

ಮಂಗಳೂರು  
MANGALORE



ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ  
UNIVERSITY

(Accredited by NAAC)

ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ/ No. : MU/ACC/CR 12/2023-24/A2

ಕುಲಸಚಿವರ ಕಛೇರಿ

ಮಂಗಳಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ - 574 199

Office of the Registrar

Mangalagangothri - 574 199

ದಿನಾಂಕ/Date:07.10.2023

**NOTIFICATION**

Sub: Revised syllabus of M.A. in History Programme

Ref: Academic Council approval vide agenda

No.: ಎಸಿಸಿ: ಶೈ.ಮ.ಸಾ.ಸ.2:4(2023-24) dtd 04.10.2023.

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The revised syllabus of M.A. in History programme which is approved by the Academic Council at its meeting held on 04.10.2023 is hereby notified for implementation with effect from the academic year 2023-24 and onwards.

Copy of the Syllabus shall be downloaded from the University Website ([www.mangaloreuniversity.ac.in](http://www.mangaloreuniversity.ac.in))

**REGISTRAR**

**To**

1. The Registrar (Evaluation), Mangalore University.
2. The Chairman, PG BOS in History, Dept. of History, Mangalore University.
3. The Chairman, Dept. of History, Mangalore University.
4. The Superintendent (ACC), O/o the Registrar, Mangalore University.
5. The Asst. Registrar (ACC), O/o the Registrar, Mangalore University.
6. The Director, DUIMS, Mangalore University – with a request to publish in the Website.
7. Guard File.

**M A History Syllabus (2023-24)**  
**List of Revised Titles**

Sl.No	Title of Papers under existing Syllabus	Sl.No	Modified Titles of Papers and contents in the Syllabus
	<b>FIRST SEMESTER</b>		
HSH.401	Society and Polity in Early India (up to 2 <sup>nd</sup> C.E)		-----
HSH.402	Colonialism and Nationalism in East Asia since 1800	HSH.407	History and Culture of Tulunadu - Through the Ages
HSH.403	Colonialism in India		-----
HSS.404/A	Problems, Perspectives and Debates in Early Indian History	HSS.406	Introduction to Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics
HSS.405	Economic and Social Processes in Medieval Karnataka		-----
	<b>SECOND SEMESTER</b>		-----
HSH.451	Making of India- A Nation		-----
HSH.452	State, society and Economy in Medieval India		-----
HSH.453	Colonialism and Nationalism in West Asia	HSH.456	Social Reform Movements in India (up to C.E. 20 <sup>th</sup> century)
HSS.454	Art and Architecture of Karnataka to 14 <sup>th</sup> C.E		-----
HSE.455	Social Reform Movements in India – Select Themes	HSE.458	History of Undivided Dakshina Kannada District (up to C.E. 20 <sup>th</sup> century)
	<b>THIRD SEMESTER</b>		-----
HSH.501	Philosophy and Methods of History		-----
HSH.502	Modern European Revolutions		-----
HSH.503	The Contemporary World		-----
HSS.504	Modern Karnataka		-----
HSE.505	India's Struggle for Freedom 1857-1947		-----
	<b>FOURTH SEMESTER</b>		-----
HSH.551	Historiography in Modern World		-----
HSH.552	Thinkers of Modern India		-----
HSS.553	Society, Economy and Polity under Vijayanagara		-----
HSS.554	State and society in Contemporary India		-----
HSP.555	Project Work		-----

## M.A (History) Syllabus Papers under Choice Based Credit System 2023-24

SL.No	Title of the Paper	H.C/S.C	No of hours	No of credits
<b>FIRST SEMESTER</b>				
HSH.401	Society and Polity in Early India (up to C.E 2 <sup>nd</sup> C.)	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.407	History and Culture of Tulunadu - Through the Ages	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.403	Colonialism in India	Hard Core	5	5
HSS.406	Introduction to Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics	Soft Core	4	4
HSS.405	Economic and Social Processes in Medieval Karnataka (up to C.E. 13 <sup>th</sup> C.)	Soft Core	4	4
			23	23
<b>SECOND SEMESTER</b>				
HSH.451	Making of India- A Nation	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.452	State, society and Economy in Medieval India	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.456	Social Reform Movements in India (up to C.E. 20 <sup>th</sup> century)	Hard Core	5	5
HSS.454	Art and Architecture of Karnataka to 14 <sup>th</sup> C.E	Soft Core	4	4
HSE.458	History of Undivided Dakshina Kannada District (up to C.E. 20 <sup>th</sup> century)	Open Elective	3	3
			22	19+3=22
<b>THIRD SEMESTER</b>				
HSH.501	Philosophy and Methods of History	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.502	Modern European Revolutions	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.503	The Contemporary World	Hard Core	5	5
HSS.504	Modern Karnataka (c.AD 1750-1956)	Soft Core	4	4
HSE.505	India's Struggle for Freedom 1857-1947	Open Elective	3	3
			22	19+3=22
<b>FOURTH SEMESTER</b>				
HSH.551	Historiography in Modern World	Hard Core	5	5
HSH.552	Thinkers of Modern India	Hard Core	5	5
HSS.553	Society, Economy and Polity under Vijayanagara	Soft Core	4	4
HSS.554	State and society in Contemporary India	Soft Core	4	4
HSP.555	Project Work		4	4
			22	22
		Total	Credits	83+6=89

## MA (History)

### SYLLABUS

#### Programme Learning Objectives:

1. To help students to understand history as a branch of knowledge, its nature, interpretations, and its methodology of research.
2. To help students acquire specialized knowledge about the history of various issues, events, personalities, socio-economic processes, change and continuity in human civilization, etc.
3. To understand the global history with reference to specific civilizations, and cultures and similarities between various civilizations.
4. To help students to understand their own historical environment, contemporary situation and the challenges that mankind faces in preserving their culture legacy.

#### Course Outcomes:

1. Students will understand the significance of historical studies, historiography and research.
2. They will understand the evolution of historical processes, the change that mankind has experienced at every stage of its progress.
3. They will have acquired specialized knowledge on various aspects of history.
4. It will help them to shape their career professionally.

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## **First Semester**

### **Hard Core**

HSH. 401: Society and Polity in Early India (up to C.E. 2<sup>nd</sup> C.)

HSH. 407: History and Culture of Tulunadu - Through the Ages

HSH. 403: Colonialism in India

### **Soft Core**

HSS. 406: Introduction to Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics

HSS. 405: Economic and Social Processes in Medieval Karnataka (up to C.E. 13<sup>th</sup> C)

## FIRST SEMESTER

Paper No. HSH: 401 (Hard Core)

### SOCIETY AND POLITY IN EARLY INDIA (UPTO C.E. 2<sup>ND</sup> C.)

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. To know the state and society in early India as articulated in historiography
2. To know the Harappan society and polity based on archaeological evidences
3. To know the society and polity during the Vedic age as well as the rise of heterodox sects – Buddhism and Jainism.
4. To know the nature of the state and society during the Mauryan period.
5. To know the society of the Megalithic culture and during the Sangam age.

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following:

1. Realize the different types of sources and historiography for the study
2. Understand the nature of Harappan society and polity
3. Realize the nature of the Vedic society and polity
4. Understand to nature of state and society under the Mauryas
5. Realize the nature of society during the Megalithic and the sangam age.

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1. Historiographical Considerations: State and Society as represented in the colonial writings – Oriental Despotism and the Asiatic Society – the nationalist response – Marxist intervention.
2. The Harappan Society and Polity: The Proto-history- Harappan Traditions - Archaeological evidences for the Harappan Society and State.
3. The Vedic Society and polity: Social organization in Rigvedic period – the process of transition from Lineage society to state – Later Vedic Period: The eastward migration and settlement of the Ganga valley – the use of iron and the democratization and proliferation of agriculture – rise of new arts and crafts – *gahapathi* and *sethi* - emergence of *varnas* and Ashramas – the rise of heterodox sects – Buddhism and Jainism.
4. The Mauryan State and Society: The formation of the Mauryan Empire – State in *Arthasastra* – State and Dhamma under Asoka.
5. Society and polity in South India: Megalithic traditions – social groups and rituals – Sangam society and economy.

#### Select Reading:

Chakravarthi, Uma, Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism, Delhi, 1987.

Herman Kulke (ed.), the State in India, New Delhi, 1984.

Kosambi, D.D., An Introduction to the Study of Indian History, Bombay, 1956.

Majumdar, R.C., ed., The Age of Imperial Unity, vol. II of the History and Culture of the Indian People, Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Vedic Age, vol. I of the History and Culture of the Indian People, Bharathiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

Ratnagar, Shereen, Understanding Harappa: Civilisation in the Greater Indus Valley, Delhi, 2001.

Ratnagar Shereen., Enquiries into the Political Organisation of Harappan Society, Pune, 1991

Roy, Kumkum, The Emergence of Monarchy in Northern India, New Delhi, 1994.

Sharma. R.S., Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Rpt. Delhi, 1993

\_\_\_\_\_. Light on Early Indian Society and Economy, Bombay, 1962.

\_\_\_\_\_. Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India, Delhi, 1980. Sharma.

\_\_\_\_\_. Sudras in Ancient India, Delhi, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. The State and Varna Formation in the Mid-Ganga Plains, Delhi, 1996.

Thapar, Romila, Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations, Delhi, 1980.

\_\_\_\_\_. From Lineage to State, Bombay, 1980

\_\_\_\_\_. Interpreting Early India, New Delhi, 1992.

\_\_\_\_\_. Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas, Oxford University Press.

\_\_\_\_\_. The Mauryas Re-visited, K.P. Bagchi & Company, New Delhi, 1984

Wagle, Narendra, Society at the Time of the Buddha, Bombay, 1969.

Claessen, H.J.M. and P. Skalnik, The Early State, The Hague, 1978

Krader, L. The Formation of the State, London, 1968

Mabbet, I.W., Truth, Myth and Politics in Ancient India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1980.

Richard Fox, Kin, Clan, Raja and Rule, Oxford University Press.

Neelakanta Shastri and Srinivasachari, Advanced History of India, Madras, 1970.

Sherwani H.K., History of Medieval Deccan (1295 – 1724), Hyderabad, 1974.

Burnell A.C., Elements of South Indian Paleography, Madras, 1994.

Bilgrami S.A.A., Land Marks of the Deccan, Delhi, 1927

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## **First Semester**

**Paper No: HSH. 407 (Hard Core)**

### **HISTORY AND CULTURE OF TULUNADU – THROUGH THE AGES**

#### **Learning Objectives:**

1. Assess the History and culture of Tulu Nadu and coastal Karnataka.
2. To know the historical Geography of Tulu Nadu and its Physical features.
3. Elucidate the economy, society and Polity of Tulu Nadu.
4. Analyse the impact of the Arabs and Europeans on Coastal Karnataka.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the significance of the history and culture of Tulu Nadu.
2. Bringout the economic activities and social formation of Tulu Nadu.
3. Analyse the religious ceremonies and cultural heritage of Tulu Nadu.
4. Evaluate the ethnicity, culture, language and Fine arts of Tulu Nadu.

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1. Introduction: Historical Geography – The influence of West coast and Western Ghats – the unique cultural diversity of Tulu Nadu with reference to Dravidian culture – Sources - Literature and Archaeology.
2. Political Structure: the early rulers of Tulu Nadu – Alupas and other prominent regional powers- the emergence of Vijayanagara, Keladi Nayakas, Haider Ali and Tipu.
3. Economic Activities: proliferation of agrarian settlements – irrigation system – fishing – village industries and artisans - growth of trade and commerce – trade routes –main ports - Trade organization – internal and external trade – processes of urbanization - the spread of Islamic culture.
4. The Colonialism and Nationalism: The conflict between Portuguese and Rani Abbakka Devi – the rise of colonial rule and its impact – The processes of modernization – the nature of freedom struggle and unification movements.
5. Society in Tulu Nadu: Social milieu and social formation – Family system – social groups - Aliya santaana – Religious ceremonies and practices - Bhoota cult- Naga cult – significance of Yakshagana and other fine arts - the influence of Christian missionaries -Basel mission and its contributions – Process of Social reform movements –Brahmarshi Narayana Guru, Kudmul Rangarao and Karnad Sadashiva Rao.

#### **Select Reading:**

1. K. V. Ramesh, A History of South Kanara, 1975



2. K. V. Ramesh , Tulunadina Itihasa, 1968
3. K. V. Ramesh, and M. J. Sharma , Tulunadina Arasumanethanagalau mattu Dharma Samanvaya, 1985
4. K. V. Ramesh, and M. J. Sharma, Tulunadina Sasanagalu.
5. B.A. Saletore, Ancient Karantaka, Vol. I: History of Tuluva, 1936
6. B.A. Saletore, Karnataka's Tans-Oceanic Contacts, 1956
7. M. Ganapathi Rao, Aigal, Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Prachina Ithihasa.
8. Gaovinda Pai, Samagra Barahagalu
9. Gururaja Bhat, P, Studies in Tuluva History and Culture, 1975.
10. Gururaja Bhat, P -, Antiquities of South Kanara,1969.
11. Gururaja Bhat, P, Tulunadu, 1963.
12. Kushalappa Gowda and Chinnappa Gowda K, Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Kaifiyattugalu, 1983.
13. Vasantha Madhava K.C., Religions in Coastal Karnataka, 1985.
14. Vasantha Madhava K.C , Western Karnataka: its Agrarian Relations (1500- 1800 A.D), 1991.
15. J. Sturrock, U., Madras District Manuals of South Canara Vol. 1., 1894.
16. H. A. Stuart, Madras District Manuals of South Canara Vol. 2., 1895
17. C. N. Ramachandran, et. al, (ed.) Perspectives on Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu, 1991.
18. Thurston, Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol V, 1909.

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## **First Semester**

**Paper No: HSH. 403 (Hard Core)**

### **COLONIALISM IN INDIA**

Learning Objectives:

1. To introduce students to historiographical debate on Colonial penetration in to India by Britain
2. To know the Process of the establishment of colonial rule in India and its apparatus
3. To understand the ideologies of the British Raj
4. To realise the differential impact of Colonialism

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the various debates on the nature of the establishment of British Raj in India
2. Get Enlightened on the way the Colonial Power exercised its power and the apparatus it created for the same
3. Understand the sources of legitimacy, its ideological pretensions and Contradictions in Colonial rule
4. Realise the impact of the colonial legacy on Post-Independence India

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1. Historiography: The Eighteenth century in Indian history – The British East India Company and Indian trade – From traders to conquerors – ‘How was India won?’.
2. The Colonial State: Consolidation and Governance – The apparatus of the Company Raj – Parliament and the Company – The bureaucracy – Princes and Paramountcy – Imperial rule and revenue contraction: Revenue settlements – The commercial, industrial and financial capitalism at work – Impact on the Indian economy.
3. Ideologies of the Raj: The Orientalist Turn – Reforms, Liberalism and Empire – Social policy and religious reforms – New Education and the Anglicist turn – Colonial knowledge and its subjugative powers: historiography – Census – Gazetteers – Maps – Colonial science and medicine.
4. The educational mode of conquest: Western education – Creation of the “Middle Class” – Social relations in the colony.
5. Differential impact of colonialism: contradictions between colonial claims and performance – the colonial legacy.

## Readings:

- Seeley, *Expansion of England (1883)*, (Chicago University Press, 1968).  
Thompson and Garratt, *Rise and Fulfilment of British Rule in India*, (Central Book Depot, Allahabad, 1969).  
S. Gopal, *British Policy in India (1858-1905)*, (Orient Longman, 1975).  
Palme Dutt, *India To-Day*, (Manisha Granthalaya, Reprint 1983).  
Bipan Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, (People's Publishing House, New Delhi, Reprint 1982).  
Francis Hutchins, *The Illusion of Permanence British Imperialism in India*, (Princeton, 1967).  
George D. Bearce, *British Attitudes Towards India (1784-1858)*, (Oxford, 1961).  
Eric Stokes, *The English Utilitarians and India*, (Oxford, 1959).  
Thomas R. Metcalf, *Ideologies of the Raj*, (Cambridge University Press, 1995).  
Bernard S. Cohn, *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, (Oxford, 1996).  
Bernard S. Cohn, *An Anthropologist Among the Historians and Other Essays*, (Oxford University Press, 1990).  
Peter Robb, *The Concept of Race in South Asia*, (Oxford University Press)  
Thomas Trautmann, *Aryans and British India*, (Vistaar Sage, New Delhi, 1996).  
Gauri Vishwanathan, *Masks of Conquest Literary Study and the British Rule in India*, (Oxford India, Reprint 1998).  
Carol A Breckenridge and Peter Van der Veer, (eds), *Orientalism and Post-Colonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia*, (Oxford India, 1996).  
Kate Teltscher, *India Inscribed: European and British Writing on India 1600-1800*, (Oxford India, 1997).  
Radhika Singha, *A Despotism of Law Crime and Justice in Early Colonial India*, (Oxford India, 2000).  
C.A. Bayly, *Rulers Townsmen and Bazaar*, (Oxford India, Reprint 1998).  
C.A. Bayly, *Empire and Information*, (Cambridge, 1998).  
Ranajit Guha, *A Rule of Property for Bengal*, (Orient Longman, 1982).  
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.K. Bagchi, *The Political Economy of Under-development*, (Orient Longmann).  
B.R. Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India*, (Cambridge University Press)

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## First Semester

Paper No: HSS: 406 (Soft Core)

### INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY, EPIGRAPHY AND NUMISMATICS

Learning Objectives:

1. To familiarise to the students with the concepts of archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics
2. To enlighten them about the nature of Archaeological sites and the methods of their investigation
3. To understand the usefulness of inscriptions, coins, archaeological sources in the construction of History

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Get Enlightened about the evolution of Archaeology in Europe and India and Various types of Archaeological sources
2. Understand the value of the various branches of Archaeology, epigraphy and numismatics for the study of historical evolution of human civilization
3. Understand the significance of the sources of the Indian history

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- I. Archaeology: Meaning, aims, nature, and Scope-Development of Archaeology in Europe and India-Pre, Proto and Historical Archaeology- Archaeology and History.
- II. Nature of Archaeological sites: Open air, caves, mounds, ash-mounds- discovery methods- literary sources-folk traditions- village to village survey-GPS methods- Exploration methods-use of maps, aerial photography, marine archaeology, remote sensing, and surveying materials.
- III. Excavation methods: Vertical and horizontal excavation, recording methods, stratigraphy, staff-kit, pottery yard.
- IV. Epigraphy: meaning, antiquity, nature, scope and importance- Types of inscriptions: Lithic records and copper plates, format and contents, writing materials, Eras and dating methods, development of scripts.
- V. Numismatics: Antiquity and importance of Indian coinage-development of coinage in India.

### Reading List/Reference:

Agrawal, D.P., *The Archaeology of India*, Delhi, 1983.

\_\_\_\_\_, *Radio Carbon and Indian archaeology*.

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond., *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, Delhi, 1983.

Allan, J., *Gupta Coins*

Altekar, A.S., *The Bayana Hoard of Gupta Coins*.  
 Atkinson, R.J.C., *Field Archaeology*, London, 1953.  
 Barker Philip., *Techniques of Archaeological Excavation*, London, 1977.  
 Binford, *An Archaeological Perspective*, New York, 1972.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *New Perspective in Archaeology*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *Bones, Ancient Men and Modern Myths*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *In Pursuit of the Past*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *Working at Archaeology*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *Debating Archaeology*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *Constructing Frames of Reference*, Chicago, 2001.  
 Bhandarkar, D.R., *Carmichael Lectures on Indian Numismatics*.  
 Bray W and Trump D., *The Penguin Dictionary of Archaeology*, Middlesex, 1970.  
 Brothwell D and E Higgs (Ed.) *Science in Archaeology*, 1972.  
 Brown, C.J., *Coins of India*.  
 Buhler G., *Indian Paleography*.  
 Burkitt, M.C., *The Old Stone Age*  
 Chakrabarty, S.K., *Ancient Indian Numismatics*.  
 Chard, C.S., *Man in Prehistory*, New York, 1975.  
 Chattopadhyaya B.D., *Coins and Currency System in South India*, New Delhi, 1976.  
 Chaudhary, R.K., *Inscriptions of Ancient India*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *Man Makes Himself*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *What Happened in History*, London, 1957.  
 Clarke, G., *Archaeology and Society*, London, 1948.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *Sir Martimer and Indian Archaeology*, Delhi, 1979.  
 Clarke D.L., *Analytical Archaeology*, London, 1969.  
 Crawford, O.G.S., *Archaeology in the Field*, 1953.  
 Cunningham A., *Coins of Medieval India*.  
 Daniel Glyn, *150 years of Archaeology*, London, 1978.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *The Origin and Growth of Archaeology*, London, 1953.  
 Dilip K.Chakrabarty, *History of Indian Archaeology*, New Delhi, 1988.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *A History of Indian Archaeology since Independence*, New Delhi, 2003.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *India; An Archaeological History*, II edition, New Delhi, 2014,  
 Dimbley G.D., *Plants and Archaeology*, 1966.  
 Elliot Walter., *South Indian Coins*.  
 Flaming Stuart, *Dating in Archaeology*.  
 Fleet J.F., *Corpus Inscriptions and Indicarum*, Vol.III  
 Gopal, B.R., *Karnatakadalli Navashilayuga* (Kannada) Mysore, 1970  
 Gurumurthy, et.al., *Manava Sastra*, (Kannada), Dharwar, 1973.  
 Gururaja Rao, B.K., *Karnatakada Shilayuga Samskritigalu* (Kannada)  
 Haris, *Archaeological Stratigraphy*, London, 1982.  
 Hrioma Ashasfer, *South Indian Inscription*.  
 Hulctzsh E., *Corpus Inscriptions and Indicarum*.  
 Jacobson J (ed.) *Studies in the Archaeology of India and Pakistan*, Delhi, 1985.  
 Kenyon, K.M., *Beginning of Archaeology*, London, 1961.  
 Narasimha Murthy, A.V., (Ed.) *Karnataka Archaeology*.  
 \_\_\_\_\_. *The Coins of Karnataka*.  
 Narain, A.K., *Indo-Greek Coins*.  
 Padigar, S.V., *Puratatva Satra Parichaya*, (Kannada), Dharwar, 2010.  
 Pandey R.R., *Indian Paleography*.  
 Paul Bahn, *Archaeology; Avery Short Introduction*, Oxfore, 2000.

Piggot, S., *Approach to Archaeology*, London, 1959.

Plenderleith, H., *Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Art*.

Pyddoke E., *Stratification for the Archaeologist*, 1961.

\_\_\_\_\_. *The Scientist and Archaeology*, New York, 1961.

Raghunath Bhat H.R., *Puratatva Parichaya*, (Kannada), Mysore, 1984.

Rajan, K. *Archaeology: principles and methods*, Madras, 2002

\_\_\_\_\_. *Understanding Archaeology*, 2015

Raman, K.V., *Principles and Methods of Archaeology*, Madras, 1991.

Ramesh, K.V., *Indian Epigraphy*, Vol.I

Rapson, E.G., *Coins of India*.

Renfrew and Bahu, P., *Archaeology, Theories, Methods and Practice*, 1996.

Roy, S., *The Story of Indian Archaeology*, Delhi, 1961

Sarkar, D.C., *Indian Epigraphy*.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Select Inscriptions*, Revised, 1962.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Studies in Indian Coins*.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Indian Numismatics*.

Staek John, P., *Back to Earth; An Introduction to Archaeology*, 2002.

Sankalia, H.D., *Pre and Proto history of India and Pakistan*, Poona, 1974.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Pre history of India*, Delhi, 1977.

\_\_\_\_\_. *Stone Age Tools*, Poona.

Sircar H., *Museums and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India*, Delhi, 1981.

Soundara Rajan, K.V., *Invitation to Indian Archaeology*, New Delhi, 1985.

