LIST OF COURSES OFFERED

IN

M.A. HISTORY SEMESTER IV

(JANUARY 2013 – JULY 2013)

Note: Students should consult their advisor before opting for courses from the following list:

HMA CoC4: Historical Methods and Historiography ................................................................. 2
HMA MeO9: State Formation and Political Structures in Peninsular India: A Historical Survey (1000-1700 AD) ...................... 4
HMA MeO18: History of Safavid Empire, 1501-1736 ........................................................................ 6
HMA MeO19: Social Classes and Culture in Medieval Indian State (1200-1750 A.D.) ............................................................ 7
HMA MeO20: Polity, Society and Culture in Medieval Rajasthan ......................................................................................... 8
HMA MoO9: Nationalism: Theory and Practice ....................................................................................... 10
HMA MoO10: Political History of Contemporary India 1950-2000 ..................................................................................... 11
HMA MoO11: Health, Medicine and Society in Colonial India ......................................................................................... 12
HMA MoO14: The Economic History of Independent India 1947-2004 ............................................................................. 14
HMA CoC4: Historical Methods and Historiography

Unit – I

1. PRE-MODERN TRADITIONS OF HISTORY WRITING
   a) Ancient Indian
   b) Medieval European
   c) Indo-Persian traditions

2. THE 19TH CENTURY TRADITION OF HISTORY WRITING
   a) Enlightenment and Positivism
   b) Marxism
   c) Structuralism

Unit – II

3. MAIN CURRENTS OF HISTORY WRITING IN THE 20TH CENTURY
   a) The Annales
   b) Post-Modernism
   c) Feminism
   d) Ethno-history

4. HISTORY AS SOCIAL SCIENCE
   a) Causation
   b) Objectivity
   c) Generalisation

Unit – III

5. PERSPECTIVES ON INDIAN HISTORY WRITING
   a) Imperialist History Writing
   b) Nationalist History Writing
   c) Communalist History Writing
   d) Marxist History Writing
   e) The Cambridge School
   f) The Subaltern Group of historians

Reading List:

15. Siddiqui, I. H., Indo-Persian Historiography: up to the thirteenth century, Ratna Sagar, Delhi,
18. Subramanyam, Sanjay, Velcheru Narayana Rao and David Shulman Textures of Time:
This paper will focus on the Colas, Vijayanagar, Bahamanis, the Deccani Sultanates and the Marathas. The focus will be on the aspects of state formation, legitimacy and rise of regional and local forms of control.

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.

Unit – II
STRUCTURES OF POLITIES AND CHANGING POWER CONFIGURATIONS
1. Rise of states, Colas, 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.
3. State, Economy and Networks of control: Administrative structures, sabha, ur, nadu, amara-nayakas, nayankara system, iqtdari 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.

Unit – III
SYMBOLS AND FORMS OF ROYAL LEGITIMATION AND CONTROL
1. Court etiquette and court paraphernalia, rituals of kingship, festivals, like the Mahanavami, and coronation ceremonies, origin myths and genealogies.
2. Forms of architecture- temples, temple building, rise of Tirupati, temple patronage and mosques, Mahmud Gawan
3. Political iconography in temples, for instance, the Varadarajaswami temple at Kancipuram, warfare and ‘looting’ and patterns of architecture and sculptures.

Reading List:
1. Andre Wink. Land and Sovereignty in Eighteenth Century Maharashtra.
15. H.K.Sherwani. The Bahamanis of Deccan
The course on the history of the Safavids has been devised with the objective of introducing the students to the study of an empire whose history is interconnected in many significant ways with that of Mughal India. Apart from presenting a broad view of the political, economic, social and cultural developments in Iran during the Safavid period, the course aims at encouraging the students to develop a comparative framework to study the shared histories of the Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals and the Uzbeks.

UNIT – I
HISTORICAL BACKGROUND AND EARLY SAFAVID STATE (1501-1588)
1. Ethnic background of the Safavid family; transformation of the Safavids from a Sufi order into a politico-military group
2. Foundation of the Safavid dynasty; Political development and Safavid ideology during the reigns of Shah Ismail I (1501-24) and Shah Tahmasp (1524-76).
3. Tribe and state in early Safavid Iran: The role of Qizilbash.

UNIT – II
SAFAVID EMPIRE UNDER SHAH ABBAS I AND HIS SUCCESSORS (1588-1736)
1. Political and military reorganization under Shah Abbas I (1588-1629); the Qizilbash and the ghulams; Shi’a Islam as state ideology
2. The successors of Shah Abbas I; decline and collapse
3. Relations with Ottomans, Mughals, Uzbeks and Europeans

UNIT – III
ECONOMY, CULTURE AND RELIGION
1. Safavid economy – agriculture, industry and trade; taxation system
2. Court culture and Persian historiography
3. Artistic and intellectual traditions

Readings:
Unit – I
1. Concept of Culture; Different segments of Culture, Culture as an identity and power; legitimacy through culture.
2. State and Social Classes: Standard of living; construction of culture; Influencing each other.

Unit – II
3. Religious classes and their world view. An attempt to religious oneness; Akbar’s Tauhid-i Ilahi and Sulh-i kul, Dara Shukoh’s Majma-ul Bahrain; Sultan Firuz Tughluq and Aurengzib’s attempt to oneness; Oneness v/s diversities. Conversion to Islam and Christianity; culture of the converts.

