukan*, 1976-77.
 Coburn, Thomas B. : *Devi Mahatmya : The Crystallization of the Goddess Tradition*, 1984.
 Gonda, Jan : *Aspects of Early Vishnuism*, 1954.
 Gonda, Jan : *Vishnuism and Shivaism : A Comparison*, 1970.
 Jaiswal, Suvira : *The Origin and Development of Vaishnavism*, 2nded., 1981.
 Misra, R.N. : *Yaksha Cult*
 O’Flaherty, Wendy D. : *Asceticism and Eroticism in the Mythology of Siva*, 1973.
 Singer, Milton (ed.) : *Krishna : Myths, Rites, and Attitudes*, 1966.
 Solomon, T.J. : ‘Vaishnava Bhakti and its Autochthonous Heritage’, *History of Religions*, Vol. X, No.1, August 1970.
 Thapan, Anita Raina : *Understanding Ganapati : Insights into the Dynamics of a Cult*, 1997.

Select thematic articles (other than biographical) from Encyclopaedia of Religion (2nd edition)

Ajivikas, Animism, Anthropomorphism, Asceticism, Belief, Brahmanism, Buddhism, Carvakas, Charisma, Comparative Religion, Cults and Sects, Deification, Deity, Divinity, Doctrine, Doubt, Ecology and Religion, Esotericism, Faith, Feminine Sacrality, Feminism, Gender and Religion, God, Goddess Worship, Heresy, Hinduism, History of Religions (pp.10041-10047), History of Religions Approach (pp.4060-4068), Holy, Indian Religions, Indo-European Religions, Indus Valley Religion, Jainism, Krishnaism (pp.5251-5255), Logos, Magic, Masculine Sacrality, Materialism, Myth, Offerings, Orthodoxy and Heterodoxy, Pilgrimage, Popular Religion, Priesthood, Rationalism, Reason, relics, Religion, Religious Experience, Ritual(s), Sacred, Sacrifice, Sanctuaries, Saura Hinduism, Secularization, Shaivism (pp. 8038-8050), Shrines, Study of Religion (pp.8760-8796), Taboo, Tamil Religions, Tantrism, Tapas, Temples, Texts, Theism, Totemism, Transcendence and Immanence, Transculturation, Vaishnavism (pp.9498-9509; 10087-10089), Vedism, Zoroastrianism.

Optional/Elective Course/Paper 3

EARLY INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE (up to c. 600 CE)

1. Pre-historic Rock-art: paintings: purpose, content and form.
2. Art and Architecture of the Harappan Civilization: urban planning and architecture, seals, bronzes, pottery, terracottas, beads, jewellery, toys.
3. Early forms of architecture (up to 400 CE):
 - a) Architectural types as evidenced in art and archaeological remains, texts and inscriptions: vernacular architecture, city gates and fortifications, free-standing pillars, palace remains, *bodhigharas*, shrines, etc.
 - b) *Stupas, chaityas and viharas*: architectural features, relief sculptures and modes of narration (select case studies from Bharhut, Sanchi, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Sannati, Barabar and Nagarjuni hills, Udaygiri-Khadagiri, Bhaja, Bedsa, Karle, Pitalkhora, Nasik, etc.);
 - c) Patterns of patronage;
 - d) Materials and methods: relationship of wood and other perishable materials to stone architecture; tools and techniques of artists; signatures of artists.
4. Early temples in stone: Form, Iconography and Ritual, c.400-600 CE
 - a) Structural temples in stone: select case studies;
 - b) Cave temples: eg. Ajanta, Elephanta, Badami: architecture and iconographic programme;
 - c) Temple rituals and politics.
5. Modes of representation in early Indian sculpture, c. 320 BCE-600 CE
 - a) Images of gods and humans: *yaksha-yakshi, shalabhanjika*, and *mithuna* images, Bodhisattvas and Buddhas; Jaina images, *mukhalingas*, anthropomorphic Brahmanical deities; personification of nature and attributes of gods; early attempts at royal portraiture;
 - b) Flora, fauna, and hybrid or 'grotesque' forms;
 - c) Motifs, symbols and their meanings;
 - d) Early Indian terracottas.

6. Paintings: Ajanta and Bagh: context, content, technique, and form; development of the aesthetic canon: relationship of text to practice.

Select Readings:

- Barlingay, S.S. 2007. *A Modern Introduction to Indian Aesthetic Theory: The development from Bharata to Jagannatha*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
- Berkson, Carmel, Wendy Doniger O'Flaherty, George Michell, 1983. *Elephanta, the Cave of Shiva*, Princeton University Press.
- Coomaraswamy, A.K. 1956. *The Transformation of Nature in Art*, New York: Dover Publications (also 2004 reprint of 1934 edn, Munshiram Manoharlal).
- Dehejia, Vidya, *Unseen Presence: The Buddha at Sanchi*, Marg Publications.
- Ghosh A. ed. 1996 (reprint of 1967), *Ajanta Murals*, New Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Gupte, R.S. 1972. *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*, Bombay: D.B. Traporevala Sons and Co.
- Huntington, Susan L. 1985. *The Art of Ancient India*, New York and Tokyo: Weatherhill.
- Knox, Robert, 1993. *Amaravati: Buddhist Sculpture from the Great Stupa*, Dover Publications.
- Meister, M W ed. 1992. *Ananda Coomaraswamy: Essays in Early Indian Architecture*, New Delhi.
- Neumayer, Erwin, 2010. *Rock Art of India*, Oxford University Press.
- Ray, Niharranjan, 1974. *An Approach to Indian Art*, Chandigarh: Panjab University Publication Bureau.
- Schlingloff, Dieter, 1999. *Guide to the Ajanta Paintings: Narrative wall paintings, Vol. 1*, Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pub.
- Settar, S. 2003, "Footprints of Artisans in Indian History: Some Reflections on Early Artisans of India," *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, General President's Address, 64th session, Mysore, pp. 1-43.
- Shah, Priyabala, ed., 1958. *Citrasutra of the Visnudharmottara Purana, third khanda*, Baroda.
- Singh, Upinder, 2009. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: from the Stone Age to the 12th century*, Delhi: Pearson Longman.
- Spink, Walter, 2005-2007. *Ajanta: History and Development, Vols. I to V*, Leiden and Boston: Brill.
- Williams, Joanna G. 1982. *The Art of Gupta India: Empire and Province*, Princeton University Press.
- Willis, Michael, 2009. *The Archaeology of Hindu Ritual: Temples and the establishment of the gods*, Cambridge University Press.
- Zimmer, Heinrich. 1984. *Artistic Form and Yoga in the Sacred Images of India*, Princeton: Princeton University Press.

EARLY INDIAN SOCIAL ORDERS: STRUCTURES AND PROCESSES

1. Historiography of early Indian social orders.
2. From pre-class to class societies -- origins of social differentiations – the material and textual manifestations; problem of terminologies – *jana, vish, vrata, gana, varna, jati, jnati, gotra, mula, pravara, anvaya, vamsha*, etc.
3. Forces of production, forms of property and social formations; Regional variations.
4. *Vana, kshetra* and social formations.
5. *Varnas, jatis* and marriages; *Kama* and Reproduction.
6. The *ashrama dharma*, with special reference to renunciation.
7. Elements of ‘radicalism’ in social philosophies of ‘non-Brahmanical’ systems; renouncers, householders and centres of power.
8. The ‘foreigner’ and mutations in social orders.
9. Stages in the history of the Untouchables.
10. Social stratification and legal systems, with special reference to inheritance rights.
11. Religious rites and constructions of gender relations.

Select Readings:

- Beteille, Andre: *Chronicles of Our Time*, 2000.
- Bougle, Celestin: *Essays on the Caste System*, tr. D.F.Pocock, 1971.
- Bhattacharya, S.C.: *Some Aspects of Indian Society: From c.2nd Century BC to c. 4th Century AD*, 1978.
- Chakravarti, Uma: *Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism*, 1987.
- Chakravarti, Uma : *Everyday Lives, Everyday Histories: Beyond the Kings and Brahmins of ‘Ancient’ India*, 2006.
- Chanana, Devraj: *Slavery in Ancient India*, 1960.
- Choudhary, Radhakrishna: *Vratyas in Ancient India*, 1964.
- Derrett, J.Duncan: *Essays in Classical and Modern Hindu Law*, 1977.
- Dumont, Louis: *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications*, revd. ed. 1980.
- Ghurye, G.S.: *Caste and Class in India*, 1957.
- Ghurye, G.S.: *Family and Kin in Indo-European Culture*, 2nd ed., 1962.
- Gupta, Chitrarekha: *The Kayasthas: A Study in the Formation and early History of the Caste*, 1996.
- Gurukkal, Rajan: *Social Formations of Early South India*, 2010.
- Jaiswal, Suvira: *Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions of Change*, 1998.
- Jha, D.N. ed.: *Society and Ideology in India, Essays in Honour of Professor R.S.Sharma*, 1996.
- Kane, P.V.: *History of Dharmashastra*, 5 volumes, 2nd ed. 1968-77.
- Kapadia, K.M.: *Hindu Kinship*, 1947.
- Kapadia, K.M.: *Marriage and Family in India*, 3rd ed., 1968.
- Kashyap, Shashi: *Concept of Untouchability in Dharmashastra*, 2008.
- Mukerjee, Radhakamal: *The Horizon of Marriage*, 1957.
- Parasher, Aloka: *Mlecchas in Early India: A Study in Attitudes Towards Outsiders up to 600 AD*, 1991.
- Rajwade, Vishwanath Kashinath: *Bharatiya Vivah Sanstha ka Itihas*, 1986.
- Sengupta, Nilakshi: *Evolution of Hindu Marriage*, 1965.
- Shah, Kirit K. : *The Problem of Identity: Women in Early Indian Inscriptions*, 2001.
- Shah, Kirit K., ed.: *History and Gender: Some Explorations*, 2005.
- Sharma, Ram Sharan: *Shudras in Ancient India*, 1958.
- Sharma, Ram Sharan: *Social Changes in Early Medieval India (c.AD 500-1200)*, 1969.
- Sharma, Ram Sharan: *Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Early India*, 1983.
- Sharma, Ram Sharan: *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, 2nd ed., 2007.
- Thapar, Romila: *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations*, 1978.
- Thapar, Romila: *From Lineage to State: Social Formations in the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley*, 1984.
- Trautmann, T.R. ed., *Kinship and History in South Asia*, 1974.
- Trautmann, T.R.: *Dravidian Kinship*, 1981.

Tyagi, Jaya: *Engendering the Early Household: Brahmanical Precepts in the Early Grhyasutras (Middle of the First Millennium BCE)*, 2008.

Wagle, Narendra: *Society at the Time of the Buddha*, 2nd ed., 1995.

Yadava, B.N.S.: *Society and Culture in Northern India in the Twelfth Century*, 1973.

Yamazaki, Gen'ichi: *The Structure of Ancient Indian Society: Theory and Reality of the Varna System*, 2005.

GENDER AND LITERATURE

This course involves an intensive gendered reading of a variety of texts from early India: epics, classical plays, poems, normative treatises, sectarian texts, and devotional songs of women saints. It discusses the nature and structure of each textual genre as well as its discursive content with regard to power generally (class, caste, monarchy) and gender specifically. Students are exposed to diverse literary and historical treatments of gender and encouraged to explore firsthand a relevant text, or group of texts, of their choice, or even a comparative analysis of genres. At least four genres will be studied in a semester, and texts within genres may vary from year to year.

1. Introduction: Gender as a category of historical analysis; the Indian context; intersections with class, caste, monarchy; gender and the production and transmission of knowledge.
2. Models and counter-models of masculine and feminine behaviour, affirmation and subversion of Brahmanical patriarchy, monarchy, and caste -- *Indian 'Epics'*.
3. Voices from the nunnery and the hermitage, sexual-spiritual interface in a heterodox tradition -- *Therigatha*.
4. Private and public realms of sexuality including marriage, family, courtesanship, the king's harem; voices from the kitchen, the bedroom, and the brothel; the affirmation and subversion of control -- *Kavya*.
5. Sex and sexuality in orthodox traditions -- *Dharmasastra* and *Kamasastra*.
6. The Krishna myth cycle, sublimation of love and sexuality, eroticisation of divinity and worship -- *sectarian Purana and Love lyric*.
7. Negation and redundancy of patriarchy? lover as god and husband, spiritual interface in esoteric traditions, transcending the sexual -- *Devotional Songs and Sayings of Women Saints (Lal Ded/Meera/Akka Mahadevi)*.

Suggested Readings

- Joan W. Scott, 'Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis', *The American Historical review*, Vol.91, number 5, Dec. 1986, pp.1053-1075.
- Kumkum Sangari and Uma Chakravarti, 'Disparate Women: Transitory Contexts, Persistent Structures' in their ed., *From Myths to Markets*, 1999.
- Uma Chakravarti, *Everyday Lives, Everyday Histories*, 2006.
- Kathleen Erndl, 'The Mutilation of Surpanakha' in Paula Richman, ed., *Many Ramayanas*, 1991.
- David Shulman, 'Fire and Flood: The Testing of Sita in Kampan's Iramavataram', in Richman ed., *Ibid*.
- Sally Sutherland, 'Seduction, Counter-seduction and Sexual Role Models: Bedroom Politics and the Indian Epics', *Journal of Indian Philosophy*, 19, 1992, pp.53-61
- Kumkum Roy, 'Of Theras and Theris: Visions of Liberation in the Early Buddhist Tradition' in V. Ramaswamy ed., *Researching Indian Women*, Delhi: Manohar, 2003.
- Kathryn R. Blackstone, *Women in the Footsteps of the Buddha: Struggle for liberation in the Therigatha*, 1998.
- Shonaleeka Kaul, 'Pleasure and Culture: Reading Urban Behaviour through Kavya Archetypes' in Upinder Singh and Nayanjot Lahiri, eds., *Ancient India: New Research*, OUP, 2009.
- P.V.Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, vol.2, part 1, chapter 9, vol.3.
- R.M. Das, *Women in Manu and his seven commentators*, Varanasi: 1962.

Patrick Olivelle, *Language, Texts, and Society: Explorations in Ancient Indian Culture and Religion*, 2005.

Friedhelm Hardy, *The religious culture of India : power, love, and wisdom*, Cambridge, New York: Cambridge University Press, 1994.

Idem, *Viraha Bhakti, The Early History of Krishna Devotion in South India*, 1983.

Ramanujan A K 'Towards a Counter-System: Women's Tales' in *The Collected Essays of A K Ramanujan*, New Delhi: OUP 1999.

Vijaya Ramaswamy, *Walking Naked, Women, Society and Spirituality in South India*, 1997 .

Ludo Rocher, 'The Kamasutra: Vatsyayana's attitude to dharma and dharmasastra', *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, 105, 3, 1985, pp.521-529.

John Stratton Hawley and D.M.Wulff, eds., *The Divine Consort: Radha and the Goddesses of India*, 1982.

John Stratton Hawley, Mirabai, in his *Three Bhakti Voices*, 1985.

Idem, 'Images of Gender in Poetry of Krishna' in Bynum, Harrell and Richman, eds., *Gender and religion: On the Complexity of Symbols*, 1986.

Nilkanth Kotru, *Lal Ded, Her Life and Sayings*, 1975.

GENDER AND WOMEN IN EARLY INDIA

This course covers a chronological span up to circa 1300 and seeks to introduce students to the diverse issues and perspectives in women's history, drawing upon textual, epigraphic, and where possible, archaeological evidence. The course is also intended to convey to what extent the concept of gender has enriched our understanding of history.

- (1) Historiography-- women's issue as analysed in different historiographical discourses, viz. colonial, Nationalist, Marxist and recent trends. The intersection of gender with class, caste, generation, as also its spatial and cultural context.
- (2) The structures of patriarchy and the spaces within. The concept and working of matriliney – Anthropological and Sociological perspectives in historical reconstructions
- (3) The female principle. Women in different religious traditions, viz. Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jain, Tantric and Bhakti. Women ascetics. Socio-religious movements and women in Virashaiva and Srivaishnava Communities.
- (4) The socio-sexual constructions of womanhood – in different forms of marriage, family and households.
- (5) Women and property--the concept of *stridhana*. Extent to which women are themselves perceived as property.
- (6) Is there a 'female voice'? This question will be examined in the contexts of both literary and inscriptional sources.
- (7) Women in the Public sphere— rulers, patrons and livelihood earners.

Suggested readings:

- Agarwal, Bina, *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia*, CUP, 1994.
- Altekar, A.S., *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation*, second revised edition, chs. 8, 9.
- Aparna Basu and A. Taneja [eds] *Breaking out of Invisibility; Women in Indian History*, 2002
- Atre, Shubhangana, *The Archetypal Mother*, 1987.
- Barai, Kumudini, *Role of women in the History of Orissa; From the earliest times to 1568 A.D.*, 1994
- Bhattacharji, Sukumari, *Women and Society in Ancient India*, 1994
- Bhattacharyya, N.N. *The Indian Mother Goddess*. 3 Revised edition. 1999
- Blackstone, Katharine R., *Women in the Footsteps of the Buddha: Struggle for Liberation in the Theri Gathas*, 1998.
- Carroll, B.A. (ed), *Liberating Women's History: Theoretical and Critical Essays*, 1976.
- Centuries, Manohar, 2009.
- Chakravarty, Uma and Kumkum Roy, "In search of our past: A review of the limitations and possibilities of the historiography of women in early India", *EPW*, 23(18), April 30, 1988.
- Chakravarty, Uma, "Beyond the Altekarian paradigm: Towards the new understanding of gender relations in early Indian history", *Social Scientist*, 16(8), August 1988.
- Chakravarty, Uma, *Everyday Lives, Everyday Histories; Beyond the Kings and Brahmanas of Ancient India*, 2006

Chakravarty, U 'Whatever happened to the Vedic Dasi?: Orientalism, Nationalism and Script from the Past' in Sangari and Vaid [eds] *Recasting Women*, 1989

Chitgopekar Nilima (ed), *Invoking Goddesses: Gender Politics in Indian Religion*, 2002

Dehejia, Vidya [ed], *Representing The Body: Gender Issues in Indian Art*

Ehrenfels, O.R, *The Mother Right in India*. 1941

Elamkulam P.N. Kunjan Pillai , 'Matriliny in Kerala' in *Studies in Kerala History*, 1969

Gender Studies, 15(1), Jan-Apr 2008.

Godelier, Maurice, "The Origin of Male Domination", *New Left Review*, 127, May-June 1981.

Godesses, OUP, 2002.

Hiltebeitel, A. and K. Erndl (eds), *Is the Goddess a Feminist: The Politics of South Asian*

Hirschon, Renee, *Women and Property: Women as Property*, 1984.

Jaini, Padmanabh, *Gender and Salvation*, 1992.

Jaiswal, Suvira, "Women in early India: Problems and Perspectives", *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 1981, pp. 54-60.

Joan Wallach Scott, *Gender and Politics of History*, 1986, Ch,1.2

Kapadia, K.M., *Marriage and Family in India*, third revised edition, 1967.

Karve, Irawati, *Kinship Organization in India*, second revised edition, 1965.

Kosambi, D.D., *Myth and Reality*, 1962.

Moore, Henrietta, *Feminism and Anthropology*, 1988.

Nath, Vijay, *The Puranic World: Environment, Gender, Ritual and Myth*, 2008

Orr, Leslie, *Donors Devotees and Daughters of the God*, 2000

Pintchman, Tracy, *The Rise of the Goddess in the Hindu Tradition*, Delhi, 1997.

Ramaswamy, Vijaya, *Divinity and Deviance: Women in Virashaivism*, OUP, Delhi, 1996.

Ramaswamy, Vijaya, *Walking Naked: Women, Society, and Spirituality in South India*, 1997.

Rangachari, Devika, *Invisible Women, Visible Histories.: Society, Gender And Polity in North India*. 2009

Rosaldo and Lamphere (eds), *Women, Culture and Society*, 1974.

Roy, Kumkum (ed), *Women in Early Indian Societies*, Manohar, 1999.

Roy, Kumkum, 'The King's household: Structures and Spaces in the Shastric Tradition' *EPW* 17[43]1992

Roy.K. *The emergence of Monarchy in north India 8-4 centuries B.C*, 1994

Sanday, *Female Power and Male Dominance: On the Origins Of Sexual Inequality*, Cup, 1981

Shah, Kirit K., *Problem of Identity: Women in Early Indian Inscriptions*, OUP, 2001

Shah, Shalini, *Love, Eroticism and Female Sexuality in the Classical Sanskrit Literature 7-13th*

Shah, Shalini, *Poetesses in the Classical Sanskrit Literature: 7th-13th Centuries*, *Indian Journal of*

Shah, Shalini, *The Making of Womanhood: Gender Relations in the Mahabharata*, 1995

Sharma, R.S., *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy*, 1966.

Shaw, Miranda, *Passionate Enlightenment*, 1994.

Talbot, Cynthia, *Pre-Colonial India in Practice: Society, Religion and Identity in Medieval Andhra*, OUP, New York, 2001.

Tharu, Susie and K. Lalita (eds), *Women Writing in India: 600 B.C. to the present*, Delhi, 1993.

Tyagi, A.K., *Women Workers in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1994.

Tyagi, Jaya, *Engendering the Early Household*, Orient Longman, Delhi, 2008.

Wright Rita(ed), *Gender and Archaeology*, 1996

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDIA

1. Evolution of Historical Archaeology; ideas and discoveries; development of field techniques
2. Correlating textual sources with material culture
3. Advent of urbanism in the 1st millennium BC, and its archaeological foundations
4. Survey and excavation of sites and landscapes. Historical city sites with special emphasis on Taxila, Pataliputra, Mahasthangarh and Kaveripattinam
5. Environmental settings, settlement patterns, and subsistence strategies in early India
6. Monuments and structural features associated with the early religions

Select Readings

Bacus, E. and Lahiri, N. (ed.) 2006. The Archaeology of Hinduism. *World Archaeology* (36.3). London: Routledge Journals.

Barnes, G. 1995. Buddhist Archaeology. *World Archaeology* 27 (2). London: Routledge Journals.

Chakrabarti, Dilip. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology from the beginning to 1947*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1998. *The Archaeology of Ancient Indian Cities*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Allchin, F.R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Puratattva No. 8. 1975-76. Theme papers on 'Archaeology and Tradition'. New Delhi: Journal of the Indian Archaeological Society.

Wheeler, M. 2004 reprint. *Archaeology from the Earth*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

HISTORIOGRAPHICAL TRADITIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

1. Indian sense of the Past – the colonial construction of an ahistorical society and its explanations – the use of such construction – the meaning of historical consciousness – Eurocentrism – the Indian perceptions – the word and the thing- the concept of time in ancient India.
2. The expressions of historical consciousness in the Vedic texts – the social context of a lineage-based society – the genres – the *gatha*, *narasamsi*, *akhyana* and *danastuti* – concern with origins, genealogies and hero-lauds – their contexts and function – legitimation of power – sanctioning social positions.
3. The Buddhist and Jain texts – the new socio-political milieu – changing expressions of historical consciousness – origin myths of groups and chiefly houses – emerging centres of power and their legitimacy – the functions of the new expressions – legitimation of the new order of incipient state systems.
4. The *itihasa-purana* tradition – the epics – one age looking at *its* past – historicity *or* historical consciousness? – the continuity of the tradition from Vedic times – the *suta-magadha* tradition – the *akhyanas* and *upakhyanas* – their function – origins, genealogies and achievements of individuals – the Puranic *vamsanucaritas* – Pargiter’s argument – the crystallisation of the tradition – its features.
5. The early medieval expressions – the changing socio-political context and its new demands – the *prasastis* – from Allahabad to the medieval *prasastis* – nature and function – the historical biographies – *Harsacarita* and other works – dynastic chronicle – *Mushikavamsa* and *Rajatarangini* – the expressions in regional languages – the Tamil *ulas* and *paranis*.

Readings:

- Brockington, C.F., *The Righteous Rama*, Oxford University Press.
- Bulcke, Kamil, *Ramakatha*.
- Pargiter, F.E., *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, London, 1924.
- " ", *The Puranic Accounts of the Dynasties of the Kali Age*, Delhi, 1927.
- Pathak, V.S., *Ancient Historians of India*, Delhi, 1966.
- A.K.Warder, *An Introduction to Indian Historiography*, Popular Prakashan, 1973
- Philips, C.H., ed., *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961. Oxford University Press.
- Sankalia, H.D., *Ramayana: Myth or Reality*, People’s Publishing House, 1973
- Sen, Amartya, *The Argumentative Indian*, Picador, 2007
- Smith, Morton, R. *Dates, Dynasties in Earliest India*, Delhi, 1973
- Thapar, Romila, *The Past and Prejudice*.
- " ", *Exile and the Kingdom*, Bangalore, 1978.
- " ", *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations*, Delhi, 1975.
- " ", *Time as a Metaphor in History*.
- " ", *Cultural Pasts* New Delhi, 2001.
- " ", *Interpreting Early India*, New Delhi, 1992.
- " ", “Of Biographies and Kings” in Kesavan Veluthat and P.P.Sudhakaran, eds., *Advances in History*, Calicut, 2003.

IDEAS AND EMOTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

This course will investigate the intersection of experience, ideas and emotions in ancient India on the basis of secondary literature as well as primary sources. The latter will include texts such as the epics, Dharmasāstra, Kāvya, political treatises, Buddhist and Jaina texts, as well as inscriptions, art remains, and archaeological evidence. The aim is to focus on certain key themes and to see how they were expressed, represented and transformed over time in different chronological, cultural, philosophical and historical contexts. As the range of possible themes and sub-themes is considerable, a few important ones are listed below; new ones may be added to this list. Every year, aspects of at least 5 themes will be taught.

1. **Introduction.** The importance of investigating ideas and emotions. The potential of various types of sources. Historiography and approaches.
2. **Dharma.** The individual and society. Puruṣārthas, varṇa and Ācāra. The Buddhist and Jaina traditions. Ācāra's dhamma.
3. **Power and renunciation:** the relationship between temporal and sacerdotal power. Ideals, problems and dilemmas of kingship. Legitimation. Renunciation in the Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jaina traditions. Women and renunciation.
4. **Violence and non-violence.** Killing, sacrifice and war. Violence in the public and private domains. Injuring animals and plants: Buddhist and Jaina environmental ethics.
5. **Death and liberation.** Ways of dying. Heroic traditions. Death and deification: memorial stones. Suicide.
6. **Love and sexuality/pleasure.** Human and divine love. Kāma. Bhakti. Representations of love and sexuality in sculpture.
7. **Piety.** The forms and idioms of religious piety. Worship, dāna, vrata, festivals, pilgrimage. Gender and piety. Patronage. Donative inscriptions. Piety, socio-political assertion and legitimation.

Select readings:

- Ali, Daud. 2004. *Courtly Culture and Political Life in Early Medieval India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Goldman, Robert P., ed. 1984. *The Ramayana of Valmiki: An Epic of Ancient India*, Vol. 1. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Hart III, George L. 1979. *Poets of the Tamil Anthologies*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Kane, P. V. 1930-62. *History of Dharmasastra*. Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
- Lingat, Robert. 1998. *The Classical Law of India*. Reprint edn. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Madan, T. N. ed. 1988. *Way of Life: King, Householder, Renouncer (Essays in Honour of Louis Dumont)*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Olivelle, Patrick. 2004. *The Āśrama System: The History and Hermeneutics of a Religious Institution*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Pollock, Sheldon. 2007. *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men: Sanskrit, Culture and Power in Premodern India*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Ramanujan, A.K. *The Interior Landscape*. 1994. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Ramaswamy, Vijaya, 1997. *Walking Naked: Women, Society, Spirituality*. Simla: Institute of Advanced Studies.
- Settar, S. 1992. *Pursuing Death: Philosophy and Practice of Voluntary Termination of Life*. Dharwad: Institute of India Art History, Karnatak University.

