

Ph.D COURSEWORK SYLLABUS: DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Structure of the Course (Total Marks 200)

(Each paper is of 50 marks, divided into 2 units. 40 marks (20+20) is for written test and 10 is for internal assessment)

Paper 111:

Unit 1 + Unit 2 :Research Methodology

Paper 112:

Unit 1: Historiography, Methodology and Approaches to History

Unit 2: 18th century India : Colonialist, Nationalist and Revisionist Perspectives.

Paper 113:

Unit 1: Social History of Science in Colonial India

Unit 2: History of Medicine: A Brief Introduction

Paper 114: Term Paper

HIS – 111

Research Methodology

UNIT – 1

F.M 20

- a) The Nature and Objective of Research
- b) Criteria of good research
- c) Uniqueness in Social Science researches
- d) Hypotheses and Research Questions
- e) Sources of information: Documentary sources, observation and interview

UNIT – 2

F.M 20

Tools and Techniques of Historical Research:

- a) Planning of Social Surveys: Concepts and types of sampling
- b) Methods of collection of primary data: Interview, Questionnaire, Schedule and statistical method
- c) Thesis writing—Techniques of exposition –conceptual tools
- d) Organization of chapters and their logical connection
- e) Literature Review, foot notes, end notes, bibliography—appendices and style manuals.

Select Readings:

1. *P. V. Young – Scientific Social Surveys and Research*
2. *Sir Claus Moser and G. Kalton – Survey Methods in Social Investigation*

3. *W. J. Goode and P.F Hatt – Methods in Social Research*
4. *Anderson, Durston and Poole – Thesis and Assignment Writing*

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F. M. 20

Unit I

Historiography, Methodology and Approaches to Historical Research

a)History - its meaning and scope – Philosophy of History – Fact and interpretation in History – Objectivity in History – Causation in History.

B)New trends and different approaches in modern history writing in India and the world: colonial and post colonial---post modernist discourse---Gender History ---Socio-cultural theories: Max Weber, Peter Burger, Theodor Adorno, Jurgen Hebermas, Ashis Nandy and Slavoz Zizek.

c) Approaches to Environmental History : Discourse of development and protest---growing concerns

d) Post independent experience in India: Technology choice, Resource use and public policy

Select Reading:

1. Ernest Breisach: Historiography.
2. Arthur Marwick: The Nature of History.
3. Peter Geyl: Debates with Historians.
4. P. Lambert and P. Schofield (eds): Making History.
5. Mary Fulbrook: Historical Theory.
6. M. C. Lemon: Philosophy of History.
7. E. Sreedharan: A Textbook of Historiography.
8. Sekhar Bandopadhyay: From Plassey to Partition.
9. Adam Budd: The Modern Historiography Reader - Western Sources.
10. Mark T. Gilderhus: History and Historians.
11. Georg G. Iggers and Edward Wang: Global History of Modern Historiography.

12. Gadgil, M. & Guha, R.: *This Fissured and : An Ecological History of India*
13. Arnold, D. & Guha, R.: *Nature Culture and Imperialism: Essays on the Environmental History of South Asia*
14. Grove, R., Damodaran, V., & Sangwan, S. (eds.): *Nature and the Orient: The Environmental History of South and Southeast Asia*
15. Guha, S.: *Environment and Ethnicity in India, 1200-1991*
16. Sivaramakrishnan, K.: *Modern Forests, Statemaking and Environmental Change in Colonial Eastern India*
17. Cederlof, g. & Sivaramakrishnan, K. (eds.): *Ecological Nationalism: Nature, Livelihoods and Identities in South Asia*
18. Mosse, D.: *The Rule of Water, Statecraft, Ecology and Collective Action in South India*
19. Das Gupta, S. & Basu, R. (ed.): *Narratives from the Margins, Aspects of Adivasi History in India*
20. Singh, S.: *Taming the Waters. The Political Economy of Large Dams in India*
21. D'souza, R. (ed.): *Environment, Technology and Development. Critical and Subversive Essays*
22. Baviskar, A.: *Waterscapes, The Cultural Politics of a Natural Resources*

UNIT – 2

F. M. 20

18th Century India: Colonialist, Nationalist and Revisionist Perspectives.

- a) Colonial historiography – the imperatives of rule – representation of pre-colonial India – the views of administrator-historians of late 18th century – 19th century in the perspective of historians of liberal-imperialist school – colonial historiography post-1857 and 19th century
- b) Nationalist historians and the 18th century – the theme of disunity and loss of sovereignty as embodied in Mughal decline – Plassey and nationalist historiography – economic history of the post-Plassey period and nationalist interpretation –
- c) Reception of the nationalist legacy in Marxist historiography – Marxist interpretation of the crisis of 18th century and beginnings of colonial rule
- d) Revisionist historiography – Mughal decline, continuity and change – the collaboration thesis.

Select Reading :

1. Alavi, S. ed. 2002. *The Eighteenth Century in India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Alam, M. 2003. Eastern India in the Early Eighteenth-century 'Crisis' Some Evidence From Bihar.
3. Ali, M.A. 2003. Recent Theories of Eighteenth-century India.
4. Arnold, D. 2005. *The Tropics and the Travelling Gaze. India, Land scape and Science, 1800-1856*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
5. Barrow, I.J. and Haynes, D.E. 2004. The Colonial Transition. *South Asia, 1780-1840. Modern Asian Studies*, 38 (3), pp. 469-478.
6. Bayly, C.A. 1996. *Empire and Information. Intelligence Gathering and Social Communication in India, 1780-1870*. Cambridge [a.o.]: Cambridge University Press.
7. _____. 1994. The British Military-Fiscal State and Indigenous Resistance. India 1750-1820. In: L. Stone, ed. *An Imperial State at War. Britain from 1689 to 1815*. London/ New York: Routledge, pp. 322-354.
8. _____. 1983. *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars. North Indian Society in the age of British Expansion 1770-1870*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. Chatterjee, K. 1996. *Merchants, Politics and Society in Early Modern India*. Bihar: 1733-1820. Leiden/ New York/ Cologne: Brill.
10. Chaudhury, S. 1995. *From Prosperity to Decline. Eighteenth Century Bengal*. New Delhi: Manohar.

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F. M. 20

Unit I

Social History of Science in Colonial India

- a) Spread of Western Science in India and its implications.
- b) Colonial science and its nature---Policy, Practice and Organisations of Science during the Company period.
- c) Science under the British Raj---Nationalist science as an alternative – discourse of colonial science.
- d) Imperial science and the Indian scientific community
- e) Science, State and Nation.

Select Readings:

1. David Arnold: The New Cambridge History of India III – 5: Science, Technology and Medicine in Colonial India.
2. Zaheer Baber: The Science of Empire.
3. Pratik Chakraborty: Western Science in Modern India.
4. Deepak Kumar: Science and the Raj.
5. S. Sangwan: Science, Technology and Colonization: An Indian Experience.
6. J. D. Bernal: Science in History, 2 vols.
7. John Lourdusamy: Science and National Consciousness in Bengal, 1870 – 1930.
8. S. Irfan Habib and Dhruv Raina (eds): Social History of Science in Colonial India.
9. D. R. Headrick: The Tentacles of Progress.

Unit – 2

History of Medicine: A Brief Introduction

F.M 20

- a) Overview on the history of medicine; sharing the space with philosophy, state, society, economy, polity, law, and culture
- b) Theories and methods of researching in history of medicine
- c) Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha, and Allopathy
- d) Pharmacy and the Pharmaceutical Industry in the Interwar Era.

Select Readings:

Ackerknecht, Erwin H, Therapeutics from the Primitives to the Twentieth Century. New York: Hafner, 1973.

Arnold David, 'Medical Priorities and Practice in Nineteenth-Century British India,' South Asia Research, no. 5, 1985.

Attewell, G.: Refiguring Unani Tibb: Plural Healing in Late Colonial India. New Delhi” Orient Blackswan, 2007

- Basu, R. & Kumar, D. (eds.): *Medical Encounters in British India*. New Delhi: OUP, 2013
- Gupta B, 'Indigenous Medicine in Nineteenth and Twentieth-Century Bengal,' in C. Leslie, *Asian Medical Systems: A Comparative Study* (London: University of California Press, 1976).
- Hume J C, 'Rival Traditions: Western Medicine and Yunani-Tibb in the Punjab, 1849- 1899', *Bulletin of the History of Medicine*, no. 51, 1977.
- Kremers Edward and Urdang George, *History of Pharmacy: A guide and a Survey*. Philadelphia: J B Lippincott Company, 1940
- Kumar D. (ed.): *Disease and Medicine in India A Historical Overview*. New Delhi: Tulika Books, 2012
- Malika Basu, *History of Indigenous Pharmaceutical Companies in Colonial Calcutta (1855 – 1947)*, New Delhi: Manohar. 2021
- Mukherjee, P. B.: *Nationalizing the Body. The Medical Market, Print and Daktari Medicine*. US: Anthem Press, 2009
- Naryana P L, *The Indian Pharmaceutical Industry: Problems and Prospects*. New Delhi: National Council of Applied Economic Research, 1984
- Sharma, M.: *Indigenous and Western Medicine in Colonial India*, New Delhi: CUP, 2012
- Wujastyk D, "Indian Medicine" in W F Bynum and Roy Porter (eds) *Companion Encyclopaedia of the History of Medicine*, Volume 1. London: Routledge, 1993, pp.755 – 15.
- Wujastyk D, *Roots of Ayurveda*. New Delhi: Penguin 1988, reprinted in 2001. Chapter 1 and Introductions to Chapters 2, 3, and 6.

HIS 114

Term Paper

F. M. 50

Writing on any aspect/s of PhD Thesis

Paper-IV: Emerging Issues in Core Areas of Research

1. Epidemic and Pandemic
2. History of Science and Technology in India
3. Regional History of Bengal
4. History of Disaster in India
5. Post-colonial Indian Politics 6. Women, Religion, Identity Question
7. Science and Spirituality
8. Origin and Nature of Global Environmental History
9. More than Human History
10. Historiographical Issues in Indian History
11. Anthropocene
12. Aspects of Adivasi Medicine