**Sahakar Maharshi Bhausaheb Santuji Thorat of Art‘s Science**

**& Commerce College, Sangamner**

**Dept. of History**

 **(From June 2019)**

**M.A. I SYLLABUS FOR SEMESTER AND CREDIT PATTERN**

**COURSE STRUCTURE**

**Revised Syllabus M.A., (History), Credit & Semester System**

**Semester: I, II**

* **MA I, Sem. I**

**Core Paper No. 1**

**Credits: 4**

1. History: Theory and Method

2. Evolution of Ideas and Institutions in Early India

3. Maratha Polity

**Elective Courses:/Optional**

4. Early history of Maharashtra – Satavahana to Yadava

**SEMESTER II**

**Core Courses:**

1. Approaches to History

2. Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India

3. Socio-Economic History of the Marathas

**Elective Courses:**

4. Marathas in 17th and 18th century Power Politics

**Semester I: Core Paper No. 1**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Title: HS: CC – 1: History: Theory and Method**

* **Objectives**

The paper is designed to provide adequate conceptual base, bring better understanding of history and its forces, help interrogate existing paradigms and challenge the outdated, help in developing critique, help research in terms of methodology, formulating hypotheses and develop broad frames of interaction with other social sciences and attain certain level of

interdisciplinary approach.

**Course Content**

**1. Defining History, Theory and Method (4)**

a) Nature, function and concepts

b) Modes of Interaction with other social sciences

c) History and the sciences – interdisciplinary approaches and methods

**2. Graeco- Roman Roots (8)**

a) Greek historians and the development of early historical method – Herodotus,

Thucydides, Polybius, Plato, Aristotle

b) Developments in Rome – Ovid, Tacitus, Cicero, Pliny, Strabo

**3. Theory and Method: Universal Histories (8)**

a) Church

b) Arab

c) Asian

**4. Early Modern Approaches (8)**

a) Renaissance and Enlightenment

b) Positivism

c) Scientism

**5. Modern Theories and Methods in History (8)**

a) Deconstruction

b) Post-structuralism

c) Linguistic Turn in History

**Semester I: Core Paper No. 2**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Title: HS: CC – 2: Evolution of Ideas and Institutions in Early India**

* **Objectives**

The course intends to provide an understanding of the social, economic and institutional bases of early India. It is based on the premise that an understanding of early Indian history is crucial to understand Indian history as a whole.

**Course content**

**1. Defining Early India**

a) Historiography (colonial, nationalist)

b) Terminology (‘Hindu’, ‘Ancient’, ‘Early’)

**2. Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**

a) Archaeological

b) Literary sources: Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali; Religious, non-religious; Tamil

c) Inscriptions

d) Foreign accounts: Chinese, Roman

**3. Political Ideas and Institutions: North and South India**

a) Lineage Polities

b) Pre-State formations in north and south India

c) Early State Formations: Mahajanapadas, Maurya, Deccan and South India

d) Administrative Institutions: Kingship, Administrative structures

**4. Social ideas and institutions**

a) Kin and Lineage society

b) The emergence of caste based societies, marginalization and subordination

c) Social protest and the emergence of new social and religious forms

d) Social systems in the far south

**5. Economy**

a) Pre-historic to Chalcolithic developments

b) Development of Agriculture and Trade

c) Expanding Trade Economy – guilds, crafts, coinage

d) Urbanisation

**Semester I: Core Paper No.3.**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Title: HS: CC 3: Maratha Polity**

* **Objectives**

The purpose of the course is to study the administrative system of the Marathas in an analytical way, to acquaint the student with the nature of Maratha Polity, to understand basic components of the Maratha administrative structure, to enable the student to understand the basic concepts of the Maratha polity.

**Course content**

**1. Defining the term ‘Maratha Polity’**

**2. Nature of Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**

a) Literary

b) Foreign

c) Archival

d) Miscellaneous

**3. Maratha State**

a) Formation of the Maratha State

b) Nature

**4. Administrative Structure**

a) Administrative Structure of the Deccani Kingdoms: a brief survey

b) Principles underlying Maratha Administration

c) Central: the institution of kingship, theory, problem of legitimacy, Ashta Pradhan

Mandal

d) Provincial and Village: administrative units

e) Fiscal administration: Public income and expenditure

f) Military System: forts, infantry, cavalry, navy

**5. Socio-Political Power Structure**

a) Religion

b) Caste

c) Gota

d) Watan

**6. Administration of Justice**

a) Sources of law

b) Judicial structure – central, provincial

c) Judicial institutions – political, traditional

d) Crime and punishment – police

**Semester 2: Elective Course No. 1**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Title: HS: EC-2: Early History of Maharashtra – Satavahana to Rashtrakuta**

* **Objectives:**

This course is an intensive study of the early historical period in Maharashtra, and is meant to help the student to understand both, the distinctive features of the developments in Maharashtra, and their links to the broader developments in the Deccan and in the rest of

India.

**Course Content:**

**1. Sources**

a) Archaeological

b) Literary

c) Numismatic and Epigraphic

**2. Satavahana Dynasty**

a) Reconstructing the political history of the Satavahanas

b) Society and economy under the Satavahanas

c) Religious practices – beginnings of land grants

d) Cultural legacy

**3. The Chalukyas**

a) Brief political history

b) Society and economy

c) Mobility and migration

d) Developments in Art and Architecture

**4. The Rashtrakutas**

a) Brief political history

b) Society and economy

c) Religious practices

d) Art and Architecture

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**M.A. I SYLLABUS FOR SEMESTER AND CREDIT PATTERN**

**COURSE STRUCTURE**

**Revised Syllabus M.A. I, Sem. II (History), Credit & Semester System**

**Semester 2:**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Title: Approaches to History**

**Objectives:**

The course aims at introducing the student to the ways in which history has been understood and the different approaches that have come about as a result of such understanding.

**Course Content:**

1. **Political History:**

a) Definition, Methodology, Conceptual structure and focus

b) Tradition of Political History- Rankean Tradition

c) Political History in India

1. **Social History:**

a) Definition, Origins, Methodology, Focus/ Themes: labour, caste, community,

Gender, family, race, religion, crime, food etc, Interdisciplinary nature of social

History

b) Tradition/s of Social History: the British, The German , the French , USA traditions

c) Practice of Social History in India

1. **Economic History:**

a) Definition and Origin, Methodology, quantitative approach, Themes (Agriculture,

Finance, Trade, Commercialization, urbanization, Industrialization, labour,

Capitalism, colonialism etc),

b) Practices of Economic in India

**4. Cultural History:**

a) Definition, Origin, Methodology, Language (Linguistic turn), Symbol,

Representation, Signs, Code, Meaning

b) Focus/ Themes: Identity, Gender, race, sexuality, Power relations, Ideology, Arts,

Intellectual domains.

c) Practices of Cultural history in India today

**5. Local History:**

a) Definition and Origin, structure, Methodology

b) Focus (Themes in Local History)

c) Practices/ recent trends of Local History/ local historical research in India

**Course Title: Ideas and Institutions in Medieval India**

**Objectives**

The course examines the nature of medieval Indian society, economy, state formations, and the main religious currents of the time. It is seen as a continuation of the course on ancient India.It is also seen to be crucial to an understanding of the nature of society, and the problems ofthe challenge to that society, through colonialism, at a later stage.

**Course content**

1. **Defining medieval India**

**2. Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**

a) Persian sources

b) Regional language sources

c) Foreign sources: Travellers’ accounts, European records

1. **The state in medieval India: perceptions and practice**

a) Modern theories of the medieval state: Theocracy, Feudal, Segmentary,

Patrimonial-Bureaucratic

b) Medieval Theories of the State: Farabi, Ghazzali, Shukracharya, Barani, Abul Fazl,

Ramachandrapant Amatya

c) State formation in peninsular India – Chola, Bahamani, Vijayanagar

**4. Administrative Systems**

a) Central and Provincial

b) Mansabdari

c) Agrarian systems

1. **Society and Economy in Medieval India**

a) Social mobility and Stratification; the emergence of new classes: Administration,agrarian, mercantile

b) Religion and social change – Bhakti and Sufi

c) Trade – internal and external

d) Impact of the arrival of the Europeans

**Course Title: Socio-Economic History of the Marathas**

**Objectives:** The purpose of the course is to study socio-economic history of the Marathas in an analytical way, to acquaint the student with the components of social structure and their functions, to understand the relationship between religion, caste, customs, traditions, class in 17th and 18th century Maratha Society, to enable the student to understand aspects of economic life, to trace the determinants of changes in social and economic life.

**Course Content**

**1. Defining socio-economic history**

**2. Sources: Perceptions, Limitations, Range**

a) Literary

b) Foreign

c) Archival

d) Miscellaneous

**3. Social institutions**

a) Village community

b) Social stratification and mobility

c) Caste and community

d) Marriage and family

e) Fares and festivals

f) Education

**4. Agrarian System**

a) Types of land

b) Assessment of land

c) Methods of land revenue collection

**5. Trade, Industries and handicraft**

a) Centres of trade

b) Trade routes

c) Major and minor industries

d) Types of coins

e) Banking house

**Course Title: Marathas in 17th and 18th Century Power Politics**

**Objectives:** The course intends to study the role played by the Marathas in the context of India, the changingnature of Maratha State, to understand and analyse the Maratha expansionism and itssignificance in various spheres.

**Course Content**

1. **Origin and Basis of Maratha political power**

**2. Ideologies and Institutions of the Marathas**

a) Maharashtra Dharma

b) Swarajya

c) Watan

d) Saranjam

1. **Nature of Maratha State**

a) State in the 17th century

b) State in the 18th century

c) Excursus of theories on the state

**4. Maratha Confederacy**

a) Concept

b) Nature

**5. Maratha Expansionism**

a) Conquest and Stay

i. Malwa

ii. Bundelkhand

iii. Gujarat

iv. North Karnataka

v. Orissa

b) Sphere of Influence

i. Bengal and Orissa

ii. Rajasthan

iii. Antarveda

**6. Incorporation of Maratha State into colonial state**

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**M.A. II SYLLABUS FOR SEMESTER AND CREDIT PATTERN**

**COURSE STRUCTURE**

**Revised Syllabus M.A., (History), Credit & Semester System**

**Semester III**

**Core Courses**

1. Cultural History of Maharashtra

2. Intellectual History of the Modern World

3. Economic History of Modern India

**Elective course**

4. Peasant Movements in India (Medieval and Modern)

**Semester IV**

**Core courses**

1. Modern Maharashtra: History of Ideas

2. Debates in Indian Historiography

3. World after World War II (1945-2000)

**Elective Courses**

4. Ancient and Medieval civilizations of the World

**SEMESTER III**

**Credits: 4**

**Course Title/ Subject: Cultural History of Maharashtra**

**Objectives:** This paper is designed to help the student situate and interpret the cultural manifestations across historical memory which has contributed to the creation of the geopolitical region of Maharashtra.

1. **Defining the term ‘Culture’**

a. Cultural History to Cultural Studies

b. Material Culture and Cultural Material

c. Critical theories and New Cultural Studies

1. **Material Culture of Early Maharashtra**

a. Ecological, Geological and Archaeological settings of Early Maharashtra

b. Cultural fusion –Caves of Ajanta, Ellora, Panhale Kaji, Junnar and Karle Bhaje

c. Satavahana’s Material Culture

1. **Maharashtra as a place of cultural fusion**

a. Indo-Islamic Contacts and Mutual Cultural Impacts

b. Religious and Philosophic cults- Shakta, Nath, Mahanubhav, Varkari, Sufi, Ramdasi and Datta

c. Marathi Muslim, Khristi and Bene Israeli culture

1. **Marathi cultural spheres**

a. Modernity and Cultural Production –Printing, Public sphere and Literature in Princely States (Under Sharphoji Raje Bhonsle, Sayajirao Gaikwad, Shahu Maharaj etc.)

 b. New Cultural Narratives-Satyashodhak, feminist and Dalit publics

c. Marathi Natak

d. Bombay Film industry

**Semester III: Credits:4**

**Course Title: Intellectual History of Modern World**

**Objectives:** The paper is seen as a prerequisite for understanding the concepts that are used in history, to acquaint the student with the intellectual activity that played an important role in shaping events; the transition from medieval to modern times.

**Content:**

1. **Humanism and Renaissance**

a. Philosophy

b. Art and Architecture

c. Literature

1. **Protestant Reformation and Counter-reformation**

a. Lutheranism

b. Calvinism

c. Anglicanism

**3. Revolution in Scientific thinking**

a. Copernican Revolution

b. Galilean Revolution

c. Newtonian Revolution

**4. Enlightenment and the French Revolution**

a. Liberty

b. Equality

c. Fraternity

d. Rational Modernity

**5. Post-enlightenment Ideas**

a. Liberalism

b. Capitalism

c. Colonialism

d. Nationalism

e. Marxism

**6. Twentieth Century Ideas**

a. Democracy

b. Totalitarianism

c. Existentialism

d. Feminism

d. Post-modernism

**Semester III Credits: 4**

**Course Title: Economic History of Modern India**

**Objectives**: To acquaint the student with structural and conceptual changes in Indian economy after coming of the British, to make them aware of the exploitative nature of the British rule, to help them understand the process of internalization by Indians of new economic ideas, principles and practices.

**Content**

**1. European economic interests in India and colonial economy a) Mercantilist phase**

b) Free trade phase

c) Financial imperialism phase

1. **Agrarian settlements a) Permanent settlement**

b) Ryotwari system

c) Mahalwari system

d) Commercialization of agriculture and its effects

**3. Industry**

a) De-industrialization

b) Development of modern industry: Textile, Mining, Iron and Steel, Shipping

c) Railways

d) Labour Issues and Factory Acts 1894-1942

**4. Trade: internal and foreign**

**5. Fiscal System**

**6. Banking**

**Semester III Credits: 4**

**Course Title: Peasant Movements in India (Medieval and Modern)**

**Objectives:** This course attempts to study various approaches to peasant revolts and movements, so as to help the student to understand characteristics of peasant movements.

**Course Content**:

**1. Theories about the peasantry**

a) Karl Marx

b) MaoTse Dong

**2. Stratification among peasants**

a) Rich, middle, poor, landlords

b) khudkashta, pahikashta, upari, mirasi, jajman

**3. Peasant revolts in Medieval India**

a) Sultanate

b) Mughal

**4. Peasant revolts in Modern India**

a) Bengal

b) Deccan

**5. The formation of the Kisan Sabhas (till 1950)**

a) Change in the nature of peasant movements

b) Champaran, Eka, Tebhaga and Telengana

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**Revised Syllabus M.A., (History), Credit & Semester System**

**Semester IV**

**Credits 04**

**Course Title: Modern Maharashtra: A History of Ideas**

**(1818-1960)**

**Objectives:** The paper aims to let the students explore the ideas which have given Maharashtra its unique character. It also hopes to offer a specialised knowledge of the Intellectual History of Maharashtra based on a critical reading of the original textual sources.

**Course Content**

**1. Critical Reappraisal of Religions**

a. Missionary

b. Prarthana Samaj, Satyashodhak Samaj, Arya Samaj

c. Reformist Critiques of Hinduism, Islam, Jain and the Parsee Religion.

1. **Social Thought**

a. Caste Critiques of Mukta Salave, Jyotirao Phule,Shahu Maharaj, V. R. Shinde, V.D. Savarkar, B. R. Ambedkar.

b. Critiques of Patriarchy – Tarabai Shinde, Jyotirao Phule, Rukhmabai, B.R. Ambedkar

c. Critiques of conversion – Shripati Sheshadri, Pandita Ramabai and Mass Conversion to Buddhism 1956.

1. **Economic Thought**

a. Char June Arthashastreeya Granth

b. Lokhitwadi, Nowroji, Ranade, Tilak and Economic Nationalism

c. Satyashodhak Thought, Gandhian Thought, Industrialists’ Plans

d. Panjabrao Deshmukh, B. R. Ambedkar and Nehruvian Concepts of

economic progress

1. **Cultural Thought**

a. Cultural Nationalism- Chiplunkar, Chapekar, Jinnah, Tilak, Golvalkar, Savarkar.

b. Alternative Cultural Thoughts-Mukundrao Patil, Ganpati Maharaj-

Ajaat, Prabodhankar Thakre.

c. Critical Ideas in Literature and Popular Culture- SatyashodhakiJalse, Marathi Farces and Plays,Tamasha, Rashtreeya Kirtan, and Mele, Film Industry, Literature.

d. Rationality and knowledge Making- Agarkar to Karve, Deccan College to BARC

**5. Political Thought**

a. Reformist Legislation- Education, Press, women, caste.

b. Nationalism, Electoral Politics

c. Politics of representation, Separate Electorates

d. Politics of Linguistic and Cultural Identity

**Semester IV Credits 04**

**Course Title: Debates in Indian Historiography**

**Objectives:** The course is designed to introduce the student to some of the issues that that have been debated by historians and to introduce some perspectives with reference to Indian History.

**Content:**

1. **Why study Debates in Indian Historiography?**

a. Orientalism and epistemic violence

b. Nationalist Response to Colonial Historiography

c. Marxist and Subaltern Interpretations

1. **Harappa Civilisation**

a. Naming Debate – Indus, Harappa or Sindhu-Saraswati?

b. Debate about the Vedic Horse in Harappa

c. Debate about the decline

**3. The Aryan Debate**

a. Aryan Invasion or Migration?

b. Out of India Thesis

c. Aryan Race Fallacy

1. **Debate on Patriarchy**

a. Uma Chakravarti,

b. Kumkum Sangari

**5. Urban Decay and Feudalism Debate**

a. Urban Decay or Urban Shift?

b. Was there Feudalism in Indian History?

c. How Feudal was Indian Feudalism?

**6. Debates about the Indian National Movement**

a. Tara Chand and R.C. Mujumdar

b. Bipan Chandra and Sumit Sarkar

**Semester IV: Core Course no. 12**

**Credits :4**

**Course Title: World after World War II (1945-2000)**

**Objectives**: To acquaint the student with the post-World War II scenario and to enable them to understand contemporary world from the historical perspective.

**Course content:**

1. **Cold War: Origin and Nature, Issues**

a) Berlin Crisis (1948)

b) Korean War

c) Cuban Crisis

d) Military Alliances: NATO, CENTO, SEATO, ANZUS, Warsaw Pact

1. **Non-Aligned movement**

**3. Issues in West Asia**

a) Oil Politics

b) Arab-Israel conflicts

c) Palestine issue

d) Suez Crisis

e) Kuwait – Iraq War and its Impact

**4. Developments in South-east Asia**

1. Vietnam War

**5. Towards a Uni-polar World (From Cold War to Uni-Polar World)**

a) Reunification of Germany

b) Disintegration of the USSR and its consequences

c) Geopoltics, Terrorism and Arm Industries

**6. Globalisation and its Impact**

a) European Union

b) BRIC

**Credits 04**

**Course Title: Ancient and Medieval Civilizations of the World**

**Objectives:** The paper intends to examine Ancient civilizations with a view to understand, reinterpret and present them in historical perspective; to enable the student to understand intellectual trends in the modern world; to enable the student to have a better understanding of Indian History in the World context.

**Course content**

**1. Civilization: Concept and Meaning**

**2. Ancient civilizations: Egypt, Mesopotamia, Persia, India, China**

 (a) Political Systems

(b) Society and Economy

(c) Religion and Philosophy

(d) Literature, Art and Architecture, Science and technology

1. **Classical Civilizations: Greece and Rome (a) Political Systems**

(b) Society and Economy

(c) Religion and Philosophy

(d) Literature, Art and Architecture, Science and technology

1. **Arabic Culture**

(a) Bridging the East and the West, travellers.

(b) Contribution to Mathematics and Medicine

(c) Contribution to Literature Art, Architecture, Philosophy

1. **Medieval West (a) Dark Ages**

(b) Feudal System

(c) Church and State

(d) Rise of the Nation-States: France and England

(e) Medieval Economy – Revival of trade and its impact

(f) Literature, Art and Architecture