- Settar, S. and Sontheimer, G.D. 1982. *Memorial Stones: a study of their origin, significance and variety*. Dharwad: Institute of India Art History, Karnatak University and Heidelberg: South Asia Institute, University of Heidelberg.
- Smith, Brian K. 1993. *Classifying the Universe*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Smith, John D. 2009. *The Mahabharata*. Penguin.
- van Buitenen, J.A.B, trans. and ed. 1973-1978. *The Mahabharata*, Vols 1-3. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
- , 1981. *The Bhagavadgita in the Mahabharata: A Bilingual Edition*. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.

KNOWLEDGE SYSTEMS IN EARLY INDIA

1. **Archaeology and Ancient Knowledge Systems of the Indian Subcontinent:**
Technology and Science out of Harappan Relics – Pottery Technology – Copper/bronze Metallurgy – Post-Harappan Metallurgy – Iron Technology – Megaliths – Iron Age Ceramics – Polished Ware Technology: RCPW, PGW, NBPW – Early writing systems.
2. **Ancient Texts and Knowledge Systems:** *Vedanga-s* and Specialized Knowledge Systems: *Siksha, Kalpa, Nirukta, Chhandas, Jyotisha, Vyakarana* – *Sulba Sutra* and the Vedic Geometry – Features of the theoretical Traditions in Sanskrit and Pali Texts – The Buddhist Logic – *Hetuvidya* – *Sunyavada*.
3. **Classical Knowledge systems:** Astronomy and Mathematics – Bhaskara-s – Aryabhata – Varahamihira – Treatises on Statecraft: The *Arthashastra*– The Various Knowledge forms in the *Arthashastra* – Knowledge in Healthcare Systems: *Ayurveda-s: Vrksa, Hasti and Asva* – *Samhita-s* of *Charaka, Susruta, and Bhela* – Lexicography: Amara and Hemachandra – Histronics: Bharata and *Natyasastra* – Vatsayana’s *Kamasutra* – Architecture: *Samarangana Sutradhara*.
4. **Theoretical Discourses:** Bhartrihari’s Semantic Philosophy – *Sphotavada* – The *Anumana Siddhanta*– *Apoha Siddhanta* – Anandavardhana and the *Dhvani Siddhanta* – Mahimabhata and the *Vyaktiviveka* – Kuntaka’s *Vakrokti* - The *Pancasandhi Siddhanta*.
5. **Circulation of Knowledge:** Other civilizations and their give-and-take – Egyptian and Mesopotamian traditions – the Greco-Roman world – Turko-Persian and Arabic systems – Chinese and other far-eastern societies.

Readings:

Shereen Ratnagar, *Makers and Shapers: Early Indian Technology in the Home, Village and the Urban Workshop* (Delhi, 2007) Tulika.

G.L. Possehl, *Harappan Civilization*, Oxford & IBH Publishers, New Delhi, 1993.

- D. P. Agrawal, *The Copper Bronze Age in India*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1969
- D. K. Chakrabarti and Nayanjot Lahiri, *Copper and Its Alloy in Ancient India*, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1996.
- A.K.Bag, *Science and Civilisation in India*, vol. I. Navarang Publishers, New Delhi, 1985.
- A.K. Bag, *History of Mathematics in Ancient and Medieval India*, Chaukhamba Varanasi, 1979.

[G Kuppuram](#) and [K Kumudamani](#), *History of Science and Technology in India* (12 Vols), Sundeep Prakashan (Delhi, 1996).

A.K. Bag, *History of Technology in India*, 4 vols. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1997. \

A.K. Bag, *India and Central Asia: Science and Technology*, 2 vols. Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi

D.M. Bose, Sen & Subbarappa, *A Concise History of Sciences in India*, National Commission for the Compilation of History of Sciences in India by] Indian National Science Academy (New Delhi, 1971)

Rahman, A. *History of Indian Science Technology and Culture* Delhi, 1998: Oxford University Press.

George Joseph Geevarghese, *The Crest of the Peacock: Non-European Roots of Mathematics*, Princeton, 2010 Princeton University Press.

D.P. Singhal, *India and World Civilisation*, London : Sidgwick and Jackson, 1972.

**LAND AND PEOPLE:
THE FORMATION OF CULTURAL AND REGIONAL IDENTITIES**

This course would be concerned with issues involved in historical geography, ethnic settlements and cultural and regional identities. It would primarily be based on literary and epigraphic texts. The chronological spectrum would range from *circa* 1500 BCE to *circa* 1300 CE. The specific texts mentioned here are simply illustrative and do not preclude the inclusion of other texts.

1. Sapta Sindhavah to Aryavarta and Madhyadesha: Cosmographic conceptions, topographical features, tribes, settlements in Vedic literature.
2. Majjhimadesha and its people; Formation of Janapadas: Pali, Prakrit / Apabhramsha texts.
3. Jambudvipa and Bharatavarsha – Kurma-nivesha: *Mahabharata*, *Ramayana* and the Puranas.
4. Eco-cultural zones in the Tamilakam (*tinais*): Perspectives from Sangam texts.
5. Cultural and regional identities in the subcontinent: Narratives from some early medieval texts such as Varahamihira's *Brihatsamhita*; Rajashekhara's *Kavyamimamsa*, Kalhana's *Rajatarangini* and the *Shaktisangama Tantra*.
6. India in the accounts of the people from outside the subcontinent : *The Periplus*; Ptolemy's *Geography*; Hsuan-tsang's *Si-yu-ki* and Alberuni's *Kitabul Hind*.
7. Regional divisions in early Indian inscriptions.

Select Readings

- Ali, S. Muzafer : *The Geography of the Puranas*, People's Publishing House, New Delhi, Second edition, 1973.
- Bhattacharya, P.K. : *Historical Geography of Madhya Pradesh from Early Records*, Delhi, 1977.
- Casson, L. : *The Periplus Maris Erythraei*, Princeton University Press, 1989.
- Chatterji, Suniti Kumar : *Kirata-Jana-Kriti : The Indo-Mongoloids: Their Contribution to the History and Culture of India*, Asiatic Society, Calcutta, 1951.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. : *A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India*, Manisha, Calcutta, 1974.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. : 'Geographical Perspectives, Culture Change and Linkages: Some Reflections on Early Punjab', Presidential Address (Ancient Section), *Punjab History Congress Proceedings*, 27th Session, Patiala, Pt.I, 1995.
- Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar : *Racial Affinities of Early North Indian Tribes*, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi, 1971.
- Chaudhuri, Sashi Bhushan : *Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India*, General Printers & Publishers, Calcutta, 1955.
- Cunningham, Alexander : *The Ancient Geography of India* (1871), Low Price Publications, Delhi, 1990 reprint.
- Entrikin, J.Nicholas, ed.: *Regions: Critical Essays in Human Geography*, Ashgate, Hampshire, England, 2008.
- Gupta, P. : *Geography in Ancient Indian Inscriptions*, Delhi, 1973.
- Habib, Irfan, ed., India : *Studies in the History of an Idea*, Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, 2004.
- Gurukkal, Rajan : *Social Formations of Early South India*, OUP, Delhi, 2010.
- Heesterman, J.C. ed., : *Sanskrit Place Names from Inscriptions*, The Hague, 1968.

- Law, Bimala Churn : *Historical Geography of Ancient India*, Second and Revised Edition, Societe Asiatique de Paris, Paris, 1968.
- Majumdar, M.R. : *A Study in the Cultural Geography of the Narmada*, Baroda, 1968.
- Majumdar, R.C. : *The Classical Accounts of India*, Firma K.L.Mukhopadhyay, Calcutta, 1960.
- Morrison, B.M. : *Political Centres and Cultural Regions in Early Bengal*, Arizona, 1970.
- Mulay, Sumati : *Studies in the Historical and Cultural Geography and Ethnography of the Deccan*, Deccan College, Poona, 1972.
- Niyogi, P. : *Brahmanical Settlements in Different Subdivisions of Ancient Bengal*, Calcutta, 1967.
- Pandey, M.S. : *The Historical Geography and Topography of Bihar*, New Delhi, 1963.
- Pollock, Sheldon, ed., *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstruction from South Asia*, New Delhi, 2003.
- Pollock, Sheldon: *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men*, Delhi, 2007.
- Raschke, Manfred G. : *New Studies in Roman Commerce with the East*, Berlin-New York, 1978.
- Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra : *Studies in Indian Antiquities*, Second edition, University of Calcutta, 1958, Pt. II (Chapters V – X).
- Sachau, Edward C., tr. and notes : *Alberuni's India...* (first published 1910) reprint, Delhi, 1989.
- Sankalia, H.D. : *Studies in the Historical and Cultural Geography and Ethnography of the Gujarat* (Places and Peoples in Inscriptions of Gujarat: 300 BC – 1300 AD), Deccan College, Poona, 1949.
- Sharma, R.S. and Shrimali, K.M. eds., : *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol.IV, Pt.2, Manohar, New Delhi, 2008.
- Shastri, Ajay Mitra : *India as Seen in the Brihat Samhita of Varahamihira*, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1969.
- Sircar, D.C. : *Cosmography and Geography in Early Indian Literature* (Sir William Meyer Endowment Lectures in History, 1965-66, University of Madras), Indian Studies – Past and Present, Calcutta, 1967.
- Sircar, D.C. : *Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India*, 2nd edition, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 1971.
- Subbarao, B. : *The Personality of India*, 2nd edition, Baroda, 1958.
- Subbarayalu, Y. *Political Geography of the Chola Country*, Department of Archaeology, Tamilnadu, 1973.
- Upadhyaya, Bharatsingh : *Buddhakalin Bharatiya Bhoogol* (in Hindi), Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag, VS 2018 = 1961 CE.
- Watters, Thomas : *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India* (first published in 1904-05), Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi, reprint 1961.

LITERARY CULTURES OF EARLY INDIA

This course introduces students to India's early creative literatures, which, together with their peculiar characteristics, conventions, and geographical and chronological zones, constitute distinct, interactive literary cultures. A study of literary texts (poems, plays, tales, biographies), as opposed to 'scriptures' or treatises, unveils unique resources for understanding expressive language and imagination in early India in relation to larger orders of culture and society. This course surveys the content, formation and trajectories of early Sanskrit and Tamil literatures, and a host of issues related to their internal and external context. It also briefly surveys the literary scene in other languages, such as Prakrit, Apabhramsha and Kannada, and their relationship with the major literary cultures.

1. Introduction: The importance of studying literature in history; Approaches to interpreting literature: materialist, historicist, aesthetic, others.
2. (i) Defining and distinguishing between literacy, literature and literary culture; the phenomenon of orality and of 'performing' texts in early India (ii) Exploring interactions between literature, language, ethnicity, and geography: the 'cosmopolitan' and the 'vernacular'.
3. Survey of early Sanskrit literature: (i) kavya, main features of kavya: rasa, alamkara; types of kavyas, some sample texts (ii) literary criticism and rhetoric: Bharata, Bhamaha, Dandin and later rhetoricians (iii) the kavya's vision, the representation of urban culture, the question of 'court literature', changes within the kavya tradition and diversity of narrative traditions.
4. Survey of early Tamil literature: (i) 'Sangam literature' as oral compositions - akam and puram poetry, Silappadikaram, Manimekhalai; the tradition of literary criticism in the Tolkappiyam (ii) the representation of kingship, space (tinai), emotion, geography, values.
5. Factors in the formation of literary cultures: (i) patronage: role of the state, non-royal social groups, etc. (ii) literary and linguistic developments: structure of the language, conventions (iii) emerging regional and social identities; 'Great' and 'Little' traditions.

Readings

Sheldon Pollock, ed., *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia*, OUP, 2003. (Introduction, Chapter 1, 5, 6, 11)

Ibid., *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men*, Permanent Black: Delhi, 2007.

J. Houben, ed., *The Ideology and Status of Sanskrit in South and South East Asia*, Leiden: Brill, 1996.

A.K. Warder, *Indian Kavya Literature*, Vol. I-IV, Motilal Banarsidass: Delhi, 1989.

Gerow, Edwin, *Indian Poetics*, vol.V, fasc.3, of Jan Gonda, ed., *A History of Indian Literature*, Otto Harrassowitz: Wiesbaden, 1977.

Lienhard, Siegfried, *A History of Classical Poetry: Sanskrit-Pali-Prakrit*, Vol. III, fasc.1 of Jan Gonda, ed., *A History of Indian Literature*, Otto Harrassowitz: Wiesbaden, 1984.

D. D. Kosambi, select essays in B.D. Chattopadhyaya ed., *D.D Kosambi: Combined Methods in Indology and Other Writings*, OUP: Delhi, 2002.

Shonaleeka Kaul, *Imagining the Urban: Sanskrit and the City in Early India*, Permanent Black: Delhi, 2010 (Introduction).

Ronald Inden, Jonathan Walters and Daud Ali, *Querying the Medieval: Texts and the History of Practices in South Asia*, OUP: Delhi, 2000, (Introduction: From Philological to Dialogical Texts)

Romila Thapar, *Sakuntala: Texts, Readings, Histories*, Kali for Women: New Delhi, 1999.

Ibid, 'Society and Historical Consciousness: The Itihasa Purana Tradition' in *Cultural Pasts: Essays in Early Indian History*, OUP: Delhi, 2000, pp. 123-54.

George L. Hart, 'Archetypes in Classical Indian Literature and Beyond' in *Syllables of Sky: Studies in South Indian Civilization*, ed. David Shulman, OUP: Delhi, 1997.

A.K. Ramanujan, *Poems of Love and War from the Eight Anthologies and Ten Songs of Classical Tamil*, Columbia University Press: NY, 1985.

K. Kailasapathy, *Tamil Heroic Poetry*, Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1968.

Paula Richman, ed., *Many Ramayanas: The Diversity of a Narrative Tradition in South Asia*, University of California Press: Berkeley, 1991.

Kamil Zvelebil, *The Smile of Murugan: On Tamil Literature of South India*, Leiden: EJ Brill, 1973.

Uma Chakravarti, 'Women, Men and Beasts: The Jatakas as Popular Tradition', *Studies in History*, 9, 1, nE., 1993, New Delhi, pp. 43-70.

Barbara Stoler Miller, ed., *The Powers of Art: Patronage in Indian Culture*, OUP: Delhi, 1992.

MONETARY HISTORY OF EARLY INDIA

1. Media of exchange before the advent of metal money.
2. Agricultural growth, taxation and metal money (*circa* 600 to *circa* 200 BCE).
3. Trade network and penetration of monetary economy (*circa* 200 BCE to *circa* 300 CE).
4. Changing land rights, mutations in trade and their impact on patterns of metal money (*circa* 300 to *circa* 1300 CE).

General Readings :

Note: JNSI stands for The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India

- P. John Casey : *Understanding Ancient Coins : An Introduction for Archaeologists and Historians* (1986)
- Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal: *Coins and Currency Systems in South India, c.AD 225-1300*, Delhi, 1976.
- Joe Cribb, ed. : *Money : From Cowrie Shells to Credit Cards* (1986)
- Gupta, Parmeshwari Lal and Jha, Amal Kumar, eds., *Numismatics and Archaeology*, Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies, Nashik, 1987.
- Olivier Guillaume : *Analysis of Reasonings in Archaeology: The Case of Graeco-Bactrian and Indo-Greek Numismatics* (1990)
- Amal Kumar Jha, ed., : *Coinage, Trade and Economy*, Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies, Nashik, 1991.
- S.K. Maity : *Early Indian Coins and Currency System*
- Walter C. Neale : *Monies in Societies* (1976)

Punch-marked Coins :

- Joe Cribb : "Investigating the Introduction of Coinage in India – A Review of Recent Research", *JNSI*, Vol. XLV, 1983, pp. 80-107
- A.H. Dani : "Punch-marked Coins in Indian Archaeology", *JNSI*, Vol. XXII, 1960, pp. 1-12.
- P. (armeshwari) L. (al) Gupta : *A Bibliography of the Hoards of Punch-marked Coins of Ancient India*, *JNSI*, XVII (1955)
- P.L. Gupta and T.R. Hardekar : *Ancient Indian Silver Punch-Marked Coins* (1985)
- D.D. Kosambi : *Indian Numismatics*, ed. B.D. Chattopadhyaya
- Michael Mitchiner : *The Origins of Indian Coinage* (1973)
- Rajgor, Dilip : *Punch-Marked Coins of Early Historic India*, Reesha Books International, California, 2001.
- S.C. Ray : *Stratigraphic Evidence of Coins in Indian Excavations and Some Allied Issues* (1959)

Uninscribed Cast and Janapada Coins :

- John Allan : *Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient India in the British Museum* (1936, Indian Reprint 1975)
- K.K. Dasgupta : *A Tribal History of Ancient India – A Numismatic Approach* (1974)
- Bela Lahiri : *Indigenous States of Northern India, c.200 BC – AD 320* (1974)

A.K.Narain, et al : *Seminar Papers on Local Coins of Northern India, c.300 BC – AD 300* (1968)

Aruna Sharma : *History of Mathura (c. 200 BC – AD 300)*, Om Publications, New Delhi, 2006.

Krishna Mohan Shrimali : *History of Panchala, Vol.I* (1983), Ch.IV

J.P.Singh and Nisar Ahmad : *Seminar Papers on the Tribal Coins of Ancient India, 200 BC – AD 400* (1977)

Indo-Greeks, Shakas,:

K.W.Dobbins : *Shaka-Pahlava Coinage* (1973)

Amiteshwar Jha and Dilip Rajgor : *Studies in the Coinage of the Western Kshatrapas* (1994)

A.K.Narain : *The Indo-Greeks* (1957)

E.J.Rapson : *Catalogue of the Coins of the Andhra Dynasty, the Western Kshatrapas, the Traikutaka Dynasty and the “Bodhi” Dynasty* (1908; Indian ed.1975)

Coins of the Kushanas, Satavahanas and the Romans:

Bhaskar Chattopadhyay : *The Age of the Kushanas : A Numismatic Study* (1967)

D.W.MacDowall : “The Weight Standards of the Gold and Copper Coinages of the Kushana Dynasty from Vima Kadphises to Vasudeva”, *JNSI*, Vol.XXII, 1960, pp.63-74

B.N.Mukherjee : *Kushana Coins of the Land of the Five Rivers* (1978)

I.K. Sarma : *Coinage of the Satavahana Empire* (1980)

Ajay Mitra Shastri, ed. : *Coinage of the Satavahanas and Coins from Excavations* (1972)

Paula J.Turner : *Roman Coins from India* (1989)

A.H.Wood : *The Gold Coin Types of the Great Kushanas*(1959)

Coins of the Guptas:

John Allan : *Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasty and of Shashanka, King of Gauda in the British Museum* (1914, Indian reprint 1975)

A.S.Altekar : *Coinage of the Gupta Empire* (1957)

A.S.Altekar : *Catalogue of the Gupta Gold Coins in the Bayana Hoard* (1954)

Post-Gupta Coins

Deyell, John S. : *Living Without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India*, OUP, Delhi, 1990.

Pokharna, Premlata : *Coins of North India (500-1200 AD): A Comprehensive Study on Indo-Sassanian Coins*, Unique Traders, Jaipur, 2006.

Shrimali, Krishna Mohan : ‘Money, Market and Feudalism’ in R.S.Sharma and K.M.Shrimali, eds., *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol.IV, pt.2, Manohar, Delhi, 2008.

ORIENTALISM AND INDIA

- I. **The Beginnings:** The knowledge about the Orient before colonial conquest – The need for knowledge about the colony – the Portuguese and Dutch attempts – Production of knowledge and strategies of control under the English East India Company – the greater extent of British control and their bigger needs – the work before Jones – Warren Hastings.
- II. **Early Orientalism:** William Jones and the Asiatic Society – Jones’ life and work – the Asiatic Society and *Asiatick Researches* – Wilkins, Colebrooke, Wilson and textual studies – Prinsep and epigraphy – Cunningham and Archaeology – Havell, Fergusson and art – Max Müller and the high noon of Orientalism – orientalism in imperial ideology – the role of “native” scholars – Orientalism without empire: German and French “Indology”.
- III. **The Orientalist Constructions:** The “discovery” of India – Historiography, ethnology and study of languages – construction of images and stereotypes: (a) the theory of the Aryan race (b) the Indian village community (c) unchanging East (d) Indian spirituality vs. Western materialism (e) Oriental Despotism and Asiatic Mode of Production.
- IV. **Orientalism in Action:** The use in colonial control and domination – boosting middle class morale – Orientalism and Indian “renaissance” – Orientalism and revivalism – Orientalism and Indian nationalism – communal ideology – the expansion of database about India’s past.
- V. **Critique of Orientalism:** Early reactions – the implicit acceptance in early nationalist writings – the modern historians’ perspective – Edward Said and the Foucauldian understanding – Critique of Said – recent Japanese work – an assessment of Orientalism – Orientalism today

Readings:

- Ahmed, Aijaz, *In Theory*, Delhi, 1992. Oxford University Press.
- Arberry, A.J., *British Orientalists*, London, 1943. William Collins.
- Bongard-Levin, G.M. and .A.Vigasin, *The Image of India: The Study of Ancient Indian Civilisation in the USSR, 1984*.
- Breckenridge, Carol A. and Peter van der Veer, eds., *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament*, Delhi, 1994. Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., *Colonial Indology: Socio-politics of the ancient Indian past*. Delhi, 1997 Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Chaudhuri, Nirad C., *Scholar Extraordinary: the Life of Friedrich Max Muller*, New Delhi, 1974. Orient Paperbacks.
- Currie, Kate, *Beyond Orientalism*, Calcutta, 1996. K.P.Bagchi and Company.
- Dodson, Michael S., *Orientalism, empire and National Culture: India, 1770-1880 Delhi, 2010 Foundation Books*.
- Inden, Ronald, *Imagining India*, Oxford, 1990. Blackwell Publishers.
- Keay, John, *India Discovered*, London, 1981. Collins
- Kejariwal, O.P., *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of India’s Past 1784-1838*, Delhi, 1988. Oxford University Press.
- King, Richard: *Orientalism and Religion: Postcolonial Theory, India and 'The Mystic East'*, OUP, 1999.
- Kopf, David, *British Orientalism and Indian Renaissance: the Dynamics of Indian Modernisation 1773-1835*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1969. University of California Press.

- MacKenzie, John M., *Orientalism: History, Theory and the Arts*, Manchester and New York, 1995. Manchester University Press.
- Majeed, Javed, *Ungoverned Imaginings: James Mill's The History of British India and Orientalism*, Oxford, 1992. Clarendon Press.
- Metcalfe, Thomas R., *Ideologies of the Raj*, Cambridge, 1987. Cambridge University Press.
- Mukherjee, S.N., *Sir William Jones: A Study in Eighteenth-Century British Attitudes to India*, Bombay, 1987. Orient Longman.
- O'Leary, Brendan, *The Asiatic Mode of Production: Oriental Despotism, Historical Materialism and Indian History*, Oxford, 1989. Basil Blackwell.
- Philips, C.H., ed., *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961. Oxford University Press.
- Said, Edward, *Orientalism*, New York, 1987. Pantheon Books.
- Singh, Upinder, *The Discovery of Ancient India: early archaeologists and the beginnings of archaeology*. Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.
- Teltscher, Kate, *India Inscribed*, Delhi, 1995. Oxford University Press.
- Thapar, Romila, *Interpreting Early India*, Delhi, 1999. Oxford University Press.
- Thapar, Romila, *Past and Prejudice*, New Delhi, 1975. National Book Trust.
- Trautmann, Thomas R., *Aryans and British India*, New Delhi, 1997. Sage-Vistar.
- Viswanathan, Gauri, *Masks of Conquest: Literary Study and British Rule in India*, London, 1990. Faber and Faber.

PERSPECTIVES ON NATURE IN ANCIENT INDIA

1. Humans, nature, and the cosmos: cosmogonic ideas in Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jaina traditions; the *panca-mahabhutas*; the cosmic order – *rta* and the rhythms of nature; understandings of nature and matter in philosophical systems.
2. Situating human activity in the context of nature: ‘informal geography’ in ancient texts; descriptions of journeys; the concept of *tinai* in early Tamil literature; emblematic plants and animals.
3. The forest and forest dwellers: textual representations; interactions between agrarian and state societies; *grama* and *aranya*; the king and the forest.
4. Nature in religion and ritual: the naturalistic polytheism of the Vedas; deities in animal form (Jataka stories, *avatara* doctrine); animals as *vahanas*; the Hindu gods and goddesses; nature and fertility; worship and symbolism of trees; *naga* worship; *vasantotsava* rituals.
5. Representations of nature in art: empathy between humans and nature, entwining and hybrid creatures; plants and animals in the iconography and narrative of divine forms; personification and stylization of nature in art; *sadrishya*, *anukriti*, and *alamkara*.
6. Nature in poetry and poetics: descriptions of nature’s beauty; nature as friend, healer, benefactor, adversary; relationship of the seasons to human emotions; poetic figures relating to nature in literary criticism.
7. Violence and preservation: ideas and debates concerning *himsa* and *ahimsa* vis-à-vis nature in the Vedic tradition, Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism; ideas of preservation.

Select Readings

- Anderson, Leona M. 2005, *Vasantotsava: the spring festivals of India: texts and traditions*, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
- Coomaraswamy, Ananda K. 1956, *The Transformation of Nature in Art*, New York.
- De, S.K. 1963, *Sanskrit Poetics as a Study in Aesthetics*, Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press.
- Devadhar, C.R. ed. 1993, *Works of Kalidasa*, Vols. I and II, Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass (reprint).
- Pandanus* Series (1998- 2009), ed. J. Vacek et. al. Prague: Institute of South and Central Asia, Seminar of Indian Studies, Charles University. (edited series on ‘Nature in Literature, Art, Myth and Ritual’).
- Prakriti: The Integral Vision* (five volumes), General Editor Kapila Vatsyayan, New Delhi: D.K. Printworld and IGNCA (Vol. 1: Primal Elements : The Oral Tradition; Vol. 2: Vedic, Buddhist and Jain Traditions; Vol. 3: The Agamic Tradition and the Arts; Vol. 4 The Nature of Matter; Vol. 5 Man in Nature).
- Ramanujan, A. 1967, *The Interior Landscape: Love Poems from a Classical Tamil Anthology*, Bloomington and London.
- Rao, T.A.G. 1985. *Elements of Hindu Iconography* (4 vols.), Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass (second reprint of 1914 edition).
- Sivaramamurti, C. 1980, *Approach to Nature in Indian Art and Thought*, New Delhi: Kanak Publications.
- Vacek, J. 2007, *Flowers and Formulas, Nature as Symbolic Code in Old Tamil Love Poetry*, Studia Orientalia Pragensia XXV, Prague: The Karolinum Press, Charles University.
- Varadarajan, M., 1969, *The Treatment of Nature in Sangam Literature (Ancient Tamil Literature)*, Madras: The South India Saiva Siddhanta Works Publishing Society.

**POLITICAL PROCESSES IN ANCIENT INDIA:
THEORIES AND PRACTICES**

- I. **Historiographical Considerations:** State and Society as represented in Colonial writings – Oriental Despotism and Asiatic Society – Asiatic Mode of Production Debate – the nationalist response – Marxist intervention – Insights from social sciences – Theoretical Preliminaries: a) Pre-State and State Situations and b) Formation of the State.
- II. **The Vedic scene and the transition to state:** Political Processes in the Rigveda – Pre-state situation in the Middle Ganga Valley – Lineage Society – Processes of transition from Lineage to State – booty capture and redistribution – contending definitions of power and the centrality of the *raja* – rituals and legitimation.
- III. **The “Republics” and “Kingdoms”:** Geographical Distribution and its importance – trade and urbanisation – stratification of society and the consolidation of *jati*- The incipient state and the *Varna* System – Political Structure of the *Mahajanapadas* – Emergence of Monarchy in the Gangetic North India.
- IV. **The Mauryan State:** The Tribal confederacies – The Structure of the Nanda Monarchy – The Formation of the Mauryan Empire – The Structure of the State under Asoka – The Form of the State in the *Arthashastra* – Recent Interpretations of the Mauryan State.
- V. **Post-Mauryan polities** – the continuation of the *gana-samGhas* – the varying structures in the “successor states” – the experience in the Deccan under Satavahanas – the Tamil South.
- VI. **The Guptas and after:** Political processes under the Guptas – the “*samanta* system” and Indian feudalism – the concept of *dharma* – brahmana-kshatriya relations – kingship and the structure of polity in early medieval India – the regional states.

