M.A. I History

HIS111 History: Theory and Method and Approaches to History
HIS112 Evolution of Ideas and Institutions in Early India and Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India
HIS113 Maratha Polity and Socio-Economic History of the Marathas
HIS123 Heritage Management and History of Technology in India
HIS111: History: Theory and Method and Approaches to History

1. Defining History, Theory and Method
   a) Nature, function and concepts
   b) Modes of Interaction with other social sciences
   c) History and the sciences – interdisciplinary approaches and methods

2. Graeco-Roman Roots
   a) Greek historians and the development of early historical method – Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, Plato, Aristotle
   b) Developments in Rome – Ovid, Tacitus, Cicero, Pliny, Strabo

3. Theory and Method: Universal Histories
   a) Church
   b) Arab
   c) Asian

4. Early Modern Approaches
   a) Renaissance and Enlightenment
   b) Positivism
   c) Scientism

5. Modern Theories and Methods in History
   a) Deconstruction
   b) Post-structuralism
   c) Linguistic Turn in History

6. Political History:
   a) Definition, Methodology, Conceptual structure and focus
   b) Tradition of Political History- Rankean Tradition
   c) Political History in India

7. Social History:
   a) Definition, Origins, Methodology, Focus/ Themes: labour, caste, community, gender, family, race, religion, crime, food etc, Interdisciplinary nature of social History
   b) Tradition/s of Social History: the British, The German, the French, USA traditions
   c) Practice of Social History in India
8. Economic History:
   a) Definition and Origin, Methodology, quantitative approach, Themes (Agriculture, Finance, Trade, Commercialization, urbanization, Industrialization, labour, Capitalism, colonialism etc),
   b) Practices of Economic in India

9. Cultural History:
   a) Definition, Origin, Methodology, Language (Linguistic turn), Symbol, Representation, Signs, Code, Meaning
   b) Focus/ Themes: Identity, Gender, race, sexuality, Power relations, Ideology, Arts, Intellectual domains.
   c) Practices of Cultural history in India today

10. Local History:
   a) Definition and Origin, structure, Methodology
   b) Focus (Themes in Local History)
   c) Practices/ recent trends of Local History/ local historical research in India

**Selected Readings**

**English**

**Marathi**
4. Kothekar, Shanta, Itihas: Tantra ani Tatvadnyana, Shri sainath Prakashan, Nagpur, 2005
HIS112: Evolution of Ideas and Institutions in Early India and Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India

1. **Defining Early India**
   a) Historiography (colonial, nationalist)
   b) Terminology (‘Hindu’, ‘Ancient’, ‘Early’)

2. **Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**
   a) Archaeological
   b) Literary sources: Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali; Religious, non-religious; Tamil
   c) Inscriptions
   d) Foreign accounts: Chinese, Roman

3. **Political Ideas and Institutions: North and South India**
   a) Lineage Polities
   b) Pre-State formations in north and south India
   c) Early State Formations: Mahajanapadas, Maurya, Deccan and South India
   d) Administrative Institutions: Kingship, Administrative structures

4. **Social Ideas and Institutions**
   a) Kin and Lineage society
   b) The emergence of caste based societies, marginalization and subordination
   c) Social protest and the emergence of new social and religious forms
   d) Social systems in the far south

5. **Economy**
   a) Pre-historic to Chalcolithic developments
   b) Development of Agriculture and Trade
   c) Expanding Trade Economy – guilds, crafts, coinage
   d) Urbanisation

6. **Defining Medieval India**

7. **Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**
   a) Persian sources
   b) Regional language sources
   c) Foreign sources: Travellers’ accounts, European records
8. The state in medieval India: perceptions and practice

a) Modern theories of the medieval state: Theocracy, Feudal, Segmentary, Patrimonial-Bureaucratic
b) Medieval Theories of the State: Farabi, Ghazzali, Shukracharya, Barani, Abul Fazl, Ramachandrapant Amatya
c) State formation in peninsular India – Chola, Bahamani, Vijayanagar

9. Administrative Systems

a) Central and Provincial
b) Mansabdari
c) Agrarian systems

10. Society and Economy in Medieval India

a) Social mobility and Stratification; the emergence of new classes: Administration, agrarian, mercantile
b) Religion and social change – Bhakti and Sufi
c) Trade – internal and external
d) Impact of the arrival of the Europeans
Selected Readings

**English**

1. Gurukkal, R., Social Formations in Early South India, Oxford University Press, 2010
5. Sharma, R.S., Sudras in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1998.
7. Thapar, R., From Lineage to State, Oxford India Paperbacks, 1990
8. Thapar, R., Interpreting Early India, Delhi, 1995.
22. Sharma, R.S., Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalisation, Sangam Books Ltd., 2001

**Marathi**

1. Jha, D.N., Prachin Bharat (in Hindi and Marathi)
HIS113: Maratha Polity and Socio-Economic History of the Marathas

1. Defining the term ‘Maratha Polity’

2. Nature of Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range
   a) Literary
   b) Foreign
   c) Archival
   d) Miscellaneous

3. Maratha State
   a) Formation of the Maratha State
   b) Nature

4. Administrative Structure
   a) Administrative Structure of the Deccani Kingdoms: a brief survey
   b) Principles underlying Maratha Administration
   c) Central: the institution of kingship, theory, problem of legitimacy, Ashta Pradhan Mandal
   d) Provincial and Village: administrative units
   e) Fiscal administration: Public income and expenditure
   f) Military System: forts, infantry, cavalry, navy

5. Socio-Political Power Structure
   a) Religion
   b) Caste
   c) Gota
   d) Watan

6. Administration of Justice
   a) Sources of law
   b) Judicial structure – central, provincial
   c) Judicial institutions – political, traditional
   d) Crime and punishment – police

7. Defining socio-economic history
8. Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range
   a) Literary
   b) Foreign
   c) Archival
   d) Miscellaneous

9. Social institutions
   a) Village community
   b) Social stratification and mobility
   c) Caste and community
   d) Marriage and family
   e) Fares and festivals
   f) Education

10. Agrarian System
    a) Types of land
    b) Assessment of land
    c) Methods of land revenue collection

11. Trade, Industries and handicraft
    a) Centres of trade
    b) Trade routes
    c) Major and minor industries
    d) Types of coins
    e) Banking houses
Selected Readings

English

2. Chandra, Satish, Medieval India (Society, the jagirdari crisis and the village), Macmillan India Ltd., Madras, 1992.
6. Mahajan, T.T., Maratha Administration in the 18th century
11. Desai, Sudha, Social life in Maharashtra under the Peshwas, Bombay, 1980

Marathi

HIS123: Heritage Management and History of Technology in India

Course Content:
1. What is Heritage? Heritage Categories and World Heritage
2. Dating Methods and Sources
3. Geological basics and Maharashtra Heritage
4. Heritage based Careers
5. Technology in the Indus Civilization
6. Technological developments in Early India: Metallurgy, Architecture, Craft
7. Technology in Medieval India: Agriculture, Textile, Metallurgy, Irrigation
8. The technology of Weaving, Dying, Paper making
9. Indian Science and Technology: Post-Independence Developments
   Atomic energy BARC
   Developments in Agriculture – Green Revolution, PUSA Institute
   Hydro-electric power projects
   The science and space program
   The Konkan Railway

Selected Readings: