M.A. IV SEMESTER  
HSM-4001: EUROPEAN FEUDALISM

Teacher: Prof. Mohd. Parwez

No. of Lectures = 40

UNIT-I  14

1. Feudalism: Definition and Scope.
2. Genesis and Growth of Feudalism; Crisis and Decline of the Roman Empire-Crisis of slave mode of production; change in the status of colonial and dependent peasant tenants; economic crisis facing the Roman Empire; emergence of Germanic tribes and its impact on independent peasants.
3. Emergence of Vassalage and Fief systems: The explanations of Henry Pirenne, March Bloch and Lynn White Jr. Fiefs’ transformation into patrimony of the vassal; Manor and Serfdom.

UNIT-II  14

4. The Nobles as a ‘Defacto Class’; Gradation of power and rank.
5. Traditional Powers: Kingdoms and Empire: Geographical Distribution of Monarchies; Transformation from Territorial Principalities to Castellanies.

UNIT-III  12

7. Feudal Society and Economy in Western Europe in 13th and 14th Centuries; Explanations of “Feudal Crisis’ Rise of Towns, and Burghers. New Agrarian relations. Emergence of Trade and Commerce; The Nation-state. Mercantilism; Rise of Universal colonial system.
8. Problems of interpreting the Transition period, 16th – 18th centuries; The Nature of Feudal Reaction.
9. The rise of new agricultural and craft technology and its impact; The emergence of bourgeois’ political regimes (Constitutional and Democratic); Theories of Social Contract: English Political Developments, The French Revolution; Italy, Germany, North Western Spain

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

---do---
Joachim Hermann and Erick Zurcher, ed. UNESCO History of Humanity: From Seventh century BC to Seventeen Century AD Vol. III.
P.A. Brunt, : Social Conflicts in the Roman Republic, Norton & Company, 1974
D. Dudley : Roman Society, Penguin, 1970
CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY
Session 2018-2019           Department of History
A.M.U., Aligarh

M.A. IV SEMESTER (CBCS)
HSM-4002: COLONIALISM AND SOCIALIST SOCIETIES

Teacher: Prof. Ishrat Alam                                      No. of Lectures: 40

UNIT I

COLONIALISM 14
The mercantilist phase of British colonialism in the 18th century: India, Slave Trade and West Indies. The theory of Tribute.


“Destructive” and “Regenerating” roles of colonialism.

Factors behind national liberation.

UNIT II

NEO-COLONIALISM AND THE THEORIES OF SOCIALISM 13

‘Neo-colonialism, “Unequal exchange” and unevenness of capitalist development. Problems of development of the Third World: Post-Independence economic growth of India.


The ‘pre-Socialist’ visions of Socialism: ‘Utopian’ Socialists. Marx’s and Engels’s view of post capitalist society. Stages of ‘Socialism’ and ‘Communism’.

UNIT III

SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE 13


Problems of socialist economies. Factors behind the collapse of Socialism in Russia and Eastern Europe. Possibilities of a “Commodity Socialism” as alternative to capitalist restoration. The experience of China in the current phase.
BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

Karl Marx : ‘British Rule in India’, ‘Future Results of British Rule in India’ (articles of 1853, published in various collections).

Rosa Luxemberg : Accumulation of Capital, Chapter XXXII.


V.I. Lenin : Imperialism, the Highest Stage of Capitalism, Moscow, 1986.

Ellen Meiksins Wood : The Empire of Capital.


Irfan Habib, ed. : On Socialism. Selections from the Writings of Karl Marx, Frederick Engels, V.I. Lenin, J.V. Stalin, Mao Zedong, 1st pub. 2009, 3rd edition, 2012. The following portions are prescribed: Marx: Critique of the Gotha Programme’ (pp.15-33); Engels, extracts from Anti-Duhring (pp.34-36); Lenin, extracts from State and Revolution (pp.47-64); Stalin, ‘Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR’ (pp.75-125); Mao Zedong, ‘On the Ten Major Relationship’ (pp.127-145) and ‘On the Correct Handling of Contradictions among the People’ (pp.146-165).


UNIT – I

   China under Mao zedong: Reconstruction. The transition to socialism: Communes and joint-enterprises.
   Beginnings of rapid economic growth.

UNIT – II

2. Japan:
   Japan at the end of World War I. Progress of industrialization in inter-war years, Imperialist project.
   Post-occupation Japan: Advance to second economy of the World.

UNIT – III

3. Post-War Conflicts in Asia:
   International consequences of the Vietnam War.

4. Conflict in the Middle – East:
   Creation of Israel, Arab-Israeli conflicts. Rise of Arab nationalism, Nasserism and Ba’ath movement.

UNIT – IV

5. Iranian Revolution:
   Pre-Revolutionary Conditions inside Iran Early protests, Mosaddegh and coup against him. Over throw of the Shah and the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty.

6. India Since Independence:
   Land Reforms: Zamindari abolition and Tenancy Reforms; Bhoodan Movement; Green Revolution. Emergency and its end.
   Industrial Development: The Five-year Plans; Expansion of the public sector; Liberalisation and Privatisation since 1980s.
   Foreign Policy: Panchsheel; N.A.M.; Relations with USSR; Emergence of ‘Unipolar’ World Order and India’s Foreign Policy.
### BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

5. Chesneaux, Jean & others : China from the 1911 revolution to liberation.
6. C.P. Fitz Gerald : *A concise History of East Asia.*
15. B.S.N. Murti : *Vietnam Divided.*
18. Schwadran, Benjamin : *The Middle-East-Oil and the great powers.*
23. Cambridge History of Iran Vol.7.
28. Bipan Chandra et al. : *India Since Independence*
29. Ram Chandra Guha : *India after Gandhi*
CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY

Session 2018-2019
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A.M.U., Aligarh

M.A. IV Semester
HSM-4012: Evolution of Philosophical and Religious thought in Ancient India

Objective: To trace out the development of philosophical and religious thoughts in Ancient India.

Teacher: Dr. Rashmi Upadhyaya

No. of Lectures: 60

UNIT I

1. The concept of Monotheism or Monism in Rigveda.

UNIT II

1. Jaina Philosophy, Early Buddhist Philosophy.
2. Theism of Bhagavadgita.
3. Religious Thoughts in Ashokan Inscriptions.

UNIT III

1. Later Vaishnavite Philosophy, Philosophy of Shaivism.
2. Philosophical Thoughts of Alvars and Nayanars in South India; Shankaracharya.

Reading List:

1) S. Radhakrishnan : Indian Philosophy, Vol I & II.
4) A.A. Macdonell : Vedic Mythology.
5) Romila Thapar : Asoka and the Decline of Mauryas.
6) B.M. Barua : Inscriptions of Ashoka.
7) A.L.Basham : The Wander that was India.
8) S.N. Dasgupta : History of Indian Philosophy.
UNIT-I
1. Indus art and architecture.
2. Early terracotta art.
5. Gandhara art: Themes and main features.

UNIT-II
6. Gupta School of art.
7. Buddhist architecture: classification, origins and essential elements; stupas at Samath, Bharhut and Sanchi.

UNIT-III
10. Development of Temple Architecture in Northern India:
    (i) Gupta and early medieval styles.
11. Pratihara Temples
12. The South Indian Temples: Development under Pallavs.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:
R.C. Majumdar (ed.) - *The Age of Imperial Unity*, (relevant chapters).
    - *The Classical Age* (relevant chapters).
R.C., Sharma - *Buddhist Art of Mathura*, Delhi, 1984.
J.C. Harle - *Gupta Sculpture*.
M. Bussagli & Sivaramamurti - *5000 Years of Art of India*, New Delhi.
UNIT-I
Field Techniques and Dating Techniques

1. **Exploration**
   (a) Ground Survey
   (b) Aerial Photography
   (c) Geophysical Surveys
   (d) Surface Sampling
   (e) Tools for surveying and recording

2. **Excavation**
   (a) Vertical, horizontal, area, and quadrant excavation
   (b) Principles of Stratigraphy and the Harris Matrix
   (c) Recovery of materials: sieving, flotation
   (d) Recording of data: the written record, the drawn record, photography

3. **Techniques of dating**
   (a) Relative: Seriation/typology, stratigraphy, cross-dating, F-U-N.
   (b) Chronometric/absolute: Radiocarbon, dendrochronology, Potassium-Argon, Fission-Track, Uranium-Thorium, Thermo-Luminescence

UNIT-II
Record of Remains & Artefacts: Collection and Interpretation

1. Antiquities; coding of sites; marking of findings; drawing and photography of artefacts, architectural remains and other excavated contexts.
2. Classification of artifacts and other methods of recording details of studied sites.
3. Preservation and conservation of site and antiquities.
4. Preparation of the reports of the archaeological discoveries.
5. Examination of human & animal remains: Zoo-archaeology and Genetics.

