

Movement and Migration, from empire to nation states : 1833-1952 Radhika Singha

The minimum required reading is one book and three articles or five articles. **Choose** from the readings below. Make creative use of primary material and contemporary commentary from the internet. **Attendance at tutorial discussions is compulsory** Plagiarism will be heavily penalized.

Fifty percent of the evaluation for two written assignments, and fifty percent for the end-semester examination.

Readings not located in the library will be provided through photostats / pdf .

MAPS: Schwartzberg J.E. ed. **Historical atlas of South Asia** DSA-2069; or **Times Atlas of world history** JNU, map room (scanned maps are also sent)

Movement and migration: from empire to nation states in South Asia, 1833-1952

This paper examines population mobility and the process of border- making to encourage the student to think about the spatial frames in which we write history. How are the geographical, political or social spaces we demarcate constituted as objects of study. What are the ways in which population mobility can complicate these demarcations.

The student is introduced to the scholarship on trans-national or connected history, which draws our attention to processes which cut across political boundaries. This literature has addressed the problem of Eurocentrism in world history by drawing attention to the multiple sites from which globally significant changes emerge. At the same time spatial differences in the distribution of power, the unevenness of global forces, and their specific forms at particular locations have to be kept in the picture. Borders and mobility have to be studied together, so too spatial connections and disconnections..

We will explore some of the frames which scholars have used to write a trans-national history :

Introduction:

Section I :Connected histories: the interrogation of borders and population mobility

An introductory lecture outlines a body of research which places the history of the sub-continent within a wider geographical frame. It draws attention to movements of trans-humance, trade and military migration from dry pastoral zones to zones of riverine agriculture, and to patterns of maritime trade stretching from the Persian Gulf down to East Africa and to South East Asia on the other side..

The East India Company sought to draw upon mobile resources of slaves,, lascars, artisans and merchant capital, and to close off these resources to its political competitors. The entry of free-floating cavalry bands in search of service by land and sea from Central Asia and Arabia had to be closed down. On the other hand military forces from India were deployed to extend and

police empire in a variety of theatres of war. The terms of military service had to be altered, brutally so in 1857, so that the *sipahi* would serve wherever he was sent. The mapping and surveying of the Company's territorial conquests wove into the conceptualization of British India as a bounded political entity. Yet colonial borders could turn very quickly into frontiers of potential expansion..

CHOOSE from the following

1. Das Gupta, A. 'Trade and politics in Eighteenth century India', in Ashin Das Gupta, **The world of the Indian Ocean Merchant**, 1500-1800, Delhi, 2001, 141-79. DSA-4327

#2. Ludden, D, 'History outside civilisation and the mobility of South Asia', **South Asia**, xvii, 1, 1994, pdf jstor

#3.. Bayly, C.A. article in A.G.Hopkins **Globalisation** DSA xerox , or **Birth of the Modern world DSA-4454**, introduction and conclusion .

#4.*. Gommans, Jos, 'The silent frontier of South Asia, c. AD 1100-1800', **Journal of World History**, ix, 1, 1998, 1-23. DSA, jstor, pdf

#5... *Frederick Cooper – 'What is the concept of globalization good for. An African historian's perspective', pdf (class discussion)

6... Baud, M. and van Schendel, 'Towards a comparative history of borderlands', **Journal of World History**, 8,2, 1997, 211-42. DSA, jstor, pdf

6.*Markovits C. et al, **Society and circulation, mobile people and itinerant cultures in South Asia 1750-1950**, 2003, DSA-4598, henceforth **S&C**.

7.*Thongchai Winichakul, 'Maps and the formation of the Geo-body of Siam', in S. Tonnesson and H. Antlov ed **Asian forms of the Nation**, 1996, JNU-320.54095 T549 As, DSA-X941 , pdf

II."The first age of global imperialism" c 1760-1830 :Slaves, sepoys, lascars, convicts

We examine the way in which the East India Company tapped various streams of population mobility within South Asia and across her borders to build up her **port and military infrastructure around the Indian Ocean**. We assess the impact of the French revolution and the revolutionary wars on this part of the world. Plantation emerged in the Indian Ocean and connections with the Atlantic became more dense. We will study **the forced migration of Indian slaves and convicts as part of this process**

i.C.A.Bayly, 'The first age of global imperialism: c 1760-1830', **Journal of Imperial and commonwealth History**, 2009 pdf (military –fiscalism and colonial conquest)

ii.*Ewald, J.J, 'Crossers of the sea: slaves freedmen and other migrants in the **Northwestern Indian Ocean 1750-**', **American Historical Review** 105, 1. Jstor (-Note, she focusses on the African and Arabian littoral, NOT on south asia)

#iii. Carter, Marina 'The transition from slave to indentured labour in Mauritius', **Slavery and Abolition**, 14, 1993.pdf/ or chapter in **Servants, Sirdars and Settlers** DSA-2291.

#iv. Anderson, C, **Convicts in the Indian Ocean**, DSAx1690 or 'Convicts and coolies, re-thinking indentured labour in the nineteenth century', **Slavery and Abolition**, Aug 2009, pdf.

#v. A.A. Yang – 'Indian Convict Workers in Southeast Asia in the Late Eighteenth and Early Nineteenth Centuries' - **Journal of World History** 14:2, jstor, pdf

vi. Sandhu, Kernal .Singh., **Indians in Malaya**, JNU (TB)Y,744.437`N57--M86 K9; one chapter on slaves and convicts .(DSA-x1678)

Section two:

III. The circulation and migration of Indian labour under empire

The transport and communications revolution of the nineteenth century compressed and standardised time and changed conceptions of space and place very dramatically. Coal-based steam made travel by ship and by rail less prone to seasonal variation. From the 1830s the development of a modern communications infrastructure became a crucial component of the military and economic role which India was expected to play within empire. The possibility of moving commodities and labouring populations in greater mass, in less time and at reduced cost began to transform the relationship between capital and labour in the colony on work-sites such as **the plantation**, the mine, **the ship**, and the road and railway construction camp. The 1807 legislation to abolish the slave trade in the British empire and the 1833 act to abolish slavery meant that Asian labour had to replace African labour in sugar plantations. **Indentured contract** emerged as a new form of labour servitude. Steam shipping and the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 expanded the demand for **South Asian sea-men**

IIIa."A new system of slavery?": indentured labour migration

#i.*Adam McKeown, 'Regionalising world migration', Prabhu Mohapatra 'Euro-centrism, forced labour and global migration', and response by McKeown, **International Review of Social History**, 2007 (pdf) (class discussion)

#ii. *Bremen and Daniel 'The making of a coolie', **JPS**. 19, 1991-92, 268-295. pdf.(class discussion)

iii.) Prabhu Mohapatra 'Assam and the west Indies, 1860-1920: Immobilizing plantation labor' in D.Hay and P. Craven, **Masters, servants, and magistrates'** DSA-G3416

iv)* Carter, Marina: **Servants, Sirdars and Settlers: Indians in Mauritius 1834-1874**, OUP, Delhi 1995 JNU Y,744;4.95=M M74; DSA2261,x1662,x1663.

v)Lal, B.V.: **Girmitiyas: The Origins of Fiji Indians**, Canberra, 1983 (Reprint, (Lautoka: Fiji Institute of Applied Science, 2004.)*Lal, B.V.: **Chalo Jahaji: On a Journey Through Indenture in Fiji**, Fiji Museum, Suva, 2000. <http://press.anu.edu.au/publications/chalo-jahaji>

IIIb. Women under indenture

i).Beall, J. 'Women under indenture in colonial Natal, 1860-1911'<http://www.sahistory.org.za/archive/women-under-indentured-labour-colonial-natal-1860-1911-jo-beall>

#ii.)Carter, Marina: **Lakshmi's Legacy: The Testimonies of Indian Women in 19th Century Mauritius**, Editions de l'Ocean Indien, Mauritius, 1996.DSA x928

iii)S.Jain and R. Reddock, **Women plantation workers: international experiences**, DSA-x910

#iv)P Mahapatra, 'Restoring the family': wife murders...'SIH, 11,2, 1995, 227-260 pdf,

v)Kelly, John D.: **A Politics of Virtue: Hinduism, Sexuality and Countercolonial Discourse in Fiji**, Chicago, 1991. NMML, (DSA x913)

vi.Brij Lal "Kunti's cry" IESHR, pdf

(vii)students have also used Radica Mahase, Rhoda Reddock and Lomarsh Roopnarine)

IIIc.). The campaign against indentured migration and its abolition

We examine the crisis in sugar prices, competition from beet sugar, the emergence of small holding sugar production, the overtaking of indenture by kangani migration, immigration controls in South Africa, the anti-indenture campaign and the discourse of 'immorality'

1.(Kelly see above 2. Mahapatra . see above

3.#*Tinker: H., **A new system of slavery: the export of Indian labour overseas 1830-1920**, Delhi, 1974., JNU X.9&j 545.44`M3--M20 L4(TB); DSA. xx (excellent overview of campaign against indenture)

4.C. F. Andrews **Report on indentured labour in Fiji** (class presentation)internet

5. Northrup **[Indentured labor in the age of imperialism, 1834-1922](http://archive.org)**archive.org;

IV "Kangani" migration

1.* Meyer, E. 'Labour circulation between Sri Lanka and South India in Historical Perspective', in **Society and Circulation** , pp.55-88;E.Meyer, 'Enclave plantations, hemmed in Indian villages and dualistic representations in Colonial Ceylon' **JPS**, spl issue, 1991-1992, pdf

2. Peebles, P, **The plantation Tamils of Ceylon** NMML, DSA-x862,x863
3. Sunil S. Amrith, 'Governing immigration to Malaya, 1870-1914;', **Past and Present pdf** Sandhu, Kernial .Singh., **Indians in Malaya**, JNU (TB)Y,744.437`N57--M86 K9; DSA-x1678
4. Satyanarayana, A.: *Birds of Passage: Migration of South Indian Labour to South East Asia*, **Critical Asian Studies**, 34: 1, 89-115. internet
-

V. Indian Ocean networks and inter-regional arenas

1. #i. Sunil S Amrith, **Crossing the Bay of Bengal, the furies of nature and the fortunes of migrants**, Harvard University Press, 2013 DSA-8253.(class presentation)

OR

ii. S. Bose **A Hundred Horizons, The IO in the age of global empire, 2006** , Exim 909.09824083 B6516 Hu , DSA-5279

.iii) McPherson, **The Indian Ocean, 1993**, Ch.3-4 or Or *McPherson, Kenneth, 'The social expansion of the Maritime world of the Indian Ocean' in Klaus Friedland ed. **Maritime aspects of migration**, Cologne, 1989, (DSA-x952,x953,x973,x974).

iv) T.R. Metcalf **Imperial Connections: India in the Indian Ocean arena, 1860-1920**, DSA-7333,x1689 i// Thomas Metcalf, **Forging the Raj, (India as a sub-imperial hub)**

VI. Trade and circulation of Indian merchants

Indian merchant capital lost its position in foreign trade with Europe but Indian merchants were important partners of British firms in inter-Asian trade We will study their trading networks with Arabia and East Africa and on the other side of the Indian Ocean with Burma, and South East Asia . We take up the Chettiars as a case study, but engage with some of the literature on links across the western Indian Ocean.

*#i. Markovits, C' Indian merchants networks outside Indian in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries', MAS, 33,4, Oct 19099, 883-911, jstor.pdf

#ii. *Ray Rajat, 'Asian capital in the age of European domination, the rise of the bazaar' 1800-1914', MAS, 29,3(1995)449-554. pdf.

(case study Chettiars)

iii. Scott Turnell, "Parching the land? The chettiars in Burma'. **Australian Economic History Review**, Vol.1,1, 1-25 (or Turnell, *Fiery Dragons*. Banks, Moneylenders and Microfinance in Burma, pdf

iv. Adas, M. **State, market and peasant in colonial South and southeast Asia**, 1998, Ch XIII, XV (on Chettiars in Burma),; (JNU 305.56330959 Ad199 St)- Y,9(J);48,4`N9 N8

v..Mahadevan, Raman, `Immigrant enterprise in colonial Burma, Nattukottai Chettiars, 1880-1930', **IESHR**, 15, 3, June- Sept, 1978; -----, `Pattern of enterprise of immigrant entrepreneurs': JNU

vi..D.W Rudner, **Caste and capitalism in colonial India, the Nattukottai chettiars**, 1994. (JNU- 305.554095482 R8351 Ca)

VII.Circulating labour : maritime labour under the Raj

i.Gopalan Balachandran , **Globalizing Labour? Indian seafarers and world shipping,. C1870-1945** OUP,2012 (xx DSA) OR choose one of his articles `Searching for the sardar” in B. Stein and S. Subrahmanyam, ed. **Institutions and economic change in South Asia**, Delhi, 1996, 206-36.JNU;; #`Conflicts in the international maritime labour market: British and Indian seamen, employers and the state, 1890-1939', **IESHR**, 1, Jan-March 2002, pp.71-101. **Society and Circulation**, DSA

ii.Ahuja Ravi, `Mobility and containment. The voyages of Indian sea-men,c.1900-1960' in **International Review of Social History**, 51,2006, supplement, 111-141.DSA, pdf//OR

*-----`Networks of subordination – networks of the subordinated: The **ordered** spaces of South Asia maritime labour in an age of imperialism', in A. Tambe, and H Fischer-Tine, **The limits of colonial control in south Asia**, 2009, DSA-7334.

iii.Hyslop –steam ship empire pdf

iv OF.Broeze, `Underdevelopment and dependency: Maritime India during the Raj', **MAS**, 18,3, 1984, 429-57 OR----`The muscles of the empire:Indian seamen and the Raj,1919-39', **IESHR**,18,1, 1981,43-68.

v..L.Tabili,`The construction of racial difference in twentieth century Britain:the special restriction (Coloured Alien Seamen) order,1925',**Journal of British studies**,33, Jan1994, 54-98 pdf pdf Or L.Tabili, `**We ask for British justice': Workers and racial difference in Late imperial Britain**, 1994, ch5. pdf.

vi.Desai D.D. **Maritime labour in India** , 1940. JNU- 331.0954 D4511

.VIII. Movement in the service of empire: military manpower (class workshop)

India's position as a colony allowed empire to tap her manpower and fiscal resources for territorial influence across her land and sea frontiers. The movement of Indian soldiers, armed policemen and labour units generated channels of migration towards South East Asia and potentially across the Pacific. During World War one some one million Indian combatants and non-combatants were sent overseas, to France and Flanders, Egypt, Mesopotamia and Africa What were their experiences and how were their services evaluated? CHOOSE from the following

#ii.) David Omissi. **Sepoy and the Raj**; DSA x1666,x1667; D Omissi (ed.) **Indian voices of the Great War: soldier's letters, 1914-18**, 1999, JNU 940.48154Om 5); “Europe through Indian eyes: Indian soldiers encounter England and France, 1914-1918”, **The English Historical Review**, 122, 496, (2007) pdf.

ii. George Morton Jack, *The Indian Army on the Western Front: India's Expeditionary Force to France and Belgium in the First World War* DSA one hard copy, one xx

iii. Gajendra Singh (2014) [Throwing Snowballs in France: Muslim sipahis of the Indian Army and ...https://www.cambridge.org/...snowballs-in-france.../D606A1B734074972BA96127D09...](https://www.cambridge.org/...snowballs-in-france.../D606A1B734074972BA96127D09...)

iv. [Santanu Das Reframing life/war 'writing': objects, letters and songs of Indian soldiers, 1914-1918 Textual Practice](#) Vol. 29 , Iss. 7, 2015 ORSantanu Das, “Ardour and Anxiety: Politics and Literature in the Indian home front” in Heike Liebau et al, *The World in Wars*, pp. 341-367,

v. Hugh Strachan “The First World War as a global war” in *First World War Studies* 1/1 (2010), pp. 3-14.pdf or his introdn to *Illustrated History* (DSA)

vi. Kaushik Roy , [The Indian Army in the Two World Wars DSA?!](#)

vii Radhika .Singha a. 'The recruiter's eye on "the primitive"' academia.edu/ b.'The short career of the Indian Labor Corps in France', er

viii Hew Strachan “The first world war as global war” pdf) Hew Strachan, **Illustrated history of world war one** –; DSA x7338

ix Heike Liebau et al **The world in wars**, DSA xx

x..Ellinwood, D.C., and Pradhan, ed. **India and World War One**, 1978, DSA-4431

xi Martin, G., 'The influence of racial attitudes on British policy towards India during the first World War', **JICH**, XIV, Jan 1986, 2, 91-113. pdf

Greenhut, J. 'The imperial reserve:' **JICH**, XII, Oct 1983, 1, 54-73, DSA/ V1 N48m3, N72, , pdf

Section IV

IX. colonial governmentality: managing and policing mobility , the pilgrim passport

We begin with a discussion of the contradictory concerns which shaped Britain and the GOI's interventions in pilgrimage to the Hijaz. The GOI had to satisfy international sanitary conferences that it was sending medically inspected pilgrims out from selected ports, on ships inspected and licenced for pilgrim traffic, so that British commerce was not subjected to embargoes or British ships detained in long quarantines. At the same time the Government of

India had to preserve legitimacy of rule over Muslim populations, which sometimes pitched it into ideological rivalry with the Ottoman Sultan -Caliph.

#i.Valeska Huber, 'The unification of the globe by disease?' The International Sanitary conferences on Cholera, 1851-1894' [The Historical Journal](#), [Volume 49](#), [Issue 02](#), June 2006, pp 453-476 pdf/ her book **Channeling Mobilities is now in JNU- 304.8096215 H8629 Ch**)

#*2... W. Roff, 'Sanitation and security: The imperial powers and the nineteenth century Hajj', **Arabian Studies**, **6**, 1982– (an excellent overview)scanned copy

iii)..M.C.Low, 'Empire and the Hajj', **International journal of middle east studies**, 40, 2008, pdf

#iv..Radhika Singha, .'Passport, ticket and India-rubber stamp: 'The problem of the pauper pilgrim''', pdf in academia.edu

v.Sugata Bose, **A hundred horizons**, ...(the chapter on the Hajj)DSA

vi.Oishi Takashi, 'Friction and rivalry over pious mobility': in K.Hidemitsu ed ; and 'Muslim merchant capital and the relief movement for the Ottoman empire in India, **Journal of the Japan Asscn for South Asian Studies**, 11, 1999, 71-103.' DSA Xerox: XA-1369,

X. the unification and segmentation of the globe: border controls and the passport system

From the late nineteenth century rights to control entry and residence began to be claimed very assertively by white settler colonies developing a national identity within empire. Western nation states sharpened passport and related controls over movement at their borders against migration from Russia, eastern and southern Europe and Asia. Xenophobia against migrants strengthened right wing nationalism in Europe

i.Zolberg A, 'Matters of state: theorizing immigration policy' in C.Hirschman et al, **The handbook of international migration**, New York, 1999, 71-93. DSA xerox.(or other articles by Zolberg)

#ii. Singha, Radhika."The Great War and a "proper passport" for the colony" IESHR, 2013,pdf. Academia.edu./

iii. Radhika Singha 'Settle, mobilise, verify: identification practices in colonial India', **SIH**, 16, 2, July - Dec 2000, pp.151-197.pdf academia.edu

ivLeo Lucassen, 'The great war and the origins of migration control in Western Europe and the United States (1880-1920),'in A. Bocker, **Regulation of migration**, 1998, DSA xx

OR“Migration, Migration History, History: Old Paradigms and New Perspectives”. In: Lucassen/Lucassen (2005), 9-38 pdf

v.Torpey, J., **The invention of the passport: surveillance, citizenship and the state**, pdf, also DSA, x739./

v.Caplan J and Torpey, J.,eds. **Documenting individual identity: the development of state practices in the modern world**, Princeton, 2000.(missing – Xerox again)

vi.R.V.Mongia`Race, Nationality, Mobility: a history of the passport',**Public culture**, 1999, 11, 3, 527-556, pdf

XI..Nationalism, citizenship and the colour –bar in empire (choose one case study)

we will examine Indian experience of and struggles against the colour bar in empire, taking either South Africa or Canada as a case study. In the case of Canada and North America e there were intersections with militant nationalist networks overseas.

South Africa

Huttenback,` R.A. `No strangers within the gates: attitudes and policies towards the non-white residents of the British empire of settlement', **JICH**, 1, 3/ OR **Gandhi in South Africa**

Swan, M., **Gandhi: the South African experience**, 1985

Canada

#i.Hugh Johnston, his article pdf (his book is very detailed *The Voyage of the Komagata Maru: The Sikh Challenge to Canada's Colour Bar*2014) OR. J.M.Jensen, **Passage from India**,1988, DSA x923, JNU, DDC 973,04911411 J4535OR Renisa Mawani Oceans of Law: The **Komagata Maru** and Jurisdiction in the Time of Empire.” August 2018

#ii.Darshan Singh Tatla, for the Punjab regional perspective (pdf) ..

#iii. Maia Ramnath on Ghadar networks (pdf)/(OR for diasporic militant nationalist, pan-Islamic and socialist networks see Kris Manjrapa,pdf / Harald Fischer Tine pdf /)

[.iv..Anjali Gera Roy South Asian Diaspora](#)Volume 8, 2016 the politics of memorialisation) (an interesting collection with a variety of different approaches

[v. Primary sources.a.http://komagatamarujourney.ca/contentdm_browse](http://komagatamarujourney.ca/contentdm_browse) b.Gurdit Singh’s english account is available on the net

XII. Decolonisation and territorial partitions: the making of refugees, citizens, and aliens

The linking of territorial sovereignty to the idea of religious or ethnic identities created a context for forced population movements in the sub-continent. The imposition of a border changed the meaning of everyday movement in the locality, turning trade into smuggling, labour migration into illegal immigration, and circulation into permanent migration. In the political domain these violent population transfers led to refugee struggles for acknowledgement as citizens with claims to rehabilitation. Monitoring movement across these borders extended the defence and security apparatus of the new nation states -and the extension of the passport regime. The new nation states also had to foster an ideological investment in these new borders.