Readings:

- Bhattacharya, Sibesh, “Brahmana-Kshatriya Relationship in Northern India – Aspect of Power-elite configuration”, *IHR*, vol. 10, pp.1-20. 1984.
- Bongard-Levin, J.M., *Ancient India: a Complex Study*, Delhi, 1986.
- Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal, *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, Delhi, 1994.
- Claessen, H.J.M. and P. Skalnik, *The Early State*, The Hague, 1978.
- Claessen, Henri J.M. and Pieter van de Velde, ed., *Early State Dynamics*, Brill, Leiden, 1987.
- Drekmeier, Charles, *Kingship and Community in Early India*, OUP/Stanford University Press, 1962.
- Gonda, Jan, *Ancient Indian Kingship from the Religious Point of View*, Brill, Leiden, 1966.
- Gurukkal, Rajan, *Social Formations of Early South India*, OUP, 2010.
- Inden, R., *Imagining India*, (London, 1990).
- Karashima, Noboru, ed., *Kingship in Indian History: Japanese Studies in South Asia No.2*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1999.
- Kosambi, D.D., *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History* (Bombay, 1956).
- Krader, L. *The Formation of the State*, London, 1968
- Mabbet, I.W., *Truth, Myth and Politics in Ancient India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1980.

O'Flaherty, W.D., *The Concept of Duty in South Asia*, Delhi, 1978.
Olivelle, Patrick, ed., *Dharma: Studies in its Semantics, Cultural and Religious History*, First enlarged Indian edition, Motilal Banarsidass, Delhi, 2009.
Roy, Kumkum, *Emergence of Monarchy in North India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1994.
Sharma, R.S., *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Mac Millan, New Delhi, 1983
Sharma, R.S., *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, Mac Millan, New Delhi, rpt. 1990
Sharma, R.S., *The State and Varna Formation in the Mid-Ganga Plains*, Manohar Publications, New Delhi, 1996
Smith, Bardwell, *Essays in Gupta Culture*, Delhi, 1986.
Thapar, Romila *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*, Oxford University Press.
Thapar, Romila, *From Lineage to State*, Oxford University Press, 1984
Thapar, Romila, *The Mauryas Re-visited*, K.P. Bagchi & Company, New Delhi, 1984
Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Early Medieval in South India*, New Delhi, 2009
Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India*, Delhi, 1993.
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PRODUCERS OF WEALTH IN EARLY INDIA

This course would be concerned with primary producers of wealth, viz., agriculturists, peasants, traders, merchants, artisans and craftspeople; their tools, techniques technologies and modes of production; their organisational structures and their social placements. Under each category of producers, attempt shall be made to take cognisance of various types rather than seeing it as homogenous category. These themes shall be discussed in two chronological phases: (A) from circa 1000 BCE to circa 100 BCE, and (B) from circa 100 BCE to circa 1300 CE. Literary texts, material remains, epigraphic evidences and representations in art forms shall constitute the core data.

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Seaford, Richard : *Money and the Early Greek Mind*, CUP, Cambridge, 2004.

Sharma, R.S. : *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, Macmillan India, Delhi, 1983.

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RELIGIONS IN EARLY MEDIEVAL INDIA (c. 500 – c.1300 CE)

1. The milieu: socio-economic and political order/s.
2. Texts: Literature; sculptures and monuments; inscriptions -- Religio-Philosophic Background of Land Grants.
3. Growth of *bhakti* with special reference to Vishnuism and Shivaism south of the Vindhyas: Two phases: (A) up to c.10th century, and (B) c.1000 to c.1300 CE.
 - a. The Alvars, Nayamnars, Shrivaisnavas and Virashaivas.
4. Puranic religions and sectarian identities.
5. Centres of Jinism, with special reference to western India and Karnataka.
6. Mahayana and Tantrayana. Debates about 'decline' of Buddhism.
7. Shaktism and Tantricism.
8. The Kapalikas, the Kalamukhas, the Nathas and the Siddhas.
9. Popular beliefs and practices – *utsavas*, *vratas*, *danas*, etc.
10. Gender Issues in Indian Religions, with special reference to :
 - [a] Jaina Debates on women's salvation – participants, issues and major arguments.
 - [b] Women in Tantric Buddhism.
 - [c] Women in Virashivaism.
 - [d] The Dashamahavidyas.
11. Sacred geography and sacred spaces – Tirthas – their proliferation and socio-cultural significance.
12. Religious Institutions – *samghas*, *mathas*, *gachchhas*, *basadis*, temples, etc.
13. Religions from outside India and their transformations: Christianity, Zoroastrianism (Parsis), Judaism and Islam.

Note: In addition to the Topic No. 10, gender concerns in Indian religions will receive due attention under other topics as well.

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Elisabeth Anne Benard: *Chinnamasta: The Awful Buddhist and Hindu Tantric Goddess*, 1994.
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- Nilima Chitgopekar : *Encountering Shivaism : The Deity, the Milieu, the Entourage*, 1998.
- Nilima Chitgopekar, ed., *Invoking Goddesses: Gender Politics in Indian Religion*, 2002.
- Thomas Coburn : *Devi Mahatmya : The Crystallization of the Goddess Tradition*, 1984.
- Das, Sisir Kumar: *A History of Indian Literature, 500-1399: From Courtly to the Popular*, 2005.
- Shashibhushan Dasgupta : *An Introduction to Tantric Buddhism*, 1950.
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- S.B. Deo : *History of Jain Monachism*, 1954-55.
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- Ginette Ishimatsu : “The Making of Tamil Shaiva Siddhanta”, *Contributions to Indian Sociology*, Vol.33, No.3, Sep.-Dec.1999, pp. 571-79.
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- S.C.Nandimath : *Handbook of Virashaivism*, 2nd ed., 1979, specially R.N.Nandi’s Introduction.
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- Kapildeo Pandey : *Madhyakalina Sahitya mein Avataravaad*, (in Hindi,) 1963.
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- Diana Y. Paul: *Women in Buddhism: Images of the Feminine in Mahayana Tradition*, 1979.
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- Shridhar Tiwari : *Madhya Pradesh mein Shaiva Dharma ka Vikas*, (in Hindi,) 1988.
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RELIGIONS, ARTS AND SOCIETY (circa 200 BCE to circa 300 CE)

1. Material milieu of the society.
2. Growth of theism : (a) yakshas, yakshis and other popular cults; (b) Vishnuism; (c) Shivaism; (d) Mahayana; (e) Jinism; (f) female divinities.
3. Modes of classification of arts and crafts – *kalas* and *shilpas*.
4. Beginnings of monumental architecture.
5. From symbolic to anthropomorphic delineations of deities: narrative friezes; free-standing sculptures and their iconographic specificities.
6. Terracottas, metal icons and popular beliefs.

Select Readings:

Select Readings (for topics 1-2) :

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TAMILAKAM IN EARLY HISTORICAL PERIOD

1. **Historiography and sources:** The nineteenth century concerns with Roman trade – discovery of “Sangam” literature and the Tamil pride – Early studies – the political implications – developments in archaeology and epigraphy – Sivathamby and the new insights – insights from other disciplines – recent work.
2. **Geography and Environment:** Geographical and Environmental Features of Tamilakam – Archaeology of the Landscape – History of Human Adaptation to the Environment – Pre-historic Evidences – The Stone Ages – The Iron Age Societies and their Remains – Typology and Extent – The Nature of social formation.
3. **The Social formation of Clans and Chiefdoms:** The *tinai* concept - Eco-systems, Clans and Means of subsistence – Material Cultures – Conflict, distribution and differentiation – Forms of Exchange and Transmarine Contacts – The Structure of the Chiefdom level polity – The power structure of the *muventar* chiefdoms – The lesser chiefs – Features of the social formation.
4. **The Dissolution of the Social Formation of Clans and Chiefdoms:** The changing processes – Emergence of rice cultivation and the expansion of organised agriculture – The transformation of clans into hereditary occupation groups and *jati*-s – The emerging form of labour appropriation – Shift in the dominant economy – Formation of a new political structure – The Character of the Social Formation: Conceptual consideration – The “Crisis” theme – Towards the making of a new social formation.

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Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Early Medieval in South India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2009
Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India* Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1983.
Zvelebil, Kamil, *The Smile of Murugan* E.J.Brill, Leiden, 1972.

THE DEEP SOUTH: AD c.700-1300 CE

- I. Historiography and sources: The Indian tradition of recovering the past – *bhakti* hagiography – *sthalapuranas* – court literature in Tamil and Sanskrit – the Mackenzie manuscripts – early colonial attempts – Manuals and Gazetteers – epigraphical and archaeological “discoveries” – early attempts – Nilakanta Sastri and the standardization of “south Indian history” – Burton Stein’s intervention – Subbarayalu, Karashima and the quantitative approach – the present scene. Inscriptions and their scope – literature, “sacred” and “secular” – monuments and their significance – historical archaeology and its limitation.
- II. The Agrarian Social Formation: The transition from the early historical to the early medieval – expansion of agriculture and the proliferation of land-grants – regional variations – the Prakrit, Sanskrit and bilingual charters of the Pallavas – the Pandyan situation – irrigation and opening up of river valleys – opening up of the Kaveri delta – the scenario on the West Coast – rice cultivation and economic change – labour, kin and non-kin – surplus and its differential distribution – stratification in society – the *atimai* form of labour appropriation – the institution of the *karanmai* system – trade, trading corporations and forms of exchange – the *jati* scheme – the acceptance of the *varnasramadharma* paradigm – The *Bhakti*/Temple Movement – Social Implications of the cult.
- III. The emergence of the state: the Pallavas and Pandyas – struggles with powers of the Deccan – the Cera kingdom of Mahodayapuram – political process and the factors behind them – urbanism, literacy and monumental architecture – details of political organisation – the nature of these “early” states – their fortunes.
- IV. The Cola experience – the beginnings – the capture of Kaveri delta and the development of Tanjore – the expansion under Aditya and Parantaka – Rashtrakuta wars and the setback – Rajaraja and Rajendra – agrarian expansion, growth of trade and economic transformation – social implications – the climacteric – cultural productions – decline of the Cola “empire”.
- V. Social and political processes and structures – further expansion of agriculture and emergence of huge magnates – transformation of temples – The Temple’s Pivotal Position in Socio-economic Processes – *ur*, *natu*, *brahmadeyam* and *nagaram* – systems of control – nature of the state – “centralised”, “segmenatary” or “feudal”?

Readings:

- Champakalakshmi, R., *Trade, Ideology and Urbanisation* OUP, 1996.
Gopalan, R., *History of the Pallavas of Kanchi* University of Madras, 1920.
Hall, Kenneth, *Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Colas* Abhinav Prakashan, Delhi, 1983.
Heitzman, James, *Gifts of Power* OUP, 1997.
Karashima, Noboru, *History and Society in South India*. OUP 1984.
Karashima, Noboru, *Ancient to Medieval: South Indian Society in Transition*. OUP. 2009.
Mahalingam, T.V., *South Indian Polity*. University of Madras, 1955.
Mahalingam, T.V., *Kanchipuram in Early South Indian History* Asia Publicashing House, Bombay, 1966.
Minakshi, C., *Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas* University of Madras, 1955.
Narayanan, M.G.S., *The Perumals of Kerala* 1966, Calicut (published by the author).
Narayanan, M.G.S. & Kesavan Veluthat, ‘Bhakti Movement in South India’ in D.N.Jha, ed. *The Feudal Order*, Delhi, 2001 Manohar.
Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *A History of South India* OUP, 1967.
Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *The Colas*. University of Madras, 1955, Second edition.
Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *The Pandyan Kingdom*. London, 1929, Luzac and Co.
Shanmugham, P. *The Revenue System of the Cholas*. NS Publishers, Chennai, 1989.

Subbarayalu, Y., *Political Geography of the Chola Country*. Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamilnadu, Madras, 1973.

Subbarayalu, Y., "The Chola State", in *Studies in History*, June 1985.

Stein, Burton, ed., *Essays on South India*, Delhi, Vikas, 1974)

Stein, Burton, *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*. OUP, 1980.

Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India*. Delhi, Orient Longman, 1993.

Veluthat, Kesavan, *The Early Medieval in South India*. New Delhi, 2009, OUP.

Optional/Elective Course/Paper L1

SANSKRIT – 1

This course will give students a compact, basic introduction to the Sanskrit language. The aim is to give History students a foundation in Sanskrit which they will be able to build on in order to eventually be able to handle primary sources. The course will include:

1. Explanation of the general features of the language
2. The basic elements of grammar, such as declension of nouns, conjugation of verbs, affixes, *sandhi*, and *samasa*
3. An exposure to basic vocabulary and syntax
4. Developing reading and comprehension skills
5. Translation exercises which include references to simple texts

Readings:

Kale, M.R., *A Higher Sanskrit Grammar*, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1961.

Deshpande, Madhav, *Samskrta-Subodhini: A Sanskrit Primer*, University of Michigan Centre for South Asian Studies, 1999.

Apte, V. S. *Sanskrit-Hindi Kosha*, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Vidyabhavan.

Monier-Williams, M., *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* [1899] New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1988.

Optional/Elective Course/Paper L 2

SANSKRIT – 2

This course builds on the foundations of Sanskrit – 1. The prerequisite of this course is that the student should have done Sanskrit – 1 or should have a proven equivalent level of grasp of the language. The aim is to enhance History students' understanding of Sanskrit in order to enable them to handle primary source material. This will include:

1. Strengthening the understanding of Sanskrit grammar, vocabulary, and syntax through instruction and exercises
2. Developing reading and comprehension skills
3. An emphasis on the translation of excerpts from historically important texts of different genres, including excerpts from *kavyas*, biographies, dynastic chronicles and *shastras*.
4. Translation and reading of inscriptions

Readings:

Kale, M.R., *A Higher Sanskrit Grammar*, Delhi, Motilal Banarsidass, 1961.

Deshpande, Madhav, *Samskrta-Subodhini: A Sanskrit Primer*, University of Michigan Centre for South Asian Studies, 1999.

Apte, V. S. *Sanskrit-Hindi Kosha*, Varanasi, Chaukhambha Vidyabhavan.

Monier-Williams, M., *Sanskrit-English Dictionary* [1899] New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1988.

REVISED COURSES
MEDIEVAL INDIA
M.A. (III & IV SEMESTERS)

(A) **Core Courses:** The core courses are divided into two groups. Group-A has chronologically oriented courses, whereas Group-B has courses that are thematic. Students would have to take four core courses, two from each group, over two semesters.

List of Core Courses:

Group-A

1. Political Processes and Socio-Cultural Formations in India, c. 1000-1400
2. History of North India, c. 1400-1550
3. Political Processes and Socio-Cultural Formations in India, c. 1550-1707
4. Society, Polity and Cultures in India, c. 1707-1830

Group-B

1. Socio-Religious thought and movements in Medieval India
2. Social and Economic History of India, c. 1200-1750
3. History of Science and Technology in Pre-Colonial India
4. Forms of Popular Resistance in Northern India, c. 1560-1740

List of Elective Courses:

1. Women and Gender in Mughal India
2. History of Rajasthan, c. 1300-1800
3. History of Awadh and North India, c. 1550-1860
4. Political Culture: War, Society and Governance, c. 1550-1700
5. War, Society and Politics, c. 1700-1840
6. History of Eastern India, 13th-18th centuries
7. History of the Marathas
8. Cities of Empire: Istanbul, Isfahan, Agra and Delhi
9. Sultanate and Mughal Delhi, c. 1200-1850
10. South India under Vijayanagar Empire
11. History of Medieval Malwa and Gujarat
12. Forms of Historical Writing in Medieval India
13. Economy, Community Formation and Cultural Interaction in Pre-Modern South India.
14. Medieval Deccan, 1300-1700

(C) **Seminar Courses:** Students would be required to take one seminar course in the fourth semester

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FORMATIONS, c. 1000-1400

The course focuses upon local and trans-regional experiences in social and political formations in north India and Afghanistan and the ways in which these textured the making of Sultanate regimes based in Delhi. The course also unravels the early histories of the Muslim communities in the subcontinent, their backgrounds, gradual expansion and modes of socialisation.

Themes:

- 1) Historiographical debates regarding 'transitions' to the Sultanate period.
- 2) Overview: geopolitical contexts; continuities and changes in the 13th and 14th centuries
- 3) The *ahl-i qalam* (people of the pen), their social-intellectual backgrounds; their narratives of the Muslim community and the Sultanate.
- 3) The military elites, their social and political backgrounds, cultures of political service, aristocratic aspirations and new identities
- 4) Sufis, Sufism and their structures of authority
- 5) Political geography of the Sultanate, regional solidarities, endogenous histories of Islam and the Muslim community
- 6) Problematising the study of the 'Hindu-Muslim encounter'

Select Readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar, *The Languages of Political Islam*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004).
2. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *The Making of Early Medieval India*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997 reprint).
3. Deyell, John, *Living without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990).
4. Eaton, Richard, ed., *India's Islamic Traditions, 711-1750*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003).
5. Flood, Finbarr B. *Objects of Translation: Material Culture and Medieval "Hindu-Muslim" Encounter*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2009).
6. Habib, Irfan and Tapan Raychaudhury, ed., *The Cambridge Economic History of India*, vol. 1, Cambridge University Press.
7. Habib, Irfan, *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perspective*, (New Delhi: Tulika, 1995),
8. Hardy, Peter, *Historians of Medieval India: Studies in Indo-Muslim Historical Writing*, (London: Luzac and Company Ltd., 1966 reprint).
9. Jackson, Peter, *The Delhi Sultanate: a Political and Military History*, (Cambridge: University Press, 1999).
10. Kumar, Sunil, *Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2007)
11. Lawrence, Bruce and David Gilmartin, eds., *Beyond Turk and Hindu: Rethinking Islamicate Identities in Islamicate South Asia*, (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2000)
12. Nizami, K.A. ed., *Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period: Collected Writings of Mohammad Habib*, (New Delhi: People Publishing House, 1974), 2 vols.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)

HISTORY OF NORTH INDIA, c. 1400-1550

This survey course shall broadly study some of the key themes in the political and cultural history of North India during the period between the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate and the emergence of the Mughal Empire.

Topics

Decline of the Delhi Sultanate and Regional Reconfiguration.

Monarchy and governance under the Lodi and Sur Afghans.

Political and cultural roles of Sufi orders.

Conversion and Islamicisation.

Religious diversities and social stratification.

Vernacular and Persian literary traditions.

Select Readings:

1. Ahmad, Aziz. 1991. *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*, paperback New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

2. Alam, Muzaffar. 2004. *The Languages of Political Islam in India, c. 1200-1800*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

3. Aquil, Raziuddin. 2009. *Sufism, Culture and Politics: Afghans and Islam in Medieval North India*, reprint. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

4. Aquil, Raziuddin. ed. 2010. *Sufism and Society in Medieval India*, Debates in Indian History and Society Series. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

5. Eaton, Richard M. ed. 2003. *India's Islamic Traditions, 711-1750*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

6. Ernst, Carl W. and Bruce B. Lawrence. 2002. *Sufi Martyrs of Love: The Chishti Order in South Asia and Beyond*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

7. Kolff, Dirk H.A. 1990. *Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy: The Ethnohistory of Military Labour Markets in Hindustan, 1450 – 1850*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

8. Halim, Abdul. 1974. *History of the Lodi Sultans of Delhi and Agra*, reprint. Delhi: Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Delli.

9. Rizvi, S.A.A. 1978. *A History of Sufism in India, Vol. I, Early Sufism and its History in India to 1600 A.D.* Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

10. Siddiqui, I.H. 1969. *Some Aspects of Afghan Despotism in India*. Aligarh: Three Men.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)

**POLITICAL PROCESSES AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FORMATIONS IN INDIA,
c.1550-1707**

The course is concerned with state formation, and encourages the students to examine the establishment and expansion of the Mughal empire within a socio-cultural and political frame of reference. The imperial rule structure is studied as a redistributive system, dynamic and ever-changing, sustained by political relations that went deep into the localities. The other concern of the course is to examine the inter-connections between the norms of civility and imperial sovereignty, or more broadly, between culture and power.

Topics:

1. Mughal imperial expansion: military technology; ecology and inner frontiers; 'war animals';
2. Political alliances, gift-exchanges and the rule structure: alliances with the local aristocracy; relations with merchants and gentry; state in localities
3. Theories of state-formation
4. Political Formations in the early Eighteenth Century: Mughal 'decline'; agrarian revolts; lower caste movements; the Sikh revolt; the rise of the Marathas
5. Mughal court culture: civility and comportment; norms of masculinity; harem and sovereignty; imperial discipleship.
6. State and Religion: mystical and intellectual currents; inter-faith dialogues; *sulh-i-kul*; revivalist Islam; Sufis and the state; ulema in the Mughal empire
7. Persianate civility in decline: socio-cultural changes in the 18th century.

Sources

(Selections from the following sources)

Abul Fazl, *Akbarnama*, H. Beveridge (trans.), *The Akbarnama of Abul Fazl* (reprint., Delhi: 1993)

Abdul Qadir Badaoni, *Muntkhab-ut-Tawarikh*, trans. G.S.A. Ranking (reprint 1990)

Jahangir, *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, trans. M. Thackston (New York, 1999)

Francois Bernier, *Travels in the Mughal Empire, 1658-68*, Irving Brock, trans., revised and updated by Archibold Constable (New Delhi: 1971)

Niccolao Manucci, *Storia do Mogore or Mogul India*, trans. William Irvine (reprint., New Delhi: 1981)

Khafi Khan, *Muntkhab-ul-Lubab*; trans. A.J. Syed under the title, *Aurangzeb in Muntkhab-ul-Lubab* (Bombay, 1977)

Select Readings:

1. Jos Gommans, *Mughal Warfare: Indian Frontiers and Highroads to Empire, 1500-1700* (New York: Routledge: 2002)
2. Iqtidar Alam Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004)
3. Stewart Gordon, 'Robes of Honor: A 'transactional' Kingly Ceremony', *IESHR*, 33 (1996)
4. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India* (New Delhi, 1999)
5. M. Athar Ali, *Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb* (New Delhi: 1997)
6. M. Athar Ali, *Medieval India: Essays in the History of India, 1200-1750* (New Delhi: 1999)
7. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, 1572-1730* (Cambridge, 2004)
8. J.F Richards, *Mughal Administration in Golkunda* (New Delhi, 1975)
9. Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subramaniam (eds.), *The Mughal State* (New Delhi, 1998)
10. C.A. Bayly, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North India in the Age of British Expansion* (Cambridge, 1983)
11. Muzaffar Alam, *Mughal Imperial Decline in North India* (New Delhi: 1986)
12. Seema Alavi (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century in India* (New Delhi: 2008)

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)

SOCIETY, POLITY AND CULTURES IN INDIA, c. 1707-1830

This course will span from the later half of Aurangzeb's period (end of 17th century) to the age of reforms (1820-30s). It will look at changes in economy, society and culture that shaped regions, social groups and individual careers in the period of transition to English Company rule. An important part of this course will be to move the gaze away from the state and the meta-narrative of its oppression to in-house debates and discussions in the military, legal, medical and commercial cultures. Reading the English translations of some of the Persian, early Urdu, Bengali and Marathi translations of texts of this period will be a compulsory part of assignment writing.

Topics

1. The late 17th century transition : economy, society and politics.
2. The early 18th century and the turn to Arabic learning: discussion of some texts on religion and medicine.
3. Regions and the European engagement: war, military and society.
4. The English Company as the agency of transition?

Select readings:

1. Irfan Habib, *Class, Caste and Colony: India from Mughal Period to British Raj*, Delhi, 2009.
2. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power relations in Western India, 1572-1730*, Cambridge, 2004.
3. Muzaffar Alam, *Crisis of Empire in Mughal India: Awadh & Punjab 1707-1730*, Delhi 1993;
4. Muzaffar Alam, *Languages of Political Islam. India 1200-1800*, Delhi 2004.
5. Chetan Singh, *Region and Empire. Punjab in the 17th century*, Delhi, 1994.
6. C.A Bayly, *Rulers Townsman and Bazaars. North Indian Society in the age of British expansion 1770-1870*, Cambridge 1983.
7. C.A. Bayly, *Empire and Information. Intelligence gathering and Social Communication in India 1780-1870*, Delhi, 1996.
8. C.A. Bayly, *Imperial Meridian. The British Empire & the World*, Cambridge, 1994.
9. Radhika Singha, *A Despotism of Law. Crime and Justice in early colonial India*, Delhi, 1998.
10. Seema Alavi, *Sepoys and the Company. Tradition and Transition 1770-1830*, Delhi, 1995.
11. Seema Alavi, *Islam and Healing*, Delhi, 2009.
12. Dirk Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput Sepoy*, Leiden, 1995.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND MOVEMENTS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

This course looks at the intellectual trends, sectarian debates, theological disputations, Sufi thought and moral and political treatises in the Islamic East, till the mid-thirteenth century. The debates between the

Ulema and the Sufis, the patronage extended to them by individuals and the state from time to time in order to reach to the civic society would also be studied. The monotheistic thought, Bhakti tradition and the devotional literature in the Indian sub continent will be a part of the study.

Topics:

1. Muslim sects, socio-religious thought and movements in the Islamic East: theories of governance; Al-Mawardi on caliphate; Nizamul Tusi on *wizarat*; the orthodox religious tradition – the Asharites; Al-Ghazali's ethical thought; the Mutazalites and the rationalists.
2. Development of Tassawuf in the Islamic East: development and disputations; Bayazid Bostami and Mansur Hallaj; *Awariful Ma'arif*, and other sufi texts; Ibnul Arabi's *wahdatul wujud*; organization of the *khanqah*; Jalauddin Rumi's *masnavis*; Shaikh Ali Hujwiri's *Kashful Mahjub*.
3. Early Sufi traditions in India: Ghazi Mian- the tradition and legends; Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilas in India; Sufi literature; Sufi thought and literature; *qalandars* and *darveshes*.
4. Naqshbandi tradition and revivalist tendencies (17th-18th centuries): Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah.
5. Messianic Movements: The Mahdavi movement; the Roshaniya movement.
6. Patronage to religious institutions: *futuh*, *suyurghal*, *aimma*, *madad-i-mu'ash*; waqf and endowments.
7. Bhakti movement in North and South India
8. Monotheistic thought: Kabir, Dadu and Satnamis
9. Educations and Transmission of knowledge in Medieval India
10. Sikhism: Guru Nanak and the formation of *panth*; Guru Arjun and the compilation of Guru Granth Sahib; later gurus and *misl*s.

Select Readings:

1. *Encyclopedia Of Islam* (relevant articles from the new edition)
2. E.G. Brown : *A literary History of Persia* (Cambridge, 1951), vols. III & IV
3. K.A. Nizami (ed.) : *Politics and Society during the Early Medieval period being the Collected Works of Prof. Mohammad Habib* (reprint; New Delhi: 1992), 2 volumes.
4. Bernard Lewis : *The Assassins: a radical sect in Islam* (London, 1968)
5. J.S. Grewal : *History of Sikhism* (reprint. New Delhi: 1998)
6. J.S. Grewal & Irfan. Habib : *Sikh History through Persian Sources* (New Delhi, 2001)
7. K.A. Nizami : *Religion and Politics in India during the thirteenth century* (Aligarh, 1961)
8. S.A.A. Rizvi : *Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (reprint. New Delhi: 1993)
9. C. Vaudeville : *A Weaver named Kabir* (New Delhi, 1991)
10. Claudia Lebeskind : *Piety on its Knees: Three Sufi Traditions of South Asia*.
11. Y.Friedman : *Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi: An outline of his thoughts and a study of his image in the eyes of Posterity* (Mc. Gill, Canada: 1971)
12. Carl Earnst : *The Eternal Garden* (New York, 1993)
13. J.S. Tirmingham : *Sufi Orders of Islam* (London, 1971)
14. Amin Maalouf: *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*(London, 1986)
15. Francis Robinson, *Ulema of Firangi Mahal*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA c. 1200- 1750 A.D.

