

Program Outcome and Course Outcome

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PAPER	Core Courses	Course Outcomes
CC-1	History of India (From the Earliest times to C. 300 BCE) _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know how history is studied by exploring how people in the past recorded it and how we study it today. 2. Understand early human life by learning how early humans lived, hunted and began farming. 3. Learn about the Harappan Civilization by examining how people built cities, traded and followed different beliefs. 4. See how culture changed by understanding how life, society and technology evolved over time.
CC-2	Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World other than India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand human evolution by learning about Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures and the role of kinship and social institutions in early societies. 2. Learn about food production by exploring the beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry. 3. Explore Bronze Age civilizations by studying Egypt (Old Kingdom) or China (Shang), focusing on economy, social stratification, state structure, and religion. 4. Study nomadic groups in Central and West Asia and discuss the advent of iron and its impact. 5. Learn about slave society in ancient Greece and Rome, including agrarian economy, urbanization, and trade. 6. Understand the Polis in ancient Greece by studying Athens and Sparta and exploring Greek culture.
CC-3	History of India (C. 300 BCE to C.750 CE) _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the economy and society from 300 BCE to 300 CE by studying agrarian growth, urbanization, trade, social stratification and gender relations. 2. Learn about political formations between 300 BCE and 300 CE by exploring the Mauryan Empire, Kushanas, Satavahanas and Gana-Sanghas. 3. Study the early medieval period (300 CE to 750 CE) by examining agrarian expansion, urban decline, and the political structure of empires like the Guptas, Pallavas, Chalukyas and Vardhanas. 4. Explore religion, philosophy, and society by learning about the Brahmanical tradition, theistic cults and the rise of Tantricism. 5. Examine cultural developments through Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and Tamil literature, along with art, architecture and patronage during the Mauryan, Post-

		Mauryan, Gupta and Post-Gupta periods.
CC-4-A	Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World other than India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand Bedouin society by studying tribal organization, alliances, economic structure and language in Arabia. 2. Explore the Steppes by learning about the geography and history of Central Asia, focusing on Mongol society, its unification under Chenghiz Khan and the Mongol Empire. 3. Study the Mongols by examining their strategic location, tribal formations and the impact of the Golden Horde and Tatar rule in Russia. 4. Learn about the Turks by understanding their conversion to Islam, history of the Seljuks and Ottomans, rise of the Ottoman Empire and Ottoman society and administration. 5. Learn about Judaism and Christianity under Islam by examining their roles and development in the context of
CC-4-B	Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World other than India	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the crisis of the Roman Empire by studying its principal causes and examining historiographical perspectives. 2. Explore religion and culture in Medieval Europe by learning about society, religious organizations (Church and Monastery), key renaissances, the role of women, witchcraft, urbanization, universities, and medieval art and architecture. 3. Study feudal society by understanding its origins and the crisis it faced, along with historiographical interpretations. 4. Learn about Judaism and Christianity under Islam by examining their roles and development in the context of Islamic rule.
CC-5	History of India (C. 750-1206) ^[L] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study Early Medieval India by analyzing historical geography, texts, epigraphic and numismatic data and debating topics like Indian feudalism, the rise of the Rajputs and the nature of the state. 2. Understand political structures by exploring the evolution of political powers like the Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs, and Cholas, and examining kingship legitimization, royal genealogies and rituals. 3. Explore agrarian structures and social change by studying agricultural expansion, crops, the roles of landlords and peasants, caste proliferation and the place of tribes in the Varna system. 4. Learn about trade and commerce by examining inter-regional and maritime trade, forms of exchange, the process of urbanization and merchant guilds in South India.

		5. Examine religious and cultural developments by studying Bhakti, Tantrism, Puranic traditions, popular religious cults, Islamic intellectual traditions, regional languages, literature and the evolution of regional art and architecture styles.
CC-6	Rise of the Modern West- [L] [SEP](C. 1453-1650)	1. Explore the transition from feudalism to capitalism by studying the problems and theories related to this shift. 2. Understand the exploration of the New World by analyzing the motives and the Portuguese and Spanish voyages. 3. Study the Renaissance by examining its social roots, humanism, rediscovery of classics and its impact on art, culture, education and political thought across Europe. 4. Examine the Reformation movements by understanding their origins, key figures like Martin Luther and John Calvin, the radical reformation, English reformation and the Counter-Reformation. 5. Analyze economic developments including the shift of economic balance, Commercial Revolution, Price Revolution, Agricultural Revolution and the Enclosure Movement.
CC-7	History of India (C. 1206 - 1526)[L] [SEP]	1. Interpret the Delhi Sultanate by exploring sources such as Persian tarikh tradition, vernacular histories, and epigraphy. 2. Understand Sultanate political structures by studying the foundation, expansion and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate, key dynasties like the Khaljis, Tughluqs and Lodis, as well as the Mongol threat, Timur's invasion and the rise of provincial dynasties. 3. Examine society and economy by analysing the Iqta system, agricultural production, changes in rural society, revenue systems, urban growth, trade and Indian Ocean trade. 4. Study religion and culture by looking at Sufi silsilas, Bhakti movements, monotheistic traditions and the role of women Bhaktas, as well as the architecture of the Delhi Sultanate.

CC-8	Rise of the Modern West-II ^[L] _[SEP] (C. 1650-1780)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the Printing Revolution and its impact on knowledge dissemination, along with the revolution in war techniques. 2. Analyse the 17th century crisis in Europe, focusing on its economic, social and political dimensions. 3. Study the English Revolution by exploring its major political and intellectual issues. 4. Explore the Scientific Revolution, the rise of scientific academies and the origins of the Enlightenment. 5. Examine Mercantilism and its impact on European economics, along with the preludes to the Industrial Revolution. 6. Understand European politics in the 17th and 18th centuries, studying parliamentary monarchy and patterns of absolutism in Europe.
CC-9	History of India (C. 1526-1605) ^[L] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study Persian and other literatures to understand historical sources and explore modern interpretations of history. 2. Learn about India before Babur's invasion, the role of firearms, and military technology and understand Humayun's struggles and Sher Shah's reforms. 3. Explore Akbar's military campaigns, the development of administrative systems, and the revolts against Mughal rule. 4. Study how Rajputs and local groups joined the Mughal nobility, learn about Mughal expansion, and understand the conquest of Bengal. 5. Understand the land rights, taxes, and relationships between landlords and peasants, along with the growth of agriculture, trade and the rise of Surat. 6. Learn about Akbar's inclusive politics, religious tolerance, and the influence of Sufi mysticism and pressure from religious scholars.

CC-10	History of India (C. 1605-1750s) ^[L1] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study Persian and local literature, histories, memoirs and travelogues to understand historical narratives. 2. Learn about Mughal expansion, changes in Mansab and Jagir systems, and the blend of orthodoxy and syncretism through figures like Naqshbandi Sufis, Miyan Mir and Dara Shukoh. 3. Understand the state and religion under Aurangzeb, the war of succession and policies towards religious groups, along with the limits of Mughal expansion and the beginning of the empire's crisis. 4. Explore Mughal art, including paintings and architecture, to understand visual culture. 5. Study Rajput political culture, state formation in the Deccan kingdoms, the rise of the Marathas under Shiva and the Peshwas, Mughal decline, and the emergence of new states. 6. Learn about Indian crafts, technologies, the monetary system, markets, transportation, urban centers and the Indian Ocean trade network.
CC-11	History of Modern Europe (c. 1780-1939) ^[L1] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the French Revolution by learning about its causes, key events and impact on Europe. 2. Analyze 19th century revolutions by studying the struggle between conservatism and radical movements. 3. Explore industrialization by seeing how capitalism changed society, economy, and class structures. 4. Examine nationalism and state building by understanding how Germany, Italy and others formed national identities. 5. Learn about imperialism and wars by studying European expansion, alliances and World War I. 6. Analyze interwar Europe by understanding economic crises, fascism and events leading to World War II.

CC-12	History of India (C. 1750s-1857) ^[L] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand 18th-century India by studying its society, economy and political structure. 2. Analyze colonial expansion by examining mercantilism, foreign trade, and British control over Bengal, Mysore, Western India, Awadh, Punjab and Sindh. 3. Explore the colonial state and ideology by understanding the role of the army, police and law, as well as British racial attitudes and education policies. 4. Study rural economy and society by analyzing land revenue systems, commercialization, rural changes, famines and pastoral economies. 5. Examine trade and industry by exploring deindustrialization, trade policies, wealth drain and the growth of modern industries. 6. Analyze popular resistance by learning about the Santhal uprising, Indigo rebellion, Pabna Agrarian Leagues, Deccan riots and the 1857 uprising.
CC-13	History of India (C. 1857-1964) ^[L] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand cultural changes and social reforms by studying the role of the press, reform movements, gender debates, caste trends and the making of religious and linguistic identities. 2. Analyze early nationalism by exploring the formation of political organizations, the role of moderates and extremists, the Swadeshi movement, and revolutionary activities. 3. Examine Gandhian nationalism by understanding Gandhi's ideas, the impact of World War I, key movements like Non-Cooperation and Quit India, left-wing movements, and princely state struggles. 4. Study nationalism and social groups by analyzing the role of landlords, professionals, middle classes, peasants, tribals, laborers, Dalits, women and business groups. 5. Explore communalism by understanding its ideologies, practices, and the role of the RSS, Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League. 6. Analyze independence and partition by studying negotiations, popular movements and partition riots. 7. Understand the emergence of a new state by learning about the making of the Constitution, integration of princely states, land reforms, economic planning, and the Nehru years.
CC-14	History of World Politics: (1945-1994)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the Cold War by learning about its origins, the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences and the end of wartime alliances.

		<p>2. Analyze the USA’s role in world politics by studying the Truman Doctrine, Marshall Plan and NATO.</p> <p>3. Explore the USSR’s role in world politics by examining the Molotov Plan, COMECON, Soviet influence in Eastern Europe, and the Warsaw Pact.</p> <p>4. Study Cold War conflicts by understanding the Korean Crisis, the Vietnam War and the Cuban Missile Crisis.</p> <p>5. Examine De-Stalinization and Détente by analyzing Cold War thawing and the path to its end.</p> <p>6. Analyze the Soviet Union’s decline by studying Glasnost, Perestroika, the fall of socialist regimes in Eastern Europe, and the rise of a unipolar world.</p> <p>7. Understand China’s emergence by exploring the rise of the People’s Republic, the Sino-Soviet rift, and China’s relations with the USA.</p> <p>8. Study the West Asian crisis by examining the Palestine conflict, the birth of Israel, the Arab-Israeli wars and peace accords.</p> <p>9. Explore decolonization in Africa by learning about Ghana, Algeria, Congo and Kenya.</p> <p>10. Analyze protest movements by studying the Civil Rights Movement, Anti-Apartheid struggles and the Second Wave Feminist Movement.</p>
PAPER	Discipline Specific Elective Courses (DSEC)	Course Outcomes
DSE-A1	History of Bengal (C. 1757-1905)	<p>1. Understand Bengal’s political history by studying the rise of British power from the Battle of Plassey to Buxar under the Nawabs.</p> <p>2. Examine Bengal’s administrative history by learning about governance from 1765 to 1833.</p> <p>3. Analyze Bengal’s colonial economy by exploring agriculture, trade and industry.</p> <p>4. Study cultural and social changes by looking at Christian missionaries, printing, education and religious revivalist movements in Hindu and Muslim communities.</p> <p>5. Explore social reforms and women’s issues by studying the various social reforms and their impact on women.</p> <p>6. Examine protest movements and insurgencies by understanding the Fakir and Sannyasi revolts, Indigo Revolt and Pabna Peasant Uprisings.</p> <p>7. Understand the Partition of Bengal (1905) by analyzing Curzon’s administrative blueprint and its impact.</p>

