Teaching Guide:
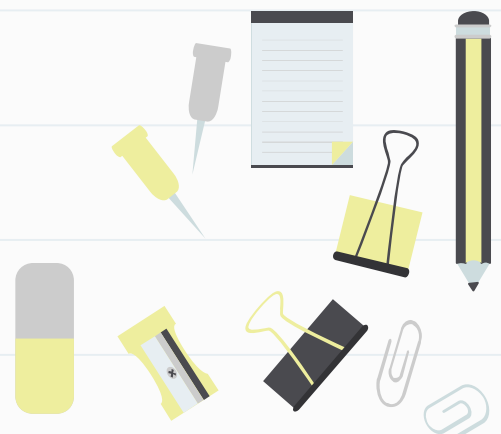## *Cartographies of Courage: Fictional Threads, Real Lives*

Jyothi Justin and Prof. Nirmala Menon, IIT Indore.

jyothijhr@gmail.com

Introduction

Welcome to *Cartographies of Courage: Fictional Threads, Real Lives* Teaching Guide!

Cartographies of Courage: Fictional Threads, Real Lives is an open-access spatial archive on the female survivors of selected Dalit massacres in independent India. The aim of this archive is to make use of digital cartography and feminist geocriticism as a hybrid methodology to foreground the narratives of Dalit female survivors of selected massacres.

The project offers a fresh perspective to understanding the space, caste and gender relations in Dalit massacres in India by offering spatial representations of female survivors curated from fictional and non-fictional narratives gathered from multiple medium and sources. It offers theoretical, methodological, legal and pedagogical framework and resources to understanding space-caste-gender relations in Dalit massacres. The project is a work in progress and will be subjected to constant updating.

This resource is designed to support educators in using *Cartographies of Courage: Fictional Threads, Real Lives* as a starting point to understanding Dalit massacres in India and to offer insights into using digital tools to amplify the forgotten histories of marginalized communities in India.

This guide will provide interactive resources to engage with marginalized histories of violence and to facilitate meaningful conversations, encourage critical thinking, and provide hands-on activities that connect students to digital humanities methodologies and Dalit studies. Feel free to modify the guide according to your classroom requirements but with proper citations of course!

- Jyothi Justin

Quick Look

01 Introduction

- "An archive consists of **records** which have been selected for **permanent or long-term preservation** for their historical value, enduring research value, operational needs and risk of content loss. . . Digital archive seeks to preserve the information in digital format regardless of media on which that information is stored (Niven 2011)" (Yadav 2016, 63).

- Digital archives increased the access to rare manuscripts and texts – new ways of reading (like non-linear reading) (Stokes 2013). **In DH projects "archival materials combine traditional humanities research with computational methods"** (Note 2022).

- Beginning of DH projects could be traced to building of "digital archives, databases, and tools to provide access to materials—projects that resembled the work of libraries more than scholars" (Stokes 2013, 7).

- **'Spatial turn' in traditional humanities and DH - geo-spatial projects -** applying **Geographical Information Systems (GIS)** and other quantitative technologies to the study of **the representation of spatiality in texts**, often to literary or historical content (El Khatib and Schaeben 2020).

- Examples of geo-spatial DH projects –

Deep Map and Spatial Narrative Project at the IUPUI
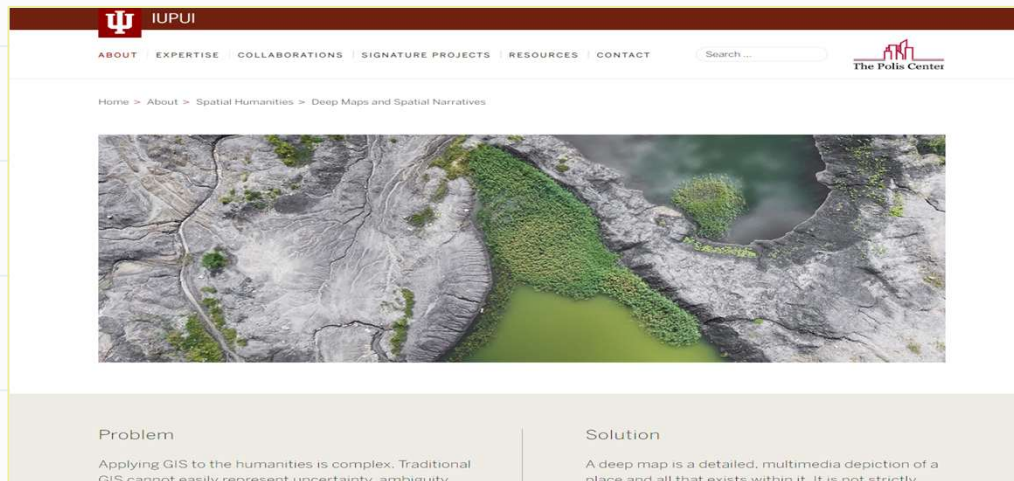
Deep Map of the English Lake District at Lancaster University

- These projects have successfully blended **multiple forms of media like images, annotated texts and georeferenced historical maps on a single base map.** Fig 1.

- Definition - geo-spatial archive in Digital Humanities (DH) – **reluctance** to use 'spatial archive' or 'geo-spatial archive' by DH projects

- Literature on geo-spatial archives in DH (Foley and Murphy 2015; Hu, Karna, and Hildebrandt 2018) provide methodology and steps

We **define** geo-spatial archives in DH as,

> Open-access DH projects that connect historical, narrative and or textual materials with geospatial coordinates for long-term preservation. The project then visualises the materials to physical place/s using an interactive digital map which in turn serve as a geo-spatial archive of the materials that can facilitate further analysis.

Classification	Characteristics	This Archive...
Thematic: Race and Gender (Colonial Frontier Massacres, Australia).	**Open-access.** Use of **spatial** or geographical **datasets**.	Maps and spatially hyperlinks the selected Dalit massacres.
Literature: places in literature and literary authors (Authorial London).	**Interactive map** and map-like visualization.	**Spatial Hypertext -** map-to-map hypermap in which maps are embedded as hyperlink to a base/main map of the archive.
History: The Atlas of early Printing.	Availability of **multimedia data** through the maps.	
Culture: Going to the Show.		

02 The Project and Aims

AIMS

A — Identify and record sites of Dalit massacres in Independent India (after 1947).

M — Initiate public and scholarly discussions on Dalit massacres in India.

I — Provide the first Indian record for female fictional and non-fictional survivors of Dalit massacres and providing the available evidence for each massacre site.

S — Provide open access and reproducible knowledge to the public/academicians and invite contributions.

Contents of the Archive

The Project	Definitions, Methodology, Theorertical Frameworks, Design Choices, Metadata and Research Outcomes.
The Massacres	Kilvenmani and Marichjhapi massacres – sources, maps and detailed analysis.
Educational Resources	Teaching and pedagogy – syllabus, resources, database and bibliograhy, newspaper collections.
Data and Ethics	Data pipeline, decisions, reproducibility, ethics.
Gallery	Maps and other images.
Team/Contact	Team and contact option – crowd-source.

Possibilities in Creating the Archive
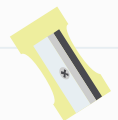
Aspect	Description
Prototype	First database and spatial archive on Dalit female survivors – inspire further feminist GIS projects.
Marginalised History and Education	Reclaim, preserve and foreground marginalised histories that are overlooked in mainstream textbooks and narratives - Dalit issues, human rights violations, and the importance of social justice
Policy Making and Societal Reforms	Documentation can serve as a catalyst to inspire policy making for social, economic and cultural changes
Open-source and Collaboration	Accessibilty and create awareness
Solidarity and Advocacy	National and international
Spatial Elements	Contextualise, identify and eliminate caste and gender-based spatial segregation

Challenges

Aspect	Description
Trauma and Ethical Concerns	Sensitive information – documentation limitations – trigger warnings.
Accessibility and Trust	Collecting survivor accounts turned out to be difficult – translators and insider with trauma-informed training – resistance.
Technological Constraints	Both for the subjects and for the creation of the archive. Manual and mutliple reading for bias.
Sustainability	Long-term maintenance and fundng.
Collecting Materials	Multiple, multilingual and scattered. Data quality and accuracy.

03 Methodology and Workflow

Readings:

Justin, Jyothi and Nirmala Menon. "Using Digital Cartography and Feminist Geocriticism in Literary Studies - A Proposal". In Conference Proceedings of ACM Digital Library, 5th ACM SIGSPATIAL International Workshop on Geospatial Humanities (GeoHumanities'21), Beijing, China, 2021, 7 pages. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1145/3486187.3490201.

