

SECOND SEMESTER

Paper No: HSH. 451

MAKING OF INDIA- A NATION

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand the process of India becoming a Nation
2. To find out how our Colonial experience caused the process of making India in to a nation
3. To understand the nature of our struggle against Colonial exploitation, and character of our struggle
4. To survey the Historiography of our nationalist struggle

Learning Outcomes:

After completing the paper, students will come to know the following:

1. Get enlightened about the colonial milieu that promoted the process of unifying India in to a nation
2. understand the growth of Nationalism and its Character
3. Understand the voices of the subaltern groups in resisting colonialism and internal challenges
4. Understand the legacy of our freedom struggle and its reflections in our Constitution

1. Historiography – Imperialist perceptions/ the ‘Cambridge School’ – the Marxist understanding - The Nationalist reaction – the Subaltern School- Understanding the Nations and Nationalism
2. Orientalism and the ‘discovery’ of India – The Reaction to the Evangelical and the Utilitarian perceptions – The Socio-religious Movements and their Character – English education – Press - Emergence of Public Sphere
3. Contradictions in Colonialism and Their Exposure – The Economic Critique of Colonialism – The Drain Theory – The Expressions of ‘moderate’ nationalism. The Constitutional methods – Revolutionary Terrorism – Indian nationalist activities abroad – Gandhian techniques.
4. Secondary Contradictions – Autonomous or hegemonic – Peasants’ movements – Workers’ movements – Tribal Uprisings – Caste and gender associations – the Dalits: Phule to Ambedkar – Theorising the Subaltern movements – Resistance to the regime of Power.

5. Communalism and Nationalism: The Two-nation Theory – Partition and Freedom – The legacy of Indian Nationalism – The Indian Constitution: Foreign policy – The Socialist hopes – Secularism - Theorizing Indian nationalism: The Idea of Nation-in-the Making – Nation as a Process and not a Product.

Readings:

C.H. Philips, *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, (Oxford, 1961).

O.P. Kejariwal, *The Asiatic Society of India and the Discovery of India's Past 1784-1838*, (Oxford, 1988).

John Keay, *India Discovered*, (Rupa, 1989).

Thomas R. Trantmann, *Aryans and British India*, (Vistaar Sage, 1996).

David Kopf, *British Orientalism and the Indian Renaissance, 1773-1835*, (California, 1969).

Kenneth Jones, *Socio-Religious Reform Movements in British India*, (Cambridge India, 1994).

Arabinda Poddar, *Renaissance in Bengal Quests and Confrontations*, (Simla, Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, 1970).

K.N. Panikkar, *Culture, Ideology, Hegemony: Intellectuals and Social Consciousness in Colonial India*, (Tulika, New Delhi, 1995).

Sumit Sarkar, *A Critique of Colonial India*, (Papyrus, Calcutta, 1985).

Sumit Sarkar, *Modern India (1885-1947)*, (MacMillan, 1996).

Sumit Sarkar, *Writing Social History*, (Oxford India, 1998).

Bipan Chandra, et.al., *India's Struggle for Independence*, (Penguin India, 1989).

Bipan Chandra, *The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism in India*, (People's Publishing House, New Delhi, 1982).

Bipan Chandra, *Nationalism and Colonialism in Modern India*, (Orient Longman, New Delhi, 1979).

Bipan Chandra, *Communalism in Modern India*, Vani Educational Books – Vikas, New Delhi, 1984.

R.C. Majumdar, *British Paramountcy and the Indian Renaissance*, Pts. I & II. (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan)

R.C. Majumdar, *Struggle for Freedom*, (Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan)