Semester II

(Core Papers Only)

Paper VI  History of Social Institutions and Structures of Early India
Paper VII Social Formations of Kerala c. A.D.1200 - 1800
Paper VIII Agriculture, Crafts Production and Exchange in India from c. AD 1000 to 1800
Perspectives of Women’s History and the History of Gender in India
Paper IX  Making of the Indian Nation: Historical Antecedents.

Paper VI

History of Social Institution and Structures of Early India

(The paper seeks to have a specific focus on the history of institutions and structures of early societies in the subcontinent. It is intended to provide the students with knowledge about what the institutions mean and how they evolved and worked in the past societies. The idea is to enable the students to gain insights into the historical roots of social institutions and structures that persist in our times. Articles should enrich the reading)

1) Institutions of the Vedic Society: Historical context of their merged state and inseparability into social, economic, political and religious Institutions - Gotra
and Pravara, Varna and Kula - dasya- vidatha, Gana, Gopa and Samiti - Yajna, Dana, Dakshina and Sulka - The Pastoral tribal social structure with slave labour.


3) From Varna to Jati : The historical process of the information of jati-s - The System of hereditary occupation and endogamy - The System of periodic exaction or taxation in the age of Mauryas - Variety of taxes - The Parishad- The institutional nature of administration and bureaucracy - The continuity .and change in the stratified Varna society based of slave labour.

4) The Hierarchically stratified Jati Society: The Institution of land grants - The mahadana-s such as hiranyagarbha, gosahasra and tulabhara - The proliferation of Jati-s or the phenomenon of sakirnajati - The institutional character of kingship- Chakravarthy model of kingship and the consecration - High Sounding royal titles- The institution of land dues - The Institution of service tenure - The bhakti cull under the bhagauatha movement - The formation of tenurial hierarchy- Hierarchically stratified jati society based of forced labour (vishti).

5) Early Historic Society in Tamillakam - Aintinai and Social grouping-Economic, Social, Political Structures and Institutions - Ventan, Velir, Kizhar levels of the chiefdom- The politics of raids and redistribution- The Institution of Kotai - Pana-s and the pattu tradition - the flowers Symbolism - untattu- Vatakkiruttal -Velan Veriyattu- Karauaikuttu -the Kalavu and Karp. 

Readings
D.R. Chanana, Slavery in Ancient India, Delhi 1960
S. Chattopadhyaya , Social Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1965
Romila Thapar, From Lineage to State (Oxford University Press)
Uma Chakravarthy, Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism, (Motilal Benarsidas, Delhi, 1984)
D.D. Kosambi, An Introduction to the Study of Indian History (Bombay, 1956)
R.S. Sharma, Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India (Oxford University Press, 1983)
R.S. Sharma, Sudras in Ancient India (Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 1980)
R.S. Sharma, Aspects political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 1959)
R.S. Sharma, Indian feudalism (Motilal Banarsidas, New Delhi, 1980)
K.K. Pillay, Social History of the Tamils, Madras University Publication

Paper VII.
Social Formations of Kerala from c. A.D.1200 to 1800

(The paper requires the students to have already graduated in the methodological perspectives enabling conceptualization of society in terms of formations or systems to study this paper. They are expected to acquire knowledge about the social formation of Kerala under the Naduvazhi-s and of the eve of the colonial rule. The purport of the paper is to enable the students to grasp the interconnectedness of social aspects and develop holistic perspective)

1. Agrarian Expansion in Kerala: Historical Antecedents - Further Expansion of Agrarian settlements - Growth of the Upagrama-s - Changes in the Property relations - proliferation of temples - New Institutions, Groups and relations - The Nadus and the consolidation of the Naduvazhi Swarupam-s.


Readings

M.R. Raghava Varier, Keraleeyata: Charitramanangal (Vidyapeetham)

M.R. Raghava Varier, Madhyakala Keralam- Charitram, Samooham.
(Chintha Publications, Trivandrum)

KN. Ganesh, Keralathinte Innalekal

M.G.S. Narayanan ed. Vanneri Granthavari, Calicut University

M.R. Raghava Varier, ed. Keralololpati, Calicut University

K.K.N. Kurup ed., Kootali Granthavari, Calicut University

Unnikrishnan Nair ed. Tiruvalla Granthavari, Nos. 1 & 2 Mahatma Gandhi University.