Srikanta Sastri, S., *Puratatva Sodhane*, (Kannada) Mysore, 1960

Sundara, A., *Prachya Vastu Shodhane*, (Kannada) Dharwar, 1972.

Thapar, B.k., *Recent Archaeological Discoveries in India*.

Tite, M.S., *Methods of Physical Examination in Archaeology*, Rpt. London, 1981

Upinder Singh, *The Discovery of Ancient India*, Delhi, 2014.

\_\_\_\_\_. *A History of Ancient and Medieval India*, New Delhi, 2015.

Webster, G., *Practical Archaeology*, London, 1974.

Wheeler REM., *Archaeology from the Earth*, 1954.

Wooley G.L., *Digging up the Past*, London, 1954.

Wymer, J., *Palaeolithic Age*, London, 1982.

Zeuner, F.E., *Dating the Past*, London, 1970.

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## First Semester

Paper No. HSS. 405 (Soft Core)

### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROCESSES IN MEDIEVAL KARNATAKA (Up to C.E, 13<sup>th</sup> C)

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. To know the sources and historiography of the economic and social processes in medieval Karnataka
2. To know the nature of society and economy prior to 7<sup>th</sup> c AD.
3. To know the various economic activities of medieval Karnataka.
4. To know the nature of the social conditions such as castes and sub-castes, status of women, Basava and Virashaivism movement, development of literature, vachana, educational ideas and institutions.
5. To know the processes of urbanization in medieval Karnataka.

#### LEARNING OUT COMES

After completing the paper the students will come to know the following:

1. Realise the existence of different types of sources and historiography for the study
2. Understand the nature of society and economy prior to 7<sup>th</sup> c AD.
3. Realise the nature of economy of medieval Karnataka.
4. Understand to nature society of medieval Karnataka.
5. Understand to processes of urbanization in medieval Karnataka.

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- I. **Sources and Historiography:** Archaeology: Inscriptions – Numismatics – Monuments – Indigenous and foreign accounts – Historiography: Robert Bruce Foote, B.L Rice, J.F. Fleet, Col. McKenzie, Appadorai, William Coelho, J.D.M. Derret and others.
- II. **Historical background:** Nature of society and economy prior to C.E. 7<sup>th</sup> C: Social groups- Nature of land revenue system and land relationship –Trade- Trade routes - Trade centers - Exchange system.
- III. **Economy:** Proliferation of agrarian settlements - Irrigation system - Land revenue system - Land tenures -Agro-based industries - Artisanal activities - Growth of craft guilds - Status of the artisanal classes - Growth of trade - Trade routes -Trade organizations - Regional and long-distance trade - Coinage system.
- IV. **Society:** Social stratification- Proliferation of castes and sub-castes - Status of women- Basava and Virashaiva movement – Modes of social protest – Development of literature – The Vachanas – Educational ideas and institutions.
- V. **Processes of Urbanization:** Characteristic features of urban centers- Types of urban centers- Administration of towns and cities.

#### Select Reading List:

1. William Coelho, *The Hoysala Vamsa*, (Bombay, 1950)

2. Dinakara Desai, *Mahamandaleshwaras under the Chalukyas of Kalyan*, (Poona, 1951)
3. G.S.Dikshit, *Local Self-Government in Medieval Karnataka*, (Dharwar, 1964)
4. M.Chidananda Murthy, *Kannada Sasanagala Samskrithika Adhyayana*, (Mysore, 1966)
5. Ramesh.K.V. *A History of South Kanara*, (Dharwar, 1970)
6. K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, *Foreign Notices of South India*, (Madras, 1972)
7. K.V.Ramesh et al ed. *Srikantika*, (Mysore, 1973)
8. S.Gururajachar, *Some Aspects of Economic and Social Life in Karnataka*, (Mysore, 1974)
9. G.R.Kuppuswamy, *Economic Conditions in Karnataka*, (Dharwar, 1975)
10. Jyothsna Kamath, *Social Life in Medieval Karnataka*, (New Delhi, 1980)
11. Burton Stein, *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*, (New Delhi, 1980)
12. B.R.Gopal, *The Chalukyas of Kalyan and the Kalachuris*, (Dharwar, 1981)
13. Noboru Karashima, *South Indian History and Society from Inscriptions*, (Delhi, 1984)
14. R.N.Nandi, *Social Roots of Religion in Ancient India*, (New Delhi, 1986)
15. B.Lrice, *Mysore and Coorg from inscriptions*, Reprint, (New Delhi, 1986)
16. K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, *A History of South India*, IV edition, (New Delhi, 1996)
17. K.S.Shivanna, *A Critique of Hoysala polity*, (Mysore, 1988)
18. Meera Abraham, *Two Medieval Merchant Guilds of South India*, (Delhi, 1988)
19. Om Prakash prasa, *Decay and Revival of Urban centres in Medieval South India*, (Delhi, 1989)
20. B.R.Hirematha, *Sasanagalalli Karnatakada Varthakaru*, (in Kannada), (Dharwar, 1989)
21. A.Appadorai, *Economic Conditions of Southern India*, 2 vols. Reprint, (Madras, 1990)
22. S.Settar, *The Hoysala Temples*, (Dharwar, 1992)

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MA (History)

SYLLABUS

**Second Semester**

**Hard Core**

HSH:451: Making of India – A Nation

HSH.452: State, Society and Economy in Medieval India- (C.E. 1206-1757)

HSH.456: Social Reform Movements in India (upto C.E. 20<sup>th</sup> century)

**Soft Core**

HSS. 454: Art and Architecture of Karnataka to C.E.14<sup>th</sup> C.

**Open Elective**

HSE. 458: History Of Undivided Dakshina Kannada District (up to C.E. 20<sup>th</sup> century)

## SECOND SEMESTER

Paper No: HSH. 451

### MAKING OF INDIA- A NATION

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the process of India becoming a Nation
2. To find out how our Colonial experience caused the process of making India in to a nation
3. To understand the nature of our struggle against Colonial exploitation, and character of our struggle
4. To survey the Historiography of our nationalist struggle

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following:

1. Get enlightened about the colonial milieu that promoted the process of unifying India in to a nation
2. understand the growth of Nationalism and its Character
3. Understand the voices of the subaltern groups in resisting colonialism and internal challenges
4. Understand the legacy of our freedom struggle and its reflections in our Constitution

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1. Historiography – Imperialist perceptions/ the ‘Cambridge School’ – the Marxist understanding - The Nationalist reaction – the Subaltern School- Understanding the Nations and Nationalism
2. Orientalism and the ‘discovery’ of India – The Reaction to the Evangelical and the Utilitarian perceptions – The Socio-religious Movements and their Character – English education – Press - Emergence of Public Sphere
3. Contradictions in Colonialism and Their Exposure – The Economic Critique of Colonialism – The Drain Theory – The Expressions of ‘moderate’ nationalism. The Constitutional methods – Revolutionary Terrorism – Indian nationalist activities abroad – Gandhian techniques.
4. Secondary Contradictions – Autonomous or hegemonic – Peasants’ movements – Workers’ movements – Tribal Uprisings – Caste and gender associations – the Dalits: Phule to Ambedkar – Theorising the Subaltern movements – Resistance to the regime of Power.
5. Communalism and Nationalism: The Two-nation Theory – Partition and Freedom – The legacy of Indian Nationalism – The Indian Constitution: Foreign policy – The Socialist hopes – Secularism - Theorizing Indian nationalism: The Idea of Nation-in-the Making – Nation as a Process and not a Product.

### 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. Trantmann, *Aryans and British India*, (Vistaar Sage, 1996).

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

Kenneth Jones, *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India*, (Cambridge India, 1994).

Arabinda Poddar, *Renaissance in Bengal: Quests and Confrontations*, (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*, (Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985).

Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India (1885-1947)*, (MacMillan, 1996).

Sumit Sarkar, *Writing Social History*, (Oxford India, 1998).

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, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, (Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979).

Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern 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, (ed) *Peasant Struggles in India*, (Oxford, 1979).

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

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

Aijas Ahmad, *Lineages of the Present*, Tulika Publications.

Eugene Irschik, *Politics and Social Conflict in South India: Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separations (1916-29)*, (California, 1959. Also Oxford).

Gail Omvedt, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: The Non-Brahman Movement in Western India (1873-1930)*, (Bombay, 1976).

Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in India*, (Oxford, 1982).

*Subaltern Studies*, Vols. 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, 1999

Partha Chatterjee, *Wages of Freedom*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998

Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition – A History of Modern India*, New Delhi, 2004.

Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, (ed.), *Nationalist Movement in India*, New Delhi, 2009.

Mushirul Hassan (ed.), *India's Partition*, New Delhi, 1996.

Anita Inder Singh, *The origins of Partition of India, 1936 – 1947*, New Delhi, 1987.

S.N. Sen, *Eighteen Fifty Seven*, New Delhi, 1957.

Ayesha Jalal, *The Sole Spokesman : Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1985.

Jaswant Singh, *Jinnah, India, Partition, Independence*, New Delhi, 2009.

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## Second Semester

Paper No :HSH. 452 (Hard Core)

### STATE, SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN MEDIEVAL INDIA – C.E. 1206 - 1757

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. To know the circumstances that led to the formation of Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal rule in India.
2. To know the strategies adopted by the foreign invaders to consolidate their authority.
3. To know the nature of state, society and economy during the medieval India.

#### LEARNING OUT COMES

After completing the paper the students will come to know the following:

1. Realise the existence of different types of sources for the study.
2. Understand the causes of the rise and fall of the Delhi Sultanate and the Mughal Empire
3. Realise the strategies adopted by the rulers in administration.
4. Understand to nature of state, society and economy under Delhi Sultanate and the Mughals.

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**Unit 1: Introduction , Historiography and Sources :** The condition of India during 12<sup>th</sup> century- colonial writings: Vincent Smith and Moreland – Nationalist writings: Jadunath Sarkar and others – Marxist writing: Irfan Habib, Satish Chandra and others– sources.

**Unit II: State and Society under the Delhi Sultanate:** The composition and nature of Delhi sultanate – Iqta system – the Forty – Military organization – Central administration – Economic activities: agriculture and irrigational networks – Land revenue system – Trade and commerce – Price control and market regulations – Urbanization –State and religion – the Bhakti movements and Sufism in 14<sup>th</sup> century.

**Unit III: The Mughal State and Society:** The establishment and consolidation of Mughal power in India– the character of Sur Interregnum – the Mughal state under Akbar; centralization of administration – Mansabdari system – State and religion; Din-illahi – Economy: the agrarian system – agrarian trade and commerce – situating Akbar in the history of Medieval India

**Unit IV: The Mughal State after Akbar:** The Religious policy – the Rajput policy – the Deccan policy – the European trading companies and the Mughals – society under the Mughals.

**Unit V: The Maratha State:** The composition and nature of the Maratha state – Shivaji and Swarajya – the nature of Economy State under the Peshwas.

**Reading List:**

- Andre Wink, *Al Hind: The Making of the Indo-Islamic World*, 2 vols. (vol.I 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries. vol.II. 11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> centuries)Oxford University Press, New Delhi. 1999.
- Nilakanta Sastri, *The Colas*, Madras University Publications
- Burton Stein (ed), *Essays on South India*, Vikas Publishing House, new Delhi
- Burton stein, *Peasant state and Society in Medieval south India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- N. Karashima, *State and Society in South India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Mohd. Habib, *Politics and Society in Medieval India*.
- I.H. Qureshi, *Administration of the Mughal Empire*.
- M.Aalthar Ali, *Moghul Nobility under Aaurangazeb*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
- John F. Richards, *Mughal Empire*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi
- Musaffar Alam & Sanjay Subrahmaniyan, *The Mughal State*, Oxford University Press
- Irfan Habib, *An Atlas of the Mughal Empire*, Oxford University Press
- Satish Chandra, *Parties and Politics of the Mughal Court*, Oxford University Press.
- Stewart Gordon, *Marathas*, Oxford University Press
- Richard Fox, *Kin, Clan, Raja and Rule*, Oxford University Press.
- Nicholas.B. Dirks, *The Hollow Crown*, Oxford University Press
- Rao, Shulman & Sanjay Subrahmanyman, *Symbols of Substance*, Oxford University Press
- Iqtidar Hussain Siddiqui (Ed.), *Medieval India*, New Delhi, 2003.
- Sanjay Subramaniyan (ed.), *Money and the Market in India 1100 – 1700*, Delhi, 1994.
- Richard B. Barnett : *Rethinking Early Modern India*, New Delhi, 2002.
- Jagadish Narayan Sarkar : *Mughal Polity*, Delhi, 2009.
- Saran P. : *The Provincial Government of the Mughals 1526 – 1658*, Delhi, 1988.
- Sri Ram Sharma : *The Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors*, Delhi, 1940.
- *Mughal Government and Administration*.
- : *Studies in Medieval Indian History*.

