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Digital Resources for Research and Teaching Pandemics in India in World History Perspective

This article is an attempt to capture diverse digital resources on pandemics in India within the context of world history. While hopefully useful for researchers, it is primarily designed for those scholar-teachers at all levels of instruction who may benefit from having a short list of accessible materials for use in the classroom or for their own research. It is organized into the following categories: premodern pandemics in India; general studies of modern pandemics in India; the Bombay (Mumbai) Plague outbreak of 1896–1897; the impact of the plague outbreak in Hyderabad in 1911; in Surat in 1994; the influenza pandemic (commonly, but mis-named “Spanish Flu”) of 1918 in India in its colonial as well as global context; the impact of past pandemics and the current pandemic upon religion; the effects of the current pandemic on caste, class and politics; gender and pandemics in India; the place of disease and the current pandemic on Bollywood and on the Indian Economy; and some wider contexts and implications of the subject under review. These are followed by wide-ranging teaching materials and lesson plans on the teaching of pandemics, which concludes with a section on teaching about the black plague, largely in the West, but which may suggest parallel applications to instructors of any course in world history, including India.

The entries in this database make comparisons globally, and offer the means instructors may employ to assist their students to develop further skills critical to a world history education, such as the ability to analyze change over time, in this case, from the premodern and early modern periods to the colonial and post-colonial eras in Indian history. Many entries directly connect India’s colonial experience to its experience of the current pandemic. Entries often offer opposing views over the meaning and impact of individual outbreaks, including the current pandemic. All the databases entries are meant to be suggestive, rather

than comprehensive (for example, there were outbreaks of plague in India in 1890, 1903, 1920, and 1940 that are among others not addressed in this database).

It should be noted that a few of the sites provided here, while of recent vintage and from platforms chosen for their stability, may cease to become available. In such cases, the solution is to enter the short title, or the name of the topic sought, into a search engine, which may produce that site at other locations or identify related sources on the subject.

Premodern Pandemics in India

<https://www.routledge.com/Contagion-Perspectives-from-Pre-Modern-Societies/Conrad-Wujastyk/p/book/9780754602583>

Lawrence I. Conrad, Dominik Wujastyk, "Contagion: Perspectives from Pre-Modern Societies," (Abington, UK, Routledge, 2000). Useful for its article by Rahul Peter Das, who poses the question: "Does ancient Indian medicine have a theory of contagion?"

<https://www.jstor.org/stable/44158829>

Enayatullah Khan, "Visitations of Plague in Mughal India" *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress* 74, (January 1, 2013): 305–312, which refers to a bubonic plague outbreaks during the Delhi Sultanate witnessed by Ibn Battuta and, later, in Gujarat (1574–75), where there were "cart-loads of dead bodies buried in pits." For Ibn Battuta's own account of plague during his time in India, see the article immediately below by Claudia Maria Tresso.

https://www.academia.edu/65177400/A_Two_year_Journey_under_the_Arrows_of_the_Black_Death_The_Medieval_Plague_Pandemic_in_Ibn_Ba%E1%B9%AD%E1%B9%AD%C5%AB%E1%B9%ADas_Travels

Claudia Maria Tresso, "Two-year Journey under the Arrows of the Black Death: The Medieval Plague Pandemic in Ibn Baṭṭūṭa's Travels," *Journal of Arabic and Islamic Studies* 21 (2021): 137–189. Download the pdf. This is an excellent article useful in support of research and teaching world history. For the most accessible, and therefore mostly widely account of Ibn Battuta's travels used in world history courses, is by world historian Ross E. Dunn, *The Adventures of Ibn Battuta: A Muslim Traveler of the Fourteenth Century, With a New Preface* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, 2012). This and many earlier editions of this book are available in print (and more recently on Kindle) at low cost from online line book sellers. This work is cited in a lesson plan for employing Ibn Battuta's travels in a course on voyages in history, referenced later in this database as <https://teachersinstitute.yale.edu/curriculum/units/2007/2/07.02.11.x.html>.

<https://www.medievalists.net/2012/10/the-black-death-in-medieval-india-a-historical-mystery/>

Lakshmikanthan Anandavalli, "The Black Death in Medieval India: a Historical Mystery," *Tangents: The Journal of the Master of Liberal Arts program at Stanford University*, 6 (2007).

https://academicworks.cuny.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1052&context=lg_pubs (a free pdf)

George D. Sussman, "Was the Black Death in India and China," *Bulletin of History of Medicine* 85 (2011): 319–355.

General Studies of Modern Pandemics in India

<http://www.jstor.org/stable/20078880>

I. J. Catanach, "The 'Globalization' of Disease? India and the Plague," *Journal of World History* 12, no. 1 (2001): 131–53.

<https://www.cinemaazi.com/feature/epidemics-and-indian-cinema-a-story-of-an-enigmatic-film>

Survey of Indian films, with many film summaries and still images addressing epidemics and pandemics in India, from Amrit Gangar, consultant creator of the Indian National Film Museum, August 12, 2020.

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336061202_Epidemics_and_Pandemics_in_India_throughout_History_A_Review_Article (a free pdf)

Anantha Eashwar V. M., et al., "Epidemics and Pandemics in India throughout History: A 19th Century Review Article," *Indian Journal of Public Health Research and Development* 10, no. 8: 1570, January 2019. Article addresses Indian epidemics and pandemics that occurred in the 19th–21st century.

<https://jmvh.org/article/the-history-of-plague-part-1-the-three-great-pandemics/>

John Frith, "In History" Issue of the *Journal of Military Veterans Heath* (Australia), 20, no. 2, It places 19th century outbreak of plague in the context of the "3 great plagues in Human history," including, "The Justinian Plague of 541–544, The 'Black Death' of Europe in 1347 to 1352, and "The Third Pandemic" outbreak believed to have begun in and China and India 1894.

<https://www.statista.com/statistics/1115041/plague-death-rate-bombay-1896-1897/>

Aaron O'Neill, "Total number of plague deaths by region in India from 1896 to 1904," *Statistica* (September 8, 2021).

<https://doi.org/10.1177/0262728020944293>

Vempalli Raj Mahammadh, "Plague Mortality and Control Policies in Colonial South India 1900–1947," *South Asia Research* 40, no. 3 (2020): 323–343. Essay surveying major scholar on the subject, including David Arnold.

<https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/266229/PMC2554113.pdf?sequence=1>

R. Pollitzer, "Plague studies. 1. A summary of the history and survey of the present distribution of the disease," *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 4, no. 4 (1951): 475–533, especially 14–17.

<https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/781a/f9762befe7122720fe9c64ed7a09b9ef7bef.pdf>

Amina A. Issa, "Dhows and Epidemics in the Indian Ocean Ports," *Ziff Journal* (2006): 63–70, published in *Semantic Scholar*. Focuses on 19th century religious, military and merchant dhow traffic as a conduit of Indian Ocean disease.

<https://toynbeeprize.org/themes/toynbee-coronavirus-series/>

Interview. "Toynbee Coronavirus Series: Dipesh Chakrabarty on zoonotic pathogens, human life, and pandemic in the age of the Anthropocene," Toynbee Prize Foundation, June 17, 2020. Download the pdf.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IojWz1t-ISQ>

1:06:14 Video. "Theory & Practice: Colonialism, Sex, Disease," Asoka University, New Delhi, India, published on *You Tube*, December 4, 2020. New York University scholar moderated discussion with three historians from South Asia and North America about comparative, transnational colonialism, sex, and disease, especially as to how the Other was treated.

<https://archive.nytimes.com/www.nytimes.com/books/01/02/18/reviews/010218.18sentl.html>

Amartya Sen, "Apocalypse Then," *The New York Times*, February 18, 2001. Amartya Sen reviewed Mike Davis, *Late Victorian Holocausts: El Nino Famines and the Making of the Third World*, Verso, 2001. Davis described the late 19th century droughts, famines and pestilence that hit Brazil, China and India, especially, causing the deaths of 32 to 61 million humans.

<https://theglobalhistorypodcast.com/2020/05/12/series-global-histories-of-health-medicine-and-disease-in-the-early-modern-world/>

The Global History Podcast, 2020/5/12. Listen to interviews with noted health, medicine and scholars of disease. Download podcast.

<https://www.publicbooks.org/pandemic-syllabus/>

Syllabus. Kavitra Sivaramakrishnan, et al., "Pandemic Syllabus," *Public Books*, July 13, 2020. Three health professional educators teaching Health & Societies Major at The University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University Mailman School of Public Health attempt at teaching pandemics in world history without the "West and the Rest" bias.

<https://christophersrose.com/2020/07/>

Christopher Rose has a crowd-sourced syllabus on pandemics at this site. A Google search using "Pandemic Influenza of 1918–1920 Reading List," produces many related sites, including a very rich set of articles most especially <https://research.lib.buffalo.edu/1918-flu-pandemic/books>.

<https://www.mckinsey.com/industries/healthcare-systems-and-services/our-insights/indias-tragedy-reverberates-around-the-world>

Pooja Kumar and Navjat Singh, "India's tragedy reverberates around the world," *McKinsey Business Quarterly*, June 1, 2021. The COVID-19 crisis in India offers a stark reminder that what's happening there could happen anywhere.

The Plague in Bombay, 1896–1897 and its Colonial Setting

<https://www.asianstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/Chapter-1-Arnold.pdf>

The foremost expert on this event, David Arnold, analyzes both the colonial setting and also the incidence of the Spanish Flu fully in context of COVID-19 with excellent photographs and accompanying analysis.

<https://science.thewire.in/society/history/how-the-bombay-plague-of-1897-played-out/>

Suyash Verma, "How the Bombay Plague of 1896 Played Out," nd. A brief but effective introduction to the appearance of plague in Bombay (now Mumbai), including the struggle to achieve a vaccine and vaccine resistance in a colonial setting of local distrust and aggressive colonialist official attitudes and tactics.

<https://www.livemint.com/mint-lounge/features/when-the-1897-bubonic-plague-ravaged-india-11587876174403.html>

Panchal Malhotra, "When the 1897 bubonic plague ravaged India," *The Mint*, April 26, 2020. A good survey that stands out as it includes eyewitness testimony of the author's great-great grandfather, Lala Bidhi Chand, served his "Plague Duty" as a deputy inspector with the Imperial Indian Police. The testimony is useful for researchers and its estimated "7 minute-read," by the publisher make it a boon for had pressed teachers and students.

<https://digital.nls.uk/indiapapers/plague.html>

The Medical History of British India Collection addresses the political effects of plague in the later 19th Century. This site serves as a gateway to other diseases, such as Cholera and Malaria. This site notes that, "the first official acknowledgement of the existence of bubonic plague date to 1896."

<https://api.parliament.uk/historic-hansard/people/lord-george-hamilton/1897>.

Includes British Secretary of State for India Lord George Hamilton's answers to questions about the plague in India in the British Parliament during 1897.

The Modernizing Impact of the Plague in Hyderabad, 1911 and Plague in Bombay, 1897–1994

<https://www.thehindu.com/society/history-and-culture/how-hyderabad-wracked-by-the-plague-transformed-itself-into-a-modern-city-100-years-ago/article31980039.ece>

Serish Nanisetti, "How Hyderabad, wracked by the plague, transformed itself into a modern city." From *The Hindu*, July 3, 2020.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/plague-changed-hyderabad-landscape-in-1911-covid-19-its-lifestyle/articleshow/75193805.cms>

Syed Akbar argues that Hyderabad's landscape is a product of Bubonic plague in 1911, while "the Covid-19 lockdown is likely to change the lifestyle of Hyderabadis. From the *Times of India*, April 24, 2020.

<http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/files/ideologie/data/CensusIndia/CensusIndia1911/1911%20-%20Hyderabad%20-%20Vol%20I.pdf>

A digitized copy of the *Census of India, 1911*, Volume 19: Hyderabad State Part I. "Report," Mahomed Abdul Majid, including effects of the plague.

<https://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2021/03/07/968856331/how-bubonic-plague-reshaped-the-streets-of-mumbai>

Sushmita Pathak, "How Bubonic Plague Reshaped The Streets Of Mumbai," *National Public Radio*, March 7, 2021, broadcast at 7:30 am Eastern Standard Time.

The Plague in Surat, 1994

<https://www.montana.edu/historybug/yersiniaessays/godshen.html#:~:text=Godshen%20Robert%20Pallipparambil&text=The%20government%20officials%20declared%20an,panic%2C%20both%20locally%20and%20internationally>

The Surat Plague and its Aftermath by Godshen Robert Pallipparambil a short, but heavily referenced article on an incidence of plague in Surat, a city in the state of Gujarat in western India, 1994. "The government officials declared an international public health emergency by reporting an epidemic of pneumonic plague. When compared to the bubonic form, the pneumonic plague spreads rapidly and hence caused widespread panic, both locally and internationally." From the Montana State University site on "Insects, Disease and History," n.d., accessed January 11, 2022.

https://academic.oup.com/milmed/article/166/suppl_2/29/4819729

Dr. V. Ramalingaswami, "Psychosocial Effects of the 1994 Plague Outbreak in Surat, India," *Military Medicine* 166, Issue suppl_2 (December 1, 2001): 29–30. Downloadable pdf.



Image 1: This image is rare in that most surviving photographs of plague workers in India is centered on British officers or medical staff. This image highlights the local agency of the vast numbers of Indian medical personnel, police, and members of the chiefly voluntary local plague committees which were “responsible for the segregation and inoculation of various districts.” This group photograph, “probably taken” by R. Jalbhoy, became a part of album recording the Karachi committee’s work. This file comes from, a website operated by the Wellcome Trust, a global charitable foundation based in the United Kingdom. It is used here under license of Creative Commons, [CC-BY-4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) provided at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:A_group_of_Plague_staff_Karachi_India_Photo_1897_-_Wellcome_V0029267.jpg.

The “Spanish Flu” Epidemic in its Indian Colonial and Global Context

<https://www.asianstudies.org/wp-content/uploads/Chapter-1-Arnold.pdf>

Here, David Arnold analyzes both the colonial setting and also the incidence of the Spanish Flu fully in context of COVID-19 as he has done in his article on the outbreak of the Bombay Plague (1896–1897) as noted above, employing the same deep, but very accessible, accompanying analysis.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-51904019>

Soutik Biswas, “Coronavirus: What India can learn from the deadly 1918 flu,” *British Broadcasting Corporation* (BBC), May 18, 2020.

<https://www.nber.org/papers/w27673>

Brian Beach, Karen Clay, and Martin H. Saavedra, "The 1918 Influenza Pandemic and its Lessons for COVID-19," *National Bureau of Economic Research, NBER Working Paper Series*, August 2020, 76 pages.

<https://www.epw.in/engage/article/tropics-disease-epidemics-colonial-india>

Burton Cleetus, "Tropics of Disease: Epidemics in Colonial India," *engage, EPW, Economic and Political Weekly* 55, Issue 21 (May 23, 2020). Scientific understanding of disease has advanced throughout history, yet, disease as a cultural entity has remained the same.

<https://bmcinfectdis.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2334-14-510>

Siddharth Chandra and Eva Kassens-Noor, "The evolution of pandemic influenza: evidence from India, 1918–19," *BMC Infectious Diseases* 14, no. 510 (September 19, 2014).

<https://lsa.umich.edu/content/dam/ii-assets/ii-documents/outreach/WHaLI%202020%20CSAS%20Resource%20Packet.pdf>

Resource Packet. "The Spanish Flu Outbreak in India (1918–1919)," Center for South Asian Studies, University of Michigan, 2020.

<https://www.juancole.com/2020/04/overlords-indifference-strengthened.html>

Maura Chhun, "1918 flu pandemic killed 12 million Indians, and British overlords' indifference strengthened the anti-colonial movement," *The Conversation*, seen in *Informed Comment*, April 18, 2020.

<https://middlegroundjournal.com/2020/05/29/1918-influenza-pandemic-and-famine-in-british-india/>

Maura Chhun, "A Good Winter Rain Will Put Everything Right: The British Government in India's Response to the 1918 Influenza Pandemic and Famine," *The Middle Ground Journal*, 19, 2019–2020, Special Summer issue on Pandemics in World History.

Religion and the Response to Pandemics: Then and Now

http://www.bu.edu/historic/_hs_pdfs/religious_reponses_disease_sept_oct_09.pdf

"Religious Responses to Epidemic Disease: A Roundtable," *Historically Speaking*, Boston University, September/October 2008, 29–37. Four short essays on religious responses to disease in Europe, India, South Africa over time. This is a summative article on the subject.

<https://theconversation.com/indians-are-forced-to-change-rituals-for-their-dead-as-covid-19-rages-through-cities-and-villages-160076>

Natasha Mikles, "Indians are forced to change rituals for their dead as COVID-19 rages through cities and villages," *The Conversation*, May 4, 2021. Indian religious traditions as to the dead are being overwhelmed by 3,000 COVID deaths per day.

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/2021/05/08/india-coronavirus-kumbh-mela/>
Joanna Slater and Niha Masih, "India's surge, a religious gathering attended by millions helped the virus spread." *Washington Post*, May 6, 2021.

<https://thediplomat.com/2021/05/indias-covid-19-crisis-an-opportunity-to-recover-inter-faith-fraternity/>

Tehmina Arora, "India's COVID-19 Crisis: An Opportunity to Recover Inter-Faith Fraternity. The crisis has seen Indians from all faiths and ethnicities coming together to save lives. Amid the devastating impact of the COVID-19 pandemic in India, there's a glimmer of hope. Strangers are responding to SOS calls on social media . . ." *The Diplomat*, "The Debate/Opinion," May 25, 2021.

<https://doi.org/10.1057/s41599-021-00808-8>

D. Biswas, S. Chatterjee, P. Sultana, "Stigma and fear during COVID-19: essentializing religion in an Indian context." *Humanities & Social Science Communications* 8, no. 130 (2021).

<https://religionnews.com/2021/06/22/indian-hindus-turn-to-honoring-corona-goddess-to-quell-pandemic/>

Bhavya Dore, Indian Hindus turn to honoring 'corona goddess' to quell pandemic," *Religion News Service*, June 22, 2021.

Caste, Class, and Politics

<https://doi.org/10.1525/curh.2021.120.825.127>

Ashwin Deshpande, "How India's Caste Inequality Has Persisted—and Deepened in the Pandemic," *Current History* 120, no. 825 (April 2021): 127–132.

<https://towardfreedom.org/story/the-curse-of-caste-and-contagion/>

Divyali Mehrotra, "The Curse of Caste and Contagion," *Toward Freedom*, October 9, 2020. India, COVID and caste.

https://asiatimes.com/2020/04/modi-promotes-hindutva-even-in-the-pandemic/?utm_campaign=Asia%20Times%20Weekly%2004%2F18%20%28XfGwMW%29&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Asia%20Times%20Weekly&_ke=eyJrbF9lbWFpbCI6ICJtYXVudTQ4QGhvdG1haWwY29tliwgImtsX2NvbXBhbnlfaWQiOiAiSkdlbnFwIn0%3D

Bhim Bhurtel, "Modi promotes Hindutva even in the pandemic," *Asia Times*, April 9, 2020. Note concern for agricultural harvest in India.

<https://asiatimes.com/2021/04/indias-super-rich-flee-unimaginable-horror-in-private-jets/>

Dave Makichuk, "India's super-rich flee 'unimaginable horror,'" *Asia Times*, April 25, 2021.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/16/business/economy/india-covid19-middle-class.html>

Karan Deep Singh and Hari Kumar, "Covid-19 Pushes India's Middle Class Toward Poverty," *The New York Times*, April 23, 2021. "The pandemic sent 32 million people in India from the middle class last year. Now a second wave is threatening the dreams of millions more looking for a better life."

Gender and Pandemics in India

<https://www.cnn.com/2021/07/19/economy/women-corporate-india-intl-hnk/index.html>

Disksha Madhok, "It has taken a pandemic to crack the glass ceiling in India," *CNN Business*, July 20, 2021. "The coronavirus pandemic appears to have given an unexpected boost to a small—but influential—cohort of India's working women. While the economy has been battered by Covid-19, educated women in middle-to-senior positions have seen job opportunities rise in the last year, recruiters in the country told CNN Business."



Image 2: Medical inspection of women during the plague outbreak in Sion Causeway, Bombay, 1890. Source is in the Public Domain in the United States and India. under provisions identified at https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Medical_inspection_of_women_during_plague_outbreak_in_Sion_Causeway,_Bombay.png.

<https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-05-28/india-pandemic-worsens-one-of-the-world-s-worst-gender-gaps>

Vrishti Beniwal, "Women in India suffered disproportionately because of the coronavirus outbreak last year and they are once again at the receiving end of the pandemic's second wave, adding to the risks of economic recovery." *Bloomberg.com*, May 28, 2021

<https://doi.org/10.1111/gwao.12766>

Nadia Singh and Areet Kaur, "The COVID-19 pandemic: Narratives of informal women workers in Indian Punjab," Wiley Online Library. Free access until publication (free access as of January 14, 2022). First published, October 2021. "The COVID-19 crisis has translated into an unprecedented humanitarian crisis for the poor and marginalized groups in society. The countrywide lockdowns, quarantine measures, and mobility restrictions across 200 countries of the world have resulted in a host of negative manifestations for women. There have been unprecedented losses in the informal economy, which is dominated by women. Some scholars also contend that the pandemic will translate into heightened burden of unpaid domestic work, loss of economic autonomy and disruption to maternal health services."

<https://womenshouldknow.net/black-death-dr-edith-pechey-hipson-medical-women-india/>

Dale DeBakcsy, "One Woman Against The Black Death: The Saga Of Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson And The Fight For Medical Women in India," *Women You Should Know* website, October 21, 2020. "At onset of the [1896] epidemic [in Bombay], as doctors were warning the government that the dreaded Black Death of medieval infamy was eating into the heart of Britain's Imperial showcase city, the government, in a move depressingly familiar to anyone reading this in 2020, decided to waste crucial months downplaying the existence of the disease at the request of Bombay's merchants so as not to upset the city's trade while [other media sources] declared flatly that there was no bubonic plague in India, a doctor who had gained renowned as the motivating force behind women's medical education in India took up her pen and, in the pages of the *Bombay Gazette*, lambasted the government for its economically-motivated inaction, and its continued inability to coordinate a sensible response for the disease clearly in their midst . . . She was Dr. Edith Pechey-Phipson (1845–1908). Site includes a photograph of Dr. Pechey-Phipson, and provides the context of women in medicine in her lifetime.

<https://www.hindustantimes.com/books/the-impact-of-covid-19-on-the-indian-book-consumer/story-sXG2SQPTBQYF6x6TTdRvUJ.html>

"A consumer research study [from 14 May to 7 June 2020] shows that Indian book readers are reading more books and spending more time on reading than they did before the lockdown . . . Before lockdown, men tended to spend comparatively more time than women reading print books and listening to audiobooks. Women are shifting slightly towards digital books after the lockdown. Across all ages, readers are reading print books. However,

older readers (older than 35 years of age) are now marginally consuming more e-books . . . Women are more likely than men not to have changed their fiction reading interests since the outbreak of Covid-19, with both sexes more interested in crime/thrillers and literary/classic fiction, alongside historical fiction (men) and romance (women).” Prepared by “HT Team” for the *Hindustan Times*, July 20, 2020.

The Place of Disease and the Current Pandemic on Bollywood and on the Indian Economy

<https://www.outlookindia.com/website/story/entertainment-news-aditya-chopra-to-karan-johar-how-will-bollywood-moguls-recover-from-coronas-double-whammy/383162>

Giridhar Jha, “Aditya Chopra To Karan Johar, How Will Bollywood Moguls Recover From Corona’s Double Whammy? With reports of an imminent third wave, there seems to be no ray of hope yet for the Hindi cinema industry, which is going through its darkest-ever phase.” *Outlook India Magazine*, May 19, 2021. The author of article is *Outlook India’s* editor and a National Award winner for Best Critic on Cinema. He offers that, “The deadly second wave of Coronavirus pandemic has hit Bollywood like a typhoon, leaving the world’s much-touted largest film gasping for breath.”

https://zeenews.india.com/slideshow/8-bollywood-movies-which-put-spotlight-on-major-diseases_1564149.html

Examines “8 Bollywood movies which put spotlight on major diseases,” *ZEE News*, March 20, 2015. Notes that “Bollywood” films often tend to base plots on diseases, illnesses, and rare disorders.”

<https://www.dw.com/en/how-indias-covid-crisis-has-changed-bollywood/a-58291931>

Murali Krishnan, “How India’s COVID crisis has changed Bollywood,” *DW.com*, July 16, 2021, “Cinema complexes are shutting down nationwide, while hundreds of films have been indefinitely postponed. Bollywood has estimated losses in the millions.” Contains video on impact on day laborers.

<https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2021/11/02/na111121-indias-economy-to-rebound-as-pandemic-prompts-reforms>

The International Monetary Fund’s “Country Focus” on India is entitled “Economy to Rebound as Pandemic Prompts Reforms.” It estimates that “India’s economy is poised for a rebound after enduring a second wave of COVID-19 infections this year that further constrained activity and took a heavy toll on its people.” Report published on November 12, 2021.

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/readersblog/mymusiclife/impact-of-covid-19-on-indian-economy-4-35585/>

Alex Upadhyay, "Impact of Covid-19 on Indian economy," for the "Reader's Blog," *The Times of India*, offers an accessible survey supported by statistics of pandemic India's food and agriculture sectors, aviation, tourism, telecommunications, pharmaceuticals, oil and gas and the "new normal." July 24, 2021.

https://carnegieindia.org/2020/09/21/recovery-resilience-and-adaptation-india-from-2020-to-2030-pub-82721?mkt_tok=eyJpIjoiTVRRMk5UbGtZak5pTnpOaCIIsInQiOiI5KzdkeGdiSWtRQU16M1pBXC9VVzVNdWhTUE4yNFI6QIFHbFFEM0xpblFSaEM4Z29Ra0IzZDdRM00xRTEzRzFBbURwWHVPaStPYUJxdDIxWVhoS2lReFhQdXNidWtOXC82K0FKbEFPdUV4U2hQVGFhc0xaRWpIajlTM3JQRzJlem9CIn0%3D

Rajesh Bansal, et. al, "Recovery, Resilience, and Adaptation: India From 2020 to 2030," *Carnegie India*, September 21, 2020. Coronavirus recovery to economic recovery.

<https://www.mckinsey.com/business-functions/strategy-and-corporate-finance/our-insights/beyond-the-pandemic-eight-charts-on-covid-19-and-the-next-phase-of-global-economic-growth>

"Beyond the pandemic: Eight charts on COVID-19 and the next phase of global economic growth," *McKinsey Quarterly Business Report*, June 17, 2021.

Wider Contexts and Implications

<https://graphics.reuters.com/world-coronavirus-tracker-and-maps/countries-and-territories/india/>

Reuters COVID-19 Tracker provides graphic analyses of wide number of statistical categories including vaccinations and deaths in India over time (to January 15, 2022, updates since). It also provides valuable, if limited statistical comparisons, between India and other countries of Asia, with links provided Reuters analyses of those countries. The graphs provided are clear and suggestive: in India, as in the United States, infections at this time are rising, but the number of deaths are falling. How accurate such statistics are can be problematic, as they can be subject to political manipulation today, as they were during India's colonial era, a comparison drawn in the article that follows.

<https://washingtonmonthly.com/2021/05/22/in-indias-covid-crisis-echoes-of-a-colonial-past/>

Amna Khalid, "In India's Covid Crisis, Echoes of a Colonial Past," *Washington Monthly*, 22 May 2021, She writes that "Epidemics are known for laying bare the hidden fault lines of societies. For many of us it may not come as much of a surprise that British colonial officers chose to let the Kumbh mela [an important religious gathering. 3.5 million this year] go ahead even at great cost to public health because it was politically convenient

and sidestepped the possibility of having a rebellion on their hands. After three-quarters of a century of political independence, we see the democratically elected government of India, a country that prides itself on technological and financial progress, make a similarly crass political calculus, choosing to curry favor with Hindu nationalists at the expense of lives. Whether subjects or citizens, the public health of Indian people has too often been sacrificed for political gain.

<https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fcomm.2021.613622/full>

Priya Kapoor, "Theory(ies) of Culture and Compassion: Indian Writers Call out Local and Global Politics Under the Pall of Covid-19," *Frontiers of Communication*, "Opinion," 18 March 2021. Kapoor has "curated and presented the beginnings of an analysis of recent essays, interviews, response to essays, and commentaries by Arundhati Roy, Pankaj Mishra, Amitav Ghosh, Amartya Sen, Arjun Appadurai [and others] whose essays and interviews are an important read as Covid-19 and other human-created tragedies continue to rage in India, Russia, Brazil, Sweden, United States and parts of Africa; and protests against state policies and historical injustices are widespread.

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/32888279/>

Nikita Vijay Jadhav, Nisha Singh, Monica Targhotra, and Meenakshi K. Chauhan, "Impact of COVID-19 on Indian Pharmaceutical Industry and Way Forward." The authors' write, "As countries and industries continue to cope with the unparalleled challenges presented by the novel coronavirus (COVID-19), a specific area of concern has been the uncertainty surrounding the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global and Indian supply chains of the pharmaceutical industry."

https://daily.jstor.org/indias-migration-crisis/?utm_term=Read%20More&utm_campaign=jstordaily_06182020&utm_content=email&utm_source=Act-On+Software&utm_medium=email

Sergio Infante, "India's Coronavirus Migration Crisis," *JSTOR Daily*, June 18, 2020. The author argues that that the coronavirus has triggered the worst domestic migration on the Indian subcontinent since Partition in 1947.

<https://www.juancole.com/2020/05/coronavirus-thousands-bangladesh.html>

Juan Cole, "Double Whammy of Climate-Driven Monster Cyclone and Coronavirus hits Thousands in India, Bangladesh," *Informed Comment*, May 22, 2020. The strongest cyclone in recorded history flattened the Bay of Bengal this week, coming after both Indian West Bengal and the country of Bangladesh had saved millions with shelters and early warning systems.

<https://www.nytimes.com/2021/04/26/briefing/Nomadland-Europe-travel-Covid-19.html>

Article by David Leonhardt, "Good morning. Many people in India thought the country had escaped the worst of Covid-19. What happened?" in *The New York Times*, April 26, 2021. India's surge in Covid cases and deaths.

<https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/covid-preparedness-helped-indian-army-tackle-chinese-army-1855939-2021-09-22>

Manjeet Negi, "Covid-19 preparedness helped Indian Army tackle Chinese Army in Eastern Ladakh: Army Chief," *Indian Today*, September 21, 2021.

<https://www.thinkglobalhealth.org/article/pandemic-and-future-indias-foreign-policy>
Sumit Ganguly, "The Pandemic and the Future of India's Foreign Policy: Mismanagement of COVID-19 at home squandered India's advantages in vaccine diplomacy," *ThinkGlobal-Health*, November 9, 2021.

Teaching Pandemics

<https://www.thewha.org/files/pdf/whb/36.1.pdf>

"Teach in the Time of Corona(virus)," Special Edition, *World History Bulletin*, 36, no. 1 (Spring/Summer 2020). Articles and lessons on teaching the coronavirus and disease in world history

<https://middlegroundjournal.com/category/special-issue/>

Special Issue, Disease in World History, *The Middle Ground Journal*, 19 (2019–2020). Offers articles on disease in world history, many in 20th century. Posted July 17, 2020.

<https://www.indianoceanhistory.org/Lesson-Plans/Health-and-Science.aspx>

See Epidemiology lesson, *Indian Ocean in World History* developed for the *Health and Science* website at the Sultan Qaboos Cultural Center, 2020. "Epidemiology Across the Indian Ocean," by Emily Adcock (High School and Advanced Placement/IB-International Baccalaureate history courses).

<https://apcentral.collegeboard.org/pdf/spanishflu.pdf?course=ap-world-history-modern>

"The Spanish Flu and Its Legacy—Science Cases for Classroom Use," College Entrance Examination Board, College Board, AP Program, 1999. European and global lesson module, 185 pages.

https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/digitalServices/pdf/ap/ap15_frq_world_history.pdf

2015 APWH Documents Based Question (DBQ), College Board, 2015. [1918–19 Influenza pandemic.] Note if you are an AP World History Modern educator, this DBQ is before the AP History redesign. It has 9 documents instead of 7 and asks for an additional document which is no longer needed. That direction bullet has to be replaced with a demand for Evidence Beyond the Documents to assist in answering the prompt.

<https://apcentral.collegeboard.org/pdf/spanishflu.pdf?course=ap-spanish-language-and-culture>

"The Spanish Flu and Its Legacy," apcentral.collegeboard.org. College Board classroom resources.

<https://blog.oup.com/2021/04/what-if-covid-19-had-emerged-in-1719/>

Lesley Newson and Peter J. Richerson, "What if COVID-19 had emerged in 1719?" *Oxford University Publishing blog*, April 25, 2021. For those instructors who wish to explore disease as alternative history lesson.

<https://cssh.northeastern.edu/english/2020/04/09/professors-sari-altschuler-and-elizabeth-maddock-dillon-compile-crowd-sourced-humanities-covid-19-syllabus/>

Sari Altschuler and Elizabeth Maddock, Humanities Coronavirus Syllabus. See digital resources for books related to plague and disease in this "in progress" google docs bibliography.

<https://www.historians.org/news-and-advocacy/everything-has-a-history/a-bibliography-of-historians-responses-to-covid-19/global-and-historical-perspectives/global-and-historical-perspectives-past-pandemics-and-epidemicsBibliography>

Global and Historical Perspectives: Past Pandemics and Epidemics, *American Historical Association*, 2020.

https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/nova/education/activities/3318_02_nsn.html

Students perform a sequence of six short simulations to model how an infectious disease can spread through a human population.

https://www.choices.edu/wp-content/uploads/2021/07/AnalyzingCartoons_Covid.pdf

See lesson questions for "Processing the Pandemic: Analyzing Political Cartoons," *Choices*, August 2021.

https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/digitalServices/pdf/ap/ap15_frq_world_history.pdf

2015 APWH Documents Based Question (DBQ), College Board, 2015. [1918–19 Influenza pandemic.] Note if you are an AP World History Modern educator, this DBQ is before the AP History redesign. It has 9 documents instead of 7 and asks for an additional document which is no longer needed. That direction bullet has to be replaced with a demand for Evidence Beyond the Documents to assist in answering the prompt.

<https://guides.ll.georgetown.edu/c.php?g=364692&p=2463716>

"Secondary Sources for all Pandemics," Public Health Research Guide, Guides at Georgetown Law Library, last updated March 9, 2021. See secondary sources for all pandemics, Public Health Journals, Government Reports and more.

<https://www.socialstudies.org/system/files/2021-04/se-85022164.pdf>

Lesson. Kim Holder and Scott Niederjohn, "Pandemic 101: A Roadmap to Help Students Grasp an Economic Shock," *Social Education* 85, no. 2 (March-April 2021), 64–71. Economic effects of COVID-19.

<https://engelsbergideas.com/essays/2020-putting-our-pandemic-in-perspective/>

Lincoln Paine, "2020: Putting our pandemic in perspective," *Engelsberg Ideas*, June 30, 2020.

<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/toc/16000498/2020/62/2>

Spotlight Issue: "Histories of epidemics in the time of COVID-19," *Centaurus*, 62, Issue 2, May 2020, 219–380.

<https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-51222796>

"Killer plague game tops charts amid coronavirus," *BBC.com*, January 23, 2020. Refers to a simulation developed by Plague Incorporated in 2012.

<https://teachersinstitute.yale.edu/curriculum/units/2007/2/07.02.11.x.html>

This site is entitled "Traveling with Ibn Battuta and the Plague through the Islamic World, China, Europe, and Mexico, 1325–1350." Brad Magrey developed this lesson plan for the Yale-New Haven Teaching Institute ©, as a "Teaching Pandemics: Resources and Approaches in World History Perspective Curricular Resources, Volume II , Unit 11 (07.02.11), Section 1," addressing the topic of Voyages in World History Before 1500. This full-bodied unit does not centrally address India, but the same materials used here for China, for example, can be developed from two readily available sources, Dunn, Ross E. *The Adventures of Ibn Battuta*. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1986 updated since) and Noura Durkee, *The Amazing Adventures of Ibn Battuta* (Cambridge, UK: Hood Books, 1995). There is no end of open-sourced online versions of Ibn Battuta's travels, and with reference to pandemics at all level of instruction, such as the free site, "Ibn Battuta," at <https://sheg.stanford.edu/history-lessons/ibn-battuta>.

<https://lithub.com/what-a-video-game-can-teach-us-about-getting-through-a-pandemic/>

Anna Weltmann, "What a Video Game can teach us about getting through a pandemic," *Literary Hub*, October 2, 2020. Making real-world models from *World of Warcraft* epidemics.

<https://education.mit.edu/project/virus-game/>

Virus Game (PSim), MIT Scheller Teacher Education Program. *The Virus* game challenges players to explore the spread of a disease using their mobile devices, scientific inquiry, and a

<https://daily.jstor.org/what-our-writers-editors-are-reading-2021/>

Reading List. Liz Tracey, "A Science Reader for COVID-19," *JSTOR Daily*, August 18, 2020. Pandemics often expose the gaps in our scientific knowledge, the limitations on our abilities to respond, and the social, political, and economic chasms between us that determine who gets sick, tested, treated and bailed out.

<https://ed.ted.com/lessons/how-pandemics-spread>

8:00 animated video. Mark Honigsbaum, "How pandemics spread." TED-Ed Lesson, 2012.