UNIT-III
Archaeology: Method and Theory

1. Archeology, its scope and limitations.
2. Archaeology and other disciplines.
3. Early archaeological endeavours;
5. New/Processual Archaeology.
6. Post-Processual Archaeology.
Reading List:

Objectives: To impart knowledge of Socio-Cultural and Economic Condition of the Mughal Empire during 18th Century (1707-1761).

UNIT-I  14

Socio-cultural Scenario:
(a) Social Life and activities at Delhi: Emperor, nobility and common man.
(b) Hindu Muslim relations: Influence of Muslim and Hindu Saints and preachers, socio-cultural interactions in fairs, festivals and other activities.
(c) Educational System: Growth of Persian and Urdu Languages and Literature.
(d) Architecture, Painting and Music.

UNIT-II  14

Religious Currents and Reforms:
(a) Revival of the Chishti Order: Shah Kalimullah.
(b) Development of the Chishti order: Shah Nizamuddin and Shah Fakruddin Dehlavi.
(c) Mirza Mazhar Jan-i-Janan and Khwaja Mir Dard.
(d) Relations of the Sufis with the Kings and Nobles: Shah Kalimullah, Shah Nizamuddin, Mirza Mazhar Jan-i Janan and Khwaja Mir Dard.

UNIT-III  12

Economic Condition:
(a) Mughal Empire during the First Half of 18th Century 1707-61.
(b) Zamindars, Jagirdars and Peasants.
(c) Mint Towns and Coinage.
(d) Trade and Commerce.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:


UNIT – I

3. Peasant differentiation and village community. Landless labour.
4. The Zamindars: Rights to land, and relations with peasants and state. Role of revenue-grantees.

UNIT – II

7. Subordinate Classes: The army, professional classes, service sector. Nature of Mughal ‘middle class’.

UNIT-III

12. Trade with Europe. Companies vs. indigenous merchants and shipping.
14. Economic and social change in Mughal India: Growth or stagnation? Population and GNP changes as indicators.
15. Economic consequences of the decline of the Mughal empire: a study of current theories of the 18th century.

DOCUMENTS

3. Ain-i Akbari, Vol.II, tr. Jarret, Ain-i ‘Amalguzar (pp.46-50); Ain-i Bitikchi (pp.50-52); Ain-i Khazanadar (pp.52-53); Ain-i Rawai Rozi (pp.53-59). Unit- I & II
4. Francisco Pelsaert, tr. Moreland & Geyl, Jahangir’s India, pp.1-69. Unit- I & III
5. Francois Bernier, Travels in the Mughal Empire, 1656-68, transl. A. Constable, Letters to M. Colbert and M. de. La Mothe le Vayr. Unit- I & III.
BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

2. -do– - *India at the Death of Akbar.*
3. -do– - *From Akbar to Aurangzeb*
5. -do– - *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perception* (esp. ‘Potentialities of Capitalism in Mughal India’).
6. -do– - *Technology in Medieval India, People’s History of India, No.20*
7. T. Raychaudhuri & Irfan Habib - *Cambridge Economic History of India vol.I*
9. S. Moosvi - *Economy of the Mughal Empire – A Statistical Study.*
10. -do- - *People, Taxation and Trade in Mughal India.*
13. Niels Steensgaard - *The Asian Trade Revolution of the Seventeenth Century, Chapters I-IV*
15. S. Subrahmanian (ed.)- *Merchants, Markets and the State in Early Modern India, 1994*
16. Shireen Moosvi - *Man and Environment in Mughal Era*

PAPERS AND ARTICLES:

W.C. Smith - ‘The Mughal Empire and the Middle Classes’, *Islamic Culture,* 1944
S. Nurul Hasan - ‘Zamindars in the Mughal Empire’, *IESHR,* IV(3).
- -do- - ‘Some Aspects of Indian Village Society in Northern India during the 18th century’, *Indian Historical Review,* I, (1974), pp.51-64.
Irfan Habib - ‘Trimetallism in the Mughal Monetary system and the impact of the silver influx’ Imperial *Monetary System of Mughal India,* ed. J.F. Richards.
A.J. Qaisar - ‘Distribution of Revenue Resources of the Mughal Empire among the Nobility’, *Proc. of IHC, Allahabad Session,* 1965.
Aziza Hasan - ‘Silver Currency output in the Mughal Empire during the 16th and 17th centuries’, *IESHR,* VI, 1 (March 1969).
CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY

Session 2018-2019
Department of History
A.M.U., Aligarh

Semester: M.A. – IV Semester
Title of the Paper: HSM-4023: Northern India in the 15th Century
Objectives: To acquaint the students with the political, administrative and cultural history of Medieval India during 15th century.
Credits: 4
Teacher: Prof. Ali Athar

Total No. of Lectures = 40

UNIT – I

1- Northern India: The disintegration of the Sultanate of Delhi; regionalisation of politics. Rise of regional kingdoms.
2- Conflict between different regional rulers for supremacy and its consequences. Nature of mutual relations between the provincial Sultans.
3- The Saiyids: Establishment of the Saiyid dynasty in Delhi, Relations between the Sultan and the Nobility.

UNIT-II

4- The Lodi Dynasty: The Rise of Afghans to Power; Position of the Nobility under Bahlol Lodi & Sikandar Lodi.
5- Ibrahim Lodi: Accession of Ibrahim Lodi; conflict between the Sultan and the Nobility.
6. Relations with Rana Sanga and other Rajput chiefs; Conflict with Babur. The First Battle of Panipat.

UNIT – III

7. Architecture under the Lodis.
8. The Sharqis and their Relation with the Lodis

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

A.B. Pandey : The First Afghan Empire (Calcutta), Bookland, Calcutta.
Tara Chand : Influence of Islam on Indian Culture, Indian Publisher, Allahabad, 1963.
Rushbrook Williams : An Empire Builder of the Sixteenth Century.
CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY

Session 2018-2019 Department of History A.M.U., Aligarh

M.A. –IV Semester

HSM-4024: History of Deccan and South India, 1350-1565

Objectives: The aim of this paper is to familiarize the students with the history of Deccan and South India. The history of this period (1350-1595 AD), witness political development, administrative, social and economic changes. The rise and decline of two major political powers i.e., Vijayanagar Empire and Bahmani Kingdom. Attempt will also be made to discuss the rise of the regional independent states in the Deccan, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur, Golkonda, Bidar and Berar.

Teacher: Dr. Lucky Khan Total No. of Lectures = 40

UNIT- I

1. Deccan and South India Before the Bahmanis:
   Geography, Political Condition, Muslim Coastal Settlements and their significance; Invasion of Alauddin Khalji, Policy of Muhammad Bin Tughlaq.

2. The Bahmani Kingdom 1347-1527:
   Political History, growth of Bahmani power, Mahmud Gawan and the expansion of Bahmani Kingdom. Disintegration of the Kingdom.

3. Socio-cultural life under the Bahmanis.

UNIT- II

4. The Establishment of the Vijayanagar Empire:

5. Administrative Setup, Military organization, Irrigation system.


UNIT-III

Rise of Independent States

7. The Qutb Shahi Kingdom of Golkonda, Berar and Bidar.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

2. N. Venkatramanayya: The Early Muslim Expansion in South India, Madras, 1942.
6. N. Karashima: South Indian History and Society, Studies from Inscriptions A.D. 800-1800, Delhi, 1984.
12. –do--: Mahmud Gawan.
15. T.V. Mahalingom: Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar, Madras, 1940.
16. –do--: History of the Andhras upto 1565.
17. –do--: Economic Life under Vijayanagar Empire, Madras, 1961.
Article:

1. H.K. Sherwani: Ascendancy of Mahmud Gawan, Islamic Culture, 1940.
5. R.A. Alvi: Persian Influences and the Development of Shiism in the Bahmani Kingdom. (Article 228)
Object: To acquaint the students with Development of Non-Muslim Religious Thought

Teacher: Dr. Sumbul Halim Khan

UNIT-I 14

1. Early Religious thought in India:
   a. The conceptual frame of bhakti and major milestones
   b. The teachings and philosophy of Shankaracharya
   c. Major elements in the ideology of Ramanuja philosophy of Visistadvaita

2. Brahmanical and other religious trends:
   a. Evolution of popular Vaishnav sects
   b. Major Shaivite schools
   c. The esoteric Shaivite cults:
      I. Siddhas and Yogis
      II. Emergence of Veershaivism/Lingayats

3. Bhakti movement in Maharashtra:
   a. Maharashtra Dharma – concept and historical content, ideology of Ramdas
   b. The Varkari cult and chief exponents – preachings of Namdev and Tukaram

UNIT-II 13

4. The Chaitanya Movement:
   a. Ideology and teachings of Chaitanya
   b. The followers: Goswamis and their contributions in theology and literature

5. Bridge across the north:
   a. Contribution of Ramanand

6. Radical Monotheistic Tradition:
   a. The ideology of Kabir and Kabirpanth: non confirmism, attitude towards state and his followings
   b. Meerabai: the essentials of ideology and social protest

UNIT-III 13

7. The developments of Sikhism:
   a. Concept and salient features of Sikkhism
   b. Key concepts of Guru Nanak’s ideology
   c. Sikh gurus and their contribution
   d. Guru Arjan: evolution of politics and armed resistance; his compilation of Guru Granth.

8. Other Monotheistic Sects:
   a. Dadu Dayal and Dadupanth: ideology, contribution and following
   b. The ideology and significance of Satnami Sect
   c. The Pranami Sect and the contribution of Pran Nath

9. The Revivalist response: The significance of Tulsidas’s ideology and his teachings
   a. Impact of Bhakti on Medieval Literature
Books Recommended:


B.D. Gupta : *Pranami Samardaya of Bundelkhand*


C.K. Handoo : *Tulsidas* (Poet, Saint and Philosopher of the sixteenth Century), 1964


Charlotte Vaudeville : *Myths, Saints and Legends in Medieval India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1996.


F.E. Keay : *Kabir and his Followers*, New Delhi, Mittal Publishers, 1931.


Hafiz Mohd Tahir : *Influence of Isam on Prannath Religious Movement*


P.S. Mukharya : *Saint Prannath and Pranami Sect*

Abha Singh : *Religion identity and Social Protest: A Study of Satnami Sect of Narnaul*


Sher Singh : *Philosophy of Sikhism*, Lahore, Sikh University Press, 1944.


Articles:


UNIT-I

1. Origin of Mughal School of Painting under Babur & Humayun: Impact of External and Internal traditions.
2. a. Akbar’s attitude towards painting. Emphasis on realism.
   b. Organization and working of the royal atelier (taswirkhana); painting patronized by Princes and Nobles.
3. Principal illustrated manuscripts and their characteristic features.
4. Work of major painters of Akbar’s Court: Mir Sayyid Ali, Khwaja Abdus Samad, Basawan and Daswant

UNIT-II

1. Development of Portraiture and Margin-Painting.
3. Material, media and technique of Mughal Painting, European Impact.
4. a. Major themes of Mughal Paintings: Historical miniatures; Religious subjects; Sport and games, Pictures on natural history; Depiction of common people.
   b. Mughal School outside the court (including ‘Bazar Painting’).

UNIT-III

1. Material Culture depicted in Mughal Painting: Evidence on contemporary technology.
2. A general survey of Painting in Deccan at Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda during 16th-17th centuries.
3. Regional Schools of Painting: Rajput & Pahari Paintings

I - BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

II - Suggested Reading:
- Amina Okada - *Imperial Mughal Painters*, Flammarion, no date.

III Articles:
- Verma, S.P. - *Historicity of Portraits from the Mughal School; Indian Historical Review*, New Delhi, 1982-83.
- S.A.Nadeem Rezavi - *‘Representation of Middle Class Professionals in Mughal Visual Art’, The Varied Facets of History: Essays in Honour of Anirudha Ray*, (ed.) Ishrat Alam & Syed Ejaz Husain, New Delhi, 2011, pp. 159-93
Session 2018-2019
Department of History
A.M.U., Aligarh

Semester: M.A. – IV Semester
Title of the Paper: HSM-4027: Indo-Persian Historiography (16th Century)
Objective: To impart knowledge of the development of Indo-Persian Historiography and Source Material of the 16th Century
Credits: 4

Teacher: Prof. Yaqub Ali Khan

Total No. of Lectures = 40

Unit – I
1. Influence of Sultanate and Timurid Historiography on Histories of the sixteenth century.
2. The Early Afghan Histories: Waqiat-i-Mushtaqi; Tuhfa-i-Akbar Shahi.

Unit – II
4. Tarikh-i Alfi, Tarikh-i-Akbar Shahi of Arif Qandhari – its nature and value.
5. Tabaqat-i-Akbari of Nizamuddin Ahmad: History of India, Legacy for Firishta.

Unit – III
7. Abul Fazl’s approach and philosophy of history; Akbar Nama, a historical narrative, its conception and preparation.
8. Ain-i-Akbari – style, assessment as historical and statistical record. Description of administration, revenues and culture of India.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

(A) Prescribed Texts:

(B) Suggested Readings:
Elliot & Dowson : History of India as told by its own Historians, vols. 4,5, and 6.
Philips, C.H. : Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon (Selections).
Mohibul Hasan : Historians of Medieval India, Meerut, Meenakshi Prakashan, 1983.
Harbans Mukhia : Historians and Historiography During the Reign of Akbar.
Azra Alavi : Socio-Religious outlook of Abul Fazl.
K.A. Nizami : On Source and Source Material of Medieval India (Chapter-XII)
M.A. IV SEMESTER
HSM-4031: THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE (c. 1350-1708)

Teacher: Dr. Sumbul Halim Khan

Object: To acquaint the students with Political, Administrative, Economic and Cultural History of Vijayanagar Empire.

UNIT – I

POLITICAL HISTORY

1- Physical Geography of South India.
2- Theories of origin of Vijayanagar Empire.
3- Political conditions in the 14th century South India: kingdoms of Yadavas, Kaktiyas, Pandyas and Hoyasalas.
4- Vijayanagar-Bahmani conflict: Bone of contention- Krishna Godavari Delta and Tungabhadra Doab
5- Conquest of Madura: Numismatic evidence
6- Rise and fall of Vijayanagar Empire: Phase of Expansion and Era of Decline
7- Advent of Portuguese and its impact: relation with Vijayanagar Empire, Commercial treaties with Vijayanagar

UNIT – II

ADMINISTRATION

1. Central Administration: theory of Kingship, political maxims in Amuktamalyada, and important officials
2. Provincial Administration: Burton Stein’s theory of segmentary state, fluctuating boundaries, administrative units, the nayankara system and the polygars
3. Assemblies and organizations of Village: the sabha, the ayagar system, professional associations and guilds
4. Military Organization: Mode of Remuneration, infantry, cavalry, elephantry, artillery and navy

UNIT – III

ECONOMY AND CULTURE

1. Land Revenue and miscellaneous taxes
2. Trade and Industry: export items, industries, mines and metallurgy
3. The currency system: types of coins, foreign currency, operation of mints
4. Architecture: secular and temple architecture
5. Religion in Vijayanagar: major schools and state policy
6. Society: social institutions and customs, Artisans, sat sudras and social protest
7. Growth of Literature and Travel Accounts

Books Recommended:

Burton Stein: *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*, Delhi, Oxford University Press, 1980.
A. Dallapiccola : Vijayanagar – City and Empire – New currents in research, 2 vols.
A. Krishnaswami : The Tamil country under Vijayanagar, Annamalainagar, Annamalai University, 1964.
Heras : South India under Vijayanagar Empire, New Delhi, Cosmo Publication, 1980.
J.C. Dua : Palegars of South India, New Delhi, Reliance Publication, 1996.
K.M. Panikkar : Asia and its Eastern Dominance, A Survey of Asian History
K.N. Chitnis : Socio-Economic History of Medieval India, New Delhi, S. Chand, 1979.
Krishna Swami Aiyangar : South India and Muhammadan Invaders, New Delhi, S, Chand, 1921.
Longhurst : Hampi Ruins, Madras, 1917.
S.K. Ayyangar : Sources of Vijayanagar Empire, Madras, 1919.
S.K. Shukla : Horse Trade in Medieval South, its Political and Economic implications.

