



ARSD College, University of Delhi

Lesson Plan

Course Name : B.A.(Hons.) Political Science						
Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Lecture (L)	Tutorial (T)	Practical (P)	Credit (C)
1	12325901	Colonialism and Nationalism in India	3	1	0	4
Teacher/Instructor(s)		Prof. Anamika Prasad				
Session		2022-2023				

Course Objective:

- The purpose of this course is to help students understand historically the advent of colonialism in India and the emergence of the discourse on nationalism as a response to it. The importance and relevance of understanding this past is the fact that the roots of many political institutions and ideas, social and economic structures that are central to politics in India today can be traced to this past.
- The aim is to engage with theoretical explanations of colonialism and nationalism in India at the same time study the social, political and institutional practices that unfolded in that period, gradually paving way towards independence and democracy in India
- The objective is to help the students understand India's colonial past the shaping of the nationalist ideology and the unfolding of the national movement. Integral to the course is the understanding that ideas of democracy and freedom and corresponding social relations and political and institutional practices took shape in the context of the anti-colonial struggles. The institutions of the state, its policies and the social and economic structures that obtain today, reflect the imprint of the colonial experience and the manner in which they have been transformed in the course of social struggles and the national movement.
- The purpose of this course is to help students understand the struggle of Indian people against colonialism. It seeks to achieve this understanding by looking at this struggle from different theoretical perspectives that highlight its different dimensions.

- The course begins by looking at the responses to colonial dominance in the nineteenth century, and traces the development of the anti-colonial struggle up to the mid-20th century paying attention to its social composition and different modalities through which nationalist resistance was mobilized and consolidated. It focuses subsequently, on the events leading to the Partition and independence in 1947. In the process, the course also tries to focus on the various tensions and contradictions within the discourse on nationalism and its engagement with the questions of nationalism and its engagement with the questions of caste, class, gender and gender
- The course tries to highlight its various conflicts and contradiction by focusing on its different dimensions: communalism, class struggle, caste and gender questions.

Course Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, students would be able to:

- Understand and engage with the different ways in which colonialism and nationalism have been understood
- Gain an understanding of the different theoretical perspectives on the emergence and development of nationalism in India
- Show an understanding of the nature of colonial rule in India and the various developments through which it consolidated itself
- Demonstrate awareness of the specific impacts of Colonialism on Indian economy
- Show knowledge of the gradual emergence of the nationalist movement as Indian response to the colonial rule
- Demonstrate knowledge of the historical trajectory of the development of the nationalist movement in India, with specific focus on its different phases
- Demonstrate an understanding of the distinct periods of the nationalist movement and the nature of the resistance politics adopted in different phases
- Show awareness of the various social movements, the kind of questions they raised and their contribution in the nationalist movements
- Demonstrate awareness of the history of partition and the moment of independence that followed

Lesson Plan:

Unit No.	Learning Objective	Lecture No.	Topics to be covered
1.	Colonialism and Nationalism	1-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Conceptual explorations- Introduction, meaning and brief history of Colonialism and Imperialism and Nationalism- Global and Indian Context • (b) Main perspectives on Colonialism: Liberalism,

			Marxism, Post colonialism
		6-8	(c) Approaches to the Study of Nationalism in India- Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist and Subaltern interpretations
II	Colonial Rule in India and its Impact	9-14	(a) Constitutional developments and the Colonial State (b) Colonial ideology of Civilizing Mission: Utilitarians and Missionaries (c) Impact on Agriculture, land relations, industry and ecology
III	Reform and Resistance	15-16	The 1857 War of Independence
		17-18	Major Social and Religious Movements
		19-20	Education and the rise of new middle class
IV	Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base	21-25	Phases of the Nationalist Movement: Liberal Constitutionalist, Swadeshi and the Radicals
		26	Formation of Muslim league
		27-29	Gandhi and Mass Mobilizations: Non-Cooperation Movement
		30-32	Civil Disobedience Movement
		33-34	Quit India Movement
		35-38	Revolutionaries, Socialists and Communists
		39- 40	Communalism in Indian Politics
		41-42	The two-nation theory and negotiations over Partition
V	Social Movements	43-44	The Women's Question: Participation in the National Movement and its impact
		45	The Caste Question: Anti-Brahmanical Politics
		46	Peasant Movement
		47	Tribal Movement

