

Approved by the Academic Council in its meeting held on 26th July 2013.

SIKKIM UNIVERSITY
Department of History
Syllabus for I and III Semester

The Structure of M.A History Courses

1. The M.A. History syllabus structure shall comprise four semesters with four courses in each semester adding to 16 courses in all. Each of the courses will consist of 4 credits. The courses offered in semesters 1 and 2 shall cover the Framing of History (Historiographical trends) and the larger processes in World History. These eight courses will be compulsory for all students in the department. In the Second Semester, a student in the Department of History may opt for an open course from another department and this shall be done in consultation with the Faculty Advisor in this department.
2. In Semesters 3 and 4, students shall have to opt between the areas of specialization viz., Ancient Indian History, Medieval Indian History and Modern Indian History for at least two courses. In semester 3, in addition to the two courses from the respective specialized streams, two more courses from the rest of the courses offered in the department will have to be opted in consultation with the faculty. A student in Modern Indian History, for instance will opt any two courses either in the ancient or the medieval history streams. It is also possible for students to opt for any of the open courses from another department and thus make it to four courses in all. A student in the Department of History, for instance, may opt for an open course from another department in lieu of an optional course in this department. This will have to be done in consultation with the Faculty Advisor in this department. In the 4th Semester, students will have to necessarily do all the courses from their respective streams and from within the department only.
3. More courses in the respective streams will be introduced over the next year so that students will have more options within their stream in the third semester as well as in the fourth.
4. The readings attached to each course are to be understood as Select Readings; more detailed readings may be provided by the concerned teachers.

Semester I (all the four papers are core and compulsory for all students and carry four credits each)

HIS 101 The Practice of History

HIS 102 Ancient Society

HIS 103 The Middle-Ages

HIS 104 Modern and Post-modern society

Semester III (Students will have to do at least two papers from their areas of specialization– Ancient, Medieval and Modern – and two more papers from out of the courses offered in the department or opt for one of the open courses offered in other departments)

HIS 301 Constitutional History of India **(Compulsory for Modern History students and optional for other streams/Open course for students from other departments)**

HIS 302 Peasant Movements in India **(Compulsory for Modern History students and optional for other streams)**

HIS 303. History of Medieval India I: Delhi Sultanate-1206-1526 **(Compulsory for Medieval History students and optional for other streams)**

HIS 304 The Moghul Era -1526-1750. **(Compulsory for Medieval History stream and optional for other streams)**

HIS 305. Prehistory and Proto-history of India **(Compulsory for Ancient Indian History students and optional for other streams)**

HIS 306. History of India from 1500 BCE to 200 BCE **(Compulsory for Ancient Indian History students and optional for other streams)**

Semester I

Title of Paper: HIS 101. *The Practice of History* (Compulsory Paper, Semester I, 4 Credits)

This foundation course aims to introduce students to important issues related to historical method by giving them a broad overview of significant, including recent, historiographical trends. The aim is to acquaint students with important historiographical interventions and issues related to the historian's craft. The themes selected for discussion may include the ones given below, and may vary from year to year; more themes may be added to the list. Select readings have been given here; detailed readings will be provided in the course of instruction.

Unit I: History of history

The Concept of History-Pre-history- Chronicle and History- Is past History?-Marc Bloch's concept of History-The Materialist Concept of History

Unit II: History and Historicism

Objectivity in History- Causation in History- Biography as History-History as Social Science

Unit III: Historiography

Greco-Roman Historiography-Theological influences on History writing-Renaissance and Reformation-German Ideology (Hegel, Niebuhr, Ranke)- The Annales(Febvre, Ladurie, Braudel)- The Marxist School and Social History (Karl Marx, E.P. Thompson, Eric Hobsbawm, etc.,)

Unit IV: History Writing in India

Ancient and Middle Ages- Nationalist History-Social History (Marxist and Subaltern)- Postcolonial History

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Arthur, Marwick. 1989, Nature of History, Macmillan
Bloch, Marc. 2004. The Historian's Craft, Manchester University Press
Carr, E.H. 1972. What is History, Macmillan
Guha, Ranajit. 1999. Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India, Duke University Press
Hobsbawm, Eric. (2002) 'Among the Historians' in Hobsbawm Interesting Times, Hachette pp 282-297
Jenkins, Keith. 1995. On what is History, Routledge
Ladurie, Emmanuel LeRoy. 1979. The Territory of the Historian, The Harvester Press

Sarkar, Sumit. 1995. Writing Social History, Oxford University Press
Thompson, E.P. 1977 'Folklore, Anthropology and History' in Indian Historical Review
Volume 3, No. 2, January 1977
Yadav, Bhupendra. 2012. Framing History: Context and Perspectives, Publications Division,
Ministry of I&B, Government of India

Title of Paper: HIS 102. Ancient Society_(Compulsory Paper, Semester I, 4 Credits)

Unit I: Evolution of man

Origin, evolution and migration- Hunter Gatherer (Tool making, tool types and technology)-
Settlement and Social Formation

Unit II: Food Production and Neolithic Settlements

Division of labour, craft specialization

Two Case studies

Unit III: Chalcolithic Age/Bronze Age Civilizations

Economy: industry and trade

Social stratification

Religion

State Structure

Indus Civilization, Mesopotamia

Unit IV: Urbanization

Gangetic/Vedic civilization- Greek-Roman Civilizations

Select Readings

1. Anderson Perry. 1978. *Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism*, London.
2. Boren, Henry.C. 1986. *The Ancient World: An Historical Perspective*, second edition,
Englewood Cliffs: New Jersey.
3. Childe, V. Gordon. , 1942, 1964. *What Happened in History*, Harmondsworth

4. Clark, Wobid. 1971. *Prehistory: A new outline*, Oxford University Press
5. Farooqui, Amar. 2001. *Early Social Formations*, Manak Publications Pvt Ltd.
6. Forde, Daeyle. 1963. *Habitat, Economy and Society*, London, 1963.
7. Habib, Irfan. 2001. *Prehistory*, Tulika
8. Habib, Irfan and Thakur, V.K. 2003. *The Vedic Age*, Tulika
9. Kosambi, D.D. 1975. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Popular Prakashan
10. Shrimali, K.M. 2007. *The Age of Iron and the Religious Revolution* (c. 700-c.350 BC), Tulika
11. Singh, Upinder, 2009. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Pearson Longman
12. Thapar, Romila. 1993. *Interpreting Early India*, Oxford University Press
13. UNESCO, 1994-1996. *History of Humanity*, Volumes I-III, London

Title of Paper: HIS 103. *The Middle Ages* (Compulsory Paper, Semester I, 4 Credits,)

Unit I: Feudalism

Transition from antiquity to Feudalism- State formation in Western Europe- Feudal societies (stratification in the class of landlords, stratification in the class of peasants; roles and obligations of landlords and peasants)

Unit II: Economic System

Process of production- technological change- rise of population, and commerce, urbanization

Unit III: Society/Polity

Feudal Polity in Western Europe- Rise of Absolutist monarchy and the crisis of feudalism

Unit IV: Feudalism in India

Was there Feudalism in India-The Moghul Economy

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. March Bloch, *Feudal Society*, Vol-I, Vol-II, London, 1952.
2. M.L. Mush, *Social Orders & Social Classes in Europe since 1500*, London, 1972.
3. Christopher Hill, *Puritanism and Revolution*, Penguins, 1950.
4. Mark Bloch, *Land and work in Medieval Europe*.
5. Eric Hobsbawm, *Age of Empire*

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Title of Paper: HIS 104. Modern and Post-modern society (Compulsory Paper, Semester I, 4 Credits)

This course will investigate the history of capitalism and imperialism, focusing on British imperialism but also studying part of Spanish, Dutch and French Empire. It will sketch the idea of capitalism and imperialism and treat it as an analytical category within the history of political thought and practice.

Unit I: From Mercantile Capitalism to Industrial Capitalism

Primitive Accumulation of Capital-Mercantilism-Economic development in the 14th century Europe-Renaissance and Reformation-Industrial Capitalism.

Unit II: Early Colonialism

Theories on Colonialism (Hobson, Hilferding, Roza Luxemburg, Lenin)- Early colonial empires-Portugal and Spain-Discoveries and Inventions-Fall of the Holy Roman Empire-Rise of Islam-The discovery of America, Age of Conquistador and the Spanish conquest of America.The Portuguese empire in the Atlantic- Rise of Plantation economy, slave trade and its impact on Europe

Unit III: The Emergence of America

17th century crisis in Europe–nature and impact- trade and commerce in the second half of the 17th century- Scientific Revolution of the 16th and 17th century-American War of Independence

Unit IV: Inter-imperialist conflicts and Decolonisation

Colonialism (Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, French, English) colonial policy-Struggle for Empire-World War I and II-The Third World/Cold War – The Bandung Spirit and NAM-Neo-Colonialism

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Anderson, Perry (1974) *Passages From Antiquity to Feudalism*, Verso, London.

Dobb, Maurice (1963) *Studies in the Development of Capitalism*, Routledge & Sons Ltd., London.

Hill, Christopher (), *The World Turned Upside Down*, Penguin

Hilton, R. (ed.) (1982) *Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism*, Verso.

Hobsbawm, Eric. (), *Age of Empire*, Penguin.

Postan, M.M. (1966) *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, vol. II, Cambridge.

Wallerstein, Immanuel (1980) *The Modern World System II, Mercantilism and Consolidation of the European World Economy 1600-1750*, N.Y.

Hobson, John A. *Imperialism, a study*. (1902 and later editions)

Lenin, V.I. *Imperialism: The Highest Stage of Capitalism*. New York, 1939. (1st published, 1916)

Schumpeter, Joseph. *Imperialism and Social Classes*. New York, 1951.

Habib, Irfan. "Colonization of the Indian Economy", in *Social Scientist* Vol.3, no.8, March 1975, pp.22-53.

Semester III

Title of the Paper: HIS 301 Constitutional History of India (4 Credits)[OPEN PAPER]

India's Constitution, with its roots firmly in the struggle for independence as much as in European modernity, was also seen as the key to social revolution. The road, however, was marked by hurdles that were overcome from within the Constitutional framework. This course will be an attempt to trace the history of the emergence of the Constitution and its working in the half a century after its adoption on November 26, 1949.

Unit I: Historical roots of the Indian Constitution

Minto-Morley Reforms (1909), Montague-Chelmsford Reforms (1919), Government of India Act, 1935;

Gokhale's Testament (1914), Karachi Resolution on Fundamental Rights;

Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946, Making of the Constituent Assembly (constitution and composition of the assembly), Inclusion of representation from the Indian States;

Unit II: Making of the Constitution; the process

Objectives Resolution, Sub-committees, Drafting Committee; Ambedkar's election as Chairman of the Drafting Committee

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Federalism, Separation of Powers (Executive, Legislature and Judiciary), Amending Procedure, Emergency Powers

The different Schedules (V, VI and VIII Schedules), The Preamble

Unit III: Working the Constitution

Property Rights: Constitution Amendments and Case Laws – Kameshwar Singh – 1st amendment—Shankari Prasad Deo--Bela Banerji--4th amendment—Sajjan Singh—17th amendment—Golaknath, R.C.Cooper, Madhavrao Scindia-24th, 25th and 26th amendment—Keshavananda, Minerva Mills—44th amendment-Noida Land Acquisition case

Social Justice: Constitution Amendments and Case Laws – Champakam Dorairaju-1st amendment-Balaji, Rajendran—Mandal Commission—Indira Sawhney, Ashoka Thakur—93rd amendment.

Federalism/Secularism – Article 356 – Rajasthan case, S.R.Bommai case

Unit IV: Locating the Theory in the Indian Constitution

Sovereignty and the Nation State; Nation as the Sovereign as distinct from the people as the Sovereign

From *A Theory of Justice* (John Rawls) to *The Idea of Justice* (Amartya Sen)

Procedure Established by Law and The Due Process of Law; Economic Rights and Socio Political Rights: Harmonising Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy -- A.K.Gopalan-R.C.Cooper-Keshavananda- Olga Tellis- Bandua Mazdoor-Unnikrishnan

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Anand, C.L. (2008). Constitutional Law and History of Government of India, Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Company.