DSE-A2	History of United States of America – I (C. 1776-1945)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the background of the USA by exploring the land, indigenous people, European settlement, and early colonial society, including indentured labor (White and Black). 2. Learn about the making of the Republic by studying the sources of conflict, revolutionary groups, ideologies, and the War of Independence and its interpretations. 3. Study the evolution of American democracy by examining Federalists, Jeffersonianism, Jacksonianism, political party rise, the judiciary, and the role of the Supreme Court. 4. Explore the expansion of the frontier by analyzing Turner’s Thesis, the marginalization of Native Americans, and case studies of figures like Tecumseh and Shawnee Prophet. 5. Examine the limits of democracy by understanding the struggles of Blacks and women in early America. 6. Study early American capitalism by exploring industrialization, the role of immigrants and early labor movements. 7. Understand the agrarian South by examining the plantation economy, slave society and culture and forms of slave resistance. 8. Learn about Ante Bellum foreign policy by studying the War of 1812, Monroe Doctrine and Manifest Destiny. 9. Understand the Civil War by examining abolitionism, sectionalism, key issues and interpretations, the rise of Republicanism, Emancipation and Lincoln’s role.
DSE-A3	History of Bengal (C. 1905-1947) ^[L] _[SEP]	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Study the Partition of Bengal and the Swadeshi Movement (1905-08) by exploring political ideologies, organizations, the rise of extremism, the Swadeshi movement and revolutionary terrorism. 2. Learn about communal politics (1906-1930), focusing on the birth of the Muslim League and the Hindu response to it. 3. Understand Gandhian nationalism after 1919 by examining key movements like Non-Cooperation, the Khilafat movement, the Swaraj party, Civil Disobedience, revolutionary nationalists, and the rise of the Left politics, as well as the Krishak Praja Party and Muslim League in Bengal. 4. Examine the Government of India Act of 1935 and its aftermath, focusing on its impact on Bengal. 5. Study peasant, labor, caste, and women’s movements in Bengal from 1920 to 1946, analyzing the social and political dynamics.

		<p>6. Explore Subhash Chandra Bose’s role in the Congress, the Quit India Movement in Bengal, and the post-war upsurges, including the rise of left-wing movements.</p> <p>7. Understand independence and partition by studying the communal riots, the Great Calcutta Killing, the Noakhali riots, the roles of Hindu Mahasabha and Muslim League, and the birth of West Bengal and East Pakistan.</p>
DSE-A4	History of United States of America – II (C. 1776-1945)	<p>1. Study Reconstruction and political changes in post-Civil War America, focusing on both conservative and radical phases. Analyze the New South, including participants and reactions like carpetbaggers, scalawags, blacks and the Ku Klux Klan.</p> <p>2. Examine Industrial America, including the growth of capitalism, big business, and business cycles, with a focus on the depressions of the era.</p> <p>3. Understand resistance and reform movements, such as labor movements, unionization, agrarian crises, populism, urban corruption, progressivism, and the New Deal.</p> <p>4. Learn about U.S. imperialism, examining events like the Spanish-American War, expansion in the Far East and Latin America, World War I and the Fourteen Points, isolationism, and America’s involvement in World War II, including the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.</p> <p>5. Explore Afro-American movements, with a focus on leaders and organizations like Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. Dubois, the NAACP and Marcus Garvey.</p> <p>6. Study women’s movements, focusing on the rise of the Lowell factory system, abolitionists, women’s rights movements, suffrage, and the role of Afro-American women.</p> <p>7. Investigate religious, cultural, and intellectual trends, including early religious revivalism, Puritans, Quakers, Mormons, temperance movements, mass culture (1900-1945) and major literary trends of the same period.</p>
DSE-B1	History of Modern East Asia – I China (C. 1840-1949)	<p>1. Study Imperialism and China in the 19th and early 20th centuries, covering Chinese feudalism (gentry, bureaucracy and peasantry), the Confucian value system, Sinocentrism, and the Canton commercial system.</p> <p>2. Analyze the transformation of China into an informal colony, examining the Opium Wars, Unequal Treaties, the scramble for concessions, finance imperialism, and the Open Door Policy.</p> <p>3. Understand agrarian and popular movements, including the Taiping Rebellion and the Yi Ho Tuan (Boxer Rebellion).</p> <p>4. Explore self-strengthening efforts, including the</p>

		<p>reforms of 1860-1895, 1898, and 1901-1908.</p> <p>5. Examine the emergence of nationalism in China, focusing on the Revolution of 1911, its causes, nature, significance, social composition, and key figures like Sun Yat-sen, Yuan Shih Kai, and the rise of warlordism.</p> <p>6. Understand the May Fourth Movement of 1919, its nature and significance.</p> <p>7. Study nationalism and communism in China (1919-1949), covering the formation of the CCP, the First United Front (1921-1937), the Communist Movement (1938-1949), and the Jiangxi Period leading to the rise of Mao Tse-tung.</p>
DSE-B2	History of Southeast Asia - The 19 th Century	<p>1. Understand pre-colonial power structures: Learn about the political systems and authorities before colonial rule in Southeast Asia.</p> <p>2. Examine early 19th-century economy and society: Study agriculture, crafts, trade, banking, and cultural expressions, including Islam's influence on popular culture.</p> <p>3. Analyze colonization and colonial transformations: Understand how colonial powers controlled the region, including peasant life, urban growth, and the creation of colonial cities.</p> <p>4. Explore colonial culture: Learn about colonial discourses, the creation of national culture, the role of literacy, oral traditions, and education in shaping society.</p>
DSE-B3	History of Modern East Asia - II Japan (C. 1868-1945) ^[1] _[SEP]	<p>1. Learn about the crisis of the Tokugawa Bakufu system, the significance of the Meiji Restoration, and the political, military, social, cultural, and educational reforms that transformed Japan during the Meiji era.</p> <p>2. Explore Japan's actions and expansion in China, Manchuria and Korea.</p> <p>3. Understand the People's Rights Movement, the role of political parties, and the rise of militarism and its impact.</p> <p>4. Examine Japan's experience during the Second World War, the American occupation, and the changes that followed.</p>
DSE-B4	History of Southeast Asia - The 20 th Century ^[1] _[SEP]	<p>1. Learn about how Indian and Chinese workers and businesses shaped Southeast Asia, influencing economies and societies.</p> <p>2. Explore peasant uprisings, radical ideas leading to the Vietnamese Revolution (1920-1946), and the Indonesian Revolution (1945-1949) as key struggles for independence and the creation of new national identities.</p> <p>3. Understand the creation of modern Southeast Asian nations, including the Union of Burma (1948-1962),</p>

		Indonesia under Sukarno (1949-1965), and the division of Vietnam into two states (1946-1976).
PAPER	Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC)	Course Outcomes
SEC-A1	Archives and museums	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn about the role, history, and development of archives and museums, focusing on India and their significance in preserving the past. 2. Understand various types of archives and museums, the policies and procedures for collecting materials through exploration, excavation, gifts, and more, and how these collections are documented and preserved using different methods. 3. Study how museums organize and present collections, along with the practices of preserving, restoring, and caring for these materials. 4. Explore how museums and archives serve the community by contributing to education, communication, and outreach activities.
SEC-A2	Understanding Heritage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the meaning of terms like antiquity, archaeological site, tangible and intangible heritage, and art treasure. 2. Learn about the evolution of heritage laws, conventions and the roles of government departments, museums, and regulatory bodies in conservation efforts. 3. Study the challenges faced by heritage sites, including antiquity smuggling and conflict, through real-life case studies. 4. Explore the connection between cultural heritage, landscapes and travel, along with recent trends in heritage tourism.

SEC-B1	Understanding Popular Culture	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn the meaning of popular culture and its historical context. 2. Study forms like folk art, calendar art, and photography as expressions of popular culture. 3. Explore theatre, music, folk tales, and forms like swang and Nautanki, focusing on themes, functions, and anxieties. 4. Examine the influence of cinema and television, from Indian cinema during the independence struggle to the impact of the 1970s-80s anti-establishment mood, and the role of documentary films and TV in shaping popular culture. 5. Understand mythological stories, regional variations, and patronage in fairs, festivals, and rituals. 6. Explore the impact of the Internet and audiovisual media on popular culture in a globalized world.
SEC-B2	Art Appreciation: an Introduction to Indian Art	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn about rock art and Harappan arts and crafts. 2. Understand the development of Indian art, including early sculptures, paintings, stupa art, cave and temple architecture, and numismatic art. 3. Study temple architecture, early manuscripts, murals, medieval sculpture, and Indian bronzes. 4. Explore Sultanate and Mughal architecture, miniature painting traditions, and the design of forts, palaces, and havelis. 5. Learn about the colonial period art movements, key artists, and popular folk art traditions.

Program Specific Outcome (PSO)

1. Students will learn how to conduct research in history by analyzing different sources like texts, inscriptions, coins, and archival materials. They will understand how history is recorded and studied, helping them approach historical stories with a critical mind.
2. They will gain a strong understanding of early human life, culture, and societies, both in India and around the world. They will study ancient civilizations like the Harappan Civilization, the Mauryan Empire, and the Delhi Sultanate, as well as global civilizations such as Egypt, China, and Greece.
3. Students will explore how India's economy, society, and politics changed from pre-colonial to colonial times. They will learn about the impact of farming, trade, colonial rules, and the rise of nationalist movements. They will also understand how cultural, religious, and social changes shaped history.
4. Students will study the development of religious, philosophical, and cultural ideas in India, such

as Brahmanism, Bhakti, Tantrism, and the influence of Islam. They will also explore religious movements in the West and how they affected social change.

5. Students will analyze political systems in different historical periods, including the Mauryan Empire, the Mughal Empire, the Delhi Sultanate, and the decline of the Mughal Empire. They will learn about governance, administration, and ideas about kingship and state structures.

6. They will understand important global events that shaped the modern world, such as the Renaissance, Reformation, industrialization, nationalism, imperialism, and the Cold War. They will examine how these events influenced politics, economics, and culture across the globe.

Program Outcome (PO)

1. Students will learn how to critically analyze and interpret historical events, texts and sources, understanding their wider effects on society, politics, and culture.

2. Students will become skilled in research methods and data analysis, learning how to examine primary and secondary sources like archaeological discoveries, historical texts, inscriptions and other historical evidence.

3. They will gain a deep understanding of the development of civilizations, including early human history, the rise of empires, and how social, economic, and cultural systems have changed over time in both India and around the world.

4. Their appreciation of social, cultural and religious diversity will be advanced, analyzing historical stories and debates on issues like social classes, religion, gender roles, and identity.

5. Students will learn how to combine ideas from economics, politics, culture, and sociology to get a complete view of history.

6. Students will be able to present historical research and ideas clearly, both in writing and speaking, to different audiences, including in academic settings.

7. They will gain a balanced understanding of both local and global history, connecting events from different parts of the world and seeing how they affect modern societies and cultures.

8. Students will develop an ethical approach to historical research, understanding the complexity of historical interpretations and respecting different viewpoints and historical accounts.

9. Students will gain the knowledge and skills they need for advanced studies in history, archaeology, museum studies, and related fields. They will also be prepared for careers in education, research, heritage conservation, and public history.