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## Second Semester

Paper No: HSH. 456 (Hard Core)

### Social Reform Movements in India (up to C.E. 20<sup>th</sup> century)

#### LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1. To know the historiography of social reforms movements in India from early times to the present
2. To know the issues, ideologies, methods of dissent and protest in ancient and medieval India.
3. To know the social reform movement in Karnataka with reference to Sharana and Dasa cults
4. To know the nature of social reforms movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

#### LEARNING OUTCOMES

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following:

1. Realize the existence of different types of sources for the study and historiography.
2. Understand the causes and consequence of the social reform movements in ancient and medieval India.
3. Realize the colonial intervention and the indigenous response for the social reform movements.
4. Understand the national movement and social issues, and differing approaches to the social problems

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1. **Introduction** – Historiography: Social reform movements in Ancient India – The rise of heterodox Sects – Buddhism and Jainism.
2. Social reform movements in Medieval period: Traditions of dissent and protest in South India – Nayanmars (Shaiva saints) and Alvars (Vaishnava Saints) and their Contributions – Sharana/ Virashaiva movement : Basavanna and Akkamahadevi – Bhakthi and Sufi movements - Dasa movement: Purandaradasa and Kanakadasa.
3. Social reform movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century - The colonial milieu and the Indian Renaissance - Nature of dissent and protest among various religious and social groups - Major issues and problems in the reform movements – the colonial intervention and indigenous response.
4. 20<sup>th</sup> Century developments - National movement and social issues – Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar – differing approaches – Search for political solutions to social issues.

## Reading List:

1. Majumdar, R.C., *Ancient India*, Reprint, (Delhi, 1974)
2. \_\_\_\_\_. Et.al., *An Advanced History of India*, Macmillan, Reprint, (Delhi, 1982)
3. Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *History of India*, Part I, (Madras, 1963)
4. \_\_\_\_\_. *A History of South India*, OUP, Reprint
5. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Colas*
6. \_\_\_\_\_. *Advanced History of India*, Allied Publishers, Reprint, (New Delhi, 1973)
7. Romila Thapar, *A History of India*, Vol.I, Penguin books, Reprint, (New Delhi, 1990)
8. \_\_\_\_\_. *Cultural Pasts*, OUP, Reprint, (New Delhi, 2003)
9. \_\_\_\_\_. Et.al., eds. *India: Historical Beginings and the Concept of Aryan*, National Book Trust, (New Delhi, 2006)
10. \_\_\_\_\_. *History and Beyond*, OUP, (New Delhi, 2000)
11. \_\_\_\_\_. *Ancient Indian Social History*, Orient Longman, (New Delhi, 1996)
12. Kosambi, D.D., *The Culture and Civilisation of Ancient India*, Vikas Publishing House, Reprint, (New Delhi, 1990)
13. \_\_\_\_\_. *An Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Popular Prakashan, Reprint, (Bombay, 1994)
14. Champakalakshmi, R.et.al., eds. *Tradition, Dissent, and Ideology*, OUP, (New Delhi, 2001)
15. Basham, A.L., *The Wonder that was India*, Rupa and Co., (New Delhi, 1998)
16. \_\_\_\_\_. Ed. *A Cultural History of India*, OUP, (New Delhi, 1994)
17. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *studying Early India*, Permanent Black, (Delhi, 2005)
18. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, (Delhi, 1997)
19. Mabbett, I.W., *Truth, Myth and Politics in Ancient India*, Thomson Press, (New Delhi, 1971)
20. Thomas R Trautman, *India: Brief History of a Civilisation*, OUP, (New Delhi, 2012)
21. Hermann Kulke, et.al., *A History of India*, Routledge, (New York, 1999)
22. Irfan Habib, ed. *Medieval India*, OUP, Vol.I, (New Delhi, 1999)
23. Jha D.N., *Ancient India*, Peoples Publishing House, (New Delhi, 1977)
24. Rangaswami Aiyangar, K.V., *A History of India*, Vol.I, Longman, Green & Co., (London, 1910)
25. Sharma, R.S., *Material Culture and Social Formation In Ancient India*, Macmillan, Reprint, (New Delhi, 2000)
26. \_\_\_\_\_. *Shudras in Ancient India*, Reprint, (Delhi, 1990)
27. Dube, S.C., *Indian society*, National Book Trust, Reprint, ( New Delhi, 2001)
28. Dange, S.A., *India from Primitive Communism to Slavery*, Peoples Publishing House, Reprint, (New Delhi, 1979)
29. Bridget and Raymond Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, CUP, Reprint, (New Delhi, 1999)
30. Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India(1885-1947)*, Macmillan, Reprint, (Delhi, 1985)
31. Bipan Chandra, *India's Struggle for Independence*, (Penguin India, 1989)
32. Kenneth W Jones, *Socio-Religious Reforms Movements in British India*, CUP, (New Delhi, 1994)
33. Mahajan, V.D., *History of Medieval India*, S.Chand & Co., Reprint, (New Delhi, 2003)
34. Gail Omvedt, *Dalit Visions*, Orient Longman, (New Delhi, 1995)
35. Raghavendra Rao, K., *Babasaheb Ambedkar*, Sahitya Academi, (New Delhi, 1993)
36. \_\_\_\_\_. *Babasaheb Ambedkar : Vision and Theory*, University of Mysore, (Mysore, 1998)

37. Babasaheb Ambedkar, Caste in India, kausalya Prakashana, (Aurangabad, 2003)
38. Govt. Of Karnataka, Babasaheb Ambedkar Barahagalu mattu Bhasanagalu, Kannada mattu Samskriti Nirdeshanalaya, (Bangalore, 1999)
39. Oliver Mendelsohn et.al., The Untouchables, CUP, (New Delhi, 2000)
40. Narada, The Buddha and his Teachings, Buddhist Missionary Society, (Kuala Lumpur, 1998)
41. Damodar Balwant, Buddha's India, Lakshmi Mudranalaya, (Bangalore, 1991)
42. \_\_\_\_\_. Dr. Ambedkar and Revolutionary Thoughts, (Bangalore, 1990)
43. Piyadassi Thera, The Buddha's Ancient Path, Rider & Company, Reprint, (UK, 1987)
44. Dhammananda, Buddhism, (Kuala Lumpur, 1994)
45. \_\_\_\_\_. Buddhism in the eyes of Intellectuals, (Kuala Lumpur, 1997)

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## Second Semester

Paper No. HSS: 454 (Soft Core)

### ART AND ARCHITECTURE OF KARNATAKA TO AD 14<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

Learning objectives:

1. To know the evolution of Art and Architecture in Karnataka and also writings on that
2. To understand the evolution of different types of the art, themes of architecture, major contribution of the various dynasties
3. To know the socio- cultural development of the society
- 4.

Learning outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the contributions of the various dynasties for the growth of art and Architecture in Karnataka
2. Understand the colonial efforts in discovering the centers of Arts and in the preservation of the same and also historiography.
3. Get enlightened on the character of socio - cultural life through the art presented in the architecture, etc.

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- I. Historiography and sources: James Fergusson, Percy Brown, Henry Cousens, Alexander Rea- Later works. Manasara, Inscriptions and monuments- the Nagara, Vesara and Dravida traditions.
- II. Pre-historic art and architecture: Rock paintings- megalithic structures-types- Pre-Badami Chalukya art and architecture: Sites connected with the Maurya and the Satavahana period art- The Kadambas- important monuments- main features, monuments of the Gangas of Talakad- sculptures, pillars. Role of ideology, religious groups.
- III. Badami Chalukya art and architecture- the cave temples-characteristic features, the experiments at Pattadakal, important sites of structural temples, main features, cave paintings. Rashtrakuta art and architecture; different types of temples-sites of rock-cut architecture, main features, structural temples, important sites.
- IV. The Chalukyas of Kalyan and the Hoysalas of Dorasamudra-places connected with the Chalukya monuments- -characteristic features, places connected with the Hoysala temple- Main features- differences and similarities between the two styles of architecture.

#### SELECT READING LIST:

1. Acharya, P.K. *Indian Architecture According to Manasara*, (Oxford, 1921)
2. \_\_\_\_\_. *Architecture of Manasara*, (Oxford, 1933)
3. \_\_\_\_\_. *An Encyclopedia of Hindu Architecture*, (London, 1946)
4. \_\_\_\_\_. *A Dictionary of Hindu Architecture*, (London, 1927)
5. Agarwala, Vasudeva, S., *Studies in Indian Art*, (Varanasi, 1965)

6. \_\_\_\_\_. *Evolution of the Hindu Temple and other Essays*, (Varanasi, 1979)
7. Annigere, A.M., *Pattadakal gudidgalu, Ihole: Samskriti mattu Kale*, (Kannada), 1960.
8. \_\_\_\_\_. *Ihole: Samskrithi mathu Kale* (Kannada), Dharwar, 1974.
9. Banerjee J.N., *The Development of Hindu Iconography*, (Calcutta, 1956)
10. Bharata Iyer, *Indian Art; A short Introduction*, (Bombay, 1958)
11. Brown Percy., *Indian Architecture*, Vol.I, (Bombay, 1956)
12. Burgess James., *Report of the First Seasons. Operations in Belgaum and Kaladgi Distrcts, ASI*, (London, 1874)
13. Coomaraswamy, A.K., *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, (London, 1927)
14. \_\_\_\_\_. *Yaksas*, I-II, (Washington, 1928-31)
1. \_\_\_\_\_. *Traditional Art and Symbolism*, (Ed.) Roger Lipsy, (Princeton, 1977)
2. Cousens Henry, *The Chalukyan Architecture of the Kanarese Districts*, (Calcutta, 1926)
3. \_\_\_\_\_. *Medieval Temples of the Deccan*, (Calcutta, 1931)
4. Das Gupta, S.N., *Fundamentals of Indian Art* (Bombay, 1960)
5. Deneek, M.M, *Indian Sculpture, Masterpieces of Indian, Khmer, and Cham Art*, (London, 1962)
6. Desai Devangana, *Erotic Sculptures of India: A Socio-cultural Study*, (New Delhi, 1985)
7. Fabri Charles, *Discovering Indian Sculpture*, (New Delhi, 1970)
8. Fergusson James, *Illustrations of the Rock cut Temples of India*, (London, 1845)
9. \_\_\_\_\_. *Architecture in Dharwar and Mysore*, (London, 1866)
10. \_\_\_\_\_. *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, Vol.I-II, (Delhi, 1967)
11. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Cave Temples of India*, (London, 1880)
12. Gopinatha Rao, T.A., *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, (Madras, 19140)
13. Goswami, A., *The Art of the Rashtrakutas*, (Bombay, 1958)
14. Gravely, P.H., *An Outline of Indian Temple Architecture*, (Madras, 1932)
15. Gupta, J.P., *Introducing Indian Art*, (New Delhi, 1963)
16. Gupte, R.S., *The Art and Architecture of Aihole*, (Bombay, 1967)
17. \_\_\_\_\_. And Mahajan, B.D., *Ajanta, Ellora, And Aurangabad Caves*, (Bombay, 1962)
18. Gururaja Bhat, P., *Antiquities of South Kanara*, (Udupi, 1969)
19. \_\_\_\_\_. *Studies in Tuluva History and Culture*, (Manipal, 1975)
20. Harle, James C., *Temple Gateways in South India*, (Oxford, 1963)
21. Havell, E.B., *A Handbook of Indian Art*, (Varanasi, 1972)
22. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Ancient and Medieval Architecture of India*, (London, 1915)
23. \_\_\_\_\_. *The ideals of Indian Art*, (Delhi, 1962)
24. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Art Heritage of India*, (London, 1964)
25. Jagadish Ayyar, *South Indian Shrines*, (Madras, 1920)
26. Kamalapur, J.N., *The Deccan Forts*, (Bombay, 1961)
27. Kelleson Collyer, *The Hoysala Artists: Their Identity and Styles*, (Mysore, 1990)
28. Krishna Rao, M.V., *The Gangas of Talakad*, Madras, 1936.
29. Mahalingam, T.V., *South Indian Temple Complex*, (Dharwar, 1970)
30. Marg Publication, *Homage to Sravanabelgola*
31. Meister, *Encyclopedia of Indian Temple Architecture, South India*, Vol.II, (Delhi, 1988)
32. Nagaraja Rao, M.S., *The Chalukyas of Badami*, (Bangalore, 1974)
33. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Chalukyas of Kalyani*, (Bangalore, 1983)
34. Narasimhachar, R., *The Keshava Temple at Somanathpura*, (Bangalore, 1917)
35. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Keshava Temple at Belur*, (Bangalore, 1919)
36. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Lakshmidēvi Temple at Doddagaddavalli*, (Bagnalore, 1919)

37. Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *A History of South India*, Rpt.
38. Panchamukhi R.S., *Archaeology of Karnataka*, (Dharwar, 1953)
39. Parimoo, R., et.al., (Ed.) *Ellora Caves: Sculptures and Architecture*, (New Delhi, 1988)
40. Pramod Chandra, *Studies in Indian Temple Architecture*, (New Delhi, .)
41. Raghunath Bhat H.R., *Karnataka Sasana mattu Kale*, (Mysore, 1977)
42. Rambach Pierre et.al., *The Golden Age of Indian Art, 5<sup>th</sup>-13<sup>th</sup> Century*, (London, 1955)
43. Rajashekara, S., *Art and Architecture of Karnataka*, ( )
44. \_\_\_\_\_. *Early Chalukya Art at Aihole*, (New Delhi, 1985)
45. Rea Alexander, *Chalukyan Architecture*, (1899)
46. Rowland Benjamin, *The Art and Architecture of India*, (London, 1953)
47. Saraswathi, *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, (Calcutta, 1957)
48. Settar, S., *The Hoysala Temples*, (Dharwar, 1992)
49. \_\_\_\_\_. *Hoysala Sculpture in the National Museum Copenhagen*, (Copenhagen, 1975)
50. \_\_\_\_\_. *Sravanabelgola*, (1981)
51. Shaik Ali., *The Western Gangas*,
52. Shivarama Karanth, K., *Karnatakadalli Chitrakale*, (Kannada), 1971
53. \_\_\_\_\_. *Chalukya Vastu Shilpa*, (Bangalore, 1969)
54. Sivarama Murthi, C., *The Art of India*, (New York)
55. \_\_\_\_\_. *Indian Sculpture*, (New Delhi, 1961)
56. \_\_\_\_\_. *Nolamba Sculpture in the Madras Museum*, (Madras, 1964)
57. Smitha, V.A., *A History of Fine Art in India and Ceylon*, (Oxford, 1930)
58. Soundara Rajan, K.V., *Art of South India: Deccan*, (Delhi, 1980)
59. \_\_\_\_\_. *Early Temple Architecture in Karnataka and its Ramifications*, (Dharwar, 1969)
60. Srikanta Sastri, S., *Hoysala Vastusilpa*, (Mysore, 1965)
61. Srinivasan, K.R., *Temples of South India*, (New Delhi, 1972)
62. Srinivasan, T.N., *South Indian Images*, (Tirupathi, 1954)
63. Stein Burton, *South Indian Temples; An analytical Study*, (New Delhi, 1977)
64. Stella Kramrisch, *Indian Sculpture*, (Pennsylvania, 1960)
65. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Art of India*, ((London, 1964)
66. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Hindu Temple*, Vol.I-II, (Delhi, 1976)
67. Sundara, A., *Karnataka Pragaithihasika Kalada Kale*, (Kannada), (Bangalore, 1994)
68. Thapar Romila., *Ashoka and the decline of the Mauryan Empire*, Rpt. 1999.
69. Vatsayana, Kapila, *Dance in Indian Painting*, (New Delhi, 1982)
70. Venkoba Rao, B., *Mysuru Desada Vasthusilpa*, (Kannada), 1982
71. Vijayanagara Sex-Centenary Commemoration Volume, Dharwar, 1936.
72. Zimmer, Heinrich, *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*, (New York, 1946)

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## Second Semester

### Open Elective (I) Paper No: HSE. 458

#### **HISTORY OF UNDIVIDED DAKSHINA KANNADA DISTRICT (up to C.E. 20<sup>th</sup> century)**

##### **Learning Objectives:**

1. To know the History and culture of costal Karnataka and Undivided Dakshina kannada.
2. Understand the Geographical features and its impact.
3. Examine the economy, society and Polity of Dakshina Kannada.
4. Analyse the influence of the Arabs and Europeans culture on South Canara.

##### **Learning Outcomes:**

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Evaluate the significant history and culture of Dakshina Kannada.
2. Examine the economic activities and social formation of Dakshina Kannada.
3. To know the religious practices and cultural history of Dakshina Kannada.
4. Understand the ethnicity, heritage, language and Fine arts of Dakshina Kannada.

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1. Introduction: History and Geography – The geographical features and its influence on the cultural diversity of Undivided Dakshina Kannada - Sources - Literature and Archaeology.
2. The Nature of Political system: the early rulers of Dakshina Kannada Region– Alupas and other regional powers and their cultural contributions.
3. Economic Activities: proliferation of Agriculture – Fishey and Animal husbandary – village industries and Artisans - The growth of trade and its impact - Urbanization and main port towns.
4. The advent of the Europeans: the emergence of Portuguese power and conflict with Rani Abbakka Devi – the rise of colonial rule - the impact of Christian missionaries - Basel mission and its contributions - Social reform movements –Brahmarshi Narayana Guru, Kudmul Rangarao and Karnad Sadashiva Rao.
5. Social conditions: Social milieu – Family system - Aliya santaana – Religious ceremonies and rituals - Bhoota cult- Naga cult – the significance of Yakshagana and other fine arts.

**Select Reading:**

19. K. V. Ramesh, A History of South Kanara, 1975
20. K. V. Ramesh , Tulunadina Itihasa, 1968
21. K. V. Ramesh, and M. J. Sharma , Tulunadina Arasumanethanagalau mattu Dharma Samanvaya, 1985
22. K. V. Ramesh, and M. J. Sharma, Tulunadina Sasanagalu.
23. B.A. Saletore, Ancient Karantaka, Vol. I: History of Tuluva, 1936
24. B.A. Saletore, Karnataka's Tans-Oceanic Contacts, 1956
25. M. Ganapathi Rao, Aigal, Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Prachina Ithihasa.
26. Gaovinda Pai, Samagra Barahagalu
27. Gururaja Bhat, P, Studies in Tuluva History and Culture, 1975.
28. Gururaja Bhat, P -, Antiquities of South Kanara,1969.
29. Gururaja Bhat, P, Tulunadu, 1963.
30. Kushalappa Gowda and Chinnappa Gowda K, Dakshina Kannada Jilleya Kaifiyattugalu, 1983.
31. Vasantha Madhava K.C., Religions in Coastal Karnataka, 1985.
32. Vasantha Madhava K.C , Western Karnataka: its Agrarian Relations (1500- 1800 A.D), 1991.
33. J. Sturrock, U., Madras District Manuals of South Canara Vol. 1., 1894.
34. H. A. Stuart, Madras District Manuals of South Canara Vol. 2., 1895
35. C. N. Ramachandran, et. al, (ed.) Perspectives on Dakshina Kannada and Kodagu, 1991.
36. Thurston, Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol V, 1909.

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## MA (History)

### Syllabus

#### **Third Semester**

##### **Hard Core**

**HSH. 501:** Philosophy and Methods of History

HSH. 502: Modern European Revolutions

HSH. 503: The Contemporary World

##### **Soft Core**

HSS. 504: Modern Karnataka (AD 1750-1956)

##### **Open Elective(II)**

HSE. 505: India's Struggle for Freedom 1857-1947

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## THIRD SEMESTER

Paper No HSH. 501

Hard Core

### PHILOSOPHY AND METHODS OF HISTORY

Learning objectives:

1. To understand what is History? How does history reconstruct the past?
2. To understand the historical methodology and the interrelation between History and other social sciences
3. To understand the philosophy of history and the problems in the construction of history

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following:

1. Understand the meaning, interpretation and subject matter of history
2. Understand the nature of sources, techniques of analysis of the sources, historical criticisms and other related issues
3. Understand the philosophical debates on historical knowledge
4. Findout the problems of historical objectives and historians' craft

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1. Subject matter of history – knowledge of the past- History : old and new- Philosophers and Historians on History- Relevance of recording the past- Post-modernism and History.
2. Historical facts – sources of information – aids – auxiliaries – criticism – internal and external.
3. Quantitative methods – Oral history – Text criticism, old and new – Deconstruction.
4. Philosophy of History – Critical and speculative – explanation in history – causation – generalization – historical imagination.
5. The Problem of historical objectivity – value judgements in history – the commitment of a historian – the abuses of history.

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#### SUGGESTED READINGS:

E.H. Carr, What is History?

A.L. Rowse, The Use of History

G.R. Elson, The Practice of History

Marc Bloch, The Historian's Craft

Langlois & Seignobos, Introduction to the Study of History

G.J. Renier, History: Its Purpose and Method

Care Gustavson, A Preface to History

Barzun & Graff, The Modern Researcher

R.J. Shafer, A Guide to Historical Method

Allan Nevins, The Gateway to History

W.H. Walsh, Philosophy of History: An Introduction

Arthour Marwick, The New Nature of History  
 R.F. Atkinson, Knowledge and Explanation in History  
 W.H. Dray, (Ed), Philosophical Analysis and History  
 Patrick Gardiner(Ed), Philosophy of History  
 “        “        , Theories of History  
 Patrick Gardiner, The Nature of Historical Explanation  
 R.G. Collingwood, The Idea of History  
 “        “        , The Principles of History  
 Louis Gottschalk(Ed), Generalization in the Writing of History  
 Christopher Lloyd, The Structures of History  
 Alex Callinicos, Theories and Narratives  
 Paul Hamilton, Historicism  
 Keith Jenkins, Re-thinking History  
 “        “        (Ed) The Post Modern History Reader  
 Gertrude Himmelfarb, The New History and the Old  
 Joyce Appleby, Lynn Hunt and Margaret Jacob, Telling the Truth about History  
 C. Behan McGullagh, The Truth of History

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## Third Semester

Paper No HSH. 502

Hard Core

### MODERN EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the theoretical formulations of Revolution.
2. To know the pattern of Revolutions and their various stages
3. To find out the factors those cause revolutions and their conclusions.
4. To understand the legacies of great revolutions that took place in Modern Europe.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the theories expounded by thinkers on the cause, nature, stages and conclusions of Revolutions.
2. Understand different revolutions that took place in different parts of Europe and their contributions.
3. Understand the legacies as well as the changes that revolutions caused politically, socially, economically, culturally etc.

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1. **Theoretical Considerations:** Marx on the nature of Revolutions- Crane Brinton and the anatomy of Revolutions – Theda Skocpol and the structure of social Revolutions.
2. **The English Revolution:** fall of absolutism- rise of constitutional monarchy-impact on European society and polity.
3. **The French Revolution:** The ancient regime – the economic, social and political issues – the waning of the aristocracy and the self-assertion of the bourgeoisie – the ideological role of the philosophers - principles of the Revolution and their fulfilment – the continental impact.
4. **The Industrial Revolution:** The inventions and discoveries – the factory system – industrial capitalism – impact on society and economy – the intellectual impact.
5. **1848 Revolutions:** Revolutions in France, Austria-Hungary and other countries – nature - Role of Nationalism -Kossuth- success and failure of liberalism-Frankfurt parliament..
6. **The Russian Revolution:** The Tsarist despotism in Russia – Westernization and its problems – contradictions in Russian society – Marx and Russia – Mensheviks and Bolsheviks – the Leninist coup – Nationalization – NEP and the Five Year Plans.