Austin, Granville. (1966). The Indian Constitution, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Austin, Granville. (1999). Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Bakshi, P.M. (2009). The Constitution of India, Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Company.

Rao, B Shiva (ed). (1967). The Framing of India's Constitution: Select Documents, Volume 1, Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Company.

Rawls, John. (2010). A Theory of Justice, Delhi, Universal Law Publishing Company (Indian Reprint).

Reddy, O Chinnappa. (2008). The Court and the Constitution of India: Summits and Shallows, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.

Sen, Amartya. (2009). The Idea of Justice, Allen Lane, London.

Title of the Paper: HIS 302 *Peasant Movements in India* (Compulsory for Modern History and optional for other streams. 4 credits)

Unit I: Approaches to the study of peasant movements: a historiographical survey.

Colonial/imperial approach- Marxist approach- Nationalist approach- Subaltern approach

Unit II: Agrarian Policies (Moghul to British)

Land revenue regimes (PRS, Ryotwari, etc.)-Commercialisation of agriculture, debt and money lending-Changing agrarian relations

Unit III: Pre-Nationalist peasant struggles

Indigo Uprising- Kol Uprising- Santhal revolt- Peasants in 1857

Unit IV: Peasants and the Nationalist movement

Champaran, Bardoli- Moplah Revolt-Kisan Sabha (Telengana, Tebhaga)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

D. N Dhanagare, *Peasants Movements in India 1920-1950*, OUP, Delhi, 1983

David Hardiman, *Peasant Nationalists of Gujarat*, OUP, 1982

K.N. Pannikar, *Against Lord and State: Religion and Peasant Uprising in Malabar, 1836-1921*, New Delhi, 1992

B.B. Kling, *The Blue Mutiny*, Firma KLM, Calcutta, 1977

T. Shanin, *Peasant and Peasant Society*, Penguin, 1971

Majjid Siddiqui, *Agrarian Unrest in North India*, Vikas, Delhi, 1978

Mridula Mukherjee, *Peasants in India's Non-Violent Revolution: Practice and Theory*, Sage Series in Modern Indian History V, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 2004

Alam, Javeed, "Peasantry, Politics and Historiography: Critique of New Trend in Relation to Marxism", *Social Scientist*, February 1983, 117, 11, 2, pp. 43-54.

Partha Chatterjee, *Bengal, 1920-1947*, Vol I: The Land Question, Calcutta, 1984

Ranajit Guha, *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1983

A R Desai, *Agrarian Unrest under British Rule in India*,

Sugata Bose, *Agrarian Bengal: Economy, Social Structure and Politics, 1919-1947*, CUP, Cambridge, 1986

HIS 303. History of Medieval India I: Delhi Sultanate-1206-1526. (Compulsory for Medieval History stream and optional for other streams, 4 credits)

Unit I: Early Conquest:

India before invasions- the Ghazni and Ghori invasions- Alberuni's observation of India

Unit II: Establishment and Expansion

Ilbaris (1206-1290)-Expansion under Qutbuddin Aibak and Iltutmish- the *Chalisa* (the new regime under Balbans)- Barani's conception of state and kingship- Khaljis (1290-1320)- expansion under Alauddin; Alauddin reforms; Mongol invasions

Unit III: Consolidation

Tughlugs (1320-1414)-Muhamad Bin Tughlugs experiments and its consequences; Feruz administrative reforms and his religious policy

Unit IV: The Fall

Sayyids and Lodhis (1414-1526)-The Moghul Invasion

ESSENTIAL READINGS

Aziz Ahmad, *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*, New Delhi, 1999.

RM Eaton, *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760*, New Delhi, 1997.

RM Eaton, *Essays on Islam and Indian History*, New Delhi, 2000.

RM Eaton, *Indian Islamic Traditions, 711-1750*, New Delhi, 2003.

Irfan Habib, (ed.) *Religion in Indian History*, New Delhi, 2007.

Irfan Habib, ed. *Medieval India 1: Researches in the history of India, 1200-1750*, Delhi, 1992.

Irfan Habib, *Medieval India: The Study of a Civilization*, New Delhi, 2008.