#i.*J.Chatterji, 'Right or charity? The debate over relief and rehabilitation in West Bengal, 1947-50', in Suvir Kaul ed. **The partitions of memory: the afterlife of the division of India**, 2002, DSA 4444, OR **The spoils of partition** DSA X1590

#*ii.Liisa Malkki 'Refugees or exile', **Annual Review of Anthropology**, 24 (1995) 495-523(jstor)

#iii.Vazira Fazila-Yacoobali Zamindar, **The long partition and the making of modern South Asia: refugees, Boundaries, Histories**. DSA x1629, JNU- 954.042 Z147 Lo DSA xx

ivChakrabarti, Prafulla, **The marginal men, the refugees and the left political syndrome in West Bengal**, Calcutta, 1990 DSA-x1445,x1446

VGhosh P, 'Partition's Biharis', in M.Hasan ed. **Islam, communities and the nation**, 1998, 229-64. DSA-2997

viiiMenon, R. and K.Bhasin, **Borders and boundaries: women in India's Partition**, Delhi, 1998 DSA-4433

ix Tinker, Hugh 'A forgotten long march: the exodus from Burma', 1942', **Journal of Southeast Asian Studies**, 4/1, 1975. DSA (missing – replace)

xSammadar,R. . **Refugees and the State**, DSA-4434

Readings for leisure time:v Autobiographies , novels, travel accounts

1.Pilgrims:**A Princess's Pilgrimage: Nawab Sikandar Begum's A Pilgrimage to Mecca**
Edited by Siobhan Lambert-Hurley,Indiana University Press 2008. Internet ;Mushirul Hasan, and Rakhshanda Jalil ed. **Journey to the Holy Land, A pilgrim's diary**, OUP, DSA.

2. indentured labourMunshi Rahman Khan, **Autobiography of an Indian indentured labourer** ;Totaram Sanadhya: **Fijidwip me Mere Ikkis Varsh**, Pt. Banarasi Das Chaturvedi, Varanasi, 1972.Totaram Sanadhya: **Bhoot Len Ki Katha: Totaram Sanadhya Ka Fiji** (ed. Brij V. Lal), Saraswati press, New Delhi, 1994 (internet). (the ex-indentured labourer, the campaign against indenture);[Coolie Woman: The Odyssey of Indenture, by Gaiutra Bahadur](#) (DSA)

3. *European migrants and sojourners in India* Carolyn Steedman, **The Radical soldier's tale** , DSA x1674 (the EIC soldier); Frank Richards **Old soldier sahib** (Welsh soldier pre-wwone india)- scatological, racist, nevertheless interesting

4. *The "sepoy" abroad* a. *Chin mein terah maas* (DSA xx – account of the China expedition to crush the Boxer uprising) b. **Merewether and Smith** *The Indian corps in France* DSA-3754, also on the internet c. Edmund Candler (war journalist), *The sepoy*, 1919 internet; d. James Willcocks [With the Indians in France](http://www.archive.org) www.archive.org; (a critique of the way IA was deployed on western front; e.) **Fiction** Usne Kaha tha – Hindi short story – pdf; f. **Mulk Raj Anand** *Across the black waters* DSA

5. **Lascars** Hasan N Gardezi (ed) **Chains to lose, life and struggles of a revolutionary, memoirs of Dada Amir Hasan Khan**, Vol 1 and 2.; (Photostat DSA) ; Amitav Ghosh **Sea of Poppies** / *Laskari Baat* (EPW) ..see also blog (novel)

5. *Merchant autobiography* Nanji Kalidas Mehta, **Dream half expressed, an autobiography**, Bombay 1966. (Gujarati businessman, east africa) Photostat DSA

5. **Partition (a huge literature)** Sadat Hasan Manto, short stories ii Butalia, U, **The other side of silence: voices from the partition of India**, 1998, DSA-3002

The End

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If we have time we will also discuss .European sojourners and migrants in India With the ending of the Company's mercantilist monopoly in 1833, restrictions on European trade and residence within India were lifted. However, the policing of 'European vagrants' discouraged 'poor whites', and especially women, from entering and residing in India except through regulated channels such as the army or domestic service. There is an enormous literature on this theme and on 'whiteness studies' –!