

REVISED COURSES
MEDIEVAL INDIA
M.A. (III & IV SEMESTERS)

(A) Core Courses: The core courses are divided into two groups. Group-A has chronologically oriented courses, whereas Group-B has courses that are thematic. Students would have to take four core courses, two from each group, over two semesters.

List of Core Courses:

Group-A

- HSM - 351 Political Processes and Socio-Cultural Formations in India, c. 1000-1400
- HSM –352 History of North India, c. 1400-1550
- HSM – 353 Political Processes and Socio-Cultural Formations in India, c. 1550-1707
- HSM – 354 Society, Polity and Cultures in India, c. 1707-1830

Group-B

- HSM – 355 Socio-Religious thought and movements in Medieval India
- HSM – 356 Social and Economic History of India, c. 1200-1750
- HSM – 357 History of Science and Technology in Pre-Colonial India
- HSM - 358. Forms of Popular Resistance in Northern India, c. 1560-1740

(B) Elective Courses: Students would take three elective courses, two in the third semester, and one in the fourth semester.

List of Elective Courses:

- HSM – 359 Women and Gender in Mughal India
- HSM – 360 History of Rajasthan, c. 1300-1800
- HSM – 361 History of Awadh and North India, c. 1550-1860
- HSM – 362 Political Culture: War, Society and Governance, c. 1550-1700
- HSM – 363 War, Society and Politics, c. 1700-1840
- HSM – 364 History of Eastern India, 13th-18th centuries
- HSM – 365 History of the Marathas
- HSM – 366 Cities of Empire: Istanbul, Isfahan, Agra and Delhi
- HSM - 367 Sultanate and Mughal Delhi, c. 1200-1850
- HSM - 368 South India under Vijayanagar Empire
- HSM – 369 History of Medieval Malwa and Gujarat
- HSM – 370 Forms of Historical Writing in Medieval India
- HSM - 371 Economy, Community Formation and Cultural Interaction in Pre-Modern South India.
- HSM - 372 Medieval Deccan, 1300 – 1700

(C) Seminar Courses: Students would be required to take one seminar course in the fourth semester

List of Seminar Courses:

HSM - 373 Sources of the Sultanate Period, c.1000-1400

HSM – 374 Intellectual Traditions, c. 1400-1550

HSM – 375 Sources of the Mughal Period: Reading and Interpreting Texts, c. 1550-1740

HSM – 376 Sources of the Eighteenth Century

HSM - 377 Archival and Epigraphic Records for the Study of Medieval Indian History

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)
HSM-351

POLITICAL PROCESSES AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FORMATIONS, c. 1000-1400

The course focuses upon local and trans-regional experiences in social and political formations in north India and Afghanistan and the ways in which these textured the making of Sultanate regimes based in Delhi. The course also unravels the early histories of the Muslim communities in the subcontinent, their backgrounds, gradual expansion and modes of socialisation.

Themes:

- 1) Historiographical debates regarding ‘transitions’ to the Sultanate period.
- 2) Overview: geopolitical contexts; continuities and changes in the 13th and 14th centuries
- 3) The *ahl-i qalam* (people of the pen), their social-intellectual backgrounds; their narratives of the Muslim community and the Sultanate.
- 3) The military elites, their social and political backgrounds, cultures of political service, aristocratic aspirations and new identities
- 4) Sufis, Sufism and their structures of authority
- 5) Political geography of the Sultanate, regional solidarities, endogenous histories of Islam and the Muslim community
- 6) Problematizing the study of the ‘Hindu-Muslim encounter’

Select Readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar, *The Languages of Political Islam*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004).
2. Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *The Making of Early Medieval India*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1997 reprint).
3. Deyell, John, *Living without Silver: The Monetary History of Early Medieval North India*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1990).
4. Eaton, Richard, ed., *India's Islamic Traditions, 711-1750*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003).
5. Flood, Finbarr B. *Objects of Translation: Material Culture and Medieval "Hindu-Muslim" Encounter*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2009).
6. Habib, Irfan and Tapan Raychaudhury, ed., *The Cambridge Economic History of India*, vol. 1, Cambridge University Press.
7. Habib, Irfan, *Essays in Indian History: Towards a Marxist Perspective*, (New Delhi: Tulika, 1995),
8. Hardy, Peter, *Historians of Medieval India: Studies in Indo-Muslim Historical Writing*, (London: Luzac and Company Ltd., 1966 reprint).
9. Jackson, Peter, *The Delhi Sultanate: a Political and Military History*, (Cambridge: University Press, 1999).
10. Kumar, Sunil, *Emergence of the Delhi Sultanate*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2007)

11. Lawrence, Bruce and David Gilmartin, eds., *Beyond Turk and Hindu: Rethinking Islamicate Identities in Islamicate South Asia*, (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 2000)

12. Nizami, K.A. ed., *Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period: Collected Writings of Mohammad Habib*, (New Delhi: People Publishing House, 1974), 2 vols.

CORE COURSE
HSM-352
HISTORY OF NORTH INDIA, c. 1400-1550

This survey course shall broadly study some of the key themes in the political and cultural history of North India during the period between the disintegration of the Delhi Sultanate and the emergence of the Mughal Empire.

Topics

Decline of the Delhi Sultanate and Regional Reconfiguration.

Monarchy and governance under the Lodi and Sur Afghans.

Political and cultural roles of Sufi orders.

Conversion and Islamicisation.

Religious diversities and social stratification.

Vernacular and Persian literary traditions.

Select Readings:

1. Ahmad, Aziz. 1991. *Studies in Islamic Culture in the Indian Environment*, paperback New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Alam, Muzaffar. 2004. *The Languages of Political Islam in India, c. 1200-1800*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
3. Aquil, Raziuddin. 2009. *Sufism, Culture and Politics: Afghans and Islam in Medieval North India*, reprint. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Aquil, Raziuddin. ed. 2010. *Sufism and Society in Medieval India*, Debates in Indian History and Society Series. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
5. Eaton, Richard M. ed. 2003. *India's Islamic Traditions, 711-1750*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
6. Ernst, Carl W. and Bruce B. Lawrence. 2002. *Sufi Martyrs of Love: The Chishti Order in South Asia and Beyond*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
7. Kolff, Dirk H.A. 1990. *Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy: The Ethnohistory of Military Labour Markets in Hindustan, 1450 – 1850*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
8. Halim, Abdul. 1974. *History of the Lodi Sultans of Delhi and Agra*, reprint. Delhi: Idarah-i Adabiyat-i Delli.
9. Rizvi, S.A.A. 1978. *A History of Sufism in India, Vol. I, Early Sufism and its History in India to 1600 A.D.* Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
10. Siddiqui, I.H. 1969. *Some Aspects of Afghan Despotism in India*. Aligarh: Three Men.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)
HSM-353

**POLITICAL PROCESSES AND SOCIO-CULTURAL FORMATIONS IN INDIA,
c.1550-1707**

The course is concerned with state formation, and encourages the students to examine the establishment and expansion of the Mughal empire within a socio-cultural and political frame of reference. The imperial rule structure is studied as a redistributive system, dynamic and ever-changing, sustained by political relations that went deep into the localities. The other concern of the course is to examine the inter-connections between the norms of civility and imperial sovereignty, or more broadly, between culture and power.

Topics:

1. Mughal imperial expansion: military technology; ecology and inner frontiers; 'war animals';
2. Political alliances, gift-exchanges and the rule structure: alliances with the local aristocracy; relations with merchants and gentry; state in localities
3. Theories of state-formation
4. Political Formations in the early Eighteenth Century: Mughal 'decline'; agrarian revolts; lower caste movements; the Sikh revolt; the rise of the Marathas
5. Mughal court culture: civility and comportment; norms of masculinity; harem and sovereignty; imperial discipleship.
6. State and Religion: mystical and intellectual currents; inter-faith dialogues; *sulh-i-kul*; revivalist Islam; Sufis and the state; ulema in the Mughal empire
7. Persianate civility in decline: socio-cultural changes in the 18th century.

Sources

(Selections from the following sources)

Abul Fazl, *Akbarnama*, H. Beveridge (trans.), *The Akbarnama of Abul Fazl* (reprint., Delhi: 1993)

Abdul Qadir Badaoni, *Muntkhab-ut-Tawarikh*, trans. G.S.A. Ranking (reprint 1990)

Jahangir, *Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri*, trans. M. Thackston (New York, 1999)

Francois Bernier, *Travels in the Mughal Empire, 1658-68*, Irving Brock, trans., revised and updated by Archibald Constable (New Delhi: 1971)

Niccolao Manucci, *Storia do Mogore or Mogul India*, trans. William Irvine (reprint., New Delhi: 1981)

Khafi Khan, *Muntkhab-ul-Lubab*; trans. A.J. Syed under the title, *Aurangzeb in Muntkhab-ul-Lubab* (Bombay, 1977)

Select Readings:

1. Jos Gommans, *Mughal Warfare: Indian Frontiers and Highroads to Empire, 1500-1700* (New York: Routledge: 2002)

2. Iqtidar Alam Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms* (New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004)

3. Stewart Gordon, 'Robes of Honor: A 'transactional' Kingly Ceremony', *IESHR*, 33 (1996)

4. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India* (New Delhi, 1999)

5. M. Athar Ali, *Mughal Nobility under Aurangzeb* (New Delhi: 1997)

6. M. Athar Ali, *Medieval India: Essays in the History of India, 1200-1750* (New Delhi: 1999)

7. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, 1572-1730* (Cambridge, 2004)

8. J.F Richards, *Mughal Administration in Golkunda* (New Delhi, 1975)

9. Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subramaniam (eds.), *The Mughal State* (New Delhi, 1998)

10. C.A. Bayly, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North India in the Age of British Expansion* (Cambridge, 1983)

11. Muzaffar Alam, *Mughal Imperial Decline in North India* (New Delhi: 1986)
12. Seema Alavi (ed.), *The Eighteenth Century in India* (New Delhi: 2008)

CORE COURSE (GROUP-A)
HSM-354

SOCIETY, POLITY AND CULTURES IN INDIA, c. 1707-1830

This course will span from the later half of Aurangzeb's period (end of 17th century) to the age of reforms (1820-30s). It will look at changes in economy, society and culture that shaped regions, social groups and individual careers in the period of transition to English Company rule. An important part of this course will be to move the gaze away from the state and the meta-narrative of its oppression to in-house debates and discussions in the military, legal, medical and commercial cultures. Reading the English translations of some of the Persian, early Urdu, Bengali and Marathi translations of texts of this period will be a compulsory part of assignment writing.

Topics

1. The late 17th century transition : economy, society and politics.
2. The early 18th century and the turn to Arabic learning: discussion of some texts on religion and medicine.
3. Regions and the European engagement: war, military and society.
4. The English Company as the agency of transition?

Select readings:

1. Irfan Habib, *Class, Caste and Colony: India from Mughal Period to British Raj*, Delhi, 2009.
2. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power relations in Western India, 1572-1730*, Cambridge, 2004.
3. Muzaffar Alam, *Crisis of Empire in Mughal India: Awadh & Punjab 1707-1730*, Delhi 1993;
4. Muzaffar Alam, *Languages of Political Islam. India 1200-1800*, Delhi 2004.
5. Chetan Singh, *Region and Empire. Punjab in the 17th century*, Delhi, 1994.
6. C.A Bayly, *Rulers Townsman and Bazaars. North Indian Society in the age of British expansion 1770-1870*, Cambridge 1983.
7. C.A. Bayly, *Empire and Information. Intelligence gathering and Social Communication in India 1780-1870*, Delhi, 1996.
8. C.A. Bayly, *Imperial Meridian. The British Empire & the World*, Cambridge, 1994.
9. Radhika Singha, *A Despotism of Law. Crime and Justice in early colonial India*, Delhi, 1998.
10. Seema Alavi, *Sepoys and the Company. Tradition and Transition 1770-1830*, Delhi, 1995.
11. Seema Alavi, *Islam and Healing*, Delhi, 2009.
12. Dirk Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput Sepoy*, Leiden, 1995.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)

HSM-355

SOCIO-RELIGIOUS THOUGHT AND MOVEMENTS IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

This course looks at the intellectual trends, sectarian debates, theological disputations, Sufi thought and moral and political treatises in the Islamic East, till the mid-thirteenth century. The debates between the Ulema and the Sufis, the patronage extended to them by individuals and the state from time to time in order to reach to the civic society would also be studied. The monotheistic thought, Bhakti tradition and the devotional literature in the Indian sub continent will be a part of the study.

Topics:

1. Muslim sects, socio-religious thought and movements in the Islamic East: theories of governance; Al-Mawardi on caliphate; Nizamul Tusi on *wizarat*; the orthodox religious tradition – the Asharites; Al-Ghazali’s ethical thought; the Mutazalites and the rationalists.
2. Development of Tassawuf in the Islamic East: development and disputations; Bayazid Bostami and Mansur Hallaj; *Awariful Ma’arif*, and other sufi texts; Ibnul Arabi’s *wahdatul wujud*; organization of the *khanqah*; Jalauddin Rumi’s *masnavis*; Shaikh Ali Hujwiri’s *Kashful Mahjub*.
3. Early Sufi traditions in India: Ghazi Mian- the tradition and legends; Chishti and Suhrawardi silsilas in India; Sufi literature; Sufi thought and literature; *qalandars* and *darveshes*.
4. Naqshbandi tradition and revivalist tendencies (17th-18th centuries): Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah.
5. Messianic Movements: The Mahdavi movement; the Roshaniya movement.
6. Patronage to religious institutions: *futuh*, *suyurghal*, *aimma*, *madad-i-mu’ash*; waqf and endowments.
7. Bhakti movement in North and South India
8. Monotheistic thought: Kabir, Dadu and Satnamis
9. Educations and Transmission of knowledge in Medieval India
10. Sikhism: Guru Nanak and the formation of *panth*; Guru Arjun and the compilation of Guru Granth Sahib; later gurus and *mils*.

Select Readings:

1. *Encyclopedia Of Islam* (relevant articles from the new edition)
2. E.G. Brown : *A literary History of Persia* (Cambridge, 1951), vols. III & IV
3. K.A. Nizami (ed.) : *Politics and Society during the Early Medieval period being the Collected Works of Prof. Mohammad Habib* (reprint; New Delhi: 1992), 2 volumes.
4. Bernard Lewis : *The Assassins: a radical sect in Islam* (London, 1968)
5. J.S. Grewal : *History of Sikhism* (reprint. New Delhi: 1998)
6. J.S. Grewal & Irfan. Habib : *Sikh History through Persian Sources* (New Delhi, 2001)
7. K.A. Nizami : *Religion and Politics in India during the thirteen century* (Aligarh, 1961)
8. S.A.A. Rizvi : *Muslim Revivalist Movements in Northern India in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries* (reprint. New Delhi: 1993)
9. C. Vaudeville : *A Weaver named Kabir* (New Delhi, 1991)
10. Claudia Lebeskind : *Piety on its Knees: Three Sufi Traditions of South Asia*.
11. Y.Friedman : *Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi: An outline of his thoughts and a study of his image in the eyes of Posterity* (Mc. Gill, Canada: 1971)
12. Carl Earnst : *The Eternal Garden* (New York, 1993)
13. J.S. Tirmingham : *Sufi Orders of Islam* (London, 1971)
14. Amin Maalouf: *The Crusades Through Arab Eyes*(London, 1986)
15. Francis Robinson, *Ulema of Firangi Mahal*, Oxford University Press, Delhi, 2000.

**CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)
HSM-356**

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF INDIA c. 1200- 1750 A.D.

1. Economy of the Delhi Sultanate.
2. Fiscal measures of Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad Tughluq.
3. Agrarian relations and taxation during the Sultanate period.
4. Non-Agricultural Production and Urban Economy.
5. Population estimates of Mughal India.
6. Agricultural Production: Extent of cultivation, Agricultural implements and the crops.
7. The peasant, Village Community and property rights.
8. The origin and nature of the zamindari right, political role of the chieftains and zamindars in the Mughal Empire.
9. The machinery of land revenue administration, methods of revenue assessment and magnitude of revenue demand.
10. Revenue Assignments and Revenue Grants.
11. Trade: Inland and Foreign, organization and composition of commodity production.
12. Advent of European Companies and their impact on Indian Economy.
13. The monetary system.
14. The growth of cities and towns, urban life and regional shifts in urbanization.
15. The debate on the nature of Mughal economy.
16. The debate on the economy of 18th century.

SELECT READINGS:

1. R.S. Sharma, *Indian Feudalism*, Calcutta, 1965
2. E. Ashtor, *A Social and Economic History of the Near East in the Middle Ages*, London, 1976.
3. Tapan Raychaudhari & Irfan Habib (ed), *Cambridge Economic History of India (1200-1750)*, New Delhi: Cambridge University Press, 1982.
4. Irfan Habib, *Agrarian System of Mughal India (1556-1707)*, IInd revised addition, New Delhi: OUP, 1999.
5. Ashin Das Gupta, *Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat C 1700-1750*, New Delhi: Manohar, 1994 (First published in 1978).
6. Ashin Das Gupta, *The World of the Indian Ocean Merchants (Collected Essays)*, New Delhi: OUP 2001
7. Shireen Moosvi, *The Economy of the Mughal Empire*, New Delhi: OUP, 1987.
8. Holden Furber, *Rival Empires of Trade in the Orient, 1600-1800*, Minneapolis, 1976.
9. Muzaffar Alam, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India: Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, New Delhi, OUP, 1986
10. P.J. Marshall, *The Eighteenth Century in Indian History : Evolution or Revolution ?*, New Delhi: OUP, 2003.

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)
HSM-357

HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN PRE-COLONIAL INDIA

The course studies the perception of natural world and its management in pre-colonial India. It explores the relations of science and technology to changes in society, polity and culture.

Topics:

1. Introduction to the History of Sciences and Technology-Historiography-Objectives-Basic concepts in the History of Science- Tradition and Continuity- Changing Pattern.
2. Knowledge Transmission in the Medieval Period: Agencies of Dissemination-Major Centers of Exchanges- Indian Science in Arab World- Exchanges and Interaction between India and other South Asian Countries.
3. Nature-Man-Body-Exploring the Relation in Medieval Chronicles-Body as an Artifact-Control-Authority- Mobility-Aesthetics and Power- State System- Patronage and Legitimacy-Intervention.
4. Craft and Communities in Medieval India-Specialization- Regions of Importance- Commerce and Market-Exclusion-Inclusion-changing hierarchies-Caste Disturbances-Upward Mobility-
5. Social-Cultural Organization-Impact of Technological Development- Invention and Innovation-Major Social Changes- Interaction- Plurality—Strength and Weakness-Regions; Specialization and Commercial Organization.
6. Health and Medicine; Beliefs and Practices-Attitude-Concept of the Diseases-Body-Health, Illness-Hygiene-“Pure”-“Impure”-Sanitation Technology- Medicine in Multicultural Society-Urban Health .

Select Readings:

- 1) Debiprasad Chattopadhyaya, *History of Science and Technology in Ancient India, Vol.III*, Calcutta, 1996
- 2) A.Rahman, (ed) *History of Indian Science, Technology and Culture, A.D.1000-1800*, OUP, New Delhi, 1999
- 3) David Gosling, *Science and Religion in India*, Madras, 1976
- 4) Bruce T Moran,(ed) *Patronage and Institutions; Science Technology and Medicine at The European Court, 1500-1750*,.Rochester, New York, 1991
- 5) I A Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms: Warfare in Medieval India*, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2004
- 6) S. Subramaniam (ed).*Merchants, Markets and State in Early Modern India*, New Delhi, 1990
- 7) Mattison Mines, *The Warrior Merchants, Textiles, Trade, and Territory in South India*, CUP, 1984
- 8) Ashoke K Bagchi, *Medicine in Medieval India: 11th to 18th Centuries*, Konark Publishers, Delhi, 1997
- 9) Michel Foucault, *The Birth of The Clinic, An Archaeology of Medial Perception*, Vintage Books, New York, 1973,
- 10) Beni Gupta, *Medical Beliefs and Superstitions*, Sundeep Prakashan, Delhi, 1979
- 11) Seema Alavi, *Islam And Healing: Loss And Recovery Of An Indo-Muslim Medical Tradition 1600-1900*, Palgrave Macmillan, 2008

CORE COURSE (GROUP-B)

HSM-358

FORMS OF POPULAR RESISTANCE IN NORTHERN INDIA, c. 1560-1740

The course discusses forms of popular resistance in Medieval India, and explores their memory in oral traditions and folklores. It also studies the divergent patterns of protest in Mughal India, ranging from 'everyday forms of resistance' to armed revolts.

Topics:

1. Historiography of popular resistance.
2. The Revolts of the nobility: Changing complexion of the ruling class, c. 1560-1740; Peasant Revolts: Nature of peasant revolts in Mughal India; Modes of protest; Response of the State.
3. Zamindars' Revolts: Zamindar and the Mughal Administration- local uprisings and their consequences for the Mughal polity. Nature and power of the new zamindars; Revolts of Jats.
4. Religious forms of resistance: Raushani Movement (1585, 1611-16, 1628 A. D.); Satnami revolt (1672), Sikh revolts.
5. Merchant forms of resistance.
6. Everyday/routine forms of resistance.

Select Readings:

Alam, Muzaffar, *The Crisis of Empire in Mughal North India; Awadh and the Punjab, 1707-1748*, Delhi, 2001.

Alam, M. & Subramaniam, (eds.), *The Mughal State, 1526-1750*, New Delhi: OUP, 1998.

Champaklakshmi, R. and Gopal, S. eds., *Tradition, Dissent And Ideology*, OUP, 2001

Chandra, Satish, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court, 1707-1740*, New Delhi, OUP, 2003 [4th edition]

_____, *Medieval India: Society Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*. [Delhi: Macmillan, 1992]

Bhadra, Gautam (1999) 'Two frontier uprisings in Mughal India', *Subaltern Studies II*. Hobsbawm, E.J. *Bandits*, Middlesex, 1985.

Hasan, Farhat, *State and Locality in Mughal India Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572-1730* (Cambridge: CUP, 2004).

Irfan Habib, *The Agrarian system of Mughal India (1556-1707)*, OUP, 1999.

Hasan, S.Nurul, *Thought on Agrarian relation in Mughal India*, 1973.

Mayaram, Shail, *Against History, Against State: Counter perspectives from the margins*, New Delhi, 2004.

Smith, W.C., 'Lower Class Uprisings in the Mughal Empire', *Islamic Culture*, 1946.

Scott, James C., *Weapons of the Weak: Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance*, Yale University Press, 1985

R.P.Rana, *Rebels to Rulers: The Rise of Jat Power in Medieval India, c. 1665- 1735*, New Delhi: Manohar, 2006.

Khan, A.R., *Chieftains in the Mughal Empire during the Reign of Akbar*, Shimla, 1977.

**ELECTIVE COURSE
HSM-359**

WOMEN AND GENDER IN MUGHAL INDIA

The course considers the Mughal court within a gendered framework, and studies the norms of masculinity and manliness that were cultivated in, and through, aristocratic civility and comportment. It encourages the student to explore the agency of imperial women, and their participation in Mughal sovereignty. Mughal women are studied as authentic political agents, whose involvement was crucial to the rule structure. The course also makes an effort to examine the lives of ordinary women, and their relations with the state and the society.

Topics:

1. Sovereignty and the 'domestic' domain: women's agency in Turko-Mongol tradition; imperial women and the establishment of Mughal rule; harem and sovereignty.
2. Imperial women: Mughal marriages with Rajput women; Nur Jahan's involvement in court politics; Jahanara's participation in trade and politics.
3. Manliness in Mughal court culture: body and emotions; norms of masculinity; love, eros and devotion in mystical thought.
4. Women and gender in everyday life: gender relations in the household; women and the laws; women in economic activities; crimes against women; marginalized women: prostitutes and entertainers.
5. Gender relations in the 18th century: family and gender in biographical writings; sexuality in medical treatises; women's desires in *rekhti* and *riiti* texts; gender relations in Quli Khan's work.

Select Readings:

1. Ruby Lal, *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal World* (Cambridge, 2005)
2. Harbans Mukhia, *The Mughals* (Delhi: 2009)
3. Farhat Hasan, *State and Locality in Mughal India: Power Relations in Western India, c. 1572-1730* (Cambridge, 2005), chapter V.
4. Leila Ahmed, *Women and Gender in Islam: Historical Roots of a Modern Debate* (Yale University Press, 1992)
5. Ruby Lal, 'Historicizing the harem: The Challenge of a Princess's Memoir', *Feminist Studies*, 30, 3 (Fall/winter 2004)
6. Leslie P. Pierce, *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire* (New York: 1993)
7. Gavin Hambly (ed.), *Women, Patronage and Self-representation in Islamic Societies* (Albany: 2000)
8. Afsaneh Najmabadi, *Women with Moustaches and Men without Beards: Gender and Sexual Anxieties of Iranian Modernity* (Berkeley, 2005)
9. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India', *JESHO*, 42 (February 1999), 47-93
10. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Kingdom, Household and Body: History, Gender and Imperial Service under Akbar', *MAS*, 41, 5 (2007), 887-922
11. Farhat Hasan, 'Norms and Emotions in the *Ardhakathanaka*', in Vijaya Ramaswamy (ed.), *Biography as History* (Delhi, 2009)

ELECTIVE COURSE

HSM-360

HISTORY OF RAJASTHAN, C. 1300-1800

1. Sources: Archival, Bardic and Oral Traditions.
2. The Idea of Rajasthan.
3. State Formation with special focus on Mewar, Jodhpur and Jaipur.
4. Advent of Turks and their impact in Rajasthan.
5. Relations of Rajput Kingdoms with the Sultanates of Malwa and Gujrat.
6. Mughal – Rajput relations from Akbar to Aurangzeb.
7. Evolution of Rajput Polity: King – Clan relations and the system of *Bhaibant*, *Pattadari* and *Chakri*.
8. Territorial administration , fiscal organization and the system of agriculture production.
9. Structure of village society and the working of caste *Panchayats*.
10. Society: *Bhomias*, peasants, professional classes, artisan and menial castes.
11. Peasant unrest and *Bhomia* revolts.
12. Emergence of the Bharatpur and Alwar States.
13. Mirabai, Panch-Pir and Karni Mata.
14. Sufi Centres at Ajmer and Nagaur and the Holy Pilgrimage Centre of Pushkar.
15. Rise of militant ascetics in the politics of Rajput States.

