

History UG

Semester: 3				
Programme : History				
Course : HISTORY OF INDIA C.1707 CE TO 1950 CE				
Paper code: B2HS230311T			Credits: 4	
Hours/week : 4				
Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Minor				
Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory				
No of Modules : 2				
<p>Course Overview: This course offers a comprehensive analysis of the Delhi Sultanate and the emergence of regional powers in India. It explores the political evolution from the early Mamluks to the 15th-century disintegration, examining administrative structures and the nature of monarchical ideology. Students will investigate the period's economic foundations, specifically the Iqta system and urban trade dynamics, alongside significant technological advancements. The curriculum also delves into the social fabric, highlighting the lives of peasants, artisans, and women. Finally, it traces the profound cultural impact of the Sufi and Bhakti movements and the development of distinct regional architecture and literature.</p>				
Course Outcome:				
1. Recall key historical sources, including Arabic/Persian chronicles, archaeological findings, and major dynastic lineages of the Sultanate and regional powers.				
2. Explain the administrative mechanisms of the State, the functioning of the Iqta system, and the core philosophies of the Sufi and Bhakti movements.				
3. Relate the impact of technological changes and trade patterns to the growth of urban centers and the evolution of the medieval Indian economy.				
4. Examine the relationship between the ruling elites and political authority, as well as the factors leading to the rise and fall of various provincial dynasties.				
5. Critique the socio-cultural shifts of the period, specifically regarding gender roles, social customs, and the impact of religious movements on the common populace.				
6. Formulate a cohesive argument on how regional art, architecture, and vernacular literature contributed to the formation of distinct regional identities in North and South India.				
Prerequisites: Basic knowledge about any prior course				
SYLLABUS				
UNIT/Module	CONTENT	HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES	CO Mapping	COGNITIVE LEVEL
I.	<p>1. Interpreting the 18th Century: Mughal Decline, Successor States; Different Debates on the 18th Century</p> <p>2. The Rise of the East India Company & their coming to political power</p>	24	<p>CO1</p> <p>CO2</p> <p>CO3</p> <p>CO4</p> <p>CO5</p> <p>CO6</p>	<p>KI,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6</p>

	3. Economy: Land Revenue Systems- Permanent, Ryotwari and Mahalwari Settlements; Famines; Deindustrialization, Drain of Wealth 4. Popular Resistance to colonial rule: Peasant and Tribal Movements; Uprisings of 1857 5. Socio-cultural trends of the early 19th Century			
II.	6. Growth and Evolution of Nationalism in India: Early Phase :Moderate & Militant Nationalism 7. Beginning & Growth of Revolutionary Movement: Ideological Influences 8. Rise of Gandhi and the Emergence of Mass Movements 9 Communalism: Genesis and Growth; RSS; Hindu Maha Sabha; Muslim League 10. Road to Partition; its impact 11. After Freedom: Constituent Assembly; Indian Republic; Making of the Constitution	24	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	KI,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6

Text Books

- Banerjee, A.C- Constitutional History of India – Vol. I-II, Macmillan Company of India,1977.
- Bose, Nimai Sadhan; Racism, Struggle for Equality and Indian Nationalism, Ferma KLM Private Limited, 1981.
- Chandra Bipan, - ‘Modern India’, New Delhi, 1977.
- Brown, Judith, ‘Gandhi’s Rise to Power – Indian Politics’ (1915-1922).
- Majumder, R.C, ‘British Paramountcy and Indian Renaissance – Bombay 1991
- Majumder, R.C, ‘Struggle for Freedom’ – Vol- X, Bombay, 1988.
- Nanda, B.R- ‘Essays on Modern Indian History’, Oxford India Press,1980.
- Sarkar, Sumit, ‘Modern India’, Delhi,1983.
- Sinha, N.K ed, ‘History of Bengal’, Vol. III, Calcutta,1967.
- Chatterjee, Suranjan and Guha Dey, Siddhartha, ‘History of Modern India’ 1707-1964. Calcutta, 2006.
- Roy, Suprakash- Bharater Krishak Bidroho O Ganatantric Sangram, Radical Impression.
- Gopal, Ram, ‘Indian Muslims- A Political History (1858- 1947), Asia Publishing House, Bombay 1959

Suggested readings

- Bandopadhyay, Sekhar, ‘From Plassey to Partition and after’-Orient Black swan,2014.
- Chand, Tara, History of Freedom Movement in India, Delhi, 1961-1972.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desai, A.R. – Social Background of Indian Nationalism (Bombay, 1981) • Mehrotra, S.R., - Towards India’s Freedom and Partition,1979. • Thorner, Daniel – The shaping of Modern India, Delhi, 1980. • Sunil, Sen – Bharoter Swadhinata Andoloner Sesh Adhyay, • Kabir, Humayun – Muslim Politics, 1906 – 1947, Calcutta, 1969. • Mahajan, Sucheta – Independence and Partition, The Erosion of Colonial Power, Delhi, 2000
Web Resources
1.
2.
3.
Evaluation : Theory CIA:5 + Mid Sem: 20+ Attendance: 5=30 Semester Exam: 70
Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam: Total Marks: 70 Two modules of 35 marks each. (5 questions of 2 marks from 7 options: 2X5=10 3 questions of 5 marks from 5 options: 5X3=15 1 question of 10 marks from 2 options: 10x1=10)

Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	Recall key historical sources, including Arabic/Persian chronicles, archaeological findings, and major dynastic lineages of the Sultanate and regional powers.	K1
CO2	Explain the administrative mechanisms of the State, the functioning of the Iqta system, and the core philosophies of the Sufi and Bhakti movements.	K2
CO3	Relate the impact of technological changes and trade patterns to the growth of urban centers and the evolution of the medieval Indian economy.	K3
CO4	Examine the relationship between the ruling elites and political authority, as well as the factors leading to the rise and fall of various provincial dynasties.	K4
CO5	Critique the socio-cultural shifts of the period, specifically regarding gender roles, social customs, and the impact of religious movements on the common populace.	K5
CO6	Formulate a cohesive argument on how regional art, architecture, and vernacular literature contributed to the formation of distinct regional identities in North and South India.	K6