Justin, Jyothi and Nirmala Menon. "Digital Cartography and Feminist Geocriticism: A Case Study of Marichjhapi Massacre". Cartographica: University of Toronto Press, (UTP), Vol. 58 Issue 3, pp. 95-115, September 2023. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3138/cart-2022-0022.

Justin, Jyothi and Nirmala Menon. "Digital Cartography and Feminist Geocriticism Case Study II: the Kilvenmani Massacre". Cartographica: University of Toronto Press, (UTP), Vol. 59 Issue 2, pp. 47-66, July 2024. DOI: https://doi.org/10.3138/cart-2023-0012.

Justin, Jyothi and Nirmala Menon. "Spatial Hypertexts: A Proposal for Using Maps as Hypertexts in Spatial Archives". In Special Issue on "Spatial Humanities: Perspectives from the Library". Journal of Map & Geography Libraries. Routledge: Taylor&Francis Group, Vol 19, Issue 1-2, pp 55-71, 2024. https://doi.org/10.1080/15420353.2024.2339866.

Steps in Creating the Archive:

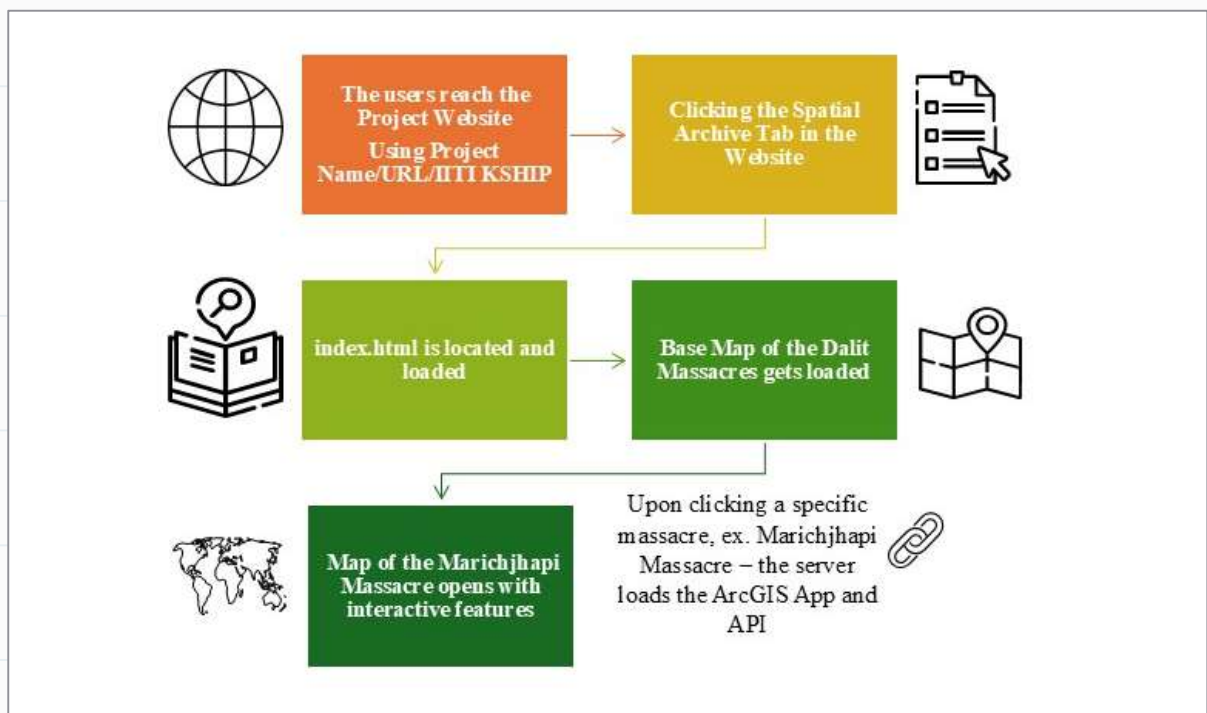Creation of base maps using ArcGIS Online API and the database created

Embedding the maps on a WordPress Website

Creation of Spatial Hypertext

Creation and publishing the Spatial Archive - *Cartographies of Courage: Fictional Threads, Real Lives – use social media*

The users reach the Project Website Using Project Name/URL/IITI KSHIP

Clicking the Spatial Archive Tab in the Website

index.html is located and loaded

Base Map of the Dalit Massacres gets loaded

Map of the Marichjhapi Massacre opens with interactive features

Upon clicking a specific massacre, ex. Marichjhapi Massacre – the server loads the ArcGIS App and API
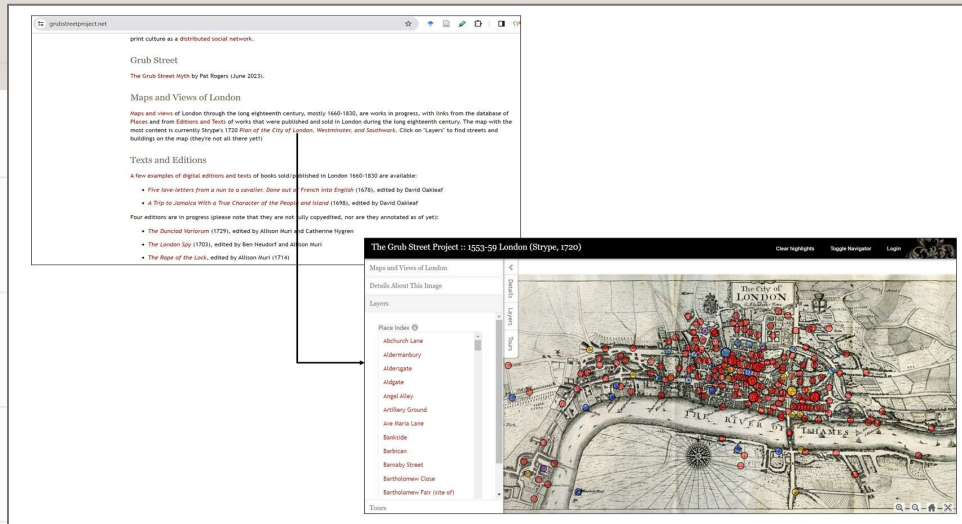
Hypermaps

Text-to-Map Hypermap in which maps are embedded as hyperlink to a text or description in the archive.

From a text or other multimedia to a geographical map.

Ex: Grub Street Project - spatial hypertexts in the 'Maps and Views of London' section will redirect the viewers to the respective maps as shown in Figure.

Map-to-Map Hypermap in which maps are embedded as hyperlink to a map that is already visualised in the archive.

From one geographical map to another.

Ex: Army Barracks of Eighteenth-Century Ireland - interactive points on the main map will take the readers to a detailed map of the selected location as shown in the Figure.
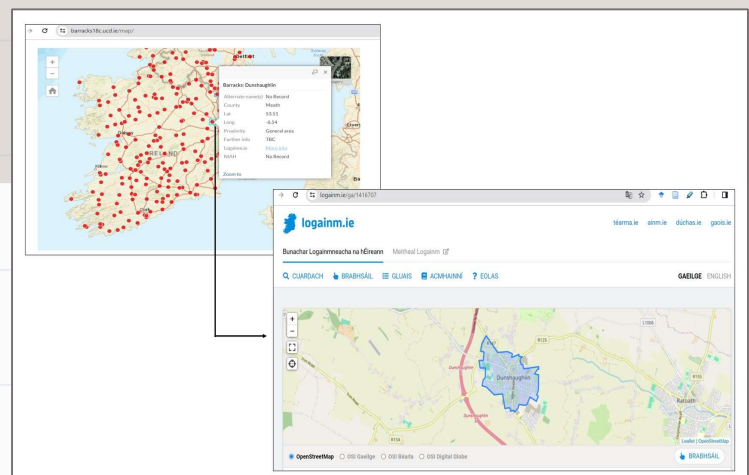
- Mapping platforms such as google maps and **GIS** softwares.

- Ex of interlinked geographical hypermap system is **wikimaps.**

"Wikimaps visualise the **evolution of links over time between wikipedia articles in different subject areas**" (Kleeb, Gloor, Nemoto, and Henninger 2012, 204).

- Links on the map does not directly take the readers to a hyperlinked cartographic map.

