

CC3 - COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN MODERN INDIA

Unit I. Colonialism and Nationalism Colonial Structure: Colonial State - Stage of Colonialism Mechanics of Imperial Legitimation: Introduction and Nature of Popular Representation, 1858-1919. Extension of Popular Representation in Government 1919-1947.

Unit II. Early Nationalism And Agitational Politics: 1799-1916

Poligar Mutiny in Tamil nadu 1799, 1801. Vellore Mutiny in 1806- Revolt of 1857- tribal movements—moplahs- Deccan Riots- Foundation of the Congress- Moderate Congress: Objectives and methods-phase of moderate politics-roots of extremism-Partition of Bengal-Boycott and Swadeshi-National Education-Labour unrest-Hindu Muslim relations.

Emergence of communal politics-the shift to terrorism - Punjab - Tamil Nadu: the Chennai Jana Sangam-Swadeshi movement in Tamil Nadu-Role of Tamil Press- the Congress Split-repression conciliation Muslim League-Revolutionary Terrorism-Home Rule Agitation.

Unit III. Gandhian Era - Mass Nationalism 1917-1925

Impact of War - The Appeal of Gandhi - the Role of Rumour-Champaran, Kheda, Ahmedabad-Gandhi. Khilafat and the Congress-Pressure from below-the all India Movement-Social composition-regional variations—No changes and Swarajists- Non-Cooperation-Constructive work-Swarajists Politics.

Unit IV. Nationalist Advances : 1928-1939.

Simon Commission and Nehru Report-Labour upsurge and the Peasant Movement - -From Dominion State to Purna Swaraj.

Unit V. Towards Freedom and Partition 1939-1947.

Congress and labour-Congress and Kisans-States people movement-The Left in the Congress-The Tripuri Crisis 1939-1942. The Muslim League and Pakistan-Quit India-The advance of the League Azad Hind-Communists and people's War 1945-1946-INA Trials-RIN Mutiny-1946-Communal Holocaust-Calcutta Noakhali, Bihar, Punjab-Partition and Independence.

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