K. V. Krishna Iyer, Zamorins of Calicut, Calicut University

P.K.S. Raja, Medieval Kerala, Navakerla Co-operative Publishing House, Calicut

P.K. Balakrishnan, Jativyavasthayum Keralacharitravum

N.M. Namboodirl, Smootiriyute Kanappurangal (Vidyapeetham)

P.J. Cheriyan (ed) Perspectives of Kerala History (State Gazetteers Department, Govt. of Kerala)

Kesavan Veluthat, The Early Medieval in South India

Paper VIII

Agriculture, Crafts Production and Exchange in India from c. A.D. 1000 to 1800

(The paper requires from the students an in depth study of the major economic processes of the Indian subcontinent in the 11th to 19th centuries. The focus is of the nexus of agriculture, the various other industries, and trade and the process of urbanization. It involves study of coinage and currency in the context of means of payment and measure of value. The purport of the paper is to provide the students
insights into the interconnectedness of agriculture, crafts production, exchange and urban growth. The readings have to be supplemented by articles.)


**Readings**

Lallanji Gopal, Economic Life of Northern India A.D. 700-1200 Delhi. 1965

Nilakanta Sastri, The Colas, Madras University Publications

Kenneth Hall, Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Colas (Abhinav Publications, New Delhi)

Mohammad Habib, Politics and Society in Medieval South India.

B.D. Chattopadhyaya, Coins and Currency in Medieval South India (Munshiram Manoharlal New Delhi)
Burton Stein, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India (Oxford University Press, New Delhi)

Burton Stein, Vijayanagara 1-2 (The New Cambridge History of India)

Irfan Habib, The Economic History of Medieval India (Tulika Publications, New Delhi, 2001)

Irfan Habib, Agrarian System of Mughal India, (Oxford University Press)

Moreland, W., Agrarian System of Moslem India (D.K. Publishers Delhi)

Tapan Raychaudharl and Irjan Habib (eds.) The Cambridge Economic History of India Volume 1 (Orient Longman and Cambridge University Press)

Keasavan Veluthat, The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India, Cambridge University Press

Irfan Habib, Essays in Indian History, Tulika Publications, New Delhi

Satish Chandra, Medieval India, New Delhi

Musaffar Atam, The Crisis of Mughal Empire (Oxford University Press)

Musaiifar Alam & Sanjay Subrahmaniean (ed) , Mughal North India (Oxford University Press).

H.K. Nagvi, Urbanization Urban Centres under the Great Mughals (Oxford University Press),

Burton Stein. Vijayanagaqara 1-2 (The New Cambridge History of India)

S. Gordon, The Marathas 11-4 (The New Cambridge History of India)


K.N. Chaudhari, Asia before Europe: Economy and Civilization of the Indian Ocean from the Rise of Islam to 1750

Ashin Dasguptha & M.N. Pearson (ed.) The Indian Ocean -Political Economy of Commerce

SanJay Subrahmaniyan, Political Economy of Commerce

S. Arasarahnan, Merchants, Companies and Commerce in the Coromandel Coast.

Ashln dasguptha, Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat

Kanakalatha Mukund, The World of Tamil Merchant.
A. Appadorai, Economic Conditions in Southern India (100-1500), Madras University Publications.

N. Venkataramanayya, Studies in the History of the Third Dynasty of Vijayanagara

A.I.Chicherov, India: Economic Development in 16th - 18th Centuries.

Shireen Moosavi, Economy of the Mughal Empire, (Oxford University Press)

Y. Subbarayalu, South India under the Cholas (OUP)

Paper IX.

Perspectives of Women’s History and the History of Gender in India

(The Paper seeks to familiarize the students with the conceptual and methodological innovations brought into the discipline of history by Women’s History, and expansion and reframing of the issues at its core, that this intervention has entailed. The intervention of feminist history has been uneven. This makes it difficult to envisage a paper entitled ‘The History of Gender in India’, because it seems rather premature at present. There has been a concentration of feminist historical scholarship upon the colonial-modern period, and upon certain religions like Bengal. So the workable option to present the existing scholarship may be to divide it into specific topics around which some feminist scholarship has accumulated. All the topics need not be discussed in class; some can be discussed in tutorial sessions. The idea is to convey the fact that Gender History raises a whole set of new questions that enter into the conceptual and political domains of the mainstream historical scholarship)

1. Women’s History

   Feminism and the Critique of Knowledge - History as Male-centered Knowledge - the challenge of Women’s History - major debates over the Agenda of Women’s History - Main Themes -Methodological Innovations - International Scenario of WomenHistory - Towards Gender History.

2. The Turn of Feminist History in India:

   Indian Women in the Writings of Colonial Historians- National Historians and the ‘Womens Question’ - Marxist History and Sexual Inequality - The Coming of
Women’s History into the Indian Scene- Critique of the Dominant Ways of Understanding - Creation of Alternate Histories - Female Subalternity

3. Development of Gender Research in Indian History:


Readings


K.Offen et.al (ed.s), Writing Women’s History: Internation Perspectives, London, acmllan, 1992


Uma Chakravarti, ‘Beyond the Altekarian Paradigm: Towards a New Understanding of Gender Relations in Early India, Social Scientist 16 (183), 1988.


M. Talinn, Women in Early Buddhism, Bombay: Bombay University, 1972

U.Chakravartl, Conceptualizing Brahmanical Patricarchy in Early India: Gender, Caste, Class and State, EPW 28 (14)

Malavika Karlekar, Kadambini and the Bhadralok : Early Debates over Women’s Education in Bengal’ EPW 21 (17), 1986

Geraldine H. Forbes ‘In Search of ‘Pure Heathen’ : Missionary Women in 19th Century India’ EPW, 21 (17) 26, April, 26 1986

M. Kosambi, Women Emancipation & Equality: Pandita Ramabai’s Contribution to the Women’s Cause , EPW 23(44) 29 October 1988

Anandibai Joshiie : Retrieving a fragmented feminist image’, EPW 31(49), 7 December ’96

Nita Kumar, ‘Windows Education and Social change in 20th Century Benaras’, EPW 26(17) , 27 April ’91

Bharati (ed), From the Seams of History, New Delhi : OUP, 1995

Robin Jeffrey, Politics, Women's and Well Being, New Delhi: OUP 1992


Madhu Kishar, ‘Arya Samaj and Women’s Education : Manya Mahavidyalaya, Jalandhar , EPW 27(17), 26 April 96

Amrlt Srinivasan, ‘Reform and Revival: The Devadasi and her dance’, EPW 20(44), 2 November ’85.

P. Uberoi (ed), Social ‘Reform, Sexuality and the State, New Delhi: Sage, 1996


P. Chatergee, P. Jegannathan (ed.s) Subaltern Studies XI New Delhi, Permanent Black 2000

Janaki Nair, Women and Law in Colonial India, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1996.

Archana Parasher, Women and Family law Reform in India, New Delhi, Sage 1992

Peter Custers, Women’s role in the Tebhaga Movement’ ,EPW 21(43), 25 October’ 96.

Indra Munshi Saldanha, ‘Tribal women in the Warli Revolt 1945-47 : Class and Gender in the Left Perspective’, EPW 21 (17) April 26, 1986

Apama Basu, ‘Gujarathi Women’s Response to Gandhi’ ,Samya Shakti 1(2) 1984


Vijaya Ramaswamy , ‘Aspects of Women and work in early South India’ IESHR 26(1), 1989

Gregory.C. Kozlowski ‘Muslim Women and Control Property in North India’, IESHR 24(2), 1987


Ranajit Guha, ‘Chandra’s Death, Subaltern Studies V, Delhi: OUP, 1987

Zoya Hasan (ed) , Forging Identities: Gender, Communities and The State, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 1994


Subaltern Studies IX, New Delhi: OUP, 1989

**Paper X. Making of the Indian Nation:**

**Historical Antecedents**

(The paper seeks to put emphasis on the study of the historical process of the nation building, As the title presupposes, the purport is to gain knowledge about the Historical process of the making of the Indian Nation. This necessitates access to recent studies that are eminently noted for their representational riches and level of conceptualization, The teachers have to initiate students in the relevant theories through seminars. The readings have to be augmented and supplemented,by learned articles from time to time)

1.Historiography - The Colonial Sneer - India as a ‘geographical expression’ - The Nationalist Reaction - The Immemorial Nationhood- Understanding the nations and nationalism -The modern character of the Indian Nation -The theory of ‘nation’ as Imagined Community.

3. Contradictions in colonialism and Their Exposure - The Economic Critique of Colonialism - The drain theory - The Expression of moderate nationalism.


5. Secondary Contradictions - Autonomous or hegemonic-Peasants Movements - Workers' Movements Tribal Uprisings-caste and gender Associations - Theorising the Subaltern Movements.


7. The legacy of Indian Nationalism - The Indian constitution - Foreign Policy- The Socialist Hopes - Secularism - The Civil / Political Society- contemporary Debates:

8. Theorising Indian Nationalism - The idea of Nation - in-the Making- Nation as a Process and not a Product: Contemporary Debates.

Readings:

C.H. Philips, Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, (Oxford 1961)

O.P. Kejariwal, The Asiatic Society of India and the Discovery of India’s Past 1784-1838 (Oxford 1988)

John Keay, India Discovered (Rupa, 1989)

Thomas R. Trautmann, Aryans and British India (Vistaar Sage, 1996)

David Kopf, British Orientalism and the Indian Renaissance, 1773- 1835 (California, 1969) •

Kenneth Jones, Socio-Religions Reform Movements in British India, (Cambridge ,1994)

Arabinda Poddar, Renaissance in Bengal Quests and Conformations, (Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1970)

K.N. Panikkar, Culture Ideology, Hegemony: Intellectuals and Social Consciousness in Colonial India (Tulika, New Delhi 1995)
Sumit Sarkar, A Critique of Colonial India, (Oapyrus, Calcutta, 1985)

Sumit Sarkar, Modern India (1885 - 1947) (Macmillan, 1996)

Sumit Sarkar, Writing Social History, (Oxford India, 1982)

Bipan Chandra, et.al., India's Struggle For Independence, (Penguin India, 1989)

Bipan Chandra, The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India, (People's Publishing House New Delhi, 1982)

Bipan Chandra, Nationalisms and Colonialism in Modern India (Orient Longman, New Delhi 1979)

Bipan Chandra, Communalism in India, Vani Educational Books-Vikas, New Delhi, 1984

R.C. Majumdar, British Paramountcy and the Indian Renaissance, Pts. I & II (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan)

R.C. Majumdar, Struggle for Freedom (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan)

A.R. Desai, Social Background of Indian Nationalism (Popular , Prakashan Bombay, 1959)

A.R. Desai (led) Peasant Struggles in India (Oxford, 1979)

S. Wolpert, Tilak and Gokhale (California, 1962. Also Oxford Indio 1990)

Peter Hardy, The Muslims of British India (Cambridge University Press 1998)

Aijas Ahamad, Lineages of the Present, Tulika Publications

Eugene Irschik, Politics and Social Conflict in Sou/h India; Non Brahamin Movement and Tamil Separations (1916.29) (California, Also Oxford)

Gail Omvedt, Culture and Revolt in a Colonial Socie;y ; Non Brahamin Movement in Western India (1873,1930), (Bombay, 1976)

Ranajith Guha, Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in India (Oxford 1982)

Subaltern Studies, Vol I to XI

Janaki Nair, Miller and Miners, Oxford University Press, New Delhi

G. Alosius., Nationalism Without a Nation in India, Oxford University New Delhi.

Partha Chattergee, Wages of Freedom, Oxford University Press, New Delhi