

### 3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER

**Course No. HIST-DISC -601 :History of India (6<sup>th</sup> century BCE to 18<sup>th</sup> Century CE)**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Objectives:**

1. To study major features of History of India from 6<sup>th</sup> Century BCE to 18<sup>th</sup> Century CE.
2. To explore the rise of Mahajanpadas to the Kshatrapas.
3. To evaluate the achievements of the Gupta Period.
4. To analyse the impact of the Turkish advent on the Indian polity and society.
5. To study the nature and development of Mughal Empire in the India.

Unit No.	Course Content
Unit - I	Mahajanpadas; Mauryan Empire; Sungas. Pushyamitra Sunga 1. Chandra Gupta Maurya 2. Bindusara 3. Ashoka 4. Decline of Maurya
Unit - II	Indo-Greeks, Kushanas, Satvahnas and Kshatrapas.
Unit - III	Guptas 1. Chandragupta-I 2. Samudragupta 3. Chandragupta-II 4. S Kandagupta 5. Gupta Age-Golden Age 6. Decline of Gupta
Unit - IV	Delhi Sultanate Turkish Advent, Reign of Iltutmish, Balban, Alauddin Khalji, Muhammad Bin Tughluq Administration, Economy and Society
Unit - V	Mughal Empire Babur, Akbar, Shahjahan, Aurangzeb. Rajput policy, Religious policy, North-West frontier policy Administration, Economy and Society Decline of Mughal Empire

#### **Suggested Readings:**

Allchin, Raymond and Bridget, Allchin (1997) *Origins of a Civilization: The Prehistory and Early Archaeology of South Asia*, Viking, New Delhi.

Das, A.C., *Rigvedic Culture*.

Kosambi, D.D., *The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India*. Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) *The Vedic Age*.

Majumdar, R.C. and A.S. Altekar, *The Vakataka Gupta Age*. Majumdar, R.C. *The Classical Age*.

Mookerjee, R.K., *The Gupta Empire*.

**History of Modern India (From 18<sup>th</sup> Century to the Formation of the Republic)**

**Objective:**

This course on Modern History has five distinct yet inter related themes. The course is intended to help students think, evaluate and debate on some of the defining moments in Modern Indian History. The idea behind the paper is to open discussions on how colonialism impacted the people of India, how nationalism evolved, how South Asia as a whole was not a silent spectator in the global phenomenon of the two World Wars, and how the constitution was shaped. The course will help students understand and critically evaluate the trajectories of colonialism and nationalism in India which will open doors for future research.

**1. The Long Eighteenth Century**

- a. Thesis of Crisis: Decline and 'Dark Age'
- b. Continuity Thesis
- c. Thesis of Change

**Essential Readings:**

C. A. Bayly, *Rulers Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770-1801*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1983.  
M. Athar Ali, "The Passing of Empire: The Mughal Case", *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 9, No. 3, 1975, pp. 385-396  
Muzaffar Alam, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1986.  
P. J. Marshall, ed. *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History. Evolution or Revolution?*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2003.  
Seema Alavi, ed. *The Eighteenth Century in India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2002.

**2. Colonialism and Resistance**

- a. Understanding 1857: Mutiny, War of Independence, Feudal Uprising, Revolt, Rebellion.
- b. Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism: Critique of Colonial Economy (Drain of Wealth, Poverty and Underdevelopment and Deindustrialization Debate).
- c. Swadeshi Movement
- d. Notions of Swaraj.

**Essential Readings:**

Bipan Chandra, "Reinterpretation of Nineteenth Century Indian Economic History", *IESHR*, Vol. 5, no. 1, March, 1968, pp. 1-15.  
Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979.  
Bipan Chandra, *Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, Peoples, Publishing House, New Delhi, 1966.  
Biswamoy Pati, "Historians and Historiography: Situating 1857", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 42, No. 19, May 2007, pp. 1686-1691.  
Biswamoy Pati, "The Great Rebellion of 1857: A Historiography", *Contemporary Perspectives*, Vol. 1, No. 2, December 2007, pp. 166-172.  
Biswamoy Pati, ed. *The 1857 Rebellion*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008.  
Irfan Habib, *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perception*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 1995.  
Irfan Habib, *Indian Economy, 1858-1914*, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2006.  
Mahatma Gandhi, *Hind Swaraj and Other Writings*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1997.



Morris D. Morris, "Towards a Reinterpretation of Nineteenth Century Indian Economic History", *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 23, No. 4, December 1963, pp. 606-618.

Sumit Sarkar, *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*, People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1973.

### 3. Mass Movements: Class Behaviour and Regional Variations

- a. Non-Cooperation Movement: Ideology, Programme and Regional Variations.
- b. Civil Disobedience Movement: Salt Satyagraha, Nation-wide Participation and People's Response.
- c. Quit India Movement: Popular Participation and The Shivers of the Colonial State.
- d. Mass Movements and the Making of Gandhi as Mahatma.

#### Essential Readings:

Biswamoy Pati, *Peasants Tribals and the National Movement in Orissa, 1920-50*, Manohar Publisher, New Delhi, 1993.

David Hardiman, "Power in the Forest: The Dangs, 1920-1940", in David Arnold and David Hardiman ed. *Subaltern Studies VIII*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1994, pp. 89-147.

David Hardiman, *Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat, Kheda District, 1917-1934*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1981.

Indivar Kamtekar, "The Shiver of 1942", *Studies in History*, Vol. 18, No. 1, February, 2002, pp. 81-102.

Shahid Amin, "Gandhi as Mahatma: Gorakhpur District, Eastern UP, 1921-1922", in Ranajit Guha, ed. *Subaltern Studies III*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1984, pp. 1-61.

Stephen Henningham, "Quit India in Bihar and the Eastern United Provinces: The Dual Revolt", in Ranajit Guha, ed. *Subaltern Studies II*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1983, pp. 130-179.

Sumit Sarkar, "The Conditions and Nature of Subaltern Militancy: Bengal from Swadeshi to Non-Cooperation, c. 1905-1922", in Ranajit Guha, ed. *Subaltern Studies III*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1984, pp. 271-320.

### 4. Two World Wars and People's Response

- a. Experiences of Indian Soldiers and 'Coolies' in the 'Great War'.
- b. North East in the First World War.
- c. Second World War: Experience of Different Classes in India.
- d. Indian National Army, People's Response and North East as a Theatre of Second World War.

#### Essential Readings:

David Omissi, *Indian Voices of the Great War: Soldiers Letters, 1914-1918*, Basingstoke, Macmillan, 2007.

David Omissi, *The Sepoy and the Raj: Indian Army, 1860-1940*, Macmillan, London, 1994.

Indivar Kamtekar, "A Different War Dance: State and Class in India, 1939-1945", *Past and Present*, Issue. 176, Aug, 2002, pp. 187-221.

Jangkhomang Guite, "Representing Local Participation in INA-Japanese Imphal Campaign: The Case of the Kukis in Manipur, 1943-1945", *Indian Historical Review*, Vol. 37, No. 2, Jan. 2021, pp. 291-309.

Jangkhomang Guite, "Rite of Passage in the Great War: The Long March of Northeast Indian Labourers to France, 1917-1918", *The Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol. 57, No. 3, July-September 2020, pp. 363-398.

Radhika Singha, *The Coolies Great War- Indian Labour in a Global Conflict, 1914-1921*, Harper Collins Publishers, Noida, 2020.



Rozina Visram, "The First World War and Indian Soldiers", *Indo-British Review*, Vol. XVI, (June 1989), pp. 17-26.

Sima Saigal, *The Second World War and North East India*, Routledge, New Delhi, 2022.

Yasmin Khan, *The Raj at War: A People's History of India's Second World War*, Random House, Gurgaon, 2015.

## 5. Major Debates that Shaped the Constitution

- a. The Caste Question: Gandhi-Ambedkar Debate.
- b. Secularism in the Constitutional Assembly Debates.
- c. Minority Rights and the Constitutional Assembly Debates.
- d. The Tribal Question and the Making of the Constitution.

### Essential Readings:

Arundhati Roy, "The Doctor and the Saint", in B. R. Ambedkar's *Annihilation of Caste*, Navayana, New Delhi, 2014.

J. Zahluna, "Constituent Assembly and the Sixth Schedule", *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Vol. 71, No. 4, October-December, 2010, pp. 1235-1242.

Rajmohan Gandhi, "Independence and Social Justice: The Ambedkar -Gandhi Debate", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, No. 15, April 11, 2015, pp. 35-44.

Rochana Bajpai, "Constituent Assembly Debates and Minority Rights", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 35, No. 21/22, May 27-June 2, 2002, pp. 1837-1845.

Saagar Tewari, "Framing the Fifth Schedule: Tribal Agency and the Making of the Indian Constitution (1937-1950)", *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 56, 2022, pp. 1556-1594.

Shefali Jha, "Rights Versus Representation: Defending Minority Interests in the Constituent Assembly", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 38, No. 16, April 19-25, 2003, pp. 1579-1583.

Shefali Jha, "Secularism in the Constituent Assembly Debates, 1946-1950", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 37, No. 30, July. 27-August 2, 2002, pp. 3175-3180.

Suhas Palshikar, "Ambedkar and Gandhi: Limits of Diverge and Possibilities of Conversation", *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 50, No. 15, April 11, 2015, pp. 45-50.

V. G. Thresiamma, "Making of the Indian Constitution and Debate on the Issue of Tribal Development", *The Indian Journal of Political Science*, Jan-March, 2011, Vol. 72, No. 1, 2011, pp. 179-189.



## HIST-ECC 603 CREDIT-4

### Course name: Doing Oral History

This course aims at examining the possibilities and limitations of oral history in the reconstruction of the past. In other words: How to deal with issues of subjectivity, personal memory and broader social, political and cultural processes. Oral history is usually considered a research method that gathers history from below, it produces history that centres the experiences of individual, groups and communities that are usually excluded and absent from official documents and narratives. The theory and practice of oral history has changed in the last few decades, and these changes have paralleled and influenced wider historiographical and methodological shifts.

Unit No.	Course Content
Unit-I	<b>Introduction to Oral History</b> Defining Oral History The History of oral history The significance of oral history in the Historiography
Unit-2	<b>Methods and Methodology in Oral History</b> Preparing Questionnaire, interviewing, preservation, and access. Contested Claims in authenticating documents between Archives and oral history
Unit-3	<b>Oral history as Memory</b> Partition of India: State's construction partition vs. Memorialisation of Partition
Unit-4	<b>Performance as a mode of Oral History</b> Role of Play, dance, songs and poetry community Contemporary dominant narratives
Unit-5	<b>Orality and Community Medicine</b> Historical Synthesis and oral history Medical pluralism: Traditional Healing Practices and Western Medicine Health as history among the tribes of north east India

### References

- Portelli, Alessandro. (1990). *The Death of Luigo Trastulli and Other Stories: Form and Meaning in Oral History* New York: CUNY Press.
- Benison, Saul. (1960). "Reflections on Oral History." *The American Archivist* 28:1, pp. 71-77.
- Donald Ritchie, *Doing Oral History: A Practical Guide*, 3rd edition (Oxford, 2014)
- Confino, Alon. (1997). "Collective Memory and Cultural History: Problems of Method." *The American Historical Review* 102: 5, pp. 1386-1403.
- Thompson, Paul, with Joanna Birnat. (2017 revised edition). *The Voices of the Past: Oral History*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Blackburn, Stuart (2003) 'Colonial contact in the 'hidden land': Oral history among the Apatanis of Arunachal Pradesh' *Indian Economic & Social History Review*, 40 (3): 335-365.

**Course No.HIST-ALIF -604 : Indian Art and Architecture**

Credits: 4

Unit No.	Course Content
Unit - I	Concepts-Paintings and sculptures in diverse mediums (stone, terracotta, stucco, bone, ivory, wood, metal) Prehistoric art, Rock-art; Art in proto-historic India : sculptures, paintings and other works of Art; Types and Styles of Architecture
Unit - II	Sculpture in Indian HistoryMaurya, Kushan, Gupta, Pallava, Chalukya,, Chola, Medieval and Modern Indian schools of Sculpture
Unit - III	Paintings– technique and styles; Cave Paintings: Bhimbetka, Ajanta and Ellora Miniature paintings: Rajasthani, Mughal and Pahari schools Modern Schools of Paintings; Raja Ravi Verma, Rabindranath Tagore, Nandlal Bose
Unit - IV	Ancient architecture Indus Valley Civilization: Town Planning, Stupas: Sanchi, Viharas: Nalanda, Chaityas and Rock-cut caves Pallavas Development of temple architecture and its regional variations, Nagara, Dravida and Vesara styles
Unit - V	Indo-Islamic architecture: Delhi Sultanate, Mughal period, provincial styles Defence architecture, Forts Tomb, Mosque, Palaces, Sarais and Secular buildings Architecture in Northeast India: Palaces, Temples, Funerary, and secular Colonial and Modern Architecture: Colonial Buildings, and architecture in Princely States

**Suggested Readings:**

- Asher, Catherine B. (1992) *Architecture of Mughal India*, New Delhi.  
Coomaraswamy, A.K. (1965) *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, New York.  
Gupta, S.P. and Asthana, S.P. (2007) *Elements of Indian Art*, New Delhi.  
Neumayer,  
Ray, NiharRanjan (1975) *Maurya and Post Maurya Art*, New Delhi.  
Saraswati, S.K. (1970) *Survey of Indian Sculpture*, New Delhi.  
Sivaramamurti, C. (1970) *Indian Paintings*, NBT, New Delhi.  
Sivaramamurti, C. (1974) *The Art of India*, Paris.  
Brown, Percy (1942) *Indian Architecture*, Bombay.  
Deva, Krishna (1996) *Temples of North India*, NBT, New Delhi.