Articles:
UNIT – I

1. **Defining the Term:** ‘Medieval Archaeology’ or Archaeology of the Medieval Period?
2. **Sources of Investigation:** Historical Sources and Visual Records of Construction of Buildings. Cartography and Map-making: the plans and sketches.
3. **Investigation of Medieval Sites:** Methods & Interpretations. Material remains and artefacts associated with Medieval phase: lime-mortar, surkhi, glazed ware & other ceramics. Endeavours of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan

UNIT – II

4. **Reconstruction and Lay-out of Towns during the Early Medieval and Sultanate Period:** Delhi from Lal Kot to Tughluqabad.
5. **Archaeology of the Regions:** Special Study of Gaur, West Bengal and its Settlement Pattern. ‘Rural Settlements’: Kuldhara and Khaba in Western Rajasthan.
6. **Deccan and the South:** Urban Lay-out at Hampi, Champaner and Daulatabad.

UNIT – III

7. **Planning the Mughal Town and Sources of Urban Design:** Agra, Fathpur Sikri and Shahjahanabad.
8. **Technical and Economic Archaeology:** Survey of pre-modern installations and structures: water-lifting devices, bridges, dams and barrages.
9. **Towards an Industrial Archaeology in India:** Archaeology and history of pre-modern technology: the indigo vats, paper manufacture, sugar-press mills.

**BOOKS RECOMMENDED:**

- R.N. Mehta, *Medieval Archaeology*
- M.S. Mate, *Archaeology of Medieval India*
- A. Cunningham, *Archaeological Survey of India Reports* (Selected sections on Delhi, Sikandara waterworks, bridges etc)
- M.S. Mate & T.V. Pathy, *Daulatabad – A Report*
- Susan Gole, *Indian Maps and Plans*
- G. Sengupta & S. Panja, (eds.), *Archaeology of Eastern India New Perspectives*
- A.H. Longhurst, *Hampi Ruins*
George Michell, *The Vijayanagara Courtly Style* (Being vol.III of the Vijayanagara Research Project Monograph series)


R.N. Mehta *Champaner, A Medieval Capital*


S.A.A. Rizvi & V.J.A. Flynn, *Fatehpur Sikri*

R.C. Gaur, *Excavations at Fatehpur Sikri*

S.A.N. Rezavi *Fathpur Sikri Revisited*

Kenneth Hudson, *Industrial Archaeology*

K.M. Shrimali (ed.) *Reason and Archaeology*

K.M. Shrimali (ed.) *Indian Archaeology Since Independence*

J. Deloche *Ancient Bridges of India*

R. E. Frykenberg *Delhi Through the Ages*

Suchira Roychoudhury (ed) *Gaur The Medieval City of Bengal c. 1450-1565*

Irfan Habib (ed.) *Economic History of Medieval India, 1200-1500* (Chap. 10)

Syed Ahmad Khan *Āsār us Sanādīd*

PAPERS RECOMMENDED:


S.A.Nadeem Rezavi, “Mughal Architecture: Organization, Inspiration and Design”, *Presidential Address, Medieval India Section Indian History Congress, 75th Session*, JNU, Delhi, December 2014

S.A.Nadeem Rezavi, “The Design of Pre-Modern Indigo Vats in Bayana and Jalali Region”, *Journal of the Asiatic Society*, vol. LI, no.3, 2009

S.A. Nadeem Rezavi, “Paper Manufacture in Medieval India”, *Studies in Peoples History*, vol. I no. 1, June 2014, pp. 43-48


UNIT-I

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHANGES IN THE SULTANATE PERIOD

1. **Trade, Commerce and Social Change**: Economic dimensions of the Turkish invasion (‘The Urban Revolution’); Indian ocean trade; routes, commodity structure and impact on Indian economy; Intra-Asian-Asian overland trade; merchant communities; artisanal groups.

2. **Technology and Social Change**: Technological changes in articultural production; developments in manufacturing technology; technology and social relations.

3. **Agrarian Economy and Relations**: Modes and mechanisms of revenues extraction; shifts in agrarian relations (‘the rural revolution’); landed intermediaries and the state; rural-urban linkages.

UNIT-II

SOCIETY AND ECONOMY IN MUGHAL INDIA

1. Asian Merchants, European Companies and Mughal Economy: Asian merchant trading networks; European companies and their impact on Economy; the Portuguese, the English and the Dutch companies; Merchants and State in Mughal India; Indian merchants in overseas trade; Overland trade; Trade practices.

2. Economy and Social Change: Caste and social change in Mughal India; class and caste identities; Money in Mughal India; Monetization and socio-economic changes; nature and patterns of urbanization.

3. State and Economy: Agrarian taxation: Magnitude and mechanisms; Stae and merchants; Concentration of resources and its impact on economy; State and potentialities of economic development (evaluating AMOP model).

UNIT-III

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CAUSES OF MUGHAL CENTURY

1. Socio-Economic Causes of Mughal Decline: Theory of agrarian crisis (Irfan Habib); Jagirdari crisis and the Mughal decline (Satish Chandra); Cultural explanations of decline (Athar Ali); the ‘great firm’ theory of Mughal decline (Karen Leonard); the ‘revisionist’ critique of the agrarian crisis.

2. Indian Economy in the Eighteenth Century: Agricultural production; Shifts in agrarian relations; Manufactures and trade; State-merchant relations; ‘the rise of the gentry’ and the thesis of ‘portfolio capitalism’ (C.A. Bayly); the revisionist thesis and its critics.

3. Transition to Colonialism: Drain of Wealth; de-industrialization and de-urbanization; Edward Said’s Orientalism and its critics; the continuity thesis; the ‘collaboration’ thesis.
Select Bibliography:
W.H. Moreland : The Agrarian System of Modern India
K.M. Ashraf : Life and Conditions of the People of Hindustan (1206-1526), Delhi 1959.
Irfan Habib (with collaborators) : Economic History of Medieval India, Delhi, 2011.
Noburu Karashima : A Concise History of South India Issues and Interpretations, 2014
R. Champakalakshmi : Religion, Tradition and Ideology Pre-colonial South India.
B. Stein : Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India, Delhi, 1980.
Mohammad Habib : Studies in Medieval Indian Polity and Culture, The Delhi Sultanate and its Times, ed. and with an introduction by Irfan Habib.
UNIT-I

1. Nature of Evidence for History of Medieval Indian technology (textual, pictorial).
2. Agricultural Technology: Preparation of the Soil; Tools and Techniques of cultivation: Sowing Practices; Methods of Irrigation; Water lift; manures. New Crops; Crop Rotation; Oil, Sugar and Indigo extraction.
3. Textile Technology:
   Processing of cotton, wool and other fabrics (collection, ginning and carding).
   Whorls and spindles; cotton gin; weaving.
   Bleaching, dyeing, painting and printing.
   Main types of cloth produced.
4. Transport Technology:
   Wheeled Vehicles;
   Ship-building.

UNIT-II

5. Extractive Industries:
   Mining (salt, saltpeter and diamond mining; stone quarries).
   Raw material from animals; leather industry.
6. Chemical Practices and Technology:
   Glass technology (Beads; bangles; mirrors; spectacles; sand –glass; hubbles).
   Metallurgy: Iron extraction, Damascened Steel, Zinc.
   Tin-coating, Manufacture of Paper, Distillation.
7. Civil Engineering:
   Building technology (building material, structures haulage devices).
   Roads, bridges, Dams.

UNIT-III

8. Military Technology:
   Stirrup and Saddle.
   Arms and Armour.
   Gun powder, Fire-arms (hand gun and cannon).
9. Time-Reckoning Technology:
   Clepsydras.
   Sun-dials, sand-glass, etc.
   European mechanical clocks.
### Books Recommended:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A.H. Dani et. al</td>
<td>History of Humanity, vols. I to V (relevant Sections on Agriculture and Textiles)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irfan Habib</td>
<td>Agrarian System of Mughal India (Revised edition, Chapter on Agriculture)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean Deloche</td>
<td>A History of Transport in India, 2 Vols.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharampal</td>
<td>Indian Science and Technology in the Eighteenth Century (Chap. VII &amp; IX)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.I. Chicherov</td>
<td>India: Economic Development in 16th-18th Centuries.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.J. Qaisar</td>
<td>Indian Response to European Technology and Culture.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.J. Qaisar</td>
<td>Building Construction in Mughal India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I.A. Khan &amp; R. Kumar</td>
<td>‘The Mansagar Dam’, in Ray and Bagchi eds, Tech. in Ancient and Medieval India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Buchanan</td>
<td>Relevant Accounts of the District of Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Purnea, Bihar, Bihar and Mysore in separate volumes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Irvine</td>
<td>The Army of the Indian Mughals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.M. Bose, S.N. Sen,</td>
<td>A Concise History of Science in India (relevant portions only)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subbarayappa, eds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A. Alavi &amp; A. Rahman</td>
<td>Fathullah Shirazi – A Sixteenth Century Indian Scientist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.P. Verma</td>
<td>Art and Material Culture in the Paintings of Akbar’s Court (chap. 8 &amp; 9 only).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simon Digby</td>
<td>War-Horse and Elephant in the Delhi Sultanate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T. Schioler</td>
<td>Roman and Islamic Water-Lifting Wheels.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anirudha Ray &amp;</td>
<td>Technology in Ancient and Medieval India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S.K. Bagchi, ed.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.C. Butohia</td>
<td>The Evolution of Artillery in India (From the Battle of Plessey to the Revolt of 1857), Allied, 1998.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### ARTICLES:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Irfan Habib</td>
<td>Technological changes and society (13th &amp; 14th Centuries) (Presidential Address, Medieval India Section, Indian History Congress, Varanasi, 1969).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- do -</td>
<td>“Peasant in Indian History” in Irfan Habib, Essays in Indian History – a Marxist Interpretation, New Delhi, 1996.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
do - : 'Technology and Barriers to Technological Change in Mughal India’ (The Indian Historical Review, July 1978 – January 1979, Vol. V, Nos. 1-2, pp.152-74).


