

**OUTCOMES OF THE COURSE OF HISTORY (B.A.)
under CBCS**

Semester-1

Core Course-Discipline Specific Course (DSC)

History of India from ancient times to 300 AD.

As a history student, they will learn about the state of society and culture of Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic periods from this paper. Learn about the Harappan and Bronze Age cultures of ancient India and how to interpret historical sources from ancient India. They can gain knowledge about the Vedic and post-Vedic periods of India and how Jainism and Buddhism spread and progressed in ancient India. You can gather information about it. They will learn about the religion and messages of the great Mauryan Emperor Ashoka from this course, while gathering information about the rise of the Magadha Empire from the other 16 Janapadas.

Semester-2

(DSE)

History of India c. 300 to 1206

They will learn how the Gupta Empire rose and developed in ancient India and how regional kingdoms emerged in different parts of India after the empire's decline. They will be able to understand the social, economic, political system of ancient India and will be able to get knowledge of Indian ancient traditions and cultural heritage. From this letter they can understand how India gradually changed from ancient period to medieval period.

Semester-3

(AEEC)

Indian History and Culture

Culture is a way of life. The food you eat, the clothes you wear, the language you speak and the God you worship are all aspects of culture in very simple terms. After studying this topic, students will be able to understand the concept and meaning of culture. Understand the relationship between culture and civilization. They will discuss the relationship between culture and heritage and the role and impact of culture in human life. They will be able to understand prehistoric and post-historic rock art and Harappan art. They will learn about Indian art such as temple architecture, manuscripts and paintings from 600 BC to 600 AD. They will also learn about Sultanate and Mughal architecture and painting, including Rajasthani and Pahari traditions. They will also learn about Indian art such as temple architecture, manuscripts and Mughal painting traditions. They will understand the difference between modern and contemporary Indian art and architecture as in the colonial period.

Semester-4

(DSC)

History of India C.1206 to 1707

History students will also learn about the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate's foundation and the decline of the Delhi Sultanate. They point to the rise of provincial dynasties and the consolidation of regional identities such as the Bahmani, Vijayanagara and Bengal. They also gain knowledge about the changing landscape of urban and rural societies after the consolidation of the rule of the Delhi Sultanate. They can learn about the administrative activities of the Delhi Sultanate, for example revenue system, monetization, market regulation, development of urban centers, trade and commerce, trade in the Indian Ocean, etc. Students get an idea of religious movements, the rise of the Sufi and Bhakti movements and their influence. They will know what impact the Bhakti movement had on Indian society.

Semester-4

(AEEC)

Historical Tourism: Theory and Practice

Students will understand "What is Tourism" and what are the concept, classification and nature of tourism. Students will be able to understand the cultural heritage of the country and the festivals of India. They will be able to understand the art and architecture of India. They will be able to understand the built heritage like Stupa Architecture, Temple Architecture, Indo Persian Architecture, Fort, Palace, Mosque, Colonial Architecture and Temple of Uttarakhand. They will know the historical sites and monuments of museums and tourism.

Semester - 5

(DSC)

Some Aspects of European History (1789 AD to 1939 AD)

In European History, students learn about the French Revolution. Revolution teaches unity, sense of justice and spirit of nationalism. The need to unite against wrong is reflected in the efforts of the French. Liberty, equality and fraternity are some of the major ideas of the revolution. Students will learn that despotism is bad and that equality towards small sections of today's world is inspired by the French Revolution. nationalism and patriotism inspired by the revolution; These are the ideas we can learn from the French Revolution of 1789. Students will learn about Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon's greatest achievement was the spread of French revolutionary ideas to European countries, which eventually led to the worldwide revolutions of 1830 and 1848 and other attempts by the public to achieve independence. World War I destroyed

empires, created many new nation states, encouraged independence movements in Europe's colonies, forced the United States to become a world power, and led directly to the rise of Soviet communism and Hitler. . , Students will understand World War II as one of the major transformative events of the 20th century, which killed 39 million people in Europe alone. Due to 6 years of ground battles and conflicts, a huge amount of material capital was destroyed. In this paper, the long-term effects of World War II on student socioeconomic status and helping older persons in Europe and the economic and health consequences of late life in western continental Europe. Students can understand the rise and fall of colonialism and imperialism. End of dictatorship in Germany and Italy. Germany was divided into East Germany and West Germany controlled by Britain, France and the United States. German imperialism was responsible for the First and Second World Wars. Students will understand that World War II helped India in its demand for self-rule by ending British rule, USA and Russia emerged as world powers, both these countries supported India's demand for self-rule after World War II. India got independence in 1947 after the world war.

