Teaching Plan

July-December 2021

**B.A. Hons. (History), Vth Semester, Core Course XII**

Paper: - **History of India-VII (c. 1600-1750)**

**Teacher Name: VIKAS MALIK**

**Unit I: (Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

Introduces students to the writing of history in the seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. Through reading official and non-official, courtly and vernacular, public and personal ac- counts students shall be urged to think through histories, genres, and sources and rethink the above categories. The unit thus, contemplates a critical historiography.

**Readings:**

1. Thackston, W. M. (2006).ed. & tr. *Jahangirnama* – *Memoirs of Jahangir: Emperor of India*, New York, Oxford University Press (Refer to the preface of the translator on Muhammad Hadi - a copier of *Jahangirnama*)
2. Lefèvre, Corinne (2007), “Recovering a Missing Voice from Mughal India: The Imperial dis- course of Jahangir (1605-27) in his Memoirs”, in *Journal of Economic and Social History of the Orient,* Vol. 50, No. 4, pp. 452-89.
3. Tambiah, S.J. (1988). *“*What did Bernier actually say? Profiling the Mughal Empire”, *Contribution to Indian Sociology*, vol.31 no.2, pp. 361-86.
4. Ray, A. (2005)*. “*Francoise Bernier’s Idea of India” in I. Habib, (Ed.). *India: Studies in the History of an Idea,* New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal
5. Irvine, William, (1907) tr. *Storia do Mogor Or Mogul India; 1653-1708 by Niccolao Manucci, Volume I,* London: Royal Asiatic Society
6. Subrahmanyam, Sanjay (2011)*. Three Ways to be Alien: Travails and Encounters in Early Modern World,* New Delhi: Permanent Black, pp.133-212 (Chap-4, Unmasking the Mughals)
7. Brown, Katherine B. (2007)*. “*Did Aurangzeb Ban Music? Questions for the Historiography of his Reign” *in Modern Asian Studies,* Vol. 41. No. 1, pp. 77-120.
8. Curley, David L.(2008), *Poetry and History*. *Bengali Mangal-Kabya and Social Change in Pre-Colonial Bengal,* New Delhi: Chronicle Books (Chaps. 1 and 5).
9. Chatterjee, Kumkum(2013), “Goddess Encounters: Mughals, Monsters and the Goddess in Bengal” in *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 47, Issue-5, pp. 1435-87
10. Faruqui, S.R. (2003), “A long History of Urdu Literary Culture: Part 1: Naming, Placing a Literary Culture” Chap 14, and Frances W. Pritchett, “Part 2: Histories, Performances and Masters” , Chap., 15, in Pollock, Sheldon. (Ed.).*Literary Cultures in History: Reconstructions from South Asia*, Berkeley: University of California Press

**Unit II: (Teaching Time: 3 weeks Approx.)**

Foregrounds issues in the formation and maintenance of political power in the Mughal and Maratha states. It analyses events of successions, alliances, and contestations to sketch an image of pre-colonial India.

**Readings:**

1. Ali, Athar. (2006). “Religious Issues in the war of succession”, in Athar Ali, “*Mughal India: studies in Polity, Ideas, Society and Culture*”. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
2. Richards, J. F. (2007). *The Mughal Empire: The New Cambridge History of India, Volume 5*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
3. Hussain, S. M. Azizudin. (2002). *Structure of Politics under Aurangzeb*. Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.
4. Faruqui, Munis (2014). “Dara Shukoh Vedanta and Imperial Succession”, in Vasudha Dalmia and Munis Faruqui, (Eds.). “*Religious Interaction in Mughal India.* Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.30-64.
5. Chandra, Satish (1993). *Mughal Religious Policies, Rajputs and the Deccan*, New Delhi: Ox- ford University Press.
6. Bhargava, V S. (1966). *Marwar and the Mughal Emperors*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal
7. Ziegler, Norman. P. (1998). “Some notes on Rajput Loyalties during the Mughal Period” in J. F. Richards (Ed.) *Kingship and Authority in South East Asia.* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Hallissey, Robert C. (1977).*The Rajput Rebellion against Aurangzeb: A Study of the Mughal Empire in Seventeenth-Century India*, Columbia: University of Missouri Press.
9. Taft Frances H. (1994). “Honour and Alliance: Reconsidering Mughal-Rajput Marriages” in Karine Schomer, Joan L. Erdman, Deryck O. Lodrick and Lloyd I. Rudolph, (Eds.). *The Idea of Rajasthan*, Delhi: Manohar, Vol. 1, pp. 217-41.
10. Gordon, Stewart. (1998). *The Marathas, 1600-1818*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. Chandra, Satish. (1982). *Medieval India: Society, the Jagirdari Crisis and the Village*. Delhi: Macmillan
12. Wink, Andre (1986), *Land and Sovereignty in India: Agrarian Society and Politics under Eighteenth Century Maratha Swarajya*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
13. Syan, Hardip Singh. (2013). *Sikh Militancy in the Seventeenth Century: Religious Violence in Mughal and Early Modern India*. London: I.B. Tauris.

**Unit III: (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

Contends with state and doctrinal attitudes towards religious belief and practice and their relation to state policy. To that end, it surveys taxations policy, orthodox observances and state sanctioned desecration in the 17th Century.

1. Friedmann, Y. (2001). *Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi: An Outline of his thought and a study of his Image in the Eyes of Posterity*, Delhi: OUP
2. Habib, Irfan. (1960). “Political Role of Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi and Shah Waliullah” in Proceeding of Indian History Congress.
3. Hasrat Bikrama J. (1982). *Dara Shikuh: Life and Works*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal, pp. 1- 42, (Introduction: Chap1).
4. Kinra Rajeev. (2009). “Infantilizing Baba Dara: The Cultural Memory of Dara”, in *Journal of Persianate Studies*, Vol. 2, pp. 165-93
5. Dalmia Vasudha & Munis Faruqui, (ed.) (2014). *Religious Interactions in Mughal India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (Chap. 1-2)
6. Chandra, Satish. (1993). *Mughal Religious Policies, the Rajputs and the Deccan.* Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
7. Brown Katherine B. (2007). “Did Aurangzeb Ban Music? Questions for the Historiography of his Reign” *Modern Asian Studies*, Vol. 41, No. 1, pp. 77-120.
8. Eaton, Richard M. (2003). *Essays in Islam & Indian History 711-1750,* Delhi: OUP. (Intro- duction and Chapter 4-Temple Desecration and Indo-Muslim State).
9. Hussain, Azizuddin. (2002). *Structure of Politics under Aurangzeb: 1658 -1707*, Delhi: Kanishka Publishers.

**Unit IV: (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

Acquaints students with core elements and the constitution of a courtly culture. It at- tends to sites of authority and domesticity, norms of comportment and masculinity, issues of urbanism and imperial identity.

**Readings:**

1. Richards, J. F. (1998). “Formulation of Imperial Authority under Akbar and Jahangir” in Muzaffar Alam and Sanjay Subrahmanyam ed. *The Mughal State,* Delhi: Oxford University Press
2. Richards, J. F. (1984). “Norms of Comportment among Mughal Imperial Officers “ in Bar- bara D Metcalf ed. *Moral conduct and authority: The place of Adab in South Asian Islam,* Berkeley: University of California Press
3. Lal, Ruby. (2005). *Domesticity and Power in early Mughal North India*, Cambridge: Cam- bridge University Press.
4. Hanlon, Rosalind. O. (1999). “Manliness and Imperial Service in Mughal North India” *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. 42, No. 1, PP. 47-93.
5. Blake, Stephen. (1991). *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. (Chapter 3 on “Society” and Chapter 5 on “Courtly and Popular Culture”)
6. Schimmel, Annemarie. (2004). *The Empire of the Great Mughals: History, Art and Culture,* London: Reaktion Books. (Chapter 5 “ Women in court” and chapter 7 “ Life of a Mirza”)
7. Mukhia, Harbans. (2009). *The Mughals of India,* Delhi: Blackwell Publishing.
8. Asher, Catherine (1995). *Architecture of Mughal India*, *The Cambridge History of India*: *Vol. 1 Part 4.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
9. Koch, Ebba. (2001). *Mughal art and Imperial Ideology: Collected Essays,* Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Koch, Ebba. (revised 2013). *Mughal Architecture: An outline of its History and Development (1526- 1858)*. Delhi: Primus.
11. Blake, Stephen. (1991). *Shahjahanabad: The Sovereign City in Mughal India, 1639-1739.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
12. Koch, Ebba. (2001). “The Hierarchical Principles of Shah Jahani Painting” in Ebba Koch, *Mughal Art and Imperial Ideology*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
13. Moin, Afzar. (2012), *The Millennium Sovereign: Sacred Kingship and Sainthood in Islam*, New York: Columbia University Press

**Unit V: (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

**D**iscusses developments in the practices and representation of Oceanic trade and its attendant influence on craft and technology.

**Readings**

1. Chaudhuri, K. N.(1982), “European Trade with India” in Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib (eds.) *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1 (c.1200-c. 1750).* Delhi: Orient Longman
2. Gupta, Ashin Das (1982). “Indian Merchants and the Trade in Indian Ocean” in Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib (Eds.) *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1(c. 1200-c. 1750).* Delhi: Orient Longman
3. Gupta, Ashin Das (1998), “Trade and Politics in 18th Century India” in Alam, Muzaffar and Subrahmanayam, Sanjay. (ed.) *The Mughal State*. Delhi: Oxford University Press
4. Malekandathil, Pius. (2013), *The Mughals, the Portuguese and Indian Ocean: Changing Imageries of Maritime India,* New Delhi: Ratna Sagar Private Limited,
5. Om Prakash, J. (1998). *European Commercial Enterprise in Pre-colonial India.* The Cam- bridge History of India II.5, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
6. Chaudhuri, Sushil. (2017). *Trade, Politics and Society: The Indian Milieu in the Early Mod- ern Era,* London: Routledge, (Chapter 1)
7. Raychaudhuri, Tapan. (1982). “Non-Agricultural Production, Mughal India” in Tapan Raychaudhuri and Irfan Habib, (Eds.). *The Cambridge Economic History of India, Vol. 1 (c. 1200-c. 1750).* Delhi: Orient Longman.
8. Habib, Irfan (2016). *Technology in Medieval India c.650-1750*, Tulika Books
9. Qaisar, Ahsan Jan. (1998), *The Indian Response to European Technology and Culture (AD 1498-1707),* Delhi: Oxford University Press

**Unit VI: (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)**

Concerns with the debate centring on the eighteenth century as a dark age or as an era of prosperity and the diverse historiography related to it.

**Readings:**

1. Alavi, Seema. (ed.) (2002). *The eighteenth century in India.* Delhi: Oxford University Press
2. Patnaik, Prabhat. (ed.) (2011). *Excursion in History: Essays on Some Ideas of Irfan Habib. Delhi:* Tulika Books
3. Dalal, Urvashi. (2015). “Femininity, State and Cultural Space in Eighteenth Century India” *The Medieval History Journal*, vol.18 no.1, pp. 120-65.
4. Malik, Z. U. (1990). “The core and periphery: A contribution to the debate on 18th century”, *Social Scientist*, Vol. 18 No.11/12, pp. 3-35
5. Alam Muzaffar and Sanjay Subrahmanyam (1998). *The Mughal state 1526 – 1750*, Delhi: Oxford University Press
6. Alam, Muzaffar. (2013), *Crisis of the Empire in Mughal North India*, Delhi: Oxford University Press.
7. Bhardwaj, Surajbhan. (2017). “Conflict over Social Surplus: Challenges of Ijara (Revenue Farming) in Eighteenth Century North India: A Case study of Mewat” in *Revisiting the His- tory of Medieval Rajasthan: Essays for Professor Dilbagh Singh.* Surajbhan Bhardwaj, R.P. Bahuguna and Mayank Kumar. Delhi: Primus, pp. 52-83.
8. Bhargava, Meena. (2014). *State, Society and Ecology: Gorakhpur in Transition: 1750-1830,* Delhi: Primus.
9. Sahai, Nandita Prasad. (2006). *Politics of Patronage and Protest: The State, Society, and Artisans in Early Modern Rajasthan.* New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
10. Bayly, Christopher. (1983). *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the age of British Expansion, 1770-1870*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
11. Habib, Irfan. (1995). “Eighteenth Century India” Proceedings of Indian History Congress.