-do - : 'Merchant Shipping in Indian during the Seventeenth Century’ Medieval India – A Misc. No.2.


S.A. Nadeem Rezavi : Medieval Techniques and Practices in Mughal India in H. Mukhia (ed) History of Technology in India, Vol. II.


-do - : Metallurgy in Medieval India in, Ray & Bagchi Technology in Ancient & Medieval India.

Ishrat Alam : “Textile Technology as depicted in Ajanta & Mughal Paintings” in Ray and Bagchi, eds. Technology in Ancient & Medieval India.


A.J.Qaisar : ‘Response of Turkey and other Asian Countries to European Clocks & Watches during the 16th and 17th Centuries: A Comparative Study’ paper presented at the First International congress on the History of Turkish-Islamic Sciences and Technology.


Iqtidar Alam Khan : Nature of Gunpowder Artillery in India…’, JRAS, Vol. IX(i), April 99.

Reference Books:

J. Needham : Science and Civilization in China (see relevant sections only).

Hans E. Wulff : The Traditional Crafts of Persia

Lynn White Jr. : Medieval Technology and Social Change.


Hill and Hasan : Islamic Technology (UNESCO).


George Watt, : The Dictionary of Economic Products of India, (relevant entries in separate volumes).

M.A. IV SEMESTER
HSM-4036: RATIONALISM AND SCIENCE IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

Teacher: Dr. Nazer Aziz Anjum

UNIT-I
1. The rational tradition in ancient India: special study of Alberuni’s survey of Indian sciences
2. Influence of Greek rationalism and science on Early Islam: Controversy of maqulat vs manqulat

UNIT-II
4. The development of rational thought and technological science under Akbar.

UNIT-III
5. Special study of Abu’l Fazl’s ideas and writings. Position of reason within pantheism.
6. The Seventeenth and Early Eighteenth Century: Encounter with European science and technology and India’s relative failure to absorb new discoveries.
   Example of astronomy: Swai Jai Singh.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

(A) BOOKS:

Anirudha Ray and S.K. Bagchi (eds.): Technology in Ancient and Medieval India, Delhi, 1986.
Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya,(ed.): Studies in the History of Science in India, New Delhi, 1982,
Athar Abbas Rizvi: Religious and Intellectual history of the Muslims in Akbar’s Reign (1556-1605), New Delhi, 1975.
Irfan Habib: Technology in Medieval India, New Delhi, 2008.
Irfan Habib(ed.): Akbar and His India, Delhi, 1997.
Irfan Habib: Medieval India, The Study of Civilization, NBT, New Delhi, 2008
Irfan Habib (ed.): Religion in History, Delhi, 2007.
A.J. Qaisar: Indian Response to European Technology and Culture, OUP, New Delhi,
V. Raghavan: Yantras or Mechanical Contrivances in in Ancient India, 2nd ed., Bangalore, 1956.
S. N. Sen and K. S. Shukla (ed.): History of Astronomy in India, Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, 1985
ARTICLES:


CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY

Session 2018-2019                     Department of History
A.M.U., Aligarh

M.A. – IV SEMESTER
HSM-4041: ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA, 1853-1914

Teachers: Dr. Parwez Nazir            Total No. of Lectures = 40

UNIT-I 12

1. Demographic trends in the period 1800-1914:
   a. Rate of population growth.
   b. The “de-urbanization” controversy.
2. The Railways:
   Economic and political impulses behind Railway construction.
   Progress of construction: costs; nationalist Criticism.
3. Economic Consequences of Railways:
   Unification and subjugation of the Indian market; Effect on prices; Export of raw materials.

UNIT-II 12

4. Impact of colonialization on agrarian economy: Commercialization of Agriculture:
   Export crops; Irrigation; Modern Landlordism; Land and market; Tenancy, Growth of Landes labour; Famines.
5. Commercial and industrial entrepreneurship:
6. The Drain of Wealth and India’s position in British oversea trade during the Railway Age.

UNIT-III 16

7. The fiscal system; shift from direct to indirect taxation. Nationalist criticism.
   Tariff, Excise and Monetary Policies, 1858-1914.
8. Growth of industrial labour, Movement of wages. Conditions in industries and plantation
9. Movement of national and per-capita income after 1858. The divergent assumptions and estimates.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

Romesh Dutt : The Economic History of India, vol. I & II.
Irfan Habib : Essays in Indian History – Towards a Marxist Perception (relevant essays)
A. Siddiqui : Agrarian change in Northern India.
Kingsley Davis : The Population of India and Pakistan.
E.E. Frykenberg (ed.) : Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History.
Dharma Kumar (ed.) : Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.II.
M.Mc. Alpin : Subject to Famine.
D.R. Gadgil : Industrial Evolution of India.
B.M. Bhatia : Famines in India.
D.H. Buchanan : The Development of Capitalist Enterprise in India.
C.D. Deshmukh : Economic Development in India.
Amiya Kumar Bagchi : Private Investment in India 1900-1939.
A.I. Levkovsky : Capitalism in India
Dadabhai Naraoji : Poverty and un-British Rule in India

B.N. Ganguli: *Dadabhai Naoroji and the Drain Theory.*

Bipan Chandra: *The Rise and Growth of Economic nationalism in India.*

Brij Narain: *Economic Life, Past & Present.*

A.G.L. Shaw (ed.): *Great Britain and the Colonies.*

Surendra J. Patel: *Agricultural Labourer in India & Pakistan.*


Angus Maddison: *Economic History of India from pre-colonial times to 1986.*

Tan Chung: *China and the Brave New World (Selected Portions only).*

A.K. Banerji: *Aspects of Indo-British Economic Relations 1858-1898.*

Dietmar Rothermund: *Economic History of India.*

---

**RESEARCH PAPERS RECOMMENDED:**


K. Thavaraj: “Pattern of Public Investment in India 1900-1939”, pp.36-56.


Tairthanka Ray,: *Traditional Industry in the Economy of colonial India.*


S.K. Sen: *An Economic History of Modern India 1848-1939.*


Tirthankar Roy: *Economic History of Early Modern India.*

Radha Kamal Mukharjee: *Economic History of India 1600-1800.*

Girish Mishra: *Economic History of Modern India.*
Session 2018-2019

Semester: M.A. IV Semester

Title of the Paper: HSM-4046: ‘Modern Peasant Movement in India till 1947’

Credits: 4

Teacher: Mr. Yogesh Kumar Yadav

Total No. of Lectures - 40

Objectives: To Familiarize students with the structures of peasant society, Their encounter with British imperialism, nature of their oppression, patterns of their resistance and modern methods of peasant movements specially in the first half of the twentieth century India.

UNIT- I

1. Basic Preliminaries for Studying Peasant Movements: 07
   - Definition of Peasant.
   - Class Consciousness.
   - Family and Kinship Ties.
   - Caste and Peasantry in India.
   - Village Organisation of Social Life.
   - Marxist definitions of Strata: Rich, Middle and Poor Peasant.

2. “Peasant Autonomy” vs. “Elite Mobilization” Debate. 05
   - Commercialization of Agriculture and its Impact on Land Relations.

UNIT- II

3. Peasant Movements (1900-1927): 07
   - Champaran Satyagraha.
   - Kheda Movement.
   - Assessment of Peasant Struggle of the twenties:
     - Their nature and distinctive features
     - Nature of Organization
     - Means of Mobilization
     - The reasons for their limited success

4. Peasant Movements (1928-47): 07
   - Bardoli Agitation (1928).
   - Peasant Movements During Civil Disobedience (1930-34).
   - Formation of the first All Indian Kishan Sabha (1936).
   - Peasant unrest 1946-47.
   - Telengana Uprising.
   - Tibhaga Movement.

UNIT- III

5. National Movement and Indian Peasantry: 09
   - Gandhiji’s Agrarian Vision and his rural reconstruction Programme.
   - Congress and the Peasantry; Karachi Resolution and after.
   - The Indian left and the Peasantry:
     - The Workers and Peasants Parties (1926)
     - C.P.I.
     - Congress Socialist Party
     - The Forward Block (1939)

6. Historiography of the Peasant Movements in India: 05
   - Studies of Major writings of the Liberal, Marxist and Subaltern Schools.
   - Critiques.
BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

R.C. Dutt : The Economic History of India, Vol. II.
Majid Hayat Siddiqui : Agrarian Unrest in North India; The United Provinces (1918-22).
A.R. Desai (ed.) : Peasant Struggles in India.
Sumit Sarkar : Modern India
D.N. Dhanagre : Peasant Movements in India.
Kapil Kumar : Peasant in Revolt: Tenants, Congress and the Raj in Oudh, 1886-1922.
Andre Beteille : Studies in Agrarian Social Structure.
Girja Shankar : Socialist Trends in Indian National Movement
Peter Reeves : Landlords and Governments in Uttar Pradesh.
Kapil Kumar : Congress and Classes.
Sukhbir Chaudhary : Peasants and Workers Movement in India (1905-29).
Shiv Kumar : Peasantry and the Indian National Movement.
Maridula Mukherjee : Peasants in India’s Non-Violent Revolution: Practice and Theory

Articles Recommended:

Bipin Chandra : “Colonialism and Modernization” in Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India
Irfan Habib : “Peasant in Indian History”, Presidential Address delivered at the 43rd Session of the I.H.C., 1992.
K. Gopalankutty : “The Integration of Anti Landlord Movement with the Movement against Colonialism” in Subaltern Studies Vols. I to VI.
Mridula Mukherjee : “Peasant Movements and Nationalism in the 1920s” in Bipin Chandra, et al., India’s Struggle for Independence.
“Peasant Movements in the 1930s and 1940s” in Ibid.
“Peasants, Peasant Movements and the Indian National Movement” (Cyclostyled).
UNIT-I

Independence, Partition and the Constitution of Sovereign India
1. The Colonial Heritage; Political and Administrative set up of India at Independence; Princely States and their accession to India; Bureaucracy and the Army.
2. The Political vision of the Constitution; the Preamble; Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles of State Policy; Federalism, Centre-State Relations.

UNIT-II

Dominance of the Congress, Emergency and Challenges to the Congress hegemony (1948-85)
3. The Nehruvian Era: Domestic Policies, Creation of Centralized government, Multi Party democracy, Factors behind electoral successes of the Congress. Nehru’s Foreign Policy: Non Aligned Movement, Panchsheel, Relations with USSR and with the Neighbouring states, Indo- Pak wars, Chinese Aggression

UNIT-III

Mandir, Mandal and the Loss of the Congress Hegemony (1985-91)
5. Communalization of the Indian Politics: Majoritarian Asandancy; The politics of the Ayodhya mobilization and the BJP’s political expansion.
6. Assertion of the lower castes in Indian politics, Lower castes in south India, Mandalization of the Indian Politics, Dalit Movements, Emergence of the BSP, Caste based politics and the collapse of the Congress hegemony and Emergence of Regional Political Formations.

BOOBS RECOMMENDED:

Christophe Jaffrolet : India’s Silent Revolution: Rise of Low Caste Politics in North India Permanent Black, 2005).
Christophe Jaffrelot : Religion, Caste and Politics in India.
Vicziany & Mendelsohn : The Untouchables
Ramchandra Guha : India After Gandhi
Ajit Bhattacharjee (ed.) : Social Justice and the Indian Constitution. [Selected Chapters]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Year</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atul Kohli (ed.)</td>
<td>India’s Democracy</td>
<td>Princeton, 1988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushirul Hasan</td>
<td>Legacy of a Divided Nation: India’s Muslims since Independence</td>
<td>OUP, Delhi, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gayanesh Kudaisya &amp; Tan Tai Yong</td>
<td>The Aftermath of Partition in South Asia</td>
<td>2004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achin Vanaik</td>
<td>Communalism Contested</td>
<td>Viking, Delhi, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bipan Chandra</td>
<td>In the name of Democracy</td>
<td>2003, Penguin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yogendra Malik &amp; Ashok Kapur (eds.)</td>
<td>India: Fifty Years of Democracy &amp; Development</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partha Chatterji (ed.)</td>
<td>Wages of Freedom</td>
<td>OUP, Delhi, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partha Chatterji (ed.)</td>
<td>State &amp; Politics in India</td>
<td>OUP, Delhi, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.C. Potter</td>
<td>India’s Political Administrators</td>
<td>Oxford, 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Jaffrelot</td>
<td>The Hindu Nationalist Movement the Indian Politics, 1925-1990s</td>
<td>London, 1996</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arvind N. Das</td>
<td>India Invented</td>
<td>Manohar, Delhi, 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoya Hasan</td>
<td>Quest for Power</td>
<td>OUP, Delhi, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zoya Hasan et al (eds.)</td>
<td>India’s Living Constitution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghanshyam Shah</td>
<td>Protest Movements in Two Indian States</td>
<td>1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gail Omvedt</td>
<td>Dalit Visions</td>
<td>1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tapan Basu, et al</td>
<td>Khaki Shorts &amp; Saffron Flags</td>
<td>1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.S. Agwani</td>
<td>Islamic Fundamentalism in India</td>
<td>Chandigarh, 1986</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.E. Smith (eds.)</td>
<td>South Asian Politics &amp; Religion</td>
<td>Princeton, 1966 [Selected Chapters]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vasudha Dalmia &amp; Stientecron (eds.)</td>
<td>Representing Hinduism</td>
<td>Sage, 1995 [Selected Chapters]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarika Sarkar &amp;</td>
<td>Women &amp; Hindu Right</td>
<td>Kali 1995 [Selected Chapters]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urvashi Butalia (eds.)</td>
<td>The Oxford India Hinduism Reader</td>
<td>OUP, 2007 [Selected Chapters]</td>
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**ESSAYS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P. S. Appu</td>
<td>‘The All-India Services: Decline, Debasement and Destruction’,</td>
<td>Economic and Political Weekly, 40 (9), 2005, pp. 826-832</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balraj Puri</td>
<td>A Fuller Fiew of the Emergency,</td>
<td>EPW, 30, 28, July 15, 1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walter Hauser</td>
<td>“Reflections on Indian Peoples Front” in Journal of Peasant Studies,</td>
<td>October 1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sudipta Kaviraj</td>
<td>Indira Gandhi &amp; Indian Politics,</td>
<td>EPW, 21, (38-39), Sept. 20, 1986</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objectives: This paper seeks to acquaint the students with the dominant trends in modern and contemporary historiography, enabling them to reflect on the ideological and intellectual assumptions with which historians engage with historical issues. One of the broad themes that we would be covering here is the development of Marxist historiography after Marx, and in doing so, we would be looking at a wide range of Marxist historians: Gramsci, Althusser, E.P. Thompson, Adorno, Horkheimer, etc. In studying their works, we would be interested in the systematic departures that they sought to introduce within Marxist thought, and the implications of their works for historical interpretations. The other broad theme that concerns us here is the influence of structuralist and post-structuralist thought on contemporary historical writings, and in doing so, we would be focusing on Derrida, Foucault and Edward Said. While we critically study their works, we would also look at several other historical works that have used their insights and methodological assumptions in analyzing a historical problem. Gender History is a growing subject these days and this should be another broad theme that should be covered in this paper.

Teacher: Professor Ishrat Alam

Total No. of Lectures = 40

UNIT-I

1. School of Critical Theory: Critique of Enlightenment Thought; Culture, Ideology and Social Change.
2. Gramsci: Hegemony and Class Identity; Role of Intellectuals; Counter-Hegemonic Strategies.
3. Althusser: Ideological State Apparatus; Repressive State Apparatus; State and the Reproduction of Social Structure.
4. ‘History from Below’: E.P. Thompson; George Rude.

