

History UG

Semester: 6				
Programme : History				
Course : The Making of Modern India: Colonial Rule and Indian Response (1858–1919)				
Paper code: C3HS230611T			Credits: 4	
Hours/week : 4				
Category: Core/MDC/SEC/VAC : Core (Major)				
Theory / Practical / Composite : Theory				
No of Modules : 2				
<p>Course Overview: This course explores the transformative period of Indian history from the aftermath of the 1857 Revolt to the early Gandhian era. It examines the structural shifts in British colonial administration and the economic impact of commercialized agriculture alongside devastating epidemics. You will analyze the rise of diverse social, anti-caste, and religious reform movements that reshaped Indian identity. The curriculum further investigates the evolution of Indian nationalism, from the ideological debates of the Congress to the emergence of revolutionary and communal politics. Finally, it traces the entry of Mahatma Gandhi and the crystallization of his unique political philosophy in the struggle against colonial rule.</p>				
Course Outcome:				
1. Identify the key administrative changes post-1857, major social reform organizations (e.g., Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj), and the specific dates of significant uprisings and epidemics.				
2. Explain the socio-economic causes of peasant and tribal revolts, such as the Deccan Riots and Munda Uprising, and the impact of colonial economic policies on Indian agriculture				
3. Illustrate how Gandhian ideologies of <i>Satyagraha</i> and <i>Ahimsa</i> were applied to localized struggles like Champaran, Kheda, and the Ahmedabad mill strike.				
4. Distinguish between the strategies of Moderates and Militant Nationalists, and examine the complexities of communal politics leading up to the Government of India Act of 1919				
5. Critique the different historiographical perspectives on Indian nationalism and assess the effectiveness of the Swadeshi Movement's boycott strategies and Tagore's ideal of <i>Atmashakti</i> .				
6. Construct a comprehensive historical narrative or research proposal that links 19th-century social reform movements to the eventual emergence of a pan-Indian national identity.				
Prerequisites: Basic knowledge about any prior course				
SYLLABUS				
UNIT/Module	CONTENT	HOURS or NUMBER OF CLASSES	CO Mapping	COGNITIVE LEVEL
I.		18	CO1	KI,K2,K3,K4.K5,K

	<p>Unit I: Aftermath of the Revolt of 1857: The Beginning of British Raj</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative and Legal Developments 2. Reorganization of Army 3. Economy Under Colonial Rule, Commercialization of Agriculture, Famines 		<p>CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6</p>	<p>6</p>
	<p>Unit II: Society and Epidemics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Reform Movements across India: Brahmo Samaj, Arya Samaj, Prarthana Samaj, Aligarh, Deoband, Singh Sabha Movement; The Gender Question 2. Ramakrishna Movement in Bengal 3. Anti caste Movements: Jyotiba Phule, E.V. Ramaswamy Naicker, Vaikom satyagraha, Sree Narayana Guru Swamy, Justice Movement, 4. The Plague of 1897 and its impact, the Spanish Flu of 1919. 			
	<p>Unit III: Tribal and Peasant Movements</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certain Key Aspects: Background and Nature of the Revolts 2. Deccan Riots, Pabna Revolt 3. Munda Uprising, Kuki Uprising 			
II.	<p>Unit I: Indian Nationalism: The Early Phase</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emergence of Indian Nationalism 2. Historiography of Indian Nationalism 3. Indian National Congress: Moderates, Militant Nationalists and Early Revolutionaries 	18	<p>CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6</p>	<p>K1,K2,K3,K4.K5,K6</p>

	<p>Unit II: Heralding a New Era: Popular Movements and Identity Politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Swadeshi Movement & Rabindranath Tagore's ideal of 'Atmashakti'; Boycott and the inner crisis of the movement. 2. Communal Question: Muslim League, Cow Protection Movement, Separate Electorates (India Council Act of 1909 and Government of India Act of 1919), Lucknow Pact. 3. The First World War, India and the Home Rule Movement 4. Revolutionary movement during the war, Indians abroad. 			
	<p>Unit III: Advent of Gandhian Politics</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rise of Mahatma Gandhi - Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad Satyagraha 2. Gandhian Ideology: His idea of Swaraj, Swadeshi, Satyagraha and Social Harmony 3. Rowlatt Satyagraha and the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre 			