1. Economy of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Fiscal measures of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq.
3. Agrarian relations and taxation during the Sultanate period.
4. Non-Agricultural Production and Urban Economy.
5. Population estimates of Mughal India.
6. Agricultural Production: Extent of cultivation, Agricultural implements and the crops.
7. The peasant, Village Community and property rights.
8. The origin and nature of the zamindari right, political role of the chieftains and zamindars in the Mughal Empire.
9. The machinery of land revenue administration, methods of revenue assessment and magnitude of revenue demand.
10. Revenue Assignments and Revenue Grants.
11. Trade: Inland and Foreign, organization and composition of commodity production.
12. Advent of European Companies and their impact on Indian Economy.
13. The monetary system.
14. The growth of cities and towns, urban life and regional shifts in urbanization.
15. The debate on the nature of Mughal economy.
16. The debate on the economy of 18th century.

SELECT READINGS:

1. R.S. Sharma, *Indian Feudalism*, Calcutta, 1965
2. E. Ashtor, *A Social and Economic History of the Near East in the Middle Ages*, London, 1976.
3. Tapan Raychaudhari & Irfan Habib (ed), *Cambridge Economic History of India (1200-1750)*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1982.
4. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India (1556-1707)*, IInd revised addition, New Delhi: OUP, 1999.
5. Ashin Das Gupta, *Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat C 1700-1750*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1994 (First published in 1978).
6. Ashin Das Gupta, *The World of the Indian Ocean Merchants (Collected Essays)*, New Delhi: OUP 2001
7. Shireen Moosvi, *The Economy of the Mughal Empire*, New Delhi: OUP, 1987.
8. Holden Furber, *Rival Empires of Trade in the Orient, 1600-1800*, Minneapolis, 1976.
9. Muzaffar Alam, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, New Delhi, OUP, 1986
10. P.J. Marshall, *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History : Evolution or Revolution ?*, New Delhi: OUP, 2003.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PRE-COLONIAL INDIA

The course studies the perception of natural world and its management in pre-colonial

India. It explores the relations of science and technology to changes in society, polity and culture.

Topics:

1. Introduction to the History of Sciences and Technology-Historiography-Objectives-Basic concepts in the History of Science- Tradition and Continuity- Changing Pattern.
2. Knowledge Transmission in the Medieval Period: Agencies of Dissemination-Major Centers of Exchanges- Indian Science in Arab World- Exchanges and Interaction between India and other South Asian Countries.
3. Nature-Man-Body-Exploring the Relation in Medieval Chronicles-Body as an Artifact-Control-Authority- Mobility-Aesthetics and Power- State System- Patronage and Legitimacy-Intervention.
4. Craft and Communities in Medieval India-Specialization- Regions of Importance- Commerce and Market-Exclusion-Inclusion-changing hierarchies-Caste Disturbances- Upward Mobility-
5. Social-Cultural Organization-Impact of Technological Development- Invention and Innovation-Major Social Changes- Interaction- Plurality—Strength and Weakness- Regions; Specialization and Commercial Organization.
6. Health and Medicine; Beliefs and Practices-Attitude-Concept of the Diseases-Body-Health, Illness-Hygiene-“Pure”-“Impure”-Sanitation Technology- Medicine in Multicultural Society-Urban Health .

Select Readings:

- 1) Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India, Vol.III*, Calcutta, 1996
- 2) A.Rahman, (ed) *History of Indian Science, Technology and Culture, A.D.1000-1800*, OUP, New Delhi, 1999
- 3) David Gosling, *Science and Religion in India*, Madras, 1976
- 4) Bruce T Moran,(ed) *Patronage and Institutions; Science Technology and Medicine at The European Court, 1500-1750*,.Rochester, New York, 1991
- 5) I A Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms: Warfare in Medieval India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004
- 6) S. Subramaniam (ed).*Merchants, Markets and State in Early Modern India*, New Delhi, 1990
- 7) Mattison Mines, *The Warrior Merchants, Textiles, Trade, and Territory in South India*, CUP, 1984
- 8) Ashoke K Bagchi, *Medicine in Medieval India: 11th to 18th Centuries*, Konark Publishers, Delhi, 1997
- 9) Michel Foucault, *The Birth of The Clinic, An Archaeology of Medial Perception*, Vintage Books, New York, 1973,
- 10) Beni Gupta, *Medical Beliefs and Superstitions*, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1979
- 11) Seema Alavi, *Islam And Healing: Loss And Recovery Of An Indo-Muslim Medical Tradition 1600-1900*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)

FORMS OF POPULAR RESISTANCE IN NORTHERN INDIA, c. 1560-1740

The course discusses forms of popular resistance in Medieval India, and explores their

memory in oral traditions and folklores. It also studies the divergent patterns of protest in Mughal India, ranging from 'everyday forms of resistance' to armed revolts.

Topics:

1. Historiography of popular resistance.
2. The Revolts of the nobility: Changing complexion of the ruling class, c. 1560-1740; Peasant Revolts: Nature of peasant revolts in Mughal India; Modes of protest; Response of the State.
3. Zamindars' Revolts: Zamindar and the Mughal Administration- local uprisings and their consequences for the Mughal polity. Nature and power of the new zamindars; Revolts of Jats.
4. Religious forms of resistance: Raushani Movement (1585, 1611-16, 1628 A. D.); Satnami revolt (1672), Sikh revolts.
5. Merchant forms of resistance.
6. Everyday/routine forms of resistance.

Select Readings:

Alam, Muzaffar, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India; Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, Delhi, 2001.

Alam, M. & Subramaniam, (eds.), *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*, New Delhi: OUP, 1998.

Champaklakshmi, R. and Gopal, S. eds., *Tradition, Dissent And Ideology*, OUP, 2001

Chandra, Satish, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*, New Delhi, OUP, 2003 [4th edition]

_____, *Medieval India: Society Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*. [Delhi: Macmillan, 1992]

Bhadra, Gautam (1999) 'Two frontier uprisings in Mughal India', *Subaltern Studies II*.

Hobsbawm, E.J. *Bandits*, Middlesex, 1985.

Hasan, Farhat, *State and Locality in Mughal India Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572-1730* (Cambridge: CUP, 2004).

Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian system of Mughal India (1556-1707)*, OUP, 1999.

Hasan, S. Nurul, *Thought on Agrarian relation in Mughal India*, 1973.

Mayaram, Shail, *Against History, Against State: Counter perspectives from the margins*, New Delhi, 2004.

Smith, W.C., 'Lower Class Uprisings in the Mughal Empire', *Islamic Culture*, 1946.

Scott, James C., *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, Yale University Press, 1985

R.P. Rana, *Rebels to Rulers: The Rise of Jat Power in Medieval India, c. 1665- 1735*, New Delhi: Manohar, 2006.

Khan, A.R., *Chieftains in the Mughal Empire during the Reign of Akbar*, Shimla, 1977.

ELECTIVE COURSE

WOMEN AND GENDER IN MUGHAL INDIA

The course considers the Mughal court within a gendered framework, and studies the norms of masculinity and manliness that were cultivated in, and through, aristocratic civility and comportment. It encourages the student to explore the agency of imperial women, and their participation in Mughal

sovereignty. Mughal women are studied as authentic political agents, whose involvement was crucial to the rule structure. The course also makes an effort to examine the lives of ordinary women, and their relations with the state and the society.

Topics:

1. Sovereignty and the 'domestic' domain: women's agency in Turko-Mongol tradition; imperial women and the establishment of Mughal rule; harem and sovereignty.
2. Imperial women: Mughal marriages with Rajput women; Nur Jahan's involvement in court politics; Jahanara's participation in trade and politics.
3. Manliness in Mughal court culture: body and emotions; norms of masculinity; love, eros and devotion in mystical thought.
4. Women and gender in everyday life: gender relations in the household; women and the laws; women in economic activities; crimes against women; marginalized women: prostitutes and entertainers.
5. Gender relations in the 18th century: family and gender in biographical writings; sexuality in medical treatises; women's desires in *rekhti* and *riiti* texts; gender relations in Quli Khan's work.

Select Readings:

1. Ruby Lal, *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal World* (Cambridge, 2005)
2. Harbans Mukhia, *The Mughals* (Delhi: 2009)
3. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572-1730* (Cambridge, 2005), chapter V.
4. Leila Ahmed, *Women and Gender in Islam: Historical Roots of a Modern Debate* (Yale University Press, 1992)
5. Ruby Lal, 'Historicizing the harem: The Challenge of a Princess's Memoir', *Feminist Studies*, 30, 3 (Fall/winter 2004)
6. Leslie P. Pierce, *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire* (New York: 1993)
7. Gavin Hambly (ed.), *Women, Patronage and Self-representation in Islamic Societies* (Albany: 2000)
8. Afsaneh Najmabadi, *Women with Moustaches and Men without Beards: Gender and Sexual Anxieties of Iranian Modernity* (Berkeley, 2005)
9. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India', *JESHO*, 42 (February 1999), 47-93
10. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Kingdom, Household and Body: History, Gender and Imperial Service under Akbar', *MAS*, 41, 5 (2007), 887-922
11. Farhat Hasan, 'Norms and Emotions in the *Ardhakathanaka*', in Vijaya Ramaswamy (ed.), *Biography as History* (Delhi, 2009)

ELECTIVE COURSE

HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN, C. 1300-1800

1. Sources: Archival, Bardic and Oral Traditions.
2. The Idea of Rajasthan.
3. State Formation with special focus on Mewar, Jodhpur and Jaipur.
4. Advent of Turks and their impact in Rajasthan.
5. Relations of Rajput Kingdoms with the Sultanates of Malwa and Gujrat.
6. Mughal – Rajput relations from Akbar to Aurangzeb.

7. Evolution of Rajput Polity: King – Clan relations and the system of *Bhaibant*, *Pattadari* and *Chakri*.
8. Territorial administration , fiscal organization and the system of agriculture production.
9. Structure of village society and the working of caste *Panchayats*.
10. Society: *Bhomias*, peasants, professional classes, artisan and menial castes.
11. Peasant unrest and *Bhomia* revolts.
12. Emergence of the Bharatpur and Alwar States.
13. Mirabai, Panch-Pir and Karni Mata.
14. Sufi Centres at Ajmer and Nagaur and the Holy Pilgrimage Centre of Pushkar.
15. Rise of militant ascetics in the politics of Rajput States.

Select Readings:

1. *Nainsi-ri-Khyat*, 3 volumes, Jodhpur, 1962.
2. Shyamal Das Kaviraj: *Vir Vinod*, 4 volumes, Udaipur, 1886.
3. James Tod: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, 2 Vols. Reprint, New Delhi, 1829-1832
4. G.N. Sharma: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan, 1500-1800 A.D.*, Agra, 1968
5. G.S.L. Devra: *Some Aspects of Socio-Economic History of Rajasthan*, Jodhpur, 1980.
6. G.D. Sharma, *Rajput Polity*, Delhi, 1977.
7. S.P. Gupta: *Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1986.
8. Dilbagh Singh: *State, Landlords and Peasants in Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1990.
9. Parita Mukta, *Upholding The Common Life: The Community of Mirabai*, OUP, 1994.
10. R.P. Rana, *Rebels to Rulers: The Rise of Jat Power in Medieval India C. 1665-1735*, Manohar, Delhi.

ELECTIVE COURSE

HISTORY OF AWADH AND NORTH INDIA c. 1550-1860

The course looks at the socio-cultural and economic changes in the region of Awadh, from the mid-16th to mid-18th centuries. During this period, it came under Mughal control, transited to an autonomous kingdom, and then came under the control of the British. These changes in the political fortunes were crucial in influencing the sociocultural and economic developments in the region.

Topics:

1. Awadh and the Upper Gangetic valley, c. 1550-1722: physical and historical geography; state formation; Mughal jagirdars and officials; agrarian relations; zamindari clans.
2. Awadh as an autonomous state: Awadh under Nawab Saadat Ali Khan and Burhanul Mulk; administration under the Nawabs; local chieftains and the Nawabs; *wizarat* and the struggle with Bangash Pathans; relations with the Mughals, Marathas and Rohilla Pathans;
3. Awadh under 'Subsidiary Alliance': Asaf-ud-daulah and the growth of provincial court, 1775-1799; Bahu Begum and her jagirs; Treaty of 1801; Saadat Ali Khan as a ruler and an administrator
4. Cultural and Intellectual developments: changes in educational curriculum – *dars-e-nizami* and the house of Firangi Mahal; formation of sectarian identities and *khandan-i-ijtehad*; Sufi institutions of Salon, Kakori and Dewa; Saiyad Ahmad Barelwi and the Wahabi movement.
5. Annexation of Awadh: summary settlement and its consequences.

Sources:

1. Donald Butler, *Topography Statistics of Southern District of Awadh*
2. P.D. Reeves: *Sleeman's Oudh*
3. Safi Ahmad (ed.): *British Aggression in Awadh*
4. C.A. Elliot, *Chronicles of Onao*

Select Readings:

1. A.L. Srivastava, *First Two Nawabs of Awadh*
2. R.B. Barnett- *North India between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals and the British (1720-1801)*, CUP, 1992
3. M. Fischer- *A Clash of Cultures: Awadh, the British and the Mughals*, Riverdale, Maryland, 1987
4. M. Alam- *The Crisis in the Mughal Empire: Awadh and the Punjab 1707-1748* (New Delhi, 1986)
5. Madhu Trivedi- *Making of Awadh Culture* (New Delhi, 2010)
6. S.Z.H. Jafri- *Studies in the Anatomy of a Transformation: Awadh- From Mughal to Colonial Rule*, Gyan Publishing House 1998
7. □ Rudranshu Mukherji *Awadh in Revolt*, Permanent Black, 2001
8. □ Claudia Lebeskiend, *Piety on its Knees: Three Sufi Traditions of South Asia*, OUP, 1998
9. □ M.M. Saeed, *Sharqi Kingdom of Jaunpur*, Karachi, 1972
10. □ Qeyamuddin Ahmad, *The Wahabi Movement in India*, Manohar, 1994
11. □ S.A.A. Rizvi, *Shah Abdul Aziz: Puritanism, Sectarian, Polemics and Jihad*
12. □ Z.U. Malik, *The Reign of Muhammad Shah* (New Delhi, 1977)
13. F. Robinson, *The Ulema of Firangi Mahal*

ELECTIVE COURSE**POLITICAL CULTURE: WAR, SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE, c. 1550-1700**

The course looks at the imbrications of the political system with the social forces. It examines the inter-connections between the individual body, the social body and the state. In doing so, it suggests ways of correlating the social with the political in early modern South Asia.

Topics:

1. Identity formation and the military labour market.
2. Norms of manliness and the ethos of the warrior-aristocrat
3. Martial bodies and the imperial body: linkages and connections
4. Rituals, civility and comportment in the articulation of imperial identities
5. Honor, rituals and bodily discipline in the formulation of martial identities.
6. Violence and Warfare among the sacral classes
7. Modes of legitimation in the political system
8. Gift-giving and co-sharing of sovereignty in the system of rule
9. Popular revolts and the rule structure
10. Dominance and resistance in normative spaces

Select Reading:

1. Jos Gommans, *Mughal Warfare: Indian Frontiers and Highroads to Empire, 1500-1700* (New York: Routledge: 2002)
2. Iqtidar Alam Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms* ((New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004)
3. Iqtidar Alam Khan, 'Gunpowder and Empire', Presidential Address, *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 65 session (Bareilly, 2004)
4. Dirk H.A. Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy: Ethnohistory of the Military Market in Hindustan, 1450-1850* (Leiden, 1990)
5. William R. Pinch, *Warrior Ascetics and Indian Empires* (Cambridge, 2006)
6. Douglas Streusand, *The Formation of the Mughal Empire*
7. Stewart Gordon, 'Zones of Military Entrepreneurship in India, 1500-1700', in S. Gordon (ed.), *Marathas, Marauders and State formation in Eighteenth Century India*, (New Delhi: 1994), pp. 182-209
8. Stewart Gordon, 'Robes of Honor: A 'transactional' Kingly Ceremony', *IESHR*, 33 (1996)
9. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India', *JESHO*, 42 (February 1999), 47-93
10. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Military Sports and the History of the Martial Body in India', *JESHO*, 50, 4 (2007), 490-523
11. Heidi Pauwels, 'The Saint, the Warlord, and the Emperor: Discourses of Braj Bhakti and Bundela Loyalty', *JESHO*, 52, 2 (2009), 187-228

ELECTIVE COURSE

WAR, SOCIETY AND POLITICS, c. 1700-1840

The course considers the early modern 'military revolution' in world history, and India as the major testing ground of that revolution between 1700 and 1840. It discusses the social and political meanings of war and engages with the "new military history". It seeks to situate features of war-craft in a social, cultural, and political context. Discussions on violence, criminality and its linkages with economy, state building and identity formations will be a key component of this course. The themes for this course are as follows:

Topics:

1. The Mughal military culture: War, society and economy; Warfare and military manuals -the making of a gentleman.
2. The Mughal military legacy: War, society and the portfolio warrior of the 18th century.
3. War, economy and the emergence of regional states: Awadh, Rohilkhand and Mysore.
4. The European and the English Company entanglements: The new style warfare and the re-oriented north Indian military culture; Gentleman warriors to peasant Sepoys.
5. The 1830s Age of Reforms: Peasant Sepoys to disgruntled rebels.

Select Readings:

1. Sitaram Pandey, *From Sepoy to Subedar*, HongKong, 1970
2. Geoffrey Parker, *The Military Revolution*, Cambridge, 1988.
3. C. A. Bayly, *Empire and Information*, Cambridge, 1995
4. Seema Alavi, *The Sepoys and the Company*, Delhi, 1995
5. Rudrangshu Mukherjee, *Awadh in Revolt*, Delhi, 1984
6. Jos Gommans, *Mughal Warfare*, Leiden, 2002
7. Dirk Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput, and Sepoy*, Leiden, 1994.
8. Gautam Bhadra, 'Four Rebels'
9. Randolph Cooper, *Anglo-Maratha Wars. The Struggle for the control of South Asian military economy*, Cambridge, 2003.
10. William Pinch, *Warrior Ascetics & Indian Empires*, Cambridge, 2006.
11. D. Peers, *From Mars to Mammon*, London, 1995.
12. Tapti Roy, *The politics of a popular uprising. Bundelkhand in 1857*. Delhi, 1994.
13. Kim Wagner, *The great fear of 1857.. Rumours, conspiracies and the making of the Indian Uprising*, 2010.
14. Steward Gordon, 'Scarf and the Sword: Thugs, marauders and state formation in 18th century Malwa,' , *IESHR*, 1969, 4 Dec.
15. R. Travers, *Ideologies and Empire in 18th century India*, Cambridge, 2008.
16. Irfan Habib, *State and Diplomacy under Tipu Sultan*, Delhi, 2007
17. Kate Brittlebank, *The search for Legitimacy. Islamic kingship in a Hindu Kingdom*, Delhi, 1997.
18. R. Fox, *Lions of Punjab*, California, 1985.
19. K. Roy, *Warfare, state and society in South Asia*, Delhi, 2001.
20. J. Gommans and D. Kolff, *Warfare and weaponry in South Asia 1000-1800*, Delhi, 2000.

ELECTIVE COURSE

HISTORY OF EASTERN INDIA, 13TH-18TH CENTURY

This lecture course will discuss the political, economic and social history of medieval and early modern eastern India, surveying Jaunpur, Bihar, Bengal and parts of the North-East.

Topics:

1. Politics and State: political trajectories under the Sultans, Mughals, Nawabs and the local chieftains; terrains and technologies of warfare; idioms of governance; administrative structures; formation of regional identity; European conquest.
2. State and Economy: composition of rural society; agriculture; trade and commerce; industry; urban economy; taxation; markets and consumption patterns.

3. Society and Culture: social and religious change; customs and rituals; language and literature; visual art.

Select Readings:

1. Askari, Syed Hasan and Qeyamuddin Ahmad, eds., *The Comprehensive History of Bihar*, 2 Vols, Patna, 1983-1987.
2. Barpujari, H.K., ed., *Comprehensive History of Assam*, Guwahati, 2004.
3. Bhattacharya, S.N., *A History of Mughal North-East Frontier Policy*, Calcutta, 1929.
4. Chaudhury, Sushil, *From Prosperity to Decline, Eighteenth-Century Bengal*, Delhi, 1995.
5. Curley, David, *Poetry and History. Bengali Mangal-kabya and Social Change in Precolonial Bengal*, New Delhi, 2008.
6. Datta, Rajat, *Society, Economy and the Market: Commercialization in Rural Bengal c. 1760-1800*, Delhi, 2000.
7. Eaton, Richard M., *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760*, Berkeley and London, 1993.
8. Hussain, Syed Ejaz, *The Bengal Sultanate*, Delhi, 2003.
9. Latif, Sk. Abdul, *The Muslim Mystic Movement in Bengal, 1301 – 1550*, Calcutta, 1993.
10. Mukherjee, Tilottama, 'The Co-ordinating State and the Economy: The *Nizam* in Eighteenth-century Bengal', *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 43, No. 2, March 2009.
11. Sarkar, Jadunath, ed., *History of Bengal: Muslim Period, 1200 – 1757*, Patna, 1973.
12. Saeed, M.M., *The Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur: A Political and Cultural History*, Karachi, 1972.
13. Saikia, Yasmin, *Assam and India: Fragmented Memories, Cultural Identity, and the Tai-Ahom Struggle*, New Delhi, 2005.

ELECTIVE COURSE

HISTORY OF THE MARATHAS

Topics:

1. Marathas Perceived: Historiography.
2. Geography and People
3. Maratha in Mughal Empire
- 20
4. Maratha after Shivaji
5. Polity and Administration
6. Symbols and Legitimacy
7. Popular Culture in Maharashtra

Select Readings:

1. Prachi Deshpande, *Creative Pasts: Historical Memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960* Columbia University Press, 2007
2. □ Andre Wink, *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under the Eighteenth Century Maratha Svarajya*, CUP, 2007
3. Hiroshi Fukazawa, *The Medieval Deccan: Peasants, Social Systems and States, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries*, OUP, 1998
4. A.R. Kulkarni, *Maharashtra in the Age of Shivaji*, Poona, 1969
5. □ B R Kamble (ed), *Studies in Shivaji and His Times*, Shivaji University Publication, Kolhapur.
6. Gordon, S, *The New Cambridge History of India: The Marathas 1600-1818*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi. 1998
7. □ H. A. Acworth, *Ballads of the Marathas: Rendered in to English Verse from the Marathi Originals*, Longmans, Green and Co, London, 1894
8. □ Jadunath Sarkar, *House of Shivaji*, Calcutta, 1955
9. Jadunath Sarkar, *Shivaji and His Times*, Calcutta, Calcutta, 1961
10. □ Meera Kosambi (ed), *Intersections: Socio-Cultural Trends in Maharashtra*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2000
11. □ Rosalind O' Hanlon *Caste Conflict and Ideology of Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth Century Western India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 1985
12. □ Satish Chandra, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-1740*, Aligarh, 1959
13. Surendra Nath Sen , *Military System of the Marathas*, Bombay, 1958

ELECTIVE COURSE

SOUTH INDIA UNDER VIJAYANAGAR

1. Historiography
2. Sources
3. South India in Transition: Changes in the agrarian order; craft production, growth of trade and urbanization; the Turko-Afghan elements; changes in military technology and strategies of war
4. Consolidation of the Empire: The Sangama dynasty; the engagements with the sultans; the Saluvas and Tuluvas; Krishnadevaraya; the *nayaka* or *nayankara* “system”; military organization and the role of warlords
5. Decline and Transformation: The maturing of the *nayankara*; protests in the localities; regional nayakdoms of Tanjavur, Madurai, Keladi, Srirangapatna and Gingee; the “successor states”.
6. Conceptual Considerations: Nature of state and society; *nayankara* system as feudal; proto-capitalist features; “segmentary state”; warlordism.

Select Readings:

1. Appadorai, A., *Economic Conditions of Southern India, 1000-1500 A.D.*, Madras, 1936 (2 vols).
2. Dallapiccola, A.L., *Vijayanagara: City and Empire* (Stuttgart, 1992).
3. Filliozat, Vasundhara, ed., *Vijayanagar*, New Delhi, 1977.
4. Karashima, Noboru, *South Indian History and Society: Studies from Inscriptions AD 850-1800*, New Delhi, 1984.
5. Karashima, Noboru, *South Indian Society in Transition: Ancient to Medieval*, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Karashima, Noboru, *Towards a New Formation: South Indian Society under Vijayanagar Rule*, New Delhi, 1992.
7. Mahalingam, T.V., *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar*, Madras, 1940.
8. Mahalingam, T.V., *South Indian Polity*, Madras, 1955.
9. Narayana Rao, Velcheru, David Shulaman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *Symbols of Substance: Court and State in Nayaka Period Tamilnadu*, New Delhi, 1992.
10. Narayana Rao, Velcheru, David Shulaman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *Textures of Time: Writing History in South India 1600-1800*, Delhi, 2001.
11. Rubies, Joan-Pau, *Travel and Ethnography in the Age of the Renaissance*, Cambridge, 1995.
12. Stein, Burton, *Peasant State and Society in medieval South India* New Delhi, 1980.
13. Stein, Burton, *Vijayanagara*, Cambridge, 1990.

ELECTIVE COURSE

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL MALWA AND GUJARAT

Topics:

1. Historical Geography- strategic, political and economic importance;
2. Sources, Historiography; and Recent Debates.
3. Malwa and Gujarat under Dilawar Khan and Hoshang Shah, Muzaffar Shah and Ahmed Shah.
4. Rivalries between Malwa and Gujarat; reign of Mahmud Khalji; Malwa's relations with neighbouring kingdoms; relations with the Portuguese.
5. Administration, government and politics; composition of ruling class; Relations with rural chieftains.
6. Relations with the Mughals and the decline of Malwa and Gujarat as independent kingdom.
7. Rural Economy and Society: Agrarian structure and the nature of agrarian economy; handicrafts and industries, village community, *zamindars* and peasantry.
8. Trade, exchange and urban society: markets; trade routes; internal & external trade; merchant communities: family, diaspora and network;

merchant relations with the state; Gujarat in world trade.

9. Growth of urban centres: Ahmadabad, Champaner, Mandu and Chanderi.

10. Religion, Society, Culture: Sufis and local societies; consolidation of regional identities: regional art and architectural forms.

Select Readings:

1. M. Habib and K. A. Nizami: *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, part II.

2. Tirmizi, S. A. I. *Some Aspects of Medieval Gujarat*, Delhi, 1964.

3. Misra, S.C. *The Rise of Muslim Power in Gujarat: A History of Gujarat from 1298- 1442.*, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1982

4. Sheikh, Samira, *Forging A Region: Sultans, Traders, and Pilgrims in Gujarat, 1200-1500*, New Delhi: OUP, 2010.

5. Bano, Aijaz, 'The Zamindars in the Sultanate of Gujarat', *PIHC*, 45 Session (Annamalainagar, 1984).

6. Chaudhuri, K. N., *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750* (Cambridge: CUP, 1985).

7. Commissariat, M. S., *A History of Gujarat- Including a Survey of Its Architectural Monuments and Inscriptions*, 2 vols. I & II, (Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1957).

8. Daftary, Farhad. *The Ismailis: Their History and Doctrines*, CUP, rev. ed. 2007.

Day, U.N. *Medieval Malwa*

9. Gupta, Ashin Das, *Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat c. 1700-1750* (Wiesbaden, 1979).

10. Gopal, Surendra, *Commerce and Crafts in Gujarat, 16th and 17th Centuries*, New Delhi, 1975.

11. Hasan, Farhat, *State and Locality in Mughal India Power Relations in Western India, c.1572-1730* (Cambridge: CUP, 2004).

12. Khan, A.R., 'A Note on the Role of Zamindars in Humayun's Gujarat Episode', *PIHC*, 1977.

13. Nadri, Ghulam A. 'Mughal Administration and the Zamindars of Gujarat during the Late 16th and 17th Centuries', *PIHC* (Kolkata, 2001).

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14. Pearson, Michael N., *Merchants and Rulers in Gujarat: the Response to the Portuguese in the Sixteenth Century*, University of California Press 1976).

15. Siddiqui, M.A. ed. *The Growth of Indo-Persian Literature in Gujarat*, Baroda, 1985.

ELECTIVE COURSE:

SULTANATE AND MUGHAL DELHI 1200-1850

This course tracks the complex and surprisingly discontinuous pasts of the urban agglomerations constructed in the riverine plain of Delhi. The course studies the monumental cities of the Delhi Sultans and Mughal Padshahs and the ways in which successive ruling elites used the geography of the riverine plain, architecture and epigraphy to inscribe their dominance over land and its people in extremely innovative ways. The course will also pay equal attention to more 'organic' settlements of Sufi masters and their shrines, the cluster of *sarais* that dotted the riverine plain. It is also interested in studying changes in the texture of urbanity and civility in the city from the Sultanate into the Mughal periods.

Topics:

1) The City and Empire – studying space, power, monumentality...and multiple disciplinary formations

2) The subject of study: Delhi, the riverine plain and its neighbourhood

3) The many Sultanate capitals in the Delhi plain

4) The spiritual territory of the pir

5) Life in the Delhi Settlements – Ghiyaspur and Kilokhri compared

6) Worship and communitarian scaffolding – the Qubbat al-Islam masjid and Bakhtiyar Kaki's dargah compared

7) Early Mughal capitals and representations of authority – Din Panah and Shahjahanabad

8) The city and Shah Jahani political order

- 9) 17th and 18th century demographic shifts and new elites
- 10) Literary and cultural efflorescence, *shahrashub*, *rekhta* and *rekhti*

Select Readings:

1. Ara, Matsuo and Tsukinowa Tokifusa, "Outline of Surveys and Studies of the Architectural Remains of the Delhi Sultanate Period", *Acta Asiatica*, vol. 43 (1982), pp. 92-109.
2. Blake, Stephen *Shahjahanabad, the Sovereign City in Mughal India*, (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1991)
3. Ehlers, Eckart and Thomas Kraft, *Shahjahanabad/Old Delhi: Tradition and Change*, (Delhi: Manohar, 2003)
4. Frykenberg, R.E. *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986).
5. Hasan, Zafar and J.A. Page, *Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (Delhi: Aryan Books International, 1997 reprint), 4 vols in 3.
6. Khan, Dargah Quli, *Muraqqa-i Dihli*, trans. Chandra Shekhar and Shama Mitra Chenoy, (Delhi: Deputy Publication, 1989)
7. Koch, Ebba, *Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology*, (New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2001)
8. Kumar, Sunil "Courts, Capitals and Kingship: Delhi and its Sultans in the 13th and 14th centuries" in Jan-Peter Hartung and Albrecht Fuess, eds., *Court Cultures in the Muslim World*, (London: Routledge, 2011)
9. Kumar, Sunil, *The Present in Delhi's Past*, (Delhi: Three Essays Collective, 2nd edition, 2010)
10. Mukherji, Anisha Shekhar, *The Red Fort of Shahjahanabad*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003)
11. Petievich, Carla, *Assembly of Rivals: Delhi, Lucknow and the Urdu Ghazal*, (Delhi: Manohar, 1992)
12. Pinto, Desiderio, *Piri-muridi Relationship: A Study Of The Nizamuddin Dargah*, (New Delhi : Manohar, 1995)
13. Russell, Ralph and Khurshidul Islam, *Three Mughal Poets: Mir-Sauda-Mir Hasan*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1991)

ELECTIVE COURSE

CITIES OF EMPIRES: ISTANBUL, ISFAHAN, AGRA-DELHI

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the magnificent capitals of the Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires at Istanbul, Isfahan, Agra and Delhi were feted – if not always positively – as representative of the wealth of their regimes *and* their despotic, wasteful, intolerant and traditional character. This course challenges these interpretations and intersects with a more recent historiography to understand the complex relationships of these cities with their respective regimes. How does the structure and ideologies of the respective regimes help in comprehending the morphologies, monumental architecture, the economic and cultural lives of the city and its residents, the organisation of the courts and elites in their capitals and the larger geopolitics of the age?

Topics:

- 1) The political contexts: Samarqand and Herat; the Uzbegs; the Turkoman states and the Anatolian Seljuqs
- 2) The social and economic contexts: Pastoral resurgence; Agrarian consolidation; Ghazi aspirations; Sufi *tariqas* and *ithna ashari* shi'ism
- 3) Imperial Capitals (and camps) and the discourse of political dominance
- 4) The politics of the Palace -- dynastic tensions, the harem.
- 5) The politics of the city and its quarters.
- 6) The emporia of the world – traders and artisans, bazaars and workshops,
- 7) Protecting Islam and reproducing Muslims -- madrasahs, mosques, sufi lodges and shrines
- 8) The discourse and practice of justice – and the spaces available to non-believers
- 9) The self-image of the city -- litterateurs, poets and their patrons.

- 10) European diplomatic and trading missions -- their response to the capitals and their elites.
- 11) Late seventeenth-eighteenth century public spaces and their relationship to the imperial city

Select Readings:

1. Babayan, Kathryn, *Mystics, Monarchs, and Messiahs: Cultural Landscapes of Early Modern Iran* (Cambridge: Harvard Middle Eastern Monographs, 2002)
2. Blake, Stephen, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991)
3. Brand, Michael and Glenn D. Lowry, eds. *Fatehpur-Sikri* (Bombay: Marg, 1987)
4. Eldem, Edhem Daniel Goffman, Bruce Masters, *The Ottoman City between East and West: Aleppo, Izmir, and Istanbul*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999)
5. Frykenberg, R.E. *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986).
6. Hasan, Zafar and J.A. Page, *Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (Delhi: Aryan Books International, 1997 reprint), 4 vols.
7. Koch, Ebba, *Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology*, (New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2001)
8. Koch, Ebba, *The Complete Taj Mahal*, (London : Thames & Hudson, 2006)
9. Lal, Ruby, *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal*, (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2005)
10. Necipoglu, Gulru, "Framing the Gaze in Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Palaces", *Ars Orientalis*, No. 23 (1993).
11. Necipoglu, Gulru, *The Age of Sinan: Architectural Culture in the Ottoman Empire* (Reaktion Books, London, and Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2005).
12. Peirce, Leslie P. *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1993)

ELECTIVE COURSE:

FORMS OF HISTORICAL WRITING IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

This lecture course shall focus on recent discussions on the vibrant traditions of history writing in Medieval India, linking it especially to the vast historical literature in Indo-Persian from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Topics:

1. Sources of tradition, narratives, anecdotes and prescriptions.
2. Principle genre: *tarikh, tabaqat* .
3. Main features of pre-modern historiography: Presence of God, the Prophet, rulers and other sources of authority
4. Social and political functions of historical writings
- 29
5. Tradition of history-writing in medieval India and the modern discipline of History

Select Readings:

1. Al-Azmeh, Aziz. 2007. *The Times of History: Universal Topics in Islamic Historiography*. Budapest: CEU Press.
2. Aquil, Raziuddin and Partha Chatterjee eds. 2008. *History in the Vernacular*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.

3. Chatterjee, Kumkum. 2009. *The Cultures of History in Early Modern India: Persianization and Mughal Culture in Bengal*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Hardy, Peter. 1960. *Historians of Medieval India: Studies in Indo-Muslim Historical Writing*. London: Luzac.
5. Hasan, Mohibbul. ed. 1968. *Historians of Medieval India*. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
6. Meisami, Julie Scott. 1999. *Persian Historiography*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
7. Mukhia, Harbans. 1976. *Historians and Historiography During the Reign of Akbar*. New Delhi: Vikas.
8. Nizami, K.A. 1982. *On Historians and Historiography in Medieval India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
9. Rao, Velcheru Narayana, David Shulman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 2001. *Textures of Time: Writing History in South India, 1600-1800*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
10. Robinson, Chase F. 2003. *Islamic Historiography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

ELECTIVE COURSE

ECONOMY, COMMUNITY FORMATION AND CULTURAL INTERACTION IN PRE-MODERN SOUTH INDIA

India

Topics:

1. South India in Historical Narratives-Changing Political Culture-Regional Exclusivity-Emperor-King and Gentry.
2. Pre-Modern History: Different World System; Indian Ocean in History-Trade in Triangular; Piracy-Trade-Mobility; East Meets West; Patronage-Privilege and Competition-Age of Discovery and Encounters.
3. Economic Organization- Inland Trade Routes-Local Markets and Commodities-Exchange and Resistance-Craft and Communities-Hinterland and Coast-Emergence of Trading Castes-Crime and Punishment.
4. Trade and Idea-New Cultural Settings- Conversion: Ma'abar to Malabar- Settled Communities; Shared Space: Language- Art-Symbols-Sacred Geography.
5. Accommodation and Assimilation- Community and Competition- Conflicts and Violence; Community Consciousness.

Select Readings

1. K. N. Chaudhuri, *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean, An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750*, Cambridge: University Press, 1985.
2. R. Barnett, *North India Between Empires*, California, 1980.
3. Arjun Appadurai, *Worship and Conflict under Colonial Rule: A South Indian Case*, Cambridge, 1981.
4. Janet Abu Lughod, *Before European Hegemony, World System AD 1250-1350*, OUP, New York, 1989.

5. Bayly, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion* Cambridge, 1983.
6. L. W. Brown, *The Indian Christians of St. Thomas*, Cambridge: University Press, 1956.
7. Mansel Longworth Dames, (ed), and trans., *The Book of Duarte Barbosa*, London: Hakluyt Society, 1918-21
8. Roland Miller, *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, Madras: Orient Longmans, 1976;
9. Ashin Das Gupta, *Merchants of Maritime Trade, 1500-1800*, Aldershot, 1994;
10. Aziz Ahmmad, *Studies In Islamic Culture in The Indian Environment*, Oxford University Press, 1964;
11. Susan Bayly, *Saints Goddesses and Kings*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1989;
12. Richard M Eaton; *Sufis Of Bijapur (1300-1700)* Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1978;
13. Johnsy Mathews, *Economy and Society in Medieval Malabar (AD1500-1600)* St.Mary's Press and Book Depot, Changanacherry, 1996
14. Stephen F. Dale, 'Trade, Conversion and the Growth of the Islamic Community of Kerala, South India', *Studia Islamica*, No. 71, 1990;
15. Phillip B. Wagoner, 'Sultan among Hindu Kings': Dress, Titles, and the Islamicization of Hindu Culture at Vijayanagara', *The Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 55, No. 4, Nov., 1996.

ELECTIVE COURSE

MEDIEVAL DECCAN, 1300-1700

This lecture course will focus on the political and cultural history of medieval Deccan from the early fourteenth century when the Bahmani Sultanate emerged to the end of the seventeenth century when the region was virtually incorporated into the Mughal empire.

Topics

1. Political trajectories: rise and fall of the Bahmani Sultanate; emergence of the splinter Sultanates of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Berar, Golconda, and Bidar; relation with Vijaynagar; presence of the Portuguese; Maratha raids; Mughal campaigns.
2. Religious and Ethnic dimensions: The Question of religion in politics; Sufi orders; Islam and non-Muslims; Shias and Sunnis; Deccanis and foreigners; European aggression
3. Cultural contours: Miniature paintings and architecture; language and literature in the Deccani, Urdu, Telegu, Kannad, and Marathi; patronage to Persian poetry.

Select Readings

- Eaton, Richard M., *Sufis of Bijapur, 1300 – 1700, Social Roles of Sufis in Medieval India*, reprint, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1996.
- Eaton, Richard M. *Social History of the Deccan, 1300 – 1761, Eight Indian Lives*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2005..
- Kruijtzter, Gijs, *Xenophobia in Seventeenth-Century India*, Leiden: Leiden University Press. 2009.

- Kulkarni, A.R., M.A. Nayeem and T.R. de Souza. eds.. *Mediaeval Deccan History: Commemoration Volume in Honour of P.M. Joshi*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1996.
- Michell, George and Mark Zebrowski *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- Richards, J.F.. *Mughal Administration in Golconda*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975.
- Sherwani, H.K.. *The Bahmanis of the Deccan*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1985.
- Sherwani, H.K. and P.M. Joshi. eds.. *History of Medieval Deccan, 1295 – 1724*, 2 vols, Hyderabad: Government of Andhra Pradesh. 1975.
- Talbot, Cynthia.. *Precolonial India in Practice: Society, Region, and Identity in Medieval Andhra*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001.
- Wagoner, Phillip B.. *Tidings of the King: A Translation and Ethnohistorical Analysis of Rayvacakamu*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1993.

SEMINAR COURSE

SOURCES OF THE SULTANATE PERIOD, c. 1000-1400

The course introduces students to Persian literary materials that become increasingly important to historians studying the period 1000-1400. It studies a range of genres, singularly and dialogically – different types of histories that reported on the fortunes of the Sultanates and its political participants, normative literatures, a range of Sufi instructional texts and the first biographical encyclopaedia of sufis. The intention of the course is to introduce students to the different historiographies present in these texts and unravel the challenge present in excavating their rhetorical intent while remaining sensitive to the literary craft deployed by various authors. The course also studies other sources – epigraphic, numismatic and architectural – and evaluates the special skills required to interpret these materials and consider the ways in which they complicate and texture the literary narratives of the age.

Topics:

- 1) Overview of Arabic historical narratives
- 2) The Persephone traditions under the Samanids and Ghaznavids.
- 3) Early Sultanate chroniclers
- 4) Khusrau and the turn of the thirteenth century
- 5) The efflorescence of Sultanate historiography – Barani and ‘Isami
- 6) Retrospective accounts of Nizam al-Din, Badauni and Firishta
- 6) Early Sufi isharat traditions
- 7) Conversations in the court of saints -- malfuzat
- 8) The biography of Chishti saints and followers – the Siyar al-Awliya
- 9) Studying epigraphs, architecture and landscapes – using the Qubbat al-Islam mosque and Tughluqabad as case studies.

Select Readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar, “The Culture and Politics of Persian in Precolonial Hindustan”, in Sheldon Pollock. ed., *Literary Cultures in History*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003)
2. Alam, Muzaffar, *Languages of Political Islam 1200-1800*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004)
3. Habib, Irfan, “Ziya Barani’s Vision of the State” *Medieval History Journal* 2 (1998)

Habib, Mohammad, "Chishti Mystic Records of the Sultanate Period" *Medieval India Quarterly* 1 (1950): 1-42.

4. Hardy, Peter, *Historians of Medieval India: Studies in Indo-Muslim Historical Writing*, (London: Luzac and Company Ltd., 1966 reprint).

5. Lawrence, Bruce, *Notes from a Distant Flute*, (Tehran : Imperial Iranian Academy of Philosophy, 1978)

6. 7. Meisami, Julie, *Persian historiography to the end of the twelfth century*, (Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, 1999)

8. Nizami, K.A. *On History and Historians of Medieval India*, (New Delhi : Munshiram Manoharlal, 1983)

9. Sharma, Sunil, *Amir Khusraw: the Poet of Sultans and Sufis*, (Oxford : Oneworld, 2005)

SEMINAR COURSE

INTELLECTUAL TRADITIONS 1400-1550

This course will focus on the vibrant intellectual traditions in a variety of languages across the subcontinent in the period covering the 15th and first half of the 16th centuries. In view of the vast literature that is available from the period, the discussions will revolve around some of the key texts, genres and registers.

Topics:

1. Literary cultures (Persian and the Indic vernaculars).
2. Political histories and chronicles.
3. Religious literature.
4. Biographies and autobiographies.

Select Readings:

1. Aquil, Raziuddin. 2009. *In the Name of Allah: Understanding Islam and Indian History*. New Delhi: Penguin-Viking.
2. Aquil, Raziuddin and Partha Chatterjee, eds, 2008. *History in the Vernacular*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
3. Behl, Aditya and Simon Weightman. 2001. (English translation of Manjhan's) *Madhumalati: An Indian Sufi Romance*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Busch, Allison. 2005. 'Literary Responses to the Mughal Imperium: The Historical Poems of Kesavdas', *South Asia Research*, 25 (1).
5. Chatterjee, Kumkum. 2009. *The Cultures of History in Early Modern India: Persianization and Mughal Culture in Bengal*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 33
6. Orsini, Francesca, ed. 2010. *Before the Divide: Hindi and Urdu Literary Culture*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
7. Pollock, Sheldon, ed. 2003. *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

8. Rao, Velcheru Narayana, David Shulman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 2001. *Textures of Time: Writing History in South India, 1600 – 1800*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
9. 10. Shukla, R.C. ed. 1935. *Padmavat of Malik Muhammad Jaisi*. Allahabad.
- Thackston, W.M. 2002. English trans. *The Baburnama: Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor*. New York.

SEMINAR COURSE

SOURCES OF THE MUGHAL PERIOD: READING AND INTERPRETING TEXTS, C. 1550-1740

The course focuses on selected texts, and through their critical reading encourages the student to probe issues of interpretation, contextualization, subjectivity and location of contemporary sources. It poses questions of style, language and meaning in the different genres of writing in the period.

Topics:

1. Persian chronicles: imperial histories; non-state chronicles.
2. Regional histories: Gujarat, Malwa and Bengal
3. Pedagogic texts: *akhlaq* literature; works on ethics and morality
4. Memoirs, diaries and biographies: imperial memoirs; the autobiography of a merchant – *ardhakathanaka*; Itimad Ali Khan's diary; biographies of nobles and scholars.
5. Hindawi sources: Awadhi, braj and khari boli
6. Travelers' accounts: state and society in travelogues by European and Asian travelers.
7. Religious writings: *malfuzat*, *maktubat*, *tazkiras*, works of theological and metaphysical nature.
8. Literary works
9. Newsreports and court dispatches: shifts in the content and form of *akhbarat*; *vakil* reports.

Select Readings:

1. Harbans Mukhia, *Historians and Historiography during the Reign of Akbar* (New Delhi: 1997)
2. Muzaffar Alam, *The Languages of Political Islam* (New Delhi, 2004)
3. Muzaffar Alam, 'Akhlai Norms and Mughal Governance', in Alam, *et. al.*, *The Making of Indo-Persian Culture: Indian and French Studies* (New Delhi: 2000)
4. Irfan Habib, 'A Political Theory for the Mughal Empire – A Study of the Ideas of Abul Fazl', *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 59 session (Patiala, 1998)
5. Sunil Sharma, 'Forbidden Love, Persianate Style: Re-reading Tales of Iranian Poets and Mughal Patrons', *Iranian Studies*, 42, 5, pp. 765-779
6. Farhat Hasan, 'Norms and Emotions in the *Ardhakathanaka*', in Vijaya Ramaswamy (ed.), *Biography as History* (Delhi, 2009)

7. Ali Anooshahr, 'Mughal Historians and the Memory of the Islamic conquest of India', *IESHR*, XLIII, 3 (July- September 2006)
8. Stephen Dale, 'Steppe Humanism: The Autobiographical Writings of Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur', *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 22, 1 (Feb. 1990)
9. Ruby Lal, 'Historicizing the *harem*: The Challenge of a Princess's Memoir', *Feminist Studies*, 30, 3 (Fall/winter 2004)
10. Allison Busch, 'Literary Responses to the Mughal Imperium: The Historical Poems of Kesavdas', *South Asia Research*, 25, 1, pp. 31-54.
11. Heidi Pauwels, 'The Saint, the Warlord, and the Emperor: Discourses of Braj Bhakti and Bundela Loyalty', *JESHO*, 52, 2 (2009), pp. 187-228.
12. Margrit Pernau and Yunus Jaffrey, *Information and the Public Sphere: Persian Newsletters from Mughal Delhi* (New Delhi: OUP, 2009)

SEMINAR COURSE

SOURCES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

This course discusses a range of archives that can be used to study the transition to Company rule in mid 18th century India. It discusses some Persian texts, the early Urdu literature and the European and Company records to frame the transition within multiple archives. While training students to straddle the varied archival texts, it also questions the idea that the British conquest is the only frame to understand the social and cultural developments in 18th century India.

Topics:

1. Reading the text: issues of authoriality, production and circulation
2. Comparative study of diverse textual genres
3. Putting together a narrative: creating an analytical frame.

Select Readings:

1. Muzaffar Alam, 'Eastern India in early 18th century', *IESHR*, , 28,1,1991.
2. Seema Alavi, *Islam and Healing, Delhi, 2008*
3. Marc Gaborieau, M.Alam, *et. al.*, *The Making of Indo-Persian Culture, Delhi, 1993.*
4. Marc Gaborieau, 'Late Persian Early Urdu: The Case of Wahabi literature (1818-1857)', in N.Delvoye (ed.), *The Confluence of Cultures. Delhi, 1994.*
5. Kumkum Chatterjee, 'The Persianisation of Itihas'.*MAS*,
6. Muzaffar Alam & Seema Alavi (ed.), *A European View of the Mughal Orient, Delhi 2002.*
7. Robert Travers, *Ideologies and Empire in Eighteenth Century India*, Cambridge, 2008.

Some samples of the transition period texts that may be discussed:

1. Late 18th century medical text: *Mizan-i-Tibb*
2. Early 19th century Urdu literature: *Al-Balagh al-mubin.*
3. Company archives: T.D. Broughton, *Letters written in a Mahratta camp in 1809.*

SEMINAR COURSE

EPIGRAPHIC AND ARCHIVAL RECORDS FOR THE STUDY OF MEDIEVAL INDIAN HISTORY

The aim of the course is to acquaint the students (having some familiarity with the script/language) with the latest researches in the field of archival and epigraphical records and the way they have altered (added) to our understanding of the history of the period, which was often based on the literary sources. It will offer them an opportunity to undertake/understand the state in activity and the functioning of the religious institutions.

Topics:

1. Persian and Arabic inscriptions of the Sultanate period
2. Sanskrit inscriptions
3. Imperial orders and edicts by princes and nobles – *farmans, nishans and parwanas*
4. Edicts from the imperial harem
5. Local documents and papers in the *qazis'* establishments
6. Documents in the *khanqahs* and sufi hospices
7. Documents in the temples and *maths*

Select Readings

1. Selected Volumes of *Epigraphica Indo-Moslemica* now *Epigraphica Indica* Arabic and Persian supplement
2. Selected Volumes of the Memoirs of Archaeological Survey of India
3. Pushpa Prasad : *Sanskrit Inscriptions of Delhi Sultanate*, OUP, Delhi, 1996
4. S.A.A.I Tirmizi, *Ajmer Through Inscriptions*
5. J.J. Modi, *The Parsis at the Court of Akbar*, Bombay, 1903.
6. B.N. Goswami & J.S. Grewal, *Mughals and the Jogis of Jhakbar*
7. S.H. Hodivala, *Studies in Parsi History*, Bombay, 1929
8. Yusuf Husain Khan, *Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign*
9. G.H. Khare, *Persian Sources of Indian History*, vol. 4, Puna, 1973
10. Momin Mohiuddin, *The Chancellory and Persian Epistolography Under the Mughals*, Calcutta, 1971.

Department of History
University of Delhi

STRUCTURE AND THE SYLLABI OF M.A. HISTORY
FOR THE THIRD AND FOURTH SEMESTERS

(Modern Indian History)

The M.A. programme shall be spread over four semesters, with four courses/papers of four credits each in every semester. The structure and details of the third and fourth semesters of the programme for those students who choose to be in the Modern Indian History Stream shall be as follows:

A student shall do four core courses/papers ***and*** four elective courses/papers in the third and fourth semesters put together.

Core Courses:

1. **Rise of British Power in India, 1757 – 1857**
2. **Strategies of Imperial Control, 1850s to 1918**
3. **Indian Economy 1750-1850**
4. **Themes in the Economic History of India , c. 1850-1950**
5. **Social Identities in Modern India**
6. **Adivasis, Caste and Social Exclusion in Colonial India, c. 1800- c. 1950**
7. **Select Issues in the History of Nationalism in India, c. 1860 – 1914**
8. **Select Issues in the Study of Nationalism in India, 1917-49**
9. **The Political Economy of Decolonization in India, 1914-1950**
10. **India, 1947-1967: Themes in politics and society**

Elective Courses:

11. **Religion and Community in Modern India [Elective]**
12. **History, Culture and Politics in Eastern India [Elective]**
13. **Selected Issues in the Study of Peasant and Tribal Societies and Movements in Colonial India [Elective]**
14. **The Great Revolt: 1857-59 [Elective]**
15. **History of Labour, Labouring Poor and the Working Class in India c. 1750-2000 [Elective]**
16. **Gender and Society in Modern India, c. 1800-2000 [Elective]**
17. **The Social History of Health and Medicine in Colonial India, c. 1800-1950 [Elective]**
18. **Colonialism at the 'Frontiers': 1800-1950 [Elective]**
19. **The Margins of History [Elective]**
20. **Law and Society in Colonial India [Elective]**

21. Language, History and Nationalism in South Asia [Elective]
22. Early British Imperialism: Law and Sovereignty, Language and Ethnicity [Elective]
23. Aspects of Book History [Elective]
24. India, 1967-1989: Politics and Society [Elective]
25. Select Issues in Cultural Histories of Modern India [Elective]
26. Explorations in Maratha History 1613-1818 [Elective]
27. Narcotics and the British Indian Empire [Elective]
28. Cultures of Intimacy in Colonial India [Elective]
29. Dalit Histories: Popular Culture and Protest [Elective]
30. Violence in Colonial and Modern India [Elective]
31. The Colonial and Modern Indian City: Its History and Representation [Elective]
32. History of Modern Education in India: Social Attitudes, Colonial State and Nationalism, 19th and early 20th century [Elective]
33. Mahatma Gandhi: Man, Ideas, Political, Social and Moral Philosophy [Elective]
34. The Global Indian Diaspora and Its Histories [Elective]
35. Environmental History of India, 1800 to 2000 [Elective]
36. Theatre in Colonial India [Elective]
37. Photography and Colonialism: [Elective: Seminar]
38. Select Problems in History and Historiography [Elective: Seminar]
39. The Trials of Imperial Jurisprudence [Elective: Seminar]
40. Fiction, Fieldwork, Film, History: Reading Selected Texts on Urban and Rural India [Elective: Seminar]
41. An Ideological and Cultural History of Hindustani Cinema from the early twentieth century to the present times. [Elective: Seminar]
42. Colonialism and the Making of Indian Pasts [Elective: Seminar]
43. Modern India: Issues in Intellectual History [Elective: Seminar]

CORE COURSES

[Core Course 1]

Rise of British Power in India, 1757 – 1857

Topics:

1. Social, economic, political, military and cultural conditions in the second half of the Eighteenth century in India.
2. The historiography of the eighteenth century.
3. The British conquest of India: the international context; War and Society; Princely states from Hastings to Dalhousie.
4. The consolidation of British power in India: Land Revenue, changing framework of colonial governance; economic underpinnings; the armature of the colonial state: army, law, police.
5. Colonial Ideology and Colonial Rule: Orientalism, Utilitarianism, Whiggism; Missionary activity and Evangelicalism; the new education, printing and the idea of reform of Indian civilization.
6. Collaboration and Resistance: Mutinies in the armies and popular resistance: The Vellore mutiny, Mappila uprisings and the Great Revolt of 1857.

Select Readings:

1. P. Lawson, *The East India Company: A History*, London: Longmans, 1993.
2. R. Barnett, *Rethinking Early Modern India*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2002.
3. C.A. Bayly, *Imperial Meridian: The British Empire and the World 1780-1830*, Longman, 1989.
4. P. Kennedy, *The Rise and Fall of the Great Powers: Economic Change and Military Conflict from 1500 to 2000*, New York: Vintage Books, 1987.
5. J. M. Ward, *Colonial Self-Government: The British Experience 1759-1856*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press 1976.
6. D. Peers, *India under Colonial Rule 1700-1885*, Harlow and London: Pearson Longmans, 2006.
7. J. Malcolm, *Political History of British India from 1784 to 1823*, New Delhi, Associated Pub. House 1970
8. T.R. Metcalf, *Ideologies of the Raj: The New Cambridge History of India, III.4*, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
9. M. Alam, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab*, Oxford India Press, 1986
10. S. Alavi, *The Sepoys and the Company: Tradition and Transition in Northern India, 1770-1830*, Oxford University Press, 1995.