UNIT-II

5. Structuralism, Post-structuralism and History: Linguistics and History; Ferdinand de-Saussure; System of Signification; Post-Structuralist Critique of Structuralism.
7. Foucault: Discourse and Power; Discipline and Surveillance; Governmentality; Panopticism.

UNIT-III

8. Gender and Patriarchy: Gender and Historical Analysis; Norms of Masculinity/Manliness; Norms of Femininity.
9. Feminism and Marxism: Engels on Family and Marriage; Sheila Rowbotham; Socialist Feminism.
10. Feminism and Post-Modernism; Feminist Engagement with Structuralism and Post-Structuralism; Foucault and Feminism.
BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

K.A. Chaudary & G.S. Saraswat : *Ancient Agriculture*.
D.M. Bose, S.N.Sen Subbarayappapp, eds. : *A Concise History of Science in India* (relevant portions only)
T. Schioler : *Roman and Islamic Water-Lifting Wheels*.
Lallanji Gopal : *Aspects of History of Agriculture of Ancient India*.
Anirudha Ray & S.K. Bagchi, ed. : *Technology in Ancient and Medieval India*.
Irfan Habib : *Technology in Medieval India*, C.650-1750, Tulika, New Delhi, 2008

ARTICLES:

Lynn White, Jr. : ‘Tibet India and Malaya As Sources of Western Medieval Technology’, *American History Review*, LXV, No.3, April, 1960.
Irfan Habib : “Peasant in Indian History” in Irfan Habib, *Essays in Indian History – a Marxist Interpretation*, New Delhi, 1996.
Qaisar, A.J. : Indian Response to European Technology & Culture, OUP,New Delhi
Ishrat Alam : “Textile Technology as depicted in Ajanta & Mughal Paintings” in Aniruddha Ray and Bagchi. Eds., *Technology in Ancient & Medieval India*.
Vibha Tripathi : *History of Iran Technology in India* (from beginning to Modern Times), Delhi, n.d.

Reference Books:

J. Needham : *Science and Civilization in China* (see relevant sections only).
Lynn White Jr. : *Medieval Technology and Social Change*.
Objective: Gender relations in colonial India will be examined beginning with the nineteenth century interest in ‘Woman’s Question’. It will take up gender in social reforms and national movement as well as women’s role and participation in the movements. The course will also examine the colonial impact on women’s work and participation in work force.

Teacher: Dr. Shadab Bano

Total No. of Lectures = 40

UNIT-I

WOMEN AND GENDER IN SOCIAL REFORMS

1. The ‘Woman’s Question’ in Social Reform: women’s reform in Bengal Renaissance; movement for women’s education; women’s reform in the Aligarh movement.

UNIT-II

NATIONALISM AND GENDER RELATIONS

1. Women and Gender in the National Movement: Role and participation in nationalist struggle; women in Gandhian nationalism. The Karachi Resolution, 1931; women in peasant and tribal Struggles.

UNIT-III

COLONIAL ECONOMY AND GENDER RELATIONS

1. Colonial Economy and Gender Relations in the 19th Century: ‘De-industrialization’ and the domestic economy, commercialization of agriculture and the shifts in women’s production activities; colonial economy and the informal economy.
2. Women in plantations, mines and factories: Working conditions and wages for women; women’s unions; labour and factory laws for women; gender relations in factories.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

J. Krishnamurty : Women in Colonial India; Essays on Survival, Work and the State.
Geraldine Forbes : Women in Modern India
--do-- : Women in Colonial India; Essays on Politics, Medicine and Historiography.
Radha Kumar : History of Doing.
Kumkum Sanghari & Sudesh Vaid (ed.) : Recasting Women; Essays in Colonial History.
Leela Kasturi & Vina Muzumdar : Women and Indian Nationalism.
Peter Custers : Women in Tebhaga Uprising.
Janaki Nair : Women and Law in Colonial India.
Barbara Southard : Women’s Movement and Colonial Politics in Bengal, the Quest for Political rights, Education and Social Reform Legislation (1921-1936).
Shahida Lateef : Women in India, Public and Private Realities.
Gail Minault : Secluded Scholars.
**SUGGESTED READINGS:**

Tanika Sarkar : “The Hindu Wife and Hindu Nation: Domesticity and Nationalism in Nineteenth Century Bengal”

: “Rhetoric against Age of Consent, Resisting Colonial Reason and Death of a Child Wife” *EPW*, 28, No.36 (September, 1903).


Sekhar Bandyopadhyay : “Caste, Widow-remarriage and the Reform of Popular Culture in Colonial Bengal”, *From the Seams of History*.


: “Sisterhood or Separation? The All-India Muslim Ladies’ Conference and the National Movement”, *The Extended Family*.


Shireen Moosvi : “Women and Work in Pre-Colonial India”.


Unit - I

The Agrarian Settlements and Ideological Framework
1. Agrarian conditions in Bengal preceding the Permanent Settlement.
2. The Permanent Settlement – Objectives & Operation. Utilitarian and Physiocratic-Debate; Structure of landholding; Absentee Landlordism; Sub-Infeudation; Sun Set Law. Its effect on zamindars and peasants. Tenancy laws; Official critiques.
3. The Ryotwari Settlement: objectives and Justification; Bombay and Madras Presidencies: similarities and differentiation; Social Structure and Ecological Condition; Wingate vs Pingle survey controversy; Put cut System; Inam land Controversy; Peasant Bourgeoisie; Fukazawa’s hypothesis; consequences on agrarian communities and production; Rural Uprising and Deccan riots
4. The Mahalwari System: Village community system; Intermediary Zamindar vs Primary Zamindars; Tax Farmers; Non-cultivating classes; Consequences: Melancholy Revolution; Idiosyncratic estimate and agricultural depression.

Unit – II

The Railways and pattern of Change in Agricultural sector
2. Impact of colonization on agrarian economy
Commercialization of Agriculture: Export crops; Modern landlordism; Land and market;, Growth of landless labour.
3. Famines and Famine Administration: History; causes and effects; Famine Relief policy
4. Irrigation: Evolution of irrigation policies; Irrigation vs Railways controversy; Major and Minor projects

Unit – III

Agrarian and industrial Entrepreneurship
1. Rise of cotton textile and Jute industry: impediments to its growth. Sources of indigenous capital. Industrial labour force, Wages and working condition
2. Agrarian Economy during the World Wars. Pattern of Agricultural changes; Agrarian society and Pax -Britannica, agriculturalist and Business communities
3. Agrarian crises and challenges before the agriculturalist communities : Nationalist Response and Gandhi’s Approach; Champaran and Bardauli Satyagarah; congress Ministries and its agrarian achievements
4. Agrarian problems and peasant Unrest: Shahjanand and Peasant movement
**Books Recommended:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Romesh Dutt</td>
<td><em>The Economic History of India</em>, vol. I &amp; II.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Siddiqui</td>
<td>Agrarian change in Northern India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.E. Frykenberg (ed.)</td>
<td><em>Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dharma Kumar (ed.)</td>
<td><em>Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol.II.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.Mc. Alpin</td>
<td>Subject to Famine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.M. Bhatia</td>
<td>Famines in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D.H. Buchanan</td>
<td><em>The Development of Capitalist Enterprise in India</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C.D. Deshmukh</td>
<td>Economic Development in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R.S. Rungta</td>
<td><em>Rise of Business Corporations in India 1851-1900</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dadabhai Naraoji</td>
<td>Poverty and un-British Rule in India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K.N. Raj</td>
<td>Commercialization of Indian Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanjay Subramanyam</td>
<td>Merchants, Markets and the State in Early Modern India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subramanyam &amp; Stein</td>
<td>Institutions and Economic Change in South Asia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gyan Prakash</td>
<td><em>The World of the Rural Labourer</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gyan Prakash</td>
<td><em>Bonded Histories: Genealogies of Labour Servitude in Colonial India</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Amar Farooqi</td>
<td><em>Opium City: The Making of Early Victorian Bombay</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilmani Mukerjee</td>
<td><em>Royotwari System in Madras 1792-1827</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajeshwari, P.</td>
<td><em>Some Aspects of British Revenue Policy in India 1773-1833.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eric Stokes</td>
<td><em>The English Utilitarians and India</em>, (Relevant Chapters).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burton Stein</td>
<td><em>Thomas Munro: The Origins of the Colonial State and his Vision of Empire</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E.E. Frykenberg (ed.)</td>
<td><em>Land Control and Social Structure in Indian History</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surendra J. Patel</td>
<td>Agricultural Labourer in India &amp;Pakistan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Rothermund</td>
<td>Economic History of India from pre-colonial times to 1986.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.R. Tomlinson</td>
<td><em>The Economy of Modern India, 1860-1970</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ludens, David S.</td>
<td>The Wealth and Poverty of Nations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Objective: This paper attempts to study the emergence of Imperialism and its effects on the Arab lands. It aims to identify the factors which gave rise to Arab nationalism and the attempts at liberation from foreign rule. An effort is being made to study the factors responsible for Pan-Arabism. The significant role of the Balfour declaration and its effect on Egypt will be studied. The effect of World War II on Arab people. The object behind the formation of Arab League and how the creation of Israel took place. The objective of the paper is to conduct a thorough study of imperialism and Arab nationalism in the Arab world.

