



COURSE OBJECTIVES AND COURSE OUTCOME
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(Honours)



PAPER NAME	PAPER'S OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES
<p style="text-align: center;">CC 1 HISTORY OF INDIA-I</p>	<p>Course Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know about the sources and tools for the historical reconstruction. • To know the historical interpretation related to gender, environment, technology and regions. • To acquire knowledge about the chronological distribution of Stone Age. • To know the emergence, growth, development, administration, religion, society, economy of Harappan Civilization. • To know the Technological development, social stratification, political relations, cultural achievements, religious and Philosophical developments and also Aryan Problem in this period <p>Course Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will learn the early notions of History; Historical Interpretation related to gender, environment, technology and regions, various stages of Human evolution in India and also will get basic knowledge of cultures in transition.
<p style="text-align: center;">CC 2 SOCIAL FORMATIONS AND CULTURAL PATTERNS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD</p>	<p>Course Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To get basic knowledge on the evolution of humankind in Palaeolithic and Mesolithic cultures. • To get knowledge about the journey of food production in Ancient World right from the beginning of Agriculture and Animal husbandry. • To get knowledge about the economy, social stratification, state structure and religion of Bronze Age Civilizations of ancient World. • Understanding the various Nomadic groups those were present in Central and West Asia and their migration in various part of world. • To understand the debate presence on the advent of iron and its implications. • To get basic knowledge on Slave society in Ancient Greece and the role of slaves in the development of agrarian economy, urbanization and trade in ancient Greece. • To get knowledge about Polis in ancient Greece. <p>Course Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students will learn about the evolution of Humankind in various stages, development of economy through process of agriculture and animal husbandry, Human migration in various parts of the world, growth and development of Greek civilization in Ancient World.


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especially the organization of production, towns and trade, developments during this period and then the crisis of feudalism in Rome.

- To focus on religion and culture in medieval Europe.
- To give knowledge on societies in Central Islamic Lands: the tribal back ummah, Caliphal state and the rise of Sultanates.
- To discuss the religious developments: the origins of shariah, Mihna, Sufism.
- To deal with the origin and the development of Urbanization and Trade in Rome.

Course Outcome

- To be enriched on the origin and the development of the Roman Republic and also the events this helped in making the Roman Empire in Ancient Rome.
- They are expected to understand the emergence of agrarian economy, economic development from the 7th to 14th century and the urbanization process in Rome.
- They can gather a fair knowledge on religious beliefs and practices in Rome and the societies in Central Islamic Lands.

CC 5 HISTORY OF INDIA III (c. 750 - 1206)

Course Objectives

- To introduce the students the early Medieval India with reference historical geography, sources such as texts, epigraphic and numismatic data.
- To introduce the debates on Indian feudalism, rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state are also covered this Unit-I.
- To focus on the political Structures of Rashtrakutas, Palas, Senas, Pratiharas, Rajput and Cholas and then legitimization of kingship; brahmanas and temples; royal genealogies and rituals. Arab conquest of Sindh: its nature and impact of the new set-up; Ismaili dawah, Turkish invasions: its causes and consequences; Mahmud of Ghazna, Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur.
- To deal with the Agrarian Structure and Social Change: agricultural expansion; crops, landlords and peasants and then proliferation of castes; status of untouchables. Tribes as peasants and their place in the Varna order.
- To help the students to understand the trade and commerce like inter-regional trade, Maritime trade, forms of exchange and then process of urbanization, Merchant guilds of South India.
- To help in understanding the religious and cultural developments through Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions; Buddhism and Jainism; Popular religious cults.
- To give clear concept about the Islamic intellectual traditions: Al-Biruni; Al-Hujwiri and also the regional languages and literature, art and architecture: evolution of regional styles.

Course Outcome

- A fair knowledge on the social, political and economic changes took place in this period of study i.e. early medieval period.
- Then post Gupta political formations that dominated the Indian subcontinent namely the Rashtrakutas, Palas, Senas, Pratiharas, Rajput, Chalukyas and Cholas.


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- Next to this the debates on the urbanization and trade in this period, crystallization of the Hindu religious traditions and its impact on the Indian society.
- Then the coming of the Islam into this subcontinent: the history of their success, Mahmud Ghazni, Muhammad Ghori and also the aftermath of this entry.

CC 6
RISE OF THE
MODERN WEST
- I

Course Objectives

- The main objective of this paper is to introduce students to the history and events of the world particularly Europe.
- Students learn about the rise of the modern west world starting from the transition of the society and economy from feudalism to capitalism.
- Theories and problems related to this transition, including the transition debate.
- Second Unit focuses on the colonial expansion of the European nations, and the reasons and motives behind these voyages and explorations, discovery and the conquests of America.
- They learn about the rise of Renaissance in Italy and spread of humanism in Europe. Students get an insight on the religious revolutions and developments that took place in the western church and the results of Reformation in the 16th century.
- The economic restructuring of Europe with the shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic followed by Commercial Revolution and the influx of American silver resulting in Price Revolution.
- They are taught about the emergence of European state system particularly France, Spain, England and Russia.

Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course the students will have fair understanding of the different events that helped in shaping and making modern Europe.
- They will be able to understand the comprehensive nature of economic and cultural changes that took place in the European society of 16th century.

CC 7
HISTORY OF
INDIA IV(c.1206-
1550)

Course Objectives

- To know the importance of various sources in interpreting the History of Delhi Sultanate.
- To understand the political structures of the Delhi Sultanate.
- To know the foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Sultanate of Delhi.
- To know the political structures of Sultanate under the Khaljis, the Tughluqs and the Lodis.
- To know the rise and expansion of Provincial dynasties like Bahmanis, Vijayanagar, Gujarat, Malwa, Jaunpur and Bengal.
- To understand the consolidation of regional identities, growth and development of art, architecture and literature under the Sultanate.
- To get knowledge about the society and economy of India under the Sultanate.

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- Knowing about the rise of Sufism and Bhaktism in India and their contemporary society.

Course Outcome

- Students will learn to analyse to reconstruct the history of Delhi Sultanate, political structure, society, economy, religion and cultural pattern of India under the rule of Delhi sultanate.

**CC 8
RISE OF THE
MODERN WEST
- II**

Course Objective

- Students learn about the period of crisis that happened in the seventeenth century; the economic, social and political forces that created this mid-17th century crisis.
- In the context of the social, economic and intellectual developments of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the paper deals with the main events and trends of the English Revolution with its political dimension.
- Students are taught about the emergence of the modern science in relation to European society which transformed the views of society on nature.
- The changing developments in the economic sphere of the 17th and 18th century in the form of Mercantilism.
- On the European politics students learn about the different forms of political system that developed and prevailed in the 18th century Europe like parliamentary monarchy, patterns of Absolutism.
- The American Revolution and its political and economic issues is also included.
- The course ends with the prelude to the Industrial Revolution in England and other countries.


Course Outcome

- By the end of the course the students are expected to have gathered knowledge on different events that shaped the history of Europe from 16th to 18th century.
- This paper ensures that the student learn to look at history not only from the political perspective but also from social, economic viewpoint and its historical processes.

**CC 9
HISTORY OF
INDIA -V (c.1550-
1605)**

Course Objectives

- To understand the importance of sources for the reconstruction of Mughal India till the rule of Akbar.
- To understand the establishment and the consolidation of Mughal empire under the rule of Babar, Humayun and Akbar.
- To know the expansion and Integration of Mughal Empire under Akbar by incorporation of Rajputs and some other indigenous groups in Mughal nobility.
- To know the Rural society of Mughal India till the period of Akbar the by understanding the land rights, revenue system, role of zaminders and peasants.
- To know the economy of India till the time of Akbar by understanding the extension of agriculture, crops pattern


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Course Outcome

- Students will be able to learn the emergence, integration and consolidation of the Mughal Empire, along with this they will get a fair knowledge about the contemporary culture and economy of Mughal India till the reign of Akbar.

CC 10
(History of India-1605-1750)

Course Objectives

- To understand Sources: vernacular literary cultures, histories memoirs and travelogues
- To know about political culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan
- To make the students aware of extension of Mughal rule
- To know about Orthodoxy and syncretism
- To know about Mughal empire under Aurangzeb
- To understand state and religion under Aurangzeb
- Understanding Visual culture: paintings and Architecture
- To know about patterns of regional politics
- Understanding trade and commerce: craft, monetary system, markets, transportation in urban centres, Indian Ocean trade network.

Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course the students will have a fair knowledge about vernacular literary cultures, histories memoirs and travelogues
- Political culture under Jahangir and Shah Jahan
- Extension of Mughal rule
- Orthodoxy and syncretism
- Mughal empire under Aurangzeb
- Religion under Aurangzeb
- Visual culture: paintings and Architecture
- Patterns of regional politics
- Trade and commerce: craft, monetary system, markets, transportation in urban centres, Indian Ocean trade network.

CC 11
HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE – I (1789 -1929)


Course Objectives

- This course aims to introduce students to the history of modern Europe. First Unit deals with the period of radical political and societal change that occurred in France after the French Revolution of 1789 and its European repercussions.
- Seizing of power of France by Napoleon Bonaparte and the changing demarcation of the European nations after his conquest and consolidation of the power.
- Aftermath the fall of Napoleon the course includes the different forces of conservatism, restoration of hierarchies, social, political and intellectual currents that emerged in Europe. The unit ends with the Revolutionary and Radical Movements of 1830-1848.
- Next unit deals with the how the Industrialization occurred and its effect on socio-


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	<p>economic transformation of Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students are taught about the process of nation-state formation in Europe and politics of super power among the European countries, how the sense of nationalism, unification and national identities developed in Germany, Italy, Ireland and Balkans.• The last unit focuses on the administrative and political re-organization of two important nations of Europe i.e., Italy and Germany. <p>Course Outcome</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• This course enriches the insight of the students into the events of modern Europe.• It helps the students to deepen their understanding on the historical processes of institutional change and resilience, formation of institutions of liberal democracy in their modern form.• It also helps them to understand the growth of Nationalism and national identities and the demarcation of geographical boundaries of the European nations.
<p>CC 12 HISTORY OF INDIA-VI (C. 1750 - 1857)</p>	<p>Course Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know the expansion and consolidation of Colonial power in India with special reference to Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab, and Sindh.• To know the colonial state system in India• To know the ideologies of colonial power and attitude towards various existing races.• To know the growth and development of education during this period.• To know various land revenue policy adopted by the colonial government and its impact on society.• To know the emergence of British forest policy in India.• To know the commercialization of agriculture and rise of rural indebtedness.• To know the changes occurred in rural society in Colonial rule.• To know colonial policy towards indigenous trade, industry of India.• To know the Drain of Wealth.• To know the various popular resistance movements against the colonial power. <p>Course Outcome</p> <p>Students will learn the process of establishment of British Colonial rule, changes in economy and society in Colonial rule, reformation and renaissance, many popular resistance movements against the colonial power.</p>
<p>CC 13 HISTORY OF INDIA-VIII (c.1857-1950)</p>	<p>Course Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know the cultural changes, various social and religious movements.• To know rise of nationalism in Indian Political arena.• To know the formation and journey of Indian national Congress.• To know the role of revolutionaries in India's freedom movement.• To know the Gandhian nationalism after 1919.


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- To know the mass movement led by Gandhi.
- To know the role of various social groups in nationalist movement.
- To know the emergence of various communal organization and ideological practices followed by them.
- To know the partition and the achievement of independence and its consequences.
- To know Emergence of India as a new independent state, making of constitution and integration of princely state.

Course Outcome

- Students will learn the political, socio-cultural developments in the aftermath of 1857, the early phase of nationalism, mass involvement in anti-colonial movement, emergence of communal politics and the partition of India.

CC 14 HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE – II (1789 -1929)

Course Objectives

- The main objection of the paper is to understand the events of European history in the 19th and 20th century.
- Students will learn about the growth of socialism and different forms of democracy in Europe. The movements led by the working class in France and England, the outbreak of Luddite and Chartist movement.
- The history of Russia, the crisis of feudalism and experiments in socialism, the history of the serf and their emancipation. The rise of Revolutions in 1905 and the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.
- Insight on the emergence of state policy, practice or advocacy of extending power and dominion, especially by direct territorial acquisition or by gaining political or economic control of other areas through the mechanism of imperialism and militarism.
- They learn about the First World War, post war economic crisis, the great depression, the ideology of Nazism and Fascism and the background to the outbreak of Second World War.
- Cultural developments form the focus of the unit like mass education, extension of literacy, creation of new cultural forms. Institutionalization of disciplines, culture and making of ideologies: constructions of race, class, gender, ideologies of empire conclude this course.

Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course the students are expected to understand the background to the outbreak of the two great Wars of the World.
- The results and consequences of the First World War. This course ensures that the students understand the expansionist mechanism of imperialism and militarism, ideologies of Fascism and Nazism, institutionalization of disciplines and cultural ideologies.


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**DSE1
(HISTORY OF
THE MODERN
EAST ASIA-I)**

Course Objectives

- To know about Imperialism and China during the 19th century.
- Understanding Chinese Feudalism: Gentry, Bureaucracy and peasantry, Confucian value system, Canton Commercial System
- Understanding the transformation of China into an informal colony, the Opium war, unequal treaties, the Open door policy
- To make students aware of Agrarian and popular movements, Taiping and Yi Ho Tuan
- To know about Self- Strengthening movement, Reforms of 1860-95
- Understanding about the emergence of Nationalism in China
- To know about The Revolution of 1911: the Causes nature, significance, Sun-Yat-Sen and his contribution
- To make students aware of May Forth Movement of 1919: Nature and significance
- To know about Nationalism and Communism in China
- Understanding formation of CCP and the Kuomintang
- Understanding the first United front
- To Know about Communist movement
- To make students aware of the Jiangxi period and the rise of Mao Tse Tung


Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course the students will have a fair knowledge about Imperialism and China during the 19th century.
- They will be able to understand Chinese Feudalism
- Transformation of China into an informal colony, the Opium war, unequal treaties, the Open door policy
- Agrarian and popular movements,
- Self- Strengthening movement, Reforms of 1860-95
- Emergence of Nationalism in China
- The Revolution of 1911: the Causes nature, significance,
- Nationalism and Communism in China
- Formation of CCP and the Cuomingtang,
- The first United front
- Communist movement

**DSE 2
HISTORY OF
MODERN EAST
ASIA II (C. 1868-
1945)**

Course Objectives

- To introduce the students about the emergence of Modern Japan: transition from feudalism to capitalism; crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system, Meiji Restoration: Its nature and Significance, after the restoration how the Political Reorganizations developed.
- To discuss the social, cultural, educational and military reforms; the emergence of militarism took place especially how the financial reforms and educational development in the 'Meiji' era took place.


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- To introduce the formation of Meiji Constitution is also the topic of this paper helps the students to acquire knowledge in the origin of the democratic system in Japan through the Popular Rights Movement.
- To give enough knowledge on Japanese Imperialism on China, Manchuria and Korea is also a part of this paper.
- To deal with the Second World War; American occupation. Post-War Changes.
- To focus on the emergence of Modern Korea: old order and Institutional Decay: Joseon Korea.
- Korea's interactions with the western powers and Korea's unequal treaties with Japan.
- Attempts at social, political and economic reforms in Korea.
- Japan's colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism; in situational transformation 1910-1945

Course Outcome

After the completion of the paper students can acquire enough knowledge history of Modern East Asia (1868-1945) i.e. about the history of Japan and Korea.

- Modern Japan: transition from feudalism to capitalism; crisis of Tokugawa Bakuhan system.
- Meiji Restoration: Its nature and Significance, after the restoration how the Political Reorganizations developed.
- Social, cultural, educational and military reforms; the emergence of militarism took place especially how the financial reforms and educational development in the 'Meiji'era took place.
- Japanese Imperialism on China, Manchuria and Korea.
- Modern Korea: old order and Institutional Decay: Joseon Korea.
- Korea's interactions with the western powers and Korea's unequal treaties with Japan. Social, political and economic reforms in Korea.
- Japan's colonization: March First Movement and the growth of Korean nationalism; in situational transformation 1910-1945

**DSE 3
HISTORY OF
NORTH
BENGAL - I**

Course Objectives

The objectives of this paper is to introduce the students about

- physical and historical Geography: Physical Aspects of North Bengal in Holy Writ, the Historic Period: Gauda, Pundra and Varendri, Pundravardhana-Bhukti,
- Cities in Ancient North Bengal.
- Early History from 326 B.C. to 320 A.D. Rise of Gauda (320-650 A.D.).
- North Bengal under the Imperial Guptas.
- Rise of Gauda under Sasanka. Political Disintegration after Sasanka.
- The Palas: Origin and Early History of the Palas.
- The Pala Empire: disintegration and temporary Revival and then the end of the Pala Empire,

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- The Senas. Religion: Religious Thought and Practices – Brahmanical, Jainism and Buddhism.
- Iconography: Vaisnava, Saiva, Sakti, Surya, Misc.
- Jaina and Buddhist images.
- Architecture and Sculpture: Stupa, Monastic and temple Architecture.
- Sculpture: Introduction, Kushana Affiliation, The Gupta Idiom, Paharpur, Pala and Sena Sculpture.
- Society: Ethnological Background, Aryanisation of North Bengal,
- Socio-Religious rites, ceremonies and Festivals, General life of the People, Position of Women, Food and Drink, Dress and Ornaments, Games and Pastimes, Music and Dance, Conveyances, Luxury and immortality. IlyasShahi Dynasty, Dinajpur Raj: Raja Ganesha,
- Hindu Kings of Bengal,
- Hussain Shahi Dynasty, Gour-Pandua and Adina, T
- the Mughals in north Bengal; KhenDyansty,
- Kamata-Koch Dynasty up to 1773

Course Outcome

After the completion of the paper students can acquire enough knowledge on the history of North Bengal in Ancient Times.

- Physical Aspects of North Bengal in Holy Writ, the Historic Period: Gauda, Pundra and Varendri, Pundravardhana-Bhukti,
- Cities in Ancient North Bengal.
- North Bengal under the Imperial Guptas.
- Rise of Gauda under Sasanka. Political Disintegration after Sasanka.
- Origin and Early History of the Palas.
- Disintegration and temporary Revival and then the end of the Pala Empire.
- Religious Thought and Practices under the Senas – Brahmanical, Jainism and Buddhism.
- Iconography: Vaisnava, Saiva, Sakti, Surya, Misc.
- Architecture and Sculpture: Stupa, Monastic and temple Architecture. Kushana Affiliation, the Gupta Idiom, Paharpur, Pala and Sena Sculpture.
- Aryanisation of North Bengal,
- Socio-Religious rites, ceremonies and Festivals, General life of the People, Position of Women, Food and Drink, Dress and Ornaments, Games and Pastimes, Music and Dance, Conveyances, Luxury and immortality.
- IlyasShahi Dynasty, Dinajpur Raj: Raja Ganesha,
- Hindu Kings of Bengal,
- Hussain Shahi Dynasty, Gour-Pandua and Adina, T
- Mughals in north Bengal
- Kamata-Koch Dynasty up to 1773


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**DSE-4
HISTORY OF
NORTH
BENGAL-II**

Course Objectives

- To know the conquest and expansion of British rule in North Bengal.
- To know the growth of districts towns, Hill stations.
- To know the process of urbanization in North Bengal.
- To know the commercialization of agriculture, trade and commerce of North Bengal under Colonial rule.
- To the colonial policy towards forests of North Bengal.
- To know the demographic changes occurred after the expansion of colonial rule in North Bengal.
- To know the emergence of various business community.
- To know the people's participation in the many anti-colonial movements in North Bengal.
- To the various peasants movements of North Bengal.
- To know the Rajbanshi Khatriya Movement and the role of Rai Saheb Panchanan Barma.
- To know the growth and development of education in North Bengal in Colonial Period.
- To know the relation of Princely State of Cooch Behar with the English.
- To know the merger of Cooch Behar with India after Indian independence.


Course Outcome

- Students will get a fair knowledge about the process of urbanization in different parts of North Bengal after the colonial penetration, changes in social structure and economy. Students will also learn about the peasants movements in North Bengal and the educational development of North Bengal under colonial rule.

**GE
PAPER III
(HISTORY OF
INDIA C. 1206-
1707)**

Course Objectives

- Understanding the Sources of Early Indian History
- To know about Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures
- Understanding Harappan Civilization, origin, extent, domination features and decline, Chalcolithic age.
- To make students aware of Vedic period- polity, Society, economy and religion
- Knowing and analysing rise of Magadha, Mahajanapadas, Jainism, Buddhism: Causes, Doctrines, Decline and Contribution
- Understanding about Alexander's invasion and impact
- Knowing about Mauryan Empire: State, Administration, Economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, Art and Architecture
- To know about Rise and Growth of the Guptas: Administration, Society, Economy, literature, Science and Technology
- Understanding Harsha and his Times: Administration, Buddhism and Nalanda
- To make students aware of the Evaluation of Political Structure of Rastrakutas, Pala


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and Pratiharas, Struggle for power in Northern India and establishment of Sultanate

Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course the students will have a fair knowledge about Sources of Early Indian History.
- They will be able to understand Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures, Harappan Civilization, origin, extent, domination features and decline, Chalcolithic age.
- By the end of the course the students are expected to have gathered knowledge about polity, Society, economy and religion of Vedic period
- Rise of Magadha, Mahajanapadas, Jainism, Buddhism:
- State, Administration, Economy, Art and Architecture of Mauryan period
- Rise and Growth of the Guptas
- Harsha and his Times
- Political Structure of Rastrakutas, Pala and Pratiharas, Struggle for power in Northern India and establishment of Sultanate

**SEC
ARCHIVES AND
MUSEUMS**

Course Objectives

- This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past.
- Museums and archives are among the most important such repositories and this course explains their significance and how they work.
- They are taught on the collection of artefacts through field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and other means.
- Documentation of the artefacts in the Museum like accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and de-accessioning is also dealt in this paper.
- Preservation and conservation, Museum Display, Presentation and Exhibition in the museum.
- Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges.
- Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.

Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course students will have a fair understanding of various issues related to the collection, documentation and preservation of the artefacts in the museum and archive repository.
- Visit to the museum allows them to have practical experience on display, presentation and exhibition of artefacts.

**SEC
ART
APPRECIATION**

Course Objectives

- The objective of this course is to introduce students to Indian art.
- The paper deals with art of Pre-historic, Proto-historic period and Harappan period. The students get an about the UNESCO heritage.

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**AN
INTRODUCTION
TO INDIAN ART**

- Developments of stupa, cave, temple art and architecture, Indian sculpture style and iconography.
- Sultanate and Mughal period art and architecture.
- Modern and contemporary Indian art and architecture, colonial period. Movements is also dealt in this course.

Course Outcome

- After the completion of the course the student the students will be understand the development, changes and continuity in the art forms and architectural designs from pre-historic to contemporary period.
- The course will equip students with the abilities to understand art as a medium of cultural expression.
- It will give students direct exposure to Indian art through visuals, and visits to sites and museums.




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COURSE OBJECTIVES AND COURSE OUTCOME
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
(Programe Course)



DSC 1
HISTORY OF
INDIA (FROM
EARLIEST
TIMES UPTO 300
C.E.)

Course Objectives

- To make students aware about the primary sources and secondary sources.
- Understanding Harappan Civilization Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.
- To make students aware about The Vedic Period: Polity, Society, Economy and Religion, Iron Age with reference to PGW & Megaliths.
- Knowing and analyzing rise of Magadha, Conditions for the rise of Mahajanpadas and the Causes of Magadha's success.
- Understanding about Alexander's Invasion and impact.
- Knowing about rise of Jainism and Buddhism.
- To make students aware of Satvahana Administration.
- Knowing about Mauryan administration system.
- To know about Sangam literature.
- To know about Kushana Art and Architecture

Course Outcome

After the completion of the paper students will have enough knowledge on the early history of India.


- Primary sources and secondary sources.
- Harappan Civilization; Origin, Extent, dominant features & decline, Chalcolithic age.
- Socio-economic, political and religious life of the Vedic period. Then the Iron Age with reference to PGW & Megaliths.
- Sixteen Mahajanapadas; rise of Magadha as an Empire.
- Alexander's Invasion and impact.
- Socio-religious protestant movement: Jainism and Buddhism.
- Administration: Satvahanas, Mauryas
- Sangam Literature, society and the Tamil Language.
- Art and Architecture: Maurya, Kushanas
 Shakas, Parthians and Kushanas: aspects of polity, society, religion.

DSC 2
HISTORY OF INDIA
(FROM 300-1206)

Course Objectives

The objectives of the paper-

- They can gather knowledge about Gupta administration, society, economy, religion, art, literature, science and technology.
- Understanding Harsha's administration, Buddhism and Nalanda.
- To know South India: Society, Polity Economy and Culture.
- Early Medieval Age: changes in society, polity, economy and culture with reference to Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardhanas.


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- Understanding evolution of Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala and Pratiharas.
- Emergence of Rajput States in North India: polity, economy and society.
- To know Arab invasions.
- Knowing about establishment of Delhi sultanate.

Course Outcome

After studying the paper students can be able to gather the concept on the history of

- Gupta administration, society, economy, religion, art, literature, science, and technology.
- Understanding Harsha's administration, Buddhism and Nalanda.
- South India: Society, Polity Economy and Culture.
- Early Medieval Age: changes in society, polity, economy and culture with reference to Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardhanas.
- Political structures of Rashtakutas, Pala and Pratiharas.
- Emergence of Rajput States in North India: polity, economy and society.
- To know Arab invasions.
- Establishment of Delhi sultanate.

DSC 3 HISTORY OF INDIA (FROM 1206 TO 1707)

Course Objectives

The objectives of the paper-

- Knowing about Nobility & Iqta system
- Understanding military system during medieval times.
- To know about capture of throne by Khalji Dynasty.
- Understanding Md .Bin Tughlaque reforms.
- Knowing and analyzing administration of Vijaynagar
- They can gather knowledge about Akbar's Rajput policy.
- To know about Mansabdari system
- To know about Aurangazeb's South India policy
- Knowing about Shivaji's Asthpradhan
- To know the economy, society and culture
- To understand the emergence of the Maratha Power.

Course Outcome

After the completion of the paper students can acquire knowledge on

- Foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate: Nobility & Iqta system
- Military system, administration and economic reforms during medieval times: Khiljis and Tughlaqs.
- Emergence and consolidation of the Mughal State.
- Administration of Vijaynagar.
- Akbar's Rajput policy.

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- Mansabdarisystem
 - Aurangzeb'sSouthIndiapolicy
 - Shivaji's Asthpradhan Economy, society and culture under the Mughals.
- Emergence of the Maratha Power.

**DSC 4
HISTORY OF
INDIA (FROM
1707-1950)**

Course Objectives

The objective of the paper is to introduce to the students

- Emergence of Independent States.
- Battle of Plessey, Battle of Buxar
- Expansion&consolidationofColonialPowerupto1857.
- Uprisingof1857
- Socio-ReligiousMovementsinthe19thcentury.
- National movement on Gandhian nationalism, communal award.
- Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic

Course Outcome

- Understanding Emergence of Independent States.
- Knowing Battle of Plessey, Battle of Buxar
- Understandingexpansion&consolidationofColonialPowerupto1857.
- They can gather knowledgeaboutUprisingof1857
- To know about Socio-Religious Movements in the 19th century.
- To know about National movement on Gandhian nationalism
- Knowing about communal award.
- To understand Constituent Assembly, establishment of Republic

**DSE PAPER-I
SOME ASPECTS
OF EUROPEAN
HISTORY:
C. 1780 -1945**

Course Objectives

In this paper students are taught about –

- The aspects and events of European History from 1780 – 1739.
- Unit II deals with the causes, nature and consequences of the French Revolution of 1789 and its impact on European countries. The political and social change that occurred in France and subsequently Europe after the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Students learn about the changing demarcation of the European nations after his conquest and consolidation of the power. The next unit focuses on Revolutionary and Radical Movements of 1830-1848.
- They get an insight on the administrative and political re-organization of two important nations of Europe i.e., Italy and Germany.
- Imperialist conflicts among the European nations and the background of the First World War.
- The rise of the ideology of Nazism and Fascism and the background to the outbreak of Second World War.


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Course Outcome

- This paper enriches the student on the course and events of the modern European history.
 - They are expected to understand the importance of French Revolution and its aftermath effects on the politics of European nation.
- They get a fair knowledge about the causes, course and consequences of the First World War, the rise of the ideologies of Fascism and Nazism, and the background to the Second World War.

DSE PAPER-II SOCIETY & ECONOMY OF MODERN EUROPE: 15TH - 18 CENTURY

Course Objectives

The objectives of the paper-

- To introduce Historiographical Trends.
- To focus Feudal Crisis: Main strands.
- For understanding Renaissance: Origin, Spread & Dominant Features.
- European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact.
- Knowing Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation.
- The African slaves.
- To deal with Economic developments of the sixteenth century; Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.
- To discuss Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England.

Course Outcome


After the completion of the paper on the modern history of Europe, the students will have clear concept on

- Historiographical Trends.
 - Feudal Crisis: Main strands.
 - Renaissance: Origin, Spread & Dominant Features.
 - European Reformation: Genesis, nature & Impact.
 - Beginning of the era of colonization: motives; mining and plantation.
 - The African slaves.
 - Shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.
- Feudalism to Capitalism: Industrial Revolution in England.

SEC ARCHIVES AND MUSEUMS

Course Objectives

- This course introduces students to the institutions that house and maintain documentary, visual and material remains of the past.
- Museums and archives are among the most important such repositories and this course explains their significance and how they work.
- They are taught on the collection of artefacts through field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift, exchanges, treasure trove confiscation and other means.


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- Documentation of the artefacts in the Museum like accessioning, cataloguing, digital documentation and de-accessioning is also dealt in this paper.
- Preservation and conservation, Museum Display, Presentation and Exhibition in museum.
- Students will be encouraged to undertake collection, documentation and exhibition of such materials in their localities and colleges.
- Visit to National Archives and National Museum are an integral part of the course.

Course Outcome

After the completion of the course students will have a fair understanding of various issues related to the collection, documentation and preservation of the artefacts in the museum and archive repository.

Visit to the museum allows them to have practical experience on display, presentation and exhibition of artefacts.

SEC ART APPRECIATION AN INTRODUCTION TO INDIAN ART

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is


- To introduce students to Indian art. The paper deals with art of Pre-historic, Proto-historic period and Harappan period.
- The students get an about the UNESCO heritage. They are taught on the developments of stupa, cave, temple art and architecture, Indian sculpture and its style and iconography.
- They also learn about the Sultanate and Mughal period art and architecture.
- Modern and contemporary Indian art and architecture, colonial period Art Movements is also dealt in this course.
- This paper covers art from ancient to contemporary times, in order to understand and appreciate its diversity and its aesthetic richness.
- The course will equip students with the abilities to understand art as a medium of cultural expression.
- It will give students direct exposure to Indian art through visuals, and visits to sites and museums.

Course Outcomes

After the completion of the course the student the students will be understand

- The development, changes and continuity in the art forms and architectural designs from pre-historic to contemporary period.
- They will be able to appreciate the ancient wisdom of building and art and understand the continuity of the same a heritage.

Indian art through visuals, and visits to sites and museums.


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