<https://www.historians.org/publications-and-directories/remote-teaching-resources>

"Medicine, Science, & Technology," Remote Teaching Resources, *AHA, American Historical Association*. See example of resource below:

<https://www.pbs.org/newshour/extra/lessons-plans/lesson-plan-the-history-of-vaccination-and-opposition-to-it/>

Lesson plan. "The history of vaccination - and opposition to it," *PBS News Hour Extra*, 2021. Exploration of invention of various vaccines over time.

<https://www.historians.org/publications-and-directories/remote-teaching-resources>

Website. "The History of Vaccines," College Physicians of Philadelphia, April 5, 2021, seen in Medicine, Science & Technology remote teaching resources site, *American Historical Association*. See tabs at top of page for resources.

<https://daily.jstor.org/teaching-pandemics/>

Syllabus. Catherine Halley, "Teaching Pandemics Syllabus," *JSTOR Daily*, March 16, 2020. Readings on disease, epidemics and COVID-19.

https://www.academia.edu/42942576/Spring_2020_Pandemics_Syllabus

Syllabus. Kathryn Wolford, "Spring 2020 Pandemics Syllabus," Scripps College, 2020.

https://applications.education.ne.gov/distrib/web/social_studies/CSSAP%20Modules/CSSAP%20First%20Phase%20Modules/pandemics/overview.html

Lessons. "Pandemics," CSSAP II, Nebraska Department of Education, 2004, See three Lesson Module Menu to left of this page. Lessons on The Black Death, 1918 Influenza, and HIV/AIDS.

<https://www.amdoc.org/watch/survivors/>

Film documentary. "Survivors," *American Documentary, POV and ITVS*, 2018, 80 minutes. See Sierra Leone filmmaker's portrait of 2014 Ebola outbreak in five segments with lessons and resources. See lesson plan immediately below.

<https://www.pbs.org/pov/engage/resources/survivors-lesson-plan-nature-epidemic/message-users/>

Lesson Plan. "Nature of an Epidemic OVERVIEW," *POV Engage. PBS*, 2018. Eight-page lesson module based on documentary film, *Survivors*, and the 2014–16 Sierra Leone Ebola virus.

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/16ylqpf9KTri3xRUD5_-wJRVq-bg8pdw0EXNbkkuiNig/edit#slide=id.p

Political slide share for Lesson module, Processing the Pandemic, *Choices*, August 2021.

https://origins.osu.edu/teach/pandemics-now-then-and-again?language_content_entity=en

Lesson module. Ryan Welt, "Pandemics Now, Then, and Again," *Origins*, Current Events in Historical Perspective, Ohio State University, n.d. Lesson module about Pandemics in the past used to understand COVID today.

Teaching the Black Plague (or “Back Death”)

https://www.researchgate.net/publication/325973642_All_Fall_Down_Simulating_the_Spread_of_the_Black_Plague_in_the_High_School_History_Classroom

Cory Wright-Maley and Parag Joshi, “All Fall Down: Simulating the Spread of the Black Plague in the High School History Classroom,” *Research Gate*, published originally in *The History Teacher*, 50, no. 4, (June 2018).

<https://www.escj.org/blog/%E2%80%9Cdear-boccaccio%E2%80%9D-teaching-black-death-online-during-covid-19-pandemic.html>

Beth Petitjean, “Dear Boccaccio: Teaching the Black Death Online during the Covid-19 Pandemic,” *The Electronic Sixteenth Century Journal*, September 15, 2020. See “Links” and “Early Modern Classroom Tools” tabs at top of page for more teaching resources.

<https://sheg.stanford.edu/history-lessons/understanding-black-death>

“Understanding the Black Death,” *Stanford History Education Group*, SHEG, updated April 1, 2020. Free lessons and assessments once you create an account.

https://www.academia.edu/36171431/On_Learning_How_to_Teach_the_Black_Death_2018

Monica H. Green, “On Learning How to Teach the Black Death,” *HPS & ST Note*, March 2018, 7–33. Any search engine will find that this article is constantly updated. See, for example, the next entry.

https://www.academia.edu/30689466/The_Black_Death_Pandemic_Disease_in_the_Medieval_World_2017_syllabus_final

Syllabus (final). Monica H. Green, “The Black Death: Pandemic Disease in the Medieval World,” HST 304, Arizona State University, Spring 2017. Note resources for entire global history of plague from Stone Age through Ebola.

https://applications.education.ne.gov/distrib/web/social_studies/CSSAP%20Modules/CSSAP%20First%20Phase%20Modules/pandemics/overview.html

Three Lesson modules, “Pandemics,” Nebraska Department of Education, CSSAP, Comprehensive Social Studies Assessment Project, updated 2005. Lesson modules on the “Black Death,” 1918 Spanish Influenza, and HIV/AIDS.

<https://www.whiteplainspublicschools.org/cms/lib/NY01000029/Centricity/Domain/353/DBQ%20Black%20Death.pdf>

Documents Based Essay teaching lesson with questions attached to each of the nine documents, White Plains Public Schools, New York. Why was the Bubonic Plague so devastating to European society?

<http://thecaveonline.com/APEH/plaguedbq.html>

1995 AP European History Document based Essay Question on the Plague, *The Cave Online*, Larry Treadwell AP European History website, Broward County Public Schools, Florida. Provides 16 short documents to answer the question.

<http://thecaveonline.com/APEH/17centurymedicineDBQ.html>

Document Based Essay Question on 17th Century European Medicine and responses to the Plague, *The Cave Online* AP European History website, Larry Treadwell. See six documents and question/prompt.

<http://thecaveonline.com/APEH/plaguedoctor.html>

The Plague Doctor image. Click on blue link at the bottom of the image to read a European Plague Doctor's contract, *Cave Online*, Larry Treadwell AP European History website.

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