Unit – III

Reading List:-
HMA MeO20: Polity, Society and Culture in Medieval Rajasthan

Credits – 04

Unit – I
1. a) Rajasthan as a Medieval Indian Region; Physical Geography, Ecology and Environment.
b) Map: Suba boundary, Sarkar, Pargana, Cities, Trade routes.
2. Sources: Archival, Literary, Bardic and Popular material; Khyat literature: Muhta Nainsi re Khyat, Marwar re pargana re Vigat.
3. Process of state formation: Rajput States and their relations with Delhi Sultanate, Rajput States and the Mughals – creation of subas. Ajmer suba, its administration and political institutions, Impact of Mughal institutions

Unit – II
1. Socio-cultural developments—nature of matrimonial alliances (political and social implications), Cultural interactions.
2. Gender issues – patriarchy, Jauhar, Sati, Janani dyodhi
3. Bhakti and Sufi movements; Women saints; Folk and Pastoral Deities; the cult of Karni Mata

Unit – III
1. Rural society: concept of village community, peasants and bhomias, caste panchayats
2. Trade communities: mahajans, merchants, brokers and artisans.

Reading List:

2. *Rajputana Gazetteers*

Articles
5. G.D. Sharma, ‘State Land – Revenue Demand in Marwar in the 17th century’, *PRHC*, 1973
17. S.P. Gupta, ‘Methods of Revenue Assessment and Realization in Eastern Rajasthan’, PRHC, 1975
HMA MoO9: Nationalism: Theory and Practice

Unit - I
1. State and Nation: definitions, types.
2. Civic nationalism: France and the United States
3. Ethnic/Romantic nationalism: Germany
4. Early theorists: Rousseau, Jefferson, Herder, Renan

Unit – II
1. The nation as a historically constructed entity: the invention of tradition and the imagining of community.
2. The Western nation-state and modernity: anti-clericalism, vernacularization and print-capitalism.
3. Critiques of and alternatives to the nation-state and nationalism: Marxism, Anarchism, Pan-Islamism and Imperialism.

Unit – III
1. Non-Western nation states and the templates of Western nationalism.
2. Turkey and Japan as derivative nationalisms
3. Indian nationalism as the exception to the Andersonian rule
4. Post-colonial theorists: Chatterjee, Chakravarty, Guha and Bhabha.

Reading List:
2. Homi Bhabha, Nations and Narration,
UNIT – I

2. The Process of Nation-Building: Unity in Diversity and Diversity in Unity, Secularism, The Problem of Linguistic identity and the issue of official Language; The Reorganization of States; concerns for Tribal and Scheduled castes; Regionalism versus National integration; Development for Education, science and Technology; Panchayati Raj and Community Development Projects.
3. Foreign Policy: The Initial years.

UNIT – II

4. Political Parties: The Congress, the Left; Communal and Regional Parties; The Naxalites.
6. The Janata Experiment and the Re-emergence of Indira Gandhi: Crisis in Janata Party; Revival of the Congress; The Punjab Crisis.

UNIT – III

7. The Rajiv Gandhi Years: The vision of New millennium; Bofors and its Political implication; The issue of Babri Masjid and Ram Janam Bhumi.
8. V.P. Singh and the National Front Government; Growth of caste politics and revival of communalism.
9. Indian Economy: Five Year Plans; Zamindari Abolition; Ceiling and Bhoodan Movement; Mixed Economy, Grow More Food Campaign; Green Revolution; Agrarian unrest after independence; Economy since 1991.
10. Experiment with Coalition Government at the Centre.

Reading List

2. Bimal Jalan, India’s Economy in the New Millennium, New Delhi, 2002.
10. Shashi Tharoor, India From Midnight to the Millennium, New Delhi, 1997.
UNIT - I

TOWARD EVOLVING A POLICY OF PUBLIC HEALTH

1. Pre-colonial systems of preventive medicine and therapies
2. Early concerns about health
3. Potential sources of disease and epidemics and colonial medical intervention
4. Popular perceptions of and response to colonial medical intervention

UNIT – II

DIVERGENCE AND CONVERGENCE

1. Colonial discourse on topical disease
2. Dialogue between western and indigenous medicines
3. Dialogue within indigenous systems
4. Resolving the issue of gender

UNIT – III

POLITICIZATION OF HEALTH

1. Political economy of health
2. Public debate over health
3. Nationalist perspective
4. Political mobilization against western medicine

Reading List

1. Arnold, David. Colonizing the Body: State, Medicine and Epidemic Disease 111 the Nineteenth Century India, OUP, 1993
2. Arnold, David. Colonizing the Body: State, Medicine and Epidemic Disease 111 the Nineteenth Century India, OUP, 1993
11. Kamat, M .. The Palkhi as Plague Carrier: The Pandharpur Fare and the Sanitary Fixation of the Colonial State. In Health, medicine and empire: Perspectives on Colonial India, ed B.Pati and Mark Harrison, Orient Longman. 2001 -
HMA MoO14: The Economic History of Independent India 1947-2004

Credits – 04

UNIT – I
1. The state of the economy at the time of Independence and the political context; international comparisons
2. Planning: Antecedents, objectives and limits; the crisis of planning
3. The limits to growth: the state and development

UNIT – II
Economic Trends: 1947 to 1991
4. Economic trends since 1947: Aggregate output, industry, agriculture, trade, services, capital formation, standards of living, poverty

UNIT – III
Liberalization and After
5. Macroeconomic reforms and after: Industry, agriculture, services, labour, public investment and de-regulation

Reading List:
17. Oxford University Press.