Bharati College

 (University of Delhi)

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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 andearly 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-economicrestructuring soon after independence |
| Lesson Plan |
| Week No. | Theme/Curriculum | Any Additional Information |
| 2 Weeks2 Weeks2 Weeks2 Weeks2 Weeks3 Weeks2 Weeks | Unit 1: Caste, Community and Nationa) Regional, religious and linguistic identitiesb) Assertions of gender and caste identity: Sanskritizing trends and lower caste movements, regional variationsUnit 2: Economy and social classesa) Economic critique of colonial rule with special reference to Drain of Wealthb) Rise of modern industry: emergence of capitalists and the working classc) Famines and their impactUnit 3: Early Nationalisma) Emergence of Indian National Congress (INC)b) Moderates and Extremistsc) Swadeshi and Revolutionary MovementsUnit 4: Emergence and social base of Gandhian Nationalism!111a) Intellectual foundations of Gandhian Nationalism; Early Interventions: Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad;INCb) Rowlatt, Khilafat and Non-Cooperation Movementsc) Civil Disobedience Movement d) Quit India MovementUnit 5: Interfaces: Nationalism and Socio-Political Movementsa) Ambedkar and the Dalit Movementb) Bhagat Singh and H.S.R.Ac) Singh Sabha and the Akali Movement; Dravidian movementsd) Left movements: peasants and workers’ movementse) Tribal MovementsUnit 6: Communalism: ideologies and practicesa) Trends in Communalismb) PartitionUnit 7: Independence and the New Statea) World War II and the Post-War crisisb) Negotiations for Independencec) Integration of the Princely Statesd) 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 Indiain terms of the shaping of different regional, caste, religious, linguistic and gender identities in the late19th 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 UniversityPress, pp.91 – 160• Jones, Kenneth. (1994). Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India. New Delhi: CambridgeUniversity 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 theSikh 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 CasteProtest in 19th Century Western India. Ranikhet: Permanent Black, pp. 3-11•Hardgrave, R.L. (1968). “The Breast-Cloth Controversy: Caste consciousness and Social Change inSouthern 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 tothe phenomenon of ‘Drain of Wealth; the emergence of capitalists and the working class and the recurrenceof famines and agrarian distress. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)• Chandra, Bipan. (1966). The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India: Economic Policies ofIndian 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 ofSurplus from Colonies”, Economic and Political Weekly, Vol. 37 (23), pp. 2229 - 2238.• Bagchi, Amiya Kumar. (1972). Private Investment in India, 1900-1939. Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress, 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: OxfordUniversity 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 aspectsof early nationalism and nationalist resistance. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)• McLane, J.R. (1977). Indian Nationalism and the Early Congress. Princeton: Princeton UniversityPress, pp.3-21; 89-178Tripathi, 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 PublishingHouse. (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 socialgroups in the national movement. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)•Parel, Anthony J. ed. (2009 edition). ‘Hind Swaraj’ and Other Writings. Cambridge: Cambridge UniversityPress (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: OxfordUniversity 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 UniversityPress (Chapters 3,4,5,6,7,9).•Kumar, Ravinder. (1971). Essays on Gandhian Politics, Rowlatt Satyagraha 1919. Oxford: ClarendonPress, 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). TheCambridge 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-IrwinPact (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 (Chapters1,2,3, 4, 8).• हीरालािलसंह, (1971). असहयोगआȽ◌ोलनकीझांि◌कयां.ि◌दʟ◌ी:Ůकाशिनवभाग!114Unit V: It enables students to understand the way in which the national movement gave a new meaning tosocial and political movements and to diverse range of local struggles. (Teaching Time: 2 weeksApprox.)• 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: CambridgeUniversity 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, NewDelhi: 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. AnnArbor: 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: OxfordUniversity Press, pp. 143 - 197•Arnold, David. (1982). ‘Rebellious Hillmen: the Gudem-Rampa Risings, 1839-1924’, in Ranajit Guhaed. 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 inIndia, 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 violenceand partition. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)• Pandey, Gyanendra. (1992). The Construction of Communalism in Colonial North India. Delhi: OxfordUniversity 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: ManoharPublications.• 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 inLate 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 toSayyid Ahmad Khan,’ in Mushirul Hasan and AsimRoy (Ed.). Living Together Separately: Cultural Indiain 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 ofthe 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 theKhuda’iKhidmatgar Politics of Friendship’, in Qasmi, Ali Usman. ed., Muslims against the MuslimLeague: Critiques of the Idea of Pakistan, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, pp. 220-254.!116Unit VII: This unit studies the political developments during and after World War II; the negotiations anddiscussions for Independence, the question of integration of the Princely States and the key debates on themaking of the Constitution. (Teaching Time: 2 weeks Approx.)•Brown, Judith. (1984). Modern India. The Origins of an Asian Democracy. Oxford: Oxford UniversityPress, 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 UniversityPress. (Chapters 1 & 2).•Guha, Ramachandra. (2007). India After Gandhi. The History of the World’s Largest Democracy. NewDelhi: 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, NewDelhi: 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 UniversityPress.•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 UniversityPress.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’sStruggle 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 SekharBandyopadhyay, 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: Universityof 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 AsianStudies 51, 2 pp. 432–461•Hasan, Mushirul and Asim Roy (Eds.). (2005). Living Together Separately: Cultural India in History andPolitics. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.•Hasan, Mushirul ed. (1993). India’s Partition: Process, Strategy and Mobilization. (Themes in IndianHistory. Oxford india Readings. Delhi: Oxford University Press.•Hasan, Mushirual, Gupta, Narayani. (1993). India’s Colonial Encounter. Essays in Memory of EricStokes. Delhi: Manohar, pp. 183-199; 325-362.•Kumar, Dharma. (1983)The Cambridge Economic History of India. Vol. 2: c. 1757-1970. Delhi: OrientLongman 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: PrincetonUniversity Press•Mishra, Yuthika. (2004). “The Indian National Movement and Women’s Issues: 1850-1950”, in The Encyclopaediaof Women’s Studies, Vol. I. Women’s Movements, ed. Subhadra Channa, New Delhi: CosmoPublications.!118•Mukhopadhyay, Amitabh. (1995). Militant Nationalism in India: 1876 – 1947. Calcutta: Institute of HistoricalStudies.•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 ImperfectMobilization. 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: PopularPrakshan (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: PermanentBlack.•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 MillenarianMovement in Chotanagpur. Chotanagpur: Seagull Books.•Tomlinson, B.R. (1979). The Political Economy of the Raj: 1914-1947, The Economics of Decolonisationin 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: OxfordUniversity Press, pp. 52 – 85Additional Resources1. |
| Online Resources (If Any) |  |
| Assignment and Class Test Schedule for Semester | Link the assignment and Test (optional) |