Select Readings:

1. *Nainsi-ri-Khyat*, 3 volumes, Jodhpur, 1962.
2. Shyamal Das Kaviraj: *Vir Vinod*, 4 volumes, Udaipur, 1886.
3. James Tod: *Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan*, 2 Vols. Reprint, New Delhi, 1829-1832
4. G.N. Sharma: *Social Life in Medieval Rajasthan, 1500-1800 A.D.*, Agra, 1968
5. G.S.L. Devra: *Some Aspects of Socio-Economic History of Rajasthan*, Jodhpur, 1980.
6. G.D. Sharma, *Rajput Polity*, Delhi, 1977.
7. S.P. Gupta: *Agrarian System of Eastern Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1986.
8. Dilbagh Singh: *State, Landlords and Peasants in Rajasthan*, Delhi, 1990.
9. Parita Mukta, *Upholding The Common Life: The Community of Mirabai*, OUP, 1994.
10. R.P. Rana, *Rebels to Rulers: The Rise of Jat Power in Medieval India C. 1665-1735*, Manohar, Delhi.

ELECTIVE COURSE

HSM-361

HISTORY OF AWADH AND NORTH INDIA c. 1550-1860

The course looks at the socio-cultural and economic changes in the region of Awadh, from the mid-16th to mid-18th centuries. During this period, it came under Mughal control, transitioned to an autonomous kingdom, and then came under the control of the British. These changes in the political fortunes were crucial in influencing the sociocultural and economic developments in the region.

Topics:

1. Awadh and the Upper Gangetic valley, c. 1550-1722: physical and historical geography; state formation; Mughal jagirdars and officials; agrarian relations; zamindari clans.
2. Awadh as an autonomous state: Awadh under Nawab Saadat Ali Khan and Burhanul Mulk; administration under the Nawabs; local chieftains and the Nawabs; *wizarat* and the struggle with Bangash Pathans; relations with the Mughals, Marathas and Rohilla Pathans;
3. Awadh under 'Subsidiary Alliance': Asaf-ud-daulah and the growth of provincial court, 1775-1799; Bahu Begum and her jagirs; Treaty of 1801; Saadat Ali Khan as a ruler and an administrator
4. Cultural and Intellectual developments: changes in educational curriculum – *dars-e-nizami* and the house of Firangi Mahal; formation of sectarian identities and *khandan-i-ijtehad*; Sufi institutions of Salon, Kakori and Dewa; Saiyad Ahmad Bareilly and the Wahabi movement.
5. Annexation of Awadh: summary settlement and its consequences.

Sources:

1. Donald Butler, *Topography Statistics of Southern District of Awadh*
2. P.D. Reeves: *Sleeman's Oudh*
3. Safi Ahmad (ed.): *British Aggression in Awadh*
4. C.A. Elliot, *Chronicles of Onao*

Select Readings:

1. A.L. Srivastava, *First Two Nawabs of Awadh*
2. R.B. Barnett- *North India between Empires: Awadh, the Mughals and the British (1720-1801)*, CUP, 1992
3. M. Fischer- *A Clash of Cultures: Awadh, the British and the Mughals*, Riverdale, Maryland, 1987
4. M. Alam- *The Crisis in the Mughal Empire: Awadh and the Punjab 1707-1748* (New Delhi, 1986)
5. Madhu Trivedi- *Making of Awadh Culture* (New Delhi, 2010)
6. S.Z.H. Jafri- *Studies in the Anatomy of a Transformation: Awadh- From Mughal to Colonial Rule*, Gyan Publishing House 1998
7. □ Rudranshu Mukherji *Awadh in Revolt*, Permanent Black, 2001
8. □ Claudia Lebeskiend, *Piety on its Knees: Three Sufi Traditions of South Asia*, OUP, 1998
9. □ M.M. Saeed, *Sharqi Kingdom of Jaunpur*, Karachi, 1972
10. □ Qeyamuddin Ahmad, *The Wahabi Movement in India*, Manohar, 1994
11. □ S.A.A. Rizvi, *Shah Abdul Aziz: Puritanism, Sectarian, Polemics and Jihad*
12. □ Z.U. Malik, *The Reign of Muhammad Shah* (New Delhi, 1977)
13. F. Robinson, *The Ulema of Firangi Mahal*

**ELECTIVE COURSE
HSM-362**

POLITICAL CULTURE: WAR, SOCIETY AND GOVERNANCE, c. 1550-1700

The course looks at the imbrications of the political system with the social forces. It examines the inter-connections between the individual body, the social body and the state. In doing so, it suggests ways of correlating the social with the political in early modern South Asia.

Topics:

1. Identity formation and the military labour market.
2. Norms of manliness and the ethos of the warrior-aristocrat
3. Martial bodies and the imperial body: linkages and connections
4. Rituals, civility and comportment in the articulation of imperial identities
5. Honor, rituals and bodily discipline in the formulation of martial identities.
6. Violence and Warfare among the sacral classes
7. Modes of legitimation in the political system
8. Gift-giving and co-sharing of sovereignty in the system of rule
9. Popular revolts and the rule structure
10. Dominance and resistance in normative spaces

Select Reading:

1. Jos Gommans, *Mughal Warfare: Indian Frontiers and Highroads to Empire, 1500-1700* (New York: Routledge: 2002)
2. Iqtidar Alam Khan, *Gunpowder and Firearms* ((New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2004)
3. Iqtidar Alam Khan, 'Gunpowder and Empire', Presidential Address, *Proceedings of the IndianHistory Congress*, 65 session (Bareilly, 2004)
4. Dirk H.A. Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput and Sepoy: Ethnohistory of the Military Market in Hindustan, 1450-1850* (Leiden, 1990)
5. William R. Pinch, *Warrior Ascetics and Indian Empires* (Cambridge, 2006)
6. Douglas Streusand, *The Formation of the Mughal Empire*
7. Stewart Gordon, 'Zones of Military Entrepreneurship in India, 1500-1700', in S. Gordon (ed.), *Marathas, Marauders and State formation in Eighteenth Century India*, (New Delhi: 1994), pp. 182-209
8. Stewart Gordon, 'Robes of Honor: A 'transactional' Kingly Ceremony', *IESHR*, 33 (1996)
9. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India', *JESHO*, 42 (February 1999), 47-93
10. Rosalind O'Hanlon, 'Military Sports and the History of the Martial Body in India', *JESHO*, 50, 4 (2007), 490-523
11. Heidi Pauwels, 'The Saint, the Warlord, and the Emperor: Discourses of Braj Bhakti and Bundela Loyalty', *JESHO*, 52, 2 (2009), 187-228

ELECTIVE COURSE

HSM-363

WAR, SOCIETY AND POLITICS, c. 1700-1840

The course considers the early modern 'military revolution' in world history, and India as the major testing ground of that revolution between 1700 and 1840. It discusses the social and political meanings of war and engages with the "new military history". It seeks to situate features of war-craft in a social, cultural, and political context. Discussions on violence, criminality and its linkages with economy, state building and identity formations will be a key component of this course. The themes for this course are as follows:

Topics:

1. The Mughal military culture: War, society and economy; Warfare and military manuals -the making of a gentleman.
2. The Mughal military legacy: War, society and the portfolio warrior of the 18th century.
3. War, economy and the emergence of regional states: Awadh, Rohilkhand and Mysore.
4. The European and the English Company entanglements: The new style warfare and the re-oriented north Indian military culture; Gentleman warriors to peasant Sepoys.
5. The 1830s Age of Reforms: Peasant Sepoys to disgruntled rebels.

Select Readings:

1. Sitaram Pandey, *From Sepoy to Subedar*, HongKong, 1970
2. Geoffrey Parker, *The Military Revolution*, Cambridge, 1988.
3. C. A. Bayly, *Empire and Information*, Cambridge, 1995
4. Seema Alavi, *The Sepoys and the Company*, Delhi, 1995
5. Rudrangshu Mukherjee, *Awadh in Revolt*, Delhi, 1984
6. Jos Gommans, *Mughal Warfare*, Leiden, 2002
7. Dirk Kolff, *Naukar, Rajput, and Sepoy*, Leiden, 1994.
8. Gautam Bhadra, 'Four Rebels'
9. Randolph Cooper, *Anglo-Maratha Wars. The Struggle for the control of South Asian military economy*, Cambridge, 2003.
10. William Pinch, *Warrior Ascetics & Indian Empires*, Cambridge, 2006.
11. D. Peers, *From Mars to Mammon*, London, 1995.
12. Tapti Roy, *The politics of a popular uprising. Bundelkhand in 1857*. Delhi, 1994.
13. Kim Wagner, *The great fear of 1857.. Rumours, conspiracies and the making of the Indian Uprising*, 2010.
14. Steward Gordon, 'Scarf and the Sword: Thugs, marauders and state formation in 18th century Malwa,' *IESHR*, 1969, 4 Dec.
15. R. Travers, *Ideologies and Empire in 18th century India*, Cambridge, 2008.
16. Irfan Habib, *State and Diplomacy under Tipu Sultan*, Delhi, 2007
17. Kate Brittlebank, *The search for Legitimacy. Islamic kingship in a Hindu Kingdom*, Delhi, 1997.
18. R. Fox, *Lions of Punjab*, California, 1985.
19. K. Roy, *Warfare, state and society in South Asia*, Delhi, 2001.
20. J. Gommans and D. Kolff, *Warfare and weaponry in South Asia 1000-1800*, Delhi, 2000.

ELECTIVE COURSE

HSM-364

HISTORY OF EASTERN INDIA, 13TH-18TH CENTURY

This lecture course will discuss the political, economic and social history of medieval and early modern eastern India, surveying Jaunpur, Bihar, Bengal and parts of the North-East.

Topics:

1. Politics and State: political trajectories under the Sultans, Mughals, Nawabs and the local chieftains; terrains and technologies of warfare; idioms of governance; administrative structures; formation of regional identity; European conquest.
2. State and Economy: composition of rural society; agriculture; trade and commerce; industry; urban economy; taxation; markets and consumption patterns.
3. Society and Culture: social and religious change; customs and rituals; language and literature; visual art.

Select Readings:

1. Askari, Syed Hasan and Qeyamuddin Ahmad, eds., *The Comprehensive History of Bihar*, 2 Vols, Patna, 1983-1987.
2. Barpujari, H.K., ed., *Comprehensive History of Assam*, Guwahati, 2004.
3. Bhattacharya, S.N., *A History of Mughal North-East Frontier Policy*, Calcutta, 1929.
4. Chaudhury, Sushil, *From Prosperity to Decline, Eighteenth-Century Bengal*, Delhi, 1995.
5. Curley, David, *Poetry and History. Bengali Mangal-kabya and Social Change in Precolonial Bengal*, New Delhi, 2008.
6. Datta, Rajat, *Society, Economy and the Market: Commercialization in Rural Bengal c. 1760-1800*, Delhi, 2000.
7. Eaton, Richard M., *The Rise of Islam and the Bengal Frontier, 1204-1760*, Berkeley and London, 1993.
8. Hussain, Syed Ejaz, *The Bengal Sultanate*, Delhi, 2003.
9. Latif, Sk. Abdul, *The Muslim Mystic Movement in Bengal, 1301 – 1550*, Calcutta, 1993.
10. Mukherjee, Tilottama, 'The Co-ordinating State and the Economy: The *Nizamat* in Eighteenth-century Bengal', *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 43, No. 2, March 2009.
11. Sarkar, Jadunath, ed., *History of Bengal: Muslim Period, 1200 – 1757*, Patna, 1973.
12. Saeed, M.M., *The Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur: A Political and Cultural History*, Karachi, 1972.
13. Saikia, Yasmin, *Assam and India: Fragmented Memories, Cultural Identity, and the Tai-Ahom Struggle*, New Delhi, 2005.

**ELECTIVE COURSE
HSM-365**

HISTORY OF THE MARATHAS

Topics:

1. Marathas Perceived: Historiography.
2. Geography and People
3. Maratha in Mughal Empire
- 20
4. Maratha after Shivaji
5. Polity and Administration
6. Symbols and Legitimacy
7. Popular Culture in Maharashtra

Select Readings:

1. Prachi Deshpande, *Creative Pasts: Historical Memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960* Columbia University Press, 2007
2. □ Andre Wink, *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under the Eighteenth Century Maratha Svarajya*, CUP, 2007
3. Hiroshi Fukazawa, *The Medieval Deccan: Peasants, Social Systems and States, Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries*, OUP, 1998
4. A.R. Kulkarni, *Maharashtra in the Age of Shivaji*, Poona, 1969
5. □ B R Kamble (ed), *Studies in Shivaji and His Times*, Shivaji University Publication, Kolhapur.
6. Gordon, S, *The New Cambridge History of India: The Marathas 1600-1818*, Cambridge University Press, New Delhi. 1998
7. □ H. A. Acworth, *Ballads of the Marathas: Rendered in to English Verse from the Marathi Originals*, Longmans, Green and Co, London, 1894
8. □ Jadunath Sarkar, *House of Shivaji*, Calcutta, 1955
9. Jadunath Sarkar, *Shivaji and His Times*, Calcutta, Calcutta, 1961
10. □ Meera Kosambi (ed), *Intersections: Socio-Cultural Trends in Maharashtra*, Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2000
11. □ Rosalind O' Hanlon *Caste Conflict and Ideology of Mahatma Jotirao Phule and Low Caste Protest in Nineteenth Century Western India*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. 1985
12. □ Satish Chandra, *Parties and Politics at the Mughal Court 1707-1740*, Aligarh, 1959
13. Surendra Nath Sen , *Military System of the Marathas*, Bombay, 1958

HSM-366

CITIES OF EMPIRES: ISTANBUL, ISFAHAN, AGRA-DELHI

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the magnificent capitals of the Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires at Istanbul, Isfahan, Agra and Delhi were feted – if not always positively – as representative of the wealth of their regimes *and* their despotic, wasteful, intolerant and traditional character. This course challenges these interpretations and intersects with a more recent historiography to understand the complex relationships of these cities with their respective regimes. How does the structure and ideologies of the respective regimes help in comprehending the morphologies, monumental architecture, the economic and cultural lives of the city and its residents, the organisation of the courts and elites in their capitals and the larger geopolitics of the age?

Topics:

- 1) The political contexts: Samarqand and Herat; the Uzbeks; the Turkoman states and the Anatolian Seljuqs
- 2) The social and economic contexts: Pastoral resurgence; Agrarian consolidation; Ghazi aspirations; Sufi *tariqas* and *ithna ashari* shi'ism
- 3) Imperial Capitals (and camps) and the discourse of political dominance
- 4) The politics of the Palace -- dynastic tensions, the harem.
- 5) The politics of the city and its quarters.
- 6) The emporia of the world – traders and artisans, bazaars and workshops,
- 7) Protecting Islam and reproducing Muslims -- madrasahs, mosques, sufi lodges and shrines
- 8) The discourse and practice of justice – and the spaces available to non-believers
- 9) The self-image of the city -- litterateurs, poets and their patrons.
- 10) European diplomatic and trading missions -- their response to the capitals and their elites.
- 11) Late seventeenth-eighteenth century public spaces and their relationship to the imperial city

Select Readings:

1. Babayan, Kathryn, *Mystics, Monarchs, and Messiahs: Cultural Landscapes of Early Modern Iran* (Cambridge: Harvard Middle Eastern Monographs, 2002)
2. Blake, Stephen, *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991)
3. Brand, Michael and Glenn D. Lowry, eds. *Fatehpur-Sikri* (Bombay: Marg, 1987)
4. Eldem, Edhem Daniel Goffman, Bruce Masters, *The Ottoman City between East and West: Aleppo, Izmir, and Istanbul*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999)
5. Frykenberg, R.E. *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986).
6. Hasan, Zafar and J.A. Page, *Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (Delhi: Aryan Books International, 1997 reprint), 4 vols.
7. Koch, Ebba, *Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology*, (New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2001)
8. Koch, Ebba, *The Complete Taj Mahal*, (London : Thames & Hudson, 2006)
9. Lal, Ruby, *Domesticity and Power in the Early Mughal*, (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 2005)
10. Necipoglu, Gulru, "Framing the Gaze in Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Palaces", *Ars Orientalis*, No. 23 (1993).
11. Necipoglu, Gulru, *The Age of Sinan: Architectural Culture in the Ottoman Empire* (Reaktion Books, London, and Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 2005).
12. Peirce, Leslie P. *The Imperial Harem: Women and Sovereignty in the Ottoman Empire*, (London: Oxford University Press, 1993)

ELECTIVE COURSE

HSM-367

SULTANATE AND MUGHAL DELHI 1200-1850

This course tracks the complex and surprisingly discontinuous pasts of the urban agglomerations constructed in the riverine plain of Delhi. The course studies the monumental cities of the Delhi Sultans and Mughal Padshahs and the ways in which successive ruling elites used the geography of the riverine plain, architecture and epigraphy to inscribe their dominance over land and its people in extremely innovative ways. The course will also pay equal attention to more 'organic' settlements of Sufi masters and their shrines, the cluster of *sarais* that dotted the riverine plain. It is also interested in studying changes in the texture of urbanity and civility in the city from the Sultanate into the Mughal periods.

Topics:

- 1) The City and Empire – studying space, power, monumentality...and multiple disciplinary formations
- 2) The subject of study: Delhi, the riverine plain and its neighbourhood
- 3) The many Sultanate capitals in the Delhi plain
- 4) The spiritual territory of the pir
- 5) Life in the Delhi Settlements – Ghiyaspur and Kilokhri compared
- 6) Worship and communitarian scaffolding – the Qubbat al-Islam masjid and Bakhtiyar Kaki's dargah compared
- 7) Early Mughal capitals and representations of authority – Din Panah and Shahjahanabad
- 8) The city and Shah Jahani political order
- 9) 17th and 18th century demographic shifts and new elites
- 10) Literary and cultural efflorescence, *shahrashub*, *rekhta* and *rekhti*

Select Readings:

1. Ara, Matsuo and Tsukinowa Tokifusa, "Outline of Surveys and Studies of the Architectural Remains of the Delhi Sultanate Period", *Acta Asiatica*, vol. 43 (1982), pp. 92-109.
2. Blake, Stephen *Shahjahanabad, the Sovereign City in Mughal India*, (Cambridge : Cambridge University Press, 1991)
3. Ehlers, Eckart and Thomas Kraft, *Shahjahanabad/Old Delhi: Tradition and Change*, (Delhi: Manohar, 2003)
4. Frykenberg, R.E. *Delhi through the Ages: Essays in Urban History, Culture and Society*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1986).
5. Hasan, Zafar and J.A.Page, *Monuments of Delhi: Lasting Splendour of the Great Mughals and Others*, (Delhi: Aryan Books International, 1997 reprint), 4 vols in 3.
6. Khan, Dargah Quli, *Muraqqa-i Dihli*, trans. Chandra Shekhar and Shama Mitra Chenoy, (Delhi: Deputy Publication, 1989)
7. Koch, Ebba, *Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology*, (New Delhi : Oxford University Press, 2001)
8. Kumar, Sunil "Courts, Capitals and Kingship: Delhi and its Sultans in the 13th and 14th centuries" in Jan-Peter Hartung and Albrecht Fuess, eds., *Court Cultures in the Muslim World*, (London: Routledge, 2011)
9. Kumar, Sunil, *The Present in Delhi's Past*, (Delhi: Three Essays Collective, 2nd edition, 2010)
10. Mukherji, Anisha Shekhar, *The Red Fort of Shahjahanabad*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003)
11. Petievich, Carla, *Assembly of Rivals: Delhi, Lucknow and the Urdu Ghazal*, (Delhi: Manohar, 1992)
12. Pinto, Desiderio, *Piri-muridi Relationship: A Study Of The Nizamuddin Dargah*, (New Delhi : Manohar, 1995)
13. Russell, Ralph and Khurshidul Islam, *Three Mughal Poets: Mir-Sauda-Mir Hasan*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 1991)

**ELECTIVE COURSE
HSM-368**

SOUTH INDIA UNDER VIJAYANAGAR

1. Historiography
2. Sources
3. South India in Transition: Changes in the agrarian order; craft production, growth of trade and urbanization; the Turko-Afghan elements; changes in military technology and strategies of war
4. Consolidation of the Empire: The Sangama dynasty; the engagements with the sultans; the Saluvas and Tuluvas; Krishnadevaraya; the *nayaka* or *nayankara* “system”; military organization and the role of warlords
5. Decline and Transformation: The maturing of the *nayankara*; protests in the localities; regional nayakdoms of Tanjavur, Madurai, Keladi, Srirangapatna and Gingee; the “successor states”.
6. Conceptual Considerations: Nature of state and society; *nayankara* system as feudal; proto-capitalist features; “segmentary state”; warlordism.

Select Readings:

1. Appadorai, A., *Economic Conditions of Southern India, 1000-1500 A.D.*, Madras, 1936 (2 vols).
2. Dallapiccola, A.L., *Vijayanagara: City and Empire* (Stuttgart, 1992).
3. Filliozat, Vasundhara, ed., *Vijayanagar*, New Delhi, 1977.
4. Karashima, Noboru, *South Indian History and Society: Studies from Inscriptions AD 850-1800*, New Delhi, 1984.
5. Karashima, Noboru, *South Indian Society in Transition: Ancient to Medieval*, New Delhi, 2009.
6. Karashima, Noboru, *Towards a New Formation: South Indian Society under Vijayanagar Rule*, New Delhi, 1992.
7. Mahalingam, T.V., *Administration and Social Life under Vijayanagar*, Madras, 1940.
8. Mahalingam, T.V., *South Indian Polity*, Madras, 1955.
9. Narayana Rao, Velcheru, David Shulaman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *Symbols of Substance: Court and State in Nayaka Period Tamilnadu*, New Delhi, 1992.
10. Narayana Rao, Velcheru, David Shulaman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam, *Textures of Time: Writing History in South India 1600-1800*, Delhi, 2001.
11. Rubies, Joan-Pau, *Travel and Ethnography in the Age of the Renaissance*, Cambridge, 1995.
12. Stein, Burton, *Peasant State and Society in medieval South India* New Delhi, 1980.
13. Stein, Burton, *Vijayanagara*, Cambridge, 1990.

HSM-369

HISTORY OF MEDIEVAL MALWA AND GUJARAT

Topics:

1. Historical Geography- strategic, political and economic importance;
2. Sources, Historiography; and Recent Debates.
3. Malwa and Gujarat under Dilawar Khan and Hoshang Shah, Muzaffar Shah and Ahmed Shah.
4. Rivalries between Malwa and Gujarat; reign of Mahmud Khalji; Malwa's relations with neighbouring kingdoms; relations with the Portuguese.
5. Administration, government and politics; composition of ruling class; Relations with rural chieftains.
6. Relations with the Mughals and the decline of Malwa and Gujarat as independent kingdom.
7. Rural Economy and Society: Agrarian structure and the nature of agrarian economy; handicrafts and industries, village community, *zamindars* and peasantry.
8. Trade, exchange and urban society: markets; trade routes; internal & external trade; merchant communities: family, diaspora and network; merchant relations with the state; Gujarat in world trade.
9. Growth of urban centres: Ahmadabad, Champaner, Mandu and Chanderi.
10. Religion, Society, Culture: Sufis and local societies; consolidation of regional identities: regional art and architectural forms.

Select Readings:

1. M. Habib and K. A. Nizami: *A Comprehensive History of India*, Vol. V, part II.
2. Tirmizi, S. A. I. *Some Aspects of Medieval Gujarat*, Delhi, 1964.
3. Misra, S.C. *The Rise of Muslim Power in Gujarat: A History of Gujarat from 1298- 1442.*, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1982
4. Sheikh, Samira, *Forging A Region: Sultans, Traders, and Pilgrims in Gujarat, 1200-1500*, New Delhi: OUP, 2010.
5. Bano, Aijaz, 'The Zamindars in the Sultanate of Gujarat', *PIHC*, 45 Session (Annamalainagar, 1984).
6. Chaudhuri, K. N., *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean: An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750* (Cambridge: CUP, 1985).
7. Commissariat, M. S., *A History of Gujarat- Including a Survey of Its Architectural Monuments and Inscriptions*, 2 vols. I & II, (Bombay: Orient Longmans, 1957).
8. Daftary, Farhad. *The Ismailis: Their History and Doctrines*, CUP, rev. ed. 2007.
- Day, U.N. *Medieval Malwa*
9. Gupta, Ashin Das, *Indian Merchants and the Decline of Surat c. 1700-1750* (Wiesbaden, 1979).
10. Gopal, Surendra, *Commerce and Crafts in Gujarat, 16th and 17th Centuries*, New Delhi, 1975.
11. Hasan, Farhat, *State and Locality in Mughal India Power Relations in Western India, c.1572-1730* (Cambridge: CUP, 2004).
12. Khan, A.R., 'A Note on the Role of Zamindars in Humayun's Gujarat Episode', *PIHC*, 1977.
13. Nadri, Ghulam A. 'Mughal Administration and the Zamindars of Gujarat during the Late 16th and 17th Centuries', *PIHC* (Kolkata, 2001).
14. Pearson, Michael N., *Merchants and Rulers in Gujarat: the Response to the Portuguese in the Sixteenth Century*, University of California Press 1976).
15. Siddiqui, M.A. ed. *The Growth of Indo-Persian Literature in Gujarat*, Baroda, 1985.

ELECTIVE COURSE
HSM-370

FORMS OF HISTORICAL WRITING IN MEDIEVAL INDIA

This lecture course shall focus on recent discussions on the vibrant traditions of history writing in Medieval India, linking it especially to the vast historical literature in Indo-Persian from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries.

Topics:

1. Sources of tradition, narratives, anecdotes and prescriptions.
2. Principle genre: *tarikh, tabaqat* .
3. Main features of pre-modern historiography: Presence of God, the Prophet, rulers and other sources of authority
4. Social and political functions of historical writings
- 29
5. Tradition of history-writing in medieval India and the modern discipline of History

Select Readings:

1. Al-Azmeh, Aziz. 2007. *The Times of History: Universal Topics in Islamic Historiography*. Budapest: CEU Press.
2. Aquil, Raziuddin and Partha Chatterjee eds. 2008. *History in the Vernacular*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
3. Chatterjee, Kumkum. 2009. *The Cultures of History in Early Modern India: Persianization and Mughal Culture in Bengal*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
4. Hardy, Peter. 1960. *Historians of Medieval India: Studies in Indo-Muslim Historical Writing*. London: Luzac.
5. Hasan, Mohibbul. ed. 1968. *Historians of Medieval India*. Meerut: Meenakshi Prakashan.
6. Meisami, Julie Scott. 1999. *Persian Historiography*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
7. Mukhia, Harbans. 1976. *Historians and Historiography During the Reign of Akbar*. New Delhi: Vikas.
8. Nizami, K.A. 1982. *On Historians and Historiography in Medieval India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
9. Rao, Velcheru Narayana, David Shulman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 2001. *Textures of Time: Writing History in South India, 1600-1800*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
10. Robinson, Chase F. 2003. *Islamic Historiography*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

ELECTIVE COURSE
HSM-371

**ECONOMY, COMMUNITY FORMATION AND CULTURAL INTERACTION
IN PRE-MODERN SOUTH INDIA**

India Topics:

1. South India in Historical Narratives-Changing Political Culture-Regional Exclusivity-Emperor-King and Gentry.
2. Pre-Modern History: Different World System; Indian Ocean in History-Trade in Triangular; Piracy-Trade-Mobility; East Meets West; Patronage-Privilege and Competition-Age of Discovery and Encounters.
3. Economic Organization- Inland Trade Routes-Local Markets and Commodities-Exchange and Resistance-Craft and Communities-Hinterland and Coast-Emergence of Trading Castes-Crime and Punishment.
4. Trade and Idea-New Cultural Settings- Conversion: Ma'abar to Malabar- Settled Communities; Shared Space: Language- Art-Symbols-Sacred Geography.
5. Accommodation and Assimilation- Community and Competition- Conflicts and Violence; Community Consciousness.

Select Readings

1. K. N. Chaudhuri, *Trade and Civilization in the Indian Ocean, An Economic History from the Rise of Islam to 1750*, Cambridge: University Press, 1985.
2. R. Barnett, *North India Between Empires*, California, 1980.
3. Arjun Appadurai, *Worship and Conflict under Colonial Rule: A South Indian Case*, Cambridge, 1981.
4. Janet Abu Lughod, *Before European Hegemony, World System AD 1250-1350*, OUP, New York, 1989.
5. Bayly, *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion* Cambridge, 1983.
6. L. W. Brown, *The Indian Christians of St. Thomas*, Cambridge: University Press, 1956.
7. Mansel Longworth Dames, (ed), and trans., *The Book of Duarte Barbosa*, London: Hakluyt Society, 1918-21
8. Roland Miller, *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, Madras: Orient Longmans, 1976;
9. Ashin Das Gupta, *Merchants of Maritime Trade, 1500-1800*, Aldershot, 1994;
10. Aziz Ahmmad, *Studies In Islamic Culture in The Indian Environment*, Oxford University Press, 1964;
11. Susan Bayly, *Saints Goddesses and Kings*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1989;
12. Richard M Eaton; *Sufis Of Bijapur (1300-1700)* Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1978;
13. Johnsy Mathews, *Economy and Society in Medieval Malabar (AD1500-1600)* St.Mary's Press and Book Depot, Changanacherry, 1996
14. Stephen F. Dale, 'Trade, Conversion and the Growth of the Islamic Community of Kerala, South India', *Studia Islamica*, No. 71, 1990;

15. Phillip B. Wagoner, 'Sultan among Hindu Kings': Dress, Titles, and the Islamicization of Hindu Culture at Vijayanagara', *The Journal of Asian Studies*, Vol. 55, No. 4, Nov.,1996.

ELECTIVE COURSE HSM-372

MEDIEVAL DECCAN, 1300-1700

This lecture course will focus on the political and cultural history of medieval Deccan from the early fourteenth century when the Bahmani Sultanate emerged to the end of the seventeenth century when the region was virtually incorporated into the Mughal empire.

Topics

1. Political trajectories: rise and fall of the Bahmani Sultanate; emergence of the splinter Sultanates of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Berar, Golconda, and Bidar; relation with Vijaynagar; presence of the Portuguese; Maratha raids; Mughal campaigns.
2. Religious and Ethnic dimensions: The Question of religion in politics; Sufi orders; Islam and non-Muslims; Shias and Sunnis; Deccanis and foreigners; European aggression
3. Cultural contours: Miniature paintings and architecture; language and literature in the Deccani, Urdu, Telegu, Kannad, and Marathi; patronage to Persian poetry.

Select Readings

- Eaton, Richard M., *Sufis of Bijapur, 1300 – 1700, Social Roles of Sufis in Medieval India*, reprint, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1996.
- Eaton, Richard M. *Social History of the Deccan, 1300 – 1761, Eight Indian Lives*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. 2005..
- Kruijtzter, Gijs, *Xenophobia in Seventeenth-Century India*, Leiden: Leiden University Press. 2009.
- Kulkarni, A.R., M.A. Nayeem and T.R. de Souza. eds.. *Mediaeval Deccan History: Commemoration Volume in Honour of P.M. Joshi*, Bombay: Popular Prakashan, 1996.
- Michell, George and Mark Zebrowski *Architecture and Art of the Deccan Sultanates*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999.
- Richards, J.F.. *Mughal Administration in Golconda*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1975.
- Sherwani, H.K.. *The Bahmanis of the Deccan*, New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, 1985.
- Sherwani, H.K. and P.M. Joshi. eds.. *History of Medieval Deccan, 1295 – 1724*, 2 vols, Hyderabad: Government of Andhra Pradesh. 1975.
- Talbot, Cynthia.. *Precolonial India in Practice: Society, Region, and Identity in Medieval Andhra*, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2001.

Wagoner, Phillip B.. *Tidings of the King: A Translation and Ethnohistorical Analysis of Rayvacakamu*, Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, 1993.

SEMINAR COURSE
HSM-373

SOURCES OF THE SULTANATE PERIOD, c. 1000-1400

The course introduces students to Persian literary materials that become increasingly important to historians studying the period 1000-1400. It studies a range of genres, singularly and dialogically – different types of histories that reported on the fortunes of the Sultanates and its political participants, normative literatures, a range of Sufi instructional texts and the first biographical encyclopaedia of sufis. The intention of the course is to introduce students to the different historiographies present in these texts and unravel the challenge present in excavating their rhetorical intent while remaining sensitive to the literary craft deployed by various authors. The course also studies other sources – epigraphic, numismatic and architectural – and evaluates the special skills required to interpret these materials and consider the ways in which they complicate and texture the literary narratives of the age.

Topics:

- 1) Overview of Arabic historical narratives
- 2) The Persephone traditions under the Samanids and Ghaznavids.
- 3) Early Sultanate chroniclers
- 4) Khusrau and the turn of the thirteenth century
- 5) The efflorescence of Sultanate historiography – Barani and ‘Isami
- 6) Retrospective accounts of Nizam al-Din, Badauni and Firishta
- 6) Early Sufi isharat traditions
- 7) Conversations in the court of saints -- malfuzat
- 8) The biography of Chishti saints and followers – the Siyar al-Awliya
- 9) Studying epigraphs, architecture and landscapes – using the Qubbat al-Islam mosque and Tughluqabad as case studies.

Select Readings:

1. Alam, Muzaffar, “The Culture and Politics of Persian in Precolonial Hindustan”, in Sheldon Pollock. ed., *Literary Cultures in History*, (Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003)
2. Alam, Muzaffar, *Languages of Political Islam 1200-1800*, (Delhi: Permanent Black, 2004)
3. Habib, Irfan, “Ziya Barani’s Vision of the State” *Medieval History Journal* 2 (1998)
- Habib, Mohammad, “Chishti Mystic Records of the Sultanate Period” *Medieval India Quarterly* 1 (1950): 1-42.
4. Hardy, Peter, *Historians of Medieval India: Studies in Indo-Muslim Historical Writing*, (London: Luzac and Company Ltd., 1966 reprint).
5. Lawrence, Bruce, *Notes from a Distant Flute*, (Tehran : Imperial Iranian Academy of Philosophy, 1978)
6. 7. Meisami, Julie, *Persian historiography to the end of the twelfth century*, (Edinburgh : Edinburgh University Press, 1999)
8. Nizami, K.A. *On History and Historians of Medieval India*, (New Delhi : Munshiram Manoharlal, 1983)

9. Sharma, Sunil, *Amir Khusraw: the Poet of Sultans and Sufis*, (Oxford : Oneworld, 2005)

SEMINAR COURSE HSM-374

INTELLECTUAL TRADITIONS 1400-1550

This course will focus on the vibrant intellectual traditions in a variety of languages across the subcontinent in the period covering the 15th and first half of the 16th centuries. In view of the vast literature that is available from the period, the discussions will revolve around some of the key texts, genres and registers.

Topics:

1. Literary cultures (Persian and the Indic vernaculars).
2. Political histories and chronicles.
3. Religious literature.
4. Biographies and autobiographies.

Select Readings:

1. Aquil, Raziuddin. 2009. *In the Name of Allah: Understanding Islam and Indian History*. New Delhi: Penguin-Viking.
2. Aquil, Raziuddin and Partha Chatterjee, eds, 2008. *History in the Vernacular*. Ranikhet: Permanent Black.
3. Behl, Aditya and Simon Weightman. 2001. (English translation of Manjhan's) *Madhumalati: An Indian Sufi Romance*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Busch, Allison. 2005. 'Literary Responses to the Mughal Imperium: The Historical Poems of Kesavdas', *South Asia Research*, 25 (1).
5. Chatterjee, Kumkum. 2009. *The Cultures of History in Early Modern India: Persianization and Mughal Culture in Bengal*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- 33
6. Orsini, Francesca, ed. 2010. *Before the Divide: Hindi and Urdu Literary Culture*. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan.
7. Pollock, Sheldon, ed. 2003. *Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Rao, Velcheru Narayana, David Shulman and Sanjay Subrahmanyam. 2001. *Textures of Time: Writing History in South India, 1600 – 1800*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
9. 10. Shukla, R.C. ed. 1935. *Padmavat of Malik Muhammad Jaisi*. Allahabad.
- Thackston, W.M. 2002. English trans. *The Baburnama: Memoirs of Babur, Prince and Emperor*. New York.

**SEMINAR COURSE
HSM-375**

**SOURCES OF THE MUGHAL PERIOD: READING AND INTERPRETING
TEXTS, C. 1550-1740**

The course focuses on selected texts, and through their critical reading encourages the student to probe issues of interpretation, contextualization, subjectivity and location of contemporary sources. It poses questions of style, language and meaning in the different genres of writing in the period.

Topics:

1. Persian chronicles: imperial histories; non-state chronicles.
2. Regional histories: Gujarat, Malwa and Bengal
3. Pedagogic texts: *akhlaq* literature; works on ethics and morality
4. Memoirs, diaries and biographies: imperial memoirs; the autobiography of a merchant – *ardhakathanaka*; Itimad Ali Khan's diary; biographies of nobles and scholars.
5. Hindawi sources: Awadhi, braj and khari boli
6. Travelers' accounts: state and society in travelogues by European and Asian travelers.
7. Religious writings: *malfuzat*, *maktubat*, *tazkiras*, works of theological and metaphysical nature.
8. Literary works
9. Newsreports and court dispatches: shifts in the content and form of *akhbarat*; *vakil* reports.

Select Readings:

1. Harbans Mukhia, *Historians and Historiography during the Reign of Akbar* (New Delhi: 1997)
2. Muzaffar Alam, *The Languages of Political Islam* (New Delhi, 2004)
3. Muzaffar Alam, 'Akhlaiqi Norms and Mughal Governance', in Alam, *et. al.*, *The Making of Indo-Persian Culture: Indian and French Studies* (New Delhi: 2000)
4. Irfan Habib, 'A Political Theory for the Mughal Empire – A Study of the Ideas of Abul Fazl', *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*, 59 session (Patiala, 1998)
5. Sunil Sharma, 'Forbidden Love, Persianate Style: Re-reading Tales of Iranian Poets and Mughal Patrons', *Iranian Studies*, 42, 5, pp. 765-779
6. Farhat Hasan, 'Norms and Emotions in the *Ardhakathanaka*', in Vijaya Ramaswamy (ed.), *Biography as History* (Delhi, 2009)
7. Ali Anooshahr, 'Mughal Historians and the Memory of the Islamic conquest of India', *IESHR*, XLIII, 3 (July- September 2006)
8. Stephen Dale, 'Steppe Humanism: The Autobiographical Writings of Zahir al-Din Muhammad Babur', *International Journal of Middle Eastern Studies*, 22, 1 (Feb. 1990)
9. Ruby Lal, 'Historicizing the *harem*: The Challenge of a Princess's Memoir', *Feminist Studies*, 30, 3 (Fall/winter 2004)
10. Allison Busch, 'Literary Responses to the Mughal Imperium: The Historical Poems of Kesavdas', *South Asia Research*, 25, 1, pp. 31-54.

11. Heidi Pauwels, 'The Saint, the Warlord, and the Emperor: Discourses of Braj Bhakti and Bundela Loyalty', *JESHO*, 52, 2 (2009), pp. 187-228.
12. Margrit Pernau and Yunus Jaffrey, *Information and the Public Sphere: Persian Newsletters from Mughal Delhi* (New Delhi: OUP, 2009)

SEMINAR COURSE
HSM-376
SOURCES OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

This course discusses a range of archives that can be used to study the transition to Company rule in mid 18th century India. It discusses some Persian texts, the early Urdu literature and the European and Company records to frame the transition within multiple archives. While training students to straddle the varied archival texts, it also questions the idea that the British conquest is the only frame to understand the social and cultural developments in 18th century India.

Topics:

1. Reading the text: issues of authoriality, production and circulation
2. Comparative study of diverse textual genres
3. Putting together a narrative: creating an analytical frame.

Select Readings:

1. Muzaffar Alam, 'Eastern India in early 18th century', *IESHR*, , 28,1,1991.
2. Seema Alavi, *Islam and Healing, Delhi, 2008*
3. Marc Gaborieau, M.Alam, *et. al., The Making of Indo-Persian Culture, Delhi, 1993.*
4. Marc Gaborieau, 'Late Persian Early Urdu: The Case of Wahabi literature (1818-1857)', in N.Delvoye (ed.), *The Confluence of Cultures. Delhi, 1994.*
5. Kumkum Chatterjee, 'The Persianisation of Itihas' *MAS*,
6. Muzaffar Alam & Seema Alavi (ed.), *A European View of the Mughal Orient, Delhi 2002.*
7. Robert Travers, *Ideologies and Empire in Eighteenth Century India, Cambridge, 2008.*

Some samples of the transition period texts that may be discussed:

1. Late 18th century medical text: *Mizan-i-Tibb*
2. Early 19th century Urdu literature: *Al-Balagh al-mubin.*
3. Company archives: T.D. Broughton, *Letters written in a Mahratta camp in 1809.*

**SEMINAR COURSE
HSM-377**

**EPIGRAPHIC AND ARCHIVAL RECORDS FOR THE STUDY OF MEDIEVAL
INDIAN HISTORY**

The aim of the course is to acquaint the students (having some familiarity with the script/language) with the latest researches in the field of archival and epigraphical records and the way they have altered (added) to our understanding of the history of the period, which was often based on the literary sources. It will offer them an opportunity to undertake/understand the state in activity and the functioning of the religious institutions.

Topics:

1. Persian and Arabic inscriptions of the Sultanate period
2. Sanskrit inscriptions
3. Imperial orders and edicts by princes and nobles – *farmans, nishans and parwanas*
4. Edicts from the imperial harem
5. Local documents and papers in the *qazis'* establishments
6. Documents in the *khanqahs* and sufi hospices
7. Documents in the temples and *maths*

Select Readings

1. Selected Volumes of *Epigraphica Indo-Moslemica* now *Epigraphica Indica* Arabic and Persian supplement
2. Selected Volumes of the Memoirs of Archaeological Survey of India
3. Pushpa Prasad : *Sanskrit Inscriptions of Delhi Sultanate*, OUP, Delhi, 1996
4. S.A.A.I Tirmizi, *Ajmer Through Inscriptions*
5. J.J. Modi, *The Parsis at the Court of Akbar*, Bombay, 1903.
6. B.N. Goswami & J.S. Grewal, *Mughals and the Jogis of Jhakbar*
7. S.H. Hodivala, *Studies in Parsi History*, Bombay, 1929
8. Yusuf Husain Khan, *Selected Documents of Shahjahan's Reign*
9. G.H. Khare, *Persian Sources of Indian History*, vol. 4, Puna, 1973
10. Momin Mohiuddin, *The Chancellory and Persian Epistolography Under the Mughals*, Calcutta, 1971.