**Teaching Plan: July 2021 to December2021**

Paper Name: **Gender in Indian History up to 1500 CE**

Paper type: **Discipline Specific Elective (DSE-IV)**

Faculty: **Ms Amrita Singh (Department of History**)

**Course Content:**

UNIT 1. Theories and concepts (Teaching time: 4 weeks approximately)

[a] Gender: a tool of historical analysis

[b] Understanding Origins and Structures of patriarchy

UNIT 2. Aspects of Gender: Politics, Power and Household (Teaching time: 4 weeks)

[a] Economic and Social Roles: household, patronage and Property

[b] Women and Power: Raziyya and Rudramadevi

[c] Questions of Sexualities

UNIT 3. Gender, Representation and Literature (Teaching time: 5 weeks approximately)

[a] Religious Literature in the early period: Vedic, Buddhist and Puranic

[b] Love and Manliness in Hindawi Romances; case studies of Padmavat,

Purushpariksha and histories of Meera

[c] Representations of the Divine Feminine: Virasaivism, Warkari Panths,

Korravai -Durga in Tamil Traditions

**ESSENTIAL READINGS**

• Ali, A. ‘Women in Delhi Sultanate’, in The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Islam and Women, Vol. 1. New York: Oxford University Press, 2013, pp. 197-200.

• Behl, Aditya, The Magic Doe, Desire and Narrative in a Hindavi Sufi Romance, circa 1503, in Richard M. Eaton (ed.) India’s Islamic Traditions, 711-1750, OUP, New Delhi, 2003, pp.180-208. (Also available in Hindi, in Meenakshi Khanna (ed.) मधकालीनभारतकासांसृ ितकइितहास, Social Science Press, New Delhi, 2007, pp. 173-202)

• Bhattacharya, S. ‘Issues of Power and Identity: Probing the absence of Maharajni-A survey of the Vakataka inscription’ Indian Historical Review, 41 (1) 2014, pp. 19-34.

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• Geetha, *V. Gender*, Calcutta: Stree, 2002.

• Jha, Pankaj, ‘Political Ethics and the Art of Being a Man’, in Pankaj Jha, *A political History of Literature: Vidyapati and the Fifteenth Century,* Delhi: OUP, 2019, PP.133-183.

• Kent, Susan, Kingley, *Gender and History*, New York, Palgrave McMillan., 2012 pp. 49-75.

• Lerner, G., *The Majority Finds its Past: Placing Women in History*, New York: Oxford University Press, 1979.

• Orr, Leslie, ‘Women’s Wealth and Worship: Female Patronage of Hinduism, Jainism and Buddhism in Medieval Tamil Nadu,’ in Mandaktranta Bose ed., New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000, pp. 124-146.

• Ramaswamy, V. *Walking Naked: Women and Spirituality in South India*, Shimla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study, 1997, Chapters 5 (‘Rebels- House wives’) pp.145-194 and 6 (‘Women in and Out: Women within the Warkari Panths’) pp.195-230.

• Roy, K., *The Power of Gender and the Gender of Power, Explorations in Early Indian History,* New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2010, Chapter 8 (‘Construction of Gender Relations in the Rajatarangini of Kalhana’)pp142-164 and chapter 10 (‘Gender Relations during the First Millenium: An Overview’) pp195-222.

• Sahgal, Smita, ‘Masculinity in Early India: Constructing an Embryonic Frame’, Proceedings of Indian History Congress, Vol.70, 2009-10, pp. 151-163. 47

* Sahu and Kulke ed*., History of Pre-Colonial India*, 0xford 2018, Chater12 (Histories of Women pp-245-258)

• Sangari, Kumkum, “Mirabai and the Spiritual Economy of Bhakti”, Economic and Political Weekly, vol. 25, no, 27 (July 7, 1990), pp. 1461-1475.

• Scott, J. W, ‘Gender a useful Category of Historical Analysis’, The American Historical Review, Vol.91, no.9, 1986, pp.1056-1075.

• Shah, S. *The Making of Womanhood: Gender Relations in the Mahabharata*, Revised Edition, Delhi: Manohar, 2012.

• Singh, Snigdha, ‘Exploring the Question of Gender at an Early Stupa: Inscriptions and Images’, in S. Singh, ed. et al, *Beyond the Woman Question: Reconstructing Gendered Identities in Early India,* Delhi: Primus Books, 2018, pp. 21-62.

• Sreenivasan, Ramya, ‘Padmini, The Ideal Queen: Sufi and Rajput Codes in Malik Muhammad Jayasi's Padamavat’, in Vijaya Ramaswamy (ed.), *Re-searching Indian Women*, Manohar, New Delhi, 2003, pp. 97-118.

• Talbot, C. 'Rudramba: Devi The Female King: Gender and Political authority in medieval India, in David Shulman (ed), Syllables of the Sky: Studies in South Indian Civilisation, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1995, pp.391-428.

**SUGGESTED READINGS**

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• Bhattacharya Shatarupa, ‘Gender, Dana and Epigraphs: Access to Resources in Early Medieval Central India’, in Singh, Snigdha et al, *Beyond Woman Question: Reconstructing Gendered Identities in Early India*, Delhi: Primus, 2018, pp.63-100.

• Chakravarti, U., *Everyday Lives Every Day Histories: Beyond the Kings and Brahmans of ‘Ancient’* India, Tulika Books, New Delhi, 2006.

• Chitgopekar, N, ed. *Invoking Goddess, Gender Politics in Indian Religion,* Delhi: Shakti Books, 2002, pp.11-61, Chapters 1 (‘Indian Goddess: Persevering and Antinomian Presences’), 2 (Goddess in the Rgveda-An Investigation’).

• Gabbay, Alyssa, “In Reality a Man: Sultan Iltutmish, His Daughter, Raziya, and Gender Ambiguity in Thirteenth Century Northern India”, *Journal of Persianate Studies*, vol. 4 (2011) 45-63.

• Mahalaksmi, R., ‘Inscribing the Goddess: Female Deities in Early Medieval Inscriptions from Tamil Region’, in *The Making of the Goddess: Korravai-Durga in Tamil Traditions,* New Delhi: Penguin Books India, 2011, pp. 156-98.

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• Sahgal, Smita, *Niyoga: Alternative Mechanism to Lineage Perpetuation in Early India; A Socio-Historical Enquiry,* Delhi: ICHR and Primus Books, 2017, Chapter 1, (Defining Sexuality and Locating it Logic in Early India Texts) pp1-7, Chapter 3 (Advocacy of the practice of Niyoga in Early Sanskrit and non-Sanskrit Texts), pp.21-81.

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• Sreenivasan, Ramya, “Alauddin Khalji Remembered: Conquest, Gender and Community in Medieval Rajput Narratives” in *Studies in History*, vol. 18, no.2, (2002), pp. 275-294.

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