[Core Course 2]

Strategies of Imperial Control, 1850s to 1918

Topics:

1. The Colonial State: Administrative changes after the Revolt; Structure; Nature; Processes of Legitimization.
2. The Bureaucratic Apparatus: Personnel; Recruitment; Training; Social Composition; Indigenous Component; Ideology; Early nationalists and the 'Indianization' question.
3. The British Indian Army: Reorganization after the Revolt; Recruitment of *sipahis*—changes, 1880s-1918; Officer cadre.
4. 'Martial races' and colonial ideology: Ideas about race in the late nineteenth century; Indian society and the colonial army; Dalit marginalization.
5. Princely states: 'Indirect' rule in theory and practice; case studies of some princely states.
6. Urban space and the new imperial capital: The colonial city; Delhi in the nineteenth century; New Delhi and the imperial idea.

Select Readings:

1. Thomas R. Metcalf, *The Aftermath of Revolt: India, 1857-1870*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1990.
2. Partha Sarathi Gupta and A. Deshpande (eds.), *The British Raj and Its Indian Armed Forces, 1857-1939*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002 .
3. Barbara N. Ramusack, *The Indian Princes and their States*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
4. Narayani Gupta, *Delhi Between Two Empires*, Oxford University Press (Delhi and New York), 1998.
5. Stephen P. Cohen, *The Indian Army: Contribution to the Development of the Indian Army*, Oxford University Press, 1990.
6. L.S.S. O'Malley, *Indian Civil Service, 1601-1930*, London: John Murray, 1934.
7. Bernard Cohn, 'Representing Authority in Victorian India', in E.J. Hobsbawm and Terence Ranger (eds.), *The Invention of Tradition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983.
8. Crispin Bates, 'Race, Caste, and Tribe in Central India: The Early Origins of Indian Anthropometry', in Peter Robb, ed., *The Concept of Race in South Asia*, Delhi; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1995.

[Core Course 3]

Indian Economy, 1750-1850

Topics:

1. The 18th Century Economy: Regional Formations
2. East India Company : From Trading Company to State
3. Fate of Handloom: and other artisanal production Regional Experiences
4. Land and agriculture: Bengal, Madras and North India. Land market, agricultural prices
5. Commercial Agriculture: Indigo, Opium. And Cotton Bengal , Malwa and Western India
6. Trade and Finance: Foreign and internal trade, Agency Houses and indigenous modern banking
7. Labour: Agrestic servitude, Slavery, abolition of slavery
8. Legal Regulation of the Economy: Contract and Custom; Land Regulations, Debt and Commercial Law.

Suggested Readings:

1. Dharma Kumar, *Land and Caste in South India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1965.
2. Ranajit Guha, *A Rule of Property in Bengal: An Essay on the Idea of Permanent Settlement*, Duke University Press, New Delhi, 1982.
3. Asiya Siddiqui (ed.), *Trade and Finance in Colonial India 1750-1860*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1995.
4. Prasannan Parthasarathy, **The Transition to a Colonial Economy: Weavers, Merchants and Kings in South India, 1720-1800**, Cambridge, 2001.
5. B.B Chaudhury, *Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal 1757-1900*, Calcutta, 1964.
6. Jan Breman, *Labour Bondage in West India from Past to Present*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.
7. Lauren Benton, *Law and Colonial Cultures: Legal Regimes in World History, 1400-1900*, Cambridge, 2002.

[Core Course 4]

Themes in the Economic History of India , c. 1850-1950

Course Description: This course looks at the historiography of some core issues of colonial economic history. It pays particular attention to the world of peasants, artisans and migrants, both inland and overseas. A recurring theme is the implication of the social structure of caste and gender in the working out of economic relationships.

Topics:

1. Colonial India and the World of Trade, Money and Finance
2. The World of the Peasants
3. The World of the Artisans in the Age of Mechanised Production.
4. The World of the Migrant: Calcutta, Bombay, Burma; Fiji and Trinidad.
5. The World of Capital and the World of Labour
6. The Colonial Economy and the Colonial State
7. 'Economic' and 'power' relations in colonial India; the absent women of 'Economic History'.

Select Readings:

1. Asok Sen *et al* (eds.), *Perspectives in Social Sciences, 2: Three Studies on the Agrarian Structure of Bengal*, (Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1982).
2. K.N. Raj *et al* (eds.), *Commercialisation of Indian Agriculture*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1985.
3. Gyan Prakash (ed.), *The World of Rural Labourer*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1992
4. Brij Lal, *Chalo Jahaji: On a journey through indenture in Fiji*, ANU, Canberra & National Museum, Suva, Fiji, 2000.
5. A.K. Bagchi, *Private Investment in India, 1900-1939*, Cambridge University Press, 1972.
6. Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Rethinking Working Class History. Bengal, 1890-1940*, Princeton, 1989.
7. Prem Chowdhury, *The Veiled Woman*, Oxford University Press, Delhi: see new paperback edition, 1994.
8. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, *The Financial Foundations of the British Raj*, Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1971.
9. Dharma Kumar ed., *The Cambridge Economic History of India, ii* (Orient Longmans, Delhi 1984), selected portions.

[Core Course 5]

Social Identities in Modern India

Course Description: The course will survey some of the key themes in the social history of colonial India, with a focus on identity politics in the critical fields of religion, language, gender and caste, and the linkages between them. Central to it will be the issues that emerged in this period around religious reforms, linguistic assertions, the role of women and caste stratification, and their impact on constructions of nationalism and communalism, and on debates around 'tradition' and 'modernity'.

Topics

1. Caste Identities:
 - (a) Colonial Knowledge, Caste and Census.
 - (b) Emerging Caste Associations. Debates around Sanskritization
 - (c) Non-Brahman and Dalit Movements: Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Bengal, Gangetic Plains.
 - (d) Gandhi, Ambedkar and Periyar.
2. Gender Identities
 - (a) Ambiguities of Women and Social Reforms: Sati, Purdah, Age of Consent, Widow Remarriage, Education.
 - (b) Nationalism and Partition.
3. Religious and Linguistic Identities
 - (a) Approaches and Historiography.
 - (b) Making of 'modern Indian languages' and 'Vernacular modernities'. Print Culture, Education and the Public sphere. Religion, Caste and language.
 - (c) Ideology and Language of Everyday Violence and Religious Conflicts.

Select Readings:

1. Bayly, Susan, *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
2. Chandra, Sudhir, *The Oppressive Present: Literature and Social Consciousness in Colonial India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
3. Datta, P. K., *Carving Blocs: Communal Ideology in Early Twentieth Century Bengal*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
4. Dube, Ishita-Banerjee (ed.), *Caste in History*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008.
5. Forbes, Geraldine, *Women in Modern India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1996.
6. King, Christopher R., *One Language, Two Scripts: The Hindi Movement in Nineteenth Century North India*, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1994.
7. Orsini, Francesca, *The Hindi Public Sphere 1920-1940: Language and Literature in the Age of Nationalism*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2002.
8. Sarkar, Sumit, *Writing Social History*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
9. Prachi Deshpande, *Creative Pasts: Historical Memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960* (Permanent Black, Ranikhet, 2006)
10. Sumathi Ramaswamy, *Passions of the Tongue*, Delhi: Manohar, 2001.

[Core Course 6]

Adivasis, Caste and Social Exclusion in Colonial India, c. 1800 - c.1950

Topics:

1. Introduction: Historiography and the archive; Oral traditions
2. Colonial Conquest: “Pacification Campaigns”.
3. Colonial Society: economic and social stratification; indebtedness; famines; migration and disease
4. Colonial Anthropology: ‘Tribe’ and ‘caste’ as categories; Conversions.
5. Popular movements of tribals and ‘outcastes’
6. The Caste Question: Phule, Gandhi, Periyar, Ambedkar
7. Decolonisation and Independence

Select Readings:

1. Ajay Skaria. *Hybrid Histories: Forests, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1999
2. Prathama Banerjee, *Politics of Time: 'Primitives' and History-writing in a Colonial Society*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006
3. Godavari Parulekar, *Adivasis Revolt: The Story of Warli Peasants in Struggle*, Calcutta: National Book Agency, 1975.
4. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *Caste, Politics and the Raj: Bengal 1872-1937*, Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi, 1990.
5. **Gail Omvedt**, *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution: Dr. Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Sage **Publications**, 1994.
6. Sajal Nag, *India and North-East India: Mind, Politics and the Process of Integration, 1946-1950*, New Delhi: Regency Publications, 1998.
7. Biswamoy Pati, *Situating Social History: Orissa, 1800-1997*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2001, (pps. 1-25; 9-139).
8. D.R Nagaraj, *The Flaming Feet and Other Essays The Dalit Movement in India* Permanent Black, 2010
9. Archana Prasad, in *Against Ecological Romanticism: Verrier Elwin and the Making of an Anti-Modern Tribal Identity* (New Delhi: Three Essays, 2003,
10. Biswamoy Pati, *Identity, Hegemony, Resistance: Towards a Social History of Conversions in Orissa, 1800-2000*, New Delhi: Three Essays Collective, 2003.
11. Nandini, Sundar *Subalterns and Sovereigns: An Anthropological history of Bastar 1854-2006*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2007)
12. Rosalind O'Hanlon, *Caste, conflict and ideology* (Cambridge Univ. Press, Indian Edn. 2010)
13. V. Geetha and S. V. Rajadurai, *Towards a Non-Brahmin Millennium: From Iyothee Thass to Periyar*, Samya, Calcutta, 2008.

[Core Course 7]

Select Issues in the History of Nationalism in India, c. 1860 – 1914

Topics:

1. Perspectives: The First Century of British Rule and Indian Social Politics
2. The Indian intelligentsia; intellectual cross-currents; print, press, societies, associations and socio-political reforms
3. Imperial Imperatives: Ideas, attitudes and policies of the rulers (1860- 1914)
4. The Indian Polity and the Early Congress
5. Religious Communities, and Traditionalist and Modern Politics; Language, conflicts and riots
6. The Swadeshi Movement and its Aftermath
7. Nationalism, Gender, Culture and Politics
8. Tagore's *Nationalism* and Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*

Select Readings:

1. Anil Seal *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism*, London: Cambridge University Press, 1971.
2. J. R. McLane *Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1977.
3. Rajat Ray *Social Conflict and Political Unrest in Bengal, 1875-1927*, Delhi ; New York : Oxford University Press, 1984.
4. C.A. Bayly *The Local roots of Indian Politics: Allahabad, 1880-1920*, Oxford : Clarendon Press, 1975.
5. Sumit Sarkar, *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 1973.
6. Peter Hardy *The Muslims of British India*, London, Cambridge University Press, 1972.
7. David Lelyveld, *Aligarh's First Generation: Muslim Solidarity in British India*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1978.
8. Tapan Raychaudhuri, *Europe Reconsidered: Perceptions of the West in Nineteenth-century Bengal*. Delhi; New York: Oxford University Press, 1988.
9. Partha Chatterjee, *Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World: A Derivative Discourse*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1993.
10. M. K. Gandhi, *The Hind Swaraj*, Various editions: Parel ed., and T. Surhud, S. Sharma ed., etc.
11. R.N. Tagore, *Nationalism, With an Introduction by E.P. Thompson*, Calcutta, Rupa, 1992.

[Core Course 8]

Select Issues in the Study of Nationalism in India, 1917-49

Course Description: The course offers a study of selected issues in the study of mass nationalism. It shall focus on varying facets of Gandhian Nationalism and require an in- depth engagement with primary source material.

Topics:

1. Interpretations and Perspectives
2. The Beginnings of 'Gandhian' Politics: (a) Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad (b) Rowlatt Satyagraha
3. The Nation and Nationalist Struggle according to Gandhi
4. Khilafat and Non-Cooperation and the ways of mass nationalism; its aftermath; the rigidification of sectarian identities
5. The Question of Agrarian Base.
6. Congress and Social Groups and Classes: 'Untouchables', Capitalists, Peasants, Workers
7. 1942: Perceptions of the Colonial State
8. Partition: the Long post-History

Select Readings:

1. Judith Brown, *Gandhi's Rise to Power*, Cambridge, 1971.
2. Ravinder Kumar, *Essays in the Social History of Modern India*, Oxford University Press, 1983.
3. Sumit Sarkar, *Popular Movements and Middle Class Leadership*, (K.P. Bagchi, Calcutta, 1983.
4. D. A. Low (ed.), *Congress and the Raj* (Reprinted by Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2004.
5. *Subaltern Studies*, 1-12, Ed. Ranajit Guha and et al, Oxford University Press, Delhi,/Permanent Press 1982-.
6. Gyanendra Pandey, *The Ascendancy of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh*, Oxford University Press, 1978.
6. Shahid Amin, *Event, Metaphor Memory: Chauri Chaura, 1922-1992*, Penguin India, 2006.
7. Richard Sisson & Stanley Wolpert (eds.), *Congress and Indian Nationalism: The Pre-independence Phase*, Berkeley, 1988.
8. Gyanendra Pandey (ed.), *The Indian Nation in 1942*, (CSSS: K. P. Bagchi and Company, Calcutta, 1988.
9. Vazira Zamindar, *The Long Partition and the Making of Modern South Asia*, Viking, New Delhi, 2007.

The Political Economy of Decolonization in India, 1914-1950

Topics:

1. The First World War and its impact on Britain, India and the International Economy
2. British Economic Stakes in India, and economic policy and politics
3. The Great Depression and After: The Constitutional Settlement of 1935
4. Structural changes in the British and Indian economies: towards a new complementarity in trade and manufacturers
5. The Second World War, Political upheavals, famine and the Indian economy
6. The Post-War Scenario and the Transfer of Power
7. Towards a planned 'mixed' economy for the Republic of India

Select Readings:

1. C. P. Kindlebeger *World in Depression, 1929-1939*, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986.
2. Alfred Maizels, *Industrial Growth and World Trade*, Cambridge University Press, 1963.
3. Amiya Bagchi, *Private Investment in India, 1930-1939*, Cambridge University Press, 1972.
4. A.K. Banerji, *India's Balance of Payments: Estimates of Current and Capital Accounts from 1921-22 to 1938-39*, Bombay, New York: Asia Publishing House 1963.
5. B.R. Tomlinson, *Political Economy of the Raj 1914-1947: The Economics of Decolonization in India*, London: Macmillan Press, 1979.
6. B. Chatterji, *Trade, Tariffs and Empire: Lancashire and British policy in India, 1919-1939*, Delhi; New York: Oxford University Press, 1992.
7. G. Balachandran (ed.), *India and the World Economy 1850-1950*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2003.
8. Dharma Kumar (ed.), *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 2*, (Indian Edn, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1984)
9. John Darwin, *The Empire Project: The Rise and Fall of the British World System, 1830-1970*, Cambridge University Press, 2009.
10. P. J. Cain and A. G. Hopkins, *British Imperialism, 1688- 2000*, New York, Longman, 2001 (selected chapters).
11. C.A. Bayly and Tim Harper edited, *Forgotten Armies*. New Delhi, Associated Pub. House [1970]

[Core Course 10]

India, 1947-1967: Themes in Politics and Society

Topics:

1. The Making of a Parliamentary Democracy: Lineages and Institutions.

2. Languages and Boundaries
3. The Challenges of Sub-Nationalism: Communities and Identities
4. India and the World: the Making of a Foreign policy
5. Planning the Economy
6. Regionalism and the Backward Classes; Dalit and Adivasi Assertion
7. Business, Labour and the State
8. Science, Technology and Nature

Select Readings:

1. Paul Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence, NCMHI- IV*, Cambridge University Press, 2004.
2. Daniel Klingensmith, *One Valley and a Thousand*, Oxford University Press, 2007.
3. S Gopal and Uma Iyengar (ed.), *Essential Writings of J Nehru*, Delhi, Oxford University Press , 2008, (Volumes I and 2).
4. Ramachandra Guha, *India After Gandhi*, Delhi, Picador, 2007.
5. Dwijendra Tripathi, (ed.), *Business Communities of India: A Historical Perspective*, New Delhi, Manohar, 1984.
6. Marc Gallanter, *Competing Equalities, Law and the Backward Classes in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1984.
7. S. Gopal, *Nehru: A Biography*, Volumes II and III, Bombay : Oxford University Press, 1976
8. Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution*, Oxford University Press, 1997.
9. Francine Frankel, *India's Political Economy*, Oxford University Press, 2009.
10. Udayon Misra, *The Periphery Strikes Back*, Shimla, IAS, 2000.
11. C. Jaffrelot, *The Hindu Nationalist Movement*, Delhi: Penguin, 1993, Revised second edition, 2000.
12. Narendra Subramanian, *Ethnicity and Populist Mobilization*, Delhi: OUP, 1998.

ELECTIVE COURSES

[Elective: Lecture Course 11]

Religion and Community in Modern India

Course Description: This course seeks to study the manner in which community identities emerged and were reified in colonial India. Along with concepts such as orientalism, syncretism,

conversion and secularism. The course shall engage with the issues and symbols around which community identities came to be organized, and bring out their lineages, contexts and consequences for 'Modern India'.

Topics:

1. Orientalism and the Religions in India
2. Community, Identity and Ways of Being
3. Language-Community-Identity
4. Revivalism, Reform and Modernisation
5. Conversions: Debates and Issues
6. Religious Communities, Politics and Violence

Select Readings:

1. Bernard Cohn, *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge: The British in India*, Princeton University Press, 1996.
2. Gyanendra Pandey, *The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India*, Oxford University Press, 1990.
3. Sandria Freitag, *Collective Action and Community: Public Arenas and the Emergence of Communalism in North India*, University of California Press, 1989.
4. Vasudha Dalmia, *The Nationalization of Hindu Tradition: Bhartendu Harishchandra and Nineteenth Century Banares*, Oxford University Press, 1999.
5. Barbara D. Metcalf, *Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband, 1860-1900*, Oxford University Press, 2002.
6. Harjot Oberoi, *The Construction of Religious Boundaries: Culture, Diversity and Identity in the Sikh Tradition*, Oxford University Press, 1994.
7. P. J. Marshall (ed.), *British Discovery of Hinduism*, Cambridge University Press, 1970.
8. David Kopf, *British Orientalism and Bengal Renaissance*, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1969.
9. Gyanendra Pandey, *Remembering Partition*, Cambridge University Press, 2002.
10. J. Zavos, *The Emergence of Hindu Nationalism in India*. Oxford University Press, 2000
11. Raifuddin Ahmed, *The Bengal Muslims , 1871-1906: A Quest for Identity* (Oxford Univ. Press, Delhi, 1981)

[Elective: Lecture Course 12]
History, Culture and Politics in Eastern India

Course Description: The eastern frontier of Bengal or India's North-east is at the interface or at the margin of academic 'study area' regions like South Asia and South-east Asia. This is an interdisciplinary survey of northeast India that covers the medieval, colonial and post-colonial period on different aspects of history, society and culture. British Assam constituted part of Bengal province till 1881, after which various historical forces conspired to form new regional forms and language-based identities in eastern India. Colonial modernity, missionary print, vernacular public spheres, colonial disciplinary regimes are relevant to an understanding of India's postcolonial problems and possibilities as well as the articulation of indigenous concerns.

Topics:

1. State Formation: the Ahom polity, frontier uprising; the British as a Planter Raj, its disciplinary regime, enumeration, cartography, territoriality
2. Economy and Ecology: Assam tea, migrant labour, expansion of market, bamboo famines, land and community resources, forests conservation, elephant hunting
3. Colonial Modernity: missionary practices, politics of philanthropy, folk culture, literary traditions, the power of print, reading publics
4. Local Society: slavery and its abolition, traditional elites, rise of middle class, the women's question
5. Animal Politics: anti-colonial freedom struggle, electoral politics, identity politics, the Indian state, political violence and civil societies
6. Mobility and Circulation: migration of people, circulation of commodities, raids, transport and communication

Select Readings:

1. Robb, Peter (1997) 'The Colonial State and Constructions of Indian Identity: An Example on the Northeast Frontier in the 1880s', *Modern Asian Studies*, 31 (2): 245-283.
2. Bhadra, Gautam (1999) 'Two frontier uprisings in Mughal India', Ranajit Guha (ed.) *Subaltern Studies II: Writings on South Asian history and society*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 43-59.
3. Saikia, Yasmin (2004) *Fragmented Memories: Struggling to be Tai- Ahom in India*, Durham, NC: Duke University Press
4. Guha, Amalendu (2006) *Planter Raj to Swaraj: Freedom Struggle and Electoral Politics in Assam*, New Delhi: Tulika Books.
5. Nag, Sajal (2008) *Pied Pipers of North-East India: Bamboo-flowers, Rat-famines and the Politics of Philantropy 1881-2007*, New Delhi: Manohar.
6. Franke, Marcus (2009) *War and Nationalism in South Asia: the Indian state and the Nagas*, London and New York: Routledge
7. Sanjib Baruah, *India Against Itself*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.
8. *Subir Bhawmik, Troubled Periphery*, Sage, New Delhi, 2010

[Elective: Lecture Course 13]

Selected Issues in the Study of Peasant and Tribal Societies and Movements in Colonial India

Topics:

1. Peasants: Sources, Methods; Approaches, Issues: Question of Evidence and Method.
2. Characteristics of Peasant Societies and Peasant Resistance:
3. Subalternity; Insurgency; 'Weapons of the Weak'.

4. Tribal Societies and Tribal Resistance: Tribes/Peasants; Corporate Labour and Tribal Community; Territoriality; the 'Diku' in Tribal Formations; Insurgency.
5. The above methodological and historiographical issues will be discussed in their generality, and with reference, *inter alia*, to the 'Deccan Riots', the 'Moplah Outbreaks' of the 19th and early 20th centuries, the Santhal Rebellion of 1855-1856, and the Ulgulan of Birsa Munda.

Select Readings:

1. Eric Wolf, *Peasants*, Prentice Hall, Princeton, 1966.
2. Alessandro Portelli, *The Death of Luigi Trastulli and Other Stories: Form and Meaning in Oral History*, State University of New York Press, 1991, Paperback.
3. Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi 1982, and PB editions.
4. Andre Beteille, *Six Essays in Comparative Sociology*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1974, PB.
5. Stephen Dale, *Islamic Society on the South Asian Frontier: The Mapillas of Malabar, 1498-1922*, Oxford University Press, 1980.
6. 'The Rebellion Number', *Man in India*, Vol. xxv, No. 4, December, 1945.
7. James Scott, *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, Yale University Press, 1987, Paperback (selected chapters).
8. William Crooke, *The Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India* (2nd Edn., 1896) 2 vols., Reprint: Delhi, 1968, Kessinger Publishing, 2004.
9. Lawrence Babb, *The Divine Hierarchy: Popular Religion in Central India*, Columbia University Press, New York, 1975.
10. M.N. Srinivas, *The Remembered Village*, Oxford University Press, 1988 (Paperback and reprints), (Ch. IX, 'The Quality of Social Relations').

[Elective: Lecture Course 14]
The Great Revolt: 1857-59

Topics:

1. **Historiography of the Revolt: Colonial, Nationalist, 'Revisionist', Marxist, Subaltern, Recent Trends**
2. **The Revolt in Delhi: People, Sipahis, Zafar, Military Conflict.**
3. **Regional Variations: Avadh, Malwa, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar.**
4. **The Margins: Panjab; Peninsular India; East and North-East.**
5. **The Revolt and Social Classes: Peasants, Urban Poor, Intelligentsia, Feudal aristocracy, Marginalized groups.**
6. **The Politics of Commemoration.**

Select Readings:

1. S.B. Chaudhuri, *Civil Rebellion in the Indian Mutinies*, World Press, Calcutta, 1957.
2. P.C. Joshi (ed.), *Rebellion 1857: A Symposium*, New Delhi, People's Publishing house, 1957.
3. Rudrangshu Mukherjee, *Awadh in Revolt: 1857-1858*, Anthem Press, 2002.
4. S. N. Sen, *Eighteen Fifty-Seven*, Delhi: Publications Division, 1957.
5. Tapti Roy, *The Politics of a Popular Uprising: Bundelkhand in 1857*, Oxford University Press, 1994.
6. Shireen Moosvi (ed.), *Facets of the Great Revolt: 1857*, Tulika Books, 2008.
7. *1857, Essays from The Economic and Political Weekly* (Orient Longmans & Sameeksha Books, New Delhi, 2008).
8. Eric Stokes, *The Peasant Armed: the Indian Rebellion of 1857* ed. by C.A. Bayly (OUP, Delhi, 1986)
9. Mahmood Farooqui (compiled & translated), *Besieged: Voices from Delhi 1857* (Penguin/Viking, New Delhi, 2010)

[Elective: Lecture Course 15]

History of Labour, Labouring Poor and the Working Class in India, c. 1750-2000

Course Description: The paper will focus on the major themes of labour history in modern India, straddling the colonial and postcolonial period. The course shall familiarise students with conceptual issues and historiographical debates along with detailed case studies. The emphasis in this paper will be on studying Indian labour history in a global comparative perspective.

Topics:

1. Key Concepts and Historiographical issues
2. Pre-colonial and early colonial labour market regions and sectors
3. Slavery and abolition and agrarian labour servitude
4. Migration and labour mobility internal and external
5. Colonial Labour Regimes; Factories, Mines and Plantations and artisanal workshops
6. Forms of workers protest and Politics of the labour movement
7. Legal Regulations of labour
8. Informality and Informal Labour Relations

Select Readings:

1. E.P Thompson, *Making of the English working Class*, Penguin, 1991.
2. Ira Katznelson and Aristide Zolberg, *Working-Class Formation*, Princeton, N.J. : Princeton University Press, c1986.
3. Report of the Royal Commission on Labour, 1931
4. Report of the National Commission on Labour 1967
5. Report of the Unorganised sector Enterprises Commission 2007, 2009
6. Dipesh Chakrabarty, *Rethinking Working Class History*, Princeton University Press, 2002.
7. Raj Chandavarkar, *Origins of Industrial Capitalism*, Cambridge University Press, 1994.
8. Chitra Joshi, *Lost Worlds: Forgotten Histories of Indian Labour*, Anthem Press, 2005.
9. Jan Breman, *Footloose Labour*, Cambridge University Press, 1997.
10. Jan Breman, *Peasants, Paupers and Migrants*, Delhi, OUP, 1985.

[Elective: Lecture Course 16]

Gender and Society in Modern India, c. 1800-2000

Course Description: This course focuses on gender questions in modern India, spanning from the colonial period to the present. The course is thematic in nature and moves back and forth chronologically. It examines a wide range of questions and debates on social reforms, women's education, their participation in national movements, their role in the economy, their relationship to popular cultures, questions of sexualities and masculinities, the development of women's organisations and movements, and the problematic dichotomies pre-supposed between the private and the public.

Topics:

1. Women and Social Reform Movements in Colonial India.
2. Women, Nationalism (including Gandhi) and Communalism (including Partition and Hindu Right)
3. Women in Private/Public Sphere: Domesticity and Middle Class, Education and Print.
4. Popular Culture and Women
5. Imagining Masculinities and Sexualities
6. Caste and Gender. Dalit Feminism.
7. Law and Women's Rights: Dowry, Female Infanticide, Rape, Personal Laws, Land Rights.
8. Agency and Activism: Women's Movements and Voices.

Select Readings:

1. Chowdhry, Prem, *The Veiled Women: Shifting Gender Equations in Rural Haryana* (Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1994)
2. Forbes, Geraldine, *Women in Modern India* (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996)
3. Gupta, Charu, *Sexuality, Obscenity, Community: Women, Muslims and the Hindu Public in Colonial India* (Permanent Black, Delhi, 2001)
4. Kumar, Radha, *The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India 1800-1990* (Delhi, 1993)
5. Malhotra, Anshu, *Gender, Caste and Religious Identities: Restructuring Class in Colonial Punjab* (Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2002)
6. Minault, Gail, *Secluded Scholars: Women's Education and Muslim Social Reform in Colonial India* (OUP, Delhi, 1998)
7. Rao, Anupama (ed.), *Gender and Caste* (Kali for Women, Delhi, 2003)
8. Sangari, Kumkum and Sudesh Vaid (eds), *Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History* (Kali for Women, Delhi, 1989)
9. Sarkar, Tanika & Urvashi Butalia (eds), *Women and the Hindu Right: A Collection of Essays* (Kali for Women, Delhi, 1995)
10. Sarkar, Tanika, *Hindu Wife Hindu Nation* (Permanent Black, Delhi, 2001)

[Elective: Lecture Course 17]

The Social History of Health and Medicine in Colonial India, c. 1800-1950

1. Background

The medicinal and healing systems; the world of adivasis; Ayurveda; Unani; traditions and interactions

2. The process of colonisation; shifts and changes

The meaning and relevance of colonial medicine – tool of empire?

Developments in scholarship – the shift from ‘colonial medicine’ to the social history of health and medicine

3. Ideas and aspects of ‘Public Health’

‘Medical theories’ and the indigenous ‘inputs’ – race, caste/class and gender

Public Health; vaccination policy; quarantine; ‘lock hospitals’; epidemics

4. The complexities and interactions

Colonial medical interventions and Indian society; missionaries and women’s health; ‘Indigenous resistance’? Pluralism - the Adivasi, Unani and Ayurvedic medical/healing systems

5. Centres of ‘confinement’

Leprosy and the lunatic and mental asylums

Select Readings:

1. D. Arnold, *Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century India*, Berkeley: University of California Press: 1993.
2. Mark Harrison, *Public Health in British India: Anglo-Indian Preventive Medicine 1859-1914*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
3. Biswamoy Pati and Mark Harrison eds. *Health, Medicine and Empire, New Delhi: Orient Longman*, 2001.
4. Jane Buckingham, *Leprosy in Colonial South India: Medicine and Confinement*, Basingstoke: Palgrave, 2002.
5. Waltraud Ernst, ‘Feminising Madness: Feminising the Orient: Gender, Madness and Colonialism, c. 1860-1940’, in S. Kak and B. Pati eds. **Exploring Gender: Colonial and Post-colonial India**, New Delhi: Nehru Memorial and Museum Library, 2005.
6. Guy Attewell, *Refiguring Unani Tibb: Plural Healing in Late Colonial India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2007.
7. Biswamoy Pati and Mark Harrison eds. *The Social History of Health and Medicine in Colonial India*, London: Routledge, 2009.
8. P.B. Mukharji, *Nationalising the Body: The Medical Market, Print and Daktari Medicine*, London: Anthem 2009.

[Elective: Lecture Course 18]

Colonialism at the ‘Frontiers’: 1800-1950

Course Description: The course will study histories of state formation in the various ‘frontiers’ of colonial India between 1800 and 1950. It will locate the social production of the colonial state, the constitution of power and sovereignty and of state structures within the specificities of the local history of these regions

Topics:

1. Modalities of sovereignty and state-making
2. Construction of state space
3. Discourses of representation
4. Para-legality and the practice of law
5. Agrarian production and the landscape of the state
6. Environment and state-making

Select Readings:

1. Susan E. Alcock *et al* (ed.), *Empire: Perspectives from History and Archaeology*, Cambridge University Press, 2001.
2. Cederlöf, Gunnel, *Landscapes and the Law: Environmental Politics, Regional Histories, and Contests over Nature*, Delhi: Permanent Black. 2008.
3. James Scott, *The Art of Not Being Governed*, Yale University Press, 2009.
4. Thongchai Winichakul, *Siam Mapped: The History of the Geo-Body of a Nation*, University of Hawaii Press, 1994.
5. Eaton, Richard M, *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760*, California, 1993.
6. K. Sivaramakrishnan, *Modern Forests: Statemaking and Environmental Change in Colonial Eastern India*, Stanford University Press, Stanford, 1999.
7. Sokefeld, Martin, ‘From Colonialism to Postcolonial Colonialism: Changing Modes of Domination in the Northern Areas of Pakistan’ *Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 64, No.4, 2005.
8. Febvre, Lucien, 'Frontiere: the word and the concept', in Peter Burke (ed.) *A New Kind of History: From the Writings of Febvre*, London, 1973.
9. Michael Mann, *The Sources of Social Power*, Cambridge University Press, 1986.
10. Bernard Cohn, *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, Oxford University Press, 1998.
11. Annu Jalais, *Forest of Tigers, People, Environment and Livelihood in the Sundarbans*, (Delhi: Routledge, 2010).

[Elective: Lecture Course 19]

The Margins of History]

Course Description: This course will study societies living on the various margins of the colonial empire in India and the transformation of these transitional and liminal spaces during the course of the nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century. It will focus on the modes of resistance that are specific to these margins and their response to governmental technologies produced to govern these areas. Mobility, insurgency, 'agricultures of escape', ethnogenesis, orality and collective memory are some of the sites of resistance that are explored.

Topics:

1. Peripheral practices
2. The state, the non-state and the stateless
3. Resistance and rebellion
4. Culture, ecology and identity
5. Orality and historical memory
6. The Nation at the Frontiers

Select Readings:

1. Clastres, Pierre, *Society Against the State*, New York, Zone Books, 1993.
2. Skaria, Ajay, *Hybrid Histories: Forests, Frontiers and Wildness in Western India*, Oxford University Press, 1999.
3. Banerjee, Prathama, *The Politics of Time*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2006
4. Indrani Chatterjee, *Gender, Slavery, and Law in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, 1999.
5. Guha, Sumit, *Environment and Ethnicity in India 1200 - 1991*, Cambridge University Press, 1999.
6. Balland, D., 'Nomadism and Politics: The Case of the Afghan Nomads in the Indian Subcontinent', *Studies in History*, 1991, Vol. 7, No.2.
7. Bhattacharya, Neeladri, 'Predicaments of Mobility: Frontier Traders in the Nineteenth Century', in Claude Markovits, Jacques Pouchepadass and Sanjay Subramanyam (eds.), *Society and Circulation: Mobile People and Itinerant Cultures in South Asia 1750-1950*, Anthem South Asian Studies, Delhi, 2003.
8. Mayaram, Shail, *Against History, Against State: Counter perspectives from the margins*, Permanent Black, New Delhi, 2006.
9. Cederlof, Gunnel and Kalayanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan (ed.), *Ecological Nationalisms: Nature, Livelihoods, and Identities in South Asia*, University of Washington Press, Seattle, 2006.
10. Ali, Nosheen, *Seeing Through the State, Representation and Rule in the Northern Areas of Pakistan*, M. S. Thesis: Ithaca, Cornell University, 2005.

[Elective: Lecture Course 20]
Law and Society in Colonial India

Course Description: This course will examine the formation of a new legal culture and the making of the colonial legal subject in South Asia under British rule. Its themes will include the nature of pre-colonial legal regimes and the transition to company rule; Orientalist discourse and the making of colonial law; custom and legal codification; criminality and criminalization; gender and law; and the legal debates surrounding the Partition of India. The course will engage with the important debates in South Asian legal history as well as the different ways in which historians read and use legal records in their scholarship.

Topics:

1. Introduction: History, Law and Colonialism
2. Pre-colonial Legal Regimes and the Transition to the Early Company state
3. Indigenous Law and the British: The Shastras and Sharia
4. Liberalism and Law
5. Customs, Commons and Settlement: Law and the Countryside; The Rule of Property
6. 1857 and beyond: Knowledge, Authority and Pacification
7. Surveillance, Control and Rule.
8. Criminal Code and the Colonial State; Gender and Law in Colonial India
9. The Partition and Law

Select Readings:

1. John L. Comaroff, "Colonialism, Culture, and the Law: A Foreword", *Law and Social Inquiry*, 26, 2001 (pp. 305-314).
2. Rudolf and Rudolf, "Legal Cultures and Social Change," in *The Modernity of Tradition: Political Development in India*, Chicago, 1984 (pp. 251-95).
3. Lauren Benton, "Colonial law and cultural difference: jurisdictional politics and the formation of the colonial state", *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, 41, 1999 (pp. 563-588).
4. Radhika Singha, Selections from *A Despotism of Law: Crime and Justice in Early Colonial India*, OUP: Delhi, 1998.
5. Bernard Cohn, "Law and the Colonial State in India," *Colonialism and its Forms of Knowledge*, Delhi, 1996 (pp. 57-75).
6. Marc Galanter, "The Displacement of Traditional Law in Modern India," *Law and Society in Modern India*, Delhi, 1989 (pp. 15-36).
7. Uday Mehta, (Selections from) *Liberalism and Empire: A Study in Nineteenth Century British Liberal Thought*, University of Chicago Press, 1999.
8. Lata Mani, *Contentious Tradition: The Debate over Sati in Colonial India*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1998.
9. Washbrook, David. "Law, State and Agrarian Society in Colonial India." *Modern Asian Studies* 15, 1981 (pp. 649-721).

[Elective: Lecture Course 21]
Language, History and Nationalism in South Asia

Course Description: This course will examine the relationship of language to culture and politics in South Asian history. Its themes will include the relationship between language, culture and power in pre-modern India, colonial knowledge production and language, the role of language in shaping National and regional imaginations in colonial and post-colonial India, the emergence of linguistic publics and counter-publics (defined through print, literary genres, cultural and political rhetoric, etc.); social power and language, and the relationship between language and history writing in India.

Topics:

1. Language in pre-colonial India
2. The colonial state and education
3. Language and the nation, some theoretical considerations.
4. Print and the Public sphere
5. Language, Religion and the Region
6. Language politics in post-colonial India

Select Readings:

1. Alok Rai, *Hindi nationalism*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Benedict Anderson, *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, Verso, New York/ London, 1991.
3. Bernard Cohn, "Command of Language & Language of Command", in Ranajit Guha (ed.), *Subaltern Studies V*, Oxford University Press, 1987.
4. Christopher King, *One Language, Two Scripts: The Hindi Movement in Nineteenth Century North India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1994.
5. Kenneth Jones (ed.), *Religious controversy in British India: dialogues in South Asian Languages*, Albany, 1992.
6. Lisa Mitchell, *Language, Emotion, and Politics in South India: The Making of a Mother Tongue*, Indiana University Press, 2009.
7. Paul Brass, *Language, Religion and Politics in South Asia*, Cambridge University Press, 1974.
8. Sheldon Pollock, *Language of the Gods in the World of Men: Sanskrit, Culture and Power in Pre-modern India*, Philip E. Lilienthal Books, 2006.
9. Stuart Blackburn, *Print, Folklore and Nationalism in Colonial South India*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2001.

[Elective: Lecture Course 22]

Early British Imperialism: Law and Sovereignty, Language and Ethnicity

Course Description: This course will study the ways in which the use of contemporary categories such as law and language (and its relationship with ethnicity) can be traced historically and conceptually to the period of early British Imperialism. In course of such an investigation it aims at an understanding of (1) the transformation of law as well as self-ascriptive (political/social) identity in Britain via the medium of Empire (2) The transformation of “indigenous” law and self-ascriptive (political/social) identity via the medium of Empire. Not treating the two as discrete, it studies them in their mutual imbrications.

Topics:

1. The Legal tradition in Britain and Europe in the 18th century.
2. Bentham and the emerging science of Jurisprudence.
3. The East India Company as legal anomaly? The “Land Settlements”; Indigenous law; Law and sovereignty.
4. Sati and Thuggee as exemplary instances of legislation around “religion” and “crime”
5. Language and its relationship with Law; “Mosaic Ethnology” in the 18th century and Indigenous conceptions; Custom and Race
6. Race and nation in the late 18th- 19th century in Britain in comparative European perspective; the Imperial dimensions.
7. The reconfiguration of race, language and nation in British India; Race as Embodiment of History; Caste.
8. Rethinking the relationship between language and race.

Select Readings:

1. *Selected Writings from Blackstone, Bentham, Jones, Roy, Mill, Fitzjames Stephens, Maine and others.*
2. G. J. Postema, *Bentham and the Common Law Tradition*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1986
3. Duncan Derrett, *Religion, Law and State in India*, Delhi/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1999.
4. Nandini Bhattacharaya-Panda, *Appropriation and Invention of Tradition*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2008.
5. Jorg Fisch, *Cheap Lives and Dear Limbs*, Wiesbaden, F. Steiner, 1983.
6. Radhika Singha, *Despotism of Law: Crime and Justice in Early Colonial India*, Delhi/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1998.
7. Ranajit Guha, *A Rule of Property for Bengal*, Paris, Mouton, 1963.
8. Peter Linebough, *London Hanged*, Cambridge University Press, 1993.
9. Thomas Trautmann, *Aryans and British India*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1997.
10. Colin Kid, *Nations and Nationalism*, New York, CUP, 1999.

[Elective: Lecture Course 23]

Aspects of Book History

Course Description: Due to the fluid nature of the book, studies in the history of the book are “inevitably interdisciplinary”. The study of print culture and ‘book history’ is related to a bigger concern about the relationship between technology and society. Unless people widely adopt innovations, technological inventions by themselves would not impact the direction of historical change. An interesting aspect of book history deals with the appropriation of print technology by a society to realize certain social possibilities under specific historical conditions. Of late, the history of books and readers gradually defined itself as a distinctive field- a site of inquiry where bibliographers, historians, literary scholars and human geographers debate and collaborate. They practice a number of complimentary forms of historical research.

Topics:

I. History of the Book – Western Context

History of the Book: Western context – historiography of the book – socioeconomic history of the book in French *Annales* school – recent debates in the nature of non-literate, literate, and print cultures – the history of reading practices

II. Book History in India – National Context

Book History in India: National Context – Scribal traditions in medieval India – Imperial Mughal library – scripts and print in the making of modern India – recent shift from “printing history” to “book history” in India – literary surveillance and pedagogic practices in colonial India – history of libraries and book users

III. Book India in India – Regional Contexts

Book History in India: Regional Contexts – Popular print culture in local languages – role of print in forging diverse publics and locally dominant interests – the politics of print

Select Readings:

1. Febvre, Lucien & H-J Martin (1976) *The Coming of the Book: The Impact of Printing 1450-1800*, London: New Left Books.
2. Darnton, Robert (1982) “What is the History of the Books?” *Daedalus* (Summer) 111 (3): 65-83.
3. Johns, Adrian (1998) *The Nature of the Book: Print and Knowledge in the Making* (Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press.
4. Seyller, John (1997) “The Inspection and Valuation of Manuscripts in the Imperial Mughal Library”, *Artibus Asiae*, 57 (3/4): 243-349.
5. Ogborn, Miles (2007) *Indian Ink: Script and Print in the Making of the English East India Company*, Chicago & London: University of Chicago Press.

[Elective: Lecture Course 24]
India, 1967-1989: Politics and Society

Course Description: This paper aims to provide a historical perspective on a critical period in India's socio-political life from 1967 to 1989. The paper examines how Congress dominance of the polity came under strain and how the party responded in various ways to these new challenges. It introduces students to the debates on poverty and planning, the 1971 war, and sharp political divides of the 1970s and 1980s. It also introduces them to issues of using evidence in the contemporary period in a critical fashion, sifting long term from short term trends.

Topics:

1. The Congress Transformed; Opposition unity: state and federal level experiments; The Polity: Crisis, the Emergency and after.
2. Agrarian Upheavals, the Green Revolution and After; Planning, Market Economics and the business classes
3. India, Non alignment and the neighbors
4. State making on the Periphery: Adversaries or partners?; Regionalisms: from movement to government
5. The new Dalit and Adivasi Movements; The Backward Classes and Agrarian issues; Labour Movements: Ascendancy and crisis
6. Cinema: innovation and transformations; Environmental dilemmas and technological revolutions.
7. Politics of faith

Select Readings:

1. Bose, Ashish, *Studies in India's urbanization, 1901-1971*, Bombay and New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 1973.
2. Dhar, P.N, *Emergency and Indira Gandhi's India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
3. Frankel, F. and Rao, M. S. A., *Dominance and State Power in India: Decline of a Social Order*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1989, Volumes 1 and 2.
4. Gallanter, Marc, *Competing Equalities: Law and the Backward Classes in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1984.
5. Guha, Ramachandra, *India after Gandhi*, Delhi: Picador, 2007.
6. Hart, Henry A., (ed.), *Indira Gandhi's India*, Westview Press, Boulder, 1975.
7. Jaffrelot, Christopher, *India's Silent Revolution*, Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003.
8. Krishnaswamy, Sudhir, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.
9. Kumar, Radha, *A History of Doing, Kali for Women*, 1993.
10. Misra, Udayon, *The Periphery Strikes Back*, Shimla, Indian Institute for Advanced Studies, 2000.
11. Ajantha Subramanian, *Shore Lines, Space and Rights in South India* (Stanford: Stanford Univ. Press, 2009).
12. H. Damodaran, *India's New Capitalists, Caste, Business and Industry in India* (London: Palgrave MacMillan, 2007).

[Elective: Lecture Course 25]

Select Issues in Cultural Histories of Modern India

Course Description: The course engages with select issues in cultural histories of colonial India. It focuses on diverse themes like theatre, art, popular culture, photography and cinema, giving a panoptic view of critical works and debates on these themes.

Topics:

1. Art: Museums to Calendar
2. Popular Culture and Gender: Obscenity and Sexuality. 'Recalcitrant' Women
3. The World of Popular Print: Chap Books and Street Literature
4. Photography: Remembering Pasts and Presents
5. Theatre: Stage, Street and *Nautanki*
6. Cinema: Ideologies and Empire
7. Music: Classical to Modern

Select Readings:

1. Bakhle, Janaki. 2005. *Two Men and Music: Nationalism in the Making of a Modern Classical Tradition*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
2. Ghosh, Anindita. 2006. *Power in Print: Popular Publishing and the Politics of Language and Culture in a Colonial Society, 1778-1905*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Guha-Thakurta, Tapati. 2004. *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Post-Colonial India*. New York: Columbia University Press.
4. Hansen, Kathryn. 1992. *Grounds for Play: Nautanki Theatre of North India*. Delhi, OUP.
5. Orsini, Francesca. 2009. *Print and Pleasure*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
6. Pinney, Chris. 1997. *Camera Indica: The Social Life of Indian Photographs*. London: Reaktion Books.
7. Prasad, Madhava. 1998. *The Ideology of the Hindi film: A Historical Reconstruction*. Delhi: OUP.
8. Singh, Lata (ed). 2009. *Theatre in Colonial India: Play-House of Power*. Delhi: OUP.
9. Subramanian, Lakshmi. 2006. *From the Tanjore Court to the Madras Music Academy: A Social History of Music in South India*. Delhi: OUP.
10. Uberoi, Patricia. 2006. *Freedom and Destiny: Gender, Family and Popular Culture in India*. Delhi: OUP.
11. Vasudevan, Ravi (ed.), 2000. *Making Meaning in Indian Cinema*. New Delhi: OUP

[Elective: Lecture Course 26]

Explorations in Maratha History 1613-1818

Topics:

1. Maharashtra: Habitat, Historical and Historiographical Perspectives.
2. Marathas: Language saint poets and early Maratha identity.
3. Shivaji, his successors and the conditions in Maharashtra.
4. Structure and Development of Maratha polity.
5. Maratha Military Culture.
6. Issues and Events in Maratha History, 1761- 1818.

Select Readings:

1. Stewart Gordon, *The Marathas 1600-1818, (The New Cambridge History of India)*, Cambridge University Press, 1993.
2. Prachi Deshpande, *Creative Pasts: Historical Memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960*, Permanent Black, 2006.
3. A. R. Kulkarni, *Maharashtra in the Age of Shivaji*, Deshmukh and Co., Poona, 1969.
4. Jadunath Sarkar, *Shivaji and His Times*, Calcutta, M. C. Sarkar, 1952
5. Anil Samarth, *Shivaji and the Indian National Movement*, Somaiya Publications, Bombay and New Delhi, 1975.
6. G.S. Sardesai, *New History of the Marathas*, New Delhi : Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1986
7. S. N. Sen, *The Military System of the Marathas*, Bombay, Orient Longman, 1958
8. Andre Wink, *Land and Sovereignty in India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986.
9. Randolf Cooper, *The Anglo-Maratha Campaigns and the Contest for India*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003.

[Elective: Lecture Course 27]

Narcotics and the British Indian Empire

1. Narcotics, empire and commodities: Imperialism and the international trade in mood-altering substances (tobacco, alcohol, opium).

2. Narcotics and Indian society: Indigenous practices of recreational and medicinal use of opium and cannabis.
3. Early history of the colonial trade in Indian opium: Dutch and English East India Companies; Indo-Portuguese traders.
4. Opium policy of the British Indian state in the nineteenth century: Bengal opium; Malwa opium; Production, Processing, Trade.
5. Opium and Indian merchants: Conflict, collaboration, 'smuggling'; genesis of the capitalist class in India.
6. Crisis, decline and the new world order: Problems of the China trade in the late nineteenth century; Opium and Hemp Commissions; Anti-opium campaigns, international pressures, initiatives of the League of Nations.

Select Readings:

1. David Edward Owen, *Opium Policy in China and India*, Hamden, Conn. Archon Books, 1968
2. J.F. Richards, 'The Indian Empire and Peasant Production of Opium in the Nineteenth Century', *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol.15, no.1, 1981.
3. J.F. Richards, 'The Opium Industry in British India', *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol.39, nos.2-3, 2002.
4. Carl Trocki, *Opium, Empire and the Global Political Economy: A Study of the Asian Opium Trade, 1750-1950*, Routledge, London and New York, 1999.
5. Asiya Siddiqi, 'The Business World of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy', *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol.19, nos.3-4, 1982.
6. James Mills, *Cannabis Britannica: Empire, Trade and Prohibition, 1800-1928*, Oxford University Press, 2003.
7. Amar Farooqui, *Smuggling as Subversion: Colonialism, Indian Merchants and the Politics of Opium, 1790-1843*, Lexington Books, 2009 (new edition).

[Elective: Lecture Course 28]

Cultures of Intimacy in Colonial India

Course Description: This course explores cultures of intimacy, togetherness, friendship, romance, love, marriage, and family life in colonial India. It discusses how family increasingly became a locus of community identity and a building block of national belonging in colonial India. It shows how in everyday life, in spheres of work, home and leisure, personal relationships were undergoing changes in the period, within the wider context of colonial modernity. It also touches on themes of transgressive love, inter-religious and inter-caste romance and marriages,

debates around 'erotic' and 'obscene', and how intimate relations were expressed in literary genres, cultural spheres, print media and actual practices.

Topics:

1. Reconstituting Marriage and Family Life: Procreation and Pleasure; Relationships within the Household.
2. Social Reforms: Age of consent and child marriage debates.
3. 'Transgressive' non- heterosexual bondings: male-male relationships, female intimacies.
4. Literary Expressions: The idea of love in canonized literature; 'dirty' popular literature.
5. Debates around phobic, erotic and obscene.
6. Popular culture and intimate relationships: Theatre, Festivals, Songs.
7. (Im)possible Intimacies: Inter-religious, inter-caste men-women relationships; abductions and conversions.

Select Readings:

1. Antoinette Burton, *Dwelling in the Archive: Women Writing House, Home and History in Late Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New York, 2003.
2. Charu Gupta, *Sexuality, Obscenity, Community: Women, Muslims and the Hindu Public in Colonial India*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2001.
3. Durba Ghosh, *Sex and the Family in Colonial India: The Making of Empire*, Cambridge University Press, 2006.
4. Francesca Orsini (ed.), *Love in South Asia: A Cultural History*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2006.
5. Francesca Orsini, *Print and Pleasure: Popular Literature and Entertaining Fictions in Colonial North India*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2009.
6. Indrani Chatterjee (ed.), *Unfamiliar Relations: Family and History in South Asia*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2004.
7. Mary E. John and Janaki Nair (eds), *A Question of Silence: The Sexual Economies of Modern India*, Kali for Women, Delhi, 1998.
8. Prem Chowdhry, *Contentious Marriages, Eloping Couples: Gender, Caste and Patriarchy in North India*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2007.
9. Ruth Vanita and Saleem Kidwai (eds), *Same-Sex Love in India: Readings from Literature and History*, Macmillan, Delhi, 2000.
10. Swapna M. Banerjee, *Men, Women and Domesticity: Articulating Middle-Class Identity in Colonial Bengal*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2004.

[Elective: Lecture Course 29]
Dalit Histories: Popular Culture and Protest

Course Description: This course deals with the issues of caste, with a specific focus on Dalits in modern India. While offering critiques of the caste system from a Dalit perspective, it also emphasises the coming of age of Dalit voices in India. It looks at the flourishing of Dalit cultures and histories in counter-public spheres.

Topics:

1. History of Caste as a Category: (a) Colonial interpretations, Orientalist discourses; (b) Nationalist uses of caste and its politicization; (c) Constitution and Dalits; (d) Mandalisation of politics.
2. Caste as Historiography: (a) Sanskritisation paradigm; (b) Marxist, nationalist and subaltern historiographies and caste.
3. Social Reform Movements and Caste: (a) Caste associations; (b) Writings of Jyotibharao Phule to Ambedkar; (c) Upper caste reformers and Dalits; (d) Conversions
4. Caste and its relationship to gender, class and religion: (a) Dalit feminism; (b) Communalism and Dalits; (c) Labour movements and Dalits; (d) Representations of male and female Dalit bodies.
5. Popular Dalit literature: (a) Rewriting 1857; (b) Dalit autobiographies
6. BSP and Mayawati

Select Readings:

1. Bandyopadhyay, Shekhar, *Caste, Protest and Identity in Colonial India: The Namasudras of Bengal, 1872-1947*, Curzon, Surrey, 1997.
2. Bayly, Susan, *Caste, Society and Politics in India from the Eighteenth Century to the Modern Age*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1999.
3. Kshirsagar, R. K., *Dalit Movement in India and its Leaders*, MD Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1994.
4. Mahar, J. Michael (ed.), *The Untouchables in Contemporary India*, The University of Arizona Press, Tuscan, Arizona, 1972.
5. Narayan, Badri, and A.R. Misra ed., *Multiple Marginalities: An Anthology of Identified Dalit Writing*, Manohar, Delhi, 2004.
6. Pai, Sudha, *Dalit Assertion and the Unfinished Democratic Revolution: The Bahujan Samaj Party in Uttar Pradesh*, Sage, Delhi, 2002.
7. Prasad, Chandra Bhan, *Dalit Diary: 1999-2003: Reflections on Apartheid in India*, Pondichery, Navayana, 2004.
8. Rao, Anupama, *The Caste Question: Dalits and the Politics of Modern India*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2009.
9. Rege, Sharmila, *Writing Caste/Writing Gender: Narrating Dalit Women's Testimonios*, Zubaan, Delhi, 2006.
10. Webster, John C. B., *The Dalit Christians: A History*, New Delhi, ISPCK, 1994, (2nd Edition).

[Elective: Lecture Course 30]
Violence in Colonial and Modern India

Course Description: This course engages with different forms of violence: caste, class, gender and community.

Topics:

1. The Colonizer's Violence, Modernity, and Their Legacies
2. Violence and the Psychology of Colonialism
3. Violence and Weapons of the Weak
4. Communal Violence and Its Histories
5. Violence, Development, and the Categories of Knowledge
6. Violence and the Politics of Sexuality; Violence and the Voices of Women
7. The War on the Poor
8. Caste-based violence in India

Select readings:

1. Felix Padel, *The Sacrifice of Human Being: British Rule and the Konds of Orissa* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995).
2. Ashis Nandy, *The Intimate Enemy: Loss and Recovery of Self under Colonialism* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1982).
3. Ranajit Guha, *On Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1980).
4. Veena Das, ed., *Mirrors of Violence: Communities, Riots and Survivors in South Asia* (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990).
5. Anand Teltumbde, *Khairlanji: A Strange and Bitter Crop* (New Delhi: Navayana Publishing, 2008).
6. Atreyee Sen, *Shiv Sena Women: Violence and Communalism in a Bombay Slum* (New Delhi: Zubaan, 2007).
7. Thomas Blom Hansen, *Wages of Violence: Naming and Identity in Postcolonial Bombay* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001).
8. Veena Oldenburg, *Dowry Murder: Imperial Origins of a Cultural Crime* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2002).
9. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India* (New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1998).
10. *The Violence of Normal Times: Essays on Women's Lived Realities*, ed. Kalpana Kannabiran (New Delhi: Women Unlimited, 2005).
11. N. Pelluso and M. Watts, *Violent Environments*, Cornell: Ithaca University Press, 2003.

[Elective: Lecture Course 31]

The Colonial and Modern Indian City: Its History and Representation

Course Description: Scholarly literature on the Indian city until the 1980s was generated largely by urban planners, demographers and sociologists focused on urbanisation. However, there has been what some have described as the ‘urban turn’ in the study of Indian city from 1750 to the present and this has generated a new and different body of work. We shall consider the city by day and by night, the under-side of the city and the people at its periphery, the city and its cinematic representations, the city in poetry and fiction, and the scholarly study of the city by historians and anthropologists.

Topics:

1. Indians in the Colonial City
2. Politics and Political Identity in the City
3. Living at the Periphery: Dalits, Laborers, Slum-Dwellers, and Others
4. Cinema and the City
5. Conviviality and the City
6. The City Between Myth and History
7. Writing the City

Select Readings:

1. Selections from *The Lucknow Omnibus*, (especially Abdul Halim Sharar, *Lucknow: The Last Phase of an Oriental Culture*), Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1975.
2. Selections from *The Delhi Omnibus*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 2002
3. Ranjani Mazumdar, *Bombay Cinema: An Archive of the City*, Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press; Delhi: Permanent Black, 2007.
4. G. S. Ghurye, *Cities and Civilization*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1962.
5. Thomas Blom Hansen, *Wages of Violence: Naming and Identity in Postcolonial Bombay*, Princeton: Princeton University Press, 2001.
6. Meena Menon and Neera Adarkar, *One Hundred Years, One Hundred Voices: The Millworkers of Girangaon, An Oral History*: Calcutta: Seagull Books, 2004.
7. Bhartendu Harishchandra, *Prem Jogini* (1875); we will read this in both Hindi and also, portions in English translation (by myself).
8. Selections from *Bombay: Metaphor/ Mosaic for Modern India*, (eds.), Sujata Patel and Alice Thorner, Bombay: Oxford University Press, 1996.
9. Raymond Williams, *The Country and the City*, London: Chatto & Windus, 1973.
10. Kaliprasanna Sinha, *The Observant Owl: Hootum's Vignettes of Nineteenth-Century Calcutta*, trans. Swarup Roy, Delhi: Black Kite, 2008.

[Elective: Lecture Course 32]

**History of Modern Education in India: Social Attitudes, Colonial State and Nationalism,
Nineteenth and early Twentieth Century**

Course Description: This thematic course will focus on ideological and historiographical debates on various issues of modern education. Besides the role of other agencies (colonial state, Christian missionaries, social/ religious reformers and nationalist leaders), the perspective of students and teachers will be a focal point of analysis.

Topics:

1. Pre-colonial education and the beginnings of a Western alternative.
2. The shaping of colonial education: ideological and administrative influences.
3. Curriculum, pedagogy, print and textbooks.
4. The educational struggles of the disprivileged and social reformers: context, issues and agency.
5. Issues in the foundation of Aided and autonomous educational institutions:
6. Politics of Education in the early twentieth century
7. Nationalist politics and alternatives in education

Select Readings:

1. Dharampal (ed.), *The Beautiful Tree: Indigenous Education in the Eighteenth Century*, Biblia Impex, New Delhi, 1983.
2. J.P. Naik and Syed Nurullah, *A Students' History of Education in India, (1800-1973)*, Macmillan India Ltd, Delhi, First Published 1945, Sixth Revised Edition 1974, Reprinted 2004.
3. Joseph Dibona, (ed.), *One Teacher One School*, Biblia Impex, New Delhi, 1983.
4. Mahatma Gandhi, *Educational Reconstruction*, Wardha, Hindustani Talimi Sangh, 1938.
5. Mushirul Hasan (ed.), *Knowledge, Power and Politics: Educational Institutions in India*, Roli Books, 1998.
6. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Joseph Bara and Chinna Rao Yagati (ed.), *Educating the Nation: Documents on the Discourse of National Education in India (1880-1920)*, Kanishka, 2003.
7. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, Joseph Bara and Chinna Rao Yagati (eds.), *Development of Women's Education in India: A Collection of Documents (From 1850 to 1920)*, Kanishka, New Delhi, 2001.
8. William Hunter, *Report of the Indian Education Commission*, Superintendent of Government Printing, Calcutta, 1884.
9. Michael Dodson, [*Orientalism, Empire, and National Culture: India, 1770-1880*](#). (Basingstoke & New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007) (New Delhi: Foundation Books, 2009)

[Elective: Lecture Course 33]

Mahatma Gandhi: Man, Ideas, Political, Social and Moral Philosophy

Topics:

1. The activist-thinker: Perspectives on Gandhi's Life
2. Gandhi's *Hind Swaraj*; intellectual and political context; its form and content; the idea of 'self-rule'.
3. Gandhi and 'Modern Civilization'
4. Gandhi's Religion and his idea of 'Truth'
5. Gandhi the Reformer: 'Tradition' and orthodoxy in Hinduism and the challenge of religious diversity.
8. Gandhi's 'Constructive programme'; Village Industries, educational (*Nai Taleem*).
9. Gandhi's Two Compatriots – Tagore and Nehru.

Select Readings:

1. *Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi*, Ahmedabad, Navjivan Press, (first edition), 1956.
2. *Hind Swaraj or Indian Home Rule* (Gujarati and English Edition). Also consult the editions by Anthony Parel, S.R. Mehrotra and Suresh Sharma.
3. M.K. Gandhi, *Autobiography or the Story of my Experiments with Truth*, Ahmedabad, Navajivan, 1959.
4. Ambedkar, *Gandhi and Gandhism*, Jullundur, Bheem Patrika Publications, 1970.
5. Erik K. Erikson, *Gandhi's truth on the origins of militant non-violence*, New York, Norton 1969.
6. Raghavan Iyer, *The Moral and Political Thought of Mahatma Gandhi*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1973.
7. Bhiku C. Parekh, *Colonialism, tradition, and reform: an analysis of Gandhi's political discourse*, New Delhi ; Thousand Oaks, California: Sage, 1999.
8. Ashis Nandy, *Traditions, Tyranny and Utopias: Essays in the Politics of Awareness*, Delhi; New York: Oxford University Press, 1987.
9. David Hardiman, *Gandhi in His Time and Ours: A Global Legacy*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2003.
10. Dennis Dalton, *Mahatma Gandhi: Nonviolent Power in Action* New York, Columbia University Press, 1993
11. Sabyasachi Bhattacharya, *The Mahatma and the Poet*, National Book Trust, Delhi.

(Elective: Lecture Course 34)
The Global Indian Diaspora and Its Histories

Topics:

1. The Origins of the Modern Indian Diaspora: Indentured Labor; Migration, Displacement, and the Modern World System
2. Diasporas Old and New, Diasporas of the South and the North
3. Indians in the United Kingdom: The Periphery Comes to the Centre
4. The Religious Life of Diasporic Communities
5. Diaspora, the Politics of the Nation-State, and Long-Distance Nationalism
6. Culture and Community in the Diaspora
7. The Struggle for Rights in the Diaspora
8. The Indian State and the Future of South Asians Abroad

Select Readings:

1. Judith Brown, *Global South Asians: Introducing the Modern Diaspora* (Cambridge University Press, 2006).
2. Stephane Dufoix, *Diasporas*, trans. William Rodamor (Berkeley: University of California Press, 2008).
3. *South Asians Overseas: Migration and Ethnicity*, ed. Colin Clarke, Ceri Peach and Steven Vertovec (Cambridge: Cambridge UP, 1990).
4. Selections from Brij V. Lal, ed., *The Encyclopedia of the Indian Diaspora* (Singapore: Editions Didier Millet, in association with National University of Singapore, 2006).
5. Hugh Tinker, *A New System of Slavery: Export of Indian Labour Overseas 1830-1920* (Hansib Caribbean, 1991).
6. Marina Carter and Khal Torabully, *Coolitude: An Anthology of the Indian Labour Diaspora* (South Asian Anthem Studies, 2002).
7. Sandhya Shukla, *India Abroad: Diasporic Cultures of Postwar America and England* (Princeton University Press, 2003).
8. Vinay Lal, *The Other Indians: A Cultural and Political History of South Asians in America* (Delhi: HarperCollins; Los Angeles: University of California/Asian American Studies Center Press, 2008).
9. Raymond Brady Williams, ed., *A Sacred Thread: Modern Transmissions of Hindu Traditions in India and Abroad* (1989; New York: Columbia U. Press, 1996).
10. The Women of South Asian Descent Collective, eds., *Our Feet Walk the Sky: Women of the South Asian Diaspora* (San Francisco: Aunt Lute Books, 1993), selections.

[Elective: Lecture Course 35]

Environmental History of India, 1800-2000

Course Description: The paper aims to acquaint students with a new and growing area of research and writing that links India's environmental history to contests over knowledge, power and nature. Its main focus is on the alter - colonial period and on the changes and continuities in independent India. In addition to well known themes such as forests, water and agrarian, ecological impacts of empire, it also brings in themes such as urban spaces and wildlife. Particular attention is paid to competing notions of the ways in which imperialist and nationalist visions were internally fissures and in contest with each other.

Topics:

1. Historiography and Background; Early History
2. Forest and Agrarian transitions
3. Power, identity and ecology.
4. Animals and politics
5. 'Scarcity', landscape and development
6. Contesting development
7. Coasts and waters
8. Nationalism and nature

Select Reading:

1. Baviskar, Amita (ed.), *Contested Waterscapes* (Delhi: OUP, 2008)
2. Arnold, David and Ramachandra Guha, eds., *Nature, Culture and Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia* (New Delhi: OUP, 1995)
3. Arun Agrawal and Kalyanakrishnan Sivaramakrishnan eds., *Social Nature, Resources, Representations and Rule in India*, (Delhi: OUP, 2000)
4. Grove, Richard, *Green Imperialism*, (Delhi: OUP, 1998)
5. Grove, Richard, Vinita Damodaran and Satpal Sangwan, eds. *Nature and the Orient: The Environmental History of South and Southeast Asia*. (Delhi: OUP, 1998)
6. Guha, Ramachandra, *The Unquiet Woods*, (Delhi: OUP, 1989, 2000, revised edition)
7. Guha, Ramachandra and Madhav Gadgil, *The Fissured Land: An Ecological History of India* (Delhi: OUP, 1992)
8. Guha, Sumit, *Environment and Ethnicity in India, 1200- 1991* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999)
9. Mahesh Rangarajan, *India's Wildlife History, An Introduction* (Delhi: Permanent Black, in association with Ranthambhore Foundation, 2001)
10. Saberwal, V. K. et al ed., *Battles over Nature*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2003)
11. M. Rangarajan and K. Sivaramkrishan, *India's Environmental History: Volumes 1 and 2*, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2011.
12. S Ravi Rajan, *Modernizing Nature* (Delhi: Orient Black Swan, 2008).
13. Mahesh Rangarajan, *Fencing the Forest* (Delhi: OUP, 1996).
14. Janaki Nair, *The Promise of a Metropolis* (Delhi: OUP, 2007).
15. Arupiyoti Saikia, *Forests and the Ecological History of Assam*(Delhi: OUP, 2011).
16. Mahesh Rangarajan and K. Sivaramakrishnan ed, *India's Environmental History*, Volumes I and II (Ranikhet: Permanent Black, 2011).

[Elective: Lecture Course 36]

Theatre in Colonial India,

Course Description: The course intends to focus on the development of the theatre in colonial India. Theatre was an important cultural site of hegemonic and counter- hegemonic struggle during the colonial period. Weaving in the existing historiography, it would draw upon the diversities of theatre and the manner in which colonialism impacted it. It would examine some of the theoretical positions. An effort would be made to take up inter- related issues between theatre, gender, patriarchy and the voices from the margins. It also takes up the connected themes related to theatre emerging as a site of political and cultural resistance. The course would engage with the politics of theatre from an inter-disciplinary perspective.

Topics:

- . Historiography
 - Diversities
 - ‘Modernity’ of Indian Theatre
 - Exclusion and marginalization
2. Moving beyond the dominant binary framework
 - Rural/urban, folk/classical, elite/popular culture
 - The intersecting dimensions of ‘high’ and ‘low’ culture
 - Multiple Mediations
3. Locating Popular Theatre
 - The complexities and dialectics of forms of popular theatre
 - The marginalization and ‘sanitization’ of popular forms
 - Foregrounding subaltern performers
4. Interrogation and contestation
 - Theatre and gender; reinforcing patriarchy
 - Women’s marginalization in theatre
 - Theatre as a political site/an arena of cultural resistance
 - The Censorship Act of 1876
 - The Indian People’s Theatre Association (IPTA)

Select Readings:

1. Nandi Bhatia (ed.), *Modern Indian Theatre - A Reader*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.
2. Sumanta Banerjee, *The Parlour and the Street: Elite and Popular Culture in Nineteenth Calcutta*, Calcutta: Seagull, 1989.
3. Anuradha Kapur, *Actors, Pilgrims, Kings and Gods: The Ramlila at Ramnagar*, Calcutta: Seagull, 1990.
4. Lata Singh (ed.), *Theatre in Colonial India: Play-House of Power*, Oxford University Press, 2009.
5. Binodini Dasi, *My Story and My Life as an Actress* (edited and translated by Rimli Bhattacharya), New Delhi: Kali, 1998.
6. Sudhi Pradhan (ed.), *Marxist Cultural Movement in India: Chronicles and Documents*, in 3 Volumes, 1936-47; 1947-58; 1943-1964, Calcutta: National Book Agency, 1979- 1982

[Elective: Seminar Course 37]

Photography and Colonialism

Course Description: This course will assess the role of photography as an active figure in the landscape of the British Raj and modern Indian History, both as document as well as practice. It seeks to highlight significant conceptual and historical developments in the history of photography in India from 1850 to 1947 approximately. Important early photographers, European and indigenous will be presented, together with bodies of their work that created a varied narrative of India's heritage and its cultural history over approximately a hundred years during the colonial period.

Topics:

1. The practice of visualising landscapes through photography: archaeological photography and views of the *picturesque*. The visual trace and colonial control and/or appropriation.
2. The development of ethnographic photography and its connection with the discipline of anthropology c.1850-70s. 'The People of India' project: racial, community and communal affiliations and photography.
3. Photography as journalistic practice: 1857, the Delhi Durbars, Jallianwala Bagh .
4. 'Vernacular modernism': ways in which photography was used to depict/create and contemplate realities other than those of the European elite. The painted photograph; studio photography across cities.
4. The concluding section hopes to encourage students to visit a photographic archive and study a particular body of work in order to engage with the idea of photographs as efficacious objects in the study of history, challenging ideas thrown up in their stipulated readings such as those of the 'colonial gaze' or and a consideration of the 'other' in visual practice.

Select Readings:

1. Pinney, *Camera Indica: The Social Life of Indian Photographs*, London: Reaktion, 1997.
2. E. Edwards, *Raw Histories: Photographs, Anthropology and Museums*, Oxford: Berg, 2001.
3. John Falconer, *India: Pioneering Photographers, 1850-1900*, London: British Library, 2001.
4. Heidegger, M., 'The Age of The World Picture' in *The Question Concerning Technology and Other Essays* William Lovitt (trans.), London: Harper Colophon Books, 1977.
5. Christopher Pinney, *The Coming of Photography to India*, The British Library, 2008.
6. Arjun Appadurai, "The Colonial Backdrop", *Afterimage*, March/April 1997, (pp. 4-7).
7. Christopher Pinney & Nicolas Anderson (ed.), *Photography's Other Histories*, London: Duke University Press 2003.
8. Barthes, R., *Camera Lucida: Reflections on Photography*, London: Vintage, 1993.
9. Malavika Karlekar, *Re-visioning the Past: Early Photography in Bengal, 1875-1915*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
10. Maria Antonella Pelizzari (ed.) *Races of India: Photography, Architecture, and the Politics of Representation, 1850-1900*, Yale, Paperback, 2010.

[Elective: Seminar Course 38]
Select Problems in History and Historiography

Course Description: A conceptual investigation into the nature of historiography and historical practice, this course takes as its point of departure a debate that has emerged within modern Indian historiography on the nature of the historical enterprise and its relationship with modernity. The two key threads to be pursued are (1) historical practice via the questions around epistemology and narrative; differences and continuities between the pre-modern and the modern, and (2) Historical practice and its relationship to collective and personal agency, and the constitution of 'political' consciousness.

Topics:

1. History and its Modern Origins. Relationship between Modernity and the West. Recent Critiques.
2. 'Pre-modern' forms of Historical Understanding. History and Literary Rhetoric. The Problematic of Narration.
3. 'Pre-modern' forms of Historical Understanding. The Problems of Epistemology. History as a mode of Knowledge and the problematic of time.
4. History and the Origins of Modern Politics. The Public Sphere and Representation.
5. History and Political Consciousness. Collective Agency and its articulation.
6. History and the *Arts* of Memory. Memory, Community and auto-biography.

Select Readings:

1. Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency*, Duke University Press, Durham/ London, 1999; Idem, *History at the Limit of World History* New York, Columbia University Press, 2002.
2. Sanjay Subramanyam, Shulman & Rao, *Textures of Time*, Delhi, Permanent Black; Bangalore, Distributed by Orient Longman, 2001.
3. Peter Hardy, *Historians of Medieval India*, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, 1997.
4. Arnaldo Momigliano, *The Classical Foundations of Modern Historiography*, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1990.
5. Reinhart Kosselleck, *Futures Past: The Semantics of Historical Time*, New York, Columbia University Press, 2004.
6. Paul Ricoeur, *Time and Narrative*, Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1988.
7. Partha Chatterjee, *Nation and Its Fragments*, Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press, 1993.
9. Sumit Sarkar, *Beyond Nationalist Frames*, Delhi, Permanent Black, 2005.
10. Shahid Amin, *Event, Metaphor, Memory*, 1995, Penguin India, Revised Edition 2006.
11. George Rude, *The Crowd in History*, London, Lawrence and Wishart, 1981.
12. Mary Carruthers, *The Book of Memory: Second Edition*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2008
13. J.N Mohanty *Reason and Tradition in Indian Thought* Delhi, OUP, 1992

[Elective: Seminar Course 39]

The Trials of Imperial Jurisprudence

Course Description: This course investigates the relationship between sovereignty and law and does so through a detailed reading of ‘cases’ during the period of British imperialism in India. It begins with some of the conceptual problems regarding the nature of law and its practices and then moves on to study the ‘instances’ listed below.

Topics:

1. Introduction: Law and its Relationship with Sovereignty.
2. From Thuggee to the Criminal Tribes.
3. The Trial of Bahadur Shah Zafar.
4. The Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak
5. The Trial of Bhagat Singh
6. The Trial of Mahatma Gandhi
7. The I.N.A Trials

Select Readings:

1. W H Sleeman, *Rambles and Recollections of an Indian Official*, New Delhi: Asian Educational Services, 1995. 2 vols. [selections]
2. Philip Medows, *Taylor Confessions of a Thug*, Oxford; New York: Oxford University Press, 1998.
3. Radhika Singha, *Despotism of Law*, Delhi; Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2000.
4. Pramod K. Nayar, (ed.) *The Trial of Bahadur Shah Zafar*, Hyderabad, India: Orient Longman, 2007.
5. S. S. Setlur and K. G. Deshpande (ed.) *A Full and Authentic Report of the Trial of Bal Gangadhar Tilak, at the Fourth Criminal Sessions 1897*, Bombay, Printed at the Indu-Prakash steam Press, 1908
6. Ravinder Kumar (ed.) *Selected Documents of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 1880-1920*, New Delhi : Anmol Publications, 1992
7. Malwinderjit Singh Waraich, Gurdev Singh Sidhu, (ed.) *The Hanging of Bhagat Singh: Complete Judgment and other documents*, Chandigarh: Unistar, 2005.
8. A G Noorani, *The Trial of Bhagat Singh: Politics of Justice*, Delhi: Konark Publishers, 1996.
9. Mulk Raj Anand, *The Historic Trial of Mahatma Gandhi*, New Delhi: National Council of Educational Research and Training, 1987.
10. Francis Watson, *Trial of Mister Gandhi*, Macmillan, 1967.
11. Sisir K. Bose and Sugata Bose (ed.), *Azad Hind: Writings and Speeches, 1941-1943*, London: Anthem, 2004.

Fiction, Fieldwork, Film, History: Reading Selected Texts on Urban and Rural India

Course Description: This seminar course engages with diverse representations of urban and rural India in the works of novelists, anthropologists, folklorists, films and those trained in the historical profession. The present selection consists of two classic novels on life in 19th and early 20th century Delhi, three diverse accounts of village life from North and South India, selections (and filmic adaptation) from the work of Rajasthani folklorist Komal Kothari and Vijay Dandetha, and a memoir- biography of the life and Works of the Hindi writer Shivani. The choice of particular texts for detailed study will be announced periodically, with the proviso of changes in the texts with prior notification.

Select Readings:

1. Maulvi Nazir Ahmad, *The Bride's Mirror: Mirat ul 'Arus: A Tale of Life in Delhi a Hundred Years Ago*, Tr. From Urdu by G.E. Ward. First Published in English Translation, 1903 (Permanent Black, Delhi, 2001)
2. Ahmed Ali, *Twilight in Delhi: A Novel* (First Published, 1940; Rupa and Company, Delhi, Pb. 2007) Urdu tr. by Bilqis Jahan, *Dilli ki Shaam* (Maktab-i-Idara-i-Jamia, Dehli, 1976?)
3. Gertrude Emerson Sen, *Voiceless India* [A Discursive Account of a Village in Balrampur, UP in the 1920s] (John Day and Co., New York, 1944)
4. M.N. Srinivas, *The Remembered Village* (OUP, Delhi, Pb. 1988, and subsequent reprints).
5. Arvind N Das, 'Changel: Three Centuries of an Indian Village', in Robin Jeffrey et al eds., *India: Rebellion to Republic: Selected Writings, 1857-1990* (Sterling Publishers, Delhi, 1990)
6. Rustom Bharucha, *Rajasthan: An Oral History: Conversations with Komal Kothari* (Penguin Books, India, Pb. 2007).
7. Vijaydan Detha, *The Dilemma, and other Stories*, translated by Ruth Vanita (anushi Prakashan, New Delhi, 1997), specially 'The Dilemma'.
8. Natalie Zemon Davis, *The Return of Martin Guerre* (Harvard University Press 1983)
9. Two films: 'Le Retour de Martin Guerre'; Mani Kaul's 'Duvidha'
10. Ira Pande, *Diddi: My Mother's Voice* (Penguin India, paperback, 2005)

[Elective: Seminar Course 41]

An Ideological and Cultural History of Hindustani Cinema from the early twentieth century to the present times

Topics:

1. Survey of literature on cinema: Significance and interpretations
2. Hindustani cinema in the colonial period: Early film makers and their social background; form and content of early cinema
3. Hindustani cinema post 1947: Evolution, ideology, culture and nation; Communalism and nationalism in Hindustani cinema
4. Hindustani cinema in the late 1960s: New wave cinema; Changing representations of gender, class and caste; impact of left movements like the Naxalbari uprising, and women's movements; New directors and their concerns; Growing challenges to hegemonic commercial cinema.
5. Social, political and cultural contours of Hindustani cinema in the age of globalization; continuation of the new wave cinema; rising influence of the NRIs and crossover cinema

Select Readings:

1. Chakravarty, S. S., *National Identity in Indian Popular Cinema 1947-1987*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 1998
2. Chaudhry, Prem, *Colonial India and the Making of Empire Cinema: Image, Ideology and Identity*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 2000.
3. Deshpande, Anirudh, *Class, Power and Consciousness in Indian Cinema and Television*, Primus Books, New Delhi, 2009.
4. Dwyer, Rachel, *All You Want is Money, All You Need is Love: Sex and Romance in Modern India*, Cassell, London & New York, 2000.
5. Ira Bhaskar and Richard Allen, *Islamicate Cultures of Bombay Cinema*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Landy, Marcia (ed.), *The Historical Film: History and Memory in Media*, The Athlone Press, London, 2001.

[Elective: Seminar Course 42]
Colonialism and the Making of Indian Pasts

Course Description: This course will investigate the ways in which different pasts- whether the notions of Ancient and Medieval or the lenses of classical and folk- were constructed during the colonial period. It will study this process via the emerging disciplinary configurations of history, archaeology, ethnography, linguistics and anthropology.

Topics:

1. Chronology, History and Periodization; James Mill.
2. The Making of Ancient India: Linguistics, Architecture, Archeology and Numismatics. Jones, Mackenzie, Cunningham, Prinsep, Rajendra Lala Mitra, Fergusson.
3. The Making of Medieval India: Elliot and Dowson project; The Medieval Chronicle.
4. The Making of the Folk: 1857 as context? Grierson and Crooke; Little traditions.
5. Ethnography, Anthropometry and Anthropology: The Peoples of India.
6. Understanding, Identification and History; Risley.
7. The “native informant” and knowledge production.

Select Readings:

1. Upinder Singh, *The Discovery of Ancient India*, Delhi: Permanent Black, Distributed by Orient Longman, 2004.
2. Tapati Guha-Thakurta, *Monuments, Objects, Histories*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2004.
3. C.A Bayly (ed.) *The Raj: India and the British, 1600-1947*, London: National Portrait Gallery Publications, 1990.
4. H.M. Elliot and John Dowson, *The History of India as Told by its Historians: The Muhammadan Period*, 8 vols, London, 1867-77. [Reprint, Delhi, 2001]
5. K.A Nizami (ed.) *Politics and Society during the Early Period: Collected Works of Professor Mohammad Habib*, Vol. 1, New Delhi: People’s Publishing House, 1974.
6. Shahid Amin (ed.) *A Concise Encyclopedia of North Indian Peasant Life*, New Delhi: Manohar, 2005.
7. S. W. Fallon, *A New Hindustani English Dictionary (1879)*, Delhi: National Council for the Promotion of Urdu, 2004 (second edition).
8. Nicholas Dirks, *Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India*, Delhi: Permanent Black, 2006.

[Elective: Seminar Course 43]
Modern India: Issues in Intellectual History

Course Description: This course will study the various intellectual contributions – as well as their location within their respective milieus – that have together ‘made’ modern India. It focuses on the intellectual content as articulated by various thinkers and/or ‘political practitioners’; and their expression, whether in life or text in order to understand the social, political, and the spiritual in the modern Indian imaginary.

It is designed to be a detailed critical engagement with the writings and lives of thinkers from Raja Ram Mohan Roy to Jawaharlal Nehru, including figures such as Vivekananda, B.G. Tilak, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Jyotirao Phule, B.R. Ambedkar and Periyar among others. The instructor may chose to focus on certain issues, texts, thinkers, which would be open to periodic revision.

Select Readings:

1. B.C. Robertson Ed. *Essential Writings of Raja Rammohan Roy* Delhi: Oxford University Press
2. Ravindra Kumar Ed. *Selected documents of Lokamanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak, 1880-1920* New Delhi : Anmol Publications, 1992
3. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan *Selected essays of Sir Syed Ahmad Aligarh* : Sir Syed Academy, Aligarh Muslim University, 2004-
4. Valerian Rodrigues Ed. *The essential writings of B.R. Ambedkar* Delhi ; Oxford : Oxford University Press, 2004
5. S. Gopal and Uma Iyengar *The essential writings of Jawaharlal Nehru* New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2003