## SELECT READING LIST:

1. Alfred Cobban, *Aspects of the French Revolution*,
2. Andrew Rothstein, *A History of the U.S.S.R.*, Penguin, 1951.
3. Arendt Hannah, *On Revolution*, (New York, 1965)
4. Ashton Trevor, Ed. *The Industrial Revolution, Interpretations and Perspectives*, (1957)
5. Aya Roderick, *Theory and Society*, (1979)
6. Baecheler Jean, *Revolution*, (New York, 1975)
7. Calvert Ethan, *Four Patterns of Revolution*, (New York, 1935)
8. Carr, E.H., *A History of Soviet Russia: The Bolshevik Revolution, 1917-1923*, (1950-53)
9. Chamberlain, W.H., *The Russian Revolution, 1917-1921*, 2 vols, (1952)
10. Crane Brinton, *The Anatomy of Revolutions*, (New York, 1965)
11. Davies James, *When Men Revolt and why*, (New York, 1971)
12. Donald Kagan, et al., *The Western Heritage Since 1648*, Vol.II, (PrenticeHall, 1998).
13. Draper Hall, *Karl Marx's Theory of Revolution*, (New York, 1975)
14. Dunn John, *Modern Revolution: an Introduction to the analysis of a political phenomenon*, (New York, 1972)
15. Edwards Lyford, *The Natural History of Revolution*, (Chicago, 1972)
16. Eisentadt, S.N. *Revolution and the Transformation of Societies*, (New York, 1978)
17. Ferro Marc, *The Bolshevik Revolution*, (1983)
18. Friedland William, *Revolutionary Theory*, (Totowa, 1982)
19. George Lefebvre, *The French Revolution*, (Routledge, 2001)
20. Giddens Anthony, *The Nation State and Violence*, (Berkeley, 1985)
21. Hampson Norman, *The Social History of the French Revolution*, (1963)
22. Harry Magdoff, *Imperialism*, (London, )
23. Hobsbawm, E., *The Age of Capital, 1848-1875*, (New Delhi, 1992)
24. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Age of Empire, 1875-1914*, (New Delhi, 1992)
25. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Age of Extremes, 1914-1991*, (New Delhi, 1995)
26. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Age of Revolution, 1789-1848*, (New Delhi, 1980)

27. Huberman, L., *Man's Worldly Goods*, (Delhi, )
28. Johnson Chalmers, *Revolution and the Social System*, (Stanford, 1964)
29. Jonathan Sperber, *The European Revolutions*, (Cambridge, 1994)
30. Lampard, E.E., *Industrial Revolution: Interpretations and Perspectives*, (1957)
31. Lenin, V.I., *The State and Revolution*, (Peking, 1970)
32. Luxembourg Rosa, *Reform and Revolution*, (New York, 1970)
33. Lynn Hunt., *Politics, Class and Culture in the French Revolution*, (California, 1986)
34. Marx Karl, *Revolution and Counter Revolution*, (New York, 1971)
35. Maurice Dobb, *Soviet Economic Development since 1917*, II edition, (London, 1951)
36. Maurice Dobb, *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*, (London, 1972)
37. Michael S.Kimmel, *Revolution, A Sociological Interpretation*, (Cambridge, 1990)
38. Palmer, R.R., *A History of Modern World*, (London, 1976)
39. Phyllis Deane, *The First Industrial Revolution*, (1994)
40. Plamenatz, J., *The Revolutionary Movement in France*
41. Polanyi Karl, *The Great Transformation*, (Boston, 1957)
42. Robertson Priscilla, *Revolutions of 1848: A Social History*, (New York, 1965)
43. Rodney Hilton, (Ed.) *The Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*, (London, 1982)
44. Rude, George , *Crowd in the French Revolution*, (1962)
45. \_\_\_\_\_. *The Revolutionary Europe, 1789-1875*, (1988)
46. \_\_\_\_\_. *Interpretations of the French Revolution*, (1961)
47. Salert Barbara, *Revolutions and Revolutionaries*, (New York, 1976)
48. Smith, S.A., *The Russian Revolution*, (Oxford, 2002).
49. Soboul Albert, *The French Revolution*, (1974)
50. \_\_\_\_\_. *Understanding the French Revolution*, (1989)
51. Stavrianos, A.L., *World Since 1500*, (New York, 1981)
52. Stearns, P.N., *1848: The Revolutionary Tide in Europe*, (1974)
53. Stone Lawrence, *The Causes of the English Revolution*, (New York, 1972)
54. Theda Skocpol, *State and Social Revolutions*, (New York, 1979)
55. Thompson, E.P., *The Making of the English Working Class*, (New York, 1963)

56. Tocqueville Alexis de., *The Old Regime and the French Revolution*, (New York, 1955)
57. Trotsky Leon, *The History of the Russian Revolution*, (New York, 1932)
58. Wallerstein, I., *Historical Capitalism*, (London, 1984).
59. William Hamilton Sewell, *Work and Revolutions in France*, (Cambridge, 1980)

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## Third Semester

Paper No HSH. 503

(Hard Core)

### THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the meaning of modern history and contemporary history, and the need for study of the contemporary period.
2. To understand the nature of the world that emerged after the World War II.
3. To know the changes that took place in the progress of human civilization in the contemporary period due to various factors.
4. To know the need for peaceful co-existence in a globalized world.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the nature of contemporary history and the need for its study.
2. Understand lessons that the mankind learnt from the developments that took place in the modern world.
3. Understand the need to preserve peace and cooperation among the nations for facing the current global challenges.

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**Unit I:** Introduction: Modern History and Contemporary history– Repercussions of World War II- Decolonization and the end of imperialism – Emergence of new Nation-States – Triumph of Nationalism in Asia, Africa and South America.

**Unit II:** Cold War: Origins - Evolution and Implications –Détente and its impact – Arms Control and Disarmament – Towards a nuclear free World - Fall of the Soviet System and its impact – End of the Cold War

**Unit III:** Afro – Asian Resurgence – South Africa and fight against apartheid - Non-alignment and self assertion of the Third World - West Asian Politics and the Palestine Question.

**Unit IV:** Problems of ethnic nationalisms – East European Experiences – Terrorism, its various facets and global response – Ecological Movements – International Trade Agreements – Regional associations.

**Unit V:** U.N. and the World – Question of UN reforms – Human rights in the developing World – Recent developments in World Politics -The Covid-19 and the World.

**Reading List:**

C. Claphan, (ed), *Foreign Policy Making in Developing States*.  
Charles A. Jones, *The North-South Dialogue: A Brief History*.  
K.P. Sanvant, *The Group of 77*.

Thomas C. Shelling, *Arms and Influence*.  
 Stephen King Hall, *Defence in the Nuclear Age*.  
 P.K. Ghosh, *Disarmament and Development*.  
 Adam Roberts & Benedict Kingsbury (ed), *United Nations Divided World: The UN's role in International Relations*.  
 M.N. Singer, *Weak States in a World of Powers*.  
 P. Worsley, *The Third World*.  
 Kanti P. Desai, *The Origins of Association in South Asia: SAARC 1979-1989*.  
 Urmila Phadnis, *Ethnicity and Nation -building in South Asia*.  
 L. Acimovic, (ed), *Non-alignment in the World Today*.  
 Rikhi Jaipal, *Non-alignment; Origins, Growth and Potential for World Peace*.  
 H. Morgenthau, *Politics among nations ;the Struggle for Power and Peace*.  
 Raymond Aron, *Peace and War :A Theory of International Relations*.  
 E.H. Carr, *The Twenty Years Crisis. 1919-1939*.  
 John H. Herz, *International Politics in the Atomic Age*.  
 James Mayall , *Nationalism and International Society*.

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## Third Semester

Paper No HSS. 504

Soft Core

### MODERN KARNATAKA (c. AD 1750- 1956)

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the nature of writings on Karnataka history and colonial formulations.
2. To understand the role played by Karnataka in Indian politics in the colonial period.
3. To learn the nature of colonial rule and its impact on Karnataka and indigenous response.
4. To know the nature of political mobilization in Karnataka and the creation of Karnataka.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the nature historiography and problems in writing the same.
2. Understand state formation in Karnataka and creation of Karnataka identity.
3. Understand the nature of colonialism and its impact on the modernization of the state.
4. Understand the nature of resistance movements, political mobilizations, subaltern response, and unification movements in Karnataka.

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1. Introduction: Historiography – the Eighteenth century debate - Karnataka at the beginning of the 18th Century – South Indian politics and their repercussions.

2. Karnataka under Haidarali and Tipu Sultan: British Imperialism and Haidarali- Tipu Sultan's search for legitimacy- Attempts at modernization –State & religion- 'Confrontations with Colonialism?' Karnataka in 1799 – 'Partition of Karnataka'

3. Colonialism in Karnataka: Mysore and Coorg as Protectorates – Territories under Colonial Rule: Madras Karnataka, Bombay Karnataka - Hyderabad Karnataka – Peasant unrests in Protectorates and annexed territories: Nagara and Canara – Coorg Rebellions - Commissioners' Rule in Mysore and Coorg – Restoration in Mysore.

4. Karnataka 1881-1947: Social Legislations – Western Education – Industrialization –Public Works- Plantations – Political Reforms – towards responsible Government – 'Renaissance' in Karnataka - Diwans' regime and Mysore as a "Model State."

5. Nationalism in Karnataka: Early Phase of Congress Politics – Non-Brahmin mobilizations - Freedom Movement in Princely Mysore and British territories – Towards Unification, 1956 – the Mahajan Report

#### Select Readings:

Bowring L.B., *Haidar Ali & Tippu Sultan and the Struggle with Muslim Powers*, 1893.

F. Hamilton Buchanan, *A Journey from Madras through the Countries of Mysore, Canara, Malabar*, 1807.

Campbel J.M., (Ed.), *Belgaum District Gazetteer*, 1884.

-----, *Bijapur District Gazetteer*, 1884.

-----, *Canara District Gazetteer*, (2parts), 1883.

-----, *Dharwad District Gazetteer*, 1884.

Hayavadana Rao. C, *History of Mysore* (3 Vols), 1943-46.

-----, (Ed.) *Mysore Gazetteer*, (5 Vols), 1927-30.

Joyser, G.R, *History of Mysore and the Yadava Dynasty*, 1950.

Krishna Row, P., *Brief History of Mysore*, 1868.

-----, *Madras District Gazetteer, Bellary District*, 1904.

I.M.Muthanna, *A Tiny Model State of South India: Coorg*. 1955.

Rice B.L., *Mysore and Coorg Gazetteer* (3 Vols.) 1896-97.

-----, *Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions*, 1909.

Richter G., *Manual of Coorg, A Gazetteer*, 1870.

K.N. Venkatasubba Sastri, *Administration of Mysore under Mark Cubbon*, 1932.

-----, *Contributions of Mysore to the British Government from 1799 to 1881*, 1934.

-----, *Introduction to the History of Administration of Mysore*, 1937.

Mark Wilks, *History of Mysore* (c.1814),

M. Shama Rao, *Ten Years of Native Rule in Mysore* (1891),

John, Sturrock (Ed.), *Madras District Manuals, South Kanara Vol I* (1894),

H.A. Stuart (Ed.), *Madras District Manuals, South Kanara Vol II* (1895),

M. Shama Rao *Modern Mysore* (2 Vols) (1936),

Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, *Popular Culture in Karnataka* (1937),

A.P. Karmarkar, *Cultural History of Karnataka* (1940),

Srikantaiah. H., *Decade of Modern Mysore 1926-36*, 1936.

*Karnataka Darshana* (R.R. Diwakar, Felicitation Vol.) 1955.

*Memorandum for United Karnataka State submitted to S.R.C by K.P.C.C.*, 1954.