Yusuf Hussain, *Glimpses of Medieval Indian Culture*, New Delhi, 1957.

JS Grewal, *The State and Society in Medieval India*, New Delhi, 2005.

M Habib, *Politics and Society during the early medieval period*, New Delhi, 1974.

M Habib and KA Nizami, eds. *A Comprehensive History of India*, vol. v (*The Delhi Sultanate*), New Delhi, 1974.

P Jackson, *Delhi Sultanate: A Political and Military History*, Cambridge, 1999.

M Habibullah, *The Foundation of Muslim Rule in India*, Allahabad, 1961

RP Tripathi, *Some aspects of Muslim Administration*, Allahabad, 1974.

KA Nizami, *Some aspects of Religion and politics in India during the Thirteenth century*, Aligarh, 1961.

HIS 304 The Moghul Era -1526-1750. (Compulsory for Medieval History stream and optional for other streams, 4 credits)

Unit-I: Early Moghuls

Babur, Humayun and the Sur dynasty; consolidation of Mughal empire under Akbar; Akbar administrative reforms; Akbar and the Rajputs, Akbar's religious policy

Unit-II: Consolidation

Jahangir's reign(the Rajputs and Deccan states)- religious policy- the problems in the Northwest frontiers

Unit III: The Zenith

Shah Jahan's Reign- administrative measures-nobility-policy towards the Rajputs and Deccanis- religious policy

Unit IV: The Decline

Aurangzeb (conquest and expansion)- administrative measures- Rajputs and Deccan policy- religious policy- agrarian and tribal disturbances- Disintegration of Mughal Empire; the Marathas; Rise of regional kingdoms (Bengal, Awadh, Punjab, Hyderabad)

ESSENTIAL READINGS

M Athar Ali, *Mughal India: Studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture*, New Delhi, 2006.

Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subrahmanyam, eds. *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*, New Delhi, 2002.

Abdul Aziz, *The Mansabdari System and the Mughal Army*, Delhi, 1972.

Satish Chandra, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*, Aligarh, 1959.

Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India*, Bombay, 1963.

Irfan Habib, "The Masab System, 1595-1637" in *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 29th session, Patiala, 1967, pp. 221-42.

IA Khan, ed. *Akbar and his Age*, New Delhi, 1999.

Burton Stein, *History of India*, Oxford, 1998.

Shireen Moosvi, "Evolution of the Mansab System under Akbar until 1596-97", *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1981, No. 2, pp. 178-85.

Muzzafar Alam, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, Delhi, 1986.

SAA Rizvi, *Religious and Intellectual History of the Muslims in Akbar's Reign, with special reference to Abu'l Fazl, 1556-1605*, Delhi, 1975.

Shireen Moosvi, *The Economy of Mughal Empire c. 1595: A statistical Study*, Delhi,

HIS 305. **Title of Paper: MAHIS307: Prehistory and Protohistory of India (Compulsory for Ancient History and optional for other streams 4 Credits)**

Unit I: Introducing Prehistory and Protohistory: terminology and scope; Pleistocene and Early Holocene environments; History of prehistoric and Protohistoric Research in India.

Hominid fossils and earliest stone tools. Paleolithic sites, sequences and materials in the northwest, central India, Eastern India and Peninsular India.

Specialised Hunter gatherers of the Mesolithic. Microliths and Rock Art.

Unit II: Neolithic and beginning of food production. Multilineal character of early agriculture; issues connected with early domestication; Mehrgarh and its significance; beginning of rice cultivation in the Ganga plains.

Growth of villages (upto c.2600 BCE)

Unit III: Harappan Civilization: terminology and chronology; Understanding the transition from Early Harappan to the Mature Harappan Civilization; distribution and extent; town planning and architecture. Economic and social features; agriculture and animal husbandry,

trade, arts and crafts, technology; social organization, writing, seals and sealings; funerary customs, decline and collapse, nature of contemporary and successor cultures; character of Harappan legacy. Neolithic and Chalcolithic in non-Harappan India; regional patterns and multiple traditions from Kashmir to Tamil Nadu; interactions with Harappan sites

Unit IV: Beginning and development of iron technology; early appearance of iron as smelted metal. 'Iron Age' cultures and their chronological spectrum; major production centres.

