

**Paper III – History of India from 1206 AD to 1707 AD**

**Unit I:**

Sources – documentary and Non - documentary, trends in medieval Indian historiography – History of India 1206 – 1540 – Stages in the Formation of the new governing class ; social composition, Barani's ideas of the ruling class – The concept of sovereignty; the growth of centralized state polity ; the political views – of the Khaljis and the Tughluqs, Afghans – state and religion, the ulema, influence of Ulema – Rise of independent regional kingdoms in the Deccan (A.D. 1400 – 1526); relations – with the Delhi . Sultanate – the emergence of the Rajputs as a political force – Administration, Judiciary and military organization – India of the first half of the sixteenth century, assessment of Babur's memoirs, polity , society , economy . political problems of Humayun : Afhagan resistance, the role of Humayun's brothers in politics.

**Unit – II**

**History of India 1540 – 1605**

Sources – documentary and non – documentary (students are required to answer the question on the sources for history of this period ); trends in medieval Indian historiography; Abul Fazal and badaoni as a case study - The Second Afghan Empire, nature of the State, composition of the governing class, the Sur Administrative system - Re – establishment and consolidation of the Mughal Empire – Akbar's theory of Kingship : emancipation of the state from theological tutelage – emergence of a non-sectarian State – Akbar's relations with the Rajputs, the main determinants of his Rajputs policy, its nature – and results – Akbar's religious concepts - Evolution of Din Illahi – Akbar and the Jesuits - The Mughals Empire and the North West Frontier, Mughal objectives and policy in relations to – the Persians ; conquest and integration of Sindh, Baluchistan, Kashmir and Kabul - ( Afghanistan) in the Mughal Empire – The Mughal Empire and the Deccan; Main issues in the North – South relationship – Mughal. Objectives – their expansion into the Deccan – Assessment of Akbar's Deccan policy – Mughal Administration, Central structure, provincial and local administration, army organization – Mansabdari system.

**Unit – III:**

**History of India 1605 – 1707**

Sources – Documentary and non – documentary (students are required to answer the question on the sources of this period) – Religion and State ; Orthodox Muslim opposition to Akbar's policies, revivalist movements, - ( specially the role of Mujaddid alf-i-sani), its impact on the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan – Contest for the throne, issues involved, success of Aurangzeb, its significance, his theory of Kingship – Stages in Mughal expansion towards Deccan – Aurangzeb and the failure of Mughal Deccan policy – Mughal - Maratha relations. The Maratha Administration ,nature of the state , social base of the Maratha state administrative structure – Revolts

of the jats, satnamis, Sikhs and the Bundelas, nature of their challenge to the central authority – The decline of the Mughal empire.

#### **Unit – IV:**

#### **Social and Economic History of India c.1250 –c.1750 A.D.**

The growth of population – The rural class structure and nature of land rights, village organization, iqtadars, - the chieftains, zamindars and jagirdars .The land systems; social distribution of landed property, agrarian relations, the revenue and the tax structure – The growth of the cities and towns ; centres of large scale production, important ports, inland and sea trade routes – Urban life, social and economic base, stratification within the urban society, regional shifts. The debate on the nature of economy in medieval India.

#### **Unit – V :**

#### **Socio – Religious Movements in Medieval India**

Religion and social dissent in Historical perspective – Rise and Growth of non-conformist movements; siddhas and Nathpanthis ; social and religious practices - Continuity and intensification of socio – religious movements: Kabir, Dadu, Raidas, Nanak, Namdev, Tulsidas, Mira, Surdas. Sufisim and the development of languages, literature and popular culture - Interaction between Bhakti, Sufi and Yogic traditions – Religious movements as Instruments of social change.

#### **REFERENCES**

**Comprehensive History of India**, relevant vols.

Edwards, S.M **The History of India as Told by its Own Historians**, 8vols .  
London : Trubner, 1877.

Habib, Irfan(ed) **Researches in the History of India 1200 – 1750**. Delhi: OUP, 1992 .

Lane – Pool. **Babur** .London , Oup, 1899.

Majumdar, R.C.(ed ) **History and culture of Indian People** . Bombay :  
Bharatiya Vidhya Bhavan, 1960, Relevant vol.

Moreland, W.H. **From Akbar to Aurangzeb** . London : Macmillan, 1923.

Naqvi **H.K. , History of Mughal Government and Administration** . Delhi:  
Kanishka, 1990.

Pandey, B.P. Early Medieval India . New Delhi, 1990. rpt.

-----, Later Medieval India . New Delhi, 1990. rpt.

Ray, H.C. **The Dynastic History of Northern India**, Vol II. New Delhi :  
Munshiram Manoharlal, 1973.

Sharma, **S.R. Mughal Empire in India** . Agra : Lakshmi Narain Agarwal, N.D.