		48	Workers Movement
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Evaluation Scheme:

No.	Component	Duration	Marks
1.	Internal Assessment		25
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quiz 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Class Test 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assignment 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attendance 		
2.	End Semester Examination	3 hr	75

Details of the Course		
Unit	Contents	Contact Hours
I	<p>Colonialism and Nationalism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (a) Conceptual explorations- Introduction, meaning and brief history of Colonialism and Imperialism and Nationalism- Global and Indian Context, Main perspectives on Colonialism: Liberalism, Marxism, Post colonialism • (b) Nationalism- Nationalism in India-Historical Background, Historiography of Nationalism in India, Approaches to the study of Nationalism in India- Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist and Subaltern Interpretations 	8
II	<p>Colonial Rule in India and its Impact</p> <p>(a) Constitutional Developments in India during British Colonial rule- Legal Foundations of the Colonial State; Issues related to the sovereignty</p>	6

	<p>and relations with British Parliament, Regulating Acts, Charter Acts, Indian Council Acts of 1861, 1892, 1909, 1919, 1935 & 1947</p> <p>(b) Colonial ideology of Civilizing Mission: Utilitarians and Missionaries</p> <p>(c) Impact on Agriculture, land relations, industry, De-industrialization and ecology</p>	
III	<p>Reform and Resistance</p> <p>(a) The 1857 War of Independence- Causes, Progress of the Revolt, Nature and Impact of the Revolt</p> <p>(b) Major Social and Religious Movements- Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, Parthana Samaj, Satya Shodak Samaj, Theosophical Society, Dharma Sabhas, Aligarh Movement, Impact on national Movement</p> <p>(c) Education and the rise of new middle class</p>	6
IV	<p>Nationalist Politics and Expansion of its Social Base:</p> <p>(a) Birth of Indian National Congress, Early Phases of Nationalism- Moderates and the rise of Economic Nationalism, Aims, Objectives, Methods, Programme and Activities of Liberal Constitutionalists, Rise of Extremism, the Moderates vs Extremists within Congress, Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement, Formation of the Muslim League, Revolutionary Radicals, The First World War and Indian National Movement</p> <p>(b) Gandhi and the Era of Mass Mobilizations- Emergence of Gandhi on National scene- Gandhian experiments in India- Early Activities- Gandhi as National Leader- Non-Cooperation Movement and Khilafat, Swarajists, Simon Commission, Nehru Report, Civil Disobedience Movement, Round Table Conferences, Communal Award, Poona Pact, Second World War and its Impact on the National Movement, Cripps Mission, Quit India Movement</p> <p>(c) The Socialist Alternatives: Revolutionary Extremism in India, The Communist Party of India, Congress Socialist Party</p> <p>(d) Communalism in Indian Politics- Factors for the rise of Communalism, Role of British Colonialism, Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha</p> <p>(e) The Two-Nation theory- origin of the idea of Pakistan, Lahore</p>	20

	Resolution, Negotiations over Partition- Simla Conference, Cabinet Mission Plan, INA, RIN Revolt, Jinnah's Direct Action, Communal Riots, Mountbatten Plan, Integration of States, Indian Independence Act, 1947	
V	<p>Social Movements:</p> <p>(a) The Women's Question-franchise and participation of women in the national movement and its impact</p> <p>(b) The Caste Question: Anti-Brahmanical Movements, Jyotiba Phule, Periyar and Ambedkar on eradication of the Caste system</p> <p>© Role of Peasant Movements, Tribal Movements, Workers' Movement in the National Movement</p>	8
	Total	48
Suggested Books:		
Sl. No.	Name of Authors/Books/Publishers	Year of Publication/Re print
1.	Bipin Chandra- India's Struggle for Independence, New Delhi: Penguin	1988
2.	Shekhar Bandopadhyay, From Plassey to Partition and After: A History of Modern India, New Delhi: Orient Longman	2015
3.	Sumit Sarkar- Modern India, 1885-1947, New Delhi: Macmillan	1983
4.	Bipin Chandra, Essays on Colonialism, Hyderabad: Orient Longman	1999
5.	A. Jalal and S. Bose, Modern South Asia: History, Culture and Political economy, New Delhi: Oxford University Press	1997
6	G. Shah, Social Movements and the State, New Delhi: Sage	2002
Mode of Evaluation:	Internal Assessment / End Semester Exam	

