

## **Generic Elective**

## GE I

### **Delhi through the Ages: The Making of its Early Modern History**

#### **Course Objective:**

The objective of the paper is to teach students about the changes in the city of Delhi from its early inception to the eighteenth century. The course teaches how the city grew into one of the largest cities in the world and was the capital of some of the great empires of its time. As the capital of these empires, Delhi profited from continuous immigration, state patronage and a vibrant cultural life. But the course also wants students to learn that the city was not merely dependent upon its rulers for cultural and political sustenance. It focuses on Sufis, litterateurs and merchants who also gave the city its unique character and resilience in the face of political turbulence. Other than recourse to readings the course tries to acquaint students with Delhi through project work and introspection of Delhi's presence and its uneasy relationship with its past.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Analyse different kinds of sources -- archaeological, architectural and a variety of textual materials.
- Use these materials and correlate their sometimes discordant information.
- Analyse processes of urbanization and state formation.
- Describe the difficulties in appropriating narratives of the state with the history of particular localities.

#### **Course Content:**

**Unit I: Between Myth and History -- Delhi's Early Pasts:** Indraprastha, Lalkot

**Unit II: From settlements to cityscape – Understanding the Many cities of Delhi**

**Unit III: Delhi's 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Century settlements**

Case study of **any two**: 1) Dehli-ikuhna's *masjid-ijami* (old Delhi/Mehrauli), 2) Siri, 3) Ghiyaspur-Kilukhri, 4) Tughluqabad, 5) Jahanpanah, and 6) Firuzabad

**Unit IV: Shajahanabad:** Qila Mubarak (Red Fort) as a site of power and the morphology of the city.

**Unit V: 18<sup>th</sup> century Delhi:** political upheaval and social empowerment – complicated understandings of 'decline'.

## ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:

**Unit 1:** This unit will introduce students to the early history of Delhi, focusing on Indraprastha and the Tomara and Chauhan constructions. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Richard J. Cohen, “An Early Attestation of the Toponym Ḍhillī”, *Journal of the American Oriental Society*, Vol. 109 (1989), pp. 513-519.
- Singh, Upinder. (2006). *Ancient Delhi*, Delhi: Oxford University Press

**Unit 2:** This unit will study the proverbial ‘seven cities of Delhi’, focusing primarily on Sultanate settlements. It will discuss the possible reasons for the shift of capitals, how settlements of the 13<sup>th</sup> century gradually appeared as conjoined cities under the Tughluqs, and the differences between these urban spaces. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Ali, Athar. (1985). “Capital of the Sultans: Delhi through the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Centuries”, in R.E. Frykenberg, ed., *Delhi Through the Age: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 34-44
- Habib, Irfan. (1978). ‘Economic History of the Delhi Sultanate -- an Essay in Interpretation’, *Indian Historical Review* vol. 4, pp. 287-303.
- Kumar, Sunil. (2011). “Courts, Capitals and Kingship: Delhi and its Sultans in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries CE” in Albrecht Fuess and Jan Peter Hartung.(eds.).*Court Cultures in the Muslim World: Seventh to Nineteenth Centuries*, London: Routledge, pp. 123-148
- Kumar, Sunil. (2019) ”The Tyranny of Meta-Narratives; Re-reading a History of Sultanate Delhi”, in Kumkum Roy and NainaDayal.(Ed.).*Questioning Paradigms, Constructing Histories: A Festschrift for Romila Thapar*, Aleph Book Company, pp 222-235.

**Unit 3:** This unit will study any two of the six sites in Delhi in detail. Students will be encouraged to use the readings mentioned below and correlated to the teaching units in the course content to plan field trips. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Flood, Finbarr B. (2008). “Introduction” in Finbarr B. Flood, *Piety and Politics in the Early Indian Mosque*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. xi-lxxviii
- Jackson, Peter. (1986). ‘Delhi: The Problem of a Vast Military Encampment’, in: R.E. Frykenberg (ed.). *Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture, and Society*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986), pp.18-33.
- Haidar, Najaf. (2014). ‘Persian Histories and a Lost City of Delhi’, *Studies in People's History*, vol. 1, pp. 163–171

- Pinto, Desiderios.j.. (1989). "The Mystery of the Nizamuddin Dargah: the Account of Pilgrims", in Christian W. Troll, ed., *Muslim Shrines in India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 112-124.
- Kumar, Sunil. (2019) "The Tyranny of Meta-Narratives; Re-reading a History of Sultanate Delhi", in Kumkum Roy and NainaDayal ed, *Questioning Paradigms, Constructing Histories: A Festschrift for Romila Thapar*, Aleph Book Company, pp 222-235.
- Aquil, R. (2008). "Hazrat-i-Dehli: The Making of the Chishti Sufi Centre and the Stronghold of Islam." *South Asia Research* 28: 23–48.
- Welch, Anthony and Howard Crane. (1983). "The Tughluqs: Master Builders of the Delhi Sultanate": *Muqarnas*, vol. 1 pp. 123-166.
- Flood, Finbarr B. (2003). "Pillars, Palimpsests, and Princely Practices: Translating the past in Sultanate Delhi" *RES: Anthropology and Aesthetics*, No. 43, Islamic Arts, pp. 95-116.
- Anand Taneja, 'Saintly Visions: Other histories and history's others in the medieval ruins of Delhi' *IESHR*, 49 (2012).

**Unit 4:** This unit will study the Qila Mubarak (Red Fort) in detail as the site of power under Shah Jahan. It will also focus on Shahjahanabad (Old Delhi) as a mercantile and cultural centre. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Chandra, Satish. (1991). "Cultural and Political Role of Delhi, 1675-1725", in R.E. Frykenberg, *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 106-116.
- Gupta. Narayani. (1993). "The Indomitable City," in Eckart Ehlers and Thomas Krafft, eds., *Shahjahanabad / Old Delhi: Tradition and Change*. Delhi: Manohar, pp. 29-44.
- Koch, Ebba. (1994). "Diwan-i' Amm and ChihilSutun: The Audience Halls of Shah Jahan". *Muqarnas*, vol. 11, pp. 143-165.
- Rezavi, Syed Ali Nadeem, (2010). "'The Mighty Defensive Fort': Red Fort At Delhi Under Shahjahan -- Its Plan And Structures As Described By Muhammad Waris." *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* 71, pp. 1108–1121.

**Unit 5** This unit will discuss the complicated developments in Shahjahanabad in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. The 'decline' in the authority meant turbulence, perhaps, in the city, but it also empowered new groups of people and created a cultural and social dynamism that was embraced and seen as a challenge by different types of people. **(Teaching Time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Alam, Muzaffar. (2013) "Introduction to the second edition: Revisiting the Mughal Eighteenth Century" in *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab 1707-1748*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.xiii-lxiv
- Ataulлах. (2006-2007). "Mapping 18<sup>th</sup> Century Delhi: the cityscape of a pre-Modern sovereign city" *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, vol. 67 pp. 1042-1057.

- Chenoy, Shama Mitra. (1998). *Shahjahanabad, a City of Delhi, 1638-1857*. New Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers.
- RaziuddinAquil, (2017) “Violating Norms of Conduct” in *The Muslim Question: understanding Islam and Indian History*, Delhi: Penguin Random House, pp. 133-156.

#### SUGGESTED READINGS:

- Anthony Welch, ‘A Medieval Center of Learning in India: the Hauz Khas Madrasa in Delhi’, *Muqarnas*, 13 (1996): 165-90;
- Anthony Welch, ‘The Shrine of the Holy Footprint in Delhi’, *Muqarnas*, 14 (1997): 116-178;
- Asher, Catherine B. (2000). “Delhi Walled: Changing Boundaries” in James D. Tracy, *City Walls: the Urban Enceinte in Global Perspective*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp. 247-281.
- Bayly, Christopher Alan. (1986). “Delhi and Other Cities of North India during the ‘Twilight’”, in *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture, and Society*, edited by Robert Eric Frykenberg, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 221–36.
- Blake, Stephen Blake. (1985). “Cityscape of an Imperial City: Shahjahanabad in 1739”, in R.E. Frykenberg, *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 66-99.
- Blake, Stephen P. (1991). *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739*. Cambridge; New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Chandra, Satish. (1991). “Cultural and Political Role of Delhi, 1675-1725”, in R.E. Frykenberg, *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 106-116.
- Hasan, S. Nurul. (1991). “The Morphology of a Medieval Indian City: A Case study of Shahjahanabad”, in Indus Banga, (Ed.). *The City in Indian History*, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 87-98.
- Hasan, Zafar. (1922). *A Guide to Nizamu-d Din*. New Delhi: Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India #10
- Matsuo, Ara. (1982). “The Lodi Rulers and the Construction of Tomb-Buildings in Delhi”. *Acta Asiatica*, vol. 43, pp. 61-80.
- Moosvi, Shireen. (1985) “Expenditure on Buildings under Shahjahan—A Chapter of Imperial Financial History.” *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, vol. 46 pp. 285–99.
- Page, J.A. (1926). *An Historical Memoir on the Qutb*. New Delhi: Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India #22
- Page, J.A. (1937). *An Memoir on Kotla Firoz Shah, Delhi*. New Delhi: Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India #52
- Shamsur Rahman Faruqi, (2001). “A True Beginning in the North” and “A Phenomenon called ‘Vali’” in *Early Urdu Literary Culture and History*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 109-126, 129-142.

- Shokoohy, Mehrdad. (2007). *Tughluqabad: a paradigm for Indo-Islamic Urban planning and its architectural components*. London: Araxus Books.
- Singh, Upinder. ed., (2006) *Delhi: Ancient History*, Delhi: Social Science Press

### **Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

### **Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

### **Keywords:**

Myth, history, settlements, cityscape, morphology, social empowerment, Delhi, urbanisation

**GE II**  
**Science, Technologies and Humans: Contested Histories**

**Course Objective**

This course proposes to examine the histories of science and technology with respect to social acceptance, economic viability and politics associated with it. While dealing with the history of science and technology this paper challenges the notion of ‘modern origins of science in western societies’. Human instinct to understand unknown and need to predict future which often venture into providence has been explored through case study of astronomy and astrology. Paper analyses impact of hegemony of Colonial science on traditional knowledge systems. Paper proposes two case studies to highlight the highly contested heritage of science. The thin line between military and peaceful use of technology in the capitalist economy also constitute important component of paper. A brief discussion on Science and nation making has been introduced to highlight the role of important figures that shaped the nature of Scientific development in India.

**Learning Outcomes:**

After completing this course, students should be able to:

- Critique the prevalent dominant understanding of science and technology.
- Discuss the complex relations between science, technology and society.
- Examine the role of politics associated with scientific and technological developments and its economics in the capitalist economy
- Examine the character of ‘dual use’ technologies.
- Define various initiatives taken by government for promotion of science and technology.

**Course Content**

**Unit 1: Science, technology and Society**

- a. Revisiting ‘Scientific Revolution’
- b. Colonialism and Science

**Unit 2: Contested ‘Scientific’ heritage**

- a. Decimal and Zero
- b. Arch and Dome

**Unit 3: Knowing unknown: Cross-cultural Exchanges**

- a. Mitigating uncertainties: Popular saying and predictions
- b. Hegemony of documentation

#### **Unit 4: Economics of Technologies: Questions of Ethics**

- a. Generic Medicines
- b. Industrial Disasters

#### **Unit 5: Science and the nation making**

- a. Atomic Power
- b. Policies and Institutions
- c. Homi Jehangir Bhaba, Meghnad Shaha

#### **ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:**

**Unit-1:** Science and technology have a very complex relationship with Society. Popular understanding of ‘Science’ and ‘Technology’ will be unpacked to convey the role of colonial power in establishing the hegemony of western knowledge systems. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Pati, Biswamoy & Harrison, Mark. (2001). Introduction in Biswamoy Pati & Mark Harrison, eds., *Health, Medicine and Empire: Perspectives on Colonial India*. New Delhi: Orient Longman. pp. 1-24/36.
- मुले, गुणाकर. (२००५). भारतीय इतिहास में विज्ञान. दिल्ली: यात्री प्रकाशन. (अध्याय: विज्ञान और समाज; पृष्ठ ११-२९, ज्योतिषका आरम्भ और विकास; पृष्ठ ४१-४९, वैदिक गणित की समीक्षा; पृष्ठ ५०-६६).
- Bernal, J D. (1969). *Science in History Vol, I: The Emergence of Science*. Middlesex: Penguin Books, pp. 27-57.
- Raj, Kapil. (2017). ‘Thinking Without the Scientific Revolution: Global Interactions and the Construction of Knowledge’. *Journal of Early Modern History*, Vol. 21, No.5., pp. 445-458
- Habib, S Irfan and Raina, Dhruv. (2007). “Introduction” in S Irfan Habib & Dhruv Raina. (Eds.). *Social History of Science in Colonial India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. XII-XL. (Revised version published as S Irfan Habib & Dhruv Raina, ‘Introduction’ in *Social History of Science in Colonial India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2007, pp. XII-XL.)

**Unit-2:** Student will understand the politics associated with appropriation of ‘Scientific’ heritage through the case study of the decimal and Zero. It will also suggest that ‘superior’ technology may not always be economically viable and thus socially marginalised. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Nanda, Meera. (2016). Nothing that is: Zero’s Fleeting Footsteps, in idem, *Science in Saffron: Skeptical Essays on History of Science*. Delhi: Three Essays Collective. pp. 49-92.
- Kumar, Ravindra. (2012). Composite Culture: Portrayal in Architecture, in B L Bhadani, ed., *Medieval India 3: Researches in the History of India*. Delhi: Manohar. pp. 47-75. (Also

available in Hindi as IGNOU Reading material: EHI-03 Block-8 Unit-31 & 33 and EHI 04 Block-8 Unit-33).

**Unit-3:** This unit will teach students about the evolutionary character of scientific knowledge and understand the significance of traditional knowledge on which it was based. It will also teach them about the politics of documentation and its importance during early modern times. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Kumar, Mayank. (2013). Traditional Notions of Monsoon, in Mayank Kumar, *Monsoon Ecologies: irrigation, Agriculture and Settlement Patterns in Rajasthan during the Pre-Colonial Period*. Delhi: Manohar. pp. 105-118.
- कुमार, मयंक. (२०१५). मानसून से सामंजस्यबनाता समाज: सन्दर्भ राजस्थान. प्रतिमान, अंक-३(संख्या-३), पृष्ठ, ६०२-१६.
- Grove, Richard. (1996). Indigenous Knowledge and the Significance of South-West India for Portuguese and Dutch Constructions of Tropical Nature. *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 30 (No. 1), pp. 121-143.

**Unit-4:** This unit will make an attempt to convey that science and technology need to be carefully historicised in the context of the prevalent political-economy. It will also problematise associated questions of ethics in science. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Mazumdar, Pradip. (2017). The Generic manoeuvre. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. LII(No.35), pp. 22-26.
- Nagaraj, Vijay K. and Raman, Nithya V. (2007). "Are we prepared for another Bhopal?" in Mahesh Rangarajan, ed., *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*. Delhi: Pearson. pp. 530-43. (Also available in Hindi)

**Unit-5:** This unit will highlight the role of science in 'nation-making'. It will also examine the role of a few scientists and associated institutions and their contribution in nation making. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Kosambi, D. D. (2016). Atomic Energy for India, in Ram Ramaswamy, ed., *D.D.Kosambi: Adventures into the unknown*: Gurgaon: Three Essays Collective. pp. 59-70.
- Marshal, Eliot. (2007). Is the Friendly Atom Poised for a Comeback? in Mahesh Rangarajan, ed., *Environmental Issues in India: A Reader*. Delhi: Pearson. pp.544-49. Available in Hindi also
- Banerjee, Somaditya. (2016). MeghnadShaha: Physicist and Nationalists. *Physics Today*, Vol. 69(No.8), pp. 39-44.

- Wadia, Spenta R. (2009). Homi Jehangir Bhaba and the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research. *Current Science*, Vol.96(No.5), pp. 725-33.
- Krishna, V.V. (2013). Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013: High on Goals, Low on Commitment. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. 48, No.16, pp. 15-19.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Bhattacharya, Nandini. (2018). Interrogating the Hegemony of Biomedicine. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. LIII(No.9), pp. 45-47
- Chatterjee, Santimay. (1994). Meghnad Shaha: The Scientist and the Institution maker. *Indian Journal of History of Science*, Vol.29(No.1), pp. 99-110.
- Habib, Irfan. (2008). *Technology in Medieval India. c. 650-1750*. New Delhi: Tulika (Also available in Hindi).
- Qaisar, A J. (1982). *Indian Response to European Technology and Culture AD 1498-1707*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Rahman, A. (1979). Science and Culture in India: A socio-Historical Perspective, in B D Nag Chaudhuri, ed., *New Technological Civilisation and Indian Society*. New Delhi: Indian Institute of Advanced Study and Indus Publishing Company. pp.27-41.
- Science, Technology and Innovation Policy 2013, Government of India, India. (<http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/STI%20Policy%202013-English.pdf>) Available in Hindi also : (<http://www.dst.gov.in/sites/default/files/STI%20Policy%202013%20Hindi.pdf>).
- Zimmerman, F. (1987). Monsoon in Traditional Culture, in Jay S. Fein and Pamela L. Stephens, eds., *Monsoon*. New York, Chichester, Brisbane, Toronto, Singapore: John Wiley & Sons. pp. 51-76.

### **FILMS:**

*The Fugitive* A movie featuring Harrison Ford.

*The Effects of the Atomic Bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki* (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3wxWNAM8Cso>)

and

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7fT6Mur6Gg&list=PLD7F1A06CE1780AD5&index=5>

### **Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like

documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

**Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

**Keywords:**

Scientific Revolution, Colonialism, Hegemony, Predictions, Cross-cultural, Documentation

## **GE III**

### **The World After 1945**

#### **Course objectives**

This course seeks to familiarise students with broad trends in politics, society and culture in the latter half of the twentieth century and the early part of the twenty first century. It seeks to familiarise the student to the historical processes that led to the dismantling of older powers and the formation of new political and cultural regimes. The emergence of the new social movements challenging these regimes and the move towards unipolarity by the end of the 20th century constitute important themes of study for students. In the end the course seeks to develop a critical understanding of globalization with its diverse implications across continents. It does so by encouraging students to critically engage with selected themes such as environment, social movements, art, digital media, etc.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Analyse the evolving polities, societies and cultures of an increasingly global world.
- Analyse diverse social movements and cultural trends.
- Analyse processes of Decolonisation and politics during Cold War era.
- Draw inferences to explain the inter-connectedness of various facets of culture; sports, music, cinema, etc.

#### **Course Content:**

##### **Unit I: A New World Order**

- a. De-colonisation and after (Focus on Algeria and Indonesia)
- b. Politics of Cold War: Super Power Rivalries (Focus on Korea and Vietnam)
- c. United Kingdom: The Challenge of the Welfare State
- d. South Africa: From Apartheid to Reconciliation

##### **Unit II: Social Movements**

- a. Environmental disasters and Struggles: Chipko Movement; Struggles for the Amazon; Bhopal; Chernobyl
- b. Student Movements: Paris 1968; Beijing 1989
- c. Civil Rights Movement: Martin Luther King and Malcom X
- d. Movements for Democracy: The Arab Spring

- e. Women's Movements: Issues and Debates (focus on Black feminism and Feminism in the Islamic World)

### **Unit III: A Global Culture:**

- a. Spectator Sports
- b. Cinema and Digital Media
- c. Music: Cross Cultural Influences
- d. Food and Globalisation

### **ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:**

**Unit-I:** This unit deals with the history of decolonisation and subsequent era when Super Power rivalries manifested in multiple ways. It will also examine the challenges of the welfare state with reference to United Kingdom. Unit also touches upon the important issue of Apartheid and history of reconciliation. **(Teaching time: 5 weeks Approx.)**

- Le Sueur, J.D. (2003). *The Decolonization Reader*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Betts, R.F. (1998). *Decolonization*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Kahin, George McTuman. (2003). *Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia*, Cornell: Cornell University Press.
- Horne, Alistair. (1977/2006). *A Savage War of Peace: Algeria, 1954-1962*, New York: Books.
- Beresford, M. (1989). *National Unification and Economic Development in Vietnam*. New York: St. Martin's.
- Garland, David. (2016). *The Welfare state: A very Short Introduction*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Guelke, Adrian. (2005). *Rethinking the rise and Fall of Apartheid: South Africa and World Politics*. Basingstoke and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

**Unit-II:** This unit examine history of social movements with reference to questions of livelihood, students' perceptions, Civil rights movements. It also deals with history of movements for Democracy in Arab; The Arab Spring. It also examines women's movements. **(Teaching time: 5 weeks Approx.)**

- Joan Martinez-Alier. (2012). "The Environmentalism of the Poor: Its Origins and Spread" in *A Companion to Global Environmental History*, Eds. J. R. McNeill and Erin Stewart Mauldin, West Sussex: Wiley-Blackwell, pp. 455-73.
- Nagraj, Vijay K. & Nithya V Raman (2006). "Are we Prepared for Another Bhopal." in *Environmental Issues in India*, ed. Mahesh Rangarajan, Delhi: Pearson. (Available in Hindi also)
- Rodrigues, Gomercindo. (2007). *Walking the Forest with Chico Mendes: Struggle for Justice in the Amazon*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

- Dierenfield, Bruce J., (2008). *The Civil Rights Movement*, Revised ed., London: Routledge (Available as ebook: [http://staff.rentonschools.us/rhs/review-for-hl-seniors/civil-rights-and-social-movements-post-1945/download/The\\_Civil\\_Rights\\_Mov\\_by\\_Bruce\\_J\\_D\\_www\\_pdfbook\\_co\\_ke\\_.pdf?id=446471](http://staff.rentonschools.us/rhs/review-for-hl-seniors/civil-rights-and-social-movements-post-1945/download/The_Civil_Rights_Mov_by_Bruce_J_D_www_pdfbook_co_ke_.pdf?id=446471))
- Bayat, Asef, (2017). *Revolution without Revolutionaries: Making Sense of the Arab Spring*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Gillis, S., G. Howie and R. Munford (Eds.). (2004/07) *Third Wave Feminism: Critical Exploration*. Hampshire: Palgrave.
- Kemp, S. and J. Squires (1997). *Feminisms*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Breines, Winifred. (2007). "Struggling to Connect: White and Black Feminism in the Movement Years." *Contexts* 6 (1), pp. 18-24. ( Available online: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1525/ctx.2007.6.1.18>)
- Springer, Kimberly. (2005). *Living for the Revolution: Black Feminist Organizations, 1968–1980*. USA: Duke University Press (Ch.1 and Ch.4)
- Badran, Margot. (2009). *Feminism in Islam: Secular and Religious Convergences*. London: Oneworld Publications (Ch.5 and Ch.7).

**Unit-III:** This unit deals with history of culture in world after 1945 with specific reference to spectator sports, Cinema and digital Media. It also deals with cross cultural influences in Music and relations between food and Globalisation. **(Teaching time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Mangan. J. A. (Ed.). (2001). *Europe, Sport, World: Shaping Global Societies*. London: Frank Cass Publishers.
- Shove, Elizabeth, F. Trentmann and R. Wilk. (2009). *Time, Consumption and Everyday Life: Practice, Materiality and Culture*. London: Bloomsbury.
- Chapman, James. (2003). *Cinemas of the World: Film and Society from 1895 to the Present*. London: Reaktion Books.
- Inglis, David and Gimlin Debra (eds.) (2009). *The Globalisation of Food*. New York: Berg Publishers.
- Hoffman, Frank W, (2015). *History of Popular Music; From Edison to the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*, Create Space Independent Publishing Platform.

#### **SUGGESTED READING:**

- Hobsbawm, Eric. (1996). *Age of Extremes*. Delhi: Rupa. (translated into Hindi by Lal Bahadur Verma, Allahabad, 2013)
- Lowe, Norman. (2013). *Mastering World History*. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Winders, James A. (2001). , *European Culture since 1848: From modern to postmodern and Beyond*, New York: Palgrave
- Heywood, Andrew. (2011). *Global Politics*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

- Mahajan, Sneha. (2009). *Issues in Twentieth Century World History*. Delhi: Macmillan. (available in Hindi)
- Fage, J.D. (1993). *A History of Africa*. London: Unwin and Hyman.
- Hobsbawm, Eric. (2013). *Fractured Times: Social and Cultural History of the Twentieth Century*. New York: New Press.
- Lancaster, R.N. and M.D. Leonardo. (1997). *The Gender/ Sexuality Reader: Culture, History, Political Economy*. London: Routledge.
- Appadurai Arjun. (1996). *Modernity at Large: Cultural Dimensions of Globalisation*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Gorbachev, Mikhail. (1996). *Memoirs*. New York: Doubleday.
- Guha, Ramchandra. (2000). *Environmentalism: A Global History*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Oulette, L., (ed.) (2013). *The Media Studies Reader* New York: Routledge, 2013.
- Stiglitz, Joseph (2003). *Globalisation and its Discontents*. Delhi: Penguin India.
- Parker, R. and P. Aggleton (Ed.). (2007). *Culture, Society and Sexuality: A Reader*. London: Routledge.
- Safranski, Rudiger. (2003). *How Much Globalization can we bear?* Cambridge and Malden: Polity. (pp. 1-25 & 42-69.)
- Mathews, Jessica T. (2000). "The Information Revolution", *Foreign Policy*, Vol.119. pp. 63-65.
- Choudhary, Kameshwar. (2014). "Globalization and Culture" in *Indian Sociology: Identity, Communication and Culture*. (Ed.) Yogender Singh. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.223-230, 238-242, 251-52 & 255-57, 283-90. Music: 294-97)
- Ross, Robert. (1997). *Concise History of South Africa*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Smith, Sharon. (2013-14). "Black Feminism and Intersectionality." *International Socialist Review* 91 (Available online: <https://isreview.org/issue/91/black-feminism-and-intersectionality>)

### Teaching Learning Process:

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

**Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

**Keywords:**

De-colonisation, Cold War, Apartheid, Environment, Feminism, Welfare State, Student Movements, Arab Spring, Cinema, Sports, Food

## GE IV

### History and Culture: Representations in Texts, Objects & Performance

#### Course Objective:

The objective of the course is to teach culture through its intangible and tangible attributes that are discussed in four themes including traditions of kingship and courtly culture; inter-cultural perceptions of 'other' religious communities and gender; performing ritual devotions by recitation of songs and processions; and exploring performance of narrative traditions using inanimate objects like, masks, puppets and cloth/paper scrolls. This course requires students to explore the continuity of cultural patterns, iconic representations, and styles of performance into our present times. For example, the iconic *raja* (king) of the pre-modern times continues to perform royal ritual and sacrificial ceremonies, into contemporary times when India is a republic. The court jester of the past lingers on into the present as represented by HajariBhand. The complex nature of inter-cultural discourse between the Hindus and Muslims continues into the present and we know that neither community represents monolithic form. What shall we make of these multifaceted representations? How do performative traditions evolve over time? The pedagogy of an interdisciplinary approach is thus inbuilt into the structure of this course. Readings and audio-visual material have been knitted into themes to encourage active participation and discussion in the classroom.

#### Learning Outcomes:

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Identify complex nature of kingship in medieval times through the case study of Krishnadevaraya of Vijayanagara.
- Discuss the nature of identities and interactions between different groups of people in the past and the present.
- Examine the complex nature of religious communities in the past and their fluid participation in ritual and culture.
- Illustrate how culture is communicated through narrative strategies and performative acts.
- Distinguish that textuality and performativity are not binary opposites and are mutually interactive.
- Develop analytical skills that are necessary for students of literature, sociology, anthropology, religion, psychology, political science and South Asian studies.

## Course Content:

**Unit I: Kings, *bhanda* and politicians**

**Unit II: Perceiving cultures and negotiating identities**

**Unit III: Performing Devotion: rituals, songs & processions**

**Unit IV: Storytelling with objects: Masks, puppets & scrolls**

## ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:

**Unit- I:** Kingship is identified as a key component of India's civilizational ethos. In the years following Indian Independence, kingdoms were dissolved, but this did not provoke the disappearance of 'royal' rituals which continued to be celebrated in different ways and court jesters lingered on as buffoons. **(Teaching Time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Shulman, David Dean. (1985). *The King and the Clown in South Indian Myth & Poetry*, Princeton: Princeton University Press. (Excerpt from Chapter 4, "The Kingdom of Clowns: Brahmins, Jesters & Magicians", pp. 152-213, available in Meenakshi Khanna (ed.), (2007). *The Cultural History of Medieval India*. New Delhi: Social Science Press, pp. 3-24  
शुलमन, डेविड दीन (2007). "मसखरों का राज्याः ब्राह्मण, मसखरे और जादूगर", मध्यकालीन भारत का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास, मीनाक्षी खन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवाद उमाशंकर शर्मा 'ऋषि'), नयी दिल्ली: ओरिएण्टल ब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ. 3-25.
- Emigh, John and Ulrike Emigh, (1986). "Hajari Bhand of Rajasthan: A Joker in the Deck", *The Drama Review: TDR*, vol. 30, No. 1, pp. 101-130.
- Berti, Daniela. (2006). "Kingship, divine bureaucracy and electoral politics in Kullu", *European Bulletin of Himalayan Research*, vol, 29-30, pp. 39-61

**Unit II:** This rubric draws on four essays based on multilingual textual sources such as inscriptions, poetic texts, chronicles and travellers accounts composed during 8<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. The historians have problematised issues relating to cultural perceptions and identities of religion and gender and presented a complex understanding of identities that were not monolithic. These readings will clarify the methodological approaches used by historians to unravel narratives from the past in the quest for explaining the present. **(Teaching Time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal. (1998). "Images of Raiders and Rulers" in B. D. Chattopadhyaya, (ed.), *Representing the Other: Sanskrit Sources and the Muslims, Eighth to Fourteenth Century*, New Delhi: Manohar, pp. 101-125

चट्टो पाध्याय, बृज दुलाल . ( 2 0 0 7 ) . “ आ क्राम कों और शा स कों की छ वियां” , मध्यकालीनभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ, 107-133

- Behl,Aditya. (2003). “The Magic Doe: Desire and Narrative in a Hindavi Sufi Romance, circa 1503” in Richard M. Eaton (ed.), *India’s Islamic Traditions: 711-1750*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, pp. 180-208  
बहल, आदित्य (2007) “मायावीमृगः एकहिंदीसूफीप्रे माख्यानमेंका मनाऔरआख्यान (1503 ईसवी)”, मध्यकालीनभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ 185-216
- Eaton.R. M.. (2002). “Multiple Lenses: Differing Perspectives of Fifteenth Century Calicut”, R. M. Eaton (ed.), *Essays on Islam and Indian History*, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 76-93.
- Petievich,Carla. (2001). “Gender politics and the Urdu ghazal: Exploratory observations on *Rekhta* versus *Rekhti*”, *The Indian Economic & Social History Review*, vol. 38, no.3, 223–248.  
पेटिएविच, कार्ला. (2007). “लिंगकीराजनी तितथाउर्दू गज़लः रखताबनामरखतीकाखोजपरकअवलोकन”, मध्यकालीनभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ 154-184
- Jenny.Nilsson. (2004). “The Sense of a Lady’: An Exploration of Transvestite Roles in Kathakali and their Relation to Keralan Gender Constructions”, *The Cambridge Journal of Anthropology*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 1-40

**Unit III:** The acts of devotion, whether these are observed in private spaces or in public sphere, formulate expressions of religious identities. Many rituals, like the recitation of songs dedicated to Siva or the procession of icons in the temple at Madurai; lamentation over the martyrdom of Husain and parading of the replica of his tomb shrine during Muharram, developed during medieval times. Political patronage was necessary for such devotional acts in the past as well as in the present.(**Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.**)

- Champakalakshmi, R. (1994). “PatikamPātuvār: Ritual Singing as a Means of Communication in Early Medieval South India”, *Studies in History*, vol.10, no.2, pp. 199–215.  
चंपकलक्ष्मी, राधा. (2007). “पाटीकम्पटुआरः आधुनिकमध्यकालीन दक्षिणभारतमेंसंवाद-माध्यमकेरूपमेंधार्मिकगायन”, मध्यकालीनभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ, 50-75
- Orr.Leslie. (2004). “Processions in the Medieval South Indian Temple: Sociology, Sovereignty and Soteriology”, in *South Indian Horizons: Felicitation Volume for François Gros on the Occasion of his 70<sup>th</sup> Birthday*, ed. Jean-Luc Chevillard and Eva Wilden, Pondichéry: Institutfrançais de Pondichéry/ Ecole française d’Extrême-orient, pp. 437-470.

- Qureshi, Regula Burckhardt. (1981). "Islamic Music in an Indian Environment: The Shi'a Majlis" in *Ethnomusicology*, vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 41-71
- Cole, J.R.I. (1988). *Roots of North Indian Shi'ism in Iran and Iraq: Religion and State in Awadh, 1722-1859*. Berkley: University of California Press. (Chapter 4, "Popular Shi'ism", pp. 92-119.)
- कोल, जे.आर.आई. (2007). "लोकप्रचलित शियाधर्म", मध्यकालीन भारत का सांस्कृतिक इतिहास. मीनाक्षी खन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवाद उमाशंकर शर्मा 'ऋषि'), नयी दिल्ली: ओरिएण्टल ब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ, 76-104.

**Unit IV:** In the three narrative traditions discussed in this rubric the human agency (*Purusha*) exists in a specific kind of relation with inanimate objects used in different types of dramatic performances. These objects have meanings embedded in the social and political contexts of various cultural traditions and express processes by which notions of 'self'/'selves' are constructed and reconstructed. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Vishalakshi, Nigam Chandra and Veronica Chishi. (2010). "Tradition of Story Telling in India through Masks" in *Akhyan Celebration of Masks, Puppets and Picture Showmen Traditions of India*, New Delhi: IGNCA, pp. 28-33
- Emigh, John. (2013). "Crisis and Contestation in the Prahlada Nataka of Ganjam", in Hermann Kulke, (ed.), *Imaging Orissa*, Bhubaneswar: Prafulla Publication, 2013.
- Sarma, Dhurjjati and Ahanthem Homen Singh. (2010). "Storytelling and Puppet Traditions of India" in *Akhyan Celebration of Masks, Puppets and Picture Showmen Traditions of India*. New Delhi: IGNCA, 2010, pp. 34-41
- Sorensen, Niels Roed. (1975). "Tolu Bommalu Kattu: Shadow Theater Re: Andhra Pradesh". *Journal of South Asian Literature*, vol. 10, No. 2/4, Special Issue: Theatre in India, pp. 1-19  
\* For illustrations <https://www.sahapedia.org/tag/shadow-puppetry>
- Jyotindra, Jain. (2010). "Indian Picture Showmen: Tradition and Transformation" in *Akhyan Celebration of Masks, Puppets and Picture Showmen Traditions of India*, New Delhi: IGNCA, pp. 14-27.
- Wickett, Elizabeth. (2010). "The epic of Pabujiki par in performance", *World Oral Literature Project. Voices of Vanishing Worlds, Occasional Paper 3*, Cambridge: University of Cambridge, pp. 1-27.  
Short documentary [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f4EiAdeKi\\_E](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f4EiAdeKi_E)

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Clark, Bradford. (2005). "Putul Yatra: A Celebration of Indian Puppetry", in *Asian Theatre Journal*, vol. 22, no. 2, pp. 334-347.

- Eaton, Richard. M. (2007). “The Articulation of Islamic Space in the Medieval Deccan”, reprinted in *Cultural History of Medieval India*, (ed.), Meenakshi Kanna. New Delhi: Social Science Press, pp. 126-141.  
ईटन, रिचर्ड . ( 2 0 0 7 ) “ म ध्य काली न द क्कनमें इ स्लामिक स्थान की अभिव्यक्ति ” , मध्यकालीनभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ, 134-151.
- Fischer-Lichte,Erika. (2009). “Culture as Performance” *Modern Austrian Literature*. vol. 42, no. 3, Special Issue: Performance, pp. 1-10.
- Foley, Kathy and DadiPudumjee “India” in *World Encyclopedia of Puppetry Arts called “WEPA” or “EMAM” for EncyclopédieMondiale des Arts de la Marionnette*, a project of International Unima)  
Available in English <https://wepa.unima.org/en/india/>  
Available in Hindi at <https://wepa.unima.org/en/india/>
- Katz, Marc. (2004). *Banaras Muharram and the Coals of Karbala*. Written, produced, and narrated by Marc J. Katz. DVD, color, 70 minutes; 2004.
- Khanna, Meenakshi. (2007). “Introduction”, in *Cultural History of Medieval India*. (ed.). Delhi: New Delhi: Social Science Press, pp. ix-xxxiv.  
खन्ना, मीनाक्षी. (2007). “भूमिका”, मध्यकाली नभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ, ix-xxxiv.
- Lochtefeld,James G. (2004). “The Construction of the Kumbha Mela”, *South Asian Popular Culture*. vol. 2 Nno. 2, pp. 103-126.
- Sarkar,Pabitra. (1975). “Jatra: The Popular Traditional Theatre of Bengal”, in *Journal of South Asian Literature*, Vol. 10, No. 2/4, Special Issue: Theatre in India, pp. 87-107.
- Schomer,Karine. (1990). “The “Ālhā” Epic in Contemporary Performance”, *The World of Music* Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 58-80.
- Singh, Karan. (2016). “Structural Peripheries and Ideological Underpinnings: Performative Narration in Par of Pabuji”, *Dialogue: A Journal Devoted to Literary Appreciation*, vol. XII, no. 1, pp. 35-45.
- Sivasankaran,Sreekala. (2010). “Akhyān: Masks, Puppets and Picture Showmen Traditions of India - An Introduction” in *Akhyān Celebration of Masks, Puppets and Picture Showmen Traditions of India*, New Delhi: IGNCA, 2010, pp. 8-11.
- Smith, John D. *The Epic of Pābūjī. A study, transcription and translation*, second revised edition available electronically at <http://bombay.indology.info/pabuji/statement.html>

### Teaching Learning Process:

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical ap-

proach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

**Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

**Keywords:**

Bhand, Vidushak, Kullu, Masks, Puppets, Tolu BommaluKattu, Scrolls, Picture Showmen, PatikamPatuvar, Muharram, Kathakali

## Politics of Nature

### Course Objective:

This introductory course familiarises students with the major themes in the history of human organization of nature -- for food, energy and raw materials. It studies the long-term transformations in the organization of Nature by the state and to manage energy production, plant and animal transfers, circulation of commodities and people, urbanization and industrialization of production. This will help students understand the ecological articulation of social inequalities including class, gender, ethnicity, caste, and nationality. By focusing on the planetary scale of ecological interconnectedness students will learn how to situate the politics of Nature that integrates extremes: poverty in the fertile plains, the development of cities and related environmental degradation elsewhere, scarcity of energy where dams and mines exist, and inequalities produced by carbon-energy regimes. Unit 5 will introduce the students to the issues and debates related to the ecological predicaments of the twenty-first century in a historical perspective.

### Learning Outcomes

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Critique an understanding of environmental concerns based on a narrow scientific/ technological perspective
- Discuss environmental issues within a social and political (or *social scientific?*) framework
- Examine the role of social inequality. How does unequal distribution of and unequal access to environmental resources help understand the environmental crisis of the world - from the global to the local
- Examine the complexities of resource distribution and inequalities of resource use, locating these within specific social contexts, with reference to case studies regarding water rights and forest rights
- Locate solutions to environmental problems within a framework of greater democratisation of resource use
- Problematised (or *critique?*) the notion of a pristine past - of perfect balance between human societies and nature in pre-modern times.

### Course Content:

**Unit 1: ‘Spaceship called earth’ – competition for bounded resources and livelihoods**

**Unit 2: Energy in Human History: –**

- a. Before the era of coal, gas and oil
- b. Era of fossil energy

### **Unit 3: Ecological Imperialism**

- a. Flora-fauna transfer
- b. Diseases and Migration

### **Unit 4: Unequal access and Industrial Production,**

- a. Industrial Agriculture
- b. Gendered access to natural resources
- c. Cities and inequalities

### **Unit 5: Anthropocene**

- a. Climate change and writing ecological histories
- b. Debating the Anthropocene / Capitalocene

## **ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:**

**Unit-1:** This unit introduces student to conflict over natural resources and changing livelihood patterns. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Bhattacharya, Neeladri. (1995). “Pastoralists in a Colonial World”, in David Arnold & Ramachandra Guha, eds., *Nature, Culture, Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia*. Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 49-85. (Available in Hindi also)
- Swaminathan, M S. (2008), ‘Agriculture on Spaceship Earth’, in Mahesh Rangarajan, ed., *Environmental Issues in India*. Delhi: Pearson. pp.161-183. (Available in Hindi also)

**Unit-2:** Introduces the emerging field of energy studies to understand the way societies fulfilled their energy requirements. In-depth reading of the use of forest, pastures, agricultural land and related issues on environmental changes will enable students to critique the predominant notion of harmony that existed between man and nature in the pre-modern societies. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Burke III, Edmund. (2009), “The Big Story: Human History, Energy Regime and the Environment” in Edmund Burke III and Kenneth Pomeranz, eds., *The Environment and World History*. Berkeley: University of California Press. pp. 33-53.
- Bulliet, Richard. (2005). *Hunters, Herders and Hamburgers: The Past and Future of Human-Animal Relationships*. New York: Colombia University Press.

- Urry, John. (2013). 'The Century of Oil', in *Societies Beyond Oil: Oil Dregs and Social Futures*. London: Zed Books. pp. 36-52.
- Crosby, Alfred W. (2006). *Children of the Sun: A History of Humanity's Unappeasable Appetite for Energy*. New York: W. W. Norton. pp. 159-166 & pp. 117-158.

**Unit-3:** This unit explores how Empires of the New World transferred flora and fauna across continents, affected the demography of local societies and completely transformed landscapes. The second rubric explains how colonialism generated new patterns of consumption by appropriating global resources and fossil fuels for industry, to produce an inter-connected but unequal world. **(Teaching Time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Crosby, Alfred W. (1988), "Ecological Imperialism: The Overseas Migration of Western Europeans as a Biological Phenomenon" in Donald Worster, ed., *The Ends of the Earth*. New York: Cambridge University Press. pp. 104-105.
- Cronon, William. (1983). *Changes in the Land: Indians, Colonists and the Ecology of New England*. New York: Hill and Wang, pp.3-18.
- Crosby, Alfred W. (1967). "Conquistadory Pestilencia: The First New World Pandemic and the Fall of the Great Indian Empires". *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, Vol.47(No. 3), pp.321-337.

**Unit-4:** This unit studies the new energy regimes of the modern world, with a special focus on industrial agriculture. It offers a historical perspective on increasing inequality of access to natural resources for women and the poor (within their own locations and across the world). It also critically examines the new forms of deprivation. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Kroese, Ron. (2002). "Machine Logic: Industrialising Nature and Agriculture", in Andrew Kimbrell, ed., *The Fatal Harvest Reader: The Tragedy of Industrial Agriculture*. London: Island Press. pp. 87-91
- McKittrick, Meredith. (2012). "Industrial Agriculture", in J. R. McNeill & E. S. Maudlin, eds., *Companion to Global Environmental History*. Oxford: Blackwell. pp. 411-432.
- Agarwal, Bina. (1992). "The Gender and Environment Debate: Lessons from India". *Feminist Studies*, Vol. 18(No. 1), pp. 119-158.
- Merchant, Carolyn. (2017). 'Gender and Environmental History', in J. R. McNeill and Alan Roe, eds., *Global Environmental History*. London: Routledge. pp. 82-87.
- Bauer, Jordan and Melosi, Martin V. (2012). "Cities and the Environment" in J. R. McNeill and E. S. Maudlin, eds., *Companion to Environmental History*. Oxford: Blackwell. pp. 360-376.
- Heynen, Nik, Kaika, Maria and Swyngedouw, Erik. (2006). 'Urban Political Ecology: Politicizing the production of Urban nature' in Nik Heynen et al. eds., *In the Nature of Cities: Urban Political Ecology and Politics of Urban Metabolism*. London: Routledge. pp. 1-19.

**Unit-5:** Introduces the concept of Anthropocene to discuss emergent concerns regarding the influence of humans on the planet's history. This provides a long-term historical perspective on contemporary environmental issues including global warming and need for innovation, policy change at the international level and the production of post humanist histories. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- White, Sam. (2012). 'Climate Change in Global Environmental History' in J. R. McNeill and E. S. Maudlin, eds., *Companion to Environmental History*. Oxford:Blackwell. pp. 394-410.
- Lewis, Simon L. and Maslin, Mark A. (2015). "Defining the Anthropocene", *Nature*, Vol. 519, pp. 171-80.
- Steffen, Will, Crutzen, Paul J. and McNeill, J. R. (2008). "The Anthropocene: Are Humans Now Overwhelming the Great Forces of Nature". *Ambio*, Vol. 36(No,8), pp. 614-621
- Moore Jason W. (ed.,) (2016) *Anthropocene or Capitalocene?: Nature, History and the Crisis of Capitalism*. Oakland: PM Press.
- Morrison, Kathleen D. (2015). "Provincializing the Anthropocene". *Seminar*, Vol.673 (Sept), pp. 75-80.

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Altvater, Elmer. (2007). 'The Social and Natural Environment of Fossil Capitalism'. *Socialist Register*, Vol. 43, pp. 37-59.
- Brockway, Lucile H. (1979). "Science and Colonial Expansion: The Role of the British Royal Botanic Gardens". *American Ethnologist*, Vol. 6(No. 3), pp. 449-465.
- Chakrabarty, Dipesh. (2016). "Whose Anthropocene? A Response" In: "Whose Anthropocene? Revisiting Dipesh Chakrabarty's 'Four Theses,'" Robert Emmett and Thomas Lekan, eds., *RCC Perspectives: Transformations in Environment and Society*. No. 2, pp.103–113.
- Hugo, G. (1996). "Environmental Concerns and International Migration". *International Migration Review*, Vol.30(No. 1), pp. 105-31.
- Jodha, N. S. (1986). 'Common Property Resources and Rural Poor in Dry Regions of India. *Economic and Political Weekly*, Vol. XXI(No. 27) pp. 1169-1181.
- Kalof, Linda. (2007). *Looking at Animals in Human History*. London: Reaktion Books. pp. 1-71
- Lübken, Uwe. (2012). "Chasing a Ghost? Environmental Change and Migration in History". *Global Environment: A Journal of History and Natural and Social Sciences*, No.9 pp. -25.
- Malm, Andreas. (2016), 'In the Heat of the Past: Towards a History of the Fossil Economy' in Andres Malm, *The Rise of Steam Power and the Roots of Global Warming*. London: Verso, pp. 1-32.

- Prasad, Archana. (1998). The Baiga: Survival strategies and local economy in the Central Provinces. *Studies in History*, Vol. 14(No. 2), pp. 325-348.
- Shiva, Vandana. (1988). 'Women in the Food Chain' (Ch.5) in Vandana Shiva, *Staying Alive: Women, Ecology and Survival in India*. New Delhi: Kali for Women. pp. 96-178.
- Tucker, Richard. (2007). 'The Tropical Cost of the Automotive Age: Corporate Rubber Empires and the Rainforest', in Richard Tucker, *Insatiable Appetite: The United States and the Ecological Degradation of the Tropical World*. Plymouth: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers. pp. 113-50.
- Vaclav Smil. (1994). "Preindustrial Prime Movers and Fuels", in Vaclav Smil, *Energy in World History*. Boulder: Westview, pp. 92-156.
- John Tully. (2011). *The Devil's Milk: A Social History of Rubber*. New York: Monthly Review Press, pp, 17-26 and 35-50.

### **Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

### **Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

### **Keywords:**

Energy, Fossil, Ecological Imperialism, Inequalities, Anthropocene, Capitalocene,

## **GE – VI**

### **Making of Post Colonial India**

#### **Course Objectives:**

The course provides various perspectives on India's evolving political, economic and cultural situations from 1950-1990s and tracks a dynamic trajectory of contemporary India. The course seeks to familiarise students with the trajectory of growth of the Indian state, politics and economy and the shaping of the Indian public following the country's independence in 1947.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Explain the complexities involved in the making of constitution.
- Analyse the reasons behind the linguistic reorganisation of states.
- Analyse foreign policy of India during formative stages of independent India.
- Draw inferences to explain the functioning of different political parties.
- Explain the character of emergency and its consequences.
- Discern the nuances of Indian judicial system.

#### **Course Content:**

##### **Unit I: Laying the foundation of independent India**

- [a] Making of the Constitution
- [b] Linguistic re-organisation

##### **Unit II: Envisioning a new order**

- [a] Economic Development: five year plans; Problems of Development case study of Punjab and Bihar
- [b] Indian Foreign Policy till 1964

##### **Unit III: Democracy at Work**

- [a] Congress and other political formations
- [b] (i) Left parties (ii) Caste politics (iii) Dravidian movement
- [c] Women and politics (i)Hindu Code Bill (ii)Status of Women in India Report

##### **Unit IV: Turning Point: Emergency and After**

- [a] Railway Strike, J.P. Movement and Emergency

- [b] Developments in the 1980's: (i) Coalition politics; (ii) Mandal Commission and aftermath
- [c] Judiciary, Civil Society and Rights: Judicial Activism and Public Interest Litigation
- [d] Popular and parallel Cinema

## ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:

**Unit-I:** This unit deals with making of the constitution. The history and politics of the early years of Independence have been discussed. It also deals with the linguistic re-organisation of states. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Chakrabarty, D., Rochona Majumdar & Andrew Sartori. (2007). *From the Colonial to the Post-Colonial: India and Pakistan in Transition*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Basu, B.D. (2011). *Introduction to the Constitution of India*. Delhi: Lexis Nexis. (20<sup>th</sup> Edition)
- Austin, Granville. (1999). *Working a Democratic Constitution: the Indian Experience*. New Delhi: OUP.
- De, Rohit. (2018). *A People's Constitution*, Delhi: Penguin.
- Ramaswamy, Sumathi. (1997). *Passions of the Tongue: Language Devotion in Tamil India, 1890-1970*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- King, Robert D. (1997) *Nehru and the language politics in India*. Delhi: OUP

**Unit-II:** This unit deals with the history of economic developments in the early years of Independent India. It also deals with the problems of development with the case study of Punjab and Bihar. It also deals with the history of Non-Alignment and Panchsheel. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Balakrishnan, P. (2005). *Economic Growth and its Distribution in India*. Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan.
- Frankel, Francine R. (2005). *India's Political Economy*. New Delhi: OUP.
- Frankel, Francine R., (ed.). (2000). *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy*. Oxford: OUP.
- Bhalla, G.S. (1995). "Agricultural Growth and Industrial Development in Punjab" in *Agriculture on the road to Industrialisation*. John, W. Mellor (ed.). Baltimore: International Food Policy Research Institute, pp. 67-112.
- GolamRasul and Eklabya Sharma, (2014). "Understanding the Poor Performance of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh in India: A Macro Perspective". *Regional Studies, Regional Science*. vol. 1:1, 221-239, <http://dx.doi.org.2014.943804>

**Unit-III:** This unit deals with history of working of democracy in India 1947 with special reference to history of congress party and other political formations. It also deals with history of Left parties, J P Movement and Dravidian movements. It also examines history of social reform with reference to Women and Hindu Code Bill. **(Teaching Time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Barnett, Marguerite Ross. (1976). *The Politics of Cultural Nationalism in South India*, New Jersey: Princeton.
- Ray, Rabindra. (1992). *The Naxalites and their Ideology*. Delhi: OUP
- Stanley, Kochanek. (1968). *The Congress Party of India: The Dynamics of One-Party Democracy*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Pandian, M.S.S. (2008). *Brahmin and Non Brahmin: Genealogies of the Tamil Political Present*. Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Kumar, Radha. (1993). *The History of Doing: An illustrated account of movements or women rights and feminism in India, 1800-1990*, New Delhi: Kali for Women.
- Menon, Nivedita. (2001). *Gender and Politics in India*. Delhi: OUP.
- Flavia Agnes. (2001). *Law and Gender Equality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India*. Delhi: OUP.
- Jaffrelot, Christophe. (1999). *The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics 1925 to 1990s*. New Delhi: Penguin.
- Jaffrelot, Christophe (2003). *India's Silent Revolution: The Rise of the Lower Castes in North India*. London: Hurst.
- Baru, S. (2000). "Economic Policy and the Development of Capitalism in India: The Role of Regional Capitalists and Political Parties". in Francine Frankel et al, (eds.). *Transforming India: Social and Political Dynamics of Democracy*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

**Unit- IV:** This unit deals with history of Indian Politics since Emergency with special reference to Railway Strike, and J P Movement. It examines history of Coalition politics It also deals with the history of Judiciary in Independent India with special reference to Public Interest litigation. It also deals with the history of Media in modern India along with an analysis of popular Cinema and alternatives. **(Teaching Time: 4 weeks Approx.)**

- Chandra, Bipan (2017). *In the Name of Democracy: JP Movement and Emergency*. Delhi: Penguin Random House India.
- Tarlo, Emma. (2003). *Unsettling Memories: Narratives of the Emergency in Delhi*, Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Das, Veena: (1996). *Critical Events: An Anthropological Perspective on Contemporary India*. Delhi: OUP.
- Bhuwania, Anuj. (2017). *Courting the People: Public Interest Litigation in Post Emergency India*. Delhi: Cambridge University Press.

- Ranganathan Maya & Usha M Rodrigues. (2010). *Indian Media in a Globalised World*, Sage Publications India Pvt. Ltd.
- Dwyer, Rachel. (2002). *Cinema India: The Visual Culture of Hindu Film*. New Jersey: Rutgers University Press.
- Kapur, Geeta. (2000). *When was Modernism: Essays on Contemporary Cultural Practice in India*. New Delhi: Tulika.

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Chandra, Bipan. (2008). *India Since Independence*. Delhi: Penguin
- Bhargava, Rajeev and Vanaik Achin (eds.). (2010). *Understanding Contemporary India*. Orient Blackswan
- Damodaran, H. (2008). *India's New Capitalists: Caste, Business, and Industry in a Modern Nation*. Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Deshpande, Satish, (2003). *Contemporary India: A Sociological View*. Delhi: Viking
- Guha, Ramachandra. (2008). *India After Gandhi*. Delhi: Picador
- Jayal, Niraja Gopal & Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.). (2010). *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kothari, Rajni. (1970). *Caste in Indian Politics*. New Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Beteille, A. (2012) *Democracy and Its Institutions*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Hasan, Zoya. (2004). *Parties and Party Politics in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Dhawan, Rajeev, (ed.). (1997). *Law and Society in Modern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Brass, Paul. (1997). *Politics of India since Independence*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Chatterjee Partha (ed.). (1997). *State and Politics in India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press

#### **Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

**Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

**Keywords:**

Constitution, Linguistic re-organisation, Development, foreign policy, national and state politics, the Emergency, Mandal, Judicial activism, popular cinema

## **GE-VII**

### **Religion and Religiosity**

#### **Course Objectives:**

This course seeks to provide an understanding of (a) multiple religious traditions that flourished through the ages in the Indian subcontinent; (b) how each religious tradition is dynamic and changing in relation to each other and in relation to its own past; (c) the ways in which each expanded or contracted; (d) how the modern Indian state and its constitution dealt with the issue of multiplicity of beliefs; and (e) to understand the varied scholarly approaches to each of the issues outlined above.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Describe the basic chronological, spatial and substantive contours of each of the religious traditions as well as certain intellectual currents that questioned them.
- Analyse and articulate the long-term changes that each religious tradition undergoes in a dynamic relationship with its own past, with non-religious aspects of life, and with other religious traditions.
- Identify and describe the formation of religious boundaries, identities and the scope for the liminal spaces in between.
- Appreciate, examine and relate to the debates on the ways in which modern Indian state and its constitution must deal with the issue of plurality of religious beliefs and practices.

#### **Course Content:**

##### **Unit-I: Major Religious Traditions through the Ages I**

- a. Textual Vedic and Puranic traditions
- b. Buddhism, Jainism and Ajivikas

##### **Unit-II: Major Religious Traditions through the Ages II**

- a. Juridical and Mystical Islam
- b. Emergence of Sikhism

##### **Unit-III: Socialisation and Dissemination in the Medieval and Early Modern Era**

- a. Scholarly Approaches to Brahmanization in the Early Medieval Era
- b. Scholarly Approaches to Islamisation (or 'Conversion to Islam') in the Medieval Period

- c. Religious Identities in the Medieval Period; Representation of the Self and the Other

#### **Unit-IV: Plurality and Political Mobilisation of Religion**

- a. Religious Boundaries and Liminal Spaces
- b. Construction of Modern Religious Identities

#### **Unit-V: Religion, Secularism and Nation-State**

- a. Debates on Secularism and the Indian Constitution
- b. Beyond Communal and Secular Discourse

### **ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:**

**Unit-I.** The unit should familiarise students with diverse religious traditions that originated in the Indian –subcontinent. It also explores intellectual currents that questioned them.(**Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.**)

- Shrimali, K. M. (1998). 'Religion, Ideology and Society', *Proceedings of Indian History Congress*, General Presidential Address, 66th Session. यह लेख हिंदी में प्रो. श्रीमाली की ही एक किताब में संकलित है:
- श्रीमाली, कृष्णमोहन. (2005). धर्म, समाज और संस्कृति, नई दिल्ली: ग्रंथशिल्पी. (अध्याय 6: धर्म, विचारधारा और समाज, pp.196-258.)
- Chakrabarti, Kunal. (2001). *Religious Process: The Puranas and the Making of a Regional Tradition*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, Chapter 2, pp. 44-80.
- Basham, A. L. (1954). *The Wonder that was India*, Calcutta: Rupa. Reprint, 1982. (Available online at the url: <https://archive.org/details/TheWonderThatWasIndiaByALBasham>).
- बाशम, ए.एल. (1996). अद्भुत भारत, आगरा: शिवलाल अग्रवाल एंड कंपनी।
- Schopen, G. (1997). *Bones, Stones, and Buddhist Monks: Collected Papers on the Archaeology, Epigraphy, and Texts of Monastic Buddhism in India*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press. Relevant part is in Chapter on 'Archaeology and the Protestant Presuppositions in the Study of Indian Buddhism', pp 1 – 22.
- Jaini, P. S. (1979). *The Jaina Path of Purification*, Berkeley: University of California Press. (The most relevant portion is to be found in the 'Introduction').
- Bailey, G. & I. Mabbett. (2003). *The Sociology of Early Buddhism*, Cambridge: CUP. (The Introduction (pp. 1-12) and Chapter 1: The Problem: Asceticism and Urban Life, (pp. 13-26) of the book are most relevant.)

**Unit.2.** The unit equips students to analyse and articulate the long-term changes that each religious tradition undergoes in a dynamic relationship with its own past, with non-religious aspects

of life, and with other religious traditions. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Rizvi, S.A.A. (1978). *A History of Sufism*, vol. 1. Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal. (The chapters on Chishtiyya and Suhrawardiyya are useful)
- Digby, Simon. (1986). 'The Sufi Shaykh as a Source of Authority in Medieval India', *Purusartha*, vol. 9, pp. 57-78. Reprinted in *India's Islamic Traditions, 711-1750*, edited by Richard M. Eaton, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003, pp. 234-62.
- Digby, Simon. (1990). 'The Sufi Shaykh and the Sultan: A Conflict of Claims to Authority in Medieval India', *Iran*, vol. 28, pp. 71-81.
- Grewal, J. S. (1993). *Contesting Interpretations of the Sikh Traditions*, Delhi: Manohar.

**Unit-3.** The segment enquires into varied scholarly approaches to the issues pertaining to multiple religious traditions that flourished through the ages and how each religious tradition is changing in relation to each other and in the ways in which each expanded or contracted. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Eaton, Richard. (1987). 'Approaches to the Study of Conversion to Islam in India', in *Islam in Religious Studies*, edited by Richard C. Martin, New York: One World Press, pp. 106-23.
- Chakrabarti, Kunal. (1992). 'Anthropological Models of Cultural Interaction and the Study of Religious Process', *Studies in History*, vol. 8 (1), pp. 123-49.
- Eck, Diana L. (1981). "India's 'Tirthas': 'Crossings' in Sacred Geography", *History of Religions*, vol. 20 (4), pp. 323-44.
- Wagoner, Philip. (1996). 'Sultan among Hindu Kings: Dress, Titles, and the Islamicization of Hindu Culture at Vijayanagara,' *Journal of Asian Studies*, vol. 55, no. 4, pp. 851-80.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (1998). *Representing the Other: Sanskrit Sources and the Muslims (Eighth to Fourteenth Centuries)*, Delhi: Manohar.
- चट्टोपाध्याय, बृज दुलाल . ( 2 0 0 7 ) . “ आक्रामकों और शासकों की छवियाँ ” , मध्यकालीनभारतकासांस्कृतिकइतिहास.मीनाक्षीखन्ना, (संपादित) (अनुवादउमाशंकरशर्मा ऋषि), नयीदिल्ली: ओरिएण्टलब्लैकस्वान, पृष्ठ, 107-133
- Talbot, Cynthia. (1995). 'Inscribing the Other, Inscribing the Self: Hindu-Muslim Identities in Pre-colonial India', *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, vol. 37, no. 4, pp. 692-722.

**Unit-4:** This section should apprise students to identify and describe the formation of religious boundaries, identities and the scope for the liminal spaces in between. **(Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Green, Nile. (2011). *Bombay Islam: The Religious Economy of the West Indian Ocean*, Delhi: Cambridge. (Particularly relevant is pp. 49-89)

- Oberoi, Harjot. (1994). *The Construction of Religious Boundaries: Culture, Identity and Diversity in the Sikh Tradition*, Delhi: OUP. (Particularly relevant is pp. 1-40).
- Pandey, Gyanendra. (2006). *The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India*, Delhi: OUP. (Especially relevant portion is pp. 201-261).

**Unit-5.** The focus is on how the modern Indian state and its constitution dealt with the issue of multiplicity of beliefs and practices. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Kesavan, Mukul. (2001). *Secular Commonsense*, Delhi: Penguin.
- Sen, Amartya. (2005). 'Secularism and Its Discontents', in idem, *The Argumentative Indian*, Penguin, pp. 294-316.
- Jha, Shefali. (2002). 'Secularism in the Constituent Assembly Debates, 1946-1950', *Economic and Political Weekly*, vol. 37, no. 30, pp. 3175-3180.
- Pandey, Gyanendra. (2000). 'Can a Muslim be an Indian', *Comparative Studies in Society and History*, vol. 41, no. 4, pp. 608-629.

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Eaton, Richard. (1997). 'Comparative History as World History: Religious Conversion in Modern India', *Journal of World History*, vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 243-71.
- Ernst, Carl. (1992). *The Eternal Garden: Mysticism, History and Politics at a South Asian Sufi Shrine*, Albany: State University of New York. (The relevant parts are Chapter 1 (entitled, Sufism) and Chapter 4 (The Textual Formation of Oral Teachings in the Early Chishti Order), pp. 5-17 and pp. 62-84 respectively.)
- Mukul, Akshay. (2015). *Geeta Press and the Making of Hindu India*, Delhi: Harper Collins. (More important portions on pp. 287-344.)
- Pandey, Gyanendra. (2006). 'The Time of the Dalit Conversion', *EPW*, vol. 41, No. 18, May 6-12, pp. 1779+1781-788.
- Rodrigues, Hillary P. (ed.). (2011). *Studying Hinduism in Practice*, Abingdon: Routledge (especially Chapter 4).
- Sahu, B. P. (2015). *Society and Culture in Post-Mauryan India, c. 200 BC – AD 300*. New Delhi: Tulika Books. (See especially the Chapter on Religion, pp. 20 – 37. And sections on Buddhism, Jainism, Brahmanism, their chronologies and extracts from the Dhammapada. Also, 2.1. – 'Religion in History' and, 2.2. – Bibliographical Note.)
- Thapar, Romila. (1989). 'Imagined Religious Communities? Ancient History and the Modern Search for a Hindu Identity', *Modern Asian Studies*, vol. 23, part II, pp. 209-223.
- Varma, Supriya and Jaya Menon. (2008). 'Archaeology and the Construction of Identities in Medieval North India', *Studies in History*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 173-93

**Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

**Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

**Keywords:**

Puranic, Buddhism, Jainism, Ajivikas, Brahmanization, Islamisation

## **GE-VIII**

### **Inequality and Difference**

#### **Course Objective**

Even as India evolved a composite culture within a notion of civilizational unity, differences persisted and were maintained. Using a variety of primary and secondary texts, key issues in ancient Indian social history such as varna, jati, class caste, gender and perceptions of cultural difference are explored. In the Middle ages, with the formation of authoritarian regimes, the expansion of agrarian societies, and the emergence of pan-regional market economics, rather unique ways of articulating individual and collective identities, noting differences, formulating, displaying and reproducing social and economic inequalities came into being. In the modern period, under the impact of colonialism and a renewed engagement with tradition by indigenous intellectuals as well as the conscious attempt to frame the history of India in terms of equality and justice, differences were negotiated and transformed. The course looks at the persisting search for equality and for a politics that engages with the idea of difference within evolving political frameworks. Paper makes a conscious attempt to convey historical process through which ‘categories’ emerge and thereby emphasis the fluid character of categories. Paper critically engages with the political mobilization on the basis of inequalities/‘identity politics’ in an era of participatory form of government.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

After completing this course, students should be able to:

- Critique the prevalent dominant understanding of Caste, Gender, and Tribe.
- Discuss the complex relations between differences and inequalities.
- Examine the inherent politics in the creation of inequalities and differences.
- Outline various initiatives taken by government to prohibit caste-gender atrocities and uplift of deprived sections of society and its limitations.

#### **Course Content:**

**Unit I:Structure of Inequalities: Caste; Normative and historical experiences**

**Unit II:Race, Tribe and colonial knowledge**

**Unit III:Gender, household and Public Sphere**

#### **IV:Forms of bondage: Ganikas, slavery and servitude**

#### **Unit V:Social distancing and exclusion; Forest dwellers and untouchables**

#### **Unit VI:Indian Constitution and questions of Equality**

#### **ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:**

**Unit-1:** This unit introduce students to structures of Inequalities with special reference to Caste system. Fluidity of category visible over long historical past is examined to show the role of socio-politico-economic structures of the time in shaping the character of inequalities.(**Teaching Time:3 weeks Approx.**)

- Jaiswal, Suvira. (1998). *Caste: Origins, functions and dimensions of change*. Delhi: Manohar. pp. 1-25.
- जायसवाल, सुबीरा. (२००४), वर्ण-जातिव्यवस्था: उद्भव, प्रकार्य और रूपांतरण (अनुवादक: आदित्य नारायण सिंह). नई दिल्ली: ग्रंथशिल्पी. पृष्ठ १५-४३.
- Singh, Upinder. (2014). “Varna and Jati in Ancient India” in Veluthat, Keshvan and D R Davis, EDS., *Irreverent History: Essays for M G S Narayanan*. Delhi: Primus, pp. 205-214.
- Singh, Yogender. (1977). “Sociology of Social Stratification”, in Yogender Singh, *Social Stratification and Change in India*. Delhi: Manohar. pp.1-90
- Documentary film by V Stalin, “India Untouched”.

**Unit-2:** In their efforts to govern Colonial power tried to map the social relations and social systems in India. Furthermore, relying on understanding of their own society, often they used categories which were alien to the region. This colonial knowledge needs to be unpacked. (**Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.**)

- Metcalf, Thomas. (2005). *Ideology of the Raj, The New Cambridge History of India*, Vol.-III. 4. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, pp.66-112 & 113-159.
- नंदी, आशिस. (२०१९). जिगरी दुश्मन: उपनिवेशवाद के साये में आत्म-छय और आत्मोद्धार. (अनुवादक: अभय कुमार दुबे). नई दिल्ली: वाणी प्रकाशन. पृष्ठ, ९५-१५६.
- Singh, Chetan. (1988), Conformity and Conflict: Tribes and the ‘agrarian system’ of Mughal India. *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol. 23, No.2, pp. 319-340.
- Xaxa, V. (2014). Sociology of Tribes, in Y Singh, *Indian Sociology: Identity, Communication and Culture*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 53-105.
- रमणिकागुप्ता, (संपादक), (२००८). आदिवासीकौन. नईदिल्ली: राधाकृष्णप्रकाशन, पृष्ठ, १३-२४, २५-२८ एवं २९-४०.

**Unit-3:** This unit will exemplify how gender identities constitute one of the most prevalent forms of inequalities. These are most fervently enforced and reinforced in the household. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Chakravarti, Uma. (2006). “Conceptualising Brahmanical Patriarchy in Early India: Gender, Caste, Class and State”, in Uma Chakravarti, *Everyday Lives, Everyday Histories: Beyond the Kings and Brahmanas of Ancient India*. Delhi: Tulika. pp. 138-55.
- चक्रवर्ती, उमा. (२०११). जातिसमाजमें पितृसत्ता: नारीवादी नजरिये से, (अनुवादक: विजयकुमार झा). नई दिल्ली: ग्रन्थशिल्पी. पृष्ठ, ४३-६६.
- Gupta, Charu. (2001). “Mapping the Domestic Domain”, in Charu Gupta, *Sexuality, Obscenity, Community: Women, Muslims and the Hindu Public in Colonial India*, Delhi: Permanent Black. pp.123-195.

**Unit-4:** Differences have often constituted the basis on which inequalities are created, but inequalities are not absolute. Inequalities are defined in terms of socio-political context which by character is dynamic. This unit will exemplify it with the help of forms of bondage: Ganikas, and slavery in medieval India. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Kumar, Sunil. (2019). “Theorising Service with Honour: Medieval and Early Modern (1300-1700) responses to Servile labour”, in Nitin Verma, Nitin Sinha and Pankaj Jha (Eds.), *Servants’ Pasts*. Delhi: Orient Blackswan, pp. 227-253.
- Saxena, Monika. (2006). “Ganikas in Early India: Its genesis and dimensions”. *Social Scientist*, Vol. 34(No. 11-12), pp. 2-17.

**Unit-5:** This unit examines, in what ways dominant mode of social structure has used/uses social distancing and exclusion to reinforce their hegemony through the case study of forest dwellers and untouchables. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Jha, Vivekanand. (1973). Stages in the History of Untouchables. *Indian Historical Review*, Vol.2 (No.1), pp 14-31.
- Punalekar, S P. ‘Dalit Consciousness and Sociology’ in *Social Sciences: Communications, anthropology and sociology*, Ed. Y Singh, Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, Centre for studies in Civilisation, Longman, Pearson, Delhi 2010, pp.491-518.
- Rodrigues, V. Ed. (2005). *The Essential Writings of B.R. Ambedkar*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 1-44.
- आंबेडकर, भीमराव. (२००६). अछूत: कौन और कैसे (अनुवादक: जुगलकिशोर बौद्ध). नई दिल्ली: सम्यक प्रकाशन. पृष्ठ ३१-४६ एवं ११७-१२४.

**Unit-6:** Indian Constitution envisaged a society based on social and political equality and enacted several acts to achieve this objective. Present unit evaluates the functioning of constitutional provision through the prism of their stated objectives. **(Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Austin, Granville. (2011). *Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience*. New York: Oxford University Press. (Introduction).
- Chaube, ShibaniKinkar. (2009). *The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution*. Delhi: National Book Trust. pp. 1-67.

### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Banerjee-Dube, Ishita. (Ed.). (2008). "Introduction: Questions of Caste". in Ishita Banerjee-Dube. (Ed.). *Caste in History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. xv- lxii.
- Basu, Swaraj. (2016). "Contested History of Dalits", in Swaraj Basu, (Ed.). *Readings on Dalit Identity*. Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan. pp. 134-150.
- Beteille, Andre. (1966). *Caste Class and Power: Changing Patterns of Stratification in a Tanjore Village*. Bombay: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-18, 185-225("Introduction", and "Conclusion")
- Buckler, F.W. (1927). "The Oriental Despot", *Anglican Theological Review*, vol. 10, 11-22, reprinted in M.N. Pearson (1985). *Legitimacy and Symbols: the South Asian Writings of F.W. Buckler*, Ann Arbor: Michigan Papers on South and South East Asian Studies, pp. 176-188.
- Chanana, Dev Raj. (2007). *Slavery in Ancient India: As Depicted in Pali and Sanskrit Texts.*" In AlokaParasher Sen. (Ed.). *Subordinate and Marginalized groups in early India*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 96-124.
- Cohn, Bernard. (2008). "The Census, Social Structure and Objectification in South Asia", in Ishita Banerjee-Dube, (Ed.). *Caste in History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp. 28-38.
- Dirks, Nicholas. (2004). "The Ethnographic State", in Saurabh Dube, (Ed.). *Postcolonial Passages*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 70-88.
- Ghure, G S. (2008). Caste and British Rule, in Ishita Banerjee-Dube, (Ed.). *Caste in History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 39-45.
- Hardiman, David. (2011). "Introduction", in *Histories for the Subordinated*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, pp. 1-17.
- Kumar, Dharma. (2015). "Caste and Landlessness in South India", in Sumit Sarkar and Tanika Sarkar, (Eds.). *Caste in Modern India*, Ranikhet: Permanent Black, vol.2, pp 30-63.
- Narain, Badri. (2016). Inventing Caste History: Dalit Mobilisation and Nationalists Past, in Swaraj Basu, (Ed.). *Readings on Dalit Identity*, Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan. pp. 81-110.
- Parasher-Sen, Aloka. (2007). Naming and Social Exclusion: The Outcaste and the Outsider, in Patrick Olivelle, (Ed.). *Between the Empires: Society in India 300 BCE to 400CE*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. 415-455.

