


HISTORY OF MODERN INDIA (1858- 1964)

1. Remember: Identify key events, personalities, and movements in the history of modern India from 1858-1964 such as the Indian Rebellion of 1857, Swadeshi movement, and the Nehruvian Era.
2. Understand: Explain the impact of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 on the polity and economy of India, analyze the historiography of Indian nationalism, and interpret Rabindranath Tagore's vision of self-reliance.
3. Apply: Demonstrate an understanding of key concepts in Gandhian nationalism, revolutionary nationalism, and the growth of distinctive 'national' art in modern India.
4. Analyze: Compare and contrast the roles of the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, and the Akali movement in India's struggle for independence and partition, and analyze the impact of communal politics on Indian society.
5. Evaluate: Assess the significance of Indian women's participation in the national arena, the rise of the middle class, and the Brahma movement in shaping modern Indian history.
6. Create: Formulate a comprehensive understanding of the paradigms of modern India through the lens of literature, art, culture, and various caste movements.

By the end of this course, students will be able to critically analyze the complexities of modern Indian history, evaluate the contributions of key figures and movements, and understand the socio-political and economic developments that shaped the India we know today.

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