

PROGRAMME PROJECT REPORT (PPR)

MA History

Programme launching Process

Master's degree in History being offered at Centre for Distance and Open Learning, Jamia Millia Islamia aspires to acquaint students of their past knowledge, culture and civilizational attainments that mankind has made from the time of its evolution. Furthermore, it also intends to give students a comprehensive view of the evolution of the human society and their political structure since antiquity to present times. History happens to be the study of the past of the various societies and how it emerged from the traditions that produced it. The post graduate course in history being offered by Centre for Distance and Open Learning hopes to bring about an understanding to the students of the forces that shaped various cultures of the country and world over.

Objectives of the Programme:

- To develop critical reasoning and analytical skills, including the capacity for solving problems and thinking creatively, often through extensive reading.
- The ability to construct an argument by selecting and ordering relevant evidence and then to communicate findings in a structural, clear and persuasive way.
- The ability to discuss ideas in groups, accommodating different ideas and reaching an agreement.
- The capacity to think objectively and approach problems and situations with an open mind.
- The appreciation of different factors that influence the activities of groups and individuals in society.

Target Population

This programme is intended for graduates who may wish to get a higher degree or may like to pursue a career in academics.

Eligibility

Graduation degree or equivalent from a recognized board.

Instructional Design

Duration of the Programme

The programme can be completed in a minimum period of 2 years and up to a maximum period of **5 years** (inclusive of the year of admission).

Instructional delivery mechanisms:

The MA History programme is conducted through Programme Centres also known as Study Centres, where students are helped and guided by the Programme Incharge/Coordinator, and Counselors etc. The programme is based on the multimedia approach, which includes self-learning print material, audio/video programmes, assignments, counseling sessions and practical.

Print Material

The print material is in the form of self-explanatory course material. It is supplied to each student in the form of blocks. Each paper of MA History programme is divided into units. Normally each subject/paper consists of 5 to 6 units of print material. These are supplied by

the Centre for Distance and Open Learning to the students/study centres. The students can collect the study material from their respective study centre. Exercises to check the progress of learners are given at the end of units. These are only for the help of learners and need not be sent to the study centres for evaluation.

Audio and Video Programmes

While the study material is complete in itself, these programmes will be of great benefit to the students as supplement to the print material. These are used during counseling session at the study centre.

Assignments

Assignments constitute the continuous evaluations system. The submission of assignments is compulsory. Assignments of a course carry approx. 30% weightage while about 70% weightage is given to the Term end Examination.

There is one assignment (30 marks) for each course; therefore, the student is required to do 5 assignments in order to complete the programme. The assignments are designed in such a way as to help you concentrate mainly on the printed course material, however, if you have easy access to other books, you may make use of them. Whenever you receive a set of material and assignments, check them immediately and ask for missing pages/books/assignments, if any, and contact the coordinator of your Programme/Study Centre.

The assignments are compulsory components and it will be necessary to submit the theory assignment of all courses at your programme centre on or before the due date of submission. **In case the student is unable to submit the assignments by the due date/secure the pass marks in assignment(s), he/she will have to submit the assignments again by paying the prescribed fees (see appendix – I).** Also he/she will have to wait for the assignment schedule meant for the next batch of students and then submit.

For your own record, retain a copy of all the assignment responses which you submit to the coordinator, also maintain an account of the corrected assignment responses received by you after the evaluation. If you do not get passing marks in any assignment, you have to submit it again. However, once you get the pass marks in an assignment, you cannot re-submit it for improvement of marks. Assignments are not subject to re-evaluation except for factual errors, if any committed by the evaluator. The discrepancy noticed by you in the evaluated assignments should be brought to the notice of the coordinator of the Programme/Study Centre so that the required correction can be made.

