Bharati College

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Lesson Plan (CORE, Semester I, July to November2022)

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| Name of Teacher | Dr Jaspal Singh | | Department | | History |
| Course | B.A. (H) History | | Semester | | VI |
| Paper | History of Modern Japan | | Academic Year | | 2022-2023 |
| Learning Objectives | | | | | |
| This paper deals with the broad socio-economic and political trends in colonial India from the latter half of the 19th century. It also critically analyses the various trends in the national liberation movement and other aspects of politics which were foundational for the modern Indian state. The aim is to develop interdisciplinary analytical skills at the undergraduate level. | | | | | |
| Learning Outcomes | | | | | |
| • Identify how different regional, religious, linguistic and gender identities developed in the late 19th and  early 20th centuries.  • Outline the social and economic facets of colonial India and their influence on the national movement.  • Explain the various trends of anti-colonial struggles in colonial India.  • Analyse the complex developments leading to communal violence and Partition.  • Discuss the negotiations for independence, the key debates on the Constitution and need for socio-economic  restructuring soon after independence | | | | | |
| Lesson Plan | | | | | |
| Week No. | | Theme/Curriculum | | Any Additional Information | |
| 2 Weeks  2 Weeks  2 Weeks  2 Weeks  2 Weeks  3 Weeks  2 Weeks | | Unit 1: Caste, Community and Nation  a) Regional, religious and linguistic identities  b) Assertions of gender and caste identity: Sanskritizing trends and lower caste movements, regional variations  Unit 2: Economy and social classes  a) Economic critique of colonial rule with special reference to Drain of Wealth  b) Rise of modern industry: emergence of capitalists and the working class  c) Famines and their impact  Unit 3: Early Nationalism  a) Emergence of Indian National Congress (INC)  b) Moderates and Extremists  c) Swadeshi and Revolutionary Movements  Unit 4: Emergence and social base of Gandhian Nationalism  !111  a) Intellectual foundations of Gandhian Nationalism; Early Interventions: Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad;  INC  b) Rowlatt, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movements  c) Civil Disobedience Movement d) Quit India Movement  Unit 5: Interfaces: Nationalism and Socio-Political Movements  a) Ambedkar and the Dalit Movement  b) Bhagat Singh and H.S.R.A  c) Singh Sabha and the Akali Movement; Dravidian movements  d) Left movements: peasants and workers’ movements  e) Tribal Movements  Unit 6: Communalism: ideologies and practices  a) Trends in Communalism  b) Partition  Unit 7: Independence and the New State  a) World War II and the Post-War crisis  b) Negotiations for Independence  c) Integration of the Princely States  d) The Making of the Constitution | |  | |
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| References:  ESSENTIAL READINGS AND UNIT WISE TEACHING OUTCOMES:  Unit 1: Caste, Community and Nation: The unit seeks to identify the developments in post-1857 India  in terms of the shaping of different regional, caste, religious, linguistic and gender identities in the late  19th and early 20th centuries and the role of reform and debates in this. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)  •Metcalfe, Barbara D and Thomas R. (2002). A Concise History of India. Cambridge: Cambridge University  Press, pp.91 – 160  • Jones, Kenneth. (1994). Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India. New Delhi: Cambridge  University Press, pp.73-101.  •Blackburn, Stuart & Dalmia, Vasudha ed. (2004). India’s Literary History. Essays on the Nineteenth Century.  Delhi:Permanent Black, Introduction; pp. 1-22.  •Oberoi, Harjot. (1994). The Construction of Religious Boundaries: Culture, Identity and Diversity, in the  Sikh Tradition. University of Chicago Press, Chapter 4,5,6  • Forbes, Geraldine. (1999). “Women in Modern India”. The New Cambridge History of India – Volume 4.  Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Chapters 3, 4 & 5).  !112  • Sarkar, Sumit and Tanika Sarkar. (Eds.). Caste in Modern India, Vols. 1 & 2. Delhi: Permanent Black  (Vol. I-Chapters 2 & 3, pp. 24-87; Vol. 2-Chapter 8, pp. 200-233).  • O’Hanlon, Rosalind. (2002). Caste, Conflict and Ideology: Mahatma Jyotirao Phule and Low Caste  Protest in 19th Century Western India. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, pp. 3-11  •Hardgrave, R.L. (1968). “The Breast-Cloth Controversy: Caste consciousness and Social Change in  Southern Travancore”, Indian Economic and Social History Review (IESHR), June 1, Vol. 5 (2), pp.  171-87.  Unit II: This unit studies aspects of the colonial economy and its critique particularly with reference to  the phenomenon of ‘Drain of Wealth; the emergence of capitalists and the working class and the recurrence  of famines and agrarian distress. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)  • Chandra, Bipan. (1966). The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India: Economic Policies of  Indian National Leadership, 1880–1905. New Delhi: People’s Publishing House (Introduction).  • Bagchi, Amiya Kumar. (2002). “The Other Side of Foreign Investment by Imperial Powers: Transfer of  Surplus from Colonies”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 37 (23), pp. 2229 - 2238.  • Bagchi, Amiya Kumar. (1972). Private Investment in India, 1900-1939. Cambridge: Cambridge University  Press, pp. 3-25  • Mukherjee, Aditya. (2002). Imperialism, Nationalism and the Making of the Indian Capitalist Class,  1920-1947. New Delhi: Sage (Introduction).  • Ray, Rajat Kanta. (Ed.). (1994). Entrepreneurship and Industry in India, 1800 - 1947. New Delhi: Oxford  University Press, pp.1-69.  •Arnold, David. (1988). Famines. Social Crisis and Historical Change. New Perspectives on the Past.  Oxford: Basil Blackwell (Introduction; Chapters 1,3,4,6).  Unit III: After the successful completion of this unit, students will be able to understand various aspects  of early nationalism and nationalist resistance. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)  • McLane, J.R. (1977). Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress. Princeton: Princeton University  Press, pp.3-21; 89-178  Tripathi, Amales. (1967). The Extremist Challenge. India between 1890 and 1910. Bombay,Calcutta,  Madras,New Delhi: Orient Longmans, Chapters 1-5  • ि◌ũपाठी,अमलेश.भारतीयराजिनीतमŐगरमपंथकीचुनौती, निईदʟ◌ी: Ť◌ंिथशʙ◌ी  • Seth, Sanjay. (2009). ‘Rewriting Histories of Nationalism : The Politics of Moderate Nationalism in India,  1870-1905’, in Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (Ed.), Nationalist Movement in India : A Reader, New Delhi:  Oxford University Press, pp.30 - 48  !113  • Sarkar, Sumit. (1973). Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903 – 08. New Delhi, People’s Publishing  House. (also in Hindi:िसुमतसरकार, बंगालमŐˢदेशीआȽ◌ोलन(1903-1908), Chapter 1 and 2.  • Sarkar, Sumit. (1983). Modern India: 1885—1947, Delhi, Macmillan.Chapters III & IV  • िमोहतकु मारहालदार,भारतीयनवजागरणऔरपुनुराȈ◌ानवादीचेतना, निईदʟ◌ी: Ť◌ंिथशʙ◌ी. 107  • Seal, Anil. (1973). ‘Imperialism and Nationalism in India,’ Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 7, No. 3 pp. 321-  347.  Unit IV: This unit deals with how Gandhi’s politics represented a new model for mobilizing different social  groups in the national movement. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)  •Parel, Anthony J. ed. (2009 edition). ‘Hind Swaraj’ and Other Writings. Cambridge: Cambridge University  Press (Editor’s Introduction, pp. xiv – xxxviii).  • Hardiman, David. (2005). Gandhi in his time and ours. Delhi, Orient Blackswan, pp.1-81; 109-184.  • Baker, Chris. (1976). Politics of South India: 1920-1937. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.  • Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. (Ed.) (2009). Nationalist Movement in India: A Reader. New Delhi: Oxford  University Press, pp. 55-155.  • Pouchepadass, Jacques. (1974). “Local leaders and the intelligentsia in the Champaran satyagraha  (1917): a study in peasant mobilization”, Contributions to Indian Sociology, Vol. 8 (1), Jan 1, pp. 67-87  • Brown, Judith. (1972). Gandhi’s Rise to Power. Indian Politics 1915-1922. New York: Cambridge University  Press (Chapters 3,4,5,6,7,9).  •Kumar, Ravinder. (1971). Essays on Gandhian Politics, Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919. Oxford: Clarendon  Press, pp. 1-30  • Minault, Gail. (1982). The Khilafat Movement: Religious Symbolism and Political Mobilisation in India.  Delhi: Oxford University Press (Introduction, Chapters II, III, IV).  • Sarkar, Tanika. (2011). “Gandhi and Social Relations”, in Judith Brown and Anthony Parel (eds). The  Cambridge Companion to Gandhi. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, pp. 173-179.  • Amin, Shahid. (1996). Event, Metaphor, Memory: Chauri Chaura, 1922 – 1992. Delhi: Penguin. Reprint,  2006, pp. 9-19, 45-56, 69-93.  •Sarkar, Sumit. (1985) ‘The Logic of Gandhian Nationalism: Civil Disobedience and the Gandhi-Irwin  Pact (1930-31)’, in Sumit Sarkar, A Critique of Colonial India. Calcutta: Papyrus, pp. 86 - 115  •Pandey, Gyanendra. (1988). The Indian Nation in 1942. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi and Company (Chapters  1,2,3, 4, 8).  • हीरालािलसंह, (1971). असहयोगआȽ◌ोलनकीझांि◌कयां.ि◌दʟ◌ी:Ůकाशिनवभाग  !114  Unit V: It enables students to understand the way in which the national movement gave a new meaning to  social and political movements and to diverse range of local struggles. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks  Approx.)  • Zelliot, Eleanor. (1996). From Untouchable to Dalit: Essays on the Ambedkar Movement. New Delhi:  Manohar Publications, pp. 53 - 177  • Grewal, J.S. (1990) The New Cambridge history. II.3. The Sikhs of the Punjab, Chapter 8, pp.157-180  • Moffat, Chris. (2019). Inheritance; Politics and the Promise of Bhagat Singh. Cambridge: Cambridge  University Press, pp. 21-114. India’s Revolutionary  • Habib, S.Irfan. (2007). To Make the Deaf Hear: Ideology and Programme of Bhagat Singh and his Comrades,  New Delhi: Three Essays Collective, pp. 29 - 141  •Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. (2017). From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India, New  Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2nd edition (Chapter 7, “Many Voices of a Nation”).  • Nagaraj, D.R. (2011). Flaming Feet, Delhi, Seagull Books. (Chapter 1).  • Fay, Peter Ward. (1993). The Forgotten Army: India’s Armed Struggle for Independence, 1942 - 45. Ann  Arbor: University of Michigan Press. Chapters 5,6,8,9,12,13  • Sarkar, Sumit. (1983). Popular Movements and Middle Class Leadership in Late Colonial India. S.G.  Deuskar Lectures on Indian History. Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta.  • Geetha, V. (1998). Towards a Non-Brahmin Millenium, Delhi, Popular Prakashan Limited.  •Habib, Irfan. (1998). “The Left and the National Movement”, Social Scientist, Vol. 26 (5/6), May-June,  pp. 3-33.  • Chandra, Bipan. (1983) The Indian Left: Critical Appraisal. New Delhi: Vikas.  •Dhanagare, D.N. (1991). in Peasant Movements India 1920-1950.  • Amin, Shahid. (1988). “Agrarian Bases of Nationalist Agitation in India: An Historiographical Survey,”  in D.A. Low (Ed.), The Indian National Congress: Centenary Highlights, New Delhi: OUP, pp. 54-97.  •Pandey, Gyan. (1982). ‘Peasant Revolt and Indian Nationalism: The Peasant Movement in Awadh, 1919-  1922’ in Ranajit Guha ed. Subaltern Studies I. Writings on South Asian History and Society. Delhi: Oxford  University Press, pp. 143 - 197  •Arnold, David. (1982). ‘Rebellious Hillmen: the Gudem-Rampa Risings, 1839-1924’, in Ranajit Guha  ed. Subaltern Studies I. Writings on South Asian History and Society. Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.  88 - 142  •Bahl, Vinay. (2009). “Attitude of the Indian National Congress Towards the Working Class Struggle in  India, 1918-1947”, in Sekhar Bandyopadhyay (Ed.), Nationalist Movement in India: A Reader, New Delhi:  Oxford University Press, pp. 294 – 313.  !115  • Sarkar, Sumit. (1983). Modern India 1885-1947. Delhi: Macmillan, pp. 153-155, 198-203, 239-243,  266-278, 339-342.  Unit VI: This unit will enable students to analyse the complex developments leading to communal violence  and partition. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)  • Pandey, Gyanendra. (1992). The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India. Delhi: Oxford  University Press (Chapters 1, 2&7).  • Chandra, Bipan. (2008). Communalism in Modern India. New Delhi: Har-Anand Publications.  •Hasan, Mushirul. (1991). Nationalism and Communal Politics in India 1885 – 1930. Delhi: Manohar  Publications.  • Page, David. (1987). Prelude to Partition: the Indian Muslims and the Imperial System of Control.  Karachi: Oxford University Press, pp. 1-29, 73-140 (Introduction and Chapter 2).  • Jaffrelot, Christophe. (1996). The Hindu Nationalist Movement and Indian Politics: 1925 to the 1990s.  London: C. Hurst & Company Publishers, pp. 1-45  • Chatterjee, Joya. (19950. Bengal Divided: Hindu Communalism and Partition 1932 - 1947. Cambridge,  Cambridge University Press (Introduction and Chapters 3,5 & 6)  • Jalal, Ayesha. (1985). The Sole Spokesman: Jinnah, the Muslim League and the Demand for Pakistan.  Cambridge, Cambridge University Press (Introduction, Chapters 1, 2& 5).  •Dhulipala, Venkat. (2015). Creating a New Medina: State Power, Islam, and the Quest for Pakistan in  Late Colonial North India. New York: Cambridge University Press (Chapters 5,6,9).  • Zamindar, Vazira Fazila-Yacoobali. (2007). The Long Partition and the Making of South Asia:  Refugees, Boundaries, Histories. New York, Columbia University Press. (Chapter I)  • Lelyveld, David. (2005). ‘The Colonial Context of Muslim Separatism: from Sayyid Ahmad Barelvi to  Sayyid Ahmad Khan,’ in Mushirul Hasan and AsimRoy (Ed.). Living Together Separately: Cultural India  in History and Politics. Delhi, Oxford University Press.  • Metcalf, Barbara D. (2017). ‘Maulana Ahmad Madani and the Jami‘at ‘Ulama-i-Hind: Against Pakistan,  against the Muslim League’ in Qasmi, Ali Usman,(Ed.),Muslims against the Muslim League: Critiques of  the Idea of Pakistan, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, pp. 1-34 and pp. 220-254.  • Arbab, Safoora. (2017). ‘Nonviolence, Pukhtunwali and Decolonization: Abdul Ghaffar Khan and the  Khuda’iKhidmatgar Politics of Friendship’, in Qasmi, Ali Usman. ed., Muslims against the Muslim  League: Critiques of the Idea of Pakistan, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, pp. 220-254.  !116  Unit VII: This unit studies the political developments during and after World War II; the negotiations and  discussions for Independence, the question of integration of the Princely States and the key debates on the  making of the Constitution. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)  •Brown, Judith. (1984). Modern India. The Origins of an Asian Democracy. Oxford: Oxford University  Press, pp. 307 - 350  • Mukherjee, Rudrangshu. (2015). Nehru and Bose: Parallel Lives. Delhi, Penguin.  • Menon, V.P. (2014). Integration of the Indian States. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan. Chapter III,IV,V  • Pati, Biswamoy and Waltraud Ernst ed. (2007). India’s Princely States India's Princely States: People,  Princes and Colonialism, Delhi, Routledge. (Chapters 1&2), pp. 1-29.  • Ramusack, Barbara. (2003). The Indian Princes and their States, Cambridge, Cambridge University  Press. (Chapters 1 & 2).  •Guha, Ramachandra. (2007). India After Gandhi. The History of the World’s Largest Democracy. New  Delhi: Picador India, pp. 35 - 82  • Kamtekar, Indivar. (2002). “A Different War Dance: State and Class in India 1939-1945,” Past &  Present, Vol. 176, pp. 187-221.  • Granville, Austin. (1966). The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation. Oxford: Clarendon Press.  • Chaube, S.K. (2009). The Making and Working of the Indian Constitution, Delhi, National Book Trust.  Suggested Readings:  •Bagchi, Amiya Kumar. (2002.) Capital and Labour Redefined: India and the Third World . New Delhi:  Tulika.  •Bandyopadhyay, Sekhar. (2017). From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India, New  Delhi: Orient Blackswan, 2nd edition  •Banerjee-Dube, I. (2015). A History of Modern India. Delhi: Cambridge University Press.  •Banerji, A.K. (1982). Aspects of Indo-British Economic Relations 1858 – 1898. Bombay: Oxford University  Press.  •Basra, Amrit Kaur. (2015). Communal Riots in the Punjab, 1923 – 28. Delhi: Shree Kala Prakashan.  •Bhargava, Rajeev (ed). (2008). Politics and Ethics of the Indian Constitution. New Delhi, Oxford University  Press.  Brown, Judith.(1977). Gandhi and Civil Disobedience. The Mahatma in Indian Politics 1928-34. Cambridge:  Cambridge University Press.  •Chandra, Bipan, Mukherjee, Mridula, Mukherjee, Aditya, Panikkar, K.N., Mahajan, Sucheta. (1989). India’s  Struggle for Independence. Delhi: Penguin Books.  !117  •Chatterjee, Partha. (1986). Nationalist Thought and the Colonial World. A Derivative Discourse?. Delhi:  Oxford University Press.  •Deshpande, Anirudh. (2009). “Sailors and the Crowd: Popular Protest in Karachi, 1946”, in Sekhar  Bandyopadhyay, Nationalist Movement in India: A Reader. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, pp.336 -  - 358.  •Dutta, Vishwa Nath. (2000). Gandhi and Bhagat Singh. New Delhi: Rupa and Company.  •Gandhi, Rajmohan. (2017). Modern South India: A History from the 17th Century to our Times, Delhi,  Aleph Press  •Gilmartin, David. (1988). Empire and Islam: Punjab and the Making of Pakistan. California: University  of California.  •Guha, Amalendu. (2019). Freedom Struggle & Electoral Politics in Assam From Planter Raj to Swara.  Delhi, Tulika Books (Chapters 5 & 6).  •Guha, Ramachandra. (2018). Gandhi: The Years That Changed the World: 1914-1948. New Delhi: Penguin.  •Guha, Ranajit. (2000). A Subaltern Studies Reader, 1986-1995. Delhi: Oxford University.  •Gupta, Amit (1997). “Defying Death: Nationalist Revolutionism in India, 1897-1938”, Social Scientist,  Vol. 25 (9/10), pp.. 3-27.  • O’Hanlon Rosalind (2017). Caste and its Histories in Colonial India: A Reappraisal,’ Modern Asian  Studies 51, 2 pp. 432–461  •Hasan, Mushirul and Asim Roy (Eds.). (2005). Living Together Separately: Cultural India in History and  Politics. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.  •Hasan, Mushirul ed. (1993). India’s Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization. (Themes in Indian  History. Oxford india Readings. Delhi: Oxford University Press.  •Hasan, Mushirual, Gupta, Narayani. (1993). India’s Colonial Encounter. Essays in Memory of Eric  Stokes. Delhi: Manohar, pp. 183-199; 325-362.  •Kumar, Dharma. (1983)The Cambridge Economic History of India. Vol. 2: c. 1757-1970. Delhi: Orient  Longman in association with Cambridge University Press.  •Kumar, Ravinder. (1969). ‘Class, Community or Nation? Gandhi’s Quest for a Popular Consensus in India’  Modern Asian Studies, Vol. 3, Issue. 4, pp. 357-376.  • Metcalfe, Barbara. (2014). Islamic Revival in British India: Deoband, 1860-1900. Princeton: Princeton  University Press  •Mishra, Yuthika. (2004). “The Indian National Movement and Women’s Issues: 1850-1950”, in The Encyclopaedia  of Women’s Studies, Vol. I. Women’s Movements, ed. Subhadra Channa, New Delhi: Cosmo  Publications.  !118  •Mukhopadhyay, Amitabh. (1995). Militant Nationalism in India: 1876 – 1947. Calcutta: Institute of Historical  Studies.  •Naik, J.V. (2001). “Forerunners of Dadabhai Naoroji's Drain Theory”, Economic and Political Weekly,  Vol. 36 (46), pp. 4428-32.  •Pandey, Gyanendra. (2001). Remembering Partition: Violence, Nationalism and History of India. Cambridge:  Cambridge University Press  •Pandey, Gyanendra. (2002). The Ascendancy of the Congress in Uttar Pradesh 1926-34: A Study in Imperfect  Mobilization. Second edition. New Delhi: Anthem Press (Introduction and Chapter 4).  • Parekh, Bhikhu. (2001). Gandhi a Very Short Introduction. Oxford: Oxford University Press, e-book.  •Pati, Biswamoy. (Ed.). (2000). Issues in Modern Indian History: For Sumit Sarkar. Mumbai: Popular  Prakshan (Chapter 8).  •Robinson, Francis. (1994). Separatism Amongst Indian Muslims: The Politics of the United Provinces'  Muslims, 1860-1923. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.  •Roy, Tirthankar. (2000). The Economic History of India 1857-1947. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.  •Sarkar, Sumit. (2014). Modern Times: 1880s-1950s, Environment, Economy and Culture. Ranikhet: Permanent  Black.  •Sarkar, Sumit. (1998). Writing Social History. Delhi: Oxford University Press.  •Singh, Kumar Suresh. (2002). Birsa Munda and His Movement, 1872 – 1901: A Study of a Millenarian  Movement in Chotanagpur. Chotanagpur: Seagull Books.  •Tomlinson, B.R. (1979). The Political Economy of the Raj: 1914-1947, The Economics of Decolonisation  in India. London: Macmillan Press.  •Panikkar, K.N. (Ed.). (1980). National and Left Movements in India. Delhi: Vikas.  •Sen, Amartya.(1981). Poverty and Famines. An Essay on Entitlement and Deprivation. Oxford: Oxford  University Press, pp. 52 – 85  Additional Resources  1. | | | | | |
| Online Resources (If Any) | |  | | | |
| Assignment and Class Test Schedule for Semester | | Link the assignment and Test (optional) | | | |