Bharati College

 **(University of Delhi)**

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Lesson Plan (CORE, Semester IV, January 2023-June 2023)

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| **Name of Teacher** | **Dr. Mithilesh Kumar Mishra** | **Department** | \_History\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ |
| **Course** | B. A. History (Hons) | **Semester** | IV |
| **Paper** | History of India 1750-1857 | **Academic Year** | 2022-23 |
| **Learning Objectives** |
| The paper introduces students to key features of the 18th century in the Indian subcontinent. It analyses the interface between the 18th century kingdoms and the early colonial state. The paper also discusses the processes by which the British East India Company transformed itself into a state and gradually consolidated its position over a vast expanse. Apart from the evolution of colonial institutions of governance and developing forms of colonial exploitation, the paper also highlights the interface between Company Raj and indigenous elite on various social issues. The paper concludes with a critical survey of peasant resistance to colonial agrarian policies, and the 1857 revolt against the Company Raj. |
| **Learning Outcomes** |
| Upon completion of this course the student shall be able to: • Outline key developments of the 18th century in the Indian subcontinent. • Explain the establishment of Company rule and important features of the early colonial regime. • Explain the peculiarities of evolving colonial institutions and their impact. • Elucidate the impact of colonial rule on the economy. • Discuss the social churning on questions of tradition, reform, etc. during first century of British colonial rule. • Assess the issues of landed elite, and those of struggling peasants, tribals and artisans during the Company Raj. |
| **Lesson Plan** |
| **Week No.** | **Theme/Curriculum** | **Any Additional Information** |
| 2 weeks Approx | * India in the mid-18th Century: society, economy, polity and culture
* [a] Issues and Debates
* [b] Continuity and change
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| 2 weeks Approx | Dynamics of colonial expansion: indigenous states and Company power [a] Regional kingdoms: economic and military and political dimensions of colonial expansion: Bengal, Mysore, Marathas, Awadh, Punjab and the North- East [b] Economic Developments, Culture and Society |  |
| 2 weeks Approx | Colonial state and ideology: emergence of the Company State [a] Imperial ideologies: Orientalism, Utilitarianism, Evangelicalism and the question of Race [b] The colonial army: military culture and recruitment |  |
| 2 weeks Approx | : Law and education [a] Evolution of law and colonial courts [b] Indigenous and colonial education: institutions and medium of instruction |  |
| 2 weeks Approx | Economy and society [a] Land revenue systems and agrarian relations [b] Commercialization, indebtedness and famines [c] Forests and pastoral economy [d] Question of de-industrialization and foreign trade |  |
| 2 weeks Approx | Early 19th Century: Reforms and Revival [a] Young Bengal, Brahmo Samaj, Prathana Samaj, Faraizis and Wahabis [b] Debating Gender: Traditions and Reform in the 19th Century |  |
| 2 weeks Approx | Popular resistance [a] The Uprising of 1857 [b] Peasant resistance to colonial rule: Santhal Uprising (1856); Indigo Rebellion (1860); Pabna Agrarian Leagues (1873); Deccan Riots (1875). |  |
| **References**Alavi, Seema ed. (2002).The Eighteenth Century in India. New Delhi: OUP. • Bara, Joseph (2002) “Tribal Education, the Colonial State and Christian Missionaries: Chotanagpur 1839-1870.” In Education and the Disprivileged : Nineteenth and Twentieth Century India, edited by Sabyasachi Bhattacharya. New Delhi: Orient Longman, pp. 123-152. • Bayly, Susan. (1999). “Chapter 2: Kings and Service People 1700-1830.” Caste, Society and Politics in India from the 18th Century to the Modern Age. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. The New Cambridge History of India Series, pp. 64-79. • Bhattacharya, Sabyasachi ed. (2007).Rethinking 1857. Delhi: Orient Longman. 93 • Chaudhury, Sushil. (2000). The Prelude to Empire: Plassey Revolution of 1757. Delhi: Manohar. • Constable, Philip. (2001). “The Marginalization of a Dalit Martial Race in the Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Western India”.Journal of Asian Studies, 60 (2), pp. 439- 78. • Dirks, Nicholas B. (2001).Castes of Mind.Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press, • Green, William A. et al.(Spring 1985). “Unifying Themes in the History of British India, 1757-1857: An Historiographical Analysis”Albion: A Quarterly Journal Concerned with British Studies, 17 (1), pp. 15-45. [pp. 20-24 is a survey of British strategy/calculations during its territorial expansion] • Guha, Ranajit.(1983) Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press (Introduction & Chapter ‘Territoriality’). • Hutchins, Francis. (1967). The Illusion of Permanence. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press. • Jones, Kenneth. (2003)Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India. New Cambridge History of India, Vol.3.1. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Kapila, Shruti ed. (2010). An Intellectual History for India.Delhi: Cambridge University Press. • Ludden, David ed. (2005). Agricultural Production and South Asian History. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Metcalf,Thomas. (1995). Ideologies of the Raj. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press (Chapter 4, Ordering Difference, pp. 92-.128). • Mukherjee, Mithi. (2010) India in the Shadows of Empire: A Legal and Political History 1774- 1950. New Delhi: Oxford University Press (Introduction and Chapter 1, ‘The Colonial and the Imperial’, pp. 1- 44). • Mukherjee, Rudrangshu. (1984) Awadh in Revolt 1857-1858. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Mukherjee, Rudrangshu. (2018). “The Azimgarh Proclamation and Some Questions on the Revolt of 1857 in the North western Provinces”. The Year of Blood: Essays on the Revolt of 1857. New Delhi: Social Science Press and Routledge. • Pollock, Sheldon ed. (2011). Forms of Knowledge in Early Modern Asia. Delhi: Manohar. Introduction (1- 16). • Parthasarathi, Prasannan. (2001). The Transition to a Colonial Economy: Weavers, Merchants and Kings in South India, 1720-1800. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. • Raj,K N. et al ed. (1985). Essays on the Commercialization of Indian Agriculture. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Robb, Peter, ed. (1993). Dalit movements and the meanings of labour in India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Roy, Tirthankar. (2010). Company of Kinsmen: Enterprise and Community in South Asian History 1700-1940. New Delhi: OUP (Chapter 6, pp. 190- 219). 94 • Skuy, David. (July 1998). “Macaulay and the Indian Penal Code of 1862: The Myth of the Inherent Superiority and Modernity of the English Legal System Compared to India's Legal System in the Nineteenth Century”, Modern Asian Studies, 32 (3), pp. 513-557. • Stein, Burton (ed.) (1992).The Making of Agrarian Policy in British India, 1770-1900. Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Stern, Phillip. (2011).The Company-State: Corporate Sovereignty and the Early Modern Foundations of the British Empire in India. New York: Oxford University Press. • Stokes, Eric. (1986).The Peasant Armed: The Indian Rebellion of 1857 InC.A. Bayly (ed.). New Delhi: Oxford University Press. • Tilak, Lakshmibai. (2017, 1973).Smritichitre: The Memoirs of a Spirited Wife. New Delhi: Speaking Tiger. (Translated by Shanta Gokhale). • Rosanne Rocher, “British Orientalism in the Eighteenth century: The Dialectics of Knowledge and Government”, in Peter van der Veer and Carol Breckenridge eds. Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament: Perspectives on South Asia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1993**Additional Resources**1. |
| **Online Resources (If Any)** |  |
| **Assignment and Class Test Schedule for Semester** | Link the assignment and Test (optional) |