Teacher: Dr. Aneesa Iqbal Sabir

Total Number of Lectures = 40

UNIT – I

1. The Process of Colonization:
   The partition of Arab lands in Africa between France and England – Egypt and Maghreb; Suez Canal.
   Anglo-German rivalry in the Ottoman Empire. Problem of Ottoman Control over Arab Peoples.

2. The Attempts at Liberation from Foreign Rule:
   The first Nationalist Movement in Egypt against Britain in 1880’s.

UNIT – II

1. Arab Rising Against the Ottomans in 1916.
   Pan Arabism. Factors. Hussayn – MacMohan Correspondence

2. The Balfour Declaration:
   The Anglo-French Seizure of Arab Portions of the Ottoman Empire.
   The Mandate System
   The Aspirations of Egypt and their Non-fulfilment

3. Effect of World War II on Arab Peoples:
   Emergence of the Wafd and Egyptian Nationalism.
   The Problem of Palestine.
   Zionism and Jewish Immigration.

UNIT – III

1. Formation of Arab League.
   Its nature, aims and objects. Its basic weakness.

2. Egyptian Revolution of 1952.
   Creation and Expansion of Israel.

3. Post-War ‘Neo-Colonialism’:
   Formation of Cento – Baghdad Pact.
   The Suez Crisis of 1956-57.
   Collapse of the Baghdad Pact.
   Emergence of P.L.O. & Campdavid Accords
Suggested Readings:

Amin, Samir : The Arab Nation
Allen, Richard : Imperialism and Nationalism in the Fertile Crescent
Armajani & Ricks : Middle East: Past and Present.
Robinson, Gallaghar : Africa and the Victorians.
& Denny, Alice
Peretz, Don : The Middle East Today.
Sachar, Howard M : The Emergence of the Middle East 1914-1924.
Shwadran, Ben Jamin : The Middle East, Oil and the Great Powers, 1959.
Gabrieli, F. : The Arab Revival.
Fitzsimmons, M.A. : Empire by Treaty
Newman, E.W.P. : Middle East
Halstead, John P. : Rebirth of a Nation: The Origins and Rise of Moroccan Nationalism, 1912-44.
Cromer, Lord : Modern Egypt.
Monroe, Elizabeth : Britain’s Moment in the Middle East.
Williams, Ann : Britain and France in the Middle East and North Africa.
Hottinger, Arnold : The Arabs.
UNIT -I

Establishment of the Abbasids rule.
Caliphs and their achievements-Mansur, Harun Al Rashid, and Mamun
Administration under the Abbasids,
Role of Barmakids

UNIT II

Economic Life-Industry-Agriculture, Commerce
Development of Scientific Learning: Medicine-Astrology-Mathematics, Philosophy,
Geography, Historiography, Science of Hadith and Jurisprudence

UNIT-III

Social structure,Treatment of zimmis and slaves.
Development of Arts and Architecture
Decline of Abbasids and its Causes,
Rise of dynasties: Seljuqs, Samanids, Ayyubids, Ghaznawids

Suggested Readings:

H.A.R.Gib                              Studies on the Islamic Civilization
Nasr Seyyid Hossein                   The science and civilization in Islam
Habib Hourani                         The History of the Arabs
Carl Brockelman                        History of the Islamic People
William Montgomery                    A Short History of Islam
Mahmound. M. Ayoub                    Islam Faith and History
Ameer Ali                             A short History of Saracens
Jurji Zayzdan                         Islamic Civilization:-
Husaini. S.A.Q                       The Arab Administration
Moris Lombard                         The Golden Age of Islam
Naseem Ahmed                          Science in Islam
K Ali                                 A Short History of Islam
P K Hitti                            Makers of Arab History, London 1968
Masudul Hasan                         History of Islam, Vol. I&II
Dawood Sufi                           History of Islamic Civilization
CENTRE OF ADVANCED STUDY

Session – 2018-2019 Department of History
A.M.U., Aligarh

M.A. – IV Semester
HSM - 4063: Minor Dynasties during Late Abbasid Period

Teacher: Dr. Mohammad Zafar Minhaj No. of Lecturers = 40

Unit- I

The Samanids : State and Cultural life
The Ghaznawids: Military organization, state and cultural life
The Saffarids and the Qarakhanids: Administration and culture

Unit – II

The Fatimids: Establishment of Fatimid state,
Administration, Scientific Development,
Art and Architecture

The Seljuqs:
Formation and expansion, state administration,
Saljuqids literature, Art and Architecture

Unit –III

The Ayyubids:
Establishment and expansion, Administration and culture
The Third Crusade
Ismailis (Assasins) of Almut: Rise and Fall
Mangol invasion and the fall of the empire.

Books Recommended:

P. K. Hitti  A History of the Arabs
P. K. Hitti  History of Syria
V. V. Bertold  A Historical Survey (The Cambridge History of Islam, vol, 2)
C. E. Bosworth  The Islamic Dynasties (Edinb.)
K. Ali  A study of Islamic state
H. A. R. Gibb  The Arab Conquest in central Asia
Jacob lassner  The Shaping of Abbasid Rule
D. S. Richard  Islam and Trade of Asia
UNESCO PUBLISHING  History of Civilization of Central Asia, Vol. 4
Ameer Ali  Spirit of Islam
Abdul Ali  The Muslim Dynasties
J A Boyle  The Cambridge History of Iran Vol. 5
Al Maqrizi  History of the Ayyubids Sultans of Egypt, (trans. R J C Broadhurt)
The Encyclopaedia of Islam, vol-1  E. J. Brill
Sarwat Saulat  Millat e Islamiya ki Mukhtasar Tarikh
UNIT-I

1. The Historical geography and the pre-Safavid history of the region;
   a) Persiante societies and making of Iran during the sixteenth century
   b) The Timurid Legacy and the various Turckoman tribes of the region; the Aq’Qayunlu, Qara’Qayanlu tribes and other ethnic groups

2. Origin of the Safavid family:
   a) Sheikh Safiuddin Ardbeli and the founding of the Sufi order at Uzbekista
   b) The rise of the Shah Ismail and Qizilbash order
   c) The capture of Tabrez and the establishment of the Safavid dynasty

3. The struggle for Empire:
   a) The Uzbeks; battle at Tahirabad with Shaibani khan (A.D 1509); The Ottomans, the border clashes and the Safavid rout at the battle of Chaldiran (AD 1514), the artillery, gunpowder and the cavalry.

UNIT-II

4. The Religion and State,
   a) Imposing of the Shi’ite religious identity
   b) The Qizilbash military elite and the civil administration
   c) Ithna Ashari shi’te jurisprudence and the Judicial process in the sixteenth century Iran
   d) Emergence of the townships of Mashhad and Qom as the centres of pilgrimage and learning

5. The golden age of the Safavids: Shah Tahmasp and Shah Abbas
   a) The western neighbours, the Ottomans, Russians and other European powers
   b) The eastern neighbours, the Afghans, Mughals and the perpetual issue of Qandahar

6. Trade and Commerce, the Armenian merchants, carpet industry and handicraft productions

UNIT-III

7. The Imperial towns: Tabriz, Qazwin and Isfahan
8. Intellectual and Literary legacy Persia: Rumi, Hafiz, Sa’di and Jami
9. Sultan Husayn and the fall of the Safavid Dynasty, Persia in 18th Century, The career of Nadir Shah, Agha Muhammad Qajar and the establishment of the Qajar Dynasty, 1797.

Selected Readings:
8. Sarwar, Ghulam, Shah Ismail Safvi, Aligarh Muslim University, 1939
11. Matthee, Rudi, Clawson, Patrick, Floor, Willem, Monetary History of Iran: From the Safavids to the Qajars, 2013.
Articles:

