

Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework

(LOCF)

For

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Postgraduate Programme

(2020)



**Department of History
School of Social Sciences
Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal**

Introduction

The Department of History is one of the oldest departments in the Manipur University. It existed since the University's first inception in 1972. Since its inception, the Department has catered the needs of higher education to thousands of students who are now being employed in different universities and colleges of India and abroad. For postgraduate level programme, the curriculum has been regularly improved in tune with the advancement in historical research around the world. Presently we are following the National Curriculum Framework based on CBCS System. Keeping in tune with the Learning Outcomes-Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF), the Postgraduate Programme Curriculum has been recently recasted. The present curriculum is therefore based on LOCF framework.

History as we know is understood as the study of the past in relation to the present and for the benefits of the future. It is one of the oldest academic disciplines in social sciences and has remained vibrant as a distinct knowledge of education and research for centuries. Over the ages, history shifted its priorities from one area of research to another with the advancement of knowledge, approaches and methodologies. Over the centuries, historical research has touched upon almost every walk of life and societies. As a mother of social sciences, it encompassed all sets of humanity in the past ranging from political, economic, social, and cultural life of the people to their ecology, environmental, health, diseases, etc., which influenced the life of humans and societal development. Hence, with its wide canvas in time and space, history has touched upon all sets of human society and its environment. Due to its vastness and all-encompassing approach to the past happenings, historical research is one of the most versatile fields of knowledge with each period bringing something new to scholarship in terms of new facts, concepts, approaches and methodologies. With this, there is still an infinite scope for growth and development in historical research. With this ample scope for development, historical research and teaching continue to remain vibrant in all colleges and universities around the world.

With such a wide ranging researches and knowledge dissemination, history has not only brought to life many of the past happenings but it also show the present the way to dealt with issues present for the benefits of the future generations. As to err is human, history often point out the cause and consequences of things happening in the past and teach us how one may avoid failure in the present and the future. Hence, its direct applicability is always felt in the present and this makes history one of the indispensable subjects to be engaged with seriously not only within policy-making circles but also in the overall societal engagement in growth and development.

With such broad universal objectives in mind, the Department of History is deeply engaged with teaching and research over the decades. Following the national and international patterns, the Department is engaged with three broad specialization in History – Ancient (which covers from prehistoric to early Common Era), Medieval (which covers upto late sixteenth to eighteenth centuries of CE) and Modern (which covers up to the present). The last one is also often divided into two – modern and contemporary or 'postmodern' history. While teaching takes the broad canvas followed across the globe, research is largely focused on the regional history of the Northeast India and the Southeast Asian world, particularly the neighbouring Myanmar state.

Aims of MA Degree Programme in History

The overall aims of the course curriculum for MA degree programme in the Department of History are to:

- help formulate postgraduate attributes, qualification descriptors, programme learning outcomes and course learning outcomes that are expected to be demonstrated by the holder of a Master's degree;
- enable prospective students, parents, employers and others to understand the nature and level of learning outcomes (knowledge, skills, attitudes and values) or attributes a graduate/postgraduate should be capable of demonstrating on successful completion of MA;
- maintain national standards and international comparability of standards to ensure global competitiveness, and to facilitate postgraduate mobility; and
- provide higher education institutions and their external examiners an important point of reference for setting and assessing standards.

Programme Learning Outcomes for MA in History

The outcomes and attributes described in national qualification descriptors of LOCF are attained by learners through learning acquired on completion of postgraduate programme of study. The programme of study fine-tuned to be able to define the learning outcomes by specifying the intended outcomes from that programme of study which must be achieved for the award of a degree. Programme learning outcomes are quite broad and are designed to capture the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that are acquired through the Programme of study. It includes disciplinary-area specific skills that the programme cultivates and generic skills, including transferable global skills and competencies, the achievement of which the students of the programme of study should be able to demonstrate on completion of the programme of study for the award of the postgraduate degree qualification. It also focuses on knowledge and skills that prepare students for further study, employment, and citizenship. It also outlines the minimum essential learning required to successfully complete the programme of study. It also helps ensure comparability of learning levels and academic standards and provide a broad picture of the level of competence of postgraduates of the programme of study. The MA programme of study encourages an inter-disciplinary approach to knowledge gathering and dissemination.

Some examples of desirable learning outcomes (disciplinary-area specific skills, generic skills and attributes) that a postgraduate student of History should be able to learn are to:

- Demonstrate:
 - a fundamental and systematic or coherent understanding of the academic field of History, its different branches and applications, and its linkages with related disciplinary areas/subjects;
 - procedural knowledge that creates different types of professionals related to the disciplinary/subject area of History, including professionals engaged in research and development, teaching and government/public service;
 - skills in areas related to one's specialisation within the disciplinary/subject area of History and current and emerging developments in the field of History.

- Demonstrate the ability to use the knowledge of History in formulating and tackling Historical-related problems and identifying and applying appropriate historical principles and methodologies to solve a wide range of problems associated with History.
- Recognise the importance of qualitative as well as quantitative data and approaches/methods for fully comprehending the human history and society.
- Plan and execute History-related researches or field investigations, analyse and interpret data/information collected from different historical sources using appropriate methods, including the use of appropriate software such as programming languages and purpose-written packages, and report accurately the findings while relating the conclusions/findings to relevant theories of Historical research.
- Demonstrate relevant generic skills and global competencies such as
 - problem-solving skills that are required to solve different types of History-related problems with well-defined solutions, and tackle open-ended problems that may cross disciplinary-area boundaries;
 - investigative skills, including skills of independent enquiry/investigation of Historical-related issues and problems;
 - communication skills involving the ability to listen carefully, to read texts and research papers analytically and to present complex information in a concise manner to different groups/audiences;
 - analytical skills involving paying attention to detail and ability to construct logical arguments using correct technical language related to History;
 - ICT skills;
 - personal skills such as the ability to work both independently and in a group.
- Demonstrate professional behaviour such as:
 - being objective, unbiased and truthful in all aspects of work and avoiding unethical behavior such as fabricating, falsifying or misrepresenting data or to committing plagiarism;
 - the ability to identify the potential ethical issues in work-related situations;
 - appreciation of intellectual property, environmental and sustainability issues; and
 - promoting safe learning and working environment.

Course-Level Learning Outcomes

The programme learning outcomes are attained by learners through the essential learnings acquired on completion of selected courses of study within the programme. The term ‘course’ is used to mean the individual courses/papers of study that makes up the scheme of study for a programme. Course learning outcomes are specific to the learning for a given course of study related to the disciplinary or interdisciplinary area. Course-level learning outcomes are aligned to programme learning outcomes. They are specific to a course of study within a given programme of study. They are performance/outcome oriented. The achievement by students of course-level learning outcomes leads to the attainment of the programme learning outcomes. A course map is provided in the following tables that indicate the linkage between course learning outcomes and each programme learning outcome.

Structure of MA Course in the Department of History

1. Credit Distribution for MA Course in History

Sl. No	Nature of Papers	Total No. of Papers	Credit in Theory	Total Credits
1	Core Course	10	4	40
2	DSE (Discipline Specific Elective)	26	4	104
2	GE (Generic Elective/Interdisciplinary)	02	4	08
3	AEC (Ability Enhancement Course)	01	4	04
3	SEC (Skill Enhancement Course)	01	4	04
	Total	40		

2. Paper Distribution for PG Programme in History

Semester	Core Papers (19)	DSE (26)	GE (2)	AEC (1)	SEC (1)
I	HSM-101 (Compl)				
	HSM-102 (Compl)				
		HSM-103 (A)			
		HSM-103 (B)			
		HSM-103 (C)			
		HSM-104 (A)			
		HSM-104 (B)			
		HSM-104 (C)			
		HSM-105 (A)			
		HSM-105 (B)			
	HSM-105 (C)				
II	HSM-201 (Compl)				
	HSM-202 (Compl)				
		HSM-203 (A)			
		HSM-203 (B)			
		HSM-203 (C)			
		HSM-204 (A)			
		HSM-204 (B)			
		HSM-204 (C)			
	HSM-205 (A)				

		HSM-205 (B)			
		HSM-205 (C)			
III	HSM-301 (Compl)				
	HSM-302 (Compl)				
	HSM-303 (Compl)				
					HSM-304 (A)
		HSM-304 (B)			
		HSM-304 (C)			
		HSM-305 (A)			
		HSM-305 (B)			
		HSM-305 (C)			
			HSM-306 (CBCS Elective)		
IV	HSM-401 (Compl)				
	HSM-402 (Compl)				
	HSM-403 (Compl)				
		HSM-404 (A)			
		HSM-404 (B)			
		HSM-404 (C)			
				HSM-405 (Dissertation based on primary historical sources)	
			HSM-406 (CBCS Elective)		

3. Semester-wise Course/Paper and Credit Distribution

Course/Paper and Credit distribution							
Year	Semester	Code	Paper Code	Name of the Course/Paper	Credit Theory	Credit Practical	Credit Total
<i>First</i>	I	CP	HSM-101 (Compl)	History of Manipur from early times to 1467			4

	CP	HSM-102 (Compl)	East Asia 1839-1950			4
	DSE	HSM-103 (A)	Pre- and Proto History of India			4
	DSE	HSM-103 (B)	Political History of Delhi Sultanate			4
	DSE	HSM-103 (C)	Political History of Modern India, 1757-1858			4
	DSE	HSM-104 (A)	History of India from 600 BC to 1200 AD			4
	DSE	HSM-104 (B)	Political History of Mughal India (1526-1707)			4
	DSE	HSM-104 (C)	Medicine and Public Health in Modern India			4
	DSE	HSM-105 (A)	Ancient Indian Society			4
	DSE	HSM-105 (B)	Maritime Trade & Commerce (15 th - 17 th Century)			4
	DSE	HSM-105 (C)	History of Borders and Borderland in India			4
	Total Papers/ Credit	11				
II	CP	HSM-201 (Compl)	History of Manipur from 1467 – 1826			4
	CP	HSM-202 (Compl)	South East Asia 1800-1945			4
	DSE	HSM-203 (A)	Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India			4
	DSE	HSM-203 (B)	State Formation and Political Structures in Peninsular India 1000 – 1700 A.D.			4
	DSE	HSM-203 (C)	Colonialism and Capitalism			4
	DSE	HSM-204 (A)	Development of Religions in Ancient India			4
	DSE	HSM-204 (B)	Gender Relations in Pre-Colonial India			4
	DSE	HSM-204 (C)	Social History of Modern India			4
	DSE	HSM-205 (A)	Historical Geography of Ancient India			4
	DSE	HSM-205 (B)	The Eighteenth Century in Indian History			4
	DSE	HSM-205 (C)	Gender and Society in Modern India			4
	Total Papers/ Credit	11				

<i>Second</i>	III	CP	HSM-301 (Compl)	History of Manipur 1826 - 1949			4
		CP	HSM-302 (Compl)	History of North East India			4
		CP	HSM-303 (Compl)	Freedom Movement in India			4
		DSE	HSM-304 (A)	Historical Archaeology			4
		DSE	HSM-304 (B)	Economic History of India 1200 – 1750			4
		DSE	HSM-304 (C)	Economic History of Modern India			4
		DSE	HSM-305 (A)	Agrarian Economy of Ancient India			4
		DSE	HSM-305 (B)	Social Classes and Culture in Medieval India			4
		DSE	HSM-305 (C)	Sub Nationalist Movements and Insurgency in North East India			4
		GE	HSM-306 (CBCS Elective)	Indian Nationalism			4
	Total Papers/ Credit		10				
	IV	CP	HSM-401 (Compl)	World History, 1775-1919			4
		CP	HSM-402 (Compl)	Historiography			4
		CP	HSM-403 (Compl)	Environmental History of India			4
		DSE	HSM-404 (A)	History of Science and Technology in Ancient India			4
		DSE	HSM-404 (B)	Culture Science and Technology			4
		DSE	HSM-404 (C)	Post Colonial India 1947 – 2000			4
		AEC	HSM-405	Dissertation			4
		GE	HSM-406 (CBCS Elective)	Social and Economic History of Manipur			4
	Total Papers/ Credit		08				
	Grand Total Papers/ Credits		40				

4. Specialisation Papers for PG Programme in Department of History

Specialisation				
Compulsory (Core)	Group A Ancient History	Group B Medieval History	Group C Modern History	CBCS Elective
HSM-101: History of Manipur from early times to 1467	HSM-103 (A): Pre and Proto History of India	HSM-103 (B): Political History of Delhi Sultanate	HSM-203 (C): Colonialism and Capitalism	HSM-306 CBCS Elective: Indian Nationalism
HSM-102: East Asia 1839-1950	HSM-104 (A): History of India from 600 BC to 1200 AD	HSM-104 (B): Political History of Mughal India (1526-1707)	HSM-103 (C): Political History of Modern India, 1757-1858	HSM-406 CBCS Elective: Social and Economic History of Manipur
HSM-201: History of Manipur from 1467 – 1826	HSM-105 (A): Ancient Indian Society	HSM-105 (B): Maritime Trade & Commerce (15 th - 17 th Century)	HSM-104 (C): Medicine and Public Health in Modern India	
HSM-202: South East Asia 1800-1945	HSM-203 (A): Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India	HSM-203 (B): State Formation and Political Structures in Peninsular India 1000 – 1700 A.D	HSM-105 (C): History of Borders and Borderland in India	
HSM-301: History of Manipur 1826 - 1949	HSM-204 (A): Development of Religions in Ancient India	HSM-204 (B): Gender Relations in Pre-Colonial India	HSM-204 (C): Social History of Modern India	
HSM-302 (Compl): History of North East India	HSM-205 (A): Historical Geography of Ancient India	HSM-205 (B): The Eighteenth Century in Indian History	HSM-205 (C): Gender and Society in Modern India	
HSM-303: Freedom Movement in India	HSM-304 (A): Historical Archaeology	HSM-304 (B): Economic History of India 1200 – 1750	HSM-304 (C): Economic History of Modern India	
HSM-401: World History, 1775-1919	HSM-30 (A): Agrarian Economy of Ancient India	HSM-305 (B): Social Classes and Culture in Medieval India	HSM-305 (C): Sub Nationalist Movement Insurgency in North East India	
HSM-402: Historiography	HSM-404 (A): History of Science and Technology in Ancient India	HSM-404 (B): Culture Science and Technology	HSM-404 (C): Post Colonial India 1947 – 2000	
HSM-403: Environmental History of India	HSM-405 (A): Dissertation	HSM-405 (B): Dissertation	HSM-405 (C): Dissertation	

List of Papers offered for MA in History

1ST SEMESTER

HSM-101 (Compulsory)	: History of Manipur from early times to 1467
HSM-102(Compulsory)	: East Asia 1839-1950
HSM-103 (A)	: Pre and Proto History of India
HSM-103 (B)	: Political History of Delhi Sultanate
HSM-103 (C)	: Political History of Modern India, 1757-1858
HSM-104 (A)	: History of India from 600 BC to 1200 AD
HSM-104 (B)	: Political History of Mughal India (1526-1707)
HSM-104 (C)	: Medicine and Public Health in Modern India
HSM-105 (A)	: Ancient Indian Society
HSM-105 (B)	: Maritime Trade & Commerce (15 th - 17 th Century)
HSM-105 (C)	: History of Borders and Borderland in India

2ND SEMESTER

HSM-201 (Compulsory)	: History of Manipur from 1467 – 1826
HSM-202 (Compulsory)	: South East Asia 1800-1945
HSM-203 (A)	: Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India
HSM-203 (B)	: State Formation and Political Structures in Peninsular India 1000 – 1700

A.D.

HSM-203 (C)	: Colonialism and Capitalism
HSM-204 (A)	: Development of Religions in Ancient India
HSM-204 (B)	: Gender Relations in Pre-Colonial India
HSM-204 (C)	: Social History of Modern India
HSM-205 (A)	: Historical Geography of Ancient India
HSM-205 (B)	: The Eighteenth Century in Indian History
HSM-205 (C)	: Gender and Society in Modern India

3RD SEMESTER

HSM-301 (Compulsory)	: History of Manipur 1826 - 1949
HSM-302 (Compulsory)	: History of North East India
HSM-303 (Compulsory)	: Freedom Movement in India
HSM-304 (A)	: Historical Archaeology
HSM-304 (B)	: Economic History of India 1200 – 1750
HSM-304 (C)	: Economic History of Modern India
HSM-305 (A)	: Agrarian Economy of Ancient India
HSM-305 (B)	: Social Classes and Culture in Medieval India
HSM-305 (C)	: Sub Nationalist Movements and Insurgency in North East India
HSM-306 CBCS Elective	: Indian Nationalism

4TH SEMESTER

HSM-401 (Compulsory)	: World History, 1775-1919
HSM-402 (Compulsory)	: Historiography
HSM-403 (Compulsory)	: Environmental History of India
HSM-404 (A)	: History of Science and Technology in Ancient India
HSM-404 (B)	: Culture Science and Technology
HSM-404 (C)	: Post Colonial India 1947 – 2000
HSM-405 (A, B, C)	: Dissertation
HSM-406 CBCS Elective	: Social and Economic History of Manipur

DETAIL SYLLABUS FOR M.A. PROGRAMME IN HISTORY

FIRST SEMESTER

HSM-101 (COMPULSORY): HISTORY OF MANIPUR FROM EARLY TIMES TO 1467

Unit-I: Nature of Sources and Historiography:

Literary Sources (Indigenous & foreign)

Archaeological Sources

Main trends of Historical writings on Manipur

Unit-II: Pre-history and Proto-history of Manipur:

Introduction to Prehistory and Proto-history: Terminology and scope; Pleistocene and

Early Holocene environments

Khangkhui cave

Hoabinhian Culture, Tharon Caves and Napachik

Megalithic Culture, Legendry period

Early rulers from Kangba to Kaptreng and Sentreng

Unit-III: Political formations:

Emergence of Pakhangba under Ningthouja Dynasty

Meitei state from Khuyoi Tompok to Ningthoukhomba

Clan Chiefdoms: Chenglei, Khaba Nganba, Luwang, Angom, Khuman, Huiem

Khunjam,

Moirang (Origin, chronology and genealogy)

Hill polities

Unit-IV: Administration & external relations:

Administrative Departments

Social Distribution of occupations

Conflict with the Shans

Unit-V: Society and Culture

Kinship

Family

Religion

Learning Outcomes:

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the nature of sources and Historical writing on Manipur
2. They will also learn the pre and proto-history of Manipur
3. They will also learn the state formation and relation with the hill tribes
4. They will also learn the administration, socio-cultural life and foreign relations

Suggested Readings:

1. Gangmumei Kabui: A History of Manipur, Vol. 1 Pre-colonial Period, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1991.
2. Gangmumei Kamei: On History and Historiography of Manipur, Akansha Publising House, New Delhi, 2006.
3. H. Sudhir (ed.): Social History of Manipur, Sunmsarg Publishers & Distributors, Delhi, 2012.
4. J. Roy: History of Manipur, Imphal, 1973.
5. L. Ibungohal Singh and N. Khelchandra: Cheitharol Kumbaba, Imphal, 1965.
6. L. Kunjeswori Devi: Archaeology in Manipur, Published by M.L Gupta, 2009.
7. R. K. Jhalajit Singh: A short History of Manipur, Imphal, 1965.
8. S.N. Pandey (ed.): Sources of the History of Manipur, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1985.
9. T.C. Hodson: The Meitheis, Akansha Publishing House, New Delhi, (reprint2016).
10. W. McCulloch: An Account of the Valley of Manipur and of Hill tribes, (reprint), Gian Publication, New Delhi.