Select Readings

1. Agarwal, D.P and Chakravarti, D.K. 1979. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*. New Delhi: B. R Publishing Corporation.
2. Chakravarti, D.K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology from the beginning to 1947*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
3. Chakravarti, D.K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient Stone Age to AD 13th Century*. New Delhi. OUP.
4. Allchin, F.R.A and Allchin, B. 1995. *The Origins of a civilization*. Delhi: Viking
5. Lahiri, N. 2005. *Finding Forgotten Cities – How the Indus Civilization was discovered*. New Delhi. Permanent Black.
6. Possehl, G. 1999. *Indus Age: The Beginnings*. Delhi. Oxford and IBH.
7. Ratnagar, S. 1991. *Enquiries into the Political organisation of Harappan Society*. Pune: Ravish publishers
8. Sahu, B.P. 2006. *Iron and Social Change in Early India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press
9. Sankalia H.D.1974. *Prehistory and protohistory of India and Pakistan*

Title of paper: HIS 308: History of India from c.1500BCE to 200 BCE (Compulsory for Ancient History and optional for other streams 4 Credits)

This course seeks to familiarize the student with the major themes and debates in Indian History during the period covered in it. The intention therefore is not to survey the period. By making an in-depth study of the problems and the different answers proposed, it is hoped that the student will be able to understand similar problems in other periods of Indian history

Unit I: Debate on the “Aryan problem”: Sir William Jones to F. Max Muller - Early Vedic Economy and Society: Vedic Texts and their chronology – the archaeological record of the Saptasindhu region – forms of property and forces of production – cattle and its importance- booty, capture and redistribution – issues of lineage and “householding” systems – religious practices and ideologies – forces of changes- gender relations

Unit II: Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Iron Age horizons of the Deccan and Deep South. Chalcolithic sites: Jorwe, Nevasa, Daimabad, Inamgoan and Chalcolithic cultures: Malwa, Ahar, Jorwe, Kaytha. Beginning of Iron Age and the issue of Neolithic-Megalithic overlap in Vidharbha and the far south- correlation between megalithic archaeology and early Tamil Songs

Unit III: Later Vedic period and Iron Age: PGW and Later Vedic Texts- Settlements of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab- expansion of agriculture and economic growth- surplus and its unequal distribution- social differentiation and gender relations - varna, jati – trade, traders, guilds, trading centers and trade routes, coined money and “Second Urbanization” – religion and philosophy of the Later Vedic Period – towards *Mahajanapadas*

Unit IV: Dissent and Protests: Heterodox Religious Philosophies like Jainism, and Buddhism – origin, growth, spread and patronage -- The arrival of the state: NBP economy and society – *Ganasanghas* and Monarchies, their structural details. Rise of Magadha – the Arthashastra and Indica as historical sources. Ashokan Edicts - *dhamma* - Debates on the Mauryan State – decline.

Select Readings:

1. Bhattacharya, N.N. 1996. *Ancient Indian Rituals and their Social Contents*
2. Chakravati, Uma. 1986. *The Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism*.
3. Erdosy, George (Ed.), 1995,1997. *The Indo-Aryans of Ancient and South Asia: Language, material culture and Ethnicity*.

4. Roy, Kumkum, ed., 2005. *Women in Early Indian Societies*, Manohar. Delhi
5. Sharma, R.S. 1983. *Perspectives in Social and Economic History of Early India*. Munshiram Manoharlal. Delhi
6. Thapar, Romila. 1985. *Ashoka and the Decline of The Mauryas*. Oxford
7. Thapar, Romila. 1984. *From Lineage to State: Social Formations in the Mid-First Millennium BCE in the Ganga Valley*, OUP, Delhi.
8. Thapar, Romila. *The Mauryas Revisited*.
9. Trautmann, Thomas R., ed., 2005. *The Aryan Debate*. OUP. Delhi
10. Wagle, Narendra. 1995. *Society at the Time of the Buddha*, 2nd Edition
11. Yamazaki, Gen'ichi. 2005. *The Structure of Ancient Indian Society: Theory and Reality of the Varna System*. Tokyo.