B.Sheik Ali, *Tipu Sultan-A study in Diplomacy and Confrontation*, Mysoor,1982

-----, *British Relations with Haidar Ali*, Mysore,1963.

R,Balakrishna, *Industrial Development of Mysore*, Bangalore,1940.

S.Chandrashekher, *Dimensions of Socio-political Change in Mysore,1918-1940*, New Delhi,1985.

Mohibul Hasan, *History of Tippu Sultan*, Calcutta, 1969.

Bjorn Hettne, *The Political Economy of Indirect Rule-Mysore 1881-1947*, New Delhi,1978.

Suryanath Kamat(ed), *Karnataka State Gazetteer*, 2 vols, Bangalore, 1982-83.

James Manor, *Political Change in an Indian State-Mysore 1917-1955*, New Delhi

R. Ramakrishna, *Press and Politics in an Indian State-Mysore( 1859-1947)*, Hassan,1997.

Diwakar R.R.,(ed), *Karnataka through the Ages*, Bangalore, 1968.

Halappa.G.S.,Krishna Rao.M.V., *History of Freedom Movement in Karnataka*, Bangalore,1964.

Saki, *Making History- Karnataka's People and their Past* (vol.I), Bangalore,1998

A.C.Devegowda, & Parameswaran,T.R, . *History of Education in Mysore*.



Irfan Habib (ed), *Confronting Colonialism-Resistance and Modernization under Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan*, New Delhi 1999

Shyam Bhat, *South Kanara*, New Delhi, 1997

Manu Bhagavan, *Sovereign Spheres, Prices, Education and Empire in Colonial India*, Dehli, 2003

**Books in Kannada:**

Burli Bindu Madhava, *Karnataka Darshana*, Bangalore, (1937)

R.Sidappa, *Kannadanadu*, Bangalore, (1952)

Alur Venkata Rao, *Karnataka Gatavaibhava*, Banaglore, (1917)

-----, *Karnatakathvada Suthragalu*, (1950).

Venkata Rango Katti (Ed.,) *Gazetteeru Mumbai Ilakege Serida Karnataka Bhagaddu* (1893),

M. Shama Rao, *Mysuru Samstanada Charithre* , Banaglore, (1893-94)

R.H. Deshpande, *Karnataka Samrajya* (2 Vols), banaglore, (1926-29)

K.K. Kudva, *Dakshina Kannada Ithihasa-Tuluva Charithre* (1948)

Srinivas Mangalaveedu and Narayan Sangama, *Karnataka Ekikarana*, 1946.

R.R. Diwakar, *Karnataka Ekikarana Kathe*, Banaglore, 1956.

H. Ramakrishna Rao, *Karnatakada Rajakiya Parivarthane*, Bangalore, 1948.

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### Third Semester

Open Elective (II) Paper No:

HSE. 505

### India's Struggle for Freedom 1857 – 1947

#### Learning Objectives:

1. To know the process of the founding of the British Empire.
2. To know the causes and consequences of the first war of Indian Independence.
3. To know the origins of nationalism, Indian National Congress and its Programs.
4. To know the stages of liberation struggle and India's independence with partition.

#### Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the emergence of British rule and its process and resistance to it.
  2. Understand the origins, growth and ideologies of Indian nationalism Congress party.
  3. Understand the phases of freedom struggle, its leaders and ideology and legacy.
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1. Foundation of the British Empire: the Imperial ideology –the 'First War of Indian Independence-1857' and its impact.
  2. Formation of the Indian National Congress: the Moderate Phase –Dadabai Naoroji and Economic Nationalism – Partition of Bengal – Tilak and the rise of Extremism - the Swadeshi Movement – the Home Rule Movement.
  3. The Age of Gandhian Politics: Khilafat and Non- Cooperation Movement – Civil Disobedience Movement – Bhagat Singh and Revolutionary Movement – Gandhi-Ambedkar Debates and Social reforms.
  4. Freedom with Partition: World War II and Indian nationalism – Quit India Movement – circumstances leading to Partition and Independence - the legacy of Indian Nationalism.

#### Reading list:

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. Trantmann, *Aryans and British India*, (Vistaar Sage, 1996).  
David Kopf, *British Orientalism and the Indian Renaissance, 1773-1835*, (California, 1969).  
Kenneth Jones, *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India*, (Cambridge India, 1994).

Arabinda Poddar, *Renaissance in Bengal Quests and Confrontations*, (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*, (Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985).

Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India (1885-1947)*, (MacMillan, 1996).

Sumit Sarkar, *Writing Social History*, (Oxford India, 1998).

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, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, (Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979).

Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern 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, (ed) *Peasant Struggles in India*, (Oxford, 1979).

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

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

Aijas Ahmad, *Lineages of the Present*, Tulika Publications.

Eugene Irschik, *Politics and Social Conflict in South India: Non-Brahmin Movement and Tamil Separations (1916-29)*, (California, 1959. Also Oxford).

Gail Omvedt, *Cultural Revolt in a Colonial Society: The Non-Brahman Movement in Western India (1873-1930)*, (Bombay, 1976).

Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in India*, (Oxford, 1982).

*Subaltern Studies*, Vols. I to XII

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

G. Alosius, *Nationalism Without A Nation in India*, Oxford University, New Delhi, 1999

Partha Chatterjee, *Wages of Freedom*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 1998

Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, *From Plassey to Partition – A History of Modern India*, New Delhi, 2004.

Sekhar Bandyopadhyay, (ed.), *Nationalist Movement in India*, New Delhi, 2009.

Mushirul Hassan (ed.), *India's Partition*, New Delhi, 1996.

Anita Inder Singh, *The origins of Partition of India, 1936 – 1947*, New Delhi, 1987.

S.N. Sen, *Eighteen Fifty Seven*, New Delhi, 1957.

Ayesha Jalal, *The Sole Spokesman : Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan*, Cambridge, 1985.

Jaswant Singh, *Jinnah, India, Partition, Independence*, New Delhi, 2009.

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MA (History)

Syllabus

**Fourth Semester**

**Hard Core**

HSH:551: Historiography in Modern Word

HSH.552: Thinkers of Modern India

**Soft Core**

HSS. 553: Society, Economy and Polity under Vijayanagara

HSS. 554: State and Society in contemporary India

**Project Work**

HSP.555: Project Work

## FOURTH SEMESTER

Paper No: HSH. 551

Hard Core

### HISTORIOGRAPHY IN MODERN WORLD

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the nature of historical writing in the ancient world.
2. To know the evolution of various traditions in the medieval world.
3. To understand the factors that brought about secularization of historical writing in Europe.
4. To know the non-European traditions and Indian tradition of historiography.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the historiographical traditions of the Greeks and Romans and their impact.
2. Understand the process of change in historical writings in the Christian and other worlds, Arab, Chinese, etc.
3. Understand the emergence new traditions of historiography in the modern Europe.
4. Understand the nature of modern Indian historiography.

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1. The Foundations: The Greco-Roman Roots – the Judaeo – Christian Legacy – the Renaissance
2. The secularization of history – Vico and anti – Cartesianism- the Enlightenment – Gibbon – the Romantic revival – Hegel
3. The Berlin Revolution – Ranke – Marx and Materialist conception of History – Historiographical impact – later developments.
4. The Annales Tradition – the pioneers: Lucien Fabre and Marc Bloch – Fernand Braudel – History beyond traditional Frontiers.
5. Historiography in Modern India- Colonialist historiography – Nationalist Historiography- Indian Marxist historiography- The Cambridge school – Subalternist historiography

#### SELECT READINGS:

Arthur Marwick, The Nature of History

“ , The New Nature of History

R.G. Collingwood, The Idea of History

M.I. Finley, The Greek Historians

J.B. Bury, The Ancient Greek Historians

J.W. Thompson, A History of Historical Writings 2 vols

G.P. Goach, History and Historians in the Nineteenth Century

Preserved Smith, The Enlightenment  
 J.W.Burrow, Gibbon  
 Daedalus, Summer, 1976 "Edward Gibbon and the Decline and Fall the Roman Empire".  
 G.A. Cohen, Karl Max's Theory of History: A Defence  
 Paul Q. Hirst, Marxist and Historical Writings  
 Harvey Kaye, The British Marxist Historians  
 Pieter Geyl, Debates with Historians  
 Fritz Stern(Ed) The Varieties of History  
 Donald Kellay, Faces of History  
 Peter Burke,(Ed), A New kind of History:From the Writings of Lucien Febvre  
 Peter Burke, The French Historical Revolution  
 Francois Dosse, New History in France  
 Maurice Aymard and Harbans Kukhia(Ed), French Studies in History(2vold)  
 Immanuel LeRoy Ladurie, The Territory of the Historian  
 Lawrence Store, The Past and the Present  
 Bruce Mazlish(Ed), Psychoanalysis and History  
 Peter Gay, Frennd for Historians

Robert Young, While Mythologies: Writing History and the West  
 C.H. Philips, Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon.  
 Thanan Trautmann, Aryans and British India  
 Sanjay Subrahmanyam, Valchereu Narayana Rao & David Shulman, Textures of Time  
 Eric Stokes, Utilitarians and India  
 George Bearce, British Attitudes towards India  
 O.P. Kejariwolal, The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of India's Past  
 John Keay, India Discovered  
 S.B. Chaudhri, English Historical Writings on the Indian Mutiny  
 J.S. Grewal, Muslim Rule in India: Assessment of British Historians  
 Romila Thapar, Past and Prejudice  
 " " , Interpreting Early India  
 A.J. Syed (Ed), D.D. Kosambi on History and Society  
 S.P. Sen (Ed), Historians and Historiography in Modern India  
 Edward Said, Orientalism  
 Ronald Inden, Imagining India  
 Ranajit Guha (Ed), Subaltern Studies Vol-I  
 Sumit Sarkar, Writing Social History  
 Javed Majeed, Ungoverned Imaginings

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## Fourth Semester

Paper No: HSH. 552

Hard Core

### THINKERS OF MODERN INDIA

#### Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the cultural impact of colonial rule and Indian social reform movements.
2. To understand the contributions of Indian intellectuals to the social awakening in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
3. To enlighten students, about the 20<sup>th</sup> century thinkers and their contributions.
4. To understand the post Independence developments and their impact.

#### Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the process of intellectual movements in the 19<sup>th</sup> century under the impact of western ideas.
2. Understand the nature of the social, political and economic issues that were debated.
3. Understand the ideas of 20<sup>th</sup> century leaders who took up the political issues along with societal issues under colonialism.
4. To understand the impact of the thinkers and their ideas after independence.

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1. Introduction : 19<sup>th</sup> Century India – Historiography – Colonialism and Indian Renaissance – Rajaram Mohan Roy – Brahmo samaj – Liberalism and critique on religion – Dayananda Saraswati - Arya samaj – Cultural awakening and nationalism - Syed Ahmed Khan and the Aligarh movement – Swami Vivekananda – progressive thoughts on society and religion.
2. Jyotibha Phule : Satyashodhak samaj – critique of caste system and social reforms through education – Savitri Bai Phule and Women empowerment.
3. Gandhiji: Non-violence and Satyagraha – Sarvodaya philosophy – constructive programmes – Gramarajya - Vinobha Bhave and Bhoodan Movement.
4. B.R. Ambedkar : Analysis of caste system – Gandhi and Ambedkar debates – Antyodaya – Democracy and state socialism – Indian Constitution.
5. Jawaharlal Nehru : Secularism, socialism and democracy — Ram Manohar Lohia and Indian Socialism – Jayaprakash Narayan ; Total Revolution (Sampoorna Kranti), EMS Namboodiripad.

#### Reading list:

Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, Oxford, 1966  
David H. Bayley, The Police and Political Development in India, Princeton, 1969

Paul Brass, *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, London, 1974

Paul Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence*, New Delhi, 1999.

Micheael Brecher, *Succession in India; A study in Decision -Making*, London, 1966

Biplab Dasgupta, *Agrarian Change and the New Technology in India*, Geneva, 1977

Asgher Ali Engineer, (ed), *Communal Riots in Post-Independent India*, Hyderabad, 1984

Marc Galanter, *Competing Equalities: Law and the Backward Classes in India*, Delhi, 1984

Robert Hardgrave & Stanley A .Kochanck, *India; Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, San Diego, 1986

Samuel P Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies*, Yale University Press, 1988

Atul Kohli, *The State and Poverty in India: The Politics of Reform*, Cambridge, 1987

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W.H.Morris- Jones, *The Government and Politics of India*, London, 1964

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Geraldine Forbes, *Indian Women in the Twentieth Century*.

David Ludden, *Agriculture in Indian Society*

Susan Bayly, *Caste in South Asia*.

Geraldine Forbes, *Indian Women in the Twentieth Century*.

David Ludden, *Agriculture in Indian Society*

Susan Bayly, *Caste in South Asia*.

Bipan Chandra, *Essays in Contemporary India*

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Ramachandra Guha, *India After Gandhi : the History of the World's largest Democracy*, Delhi, 2008.

Sudipta Kaviraj (ed.), *Politics in India*, Delhi, 1997.

B.R.Tomlinson, *The Economy of Modern India 1860-1970*

Gordon Johnson, *Government and Politics in India*.

Isher Judge Ahluwalia, *Industrial Growth in India: Stagnation since the Mid-Sixties*, Walker k .Anderson & Shridhar Damle, *The Brotherhood in Saffron: the Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangah and Hindu Revivalism*, New Delhi, 1987

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

K.N. Panikkar, *Culture, Ideology, Hegemony: Intellectuals and Social Consciousness in Colonial India*, (Tulika, New Delhi, 1995).

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

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

Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern India*, Vani Educational Books – Vikas, New Delhi, 1984.

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

Kamble J.R., *Rise and awakening of Depressed classes in India*, New Delhi, 1979.

Dhananjaya Keer, *Dr. Ambedkar : Life and Mission*, Bombay, 1991.

Published volumes on the writings and speeches of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Education Department, Govt. of Maharastra, Bombay.

Nisar Syed Ahmed, *Origins of Muslim Consciousness in India: A World Perspective*, New York, 1991

Javed Alam, *India: Living with Modernity*, OUP, 1999

Appadorai, A., *Indian Political Thinking through the Ages*, New Delhi, 1992.



Daniel Argov, Moderates and Extremists in the Indian Nationalist Movement, 1883-1920, Bombay, 1967.  
Chandra Bhorill, Social and Political Ideas of Ambedkar, Jaipur, 1977.  
Paul Brass, Caste, faction and party in Indian Politics, Vol.I, Delhi, 1983.  
Pantham T and Deutch K (ed) Political thought in Modern India, New Delhi, 1986.  
Shankar Ghosh, Modern Indian Political thought, New Delhi, 1984.

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## Fourth Semester

Paper No: HSS. 553

Soft Core

### **SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND POLITY UNDER VIJAYANAGARA**

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the nature and contributions of Indian Empires.
2. To understand the historiographical sketches of the great South Indian Empires.
3. To understand the nature and ideology of the state under the empire.
4. To understand the process of social and economic evolution and its contributions to Indian civilization.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following:

1. Understand the process of Indian Empires and causes of their origins.
2. Understand the perceptions of various historians about the origins, characters and contributions of the empire.
3. Understand the political, social, economic and military interactions between the foreign and Indian empire.
4. Understand the forms of knowledge, education and Bhakti tradition during this period.

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1. Historiography and Sources: Robert Sewell and the “discovery” – S.Krishnaswamy Iyengar – Venkataramanayya and the Telugu claims – Father Heras, Saletore and the Kannada claims - K.A.N Sastri – recent works – Stein and the segmentary state – Karashima and the computational analysis – recent archaeological enterprises - the “cosmic city” - Sources.
2. Nature of State: The territorial factor - The king – Council of ministers – administrative divisions – provincial administration – Nayankara system – The Mahanadu and Nadu-Village administration – interpretations.
3. Economy – Agriculture: The Agrarian set up- Crops – Regional variations - Irrigation system- Land tenures – Taxation
4. Craft organizations - Growth of Artisanal activities – industrial activities – potentials of change - Trade, local and foreign - the Arab and Portuguese elements - trade organisations - Urban centres - Process of urbanization - types of urban centres – town assembly – the Pattanaswami – town administration- transport and communication - markets.
5. Society: social stratification – castes – *idangai-valangai* divisions - Socio-religious groups - mathas - Education - forms of knowledge - centres of education - State patronage to education - the Dasa movement - Literature as enabled by society.

### Select Reading List:

1. Heras, H., *Beginnings of Vijayanagara History*
2. Mahalingam, T.V., *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagara*, (Madras, 1940)
3. " *Economic Life in the Vijayanagara Empire*, (Madras, 1951)
4. " *Mackenzie Manuscripts; Summaries of the Historical Manuscripts in the Mackenzie collection 2 vols*, (Madras, 1972).
5. Robert Sewell, *A Forgotten Empire, (Vijayanagara)*, (London, 1900)
6. Rao, G.V., *The Status of Muslims in Vijayanagara Empire*.
7. " *Education in Vijayanagara Empire*.
8. Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., *A History of South India*.
9. " *Pandyan Kingdom from the Earliest Times to the 16<sup>th</sup> century*, (London, 1929)
10. Mohammad Habib., (ed.), *A Comprehensive History of India, Vol.V*, (Delhi, 1970)
11. Burton Stein., *Peasant State and Society in South India*, (Delhi, 1978)
12. " *The New Cambridge History of India, Vijaynagara*, (New Delhi, 1994)
13. Venkata Ratnam, A.V., *Local Government in the Vijayanagara Empire*, (Mysore, 1972)
14. Saletore, B.A., *Social and Political Life in the Vijayanagara Empire*, 2 Vols, (Madras, 1934)
15. " *Medieval Jainism with special reference to the Vijayanagara Empire*, (Bombay, 1938)
16. *Vijayanagara Sex-Centenary Commemoration Volume*, (Dharwad, 1936)
17. Iyengar, S.K., *The Sources of Vijayanagara history*, (Madras, 1919)
18. " *Evolution of the Hindu Administrative Institutions in Southern India*, (Madras, 1931)
19. K.A.Nilakanta Sastri and N.Venkataramanayya (eds.) *Further Sources of Vijayanagara History*, 3 Vols, (Madras, 1946)
20. Krishnaswami, A., *The Tamil Country Under Vijayanagara*, (Annamalai, 1964)
21. Ramesh, K.V., *A History of South Kanara*, (Dharwar, 1970)
22. Sherwani, H.K., Joshi, P.M., *History of Medieval Deccan*, 2 vols, (Hyderabad, 1973)
23. Appadorai, A., *Economic Conditions in Southern India*, 2 vols. (Madras, 1936)
24. Vijaya Ramaswamy, *Artisans in Vijayanagara Society*.
25. Danvers, F.C., *The Portuguese in India*, 2 vols.(London, 1894)
26. Rayachaudhuri, T and Irfan Habib. *The Cambridge Economic History of India*, Vol I, (Cambridge, 1982)
27. Longhurst, A.H., *Hampi Ruins*, (Calcutta, 1917)
28. Michell, G and Filliozat, V, *Splendours of the Vijayanagara Empire; Hampi*, (Bombay, 1981)
29. Dallapiccola A., *Vijayangara- City and Empire*, 2 vols, (Stuttgart, 1985)
30. Subrahmanyam, S., *Trade and the Regional Economy of South India, 1550-1560*,
31. Filliozat, V, (ed.), *The Vijayangara Empire As Seen by Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz, Two Sixteenth Century Chroniclers*, (New Delhi, 1977).
32. Karashima, N., *South Indian History and Society; Studies from Inscriptions, AD 850-1800*, (Delhi, 1984)
33. " *Towards a New Formation, South Indian Society under Vijayanagara Rule*, (New Delhi, 2001).
34. Shivanna, K.S., *The Agrarian System of Karnataka, (1336-1761)*, (Mysore, 1983).
35. Narasimha Murthy, A.V., *Coins of Karnataka*, (Mysore, 1979)
36. Rice, B.L., *Mysore and Coorg from Inscriptions*, Reprint, ( )
37. Sanjay Subrahmanyam ed., *Money and the Market in India*, (Delhi, 1998)
38. Gururaja Bhat, P., *Studies in Tuluva History*, (Manipal)

## Fourth Semester

Paper No: HSS. 554

Soft Core

### STATE AND SOCIETY IN CONTEMPORARY INDIA

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the nature of politics, society and economy in contemporary India.
2. To understand the challenges that India faced immediately after independence.
3. To understand the programme that India achieved under various government.
4. To understand the functioning India democracy and its challenges.

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following

1. Understand the history of contemporary India.
2. Understand the challenges that India faced at independence and after.
3. Understand leaders, their ideas, policies and contribution to make India
4. Understand the Working of democracy with in the federal structure of India.

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1. Introduction: Partition and Independence - Continuities and Discontinuities between Pre- and Post-Independence India – the Colonial Legacy – the Legacy of the Freedom Struggle - The Constitution.

2. The Nehru Era: Early Challenges – Accession of Princely states – Reorganization of the States – Era of One-Party Dominance – Planned Development – India's External Relations.

3. India 1964 – 1984: the Indira Era – Early Socio-Economic measures – the External Relations – the Emergency – the Janatha Interregnum – the Punjab Crisis.

4. India 1984 – 2000: the Rajiv era; threats to India's unity; Punjab and Assam Crises- the Tamil question – Multi- Party Politics – Economy and Society – External relations.

5. State and Society (1947 – 2000) – Federalism and Parliamentary Democracy – Centre-State Relations – Separatist Movements: the Kashmir question – Communalism and Indian Politics – Backward Caste and Dalit movements – the Indian Woman – Science and technology - Trends in literature and cultural issues

#### Reading list:

Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation*, Oxford, 1966

Zafar Imam, (ed), *Muslims in India*, New Delhi, Orient Longman, 1975

Pranab Bardhan, *The Political Economy of Development in India*, Delhi, OUP, 1984

David H. Bayley, *The Police and Political Development in India*, Princeton, 1969

Marshall M. Bouton, *Agrarian Radicalism in South India*, Princeton, 1985.

Paul Brass, *Language, Religion and Politics in North India*, London, 1974

Paul Brass and Marcus F. Franda, *Radical Politics in South Asia*, Cambridge, 1973

Paul Brass, *The Politics of India Since Independence*, New Delhi, 1999.

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Marc Galanter, *Competing Equalities: Law and the Backward Classes in India*, Delhi, 1984

B.S Grewal, *Centre-State Financial Relations in India*, Patiala, 1975.

Robert Hardgrave & Stanley A .Kochanck, *India; Government and Politics in a Developing Nation*, San Diego, 1986

Samuel P Huntington, *Political Order in Changing Societies*, Yale University Press, 1988

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W.H.Morris- Jones, *The Government and Politics of India*, London, 1964

V.S.Naipaul, *A Million Mutinies Now*, New York, 1990

David C Potter, *India's Political Administration 1919-1983*, Oxford, 1986

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Gordon Johnson, *Government and Politics in India*.

Isher Judge Ahluwalia, *Industrial Growth in India: Stagnation since the Mid-Sixties*, Walker

k .Anderson & Shridhar Damle, *The Brotherhood in Saffron: the Rastriya Swayam Sevak Sangah and Hindu Revivalism*, New Delhi, 1987

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## **Fourth Semester**

**Paper No: HSP. 555**

**Soft Core**

### **PROJECT WORK**

**Learning Objectives:**

1. To help students understand the nature of historical research.
2. To familiarize them with the techniques of field work, data gathering, source analysis, etc.
3. To bring out historical issues hitherto not studied and researched.
4. To create information about historical developments and create an archive of historical knowledge in the department.

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**Learning Outcomes:**

After completing the project, students will have the following benefits:

1. It promotes interest among students in historical research.
2. It helps them to learn the techniques of field work, source collection, data gathering, their organization and analysis and history writing skills.
3. They will come to know about the significance of studying the forgotten historical issues and reconstructing the history of those issues.
4. Understand the importance of historical knowledge, their storage and creation of an archive and library of project works in the library.

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