HSM-102 (COMPULSORY): EAST ASIA 1839-1950

Unit-I : Contact of China with the West

1. Invasion of China by the West
2. Conclusion of Unequal Treaties
3. Imperialism in China

Unit-II : Rise of Rebellions and Reform Movement

1. Taiping rebellion of 1854-56
2. Hundred Days Reform
3. Boxer Rebellion.
4. Movement for Constitutional Reform

Unit-III : Nationalism and Revolution

1. Foundations of the national revolution.
2. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen
3. Republic & Yuan Shi-Kai.
4. Kuomintang, Communist Party and Communist Revolution of 1949.

Unit-IV : Tokugawa Japan

1. Nature and Structure of Tokugawa Government-the Bukhan System
2. Decline of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

Unit-V : Restoration and modernisation

1. Meiji Restoration and its impact
2. Constitutional movement and rise of party governments.
3. Process of industrialisation
4. Japanese Imperialism, Japan in the aftermath of the 2nd World War; American occupation, disarmament and reforms.

Learning Outcomes:

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the contact of China with the West
2. They will also learn the rise of rebellions and reform movements in China
3. They will also learn nationalism and revolutions in China
4. They will also learn the Japan under the Tokugawa Shogunate and the restoration and modernization of Japan

Books Recommended:

1. H.M. Vincke : A History of Far East in Modern Times
2. Li Chin-nung. : History of Modern China
3. J.K. Fairbank & Goldman : China : A New History
4. M. David : History of Modern China
5. Clide & Beers : A History of Far East.
6. M. David : Transformation of Modern Japan
7. Richard Simms : Modern Japan
8. Richard Story : A History of Modern Japan
9. E. Norman : Japan's Emergence as a Modern State
10. William Beasley : the Modern History of Japan
11. M. Kazimia : Emergence of Japan as a World Power (1896-1925)
12. J.K. Fairbank E.O, Reischaner and A.M. Graig : East Asia: The Modern Transformation.
13. Latourrette : A Short History of the Far East

HSM-103 (A): PRE- AND PROTO HISTORY OF INDIA

Unit I: Palaeolithic hunter-gatherers, Mesolithic transition, Neolithic-societies, Culmination of experiments in domestication etc

Unit II: Harappan Civilization: Terminology, Discovery, Characteristic features, Different cultural zones, Important sites, Extent, Chronology, Excavated sites, Society and Economy and religion

Unit III: Chalcolithic cultures, Diagnostic features, Chronology -Ahar, Malwa, Kayatha, Jorwe.

Unit IV: The Iron Age Peninsular India: The Megaliths Ganga-Yamuna Doab and the Gangetic Valley, Introduction of iron: The iron debate

Unit V: Vedic civilization Rig-Vedic and later Vedic, Original Home, Polity, Society and Economy and religion

Learning outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will get the knowledge of different cultural sequences in India (Stone Age)
2. To understand the excavations and the findings of Harappan Civilization
3. Acquiring the knowledge on the Chalcolithic and Iron Ages of India
4. To get in depth knowledge on the Vedic Civilization

Suggested Reading:

1. Agrawal, D.P. *Archaeology of India*. New Delhi. 1984.
2. Allchin, B. & R. Allchin. *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. New Delhi. 1989.
3. Allchin, R. & B. Allchin. *Origins of a Civilization*. Delhi. 1997.
4. Childe, V.G. *Man Makes Himself*. London. 1956.
5. Dhavalikar, M.K. *Early farming cultures of central India*, D.P. Agrawal & D.K. Chakrabarti, eds., *Essays in Indian Protohistory*, Delhi. 1979.
7. Dhavalikar, M.K. *The First Farmers of the Deccan*. Pune. 1988.
8. Fried, M.H. *The Evolution of Political Society*. New York. 1967.
9. Habib, I. *Prehistory*. Delhi. 2001.
10. Habib, I. *Indus Civilization*. Delhi. 2002.
11. Lal, M. 1986. Iron Tools, Forest Clearance and Urbanization in the Gangetic Plains. *Man & Environment* 10: 83-90.
12. Ratnagar, S. *The End of the Great Harappan Tradition*. New Delhi. 2000.
13. Ratnagar, S. *Understanding Harappa*. New Delhi. 2001.
14. Service, E.R. *Primitive Social Organization*. New York. 1962.
15. Smith, B.D. *The Emergence of Agriculture*. New York. 1998.
16. Sundara, A. Typology of Megaliths in South India. In D.P. Agrawal & D.K. Chakrabarti, eds. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*, pp. 331-340. Delhi. 1979.
17. Tripathi, V. *The Painted Grey Ware*. Delhi. 1975.
18. Tripathi, V. *The Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition*, Delhi 2001.
19. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. (1988) *A History of Indian Archaeology from the Beginning to 1947*, Munshiram Manoharlal, New Delhi.
20. Chakrabarti, Dilip K. (2006) *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Stone Age to AD 13th Century*, OUP, Delhi.

21. Cleuziou, Serge and Tosi, Maurizio (2000) Ras al-Jinz and the prehistoric coastal cultures of the Ja'alan, *Journal of Oman Studies*,11.
22. DALES, G.F. (1965) New Investigations at Mohenjo-daro, *Archaeology*,18(2).
23. Dales, George F. and Kenoyer, J. Mark (1977) Shell working at ancient Balakot, Pakistan, *Expedition*19(2).
24. Gadd, C.J. (1932) Seals of Ancient Indian Style found at Ur, *Proceedings of the British Academy*, 18.
25. Gogte, Vishwas D. (2000) Indo-Arabian Maritime Contacts during the Bronze Age: Study of Pottery from Ra's al-Junayz (Oman), *Adumatu* 2.
26. Jarriage, C., Jarriage, J.F., Meadow R.H. and Quivron, G. (1995) *Mehrgarh: Field Reports 1974-1985*, Department of Culture and Tourism, Karachi.
27. KENOYER, J.M. (1991) The Indus Valley Tradition of Pakistan and Western India, *Journal of World Prehistory*, 5(4).
28. KENOYER, J.M. (1998) *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*, Oxford University Press, Karachi.
29. LAL, B.B. (1997) *The Earliest Civilization of South Asia (Rise, Maturity and Decline)*, Aryan Books International, New Delhi.
30. Lal, B.B. and Gupta, S.P. (ed.) *Frontiers of the Indus Civilisation*, Books and Books, New Delhi.
31. MACKAY, E.J.H. (1938) *Further Excavations at Mohenjodaro: Being an Official Account of Archaeological Excavations at Mohenjo-daro Carried out by the Government of India between the Years 1927 and 1931*, Government of India, New Delhi.
32. Paddayya, K. (ed.) (2002) *Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology*, ICHR and Munshiram Manoharlal, Delhi.
33. Possehl, Gregory L. (1999) *Indus Age: The Beginnings*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
34. Possehl, Gregory L. (2002) *The Indus Civilization: A Contemporary Perspective*, Altamira, Walnut Creek.
35. Sankalia, H.D. (1974) *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*, Deccan College, Pune.
36. Erdosy, George ed.(1995),*The Indo-Aryans of Ancient South Asia*,Berlin:de Gryuter.
37. Habib Irfan and Thakur,VK.(2003),*The Vedic Age*,New Delhi.
38. Mcdonnell,A.Aand Keith,A.B.(1974) *The Vedic Index of Names and Subjects in two volumes*,New Delhi.
39. Ram Sharan Sharma. (1999), *Advent of the Aryans in India*, Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi.
40. Navaratna Rajaram & David Frawley.(2014) *Vedic Aryans and the Origins of Civilization: Forth Expanded Edition with Additions on Natural History, Genetics and the Closing of Aryan Myth*, 4th EditionVoice of India, New Delhi.
41. Asko Parpola. (2015) *The Roots of Hinduism: The Early Aryans and the Indus Civilization*,Oxford University Press.
42. Stephen Knapp. (2012), *Advancements of Ancient India's Vedic Culture*, Createspace Independent Publishing Platform.
43. Satyavrata Siddhantalankar. (1979)*Heritage of Vedic Culture*, D.B. Taraporevala Sons & Co. Pvt. Ltd, Bombay

HSM-103 (B) : POLITICAL HISTORY OF DELHI SULTANATE

Unit-I : West and Central Asia between the 10th and 12th Centuries and Turkish advance towards India

1. Developments in West and Central Asia, Turkish Advance towards India.
2. Rajput kingdoms in North India and Indian Feudalism.
3. The Ghaznavids and the Ghorids.
4. Battles of Tarain.

Unit-II : Establishment and Territorial Consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate

1. Qutubuddin Aibak and Iltutmish, establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Internal rebellions, Conquest of Ranthambhor and Gwalior, Raids into Bundelkhand and Malwa.
3. Razia and period of instability.
4. The Age of Balban, Balban as a ruler-struggle for territorial integrity.
5. The Mongol Incursions upto 1292, the Mongol threat to Delhi, 1292-1328.

Unit-III : Internal Restructuring of the Delhi Sultanate, and its Territorial Expansion 1290-1320.

1. Jalal-ud-din and Alauddin Khalji's approaches to the State.
2. Territorial Expansion of Delhi Sultanate – Gurjarat, Rajasthan, Malwa, Maharastra and South India – First Phase – Conquest, Second Phase Annexation, Alauddin Khalji's reforms.

Unit-IV: The Tughlaq

1. Problems and Approaches, Experiments and reforms.
2. Rebellions and changes in the Ruling Class.
3. Firoz's concept of benevolence and People's Welfare, Military expeditions of Firuz. Reorganisation of the nobility and administration, development activities.

Unit-V: Sayyids and Lodis, Disintegration of Delhi Sultanate and its causes.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will be familiarized with the West and Central Asian politics that have a direct or indirect bearing on the India.
2. The students will get the knowledge of the political history of Delhi Sultanate
3. The establishment and consolidation of Delhi Sultanate in India
4. The internal administrative structure and theory of state/kingship of the Delhi Sultante under Khaljis, Tughlaq, Sayyids and Lodis

Books Recommended

1. Muhammad Habib & KA Nizami : Comprehensive History of India Vol. V.
2. Wolseley Haid (ed) : Delhi Sultanate, New Delhi, 1978
3. R.C. Majumdar (ed) : The Cambridge History of India, Vol III. Turks & Afghans, Cambridge 1988.
4. ABM Habibujiah : The History and Culture of the Indian People, Vol. VI, The Delhi Sulttante, Bombay 1957
5. KS. Lal : History of the Khaljis, Bombay 1966
6. - do - : Twilight of the Sultanate, Bombay 1964
7. A.M. Hussain : The Tughlaq Dynasty, Calcutta, 1972

8. A. M. Hussain : Rise and fall of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq
9. A.B. Pandey : First Afghan Empire in India, Calcutta 1956
10. Ishwari Prasad : History of the Qaraunah Turks in India Allahabad, 1974
11. Abdul Halim : History of the Lodi Sultans of Delhi & Agra, Delhi reprint 1974.
12. S. Lane-Poole : Medieval India under the Mohammedans Rule, Delhi, reprint, 1980
13. IH Qureshi : Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi New Delhi, reprint.
14. R.P. Tripathi : Some Aspects of Muslim Administration, Allahabad 1974
15. SBO Nigam : Nobility under the Sultanate of Delhi, New Delhi 1967
16. KA Nizami : Some aspects of Religion and Politics in India During the 13th Century, Bombay 1970
17. KN Ashraj : Life and Conditions of People of Hidustan, Delhi 1971
18. Yusuf Hussain : Indo-Muslim Polity: Turko-Afghan Period, Simla 1971
19. Peter Hussain : Historians of Medieval India, London, 1966
20. Peter Hardy : Historians of Medieval India, London 1966
21. Wahid Mirza : Life and Works of Amir Khusrau. Calcutta 1962
22. Satish Chandra : History of Medieval India Vol. I.
23. N.N. Acharya : Medieval History of Assam
24. R.S. Sharma : The Indian Feudalism
25. Salam Irene : The Muslims of Manipur

HSM-103 (C) : POLITICAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA, 1757-1858

Unit-I :

1. Emergence political rivalry between states
2. European rivalry and bid for political power
3. Growth of British power in Bengal
4. Events leading to the Battle of Plessey and its significance
5. Robert Clive and Mir Jafar
6. Battle of Buxar, Dual government and its impact.

Unit-II :

1. Expansion under Warren Hasting.
2. The administration of East India Company under Warren Hasting
3. Administration under Cornwallis.

Unit-III:

1. British Relations with Oudh, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Marathas.

Unit-IV :

1. Anglo-Silk Relation
2. Silk kingdom under Ranjit Singh
3. First Anglo Silk War
4. Second Anglo Silk War
5. Annexation of the Punjab
6. Annexation under the doctrine of lapse.

Unit-V :

1. Revolt of 1857
2. Nature and character of revolt, causes spread and Failure
3. Queen proclamation Act 1858
4. Colonial government policy after 1858.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the emergence of European trading companies and their bid for dominance in India
2. They will also learn the establishment and expansion of English East India Company in India
3. They will also learn British relations with regional powers of India
4. They will also learn the policies adopted by British towards Indian states and the Revolt of 1857.

Books Recommended

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 14. C.A. Bayly | : India Society and Making of the British Empire |
| 15. C.A. Bayly | : A New Cambridge History of India Vol. II |
| 16. Dodwell | : H.H. Duplex and Clive |
| 17. Alfred Layal | : The Rise and expansion of the British Dominion |
| 18. Percival Spear | : The Oxford History of Modern India |
| 19. Thompson & Garret | : Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India |
| 20. S. Gopal | : British Policy in India |
| 21. G.S. Sardesi | : New History of the Marathas |

22. Sumit Sarkar : Modern India
23. Bipan and others : History of Modern India
24. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay : From Plessey to Partition
25. Sekhar Bandyopadhyay : Nationalist Movement in India.
26. Lawrence James : Making and Unmaking of British India
27. Sashi Tharoor : An Era of Darkness
28. Alka Mehta : A New Look at Modern Indian History
29. U.D. Mahajan : Modern Indian History

HSM-104 (A) : HISTORY OF INDIA FROM 600 BC TO 1200 AD

Unit	Course Content
Unit I	The First Territorial States and Foreign Invasion – Mahajanapadas – Geography and Political Structures, Bimbisara and the successors, Sensunaga and the successors, the Nandas, Persian invasion, Alexander’s campaign and effects of Persians and Alexander’s invasions, NBPW Culture
Unit II	The Mauryan Empire and Post Mauryan - Mauryan, Sungas, Kanvas and Satavahanas: Sources, Origin, conquests and religious policy
Unit III	Foreign Rule in India – The Greeks, the Parthians, the Sakas and the Kushanas
Unit IV	The Guptas and the Post Guptas The Guptas, Harsvardhan and Rajputs: Origin, conquests and religious policy
Unit V	South Indian Dynasties: Pallavas, Cholas and others

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Understanding the emergence and expansion of the first territorial kingdoms in Ancient India and foreign invasion
2. Gathering the knowledge of the Mauryas and the post Mauryan period
3. To acquaint the growth, expansion and achievements of the Guptas and the Post Guptas
4. Acquiring the knowledge of the various kingdoms of South India

Suggested Reading:

1. SC Malik : Indian Civilization, the formative period, 1969.
2. D. D. Kosambi : Introduction to the Study of Indian History
3. – do- : Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in its Historical Outline
4. N. R. Banerjee : Iron Age in India 1965
5. A Ghosh : The City in Early Indian History, India
6. BC Law : Historical Geography of Ancient India
7. SB Choudhuri : Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India
8. SDC Sircar : Select Inscriptions, Indian Epigraphy
9. G. Drekmeter : Kingship Community in Early India
10. Romila Thapar : Ancient India
11. - do - : Cambridge History of India (Relevant Volume)
12. V.A. Smith : Early History of India
13. R.G. Bhandarkar : A Peep into the Early History of India
14. R. Thapar : From Lienage to State 1985
15. - do - : Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryans
16. R. Smasastry : The Arthasastra of Kautilya
17. S R. Royal : A History of the Imperial Guptas
18. K. A. Nilakanta Shastre : The Cholas
19. - do - : A History of South India
20. R. C. Majumdar (Ed) : The History and Culture of the Indian people, Vol-IV

21. R. S. Tripathi : Ancient India
22. R.C. Majumdar : Classical Accounts of India, Cal 19.
23. S. C. Raychandhury : Political History of Ancient India

Additional Readings:

1. Mookerji : Harsha
2. Mjumdar, R.C. and Altekar, A.S. : The Vakataka – Gupta
3. Bhandarkar, DR : Asoka
4. Smith, V.A.: Asoka
5. Mookerji, R.K. : Chandragupta Maurya and his times
6. Chattopadhyaya S. : The Sakas in India
7. Banerji, R.D. : The Age of the Imperial Guptas
8. Majumdar R.C. : The Arab Invasion India
9. Gopalau : The Pallavas
10. Devahuti D. : Harsha : A Political Study.

HSM-104 (B) : POLITICAL HISTORY OF MUGHAL INDIA (1526-1707)

UNIT – I

1. Sources for the study of the Mughal Empire: Persian histories, official documents and European accounts.
2. Babur's conquest of northern India and its significance.
3. The reign of Humayun and the Mughal- Afghan conflict; the Second Afghan Empire and Sher Shah's administrative measures; the restoration of Mughal rule.

UNIT – II

1. Territorial expansion and consolidation under Akbar, the role of military and strategy and technology in Mughal expansion; rebellions and resistance.
2. Theories of state and Mughal imperial ideology under Akbar- with special reference to Abul Fazl, Mughal court culture and rituals.
3. Revenue, mansab and jagir systems; organization and composition of Mughal nobility; relations with Rajputs and Zamindars.

UNIT – III

1. The reigns of Jahangir and Shahjahan, 1605-1658 - Territorial expansion in Deccan; composition of nobility and relations with Rajputs and Afghans;
2. Mughal domestic sphere and its impact on Mughal politics;
3. Mughal states and religious groups;
4. Mughal relations with Persia and Central Asia;
5. The 'war of succession', 1658-59.

UNIT – IV

1. Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb – the issue of legitimacy; expansion and resistance in the north-west and north-east;
2. the Deccan problem and the rise of the Marathas;
3. changing composition of nobility and relations with Rajputs;
4. state and religion under Aurangzeb.

UNIT – V

1. Crisis and Decline of the Mughal Empire;
2. The revolts of the Jats, Satnamis and Sikhs;
3. The crisis of the Mughal polity in the Deccan; the Rathor rebellion.

Learning Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will be familiarized with the following:

1. The historiographical traditions of the Mughal Empire. Students will further gain knowledge on the different sources available for writing histories of the Mughal Empire.
2. Understand the chronological stages and nature of political conquest and processes of consolidation of the Mughal Empire under the successive rulers.
3. Understand the critical historiographical approaches on the State and also the Decline of the Mughal Empire.
4. The political intrigues within the Empire and outside and also be able to study the diplomatic relations of the Mughals with the rulers.

Reading list:

1. Ain-i- Akbari, Eng. Tr. Blochmann, Books I, II and III, 1965.
2. Akbar Nama, tr. Beveridge, vols. II and III. 1972.
3. Alam, Muzaffar & Sanjay Subrahmanyam, Indo-Persian Travels in the Age of Discoveries, 1400-1800, Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

4. Andre Wink, *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under the Eighteenth Century Maratha Swarajya* (Cambridge, 1986).
5. Aquil, Raziuddin, *Sufism Culture and Politics: Afghans and Islam in Medieval North India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007.
6. Athar Ali, M., *Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society, and Culture*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2006.
7. Athar Ali, M., *Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb*, revised second edition (New Delhi, 1997).
8. Azizuddin Hussain, S. M., *Structure of Politics Under Aurangzeb*, Delhi, 2002.
9. Babur Nama, tr. Beveridge
10. Badshah Nama, Extracts tr. in Elliot & Dowson, vol. VI, pp. 3-72.
11. Bernier F., *Travels in the Mughal Empire*, tr. (Indian Reprint).
12. Chandra, Satish, *Essays On Medieval Indian History*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
13. Digby Simon, *Sufis and Soldiers in Aurangzeb's Deccan*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001
14. Farooqi, N. R., *Medieval India: Essays on Sufism, Diplomacy and History*, Allahabad: Laburnum Press, 2006.
15. Gommans, Jos J. L. and Dirk H. A. Kolff, (eds.) *Warfare and Weaponry in South Asia, 1000-1800*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
16. Habib, Irfan (ed.), *Akbar and his India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997.
17. Habib, Irfan (ed.), *Medieval India 1*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1992.
18. Habib, Irfan, *Atlas of the Mughal Empire* (New Delhi, 1982).
19. Habib, Irfan, *Essays in India History: Towards a Marxist Perception*, Delhi: Tulika, 1995.
20. Habib, Irfan, *The Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1556-1707*, second revised edition, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
21. Hasan, Mohibbul, *Babur : The founder of the Mughal Empire*, (1986).
22. Hasan, Farhat, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572-1730*, Delhi: Cambridge, 2006.
23. Hasan, Nurul, *Religion, State and Society in Medieval India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2005.
24. Khan, Iqtidar Alam, *Gunpowder and Firearms: Warfare in Medieval India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004.
25. Mayaram, Shail, *Against History, Against State*, Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004.
26. Moosvi, Shireen, *People, Taxation, and Trade in Mughal India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2008.
27. Mukhia, Harbans, *The Mughals of India*, Blackwell Publishing, 2005.
28. Muzaffar Alam, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986.
29. Muzaffar Alam, *The Languages of Political Islam In India, c. 1200-1800*, Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004.
30. Richards, John F. *The Mughal Empire*, Cambridge, 1993.
31. Siddiqui, I. H., *History of Sher Shah Suri*, (1971).
32. Smith. V. A., *Akbar the Great Mughal*, (1962).
33. Tripathi R. P., *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Empire*, (1960).
34. N.N. Acharya, *Medieval History of Assam*.
35. Salam Irene, *The Muslims of Manipur*.

Articles

1. Eaton, Richard, M. "Temple Desecration and Indo-Muslim States", in David Gilmartin and Bruce B. Lawrence (eds.), *Beyond Turk and Hindu*, Delhi, 2002.
2. Habib, Irfan, "The Political Role of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah", *Enquiry* 5, 1961.
3. Iqtidar Alam Khan "Akbar's Personality Traits and World Outlook: A Critical Reappraisal", *Social Scientist*, vol. xx, nos. 9-10 (232-3), 1992, pp. 16-30.
4. Iqtidar Alam Khan, "The Turko- Mongol theory of Kingship" in *Medieval India- A miscellany*, vol
5. Iqtidar Alam Khan, "The Nobility under Akbar and the Development of his religious policy, 1560-80", *Journal of Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland* (1968), pp. 29-36.

HSM-104 (C) : MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH IN MODERN INDIA

- Unit – I: **Traditional Medicinal knowledge and Practice**
- Historiography of Medicine
 - Traditional Indian Medicinal and Healing Practice: Adivasis and Tribes
 - Sidha, Ayurveda and Unani
- Unit – II: **Scholarship and Institutions**
- Meaning and Introduction of Western Medicine in India
 - Scholarship of shift from colonial medicine to social history of medicine and Public Health.
 - Institutions of Western Medicine: Medical Schools and Colleges.
- Unit – III: **Medical Theories and Measures**
- Medical Theories
 - Public Health Measures, vaccination, sanitation, quarantine, hospitals, dispensaries and Mental asylums.
- Unit – IV: **Western Medicine Vis-à-vis Indian Response**
- Impact of Western Medicine
 - Indian Social Perceptions and Response
 - Nationalist Perspective and Political mobilization against Western Medicine.
- Unit – V: **Epidemics and Control**
- Leprosy
 - Small Pox
 - Cholera
 - Malaria
 - Venereal Diseases
 - Plague

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

- The students will learn about historiography of medical history
- They will also learn about traditional medicinal knowledge and practices, the scholarship and institutions of western medicines, its impacts and responses of the Indian people
- They will also learn the theories of medical history writing and public health system in India
- They will also learn the history of epidemics and their measures of control in India

Suggested Readings

- D. Arnold, *Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth Century India* Berkeley: University of California Press: 1993
- Mark Harrison, *Public Health in British India: Anglo India preventive Medicine 1959-1914*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994.
- Biswamoy Pati and Mark Harrison eds., *Health, Medicine and Empire*, New Delhi: Orient Longman, 2001.
- Jane Buckingham, *Leprosy in Colonial South India: Medicine and Confinement*, Basings Loke: Palgrave, 2002.
- Waltraut Emst, 'Feminizing Madness: Feminizing 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.
- Guy Attewell, *Refiguring Unani Tibb: Plural Healing in late Colonial India*, New Delhi: Orient Longman 2007.
- Biswamay Pati and Mark Harrison etc. *The Social History of Health and Medicine in Colonial India*, Lond on – Rautledge, 2009.
- P. B. Mukharji, *Nationalisng the Body: The Medicine Market, Print and Daktari Medicine*: London: Anthem 2009.

HSM-105 (A) : ANCIENT INDIAN SOCIETY

Unit	Course Content
Unit-I	Hindu Social Structure
Unit-II	Family and Women Position.
Unit-III	Varna and Ashram – Class and the Classes, Sudras, Untouchability, Slavery etc
Unit-IV	Samskaras and Marriages
Unit V	Education in different period of ancient India

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Understanding the Hindu social structure in Ancient India
2. Acquiring the knowledge of family and women position in Ancient India
3. To digest the Ancient Indian Varna and Ashrama system
4. Achieving the knowledge of the Samskaras, Marriage institution and Education system in Ancient India

Suggested Readings

- Derekmier : Kingship and Community in Early India (1962)
DD Kosambi : Introduction to the Study of Indian History, 1956.
DR Chanana : Slavery in Ancient India, Delhi, 1960
VB Mishra : From the Vedas to the Manu Sanhita – A Cultural Study, Delhi, 1982
B & R. Allchin : The rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan, 1982
RS Sharma : Shudras in Ancient India, Delhi, 1958
DD Kosambi : Myth and Reality Bombay 1962
Radeliff Brown : Structure and Function in Primitive Society.
E. Evans – Pritchard : Theories of Primitive Religions
D.D. Kesambi : Myth and Reality
J. Maringer : Gods of Pre-historic Man
NN Bhattarcharya : Ancient Indian Rituals and their Social Contents
As Alteker : Education in Ancient India, Varanasi, 1957
C Bader : Women in Ancient India, London, 1925
Yagyendra Bahadur Singh : Social life in Ancient India, Delhi, 1980

HSM-105 (B) : MARITIME TRADE & COMMERCE (15TH - 17TH CENTURY)

Unit-I: The Portuguese

1. Arrival of Portuguese in India,
2. its trade and commercial organizations,
3. its settlements,
4. its conflicts with Indian rulers

Unit-II: The Dutch

1. Dutch arrival,
2. trade and commercial organizations,
3. its conflicts with the Portuguese,
4. its settlements and administration

Unit –III: The English East India Company

1. Its trade and commercial organizations-
2. its settlements in India –
3. conflicts with other European powers

Unit-IV: The French

1. The French in Indian Oceans,
2. its trade and commercial organizations,
3. its settlements –
4. Anglo –French wars

Unit –V: Impact

1. Impact of European commerce on Indian economy,
2. its indigenous merchants,
3. its crafts and industries and
4. on the coastal societies

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Students will be able to understand the arrival of Portuguese in India, its trade and commercial organizations, its settlements, its conflicts with Indian rulers
2. Students will be able to understand the Dutch arrival, trade and commercial organizations, its conflicts with the Portuguese, its settlements and administration
3. Students will be able to understand its trade and commercial organizations-its settlements in India –conflicts with other European powers
4. Students will be able to understand The French in Indian Oceans, its trade and commercial organizations, its settlements –Anglo –French wars

Select Readings

Arasaratnam,S, *Merchants ,Companies and Commerce on the Coromandel Coast*, 1650-1740, OUP, 1986.

Boxer,C.R, *Portuguese India in the mid Seventeenth Century* , New Delhi, OUP, 1980.

Chaudhuri,K.N, *Asia before Europe: Economy and Civilization of the Indian Ocean from the rise of Islam to 1750*, Cambridge, 1990.

Chaudhuri,K.N, *The Trading World of Asia and the English East India Company 1660-1760*, Cambridge 1978.

Dasgupta,Ashin and Pearson ,M.N, *India and the Indian Ocean 1500-1800*,New Delhi, OUP, 1999.

Furber, Holden ,*Rival Empires of trade in the Orient ,1600-1800*,Oxford,1976

Matthew,K.S, *Portuguese Trade with India in the 16th Century* ,Manohar ,New Delhi , 1983

Narayana Rao, Velcheru, Shulaman, David and Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *Symbols of substance : Courts and State in Nayaka Period Tamil Nadu*, New Delhi, OUP, 1998.

Om Prakash, *New Cambridge History of India, European Commercial Enterprises in Pre Colonial India-II*, CUP, 1998.

Pearson, M.N., *Portuguese in Coastal Western India : Studies from Portuguese Records, ICHR Studies Series, No.2*, New Delhi, Concept Publishing House, 1981.

Reid, Anthony, *South East Asia in the Age of Commerce 1400-1500*, Yale University Press.

Stephen, S. Jeyaseela, *Portuguese in the Tamil Coast : Historical exploration in commerce and culture (1507-1749)*, Navajothi, Pondicherry, 1998.

Stephen, S. Jeyaseela, *Coromandel Coast and its Hinterland*, Manohar, Delhi, 1997.

Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *Political Economy of Commerce in South India 1500-1650*, CUP, 1990.

Subrahmanyam, Sanjay, *The Career and Legend of Vasco D Gama*, New Delhi, CUP, 1997.

Watson, I. B., *Foundation for Empire : English Private trade in India 1659-1760*, Vikas, New Delhi, 1980.

HSM-105 (C) : HISTORY OF BORDERS AND BORDERLAND IN INDIA

- I. Understanding Frontier, Border and Borderland
 1. Conceptual framework
 2. Europe, America, Africa
 3. China, Southeast Asia, South-Asia (India's North-Western Borderland, an overview)
- II. The Himalayan Borderland
 1. Boundary questions over the Himalayas
 2. States and borderland Lives - societies, culture and economy
 3. Ecology & environmentalism: The Chipko Movement
- III. The Bengal Borderland
 1. Partition, Refugees and Immigrants
 2. State, Societies and Borderland Lives
 3. Gender, Violence and Statelessness
- IV. India's North-Eastern Borderland - I
 1. Becoming a borderland: Colonial period
 2. Mapping the region: Treaty of Yandaboo to Chinese Invasion (1962)
 3. State, Societies and Borderland Lives – Colonial and postcolonial
- V. India's North-Eastern Borderland - II
 1. Sub-nationalism and the state of borderland exceptionalism (AFSPA)
 2. Development and environmentalism:
 - Land use and land laws
 - Dams and anti-dam movements
 3. Cross-border trade and Act East Policy

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn about the concepts of frontier, border and borderland and its relationship with state and society
2. They will also learn specifically the history of Himalayan, Bengal and Northeastern borderlands of India
3. They will also learn the history of border-making and its impact on borderland societies
4. They will also learn the process of cross-border trade, development and environmentalism in the borderland

Reading lists

UNIT-I

Michiel Baud and Willem van Schendel, 'Toward a Comparative History of Borderlands', *Journal of World History*, vol. 8, No. 2. 1997, pp. 211-42.

Bradley J. Parker, 'Toward an Understanding of Borderland Processes', *American Antiquity*, Vol. 71, No. 1 (Jan., 2006), pp. 77-100.

Malcolm Anderson, *Frontiers: Territory and State Formation in Modern World*, Polity Press, 1996. (Chp: Introduction & 1)

Willem van Schendel and Itty Abraham (eds), *Illicit Flows, Criminal Things: States, Borders and the Other sides of Globalization*, Indiana Univ. Press, 2005. (Chp: Introduction)

Eric Tagliacozzo, *Secret Trades, Porous Borders Smuggling and States Along a Southeast Asian Frontier, 1865–1915*, Yale University Press, 2005. (Chp: Introduction)

Oscar J. Martinez, *Border People: Life and Society in the US-Mexico Borderlands*, Tucson: The University of Arizona Press, 1994.

Myron Weiner, 'Transborder Peoples', in Walker Connor ed. *Mexican-Americans in Comparative Perspective*, Washington DC: The Urban Institute Press, 1985.

A.I. Asiwaju ed. *Partitioned Africans: Ethnic Relations across Africa's International Boundaries 1884-1984*, London: C. Hurst & Company, 1985.

J. R. V. Prescott, *Political Frontiers and Boundaries*, London: Allen & Unwin, 1987.

Fredrik Barth ed. *Ethnic Groups and Boundaries: The Social Organization of Culture Difference*, London: George Allen & Unwin, 1969.

Janet C. Sturgeon, *Border Landscapes: The Politics of Akha Land Use in China and Thailand*, Seattle: University of Washington Press, 2005.

Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly, 'Theorizing Borders: An Interdisciplinary Perspective', *Geopolitics*, Vol 10 (4), 2005.

Anssi Paasi, 'Boundaries as Social Processes: Territoriality in the World of Flows', *Geopolitics*, Vol. 3(1), 1998.

John Agnew, *Geopolitics: Re-visioning World Politics*, London: Routledge, 2003.

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.

UNIT-II

Peter Hopkirk, *The Great Game: On a Secret Service in High Asia*, John Murray, 2016.

Olaf Caroe, *The Pathans 550 B.C. - A.D. 1957*, Karachi: OUP, 1958.

Urvashi Butalia, *The Other Side of Silence*, New Delhi: Penguin Books, 1998.

D. N. Panigrahi, *India's Partition: The Story of Imperialism in Retreat*, London: Routledge, 2004.

Anjali Gera Roy & Nandi Bhatia, *Narratives of Home, Displacement and Resettlement*, Pearson Longman, 2008.

David N. Gellner (ed.), *Borderland Lives in Northern South Asia: Non-State Perspectives*, Duke Univ. Press, 2013.

UNIT-III

Ramachandra Guha, *The Unquiet Woods: Ecological Change and Peasant Resistance in the Himalaya*, OUP, 1989.

David N. Gellner (ed.), *Borderland Lives in Northern South Asia: Non-State Perspectives*, Duke Univ. Press, 2013.

Chetan Singh, *Himalayan Histories: Economy, Polity and Religious Traditions*, Permanent Black, 2018.

Markus Viehbeck, *Transcultural Encounters in the Himalayan Borderlands*, Heidelberg: University Publishing, 2017.

Swargajyoti Gohain, *Imagined Geographies in the Indo-Tibetan Borderlands: Culture, Politics, Place*, Amsterdam University Press, 2020.

UNIT-IV

Sanghamitra Misra, *Becoming a Borderland: The Politics of Space and Identity in Colonial Northeastern India*, London: Routledge, 2013.

David Vumlallian Zou and Satish Kumar, 'Mapping a Colonial Borderland: Objectifying the Geo-body of India's Northeast', *Journal of Asian Studies*, vol. 70 (1), 2011, pp. 141-170.

Pum Khan Pau, *Indo-Burma Frontier and the Making of the Chin Hills: Empire and Resistance*, Routledge, 2019.

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Swargajyoti Gohain, 'Embattled Frontiers and Emerging Spaces: Transformation of the Tawang Border', *EPW* Vol LII, No. 15, 2017.

Pallavi Banerjee and Xiangming Chen, 'Living in in-between spaces: A structure-agency analysis of the India–China and India–Bangladesh borderlands', *Cities*, 34 (2013) pp. 18–29.

Sajal Nag, *Contesting Marginality: Ethnicity, Insurgency and Subnationalism in North-East India*, Manohar, Delhi, 2002.

[Udayon Misra](#), *India's North-East: Identity Movements, State, and Civil Society*, Oxford University Press, 2014. (chp. 2)

[Subir Bhaumik](#), *Troubled Periphery: The Crisis of India's North East*, Sage, 2010.

[Vivek Chadha](#) (ed.), *Armed Forces Special Powers Act: The Debate*, IDSA Monograph Series No. 7, 2012.

U.C. Jha, *Armed Forces Special Powers Act – Draconian Law?* Vij Book, 2015.

[Thongkholal Haokip](#), *India's Look East Policy and the Northeast*, Sage, 2015.

Vibha Arora, "'They are All Set to Dam(n) Our Future': Contested Development through Hydel Power in Democratic Sikkim", *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 58, No. 1, 2009, pp. 94-114.

Vibha Arora and Ngamjahao Kipgen, 'We can live without power, but we can't live without our land': Indigenous Hmar Oppose the Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur', *Sociological Bulletin*, vol. 61(1), 2012, pp. 109-128.

Hiren Gohain, 'Big Dams, Big Floods: On Predatory Development', *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 43(30), Jul. 26 - Aug. 1, 2008, pp. 1-21.

Arupyoti Saikia, 'Ecology, Flood and the Political Economy of Hydro-Power: The River Brahmaputra in the 20th Century', NMML, *Occasional Paper Series*, 2014.

UNIT-V

Willem van Schendel, *Bengal Borderlands: Beyond State and Nation in South Asia*, London, Anthem Press, 2005. Joya Chatterji, *The Spoils of Partition: Bengal and India, 1947–1967*, University of Cambridge, 2007.

Joya Chatterji, 'The Fashioning of a Frontier: The Radcliffe Line and Bengal's Border Landscape, 1947-52', *Modern Asian Studies*, vol. 33 (1), 1999, pp. 185-242.

Ashfaque Hossain, 'The Making and Unmaking of Assam-Bengal Borders and the Sylhet Referendum', *Modern Asian Studies*, vol. 47(1) 2013, pp 250 – 287.

Bidyut Chakrabarty, 'The "hut" and the "axe": The 1947 Sylhet referendum', *Indian Economic Social History Review*, vol. 39(4), 2002, pp. 317-350.

Arupjyoti Saikia, 'Borders, Commodities and citizens mud and river: Assam, 1947-50s', *Studies in History*, 32, 2016, pp. 72-96.

Antara Datta, *Refugees and Borders in South Asia: The Great Exodus of 1971*, Routledge, 2013.

Md. Mahbubar Rahman and Willem van Schendel, "'I Am Not a Refugee": Rethinking Partition Migration', *Modern Asian Studies*, 37, 3 (2003), pp. 551–584.

Willem van Schendel, 'Stateless in South Asia: The Making of the India Bangladesh Enclaves', *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 61(1), 2002, pp. 115–147.

Willem van Schendel, 'Easy Come, Easy Go: Smugglers on the Ganges', *Journal of Contemporary Asia*, 23:2, 1993, pp. 189-213.

Willem van Schendel, 'Working Through Partition: Making a Living in the Bengal Borderlands', *International Review of Social History*, 46 (2001), pp. 393-421.

Sanjib Baruah, 'Immigration, Ethnic Conflict, and Political Turmoil – Assam, 1979-1985', *Asian Survey*, Vol. 26, No. 11 (No., 1986), pp. 1184-1206.

Myron Weiner, 'The Political Demography of Assam's Anti-Immigrant Movement', *Population and Development Review*, Vol. 9, No. 2 (Jun., 1983), pp. 279-292.

SECOND SEMESTER

HSM-201 (COMPULSORY) : HISTORY OF MANIPUR FROM 1467 – 1826

Unit-I: Consolidation of the Meitei state:

Kyamba and Munghyamba – Administrative Reforms, Introduction of Chronicle keeping, occupation of Kabaw valley, boundary between Manipur & Pong

Unit-II: Khagemba, a nation builder:

Polity, Administrative departments and technological advancements

Economic development: marketing centre, industries, currency

Religious life

Contact with Foreigners: Shans, Khagis & Cachari-Muslim

Unit-III: Sanskritization:

Concept of Sanskritization

Vaishnavism & its impacts

Unit-IV: Administration and economy under Garibniwaz and Bheigyachandra:

Administrative reforms: Judicial, administrative departments, village administration

Economy

Pana and *Lallup* systems

Anglo-Manipur Treaty, 1762

Manipur and Ahoms relations

Military expeditions in neighbouring territories

Unit-V: Burmese invasion of Manipur (1819-1826)

A brief survey of Manipur and Burma relation

Seven years Devastation

Ghambhir Singh and Manipur Levy: Liberation of Manipur

Treaty of Yandaboo, 1826

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the process of consolidation of the Meitei State
2. They will also learn Khagemba as a nation builder
3. They will also learn the process of Sanskritization and its impact in Manipur
4. They will also learn the administrative reforms under Gharib Niwaz and Bheigyachandra and the Burmese invasion of Manipur and liberation.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Gangmumei Kabui: A History of Manipur, Vol. 1 Pre-colonial Period, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1991.
- 2 H. Sudhir (ed.): Social History of Manipur, Sunmsarg Publishers & Distributors, Delhi, 2012.
- 3 J. Roy: History of Manipur, Imphal, 1973.
- 4 L. Ibungohal Singh and N. Khelchandra: Cheitharol Kumbaba, Imphal, 1965.
- 5 Lal Dena: British Policy Towards Manipur 1762-1947, Imphal, 2008.
- 6 M. Kirti Singh: Religious Development of Manipur in the 18th and 19th Centuries, Imphal

- 7 N. Lokendra Singh & L. Kunjeswori Devi (ed.): The Life and Times of Rajarshi Bhagyachandra (Society, Culture and Politics of Manipur, Global Publishing House, New Delhi, 2018.
- 8 N. Lokendra Singh: The Unquiet Valley, society, Economy and Politics in Manipur (1891-1950)
- 9 R. K. Jhalajit Singh: A short History of Manipur, Imphal, 1965.
- 10 Saroj Nalini Parrat: Religion of Manipur, Calcutta, 1980.
- 11 T.C. Hodson: The Meitheis, Akansha Publishing House, Delhi, 2016(Reprint).
- 12 W. McCulloch: An Account of the Valley of Manipur and of Hill tribes, (reprint), Gian Publication, New Delhi.

HSM-202 (COMPULSORY): SOUTH EAST ASIA 1800-1945

Unit-I : Contact with the West

1. Anglo-Dutch Conflict
2. The Culture System
3. Reforms and ethical policy

Unit-II : British imperialism and Malaysia and Burma

1. From non-intervention to intervention
2. Resident System
3. Federated Malay States
4. Anglo- Burmese relations

Unit-III : French colonial expansion in Indo-China

1. Colonial expansion
2. Colonial administration
3. Cultural and political impact

Unit-IV : Resurgent Thailand

1. Thailand and the West during the 19th century
2. Modernisation and westernisation Mangkut and Chulalongkorn
3. Revolution of 1932 and its impact

Unit-V : Growth of Nationalist movements

1. Filipinos nationalist movement
2. Indonesian freedom movement.
3. Burmese nationalist movement
4. Vietnamese freedom struggle

Learning outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the establishment of colonial rule and their administrative system in the Southeast Asia
2. They will also learn specifically colonial rule in Malaysia, Burma, Indo-China
3. They will also learn the history of Thailand relation with the European colonial powers
4. They will also learn the growth of nationalist movements in Southeast Asia

Books Recommended

1. John F. Cady : Southeast Asia: Its historical development
2. D.G.E. Hall : Southeast Asia
3. D.R. Sardeshi : Southeast Asia, Past and Present
4. Brian Harrison : A Short History of Southeast Asia
5. DJM Tale : The Making of Southeast Asia: Sudhansha Bimol
6. Mukherjee : Southeast Asia
7. Rick and Allen : A Short Introduction to the History and Politics of Southeast Asia
8. Hansraj : A History of Southeast Asia
9. Cambridge : Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol. II.

HSM-203 (A) : POLITICAL IDEAS AND INSTITUTIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

Unit	Course Content
Unit I	The Origin and Growth of Institution of Kingship, The Early Vedic Age, The Later Vedic Age and The Post-Vedic Age Composition, powers and functions of Sabha, Samiti, Vidatha and Parishad
Unit II	The Emergence of the State/ Origin of the State, The Saptanga theory of State, Mandala theory of State and Inter-State Relation
Unit III	Republics and Oligarchies, Decline and Disappearance of Republics. <i>Types, Aims</i> ideals and functions of state
Unit IV	<u>Mauryan and Gupta Polity and Administration</u> : Kingship, The Mantrines, other functionaries and Different Administrative Units and their functions
Unit V	South Indian and <u>Post Gupta -Polity and Administration</u> : Cholas and others, Harsha Vardhan and others

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. To get an insight knowledge on the origin and growth of institution of kingship in Ancient India
2. Understanding the evolution of state, emergence and decline of republics and oligarchies
3. Acquiring the knowledge of the polity and administration of the Mauryas and Guptas
4. Acquainting on the history of the Post Gupta administrative system

Suggested Reading:

1. K.P. Jayaswal : Hindu Polity, Bangalore, 1981
2. A.S. Altekar : State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi 1977
3. R.S. Sharma : Aspect of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1968
4. B.A. Salatore : Ancient Indian Political Thought and Institutions, New York, 1963
5. U N Ghoshal : A History of Indian Political Ideas, Bombay, 1953
– do – : Hindu Political Theories, Calcutta, 192. . . .
6. G.P. Singh : Political Thought in Ancient India, Delhi, 1993
7. S.N. Misra : Ancient Indian Republics, Lucknow, 1926
8. J.P. Sharma : Republics in Ancient India, London, 1963
9. J.P. Spellman : Political Theory of Ancient India: A study of Kingship from the Earliest Times to 300 AD, London, 1964
10. Romila Thapar : From Lineage to State, Delhi, 1983
11. V.B. Mishra : From the Vedas to the Manu Samhita: A Cultural Study, Delhi, 1982

**HSM-203 (B): STATE FORMATION AND POLITICAL STRUCTURES IN
PENINSULAR INDIA 1000 – 1700 A.D.**

Unit – I :HISTORIOGRAPHY

1. Colonial perspectives, Nationalist perspectives, idea of a centralized state, local self-government, concept of a self sufficient village, understanding of the region as reflected in the writings of K.A.N.Sastri, T.V.Mahalingam
2. Marxist understanding, the concept of feudalism, land grants, role of the temples, issues of land rights and relations.
3. Later perspectives, influence of anthropology, new models in the study of the state, segmentary state, peasant state and society, integrative polity, patrimonial bureaucracy, concept of the ‘little kingdom’, lineage polities.

Unit – II :STRUCTURES OF POLITIES AND CHANGING POWER CONFIGURATIONS

1. Rise of states, Cholas, Vijayanagar and Bahamani, new royalty, negotiations of power, court relations, hierarchies of power, and integration through hierarchy, composition of ruling class and circulation of elites, changing social patterns,
2. Warfare and negotiations: The Vijayanagar- Bahamani conflicts, the Deccani Sultanates and the Mughals, the Marathas and other powers in the peninsular region.

Unit – III :

1. State, Economy and Networks of control: Administrative structures, sabha, ur, nadu, amara-nayakas, nayankara system, iqtadari system in the Deccan kingdoms land grant and forms of agrarian control.
2. Role of the states in trade and trading networks, nagaram, temple urbanization and forms of control, capital cities and trading towns, Tanjavur and Kancipuram.

Unit-IV :SYMBOLS AND FORMS OF ROYAL LEGITIMATION AND CONTROL

1. Court etiquette and court paraphernalia.
2. Rituals of kingship, festivals, like the Mahanavami, and coronation ceremonies.
3. Origin myths and genealogies.

Unit – V

1. Forms of architecture- temples, temple building, rise of Tirupati, temple patronage and mosques, Mahmud Gawan
2. Political iconography in temples, for instance, the Varadarajaswami temple at Kancipuram, warfare and ‘looting’ and patterns of architecture and sculptures.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will be able to understand the different historiography perspectives of medieval south Indian history
2. Students will be able to understand the structures of polities and changing power configurations of medieval south India like Cholas,Vijayanagar and Bahamani
3. Students will be able to analysis the administrative structures, Sabha, Ur, Nadu, Amara-nayakas, Nayankara system, Iqtadari system in the Deccan kingdoms land grant and forms of agrarian control. Role of the states in trade and trading networks, Nagaram, temple urbanization and forms of control, capital cities and trading towns, Tanjavur and Kancipuram.
4. Students will be able to analysis the symbols and forms of royal legitimation and control of medieval south Indian states

Reading List

1. Andre Wink. Land and Sovereignty in Eighteenth Century Maharashtra.
2. Appadurai, Arjun. 1974. “Right and Left Hand Castes in South India”, Indian Economic Social History Review 11,2-3: 216-59.

3. Appadurai, Arjun. 1981. *Worship and Conflict under Colonial Rule*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
4. Champakalakshmi, R. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization in South India. 300 BC to 300 AD*. 1996.
5. Dallapiccola, A and S.Z. Lallemand, ed. 1985. *Vijayanagara- City and Empire: New Currents of Research*. Stuttgart: Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden.
6. Dirks, Nicholas B. 1976. "Political Authority and Structural Changes in Early South Indian History." *Indian Economic and Social History Review* 13,2: 125-157.
7. Dirks, Nicholas B.. 1979. "The Structure and Meaning of Political Relations in a South Indian Little Kingdom." *Contributions to Indian Sociology* 13,2:169-204.
8. Dirks, Nicholas B.. 1982. "The Past of a Palaiyakarar: The Ethnohistory of a South Indian Little King." *Journal of Asian Studies* 41,4: 655-683.
9. Dirks, Nicholas B.. 1987. *The Hollow Crown: Ethnohistory of an Indian Kingdom*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
10. Filliozat, Vasundhara, ed. 1996. *Vijayanagar as Seen by Domingos Paes and Fernao Nuniz (Sixteenth Portuguese Chroniclers) and Others*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
11. Frank Perlin. *White Whale and Countrymen in the Eighteenth Century in Maratha Deccan*. *Journal of Peasant Studies*. Vol5, 1978.
12. Fritz, John M, George Michell, and M.S. Nagaraja Rao. 1985. *Where Kings and Gods Meet: The Royal Centre at Vijayanagara India*. Tuscon: University of Arizona Press.
13. Frykenberg Robert E., and Pauline Kolenda, eds. 1985. *Studies of South India: An Anthology of Recent Research and Scholarship*. Madras: New Era Publications.
14. H.Fukuzawa. *The Medieval Deccan*.
15. H.K.Sherwani. *The Bahamanis of Deccan*
16. Heras, Rev, and V.K. Bhandarkar. 1936. "Vijayanagar Empire: A Synthesis of South.
17. Heras, Rev. Fr.1927. *The Aravidu Dynasty of Vijaynagar*. Madras: Paul.
18. Kulkarani, A.R. *Maharashtra in the Age of Shivaji*.
19. Mahalingam, T.V. *South Indian Polity*. 1955.
20. Nilkanta Sastri, K.A.N. *A History of South India.From Earliest Times to Vijayanagar*.1958.
21. Sewell, Robert. 1962. *A Forgotten Empire – Vijayanagar. A Contribution to the History of India*. New Delhi: National Book Trust.(reprint).
22. Shulman, David Dean. 1980. *Tamil Temple Myths: Sacrifice and Divine Marriage in South Indian Saiva Tradition*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
23. Shulman, David Dean. 1985. *King and the Clown in South Indian Myth and Poetry*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
24. Stein, Burton. *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*. 1980.
25. Stein, Burton. *Vijayanagar*. 1999.
26. Talbot, Cynthi. 1991. "Temples, Donors and Gifts. Patterns of Patronage in Thirteenth Century South India." *Journal of Asian Studies* 50,2:308-40.
27. Talbot, Cynthia. 1987. "Golaki Matha Inscriptions from Andhra: A Study of a Saiva Monastic Lineage." In *Vajapeya: Essays on the Evolution of Indian Art and Culture*, ed. Ajay Mitra Shastri and R.K. Sharma. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan, 130-146.
28. Talbot, Cynthia. 1995. "Inscribing the Other, Inscribing the Self: Hindu-Muslim Identities in Precolonial India." *Comparative Studies in Society and History* 37,4: 692-722.
29. Talbot, Cynthia. 2001. *Precolonial India in Practice: Society, Region, and Identity in Medieval Andhra*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
30. Talbot, Cynthia. 2002. "The Story of Pratap Rudra: Hindu Historiography on the Deccan Frontier." In *Beyond Turk and Hindu: Rethinking Religious Identities in Islamicate South Asia*, eds. David Gilmartin and Bruce B. Lawrence. New Delhi: India Research Press, 282-299.
31. Veluthat, Kesavn. *Early Medieval South India*. 2009.
32. Veluthat, Kesavn. *The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India*. 1993.
33. Wagnor, Philip B.2000. "Harihara, Bukka and the Sultan: The Delhi Sultanate in the Political Imagination of Vijayanagara." In *Beyond Turk and Hindu: Rethinking Religious Identities in Islamicate South Asia*, eds. David Gilmartin and Bruce B. Lawrence. New Delhi: India Research Press, 300-326.

HSM-203 (C): COLONIALISM AND CAPITALISM

Unit-I : Pre-Capitalist Society of Europe

1. Feudalism
2. Basic features of Feudalism
3. Transition from feudalism to capitalism

Unit-II : Mercantilism

1. Doctrines and theories of mercantilism
2. Basic features of mercantilism.
3. Capitalist accumulation before Industrial Revolution.

Unit-III : Industrial Revolution and its impact

1. Basic changes associated with industrial revolution.
2. Factory System.
3. Growth of industrial capitalism
4. Working class movements – Luddism, Chartism and Trade Unionism.

Unit-IV : Imperialism

1. Theories of imperialism.
2. Marxist & Non-Marxist views
3. Working of imperialism

Unit-V Colonialism

1. Concept of Colonialism and basic features.
2. Stages of Colonialism.
3. A comparative study of British and French colonial system.
4. Colonial rivalries in Africa and Latin America.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn about the concepts and debate on feudalism, mercantilism, colonialism, imperialism and capitalism
2. They will also learn the process of transition from feudalism to capitalism with primary focus on industrial revolution in Europe and America
3. They will also learn the history of colonialism and different phases of colonialism in Asia, Africa and America
4. They will also learn particularly the history of British colonialism in India

Books Recommended

1. Carlo M. Cipolla : Before the Industrial Revolution.
2. D.C. Coleman : Revision in Mercantilism.
3. D.K. Fieldhouse : The Colonial Empire (2nd Edn.)
4. Marc Bloch : Feudal Society.
5. Bipan Chandra : Essays on Colonialism.
6. C.M. Cipolla (Ed) : Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vol. I
7. – do – : Before the Industrial Revolution
8. Maurice Dobb : Studies in the Development of Capitalism (first three chapter)
9. R.H. Hilton (Ed) : The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism
10. Guy Bois : The Crisis of Feudalism
11. Harbans Mukhia : ‘Maurice Dobb’, Explanation of the Decline of Feudalism in Western Europe- A Critique” in Indian Historical Review, Vol. VI.

HSM-204 (A) : DEVELOPMENT OF RELIGIONS IN ANCIENT INDIA

Units	Course Content
Unit- I	Religion of the Harappans, Vedic(Early, Later & Post), Religion and prayers and rituals. Role of the sacrificial religion in the establishment of the later Vedic social and political order.
Unit- II	Religious movements in the 6 th Century B.C. Background, Buddhism and its impact on Indian Culture, Jainism and its impact on Indian Culture
Unit- III	Saivism :Different sects/schools of Saivism, Sakta and Saktism
Unit- IV	Vaishnavism : Original and sources of Narayana and Vishnu' in Post Vedic period. Naga origin of Sankarsana-Baladeva Origin and Identity of Vasudeva-Krishna
Unit V	<u>Tantricism</u> : Origin, Spread. Impact on Hinduism, Buddhism and others

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Understanding the Religious beliefs of the Harappans and the Vedic Aryans
2. Acquiring the knowledge of the religious movements of Ancient India in 6th Century BC
3. To acquaint the different sects of Saivism and Vaishnavism
4. Achieving the knowledge of the Trantricism

Suggested Reading

1. Radeliff Brown : Structure and Function in Primitive Society.
2. E. Evans – Pritchard : Theories of Primitive Religions
3. D.D. Kesambi : Myth and Reality
4. J. Maringer : Gods of Pre-historic Man
5. John Marshall : Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilization.
6. G.C. Pande : Studies in the Origins of Buddhism
7. NN Bhattacharya : Ancient Indian Rituals and their Social Contents
8. E. Couze : Buddhism- Its essence and development
9. N. R. Guseva : Jainism, ethnographical & Historical roots.
10. NN Bhattacharya : Jain Philosophy – Historical Roots.
11. J N Bannerjee : Pauranic and Tantric Religion
12. J. Goda : Vishnuism and Saivism-a Comparison
13. – do - : Aspects of Early Vishnuism
14. Savira Jaiswal : The Origin and Development of Vaishnavism.
15. Davids, Rhys : Buddhism – Its History and Literature
16. – do - : Buddhism
17. Buddhist India : Buddhist India
18. Barodia : History and Literature of Jainism
19. Law, B.C. : Life of Mahavir
20. Shah, C.J. : Jainism in North India
21. Warren, H. : Jainism in North India
22. Bhandarkar, R.G. : Vaishnaviam, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems
23. Iyer, C.V.N. : The Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India.
24. Encyclopaedia of Religions and Ethics.
25. Marshall, Sir John : Mohenjodaro and the Indus Civilization (relevant volume)
26. Barth, A. : The Religions of India
27. Hopkins, E.W. : The Religions of Indian

HSM-204 (B) : GENDER RELATIONS IN PRE-COLONIAL INDIA

Unit I

Theories of gender: social and biological theories of gender; cross cultural concept of gender. Understanding gender through normative texts.

Unit II

Status of women in pre-colonial India - an overview and defining categories: problems of recovering women's history; Sati; widow; prostitutes; women's subordination.

Unit III

Power relations and gender – political structure; family; patriarchy; marriage; harem

Unit IV

Women and Religious traditions – Vedic traditions; Brahmanism; Jainism; Buddhism; Islam; Sikhism; Christianity; Sufi and Bhakti saints.

Unit V

Gender and Labour :- Economic contributions of women : agrarian sector; urban sector; unorganized sector, different professions

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course students will be able to understand the following:

1. Understand the conceptual connotations of gender in its social and biological perceptions.
2. Understand the position and participation of women in the structures of polity, society, economy and religion in pre - colonial India.
3. Highlights on Feminists' intervention and discourse in re-assessing the patriarchal constructions of masculinity and femininity with respect to patriarchy, social institutions like family, marriage etc.
4. Understand the changing status of women vis-à-vis the changing times and social practices.

Reading List

1. A. S. Altekar, The position of Women in Hindu Civilization, 2nd ed., Delhi, 1978
2. Ann Fausto – Sterling, Myth of Gender, Biological Theories about Men and Women, New York, 1985
3. Arvind Sharma (ed.) Women in Indian Religions, O.U.P., 2002
4. Charlotte Vaudeville, Myths, Saints and Legends in Medieval India, O.U.P., 1996.
5. Doris R. Jacobs (ed), Sikhism and Women, OUP,
6. Ernestine Friedl, Women and Men: An Anthropological View.
7. Ester Boserup, Women's Role in Economic Development, London, 1970
8. F. Engels, The origin of the Family, Private Property and the State, U.S.S.R., 1948.
9. Isabella Baudino, Jacques Carre, and Cecile Revanger (eds.), The Invisible Woman: Aspects of Women's Work in Eighteenth century Britain, Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005.
10. Joan W. Scott, Gender and Politics of History, New York, 1989
11. Kumkum Roy (ed.) Women in Early Indian Societies, Manohar, Delhi, 1999
12. L. Doyal, S. Rowbotham and A. Scott (ed.) A History of Women Midwives and Nurses: Witches, Healers, London, 1976.
13. L. Roper, Oedipus and the Devil, Witchcraft, Sexuality and Religion in Early Modern Europe, London, 1994.

14. Leslie, I. Julia (ed.) *Role and Rituals for Hindu Women*, Dickinsin University Press, Rutherford, 1991.
15. M. Anderson (ed.) *Sociology of the Family*, Penguin, 1971.
16. Meena A. Kelkar, *Subordination of Women*, 1995.
17. Meena Khandelwal, Sandra L. Hausner, and Ann Zubaan, *Grodzins Gold, Women's Renunciation in South Asia: Nuns, Yoginis, Saints and Singers*, (eds.) New Delhi, 2006
18. Merry E. Wiesner, *Women and Gender in Early Modern Europe*, C.U.P., 1993.
19. Michael Haralambos & Robin Heald - *Sociology: Themes and Perspectives*, O.U.P., 1997
20. Mumtaz Ali Khan, *Status of Rural Women in India*, 1982.
21. Peter Heehs (ed.), *Indian Religions: The Spiritual Traditions of South Asia: An Anthology*, Orient Longman, 2003.
22. Philippa Levine (ed.), *Gender and Empire*, O.U.P., 2004.
23. Robert Connell, *Gender and Power*, Cambridge, 1987.
24. Susan Nelson Dunfee, *Beyond Servanthood: Christianity and the Liberation of Women*, 1989.
25. Susie Tharu and K. Lalita (ed.), *Women writings in India*, 2 vol., O.U.P., 1991.
26. Tanika Sarkar, Sumit Sarkar (ed.) *Women and Social Reform in Modern India A Reader*, 2 vols., Permanent Black, Delhi, 2007

HSM-204 (C): SOCIAL HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Unit-I : Background

1. Western attitude towards Indian culture and society
2. British social policy towards Indian society
3. Indian views of the western culture

Unit-II : Social Change

7. Concept and theories of social change
8. Agents of social change: sanskritization, modernization and westernization

Unit-III : Colonial Planning and Administration

1. Colonial urbanization and town planning
2. Arts, architecture and literature
3. Public welfare

Unit-IV : New Ideas

1. Western education
2. Growth of new ideas and educated intelligentsia
3. Ideology and agenda of social reform movements

Unit-V : Disabilities and Responses

5. Untouchability question and movement
6. Issues and amelioration of women

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the British social policy towards Indian society
2. They will also learn the concepts and theories of social change, untouchability and gender history
3. They will also learn the colonial planning and administration such as urbanization, town-planning, art & architecture, literature and public welfare
4. They will also learn about the growth of western education and its impacts

Books Recommended

1. Sunil Khilnani, The Idea of India, Delhi, 1988
2. S. Bose and Ayesha Jalal, History of Modern South Asia, Delhi, 1988
3. S. Nurullah and JP Naik, History of Education in India, Bombay, 1951
4. Krishna Kumar, Political Agenda of Education: A Study of Colonialists and Nationalist Ideas, Delhi 1991
5. P. Mitter, Art and Nationalism in Colonial India, Cambridge, 1994
6. J. LaNG And M. Desai, Architecture and British Raj, Berkely, 1989
7. TR Metcalf, An Imperial Viusion: Indian Architecture and British Raj, Berkeley, 1989
8. JN Farquhar, Modern Religious Movements in India, Delhi, 1967
9. HG Coward (ED), Modern Religious Movement in India, Yew York 1987
10. T. Metcalf, Ideologies of the Raj, Delhi, 1995
11. Benard Cohn, An Anthropologist among Historians, Delhi 1987
12. _____, Colonialism and Its forms of knowledge, Delhi 1997
13. MN Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India, Delhi 1975
14. Yogendre Singh, Modernization of Indian Tradition, Delhi 1973

HSM-205 (A) : HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Unit	Course Content
Unit-I	Relevant Concepts–Bharat Varsha, Caturdwipa, Saptadwipa, Chakraborty Kshetra, Pracya Udicya, Madhya Desha etc. Study of the distribution areas of proto-historic culture – Rigvedic Cultural Groups, Pauranic list of mountains, peoples and rivers. Mahajanapads
Unit-II	Extent of the Mauryan Empire Expansion of the Gupta Empire Post Gupta Dynasties – Extension and Expansion
Unit-III	Villages and towns in Ancient Indian Historical period, their spread in different regions. Identical names of different Indian localities in South East Asia and beyond. Kangla and Habitation sites of seven Principalities of Manipur
Unit-IV	On site discussions about habitation and occupational structures at historical places. Sekta/Andro/Tharon/Khangkhui/Hundung caves, etc. Dholavira, Nalanda, Vikramshila, Indus Valley, etc. Myanmar, China, Sri-Lanka, South East Asia, Egypt, etc
Unit-V	Study of a micro-region-early Manipur till 16 th century Distribution of settlement of people. Trade routes and items of trade and commerce/markets/commercial economy. Historical significance of the region in national perspective.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Knowing the relevant concept of historical geography and rivers, mountains and territory in Ancient India
2. Gathering the knowledge of the geographical extent of the Mauryas, the Guptas, the post Gupta dynasties and villages and towns in Ancient India
3. To acquaint on the habitation and occupational structures at historical places.
4. Acquiring the knowledge of Kangla, seven principalities, settlement of people, trade and commerce of early Manipur till 16th century

Suggested reading:

1. S. Subbarao : The Personality of India
2. W. Fairervis : The Roots of Ancient India
3. B.C. Law : Historical Geography of Ancient India
4. A. Ghosh : The City in Historical India
5. Scheff : The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea
6. P. Gupta : Geography from Inscriptions.
7. H D Sankalia : Historical Geography and Cultural Ethnography of Gujarat
8. B. Morrison : Political centres and Cultural regions in earlier Bengal.
9. D C Sircar : Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India : Cosmography and Geography of Ancient and Medieval Bengal.
10. R.S. Sharma : Decay of Gangetic Towns in Gupta and Post Gupta times

11. G. Kabi : A History of Manipur Vol. I
12. W. Ibohal Singh : A History of Manipur-Early Period
13. N. Sanajaoba ed : Manipur Past and Present.
14. T. C. Hodson : Naga Tribes of Manipur.
15. J. Shakespeare : Lushai Kuki Chin
16. Alexander Mackenzie : History of North East India
17. S.B. Choudhuri : Ethnic Settlements in Ancient India
18. S. N. Majumdar (ed) : Ptolemy's Geography
19. R. Singh : A Critical Study of the Geographical Data in the Early Puranas.

HSM-205 (B) : THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY IN INDIAN HISTORY

UNIT – I: Historiography

The ‘Dark Age’ and ‘Twilight’ perspectives – contemporary perceptions, colonial and nationalist interpretations.

Marxist perspective – Eighteenth century as a period of crisis and decline, the Jagirdari and agrarian crises.

The ‘Revisionist’ challenge- Interrogating the centralized nature of Mughal State, Mughal decline as a factor in economic and societal progress, continuity and change thesis, the idea of ‘portfolio capitalists’, the thesis of indigenous origins of early colonial state and ‘transition’ to colonialism.

UNIT – II: Disintegration of the Mughal Empire

Mughal Empire in the post- Aurangzeb period.

The institutional and administrative crisis, jagirdari crisis, agrarian crisis.

Reorganisation of the imperial regime at the regional level.

The emergence of new social groups and their relationship with the Mughal centre.

UNIT – III: The Phase of Transition in the early 18th Century

The rise of regional political orders: Awadh, Punjab, Bengal, Hyderabad and the Marathas.

The question of continuity or change with the Mughal regime?

Warfare and society

The rise of other conquest States: Afghans, Rohillas and Jats

UNIT – IV: Foreign invasion and their impact

The coming of British power in India and its encounter with the Mughals and the regional political orders

Economic impact of colonial conquest

UNIT – V: Ideology of Early Colonial State in India

Debate on transition to Colonialism

Tradition and transition in the 18th century

Learning Outcomes

At the end of the course students will be familiar with the following:

1. The late 17th century crisis of the Mughal Empire and the ensuing transition: economy, society and polity
2. The various historiographical interventions on 18th century India
3. Regional aspirations and politics of assertion
4. The perspectives of the local, regional and individual histories on the transition to colonialism
5. Rise of the English Company as a political entity in North India and the beginning of colonial rule

Reading List

Ali, M. Athar. (1978-9). “The Eighteenth Century – An Interpretation”, Indian Historical Review, vol. V. vols. 1-2, pp. 175-86

Ali, M. Athar. (1986-87). “Recent Theories of Eighteenth Century India” Indian Historical Review, vol. XIII, vol. 1-2, pp. 102-110

Ali, M. Athar. (1993). “The Mughal Polity: A Critique of Revisionist Approaches”, Modern Asian Studies, vol. 27, no. 4, pp. 699-710

Barnett, Richard. (2002) ed. Rethinking Early Modern India, Delhi: Manohar.

Alavi, Seema. (2002). The Eighteenth Century in India, Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Marshall, P.J. (2005). Ed. *The Eighteenth Century*, Oxford, Oxford University Press.

Bayly, C.A. (1999). *Empire and Information: Intelligence gathering and social communication in India, 1780-1870*, New Delhi, Cambridge University Press.

Alam, Muzaffar. (1993). *Crisis of the Empire in Mughal India: Awadh and Punjab, 1707 – 1730*, Oxford University Press.

Singh, Chetan. (1991). *Region and Empire: Punjab in the 17th Century*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Alam, Muzaffar and Subrahmanyam Sanjay. (1998) eds. *The Mughal State, 1526 -1750*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Bayly, Chris, (1998). *Indian Society and the making of the British Empire: New Cambridge History of India*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, Vol. 2.

Alavi, Seema. (2002). *The Eighteenth Century in India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Bayly, C.A. (1983). *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion*, New York, Cambridge University Press.

Bhargava, Meena. (2010). Ed. *Exploring Medieval India Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries: Politics, Economy, Religion*, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan. Vol. 1

Singha, Radhika. (1998). *A Despotism of Law: Crime and Justice in Early Colonial India*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Benton, Lauren and Ross, Richard, J. (2013) eds. *Legal Pluralism And Empires 1500 – 1850*, New York, New York University Press.

Kolff, Dirk. H.A. (1995). *Naukar, Rajput, Sepoy: The Ethnohistory of the Military Labour Market in Hindustan 1450- 1850*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Alavi, Seema. (1995). *Sepoys and the Company: Tradition and Transition in Northern India, 1770-1830*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Habib, Irfan. (2012). *Class, Caste and Colony: India from Mughal Period to British Raj*. London, Verso Books.

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

Pearson, M.N. “Merchants and States”, in James Tracey ed. *Merchants and Empire*.

Leonard, Karan. (1979). “The ‘Great Firm’ Theory of the Decline of the Mughal Empire” in *Comparative studies in society and history*. Vol. 21: no. 2, pp.151-167

HSM-205 (C) : GENDER AND SOCIETY IN MODERN INDIA

Unit I: Theories of Gender Studies

1. Gender as an analytical category
2. Masculinity
3. Sexuality

Unit II: Writing Women's History

1. Colonial Narratives
2. Missionary Accounts
3. Native Perspectives

Unit III. Women's Questions

1. Female Infanticide
2. Sati
3. Widow Remarriage
4. Laws and Rights
5. Education vi. Dowry

Unit IV: Movements and Activism

1. Women and Social Reformations
2. Women's Organisations and Movements
3. Women, Nationalism, Partition

Unit V: Contemporary Discourse

1. Gender Inequality
2. Gender and Development
3. Gender and Health
4. Gender and Science and Technology

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the theories and concepts in gender studies
2. They will also learn about the colonial discourse on 'women', missionary accounts on women and the native perspectives
3. They will also learn about issues and problems of women such as female infanticides, dowry, sati, education and widow remarriage
4. They will learn also about gender in the contemporary debate such as gender inequality, gender and development, health, science and technology.

Select Readings

1. Geraldine Forbes, Women in Modern India, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1996.
2. Geraldine Forbes, Women in Colonial India, Chronicle Books, New Delhi, 2008.
3. Malavika Karlekar, Visualising Indian Women, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.
4. Charu Gupta, Sexuality, Obscenity, Community: Women, Muslims and the Hindu Public in Colonial India, Permanent Black, Delhi, 2001.
5. Radha Kumar, The History of Doing: An Illustrated Account of Movements for Women's Rights and Feminism in India 1800-1990, Kali for Women, Delhi, 1993.
6. Anupama Rao (ed.), Gender and Caste, Kali for Women, Delhi, 2003.
7. Kumkum Sangari and Sudesh Vaid (eds), Recasting Women: Essays in Colonial History, Kali for Women, Delhi, 1989.
8. Tanika Sarkar and Urvashi Butalia (eds), Women and the Hindu Right: A Collection of Essays, Kali for Women, Delhi, 1995.

9. Tanika Sarkar and Sumit Sarkar, eds. 2008. *Women and Social Reform in Modern India: A Reader*. Bloomington and Indianapolis: Indiana University Press.
10. Indrani Chatterjee, *Gender, Slavery, and Law in Colonial India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1999.
11. Martha C. Nussbaum, *Women and Human Development*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 2000.
12. Naila Kabeer, *Reversed Realities: Gender Hierarchies in Development Thought*, Kali for Women, New Delhi, 1996.
13. Indrani Sen, *Women and Empire*, Orient BlackSwan, Hyderabad, 2009.
14. Neera Desai, *Women in Modern India*, Vora and Co., Bombay, 1977.
15. Barbara Ramusack and Sharon Sievers, *Women in Asia: Restoring Women to History*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1999.
16. Butalia, Urvashi. 2000. *The Other Side of Silence: Voices from the Partition of India*. Penguin Books
17. Lata, Mani. 1998. *Contentious Tradition: The Debate over Sati in Colonial India*, University of California Press: Berkeley.
18. Barbara N. Ramusack, *Dialogue: Women and Gender in Modern India: Historians, Sources, and Historiography*. *Journal of Women's History*, Volume 14, Number 4, Winter 2003, pp. 167-168 *Journal of Women's History*, Published by Johns Hopkins University Press.
19. Scott, Joan. W. *Gender: A Useful Category of Historical Analysis*. *The American Historical Review*. 1986. Vol. 91, No. 5 (Dec., 1986), pp. 1053-1075.
20. Bandana Purkayastha, Mangala Subramaniam, Manisha Desai and Sunita Bose. *The Study of Gender in India: A Partial Review*. *Gender and Society*, Vol. 17, No. 4 (Aug., 2003), pp. 503-524.
21. *A Road Map for Women in Science and Technology- A Vision Document*. Inter-Academy Panel on "Women in Science" in India 2016.
22. Rafael Castillo, Matteo Grazzi and Ezequiel Tacsir. *Women in Science and Technology: What Does the Literature Say?* Inter-American Development Bank, Technical Note No. IDB-TN-637.

THIRD SEMESTER

HSM-301 (COMPULSORY) : HISTORY OF MANIPUR 1826 - 1949

Unit-I: Manipur (1826-1891)

1. Anglo-Manipur Relations
 - Establishment of British Political Agency at Imphal
 - The boundary question:
 - Conflict over Kabaw Valley
 - The Treaty of 1833
 - Manipur-Naga Hills boundary
 - Manipur-Chin Hills boundary
2. Political Economy in the valley
 - Administrative system in the valley
 - Land revenue administration
 - Lallup* system in the valley
 - Markets, money and exchange system
 - Industries, trade and commerce
3. Relationship with the hill tribes
 - Hill administration under the British Political Agency
 - Conflicts and contestation
4. The Anglo-Manipur War, 1891

Unit-II: British Paramountcy in Manipur (1891-1947)

1. Administrative reforms:
 - The Manipur State *Durbar*
 - Administration of Justice
 - Introduction of military police
2. Economic reforms:
 - Abolition of *lallup* and slavery system
 - Introduction of new land revenue and *patta* system
 - New taxation system, markets and money
 - Trade and industries
3. The hill administration:
 - The *lambu* system
 - Introduction of house-tax system
 - Introduction of *pothang* systems
4. Socio-cultural changes
 - Social classes and conflicts (valley and hills)
 - Religious changes – Hinduism, Sanamahism, Christianity, Islam, Heraka Movement, and Tribal Religion
 - Education and literature (hills and valley)

Unit-III: Manipur during WW1 (1914-18) and WW2 (1939-45)

1. The Double Company and Manipur Labour Corps in warfront
2. The Kuki Rising, 1917-1919
 - The Kuki rising
 - Chingakhamba Sanachaoba and his revolutionary ideas
 - Introduction of direct administration in the hills
3. The Imphal Battle
 - The war

Role of Manipur State
Role of local recruits: labourers, levies and cultivators
Impacts and relief measures

4. INA and the people of Manipur

Unit – IV: Other resistance movements in Manipur

1. The Nupilan, 1904, 1939
2. The *Pothang* & water-tax agitations, 1913
3. The Zeliangrong Movement, 1930-32
4. Social and cultural movements in the valley

Unit – V: Rise of middle-class and movement for responsible Government

1. Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha, Manipur Praja Sanmelani, Krishak Sabha, Manipur Praja Mandal, Manipur Praja Sangha, and Manipur State Congress
2. Hijam Irabot (1896-1951)
3. Freedom and Manipur State Constitution, 1947-49
 - The Crown
 - Representative government
 - Valley administration
 - Hill administration
4. Merger of Manipur with Indian Union, 1949
 - Merger Agreement
 - Protests over the Merger
 - Manipur under Part-C State of India

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the history of Manipur from 1826 till 1949
2. They will learn historical development of Manipur in 1826-891 and its relation with colonial state
3. They will also learn the establishment of British paramountcy and its various administrative reforms, Manipur during WWI and the development during the interwar period
4. They will also learn the history of Manipur during the WWII and the merger of Manipur with India

Suggested Readings

1. F.S Down: Christianity in North East India, Historical perspective
2. F.S Down: History of Christianity in India, North East India in the 19th and 20th centuries, The Church History Association of India
3. Gangmumei Kamei: History of Modern Manipur, 1826-2000
4. J. Roy: History of Manipur, Imphal, 1973.
5. Karam Manimahan Singh: Nupi Lan, 2000.
6. Lal Dena (ed.): History of Manipur, 1826-1949
7. Lal Dena. British Policy Towards Manipur, 17
8. Lal Dena: Christian Mission and Colonialism, A study of the Missionary Movement in North East India with special reference to Manipur and South Lushai Hills 1894-1977
9. N. Joykumar Singh: Colonialism to Democracy—History of Manipur from 1891-1972
10. N. Joykumar: Social Movement (1917-1951).
11. N. Lokendra Singh: The Unquiet Valley, society, Economy and Politics in Manipur (1891-1950)
12. R. K. Jhalajit Singh: A short History of Manipur, Imphal, 1965.
13. Tamphasana Rajkumari: Ethnic Process in North East India, Delhi, 2014
14. H.S. Katoch, The battlefields of Imphal: The Second World War and North East India, Routledge, 2016.

HSM-302 (COMPULSORY) : HISTORY OF NORTH EAST INDIA

- Unit-I :** Conceptualising North East as region, colonial expansion in the North East India, Trade and Commercial Interest.
- Unit-II :** Annexation and Expansion of Colonial State, Assam, Cachar, Khasi-Jaintia and Garo, Naga Hills, Lushai Hills, Tripura, Manipur and North East Frontier Agency.
- Unit III :** Establishment of Colonial Administration Assam, Anglo-Manipuri Relationship 1826-1891, British administration in Naga Hills, Khasi, Jaintia, Garos, Lushai, Tripura and NEFA
- Unit IV :** General Impact of Colonial Rule growth of Political consciousness in Assam, Manipur and Tripura, growth of Naga National consciousness in the Naga Hills.
- Unit V :** Christianity in the Hill area of North East and its impact. Establishment and expansion of the mission. American British, Welsh Presbyterian and Roman Catholic in the 19th and 20th centuries contribution of the missions. Impact of Christianity on socio-cultural life.

Learning outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the process of conceptualization of Northeast as a region
2. They will learn colonial expansion and annexation in the Northeast India
3. They will also learn the establishment of British paramountcy and its various administrative reforms, Manipur during WWI and the development during the interwar period
4. They will also learn history of Manipur during the WWII and the merger of Manipur with India

Books Recommended

1. Alexander Mckenzie : History of North East India
2. Robert Reid : History of the Frontier Area Bordering Assam
3. Lal Dena (Ed) : History of Modern Manipur, 1826-1949
4. B.C. Chakravarti : British Relation with the Hill Tribes Assam since 1853
5. H.K. Barpujari : History of the Hill Tribes of North East India, 1822-1942
6. M. Alemchiba : A Brief Historical Account of Nagaland
7. B.C. Kar : Annexation of Garo Hills
8. J. B. Bhattacharji : Cachar under the Raj
9. – do – : Garo and English
10. E.A. Gait : History of Assam
11. H.K. Barpujari : Assam in the Days of Company
12. C.G. Verghese & R. L. Thanzawan : A History of Mizos (Vol. I)
13. N. Joykumar Singh : Colonialism to Democracy – History of Manipur from 1891- 1972.
14. Ray, A. : Mizoram, Dynamics of change
15. Syiemlieh, David : British Administration in Meghalaya.
16. Dena, Lal : Christian Mission and Colonialism, A Study of the Missionary Movement in North East India with particular reference to Manipur and South Lushai Hills 1894-1977.
17. Down, F.S. : Christianity in North East India, Historical Perspective.
18. Down, F.S. : History of Christianity in India, North East India in the 19th and 20th centuries, The Church History Association of India.
19. Down, F.S. : Impact of Christianity on the States of Women in North East India
20. Priyam Goswami : The History of Assam From Yandaboo to Partition (1826-1947)

HSM-303 (COMPULSORY): FREEDOM MOVEMENT IN INDIA

- Unit-I : Rise and Growth of Nationalism
1. Early Resistance to British Rule during the 2nd half of the 19th century.
 2. New Awakening
 3. Politics of Association
- Unit-II : The Indian National Congress (1885-1905)
1. The Emergence of the Congress
 2. The early Congress Moderate Phase – political mendicancy- leadership
 3. Policy, programme and Achievement
 4. Rise of Extremism; Partition of Bengal; the Swadeshi Movement and The Surat Split.
- Unit-III : Emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in National Politics
1. His ideology, early phase of activities
 2. The Rowlatt Acts_ The Jallianwal Bagh Massacre
 3. Khilafat Movement
 4. Non-Co-Operation
- Unit-IV : Civil Disobedience Movement and Beyond
1. Salt Satyagraha
 2. Gandhi-Irwin Pact
 3. Round Table Conference
 4. The Poona Pact; Quit India Movement
- Unit-V : Hindu and Muslim Communalism and Partition of India along with Independence
1. Pakistan resolution (1940) and the role of M.A. Jinnah
 2. Shimla conference and the cabinet mission plan
 3. Indian Independence Act-freedom and partition role of Mountbatten and Indian Leaders

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the theoretical background and approaches to the study of Indian nationalism
2. They will also learn the origin of Indian nationalism
3. They will also learn the freedom movements under different organizations
4. They will also learn national freedom movements during the inter-war years and the attainment of independence and partition.

Books Recommended

1. S.R. Mehrotra : The Emergence of the Indian National Congress
2. B.B. Majumdar: Indian Political Association and Reforms of Legislation
3. Anil Seal: The Emergence of Indian Nationalism
4. Rei Sher & M.A. Goldsberg: Tilak and the Struggle for Indian Freedom
5. M. A Buch: Rise and Growth of Indian Nationalism
6. B. K. Bhattacharya: A History of Indian National Congress
7. P.O. Kaushik: The Congress Ideology and Programme 1920-47
8. Pattabhi Sitaramaya: History of Congress
9. R.C. Majumdar: History of Freedom Movement in India
10. Harida Mukherjee & Uma Mukherjee: Rise and Growth of Congress in India
11. A. R. Desai: Social Background of Indian Nationalism

12. M Frederick De Mello: The India National Congress
13. Tarachand: History of the Freedom Movement in India
14. Beseswar Prasad, Changing Modes of Indian National Movement
15. Sumiot Sarkar: Swadeshi Movement
16. Bipan Chandra: Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism
17. S.N. Bannerjee: A nation in the making
18. A.C Majumdar: Indian National Evolution
19. A. Tripathy:
20. The Extremist Challenge
21. VPS Raghuvanshi: India's national Movement and Thought
22. S. Sinha: India's Independence in PerspectiveS.R. Mehrotra : The Emergence of the Indian National Congress
23. B.B. Majumdar: Indian Political Association and Reforms of Legislation

HSM-304 (A) : HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Unit	Course Content
Unit – I	<u>Historical archaeology:</u> Brief review of Historical Archaeology of important sites from Pre-Mauryan to Post Mauryan period. Appraisal of levels of Science and technology and economy – historical urbanization. Field method – Survey, Exploration, Excavation and Dating.
Unit-II	<u>Epigraphy</u> , Evolution of writing, Brahmi, Kharosthi scripts and others Brief survey of some inscriptions
Unit III	Numismatics Coinage and currency system of the North and south India-Mauryans, Satvahanas, coins of Kushana and the Gupta coins in ancient India
Unit IV	Early Indian Architectural styles Arts and architecture in Indus Valley Civilization Vedic art and architecture Buddhist architecture-stupa, chaitya and vihara Hindu Temple styles – Nagara and Dravida
Unit-V	Early Indian School of Sculpture: Gandhara School, Central India – Sanchi, Bharhut ,North India – Mathura, Buddhagaya, Saranath ,South India – Amrayati and Nagarjunakonda, Pallavas, Chola Pala School and others Early Indian Painting (Mural): Ajanta, Ellora etc

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. To comprehend the archaeological methods and researches
2. Understanding the epigraphical and numismatics of ancient India.
3. Acquiring the knowledge of the architectural styles of Ancient India
4. Gathering the knowledge of the Indian school of sculpture

Suggested Reading:

- B. Subbarac : The personality of India 1958
HD Sankalia : Pro-history India and Pakistan
W. Fairervis : The Roots of Ancient India, 1970
SC Malik : Indian Civilisation the Formative Period, 1968
S. Piggot : Pre-historic India
VN Mishra & MS Mate (ed) : Indian Pre-history, 1968
Ancient India Vols. II, IX (1953), X & XI
REM Wheeler : The Indus Civilization
J Marshall : Mohenjodaro and the Indus
–do- : Taxila (Bhir mound) 3 vols.
DM Gordon : Pre-historic Background of Indian Culture, 1958
DP Agarwal : The Copper Bronze Age in India
A Gosh & DP Agarwal : Radio Carbon & Indian Archaeology, 1974
NR Gannerjee : Iron Age in India, 1965
M Wheeler : Archaeology from the Earth
A Gosh : The City in Early Indian History 1973
Brothwell & Higgs : Science & Archaeology

D. Clerko : Analytical Archaeology
Bindord : New Perspective in Archaeology
AK Kreeber : An Anthropological Look at History 1973
M. Finley : Archaeology and History
BB Lal & SP Gupta (ed) : Frontiers of the Indus Civilization, ND 1986
Gregory L : Harappan Civilization, New Delhi, 1982
Posschl (ed) : Ancient Cities of the Indus, New Delhi 1979
SP Gupta : Archaeology of Soviet Central Asia & the Indian Border Lands 2 Vols.,
Delhi 1979
DP Agarwal & DK Chakrabarti : Essays in India Proto-History, EPI, Delhi 1982
Bridget & Raymond Allchin : The Rise of Civilization in India & Pakistan, Cambridge, 1982
Shashi Asthana : History & Archaeology of India's Contacts with other Countries from
earliest.
R. Thapar : Ancient India, Social History, Orient Longman, 1978
BP Sinha: Art & Archaeology.

HSM-304 (B) : ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA 1200 – 1750

Unit – I: Agrarian Economy

1. Extent of cultivation, crop patterns, agricultural manufactures and market; Alauddin's Market reforms.
2. Nature of agrarian relations and agrarian structure, nature of land rights, peasantry, Zamindars, Iqtadars, Jagirdars the village and the village community, views of the contemporary officials, European travellers and British administration on land ownership.

Unit –II: Land Revenue System

1. Land revenue, magnitude of land revenue, methods of assessment and collection, cash nexus.

Unit – III: Urban Economy: Craft production and trade

1. Urban craft production and artisans
2. Money and Credit: Mahajans, Sarrafs and brokers, bills of exchange (hundis) , usury, banking and insurance.
3. Pattern of internal trade, advent of European trading companies and maritime trade, role of merchants in Indian economy.

Unit – IV: Agricultural Tools and Technology

1. Technological developments during the Sultanate period.
2. Technological developments during the Mughal period; Indian response to European technology.

Unit –V: Economic Change

1. Agrarian crisis
2. Potentialities of capitalist growth in Mughal India

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the economic history of medieval India
2. They will learn in particular the agrarian economy and land revenue system of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals
3. They will also learn the urban economy, craft production and trade
4. They will also learn different tools and technology and the economic change that took place in the later part of Mughal's rule

Reading list

1. Arasratnam, S. Maritime Trade in the Seventeenth Century, 1994.
2. Bhadani, B.L. Peasants, Artisans and Entrepreneurs Economy of Marwar in the Seventeenth century, 1999.
3. Chandra, Satish. Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village. 1982.
4. Chaudhuri, K.N. Asia Before Europe: Europe and Civilization of the Indian Ocean from the Rise of Islam to 1750. 1990.
5. Chicherov, A.I. Indian Economic Development in the Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries: Outline History of Crafts and Trade. 1971.
6. Cipolla, C.M. Between History and Economics: An Introduction to Economic History.
7. Dale, Stephen F. Indian Merchants and the Eurasian Trade, 1000-1750 AD. 1994.
8. Gupta, S.P. The Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan (c.1650-1750 AD). 1987.
9. Habib, Irfan (ed). Akbar and His Age.
10. Habib, Irfan, Agrarian System of Mughal India, 1963 and the Revised Edition.
11. Habib, Irfan, Atlas of the Mughal Empire, 1982.
12. Habib, Irfan, Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perception. 1995.
13. Habib, Irfan, Technology in Medieval India. 2009.
14. Mathew, K.S. Studies in Maritime History. 1990.
15. Moosvi, Shireen, The Economy of the Mughal Empire, c.1595: A Statistical Study. 1987.
16. Moosvi, Shireen. Taxation, People... 2008.

17. Moreland, W.H., From Akbar to Aurangzeb: A Study in Indian Economic History. 1923.
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19. Moreland, W.H., The Agrarian System of Muslim India.
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23. Steensgaard, Neils The Asian Trade Revolution of the Seventeenth Century, Chapters I-V.
24. Subrahmanium, Sanjay, ed., Merchants, Markets and State in Early Modern India. 1994.
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Articles:

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3. Das Gupta, Ashin, Presidential Address, Proceedings of Indian History Congress, Jadavpur, 1974.
4. Grover, B.R. Nature of Land Rights in Mughal Indian History. I.E.S.H.R, Vol.I, Part I, 1963.
5. Habib, Irfan. Bills of Exchange in Mughal India. Proceedings of Indian History Congress. 1972.
6. Habib, Irfan. Change in Technology in Medieval India. Studies in History. Vol.II, No.1
7. Habib, Irfan. Economic History of the Delhi Sultanate. An Essay in Interpretation. Indian Historical Review, 1978.
8. Habib, Irfan. Merchant Communities in Pre-colonial India. The rise of Merchant empires, J. Traus, ed.
9. Habib, Irfan. Presidential Address, Indian History Congress, Mysore, 1993.
10. Habib, Irfan. Social and Economic Change in Northern India. (1200-1500 AD). Seminar, Kurukshetra University. 1981.
11. Habib, Irfan. Social Distribution of Landed Property in pre-British India in R.S.Sharma. ed., Indian Society, Historical Probing.
12. Habib, Irfan. Technology and Barriers to Technological Change in Mughal India. Indian Historical Review, Vol.1-2.
13. Habib, Irfan. Technology and Economy of Mughal India, IESHR, 1980.
14. Habib, Irfan. Technology and Society in Mughal India, Symposium at Tokyo, 1980.
15. Habib, Irfan. The Eighteenth Century in Indian Economic History in The Eighteenth Century as a Category in Asian History, NIAS, Wassenaar, The Netherlands, June 1993.
16. Habib, Irfan. Usury in Medieval India. Comparative Studies in Society, VI, No.4, July 1964.
17. Hasan, Aziza. Silver Currency Output in the Mughal Empire during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries, IESHR, VI, March, 1969.
18. Moosvi, Shireen, Economic Change in the Seventeenth Century- A Quantitative Approach. Indian History Congress, Mysore, 1993.
19. Moosvi, Shireen, Scarcities, Prices and Exploitation: the Agrarian Crisis, 1658-70, Studies in History, 1985.
20. Moosvi, Shireen, The Silver Influx, Money Supply, Prices and Revenue Extraction in Mughal India, JESSHO, VOL. XXX
21. Qaiser, A.J. Brokers in Medieval India, Indian Historical Review, 1975.
22. Qaiser, A.J. Distribution of Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire Among the Nobility. Proceedings of Indian History Congress, [1965.ch](#), 1969.
23. Sharma, G.D. Vyaparis and Mahajans in Western Rajasthan During the Eighteenth Century, Indian History Congress, Bombay, 1982.
24. White, Lynn. Tibet, India and Malaya as Sources of Western Medieval Technology. American Historical Review, LXV.

HSM-304 (C) : ECONOMIC HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA

Unit-I : Transformation in Agriculture

1. Land Revenue System
2. Commercialization in Agriculture and its impact
3. World Economic Depression and its impact in Indian Agriculture
4. Agricultural Technologies, Agricultural Yields & Cropping Pattern
5. Irrigation
6. Famine

Unit-II : Land and Class structure

1. Zamindari – old and new
2. Peasantry – Upper, Middle, Lower Groups
3. Agriculture Labour

Unit-III : Industrialization of Foreign Trade

1. Small Industries
2. Heavy Industries
3. Industrial Policies
4. External and Internal Trade

Unit-IV : Railways

1. Investment of foreign capital
2. Supply of raw materials
3. Transportation of finalized goods
4. Causes of import.

Unit-V : Economic Drain

1. Quantum
2. Mechanism
3. Causes of import

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the transformation in agriculture history of India and the land and class structure in rural India
2. They will also learn industrialization and foreign trade of India
3. They will also learn the growth of foreign capital investment in transport and communications
4. They will also learn the impact of British economic policy such as de-industrialisation, drain of wealth, commercialization of agriculture and so on.

Books Recommended

1. NK Sinha : Economic History of Bengal, Vol. II.
2. BB Choudhuri : Growth of Commercial Agriculture in Bengal
3. RE Grykenberg (ed) : Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History
4. R Ray : Change in Bengal Agrarian Society
5. N. Mukherjee : Ryotwari System in Madras
6. Dharma Kumar : Land and Caste in South India, Cambridge 1965
7. Veera Anstey : Economic Development of India 3rd Cen. London 1949
8. R C Dutt : Economic History of India, 2 vols. London 1901
9. Asiya Siddiqui : Agrarian Change in a Northern Indian States (U.P. 1819–1833)
10. E Wiitcombe : Agrarian Condition in India
11. BM Bhatia : Famines in India, 1860-1965.

12. WC Neale : Economic Change in Rural India
13. ML Darling : Punjab Peasantry in Prosperity & debt.
14. Ranajit Guha : A Rule of Property for Bengal
15. Andre Bettile : Studies in Agrarian Social Structure
16. G A Grierson : Bihar Peasant Life, 1885
17. BM Bhatia : Famines in India, 1860-1965.
18. Bipan Chandra : The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India, New
Delhi, 1960
19. B.V Singh : Economic History of India
20. R.P.Dutt : India Today
21. R.C. Dutt : Economic History of India, Vol.2
22. D. Naoroji : Poverty and Un-British Rule in India
23. NRS Sastry : A Statistical Study of India's Industrial Development
24. DM Morris : The Emergence of an Industrial Labour Force in India
25. A I Levkosky : The Development of Capitalism in India
26. DR Gadgil : Industrial Evolution of India in Recent Times, London, 1934
27. DH Gadgil : The Development of Capitalist Enterprise in India
28. PN Bose : Hindu Civilization during British Rule
29. KK Datta : Survey of Social Life and Economic condition of India in the 18th
Century.
30. BN Ganguli (Ed) : Readings in Indian Economic History.
31. W. Crooke : Glossary of North Indian Peasant Life; 1979 (new editing edited
by Shabid Amin, O.U.P. Delhi, 1988)

HSM-305 (A): AGRARIAN ECONOMY OF ANCIENT INDIA

Unit	Course Content
Unit-I	Bronze and Iron based agriculture; settled agriculture; techniques of agriculture; crop patterns; agricultural process; irrigation.
Unit-II	Land system :Land Ownership ,Land survey and Measurement, land Tenure Land Grants, Landed Aristocracy, Landed beneficiary Temple economy
Unit-III	Trade and Commerce : Inland and Foreign, Trade Routes, Transportation and Communication and Guilds
Unit-IV	Origin and Growth of Feudalism; feudal economy, Feudalism debate
Unit V	Economic Regulations, Revenue, Finance and Taxation

Learning outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Understanding the agricultural practices in Bronze and Iron Ages
2. Acquiring the knowledge of the land system, trade and commerce in Ancient India
3. To comprehend the origin and growth of feudalism and its debate
4. Gathering the knowledge of revenue system of Ancient India

Suggested Readings

1. Adhya, G.L., Early Indian Economics: Studies in the Economic Life of Northern and Western India, Delhi: Asia Publishing House, 1966.
2. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., The Making of Early Medieval India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1994.
3. Chauhan, G.C., Origin and Growth of Feudalism in Early India (from the Mauryas to 650 AD), Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 2004.
4. Gopal, L., Aspects of Agriculture in Ancient India, Allahabad: University of Allahabad, 1987.
5. Jha, D.N., Revenue System in Post-Mauryan and Gupta Times, Calcutta: Panthi Pustak, 1967.
6. Kher, N.K., Agrarian and Fiscal, Economy in Mauryan and Post-Mauryan Age, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1973.
7. Sharma, R.S., Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India, Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 2nd rev. eds. (paperback), 2003.
8. Sircar, D.C., Land System and Feudalism in Ancient India; University of Calcutta, 1966.
9. Thapar, Romila (ed.), Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History, Bombay: Popular Parkashan, 1995.
10. Thakur, V.K., A. Aounshaman (eds.), Peasant in Indian History □ I, Patna: Janaki Prakashan, 1966.
11. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., Aspect of Rural Settlement and Rural Society in Early Medieval India, Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi, 1990.

12. Chattopadhyaya, B.D.(ed.), Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History, Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal,1987.
13. Chauhan, G.C.,EconomicHistory of EarlyMedievalNorthern India, Delhi: AtlanticPublishers,2003.
14. Das, S.K., Economic History of Ancient India, University of Calcutta, 1925.
15. Devi, Malti, Economic Condition of Ancient India, Delhi: Janaki Parkashan, 1987.
16. Gopal,L.,TheEconomicLifeofNorthernIndia,Delhi:MotilalBanar sidas (2ndRev.ed.), 1989.
17. Maity, S.K., Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period, A.D. 300-500, Delhi: Motilal Banarsidas,1970.
18. Sharma, R.S., Indian Feudalism, Delhi: Macmillan (2nd ed.),1980.
19. Sharma,R.S.,UrbanDecayinIndia,Delhi:MunshiramManoharlal,1987.
20. Thapar, Romila (ed.), Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History, Mumbai, Popular Prakashan,1998.

HSM-305 (B) : SOCIAL CLASSES AND CULTURE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Unit – I. Culture

1. Concept of Culture
2. Different segments of Culture
3. Culture as an identity and power
4. Legitimacy through culture.
5. Construction of Culture

Unit – II. State and Social Classes

1. Standard of living
2. Influencing each other.
3. Urban Centres

Unit – III. Religious classes and their world view

1. An attempt to religious oneness
2. Akbar's Tauhid-i Ilahi and Sulh-i kul
3. Sultan Firuz Tughluq and Aurengzib's attempt to oneness; Oneness v/s diversities.
4. Conversion to Islam and Christianity
5. Culture of the converts.

Unit – IV. Marriage

1. Social and Cultural institution
2. Political and Social significance
3. creator of cultural unity in diversity.

Unit – V . Conflict and Co-Existence

1. Class, Caste, Racial and Religious identities.

Learning Outcomes

Students will be able to understand the following at the end of this course:

1. Clarity on the concept of Culture and the Cultural components.
2. Construction and development of Culture for the questions of identity and legitimacy in the conquered states during Medieval India.
3. Understand the different religious principles adopted by the Medieval rulers in India as an attempt to establish a composite society based on the idea of 'oneness'
4. Understand the nature of class, caste, and racial and religious identities – a question of conflict and interdependence
5. Understand the significance of Marriage as a cultural component to bring political and social harmony and also as a creator of cultural unity in diversity

Reading List

1. Jan Qaisar and S.P. Vema (eds.), Art And Culture. Felicitation Volume in Honour of Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Jaipur, 1993.
2. Avril Ann Powell, Muslims and Missionaries in pre-Mutiny India, London, 1993.
3. Catherine B. Asher, Architecture of Mughal India, C.U.P., 1995.
4. Diana Crane, The Production of Culture, Sage, 1992.
5. Ebba Koch, Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology: Collected Essays, New Delhi, 2001.
6. G.A. Oddie (ed.), Religion in South Asia: religious conversion and revival movements in South Asia in medieval and modern times, 1991.
7. G.H. Ranade, Hindustani Music (An Outline of its Physics and aesthetics), Delhi, 1989.
8. Iqtidar Husain Siddiqui (ed.), Medieval India: Essays in Intellectual Thought and Culture, vol. I, New Delhi, 2003.

9. Irfan Habib (ed.), Akbar and His Age, O.U.P., 1997.
10. Ishrat Haque, Glimpses of Mughal Society and Culture, New Delhi, 1992.
11. Kenneth A. David (ed.), The New Wind: Changing Identities in South Asia, Chicago, 1977.
12. M. Athar Ali, Mughal India. Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society, and Culture, O.U.P., 2006.
13. Najma Parveen, Hindustani Music, Delhi, 1984.
14. Philip Smith, Cultural Theory, An Introduction, Blackwell, 2001.
15. R. Eaton, Sufis of Bijapur: Social Role of Sufis in Medieval India, Princeton, 1978.
16. Rafi Ahmad Alavi, Studies in the History of Medieval Deccan, Delhi, 1977.
17. Som Prakash Verma, Mughal Painters and Their Work, New Delhi, 1994.
18. Warren Kidd, Culture and Identity, Palgrave, 2002.
19. Yusuf Husain, Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture, Bombay, 1962.

HSM-305 (C) : SUB-NATIONALIST MOVEMENTS AND INSURGENCY IN NORTH EAST INDIA

- Unit I** Sub-nationalism:
(a) Concept and definition of Sub-nationalism
(b) Theories
(c) Debate
- Unit II** Colonial state and politics of exclusion in North East India:
(a) Construction of otherness for the North East tribal.
(b) Administration of excluded area and partially excluded area.
(c) General administrative system in Manipur and Tripura.
- Unit III** Independence and North East:
(a) 2nd World War and North East India.
(b) Separatist and anti-merger movement.
(c) Consolidation of administration and governance in North East India
- Unit IV** Insurgency Movements:
(a) Naga movement
(b) Mizo movement
(c) Multiple insurgencies in Manipur and Assam
- Unit V** State responses to insurgency:
(a) Arm Forces Special Power Act 1958 (AFSPA).
(b) Development and underdevelopment discourse.
(c) Peace initiative and politics of accords.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the concepts, theories and debates on nationalism and sub-nationalism
2. They will also learn colonial state and its politics of exclusion in Northeast India
3. They will also learn the history of Second World War and freedom movements in Northeast India against colonial rule
4. They will also learn the insurgency movements in Northeast India and the counter-insurgency strategies of the government of India.

Suggested Reading

B. Pakem, Insurgency in North East India.
Sajal Nag, Contesting marginality.
Subir Bhaumik, Insurgency Cross fire.
Prasenjit, Peace in North east India.
Samir Das, Peace process.
Sajal Nag, Nationalism, separatism and secessionism
Ramachandra Guha, India after Gandhi
Subrat K. Nanda – Nationalism and Regionalism
Aber Nasar Saied Ahmed – Nationality in Assam Question
Sanjib Baruah (ed) Ethno-nationalism in India
Parmanand Parashar – Nationalism, its theory and principles in India
Robert Reid : History of the Frontier Area Bordering Assam

HSM-306 (CBCS ELECTIVE) : INDIAN NATIONALISM

- Unit I** **Theoretical Background and Approaches**
To the study of Indian Nationalism, Ideological dynamics of Indian Nationalism, the Economic Critique of colonialism.
- Unit II** **Origins of Indian Nationalism**
Political awareness and early political organizations.
Indian National Congress, moderate phase and extremists.
Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement.
Hindu revivalism and emergence of Muslim League politics.
- Unit III** **Divergent Trends**
Revolutionary activities in Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra
Ghadar Movement.
Home Rule Movement
Emergence of M.K. Gandhi in national politics, his ideology, early phase of activities.
- Unit IV** **Nationalism: Inter War Years**
Non-cooperation and Khilafat
Swarajists
Left wing politics
Civil Disobedience Movement
Emergence and growth of communalism
- Unit V** **Towards Independence**
Provincial autonomy
Quit India Movement
Subhas Bose and the INA
Cabinet, partition of India.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the theoretical background and approaches to the study of Indian nationalism
2. They will also learn the origin of Indian nationalism
3. They will also learn the freedom movements under different organizations
4. They will also learn national freedom movements during the inter-war years and the attainment of independence and partition.

Suggested Readings

S.R Mehrotra, Emergence of Indian Nationalism.
Bipan Chandra, Rise and growth of Economic nationalism.
Anil Seal, The emergence of Indian nationalism.
M.A. Bush, Rise and growth of Indian nationalism.
SumitSarkar, Modern India.
SumitSarkar, The Swaderhi movement Bengal.
Mushirul Hassan, Nationalism and communalism in modern India.
R.C. Majumdar, History of freedom movement in India.
A.R. Desai, Social background of Indian Nationalism.
Tarachand, History of the freedom movement in India.
Ravidar Kumar, Essay on Gandhian politics.
A. Tripathy, The extremist challenge.

VPS Raghuvanshi, India's national movement thought.
Mushirul Hassan, India's partition process strategy and mobilization.
Manergh, N. *et.al (ed)*, The transfer of power.
RamchandraPradhan, From Raj to Swaraj.
SekharBandyopadhyay, From Plassey to partition.
SekharBandyopadhyay, Nationalist movement in India.
Alka Mehta & B.L Grover, A new look at modern Indian History.

FOURTH SEMESTER

HSM-401 (COMPULSORY) : WORLD HISTORY, 1775-1919

Unit-I : Background

1. Mercantilism, Capitalism and Colonialism since the 18th Century
2. The Industrial Revolution, its impact on society and economy.
3. American War of Independence.
4. The French Revolution
5. The Emergence of Republic (1792-1795)
6. The Reign of Terror.
7. The Directory 1795-99

Unit-II : Restoration and Reaction

1. Congressism
2. The Metternich System
3. The July Revolution 1830 and February Revolution 1848
4. The July Revolution in Latin America-Mexican Revolution

Unit-III : The Development of Nationalism

5. The making of Italian nation
6. The making of German nation
7. Emergence of nationalist movement in Balkan Peninsula
8. Rise of Nationalism in Asia

Unit-IV : Political, Social and Constitutional Foundation of the Modern World

4. The Russian Revolution 1905-1917
5. Constitutional developments in Great Britain.
6. Social reforms in USA.

Unit-V : The First World War and its results

4. Origin and causes.
5. Progress of the war.
6. Peace treaty and its results.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the rise of modern west since the 18th century
2. They will also learn the rise of nationalism in western Europe
3. They will also learn the political, social and constitutional foundation of modern world
4. They will also learn the history WWI

Books Recommended

1. JR Marriott : A History of Europe
2. AJR Marriott : Eastern Question
3. Grant & Temperley : Europe in the 19th & 20th Centuries
4. David Thompson : Europe since Napoleon
5. AJP Taulor : The Struggle for Mastery of Europe
6. Bury JPT : France 1814 - 1919
7. A Ramon : Germany 1789-1919: A Political History

8. Hayes : Contemporary Europe since 1870
9. The New Cambridge : Modern History Vol. X, XI & XII
10. EH Can : Bolshevik Revolution in 3 volumes
11. William Langer : The Rise of Modern Europe
12. JLH Keep : The Russian Revolution, New York (1977)
13. CDM Katelby : History of Modern Times
14. C.A. Bayly : The Birth of Modern World
15. Thomas Carlyle : The French Revolution – A History
16. J.M. Thomson : The France Revolution.