**Semester-5
(AEEC)**

AN INTRODUCTION OF ARCHAEOLOGY

History is mainly composed of archaeology. Archeology is one of the pillars of history. Through this paper, students will be able to understand why archeology is important and why they should study archaeology. Archaeology provides us an opportunity to know about ancient culture. Archeology is the field of study that focuses on prehistoric human activities. The importance of archeology is that this discipline can bridge knowledge gaps of long forgotten pursuits of human existence as well as examine artifacts that can serve as evidence to provide an explanation of human life in the past. Through this paper, students will learn the methods of archaeology. Excavation techniques, archaeological methods, examination of archaeological evidence, dating methods like C14, they will understand the importance of archeology .It separates myth from facts. It is more of a science and more reliable like Ramayana which is considered as an epic would become history when supported by archaeological evidence. So they will learn archaeology can also help to expose those facts and places where the historical record is biased or lacking.They will understand the basic facts of archaeology and evaluate the importance of Epigraphy and Numismatics as an important source of history.They will understand the Environmental condition and the location of sites during the Prehistoric period and to develop an understanding of life ways of the various cultures found in India.

**SEMESTER-5
(GENERIC ELECTIVE)
GENDER AND EDUCATION IN INDIA**

This course is to understand and examine Standard constructs and experiences. Women studies focused on a number of issues including issues of gender class et cetera for women has become a significant course.

a new education structure must support and empower the hybrid identity of a liberated peoples.

scope of women studies is increasing changing with time they can work in different private and government sector

This paper focus on teaching methods and aim of learning in ancient and Medieval period, how its different in todays' modern education and what are the things that our today Modern Education need to learn and implement from ancient and Medieval education. The Mention points are used to differentiate and sent material education and Modern Education with advantages and disadvantages.

The impact of social religious Reform Movement in colonial period were create huge and long Lasting effects on women like Sati ritual, child marriage, hyper gaming, dowry and sex based inequality.

Students will define and Evaluate the ways gender as a social construct identity the ways gender, power, privilege ,eshan operation play out and approach a range of culture and human experience.

Students will analyze human interactions and social and political systems using the "Gender len.

Students will be able to learn the Impact of colonial Education. how Colonial education eventually created a desire to disassociate with native Heritage but it affects the individual and the sense of self confidence.

They will understand the quality education for women to reduce gender inequality in every respect by increasing the representation of women in political and economic affairs while teaching values of equality to young children.

Students will learn to understand the importance of education and women's studies, advancing women's rights, Engaging in social activism, dissolving gender binaries and stereotypes.

SEMESTER - 6

(DSE)

Patterns of capitalism in Europe 16 th century to early 20th century

Students will try to understand many Revolutionary changes that took place in Europe. Students will be able to understand. Political and economical structure of feudal society in the 15th century and its crisis in the 18th century.

They will acquire knowledge on how to rise feudalism in Europe after the fall of Feudal Society in Europe ,they will be able to learn, how European society transformed from feudalism to capitalism. They will learn the beginning of capitalism, Economic life in medieval Europe, causes of rise and decline of mercantilism and commercial revolution and its effect on modern era. They will understand the causes and nature of Industrial revolution in England and the impact of industrial revolution on European society polity and economy.

SEMESTER-6

(AEEC)

MUSEUMS AND ARCHIVES IN INDIA

Students will learn the importance of museums and archives. They can understand the significance of museums and Archives to build the history of India. Thus Educational tours are the gateway for students and educators to absorb, interact and to grasp theory practically. They will learn that the National Archives and National Museum have played an integral role in Preserving the history of our society. They will be able to understand the different facts of Heritage and their significance.

SEMESTER-6

(GENERIC ELECTIVE)

WOMEN STUDIES IN INDIA

Women studies focus on a number of issues including issues of gender inequality ,class, race, patriarchy etc.

The scope of women's studies is increasingly changing with time. They can work in different private and government sectors.

Make aware of women in Indian society. Education provides economic empowerment.

The education of girls and women lead to a wider range of benefits to improve maternal health, reduce infant mortality, and many other problems.

Education and gender inequality may explain why Indian Women have worse late life cognition than men.

To spread awareness about the glorious history of women in India and abroad.

They will learn and understand gender issues and social reform movement in colonial India.

Trace out the origin of the women Movement in India .

They will acquire knowledge about the emergence of women studies in India from 1982 till that.

They will gather knowledge about the contribution of women towards the society through political, social ,religious fields.

They will be aware about the violence against women and government prevention laws for their safety. Now the government became active in the development of women empowerment by introducing new rules and regulations which also are learned as history students.