- Risley, H H. (2008). Caste and Nationality, in Ishita Banerjee-Dube, ed., *Caste in History*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 70-75.
- Sharma, K L. (2014). Caste: Continuity and Change, in Y Singh, eds., *Indian Sociology: Emerging concepts, structural and change*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. pp 197-262.
- शर्मा, रामशरण. (१९९०), प्राचीनभारतमेंभौतिकप्रगतिएवंसामाजिकसंरचनाएं(अनुवादक: पूरनचंदपंत). नईदिल्ली: राजकमलप्रकाशन. पृष्ठ, २९-५२.
- सरकार, सुमित. (२००९). सामाजिकइतिहासलेखनकीचुनौती (अनुवादक: एन. ए. खां'शाहिद'). नईदिल्ली: ग्रंथशिल्पी. पृष्ठ, ३७७-४०९.

### **Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

### **Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

### **Keywords:**

Inequalities, Race, Gender, Bondage, Untouchables, Constitution

## **GE –IX**

### **Delhi through the Ages: From Colonial to Contemporary Times**

#### **Course Objectives:**

This course examines physical and social transformation of Delhi from the colonial to the contemporary times. Focusing on the echoes of political developments on urban form and social experience, it aims to explore the historical antecedents of some of the capital's contemporary dilemmas.

#### **Learning Outcomes:**

Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to:

- Contextualize contemporary questions with regard to the city in the light of its colonial past and lived present.
- Analyse the political developments and their legacy for the shaping of the city.
- Discern importance of 'local' social, ecological and cultural processes that shape and reshape the city
- Explain the historical roots of the problems of sustainable urbanization with regards to Delhi.

#### **Course Contents:**

**Unit I: Delhi before 1857:** Company Raj, Mughal Court and Literary Culture

**Unit II: 1857 in Delhi:** Rebel violence and British re-conquest

**Unit III: Making of New Delhi:** Imperial ideology and Urban Morphology

**Unit IV: Delhi in 1947:** Partition and its Aftermath

**Unit V: Making of Contemporary Delhi:** Displacement and Resettlement

**Unit VI: Capital Culture:** Public Spaces and Socialities

## ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:

**Unit-1.** This unit should familiarise students with the city in light of the colonial past and the present. It will also help them locate the political developments for shaping of the city. **(Teaching time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Gupta, Narayani. (1999). *Delhi between the Empires: 1803-1931*. Delhi: OUP, pp. 1-20
- Farooqui, Amar. (2013). *Zafar and the Raj: Anglo-Mughal Delhi, 1800-1850*, Delhi: Primus Books, pp.106-133, (chap. 6: "The Palace and the City")
- C. M. Naim. (2004). ‘
- "Ghalib's Delhi: A Shamelessly Revisionist Look at Two Popular Metaphors," in *Urdu Texts and Contexts: The Selected Essays of C. M. Naim*, Delhi: Permanent Black, pp. 250-279.
- Gail Minault. (2003). "Master Ramchandra of Delhi College: Teacher, Journalist, and Cultural Intermediary," *Annual of Urdu Studies*, vol. 18, pp. 95-104

**Unit-2.** The unit examines political developments and their legacy during 1857 and how the rebellion in Delhi influenced its evolution. **(Teaching time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

- Gupta, Narayani. (1999). *Delhi between the Empires: 1803-1931*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 20-31, 50-66
- Lahiri, Nayanjot. (2003). "Commemorating and Remembering 1857: The Revolt in Delhi and its Afterlife," *World Archaeology*, vol. 35, no.1, pp. 35-60
- Dalrymple, William, (2006). *The Last Mughal: The Fall of A Dynasty*, Delhi: Penguin/Viking, pp. 193-229, 346-392. (Chap 6 "The Day of Ruin and Riot" and Chap. 10 "To Shoot Every Soul").

**Unit-3.** This segment enquires into the historical antecedents of some of the capital's contemporary issues. The section should apprise the students of the historical roots of the problems of sustainable urbanization with regards to Delhi. **(Teaching time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Metcalf, Thomas. (1989). *Imperial Visions*. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp. 211-239, (Ch. 7 'New Delhi: The Beginning of the End').
- Johnson, David A. (2015). *New Delhi: The Last Imperial City*. Basingstoke: Palgrave 2015. (Chap. 8, "Land Acquisition, Landlessness and the Building of New Delhi").
- Mann, Michael. (2007). "Delhi's Belly: On the Management of Water, Sewage and Excreta in a Changing Urban Environment during the Nineteenth Century," *Studies in History*, Vol. 23:1, pp. 1-30

**Unit-4.** This section explores and reflects Delhi during and post-Partition. It examines physical and social transformation of Delhi from the colonial to the contemporary times.

**(Teaching time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Pandey, Gyan. (2001). *Remembering Partition*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Chapter 6: Folding the National into the Local: Delhi 1947-1948, pp. 121-151)
- Datta, V N. (1986). "Punjabi Refugees and the Urban Development of Greater Delhi," in Robert Frykenberg (ed), *Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History Culture and Society*. Delhi: OUP, pp 442-462
- Tan, Tai Yong and Gyanesh Kudaisya. (2000). *The Aftermath of Partition in South Asia*. New York: Routledge, pp 193-200, (Chap. 7, "Capitol Landscapes")

**Unit-5:** The unit examines and locates 'local' social, ecological and cultural processes that shape and reshape the city. **(Teaching time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Emma Tarlo. (2000). "Welcome to History: A Resettlement Colony in the Making," in Veronique Dupont *et al* ed. *Delhi: Urban Spaces and Human Destinies*. Delhi: Manohar, pp. 75-94
- Soni, Anita. (2000). "Urban Conquest of Outer Delhi: Beneficiaries, Intermediaries and Victims," in Veronique Dupont *et al* (Ed.). *Delhi: Urban Spaces and Human Destinies*, Delhi: Manohar, pp. 75-94
- Ghosh, Amitav. (1985)., 'The Ghosts of Mrs Gandhi,' *The New Yorker*, (Available online: <https://www.amitavghosh.com/essays/ghost.html>)

**Unit-6:** The aim of this unit is to explore the historical antecedents of some of the capital's contemporary dilemmas. **(Teaching time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

- Beg, Mirza Farhatullah. (2012). *Bahadur Shah and the Festival of Flower-Sellers*, tr., Mohammed Zakir, Hyderabad: Orient Blackswan.
- Basu, Aparna. (1986). "The Foundations and Early History of Delhi University," in Robert Frykenberg ed, *Delhi Through the Ages: Essays in Urban History Culture and Society*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp 401-430
- Gupta, Narayani. (1994). 'From Kingsway to Rajpath-the Democratization of Lutyens' New Delhi,' in C. Asher and T.R. Metcalf, eds. *Perceptions of South Asia's Visual Past*. Delhi: Oxford University Press
- Sharma, Ravikant. (2016). "Architecture of intellectual sociality: Tea and coffeehouses in post-colonial Delhi," *City, Culture and Society*, vol.7, 275-28

#### **SUGGESTED READINGS:**

- Farooqui, Mahmood. (2013). *Besieged: Voices from Delhi, 1857*. Delhi: Penguin. (Dateline pp. xix-xxvii; *In the Name of the Sarkar*, pp 407-432.)

- Mann, Michael and Samiksha Sehrawat. (2009). “A City with a View: The Afforestation of the Delhi Ridge, 1883-1913”, *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 543-570
- Mann, Michael. (2005). ‘Turbulent Delhi: Religious Strife, Social Tension and Political Conflicts, 1803-1857,’ *South Asia: Journal of South Asian Studies*, vol.28, no.1, pp. 5-34
- Pilar, Maria Guerrieri, (2017). ‘The Megacity of Delhi: Colonies, Hybridisation and Old-New Paradigms,’ in *Rethinking, Reinterpreting and Restructuring Composite Cities* edited by Gülsün Sağlamer, Meltem Aksoy, Fatima Erkök, Cambridge: Cambridge Scholars Publishing, pp. 18-33
- Russell, Ralph. (1998). “Ghalib: A Self Portrait”, in Ralph Russell, *Ghalib: The Poet and His Age*. Delhi: OUP. Also available at:  
[http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealc/pritchett/00ghalib/texts/txt\\_ralphrussell\\_1972.pdf](http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealc/pritchett/00ghalib/texts/txt_ralphrussell_1972.pdf)
- Vazira, Fazila Yacoobali Zamindar. (2007). *The Long Partition and the Making of South Asia: Refugees, Boundaries, Histories*. New York: Columbia University Press. (Chapter I: Muslim Exodus from Delhi.)

### **Teaching Learning Process:**

Classroom teaching supported by group discussions or group presentations on specific themes/readings. Given that the students enrolled in the course are from a non-history background, adequate emphasis shall be given during the lectures to what is broadly meant by the historical approach and the importance of historicising various macro and micro-level developments/phenomena. Interactive sessions through group discussions or group presentations shall be used to enable un-learning of prevailing misconceptions about historical developments and time periods, as well as to facilitate revision of issues outlined in the lectures. Supporting audio-visual aids like documentaries and power point presentations, and an appropriate field-visit will be used where necessary.

### **Assessment Methods:**

Students will be regularly assessed for their grasp on debates and discussions covered in class. Two written submissions; one of which could be a short project, will be used for final grading of the students. Students will be assessed on their ability to explain important historical trends and thereby engage with the historical approach.

Internal Assessment: 25 Marks

Written Exam: 75 Marks

Total: 100 Marks

### **Keywords:**

Imperial, British, Morphology, Contemporary History, Displacement, Resettlement, Capital