Counselling Sessions

Generally the counselling sessions will be held at the programme centres on weekends or at the times appointed by the Study/Programme Centres. Within the general schedule of the programme, the coordinator at the Programme Centre will decide on the coverage of these sessions. The Programme Centre coordinator will provide the counselling schedule. The counselling sessions will include clarifications required in the print-material and the solution of problems through active interaction with the students. The assignments will also be discussed in the sessions. Counselling sessions will be organized for all theory courses of MA History programme. The counseling time for each theory course will consist of **5 sessions of 2 hours each**

Procedure for admissions, curriculum transaction and evaluation:

The University conducts Term-End Examinations once a year. To be eligible to appear in the term-end examination in any course, you are required to fulfill the following conditions:

- You should have opted and pursued the prescribed course
- You should have submitted the examination form in time

In case you have not been able to appear in the examination in certain papers or could not clear certain papers, you can do so in the subsequent term-end examinations up to a maximum duration inclusive of the year of admission by paying Rs. 300/- per theory paper.

Examination Date sheet

Examination date sheets (schedule which indicates the date and time of examination for each course) are sent to all the programme centres approximately 1 month in advance

Examination Forms

It is a pre-requisite to submit the Examination Form for taking an examination in any course. The forms pertaining to Term-end Examination, Admit Card and Student's Record Card are provided in the Programme Guide as 'Form A', 'Form B' respectively.

The filled-in examination form is to be submitted to the “Hony. Director, CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND OPEN LEARNING, JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA, NEW DELHI 110025”. Write ‘Examination Form’ on the Top of the Envelope and submit it by the last date fixed by the Centre. For submission after the last date and upto 4 weeks late fee will be charged. The late fees paid in the form of a demand draft in favour of Jamia Millia Islamia payable at New Delhi along with the examination form should be sent to the Hony. Director, Centre for Distance and Open Learning, Jamia Millia Islamia New Delhi – 110025 After receiving the examination form from you, the Admit Card will be sent 15 days before the commencement of examination. If you do not receive the intimation slip before the commencement of examination, you may contact your Programme Centre. Even if you have not received the intimation slip or misplaced it you can take the examination by showing the proof of sending your examination form and your identity card (Student's Record Card) to the examination centre superintendent. (You are advised to carefully write your Enrolment Number and Roll Number on the Answer Script. Any mistake in writing the Roll Number will result in non-declaration of your result.)

Examination Centre

Your Learner Support Centre is your Exam Centre. It should be noted that the term-end theory examination, practical, submission of assignments etc would be carried out at your Programme Centre only.

It is your duty to check whether you are registered for the course and whether you are eligible to appear for that examination and have deposited the required fees or not. If you neglect this and take the examination without being eligible for it or without depositing the required fees, your result will be cancelled. **LEARNER SUPPORT CENTRE is the contact point for you** since the Centre for Distance and Open Learning cannot send communications to all the students individually. All the important communications are sent to the coordinator of the programme centre. The coordinator will display a copy of such important circulars/notifications on the notice board of the programme centre so as to get the latest information about the assignment, submission of examination forms, date sheet, list of students admitted to a particular course,

declaration of result etc. **While communicating with the Centre for Distance & Open Learning regarding examinations, please write your Roll Number, complete address and telephone number clearly. In the absence of such details, your problems may not receive due attention.**

Evaluation

Term-end examination is another component of the evaluation system. The term-end examination carries about 70% weightage in each theory paper.

Cost Estimate of the programme

Programme Fees

The programme fee is **Rs. 20000/-** (inclusive of the examination fees). The fees is payable in **two installments in advance**, on or before the date fixed by the University.

Quality assurance mechanism and expected programme outcomes

Curriculum and detailed syllabi of MA History

1st Year

➤ **All papers are compulsory**

Course Code	Course Title	Marks Allotted		
		Theory	Assignment	Total
MAH-01	State Formation in Medieval India 1000-1526	70	30	100
MAH-02	Colonial State and Government in India 1740-1858	70	30	100
MAH-03	The World Powers and Diplomacy 1870-1945	70	30	100
MAH-04	Trends in Historiography	70	30	100
MAH-05	Early Medieval India Historical Survey, From 6 th to 13 th Century	70	30	100
Total		350	150	500

2nd Year

➤ **All papers are compulsory**

Course Code	Course Title	Marks Allotted		
		Theory	Assignment	Totals
MAH-06	State, People and Culture in India 1200-1750	70	30	100
MAH-07	The Indian State and Economy 1200-1707	70	30	100
MAH-08	History of the Mughals 1526-1707	70	30	100
MAH-09	The Eighteenth Century in India	70	30	100
MAH-10	Indian Nationalism and Political Processes 1875 to 1956	70	30	100
Total		350	150	500

MAH-01: State Formation in Medieval India 1000-1526

Block-1: Concepts of State

- Unit 1: Islamic and Indian Antecedents
- (a) Emergence of the concept of State in the Islamic Societies.
 - (b) Political Ideas of Al-Mavardi and Nizamul Mulk Tusi
 - (c) Indian political system with special reference to Indian Feudalism
- Unit 2: Indo-Persian Historiography in Medieval India
- (a) Minhaj-us Siraj
 - (b) Amir Khusrau
 - (c) Ibn-i-Batuta
 - (d) Ziauddin Barani
 - (e) Shams Siraj Afif
 - (f) Malfuz Literature

Block-2: Process of Conquests and Expansions

- Unit-3: Ghoriid conquests and role of Turkish elements; achievements of Aibak, Iltutmish and Balban, Causes and impact of Turkish conquest.
- Unit-4: Khaljis and Tughlaqs- expansion of the Sultanate
- Unit-5: Disintegration of the Sultanate and rise of the regional Kingdoms

Block-3: Institutional formation

- Unit-6: Concept of Kingship: Iltutmish to Balban; Khaljis, Tughlaqs and the Lodis' concept of Kingship
- Unit-7: Nobility- social composition and organization
- Unit-8: Administration- central and provincial, powers and the duties of wazir

Block-4: Economy of Delhi Sultanate

- Unit-9: Iqta and revenue free grants
- Unit-10: Agrarian economy and revenue administration
- Unit- 11: Growth of Urban Centers
- Unit-12: Trade and Commerce

Block-5: Social Process in the Formation of State

- Unit-13: Madrasas, mosques, Khanqahs.
- Unit-14: Concept of Tasawwuf and silsilahs; sufis, relations with state; impact on society
- Unit-15: Bhakti movement: various traditions, Nirgun and Sagun Bhakti, Monotheistic Movement.

MAH-02: Colonial State and Government in India 1740-1858

Block-1: Features of Eighteenth Century India

- Unit-1: Modern Historiography: Approaches and different schools of thought
- Unit-2: Decline of the Mughal Power: Theories and Events
- Unit-3: Transformation of Mughal Provinces and Growth of New States

Block-2: Colonialism in India

- Unit-4: Origins, versions and stages of colonialism

Unit-5	Mercantilism: principles and policies
Unit-6	European overseas trade with India
Unit-7	European Conflicts for Monopoly of Indian trade
Block-3:	Early British Expansion in India and Consolidation of British Rule.
Unit-8	British conquest of Bengal and Formation of Political Centres in Coromandel, Malabar and western India
Unit-9	Formation of British Colonial State
Unit-10	Administrative and Military structure, British Revenue system
Unit-11	British Policy towards Native States
Block-4:	British Imperialism in India
Unit-12	Origins of British Imperialism: commercial, Financial and Strategic Considerations
Unit-13	Direct and Indirect Rule: Subsidiary Alliance system and annexation Policy
Block-5:	Modernization of Indian Society
Unit-14	Revenue Policies, Judiciary and Law, Social Legislation
Unit-15	English Education, Emergence of Social Classes
Block-6:	Resistance to Colonial Rule and Aftermath of the Revolt
Unit-16	Nature and Forms of Resistance, Pre 1857 Civil Rebellions
Unit-17	Revolt of 1857, nature, character and causes
Unit-18	Significance of the Revolt
Unit-19	Re-organisation of the British Government under the Crown
Unit-20	British Policies from 1858

MAH-03: The World Powers and Diplomacy 1870-1945

Block-1:	Emergence of Nation states
Unit-1	Germany: Role of Bismarck in Unification; Domestic Policy of Bismarck; Church and State; foreign policy; fall of Bismarck; developments in Germany 1890-1914
Unit-2	Italy: Political Instability; economic developments; socialism and social reforms
Block-2:	The Third Republic
Unit-3	the Paris Commune; social and economic changes; the Boulanger affair; the Dreyfus affair
Unit-4	Church and State; labour movement; development until 1914
Block-3:	Imperialism and European diplomacy and the alliances system
Unit-5	European Nations and Imperialism; their rivalries in Africa, sphere of influence in Africa and its partition;
Unit-6	Imperialistic power in South East Asia and the Pacific; America's road to Empire
Unit-7	Bismarck and his alliances-Dual Alliance; Triple Alliance; three Emperors League
Unit-8	Franco-Russian alliance 1894; Triple Entente; alliances on the eve of first world war

- Block-4: Liberalism, Parliamentary democracy and the First World War**
 Unit-9 Growth of Liberalism; the pattern of parliamentary democracy in western and central Europe
 Unit-10 Social reforms
 Unit-11 Causes of the war; factors behind the defeat of the central powers
 Unit-12 The peace settlements of 1919; the League of Nations, causes of its failure

Block-5: Emergence of Fascist dictatorship and diplomacy

- Unit-13 Fascism in Italy; Italy after First World War; failure of Italian socialism; political economic and social upheavals; social base of fascism, Mussolini and rise of fascism; causes of its failure.
 Unit-14 Nazism in Germany; Role of economic and political crisis in the rise of Hitler; socio-economic policies of the Nazi state responsible for the outbreak of second world war.
 Unit-15 Falange in Spain; Political and economic crisis in Spain after first world war; civil war; General Franco as a dictator; his policies; Spain and the second world war.
 Unit-16 Japanese Fascism; causes of rise; its course of action; conflict with China

Block-6: The second World War and its aftermath

- Unit- 17 The Axis triumphant 1939-42; German invasion of Russia
 Unit-18 America's participation in the war; war with Japan; the defeat of the Axis; the war in the pacific
 Unit-19 The peace negotiations; the beginning of the cold war

MAH-04: Trends in Historiography

Block-1: Approaches to History in Modern times- I

- Unit-1 Positivism
 Unit-2 Marxism and Marxist History Writing

Block-2: Approaches to History in Modern times- II

- Unit-3 The Annales: moving towards structure and processes
 Unit-4 Structuralism

Block-3: Understanding New Trends.

- Unit-5 Return of the Narrative
 Unit-6 Post Modernism
 Unit-7 Feminism
 Unit-8 Quantitative History
 Unit-9 Changing Trends in Historical research: Class, Culture, Gender, Language, Environment, Demography, Oral History, Medicine, Micro-History and Ethno History

Block-4: Approaches and Themes in Indian Historiography

- Unit-10 Perspectives on Indian History
 Unit-14 Debates in History- Representative study of at least three major debates in the Indian History

MAH-05: Early Medieval India Historical Survey, From 6th to 13th Century

Block-1: Understanding Early Medieval India

- Unit-1 Transition from Early Historical to Early Medieval India: Historiography with reference to the perceptions of continuity and change; problems of periodization into 'ancient' 'medieval' and 'modern'; the position of early medieval India and fixing of the chronology.
- Unit-2 Concept of a region, Historical geography and configuration of regions; changing processes of state formations and emergence of regional kingdoms
- Unit-3 Historiographical Approaches to Early Medieval India: Theories and Perspectives, Early Medieval India in pre-1940s works; Marx and Orientalism; segmentary state concept; patrimonial bureaucracy

Block-2: Structure of Regional Polities, Evolution and Changing Power Configurations

- Unit-4 Formation of Regional Polities, New Royalty; Landholding and clan structures and relationships; consolidation of lineage families as ruling elites; landholding rights and integration through hierarchy.
- Unit-5 Forms of Royal Legitimation and Control; Brahmana-Ksatriya network, acculturation of local and tribal population and brahmanical ideology; networks of royal control through religious, agrarian and other types of institutions.
- Unit-6 Islam and Early Medieval India; conquest of Sindh; aspects of interaction with West Asia and the regional states in early medieval India.

Block-3: Regional States and Economy

- Unit-6 Structure of agrarian Society; Social Change and Agrarian Expansion; settlement patterns; their expansion and the role of irrigation, land grants and land rights; peasantization of tribes and nature of peasant stratification, relations of productions.
- Unit-7 Trade and Urbanisation; problem of urban decline, trading communities; rise of urban centres including temple cities and royal capital; patterns of trade.

Block-4: Religion and Society, Regional and Pan Regional Issues

- Unit-9 Social Changes in Early Medieval India; Changing material base and the new social order; emergence of new social groups; different notions of hierarchy and power and issues of caste mobility.
- Unit-10 Religion and Society; the concept of Bhakti and issues of dissent and dominance; regional devotional cults and tantricism; religion as a means of social legitimation.
- Unit-11 Religion as Ideology of Royal Power; Symbols and modes of royal legitimation; development of cult centers; temple complexes and consolidation of pilgrimage network as institutions of power and control

2nd Year

MAH-06: State, People and Culture in India 1200-1750

Block-1:	Social Formation in early Medieval India
Unit 1:	Primitive Societies; Tribalism to religion; religious conflicts; emergence of state: religious and secular ideology; materialism v/s spiritualism.
Unit 2:	Survey of socio-cultural trends in Indian society till the establishment of Delhi sultanate.
Block-2:	Social Formation in Medieval India
Unit-3 in the	State: Orthodoxy and Liberalism-theoretical status of Brahman and ulema
Unit-4	Society; orthodox ulema; Differences between orthodox ulema and state. Sufis and Indian Society: various silsilahs and their different outlook; conflicting trends between the Chishti and the Suhrawardi; environmental role for the different trends
Unit-5	Indigenous socio-religious responses; monotheistic ideology; traditionalists: Tulsi and Sur, Mirabai; Alvares and Nayanars in South.
Block-3:	Muslim Sects: An anti thesis of Milli or Umma Unity
Unit-6	Reactionary Mahdavis: the philosophy, religious Puritanism, causes of rise and fall of movement in India.
Unit-7	Non-conformist Raushanyas; social and religious base of the Raushanyas; Raushanya philosophy; conflict between the state and the Raushanyas.
Unit-8	Lesser-known sects: the Nuqtavis; the Hurfis; the Zikris; the Ilahis; the Ishraqis
Block-4:	State and its definite direction to the socio religious trends in the 16th and 17th Century
Unit-9	Akbar: from traditional conservative to rational and progressive vision; resistance from Shaikh Ahmad sirhindi representing sunni orthodoxy; Nurullah Shustri representing shia orthodoxy- a threat to state; consequences
Unit-10	Dara Shikoh's attempt to create oneness of two cultures; assertion of orthodoxy under Aurangzeb; consequences.
Block-5:	Religious Conversions
Unit-13	Different explanations of conversion to Islam; sufis and conversion.
Unit-14	Christian missionaries and conversion
Unit-15	role of State; converts and their cultures
Block-6: Social Classes and Gender in History	
Unit-16	Social Classes and their role in the process of production and share in the wealth; royal families; nobles; zamindars; the middle classes-representatives of high cultural life; ordinary people and their little cultures.
Unit-17	Women from tribal to religious societies; creation of gender bias; women in religious literatures; subordination to men; power; commodity status in the society; ordinary women's contribution to family labour and economy.

Block-7: Education

Unit-18 Social significance of education and religion as inseparable twins in Indo-Muslim societies; state and education

Block-8: Formation of Indo-Muslim Art and Architecture

Unit-19 Painting: Central asian, Persian and Christian Influence; new trends under Akbar, Jahangir's miniature paintings

Unit-20 Architecture: Delhi Sultan's buildings; introduction of new construction material; specialized professionals and formation of new castes; special architectural features during the period.

MAH-07: The Indian State and Economy 1200-1707**Block-1: Continuity and Change in the Economy during the Sultanate of Delhi**

Unit-1 Economy and the caste system during the pre-Sultanate period

Unit-2 Introduction of new techniques and emergence and formation of new professional castes

Unit-3 Commodity production; expansion of trade and urbanization

Block-2: Technological Changes from the 13th to the 17th Century

Unit-4 Techniques either indigenous or foreign during the 13th and 14th Century

Unit-5 Techniques diffused in Mughal India

Unit-6 Techniques innovated in Europe in 1500; responses to these in India

Block-3: Agrarian Economy and the state

Unit-7 Nature of Land rights in Mughal India

Unit-8 Ownership of the Land; views of the contemporary officials

Unit-9 European travelers and British administrators on Land ownership in Mughal India

Block-4: The village and the village community

Unit-10 Classification of villages; settlement pattern; the village community and its Interpretation by early British officials

Unit-11 Indian village community and the theory of Asiatic Mode of production

Unit-12 Agriculture and Non-Agricultural Production; Extent of cultivation and Land Utilization; means of irrigation and cultivation

Unit-13 Trends in agricultural production and the artisans; Karkhanas

Block-5: Material Condition of Peasantry

Unit-14 Origin and Stratification; general description of peasant life in various Mughal

Provinces; famines and the peasantry

Unit-15 Crisis of the agrarian economy and description of various peasant revolts

Block-6: Agrarian Relations and Land revenue system

Unit-16 Magnitude of land revenue; methods of assessment and collection of Land revenue; other agricultural taxes; Land revenue administration

Unit-17 Ijara system; the jagirdars; the zamindars and their relations with the peasants

Block-7:	Trade, Commerce and Monetary System
Unit-18	Inland trade, Monetary System and Commercial Organizations; Long Distance trade and local trade; means of transportation; bills of exchange (hundis), banking system; usury and rates of exchange
Unit-19	Foreign Trade in Mughal India; European trade with India, Portuguese, dutch, French and British
Unit-20	Potentialities of capitalist growth

MAH-08:History of the Mughals 1526-1707

Block-1:	Establishment of Mughal Empire in North india and its significance
Unit-1	Babur's conquest of Hindustan; Humayun's struggle for empire and his Difficulties;
Unit-2	Mughal theory of kingship
Unit-3	Rise of Surs and founding of the second Afghan empire; Stages of Sher Shah's Rise to power; the Sur administration

Block-2:	Consolidation of Mughal rule (1556-1605)
Unit-4	Akbar's period of "Regency", his struggle with nobility, administrative reforms
Unit-5	Akbar and Religion; Growth and development of his religious policy

Block-3:	Expansion of the Mughal Empire
Unit-6	Expansion from Akbar to Shahjahan
Unit-7	Political development under Jahangir and Shahjahan
Unit-8	Political development under Aurangzeb

Block-4:	North-West and Deccan Policy of the Mughals
Unit-9	Mughals and the North West Frontier; Determinants of Akbar's policy towards the north-west frontier; conquests of Afganistan, Kashmir, Baluchistan and Sindh
Unit-10	Mughal Policy towards the Deccan; The Deccan "Problem": Akbar's Policy Towards the Deccan kingdoms; phases of conquests of the Deccan under the 'Great Mughals'; rise of the Marathas

Block-5:	Mughal Relations with Iran and central Asia
Unit-11	Nature of relations with Iran; Problem of Qandhar
Unit-12	Relations with Central Asian Powers and expedition to Balkh and Badakshan

Block-6:	Mughal Administration
Unit-13	Central structure; provincial administration, Army
Unit-14	Jagirdari and Mansabdari system

Block -7: Theories of decline and Sources of the Period	
Unit-15	Theories of the decline of the Mughal empire
Unit-16	Official and non-official chronicles: Baburnama; Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri; Akbar Nama; Muntakhab-ul-Lubab; Shah-Jahan nama; Maasir-i-Alamgiri.

MAH-09: The Eighteenth Century in India

Block 1: Historiography

- Unit 1 'The Dark Age': the century viewed in the shadow of the Mughal Empire
Unit 2 The 'economic prosperity' viewpoint; reconfiguration of the imperial regime at the regional level.
Unit 3 The interface of regional political orders with the English East India Company; continuity or change?

Block 2: Decline of the Mughal Empire in the early 18th Century

- Unit 4 The DelhiAgra Centric view; the institutional and administrative crisis
Unit 5 Jagirdari Crisis; agrarian crisis
Unit 6 The region centric view; the reorganization of the imperial regime at the regional level; the emergence of new social groups and their relationship with the Mughal centre.

Block 3: The political, social and economic transition in the early 18th century

- Unit 7 The emergence of regional political orders; Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Punjab and the Marathas
Unit 8 Continuity or change with the Mughal regime?

Block 4: Coming of the English East India Company

- Unit 9 The coming of the English East India Company and its encounter with The Mughals and the regional political orders.
Unit 10 The ideological, social and economic referants of the new company Regime
Unit 11 Continuity or change from the pre colonial regional political orders.
Unit 12 Tradition and transition in 18th century India

MAH 10: Indian Nationalism and Political Processes 1875 to 1956

Block 1: Nation and Nationalism

- Unit 1 The meaning of the nation and nationalism, typology of nationalism; anti Colonialism and nationalism
Unit 2 Various historical interpretations of Indian nationalism

Block 2: Nationalist Consciousness

- Unit 3 Growing nationalist consciousness; Pan Indian Associations and founding of the Indian National Congress in 188; politics of conflict and collaboration; social base of early nationalism
Unit 4 Emerging pattern of the nationalist movement; religio cultural resources of Indian nationalism; communal, communitarian and the caste movements and their relationship with nationalist movement; revolutionaries

Block 3: Constitutional changes and Growing Communalization

- Unit 5 Constitutional changes and Political accommodation; the Council Act of 1909,

	granting of separate electorates; founding of the Muslim League and communal politics; Hindu Mahasabha; emergence of Hindu Right Wing.
Unit 6	Home Rule League Movements; Pan Islamism and Indian Nationalism, the Khilafat built up; the government of India Act of 1919 and Dyarchy; struggle for accommodation in the emerging power structures; growing communalization of society and politics.
Block 4:	Era of Gandhi and Mass Politics
Unit 7	Gandhi and the era of mass politics; Gandhi's early experiments with mass politics; Rowlatt Satyagrah, the Non cooperation and Khilafat movement; the civil disobedience movements.
Unit 8	Popular upsurge and the rise of the left in the 1920s and 1930s; the Indian National Congress and the working class and peasant movements; the Congress Socialist Party and the left radicalism within Indian National Congress; Capitalist class and Indian nationalism
Unit 9	The Government of India Act of 193 and the Provincial autonomy; the elections of 1937 and the working of provincial governments.
Unit 10	Political Developments during the Second World War; the Quit India Movement of 1942; Subhash Chandra Bose and INA; the Royal Naval Mutiny.
Block 5:	Towards Freedom
Unit 11	Towards freedom 1940s; 'Two Nation Theory' and the Pakistan Movement; The Cripps and the Cabinet Missions'
Unit 12	1946 elections; communal polarization of society and politics; the interim government and the Mountbatten Plan; Independence and Partition
Block 6:	Integration of Indian States
Unit 13	Integration of Indian states, adjustment and accommodation; the making of making of sovereign India's constitution; abolition of zamindari and laying the foundation of industrial Infrastructure.
Unit 14	Regional aspirations and the linguistic reorganization of Indian provinces; social agenda of Indian state; uplifting of women, Dalits and other deprived sections, democracy and various social groups.