

As Per NEP 2020

**Tolani College of
Commerce
(Autonomous)**



Knowledge is Supreme

**Title of the Course: From the Silk Road to the Information
Superhighway: A History of Indian Logistics**

**Name of the Programme: Bachelor of Business Administration in Logistics (BBA
Logistics)**

Semester IV

Syllabus for 2 Credits Course

From the academic year- 2024-2025

Name of the Course: From the Silk Road to the Information Superhighway: A History of Indian Logistics

Sr. No.	Heading	Particulars
1	Description the course:	This course provides a comprehensive overview of the historical development of logistics in India from ancient times to the present. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the role of logistics in shaping India's economic, cultural, and political landscape.
2	Vertical:	Major (Indian Knowledge System)
3	Type:	Theory
4	Credit:	2 credits
5	Hours Allotted:	30 Hours
6	Marks Allotted:	50 Marks Continuous Evaluation 20 Marks Semester End Examination 30 Marks
7	Course Objectives: By end of this course student should be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. able to understand the historical significance of Indian logistics in global trade and commerce. 2. able to examine the role of supply chain management in facilitating trade and economic growth in India
8	Course Outcomes: Upon completion of this course students will be:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. to identify key historical events and developments that have shaped Indian logistics. 2. able to discuss the role of logistics in shaping India's economic, and political landscape.

9	<p>Module 1: Ancient and Medieval Trade Routes (15 hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Historical background of Indian logistics: Logistics in Indus Valley civilisation- road networks, warehouses and river transportation; Logistics in Mauryan Empire- Arthshartstra on roadways and trader guilds, Roadways during Ashoka empire- Grant trunk road; As Logistics for military campaign- Campaign of Alexander, Food for the armies. The Silk Road and its impact on Indian logistics: Concept of Silk Road; Rise and Need of Silk Road; Impacts of Silk Road: Trade, Culture, Diplomacy; Degradation of Silk Route The role of Indian ports and harbours in ancient trade: Need and Importance Sea routes; Major Sea routes in India; Status and Role of maritime power in India; Ship building industry in India- Significant and development; Role of ports in logistics across India; Major ports in India across various periods: Indus Valley Civilisation, Mauryas, Pallavas, Cholas and the Chalukyas. The impact of European colonisation on Indian logistics: Trade between India and Europe; Need for sea routes for European powers; Rise of Europe as maritime power, Industrial Revolution and need for raw materials; Sea routes to India from Europe; European powers in India: Portugues, Dutch, French and British; East India Company and India: Formation, Role, Consolidation of power.
	<p>Module 2: Indian Logistics: From British Colonial Rule to Recent Times (15 hours)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The development of railways and telegraphs in British India: Establishment of British Rule in India: Need for communication and transport system; Development of railway system: Conception of Railways in India, Laying of railway line in India, First Train in India; Development of telegraph: Need for telegraph in India, Establishment of the telegraph system in India, Impact of telegraph system on India. The impact of British colonial policies on Indian logistics: India as Jewel in British Crown; Need of logistics for British in India; Laissez-Faire Policies and East India Company; Impact of Indigo Act (1860); Impacts of Textile policies on Indian farmers and handloom industry. The growth of logistics in the post-independent era: Status of logistics in Independent India; Logistics through Five Year Plans- Development of Roadway, modernisation of railways, development of airports and seaports; Development of Export Processing Zones (EPZs) and Special Economic Zones (SEZs). The role of e-commerce and digital technologies in Indian logistics: IT boom in India; India as hub for software development and Business Process Outsourcing; Technology-based Start-ups in India- Food, Transport and Fast moving Consumer Durables; Digitisation in India- Need, Growth and future; Government Policies for e-commerce and digital technologies- Computer Policy of 1984, Software Policy of 1986 Make in India, Start-up India, Digital India; Impact of COVID19 On E-commerce and digital technology.
10	<p>Reference Books:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Bogart, D., & Chaudhary, L. (2012, May 1). Railways in Colonial India: An Economic Achievement? SSRN. https://ssrn.com/abstract=2073256 Chandra, M. (2011). Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India. Abhinav Publications. Habib, I. (1975). Colonialization of the Indian Economy, 1757 – 1900. Social Scientist, 3(8), 23-53. Vijaya Rao (ed): Armies, wars and their food. Cambridge University Press India Pvt Ltd, New Delhi, India, 2012 (ISBN: 978-7596-918-6) Pages xx+534 IGNOU. (n.d.). UNIT 17: Trade Routes and Sea Voyages. https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/56576/1/B-5U-17.pdf

6. IGNOU. (n.d.). UNIT 18: Economic Impact of Colonial Rule. <https://egyankosh.ac.in/bitstream/123456789/20320/1/Unit-18.pdf>
7. Mishra, M. K. (2020). The Silk Road Growing Role of India. ZBW– Leibniz Information Centre for Economics. <https://www.econstor.eu/bitstream/10419/216099/1/THE%20SILK%20ROUTE.pdf>
8. Pande, R. (2014). Trade Routes and Trade Centres in Ancient and Medieval India. Shodhak Publications.
9. Roy, T. (2011). The Economic History of India 1857-1947. Oxford University Press.
10. Singh, U. (2009). A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India. Pearson Education India.
11. Tharoor, S. (2017). Inglorious Empire: What the British Did to India. Scribe Publications
12. Verma, V. (2022). Trade Routes of Early Tamilakam - A Study of the Archaeological Sources. Journal of History, Art and Archaeology, 2(1), 83-98. <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/TRADE-ROUTES-OF-EARLY-TAMILAKAM-A-STUDY-OF-THE-Verma/8c648bcfd15fdf9dab334abe65b7d24e59e01358>

13	Internal Continuous Assessment: 40%	Semester End Examination: 60%	
14	Continuous Evaluation through:	1. Fieldwork-based project work and report or assignment or presentation or report-writing or article/ book review or topic-based activity	10 marks
		2. MCQ Based Test	10 marks
		Total	20 marks
15	Format of Question Paper:		
	Question Number	Nature of Questions	Maximum Marks
	1.	Attempt any THREE of the following: (From Module I)	15
	A.		
	B.		
	C.		
	D.		
	2.	Attempt any THREE of the following: (From Module II)	15
	A.		
	B.		
	C.		
	D.		

Signatures of Team Members

Sr. No	Name	Signature
1.	Mr. Kaustubh Bhagat	