- Wikimaps doesn't follow the direct hypermap system that we are proposing in this archive.
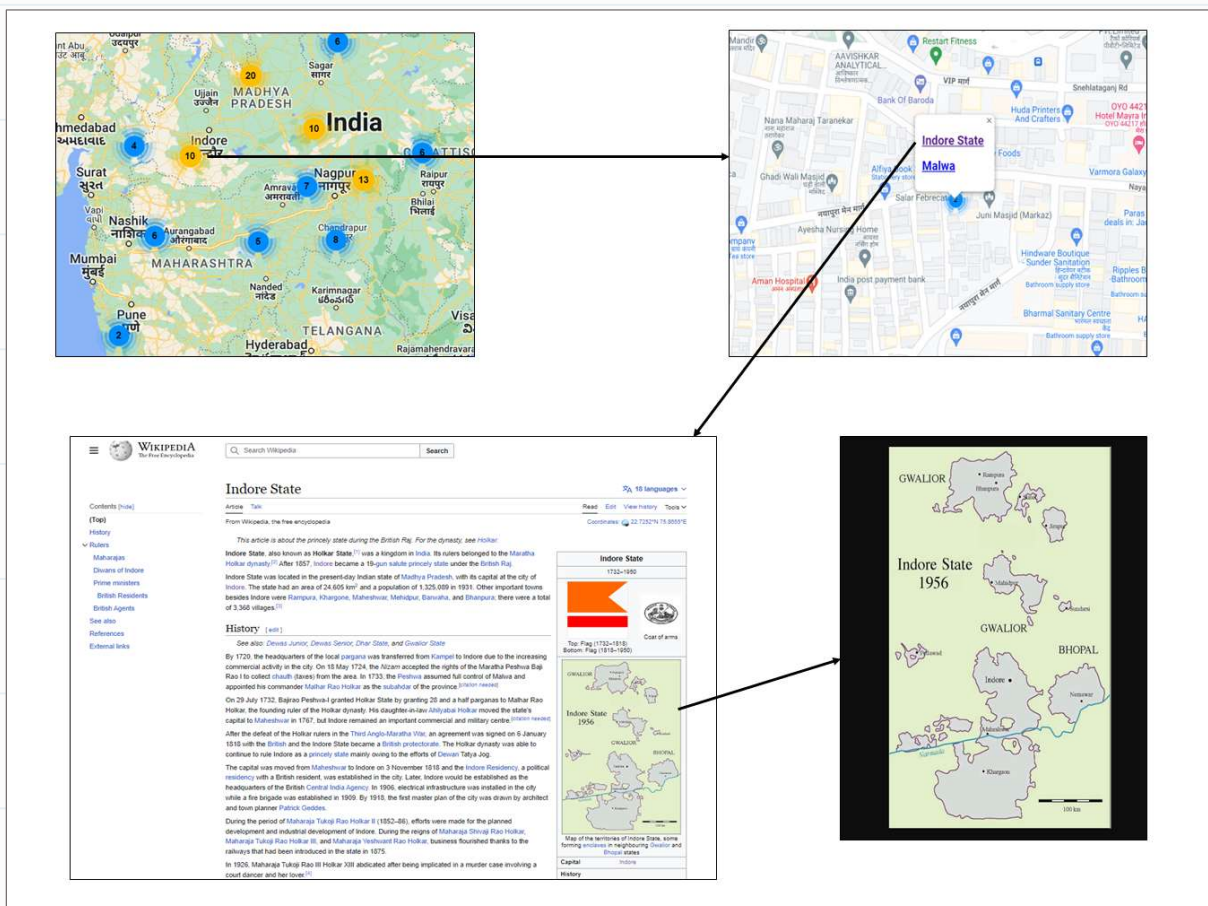
- **Map-to-map hypermaps is used** in the archive as the aim is to create a spatial archive, though a combination of both map-to-map and text-to-map hypermaps is also be used.

- The main map or the base map of the spatial archive feature selected Dalit massacres in post-independent India.

- Each massacre (represented as a point on the map) is geocoded and hyperlinked with the data collected from various literary and non-literary sources.

- Here the data will be geocoded using latitudinal and longitudinal values.

- A completed hypermap on a massacre contains "**thematic layers, or thematic maps, where each layer is a collection of geographic or geologic objects**" (Voisard 1998, 15).

- Thematically mapped into different layers such as historical representation, fictional characters, refugee camps and feminist organisations among others.

- There is an option to hide layers in the hypermap of a massacre so that the readers can analyse the layers according to their specific needs.

- These thematic layers will be further geocoded or geotagged with other forms of media like text, images and videos if any.

User Guide to the Spatial Archive:

https://mappingmassacres.iiti.ac.in/wp-content/uploads/2025/06/SpatialArchive-UserGuide.pdf
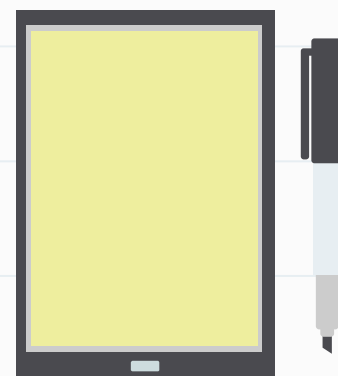
04 Practical Exercises

Exercise 1

Goal: Analyze the digital map as a narrative and technological artifact.

• Assign students to explore the digital map and take notes on:

- Location clustering
- Use of imagery and language
- Navigation and interactivity

• Ask them to write a short reflection: *"How does the map shape your understanding of caste-based gendered violence during Dalit Massacres?"*

Exercise 2

Goal: Combine narrative empathy with critical analysis.

- Have students select one profile from the map (fictional or real).
- Research the broader historical context of that massacre.
- Write a comparative piece: *"What does the fictional narrative add that historical facts cannot?"*

Exercise 3

Goal: Engage students in the DH process.

- In groups, students create a prototype map using a tool like Google My Maps, StoryMapJS, or ArcGIS StoryMaps.
- They can use fictional survivors from Dalit literature and plot their narratives.
- Emphasize sourcing, representation, and ethical choices in their presentation.

Exercise 4

Goal: Foster emotional intelligence and collective reflection.

After engaging with the project, students sit in a circle and share:

- What surprised them
- What made them uncomfortable
- What they want to learn more aboutClose with a journaling prompt: "How can digital tools honor the lives and stories of marginalized women?"

More Questions:

1. What is not mapped, and why might it matter?
2. Is this map a form of counter-cartography?
3. What are the limits of digital methods in representing caste and gender trauma?
4. What counts as data in this project?

Bonus Idea: Invite a Scholar/Activist

Organize a virtual session with a Dalit feminist scholar, digital humanist, or anti-caste activist who works on memory and justice. Students can prepare questions based on their project analyses.

05 Extra Readings and Projects to Check Out

Articles, Projects and Other Resources

Articles on Digital Archives, Feminist GIS, Spatial Hypertexts, . . .

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Similar Projects:

Name	Link
Spatial archive: Wander through the archive of the Rietveld Schröder House	https://www.rietveldschroderhuis.nl/en/explore/spatial-archive#:~:text=The%20spatial%20archive%20contains%20a,from%20the%20Rietveld%20Schr%C3%B6der%20Archive.
MAPA MAP	http://mapamap.agnieszkazalotynska.com/?fbclid=IwAR0DfNNguNTV_Vo_WEm61vcbWqrnsb4gNUY00tkHlp-BBxMl1y2-K2rdwFk
Colonial Frontier Massacres	https://c21ch.newcastle.edu.au/colonialmassacres/
Overland Trade Project	http://oltrade.geodata.soton.ac.uk/project/project_technology/
Canadian Modern Magazines Project	https://www.modernistmags.ca/research/bibliography/
	https://www.sciencespo.fr/mass-violence-war-massacre-resistance/
Online encyclopedia of mass violence	https://www.sciencespo.fr/ceri/en/ouvrage/oemv
BODIES AND STRUCTURES 2.0: DEEP-MAPPING MODERN EAST ASIAN HISTORYBY DAVID AMBARAS AND KATE MCDONALD	https://bodiesandstructures.org/bodies-and-structures-2/geotagged-map-2
Mapping Inequality Redlining in New Deal America	https://dsl.richmond.edu/panorama/redlining/#loc=5/39.1/-94.58
Mapping the Massacre	https://oct7map.com/
Native Land	https://native-land.ca/resources/teachers-guide

Similar Indian Projects:

Name	Link
Missing Basti	https://missingbasti.com/ https://gis.iiitmk.ac.in/#features
Delivering post by foot in medieval north India	https://emilyfuhrman.co/interactive/F2015002/
chapakhana: Mapping the Spread of Print in South Asia	https://chapakhana.uchicago.edu/maps-location