HSM-402 (COMPULSORY) : HISTORIOGRAPHY

Unit-I : Nature of History:

History and other disciplines, Philosophy of history – meta history, The Uses of History, History as Experience, Other uses of history, Varieties of Historical Literature, Historical Method, First steps in the research process.

Unit-II : Generalisation, Causation, Objectivity, Subjectivity, Interpretation, History, Ideology and Society.

Unit-III: Historiography – Pre-Modern Traditions (Greco-Roman), Historiography of Ancient, Medieval, Modern India

Unit-IV : Positivist Tradition, Classical Marxist Tradition, The Annales School, Nationalist Approach, Post Modernism, Subaltern.

Unit-V: Writing a dissertation – Title, Introduction, The Materials and Methods, The Results, The Summary Bibliography, Footnotes.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the different school of thoughts in history writing
2. They will also learn the different approaches taken by historians of ancient, medieval and modern period of the world and India
3. They will also learn the some of the recent debates in history and history writing
4. They will also learn the different methods and approach to historical research such as the writing of dissertation, collection of historical sources from different places, fieldworks, and so on

Reference Books

1. David Lindsay : Scientific Writing – Thinking in Words, CSIRO Publishing, Australia.
2. Robert Jones Shafer : A guide to historical methos – Dorsey Press, England
3. K.A. Nizami : History and Historians of Medieval India – Munshilal Manohar Lal Publishers, Delhi.
4. Sreedharan : A Textbook of Historiography, Orient Longman.
5. Writing History, Theory and Practice, Berger, Heiko Feldner and Kewin Parsmore – Bloomsbury Academic – London & New York.
6. Topics of Discourse – Essays in Cutural Criticism – Hayden White – The John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore and London.
7. Ch. H. Phillips (ed) : Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, Vol-I, London, 1961.
8. G.P. Singh : Ancient Indian Historiography: Sources and Interpretations, Delhi, 1993.
9. H. E. Barnes : History of Historical Writings, J.W. Thompson, History of Historical writing, London, 1946
10. M Hassan : Historian of Medieval India
11. Peter Hardy : Historians of Medieval India, London, 1942.
12. J.W. Thompson :History of Historical writing London, 1946
13. P. Gadiner : Theories of History
14. A Maruick : The Nature of History
15. R.G. Collingwood : The Idea of History, London, 1946
16. B. Croce : Theory and History of Historiography, New York, 1944
17. Marc Bloc : The Historian Craft
18. E H Carr : What is History
19. G R Elton : Theory and Practice
20. S. Ghosh : Archives in India
21. D. A. Low : Archives in South Asia
22. Jan Vansina : The Oral Tradition : A Study in Historical Methodology

HSM-403 (COMPULSORY) : ENVIRONMENTAL HISTORY OF INDIA

Unit-I : Introduction

1. Emergence of Environmental History as a branch of history
2. Basic concepts and meanings related to environmental history
3. Environmental background of Indian sub-continent – physical features, vegetation, soils, water, air and mineral resources

Unit-II : Environment in Ancient and Medieval India

1. Mode of resource utilization – hunter-gathering, nomadic pastoralism, and agricultural transition
2. Indus valley civilisation and its environment
3. Resource utilisation in ancient and medieval period – energy, water, forest, mineral resources
4. Conservation – idea on man-nature relationship, conservations and transitions

Unit-III : Colonialism and Environment

1. Environmental discourse and agenda: Industrialism, colonialism, conservation
2. Environmental Legislations
3. Resource management: Agriculture, Forest, Wildlife, Mineral resources

Unit-IV : Post Independence India and environment:

1. Environmental agenda and legislations (Forest, wildlife, air, water, noise and hazardous wastes, TRIPS)
2. Development and resource management: agriculture, forest, wildlife and water
3. Critical discourse: Biodiversity, deep ecology, social ecology, eco-socialism, eco-feminism
4. Environmental movements: Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolon, Silent Valley Movement, Anti-Dam movements, etc.

Unit-V : Northeast India and Environment:

1. British forest and wildlife policy
2. *Jhum* cultivation and biodiversity
3. Dams and development
4. Environmental movements

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the basic concepts and debates on environmental history of India
2. They will also learn the environmental history of ancient, medieval and colonial India
3. They will also learn the history environment and environmental legislation in post-independent India and Northeast India
4. They will also learn the various social movements against environmental destruction in India

Suggested Reading

Irfan Habib, *A People's History of India, Vol.-36: Man and Environment : The Ecological History of India*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2015.

Rangarajan, Mahesh and Sivaramakrishnan, K. Ed. *India's Environmental History: From Ancient times to the Colonial Period: A Reader*. Vol. 1 and 2. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.

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

Ramachandra Guha, *Environmentalism: A Global History*, OUP, New Delhi, 2000.
David Arnold and Ramchandra Guha, *Nature, Culture, Imperialism* (1995).
Mahesh Rangarajan, *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader* (2006).
K. Sivaramakrishnan, *Modern Forests: State Making and Environmental Change in Colonial Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1999.
Amita Baviskar, 'Tribal Politics and Discourses of Environmentalism', *Contribution to Indian Sociology*, 31. (July, 1997): 195-223.
Arupjyoti Saikia, *Forest and Ecological History of Assam, 1826-2000*, OUP, 2011.
Rajib Handique, *British Forest Policy in Assam*, Concept, 2004.
Subir Bhaumik, *Troubled Periphery: The Crisis of India's North East*, Sage, 2010.
Subir Bhaumik, *Troubled Periphery: The Crisis of India's North East*, Sage, 2010.
Hiren Gohain, 'Big Dams, Big Floods: On Predatory Development', *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 43(30), Jul. 26 - Aug. 1, 2008, pp. 1-21.
Vibha Arora, "'They are All Set to Dam(n) Our Future': Contested Development through Hydel Power in Democratic Sikkim", *Sociological Bulletin*, Vol. 58, No. 1, 2009, pp. 94-114.
Vibha Arora and Ngamjahao Kipgen, 'We can live without power, but we can't live without our land': Indigenous Hmar Oppose the Tipaimukh Dam in Manipur', *Sociological Bulletin*, vol. 61(1), 2012, pp. 109-128.

HSM-404 (A) : HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN ANCIENT INDIA

Unit No.	Course content
Unit-I	Science and Technology in Ancient India: Historical Importance, Sources on Science and technology in India, Science & Technology-Meaning
Unit-II	Prehistoric Tool Techniques: Palaeolithic tools, Mesolithic tools, Neolithic tools.
Unit-III	Developments in metallurgy: Use of Copper, Bronze and Iron in Ancient India, Science & Technology during the Harappan period
Unit-IV	Science and Technology in Vedic and Later Vedic period Development of science & technology during the Mauryan and Post Mauryan period
Unit V	Development of science & technology during the Gupta and Post Gupta Age Prominent scientists of India since beginning and their achievements: Aryabhata, Brahmagupta, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Varahamihira, Susrata, Charaka etc

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. Understanding the major literary and archaeological sources of Science and Technology in Ancient India
2. Acquiring the knowledge of the Stone Age tool technology of India
3. Gathering the knowledge of the development of metallurgy in Ancient India
4. To acquaint the development of science and technology in Vedic, Mauryan and post Mauryan

Suggested Reading

D.M Bose, S.N Sen and, B.V. Subbarayappa (eds.), *A concise History of Science in India*, New Delhi, 1971.

D.D. Chattopadhyay, *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India: The Beginnings*, Calcutta, 1986.

Deepak Kumar, *Science and the Raj (1857-1905)*. OUP, 2000.

A Roy and S.K. Bagchi (eds.), *Technology in Ancient and Medieval India*, Delhi, 1986.

O.P. Jaggi, *Dawn of Indian Technology* vol., Delhi, 1969

A.K. Baig (Ed.), "History of Technology in India", I.N.S.A., 1997.

Kosambi, D. D. *The Culture & Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline*, Delhi: Vikas Publishing House, 1970.

R.K. Kochhar & J.V. Narlikar, "Astronomy in India: Past, present & Future", IUCAA, Pune and IIA, Bangalore, 1993.

Smritikumar Sarkar, *Technology and Rural changes in Eastern India 1800-1980*, OUP, New Delhi 2014.

Dhruv Raina, *Images and Contexts: Studies in the Historiography of Science in India*, Oxford University Press, 2003.

Bag, A.K. (ed.): *History of Technology*, Vol. I.

Bhardwaj, H.C.: *Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology*

Bhardwaj, H.C. & Sharma, V.L.: *Technology Tools and Appliances*

Biswas, A.K. & S. Biswas: *Minerals and Metals in Ancient India*, & Vol. I

Derry, T.K. & William, T.I.A *Short History of Technology*

Chakrabarti, D.K.: *The Early use of Iron in India*

Forbes, R.J.: *Studies in Ancient Technology*

Hegde, K.T.M. : *An Introduction to Ancient Metallurgy*

Kaye, G.R.: *Indian Mathematics*

Rao, S. Balchandra: *Indian Mathematics and Astronomy-Some Landmarks*

Sankalia, H.D. : *Some Aspects of Prehistoric Technology in India*

Saraswati, S.P.: *Geometry in Ancient India*

Subbarayappa, B.V. : *History of Sciences in Ancient India*

HSM-404 (B): CULTURE SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Unit – I . Religion: Hinduism, Islam, Jainism, Christianity

Unit – II. Religious movements: Bakti movements, Sufi movements, and other religious movements.

Unit – III. Art, Architecture and Literature: Delhi Sultanate.

Unit – IV. Art, Architecture and Literature during Mughal period.

Unit – V. Development of science and technology in medieval India.

Learning Outcomes

At the end of this course, students will be able to understand the following:

1. Definitions of Religion and how these religions developed in different societies. Further, they will understand the dynamism of various religious philosophies, beliefs and practices
2. Able to understand how medieval societies perceived science and technology, factors that inhibit/foster growth of scientific advancements
3. Study the principles operative in the different religious movements, factors for its rise and decline
4. Learn the vast corpus of intellectual achievements of the period; the manner of patrons and patronages
5. Familiarize the major developments in painting, music, poetry in medieval India and the different architectural designs the temporal characteristics and distinctive details under the different regimes

Suggested Readings

1. Athar Ali, Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture, New Delhi, 2006.
2. Aziz Ahmad, Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment, New Delhi, 1999.
3. CA Bayly, Rulers, Townsmen, and Bazaars, North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770-1870, New Delhi, 1992
4. RM Eaton, The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760, New Delhi, 1997.
5. RM Eaton, Essays on Islam and Indian History, New Delhi, 2000
6. RM Eaton, Indian Islamic Traditions, 711-1750, New Delhi, 2003.
7. Irfan Habib, Akbar and His India, New Delhi, 1997.
8. Irfan Habib, Medieval Technology: Exchange between India and the Islamic World, Aligarh, 1985
9. Irfan Habib, (ed) Religion in Indian History, New Delhi 2007
10. Irfan Habib (ed) Medieval India 1: Researches in the history of India, 1200-1750, Delhi, 1992.
11. Irfan Habib, Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization, New Delhi 2008
12. Yusuf Hussain, Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture, New Delhi, 1957
13. IA Khan, ed. Akbar and his Age, New Delhi, 1999
14. Harbans Mukhia, Perspective of Medieval India, New Delhi, 1993
15. Harbans Mukhia, The Mughal of India, Oxford, 2004
16. KA Nizami, Akbar and Religion, New Delhi, 1989
17. AJ Qaisar and SP Verma, eds. Art and Culture: Felicitation volume in honour of Professor S. Nurul Hasan, Jaipur, 1993.
18. SAA Rizvi, Muslim revivalist movements in Northern India in the sixteenth and seventeenth century, Agra, 1965
19. SR Sharma, Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors, New Delhi, 1972

20. AK Srivastava, *Hindu Society in the Sixteenth Century*, New Delhi, 1981
21. IH Siddiqui, ed. *Medieval India: Essays in Intellectual Thoughts and Culture*, vol. I, New Delhi, 2003.
22. M Habib and KA Nizami, eds. *A Comprehensive History of India, Vol. V (The Delhi Sultante)*, New Delhi, 1974.
23. EM Koch, *Mughal Architecture*, New Delhi, 2002.
24. SP Blake, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739*, Cambridge, 1991.
25. IP Gupta, *Urban Glimpses of Mughal India: Agra, the Imperial Capital (16th and 17th centuries)*, Delhi 1986
26. IA Khan, "The Middle Classes in the Mughal Empire" *POIHC*, 36th Aligarh, 1975, pp. 113-41.
27. HK Naqvi, *Urban Centres under the Great Mughal, 1556-1707*, Shimla, 1971.
28. CA Bayly, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion*, Cambridge, 1983.
29. ZU Malik, *The Reign of Muhammad Shah, 1719-1748*, Bombay, 1977
30. Nurul Hasan, *State, Religion and Soceity in Medieval India*
31. Irfan Habib, *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perception*, Delhi 1995
32. Satish Chandra, *Mughal Religious Policies, The Rajputs and the Deccan*, Delhi, 1993.
33. SAA Rizvi, *Religious and Intellectual History of the Muslims in Akbar's Reign*, with special reference to Abu'l Fazl, 1556-1605, Delhi 1975
34. SSA Razvi, *A History of Sufism in India, Vol. 1 and 2*, (1978 and 1983).

HSM-404 (C) : POST COLONIAL INDIA 1947 – 2000

- Unit I** **Emergence of Indian Republic**
Constituent Assembly, framing of the constitution, reorganization of states, integration and consolidation.
- Unit II** **Democracy at work**
Democratic socialism and welfare state, working of governments at the centre and in the states. J.P movement and emergency, coalition politics, democratic decentralization, panchayati Raj, problem of communalism, regionalism, ethnicity militancy, caste and untouchability.
- Unit III** **India's foreign policy**
Foundation of foreign policy, Panchsheel and Nehru, India in the commonwealth, U.N, NAM and SAARC.
- Unit IV** **India's relations with neighbouring countries**
Pakistan, Bhutan, China, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Myanmar.
- Unit V** **Social Development**
Ideology of planned economic social growth, agricultural and Industrial growth, green revolution land reforms, Industrial progress, economic reform and globalization, political economy of development, education and literacy.

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the emergence of Indian Republic
2. They will also learn the working of a democratic government and the challenges in contemporary India
3. They will also learn the history of Indian foreign policy such as Pansheel, NAM, and also India's relation with its neighbouring countries
4. They will also learn the history of social development, economic reforms, globalization, education, etc.

Suggested Reading

Bipan Chandra and others, India after Independence.
Bipan Chandra, Essays on contemporary India.
Durga Das, India, from Lord Curzon to Nehru and after.
Brass, Paul, Politics in India since independence.
Vohra, N.N. & S. Bhattacharya (eds), Looking back,, India in the 20th century.
V.P Dutt, India's foreign policy.
Sisr Gupta, Kashmir, A study in Indo-Pakistan relation.
Ramesh Trivedi, India's relation with her neighbours.
Farooq Sabhan, India-Bangladesh relations past, present and future.
Thin Thin Aung & Soe Myint, India-Burma relations.
Smruti S Pattanaik, India and Bangladesh.
Ashok K. Mehta, India-Nepal relations, the challenges ahead.
Ganguly, Sumit & Devotta (ed.), understanding contemporary India.
Panandiker, V.A. Pai & A. Nandy, Contemporary India.
R.P. Anand, South Asia, In search of a regional identity.

HSM-405 (A, B, C): DISSERTATION

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn how to do historical research based on primary sources
2. They will also learn how to do field-based research in the villages and localities, collecting oral sources and vernacular written materials for reconstructing local histories
3. They will also learn how to link such local histories to the larger discourses in historical scholarship
4. They will learn how to critically analyze facts and interpret them into historical knowledge

**HSM-406 (CBCS ELECTIVE) : SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF
MANIPUR (17TH – 20TH CENTURIES)**

Unit-I: Introduction

1. Historiography of Social and Economic History of Manipur,
2. Important ethnic groups,
3. Main Features of Peasant and Tribal Communities

Unit-II: Social system and Social Structure (Meiteis, Nagas & the Kuki-Chins)

1. Family
2. Marriage
3. Religion

Unit-III: Agriculture and land use system

1. Agriculture and Agrarian system in Hills and Valley,
2. Types of Ownership/Possessory rights of land,
3. Assessment of Land and Land tenures

Unit-IV: Trade, Cottage Industries and handicraft

1. Internal & external Trade
2. Trade routes
3. Markets
4. Cottage industries
5. Handicrafts

Unit-V: Culture

1. Theatre,
2. Festivals & Rituals
3. Games and Sports

Learning Outcomes

The learning outcomes of this paper are:

1. The students will learn the historiography of social and economic history of Manipur
2. They will also learn social system and social structure of the societies of Manipur
3. They will also learn the agriculture and land use systems, trade, cottage industries and handicraft industries of Manipur
4. They will learn the different cultures of Manipur

Suggested Readings

1. Gangmumei Kabui: A History of Manipur, Vol. 1 Pre-colonial Period, National Publishing House, New Delhi, 1991.
2. J. Roy: History of Manipur, Imphal, 1973.
3. L. Ibungohal Singh and N. Khelchandra: Cheitharol Kumbaba, Imphal, 1965.
4. N. Lokendra Singh. (ed.). Land use system in Manipur Hills. New Delhi: Rajesh Publications, 2004.
5. N. Lokendra Singh: The Unquiet Valley, society, Economy and Politics in Manipur (1891-1950), 1988.
6. R. K. Jhalajit Singh: A short History of Manipur, Imphal, 1965.
7. T.C. Hodson: The Meitheis, Akansha Publishing House, Delhi, 2016(Reprint).
8. W. McCulloch: An Account of the Valley of Manipur and of Hill tribes, (reprint), Gian Publication, New Delhi.