Text Books

- Chandra, Bipan, Communalism in Modern India, Har Anand Publication, 2009
- Chandra, Bipan, India's Struggle for Independence 1857- 1947, Penguin India, 2000
- Bandopadhyay, Sekhar, From Plassey to Partition and after, Orient Blackswan, 2014.
- Dube, Ishita Banerjee, A History of Modern India, Cambridge University Press, 2014
- Sarkar, Sumit, Modern India, Pearson Education India, 2014
- Sarkar, Sumit, The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903- 1908, Permanent Black, 2011
- Bayly, C. A. The Local Roots of Indian Politics: Allahabad, 1880 – 1920. Oxford: Clarendon Press.1975
- Kumar, Dharma, The Cambridge Economic History of India, Volume 2, Orient Blackswan, 2005
- Chaudhuri, Binay Bhushan, Economic History of India from Eighteenth to Twentieth Century (History of Science, Philosophy and Culture in Indian Civilization, Vol. VIII, Part 3), 2005
- Guha, Ranajit, Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India, Duke University Press, 1999

- Guha, Ranajit, Subaltern Studies, Vol. 1-4, New Delhi, 1982- 1986
- Hardiman, David, ed. Peasant Resistance in India, OUP, New York, 1992
- Hardiman, David, Gandhi in his times and ours. Permanent Black 2003.
- Hardiman, David, The Nonviolent Struggle for Indian Freedom 1905-1919
- Hardiman, David, Noncooperation in India: Nonviolent Strategy and Protest.
- Seal. Anil, The Emergence of Indian Nationalism: Competition and Collaboration in the late 19th Century, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1971
- Sarkar, Tanika, Hindu Wife, Hindu Nation: Community, Religion and Cultural Nationalism, Indian University Press, 2002
- Seal, Anil, Johnson, Gordon, Gallagher, John, Locality, Province and Nation: Essays on Indian Politics, 1870-1940, CUP, 1973
- Tripathi, Amares, The Extremist Challenge, Orient Longman, Calcutta, 1967
- Tripathi, Amares, Indian National Congress and the Struggle for Freedom, OUP, 2014

Suggested readings

- Chatterjee, Partha, The Nation and Its Fragments: Colonial and Postcolonial Histories, UK, Princeton University Press, 1993
- Sarkar, Sumit, Modern Times, India 1880–1950s: Environment, Economy, Culture, Orient Blackswan, 2014
- Gandhi, Mahatma, Hind Swaraj, Rajpal & Sons, 2015 • Dutt, R. Palme, India Today, Read Books, 2006
- Sundara Ram, L.L., Cow Protection in India, Gyan Publishing House, 2024

Web Resources

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

Evaluation : Theory

CIA: 5+ Mid Sem: 20+ Attendance: 5 =30

Semester Exam: 70

Paper Structure for Theory Semester Exam:

Total Marks: 70

Two modules of 35 marks each.

(3 questions of 5 marks from 5 options: 3X5=15

2 questions of 10 marks from 3 options: 2X10=20

Course outcomes (COs) and Cognitive Level Mapping

COs	CO Description	Cognitive levels
CO1	Identify the key administrative changes post-1857, major social reform organizations (e.g., Brahma Samaj,	K1

	Arya Samaj), and the specific dates of significant uprisings and epidemics.	
CO2	Explain the socio-economic causes of peasant and tribal revolts, such as the Deccan Riots and Munda Uprising, and the impact of colonial economic policies on Indian agriculture	K2
CO3	Illustrate how Gandhian ideologies of <i>Satyagraha</i> and <i>Ahimsa</i> were applied to localized struggles like Champaran, Kheda, and the Ahmedabad mill strike.	K3
CO4	Distinguish between the strategies of Moderates and Militant Nationalists, and examine the complexities of communal politics leading up to the Government of India Act of 1919	K4
CO5	Critique the different historiographical perspectives on Indian nationalism and assess the effectiveness of the Swadeshi Movement's boycott strategies and Tagore's ideal of <i>Atmashakti</i> .	K5
CO6	Construct a comprehensive historical narrative or research proposal that links 19th-century social reform movements to the eventual emergence of a pan-Indian national identity.	K6