

Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) and Course Outcome (CO)

Department of History

Government General Degree College, Singur

Name of The Programme	Year of Introduction	Core Course	Programme Specific Outcome	Course Outcome
B.A. History (Hons.) under CBCS	2017-18	CC 1	This programme aims to introduce Indian history to the students by laying out the prehistoric and protohistoric foundations of India as a civilization. It also discusses the patterns of earliest state formation in the subcontinent	1.1 Focuses on sources and historical methods that have been deployed to uncover ancient Indian history 1.2 Discusses the earliest signs of settlements and human cultures found on the subcontinent 1.3 Detailed and nuanced discussion on the historicity of the Harappan civilization including culture, economy and technology. Its relations with pre-harappan and proto-harappan cultures found in India 1.4 Covers a large period from the Aryan cultures to the growth of mahajanapadas which focus mostly on the earliest tenets of state formation 1.5 Discusses the era of the first pan-Indian

				<p>states in history with emphasis on the Mauryas and the Imperial Guptas</p> <p>1.6</p> <p>This unit is a critical analysis of the societal formations and its relation to economy with reference to agriculture, land relations and trade.</p>
		CC 2	<p>This course is aimed at familiarizing students with the larger global context of prehistory and origins of earliest civilization, with special reference to the origins of modern man, their technological innovations of and its impact on human culture.</p>	<p>2.1</p> <p>This unit discusses in some detail the evolution of humans and the beginnings of settled agriculture, with special reference to the Neolithic Revolution</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>Focuses on Mesopotamia as the epitome of Bronze Age culture, including its economy and social stratification</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>The advent of Iron Age in civilized world is analysed with special reference to the nomadic races of the Steppe region, who introduced techniques of crafting the metal to the sedentary humans.</p> <p>2.4</p> <p>This unit deals with Iron Age empires in</p>

				<p>Greece, mostly during the Archaic and the Classical age, with emphasis on the features of functions of the Polis.</p> <p>2.5</p> <p>This unit is a detailed study of The Peloponnesian War between Athens and Sparta, the war that shaped not only the course of Hellenic Greece but also the writing of history in general</p> <p>2.6</p> <p>The final unit deals with Greek culture in general during the pre-Hellenic age, with special focus on the philosophers and dramatists.</p>
		CC 3	<p>This paper is a study of Indian state formation during the middle ages. It aspires to introduce students to the complex processes and factors involved in the establishment of state structure at an age when multiple political powers were engaged in constant struggle for supremacy.</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>The first unit is a discussion of different sources and types of historical data on medieval India. It also deals with the historiographic debate on Indian Feudalism</p> <p>3.2</p> <p>This unit is an empirical assessment of the many states that rose during the medieval period across India, with special focus on the</p>

				<p>variations of kingship.</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>This unit studies the new trends in state formation and societal reorganization that was affected by the arrival of Islam in India, with special reference to the Arab invasion of Sindh and the Turkish adventures especially that of Mahmud of Gazni.</p> <p>3.4</p> <p>This unit is a critical analysis of the societal formations of medieval India and its relation to economy with reference to agriculture</p> <p>3.5</p> <p>This unit is dedicated to the growth of trading network in India, along with a process of urbanization, that connected India to the medieval world and economy</p> <p>3.6</p> <p>The final unit is cultural in general, studying various religious traditions including the sufi and bhakti movements, and their relation to the medieval socio-political structure in centre and in</p>
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				regions.
				4.1
		CC 4	<p>This programme deals mostly with the cultural, legal and political foundations of the Roman Empire, especially the Republic era, and its connections to Medieval Europe which followed the fall of the Empire. This programme seeks to make students aware of the essence of medieval European history</p>	<p>The first unit is an overall assessment of the Roman republican constitution, law, economy and political trends, with special reference to the agrarian reformations that brought about the downfall of the republic</p>
				4.2
				<p>The second unit deals with philosophical and cultural trends of the period.</p>
				4.3
				<p>This unit traces the transformation of the republic into principate, with special reference to the civil war between Caesar and Pompey</p>
				4.4
				<p>Discusses Europe just after the fall of the Roman empire, focuses on the origins and growth of feudalism</p>
				4.5
				<p>Discusses the growth and expansion of Christianity and its relations to medieval state formation in Europe</p>
				4.6

				<p>The final unit studies the rise of Islamic states in the east after the fall of Roman civilization. It discusses the Caliphate and its overall authority as an embodiment of state</p>
		CC 5	<p>This programme aims to instruct students in Indian medieval history, with primary focus on the Delhi Sultanate as the central state in medieval India. The programme also include a study of the regional powers during this time</p>	<p>5.1</p> <p>The first unit offers to understand the sources as well as the historiography, both Indian and Persian, that is imperative in the reconstruction of Delhi Sultanate</p> <p>5.2</p> <p>This unit explains the importance of the Sultanate in Indian historical progression, both as a political specimen as well as from historiographic perspective. It traces the history of the Sultanate during its heyday, from Iltutmish to the Lodis, focusing on the evolution of kingship</p> <p>5.3</p> <p>This unit studies political structures and states contemporary to the Sultanate, including the Vijayanagara and Bahamani empires.</p> <p>5.4</p> <p>This unit the first of</p>

				<p>the two units dedicated to a study of the economic characteristics of the Sultanate era, with special focus on the Iqta</p> <p>5.5</p> <p>The second unit on the economy discusses everything other than landed economic structures, including trade, growth of towns and market regulations</p> <p>5.6</p> <p>The final unit is cultural in general, studying various religious traditions including the sufi and bhakti movements, and their relation to the medieval socio-political structure in centre and in regions</p>
		CC 6	<p>This Programme is related to the advent of modernity in Europe. By studying the cultural rejuvenation in the 14th century, it traces revolutionary changes in economy, polity and society of the continent in general and the creation of a global order in mercantilism augured by Absolutist states</p>	<p>6.1</p> <p>The first unit is specific in scope and deals with the Marxist historiographic debate on the transition from feudalism to capitalism</p> <p>6.2</p> <p>This unit focuses on the rise of a global order augmented by colonialist expansions and related developments in maritime economy</p>

				<p>6.3</p> <p>Discusses the cultural phenomenon of the Renaissance</p> <p>6.4</p> <p>Discusses the Reformation movements in Early Modern Europe</p> <p>6.5</p> <p>This unit traces the evolution of the mercantilist economy with special reference to the Price Revolution</p> <p>6.6</p> <p>The final unit studies the rise of Absolutist States in England, France and Spain</p>
		CC 7	<p>This programme is mostly empirical and instructs the students into the Mughal state, an advanced form of statecraft in pre-colonial world.</p>	<p>7.1</p> <p>The first unit offers to understand the sources as well as the historiography, both Indian and Persian, that is imperative in the reconstruction of Mughal Empire</p> <p>7.2</p> <p>This unit discusses the initial establishment of the Mughal state by the adventures of Babur and Humayun</p> <p>7.3</p> <p>This unit studies the</p>

			<p>consolidation of the Mughal empire under Akbar, his political ideology, religious reforms and the maturing of the Mughal state under Jahangir and Shah Jahan</p> <p>7.4</p> <p>This unit discusses the crisis of the Empire during the reign of Aurungzeb, the subsequent decay of the military fiscal system.</p> <p>7.5</p> <p>Study of Mughal art, architecture and painting. Their context to state-building</p> <p>7.6</p> <p>The final unit studies the rise of regional powers, with special reference to Bengal, Awadh and Marathas. It also studies the historical circumstances which led to the rise of the East India Company's political power.</p>
		CC 8	<p>This paper deals with post-Enlightenment Europe and introduces students with the rise of modernity, economic, political and intellectual</p> <p>8.1</p> <p>The first unit studies the historiographic debate around the 17th century crisis</p> <p>8.2</p> <p>focuses on the English Revolution</p>

				<p>8.3</p> <p>Studies the scientific revolution and its impact on modernity</p> <p>8.4</p> <p>Discusses the growth of mercantilism as a global economic order</p> <p>8.5</p> <p>Discusses pre-revolution Europe in its entire political dimension, including the rise of parliamentary politics</p> <p>8.6</p> <p>Traces in general the characteristics of the pre-Industrial society</p>
		CC 9	<p>This paper studies the History of India from 1757 to 1857 and follows the origins, growth and termination of the British East India Company era.</p>	<p>9.1</p> <p>Discusses the foundations of colonial rule from the military conflicts between different companies to the battle of Buxar. Also traces the consolidation of the East India Company's regime through wars with various other regional contenders.</p> <p>9.2</p> <p>Focuses primarily on the constitutional</p>

				<p>legitimization of the colonial rule in India through then promulgation of various charters and acts.</p> <p>9.3</p> <p>Economic changes under colonial rule and its impact of social structure of India with special reference to the land revenue systems</p> <p>9.4</p> <p>The debate on de-industrialization and Drain of Wealth leading to the financial nature of colonial India</p> <p>9.5</p> <p>Re-appraisal of socio-cultural/intellectual resurgence in Bengal led by the middle class intelligentsia of the 19th century</p> <p>9.6</p> <p>An assessment of the initial resistance against British rule in the form of peasant and tribal movements of the 19th century</p>
		CC 10	This paper follows the previous one from the Mutiny to Independence and covers wide array of discourses from the birth of Indian nationalism to the rise of communal political identities	<p>10.1</p> <p>Follows the first decades of Crown's Rule after the Sepoy Mutiny including multiple resistance movements as well as changes in ruling ideology</p>

			leading to liberty and partition.	<p>10.2</p> <p>Covers a large period from the origin of political associations in India to the seeds of communal differences, including the first partition of Bengal and the Swadesi movement</p> <p>10.3</p> <p>From 1916 to 1935, discusses the era when Gandhi and his political philosophy became the mainstream congress ideology and dominated other strands of thought and action</p> <p>10.4</p> <p>Follows the empirical history from 1935 to 1947 and covers all the major developments from the Govt. of India Act 1935 to the partition and independence of the nation</p> <p>10.5</p> <p>Gives separate attention to communal politics in Gandhian era, the rise of Jinnah, and the subsequent demand for Pakistan which led to partition</p> <p>10.6</p> <p>A discussion on the identity of India</p>
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				Post-independence. Covers Nehruvian foreign policy, operation of parliamentary democracy and economic ideas.
		CC 11	The history of Europe from the French Revolution to the unification of Germany. Follows the rise and evolution of nationalism and conflict in the modern age.	<p>11.1</p> <p>The origins, character and reasons of the French Revolution, its course and outcome till the Jacobian republic and the reign of terror</p> <p>11.2</p> <p>The age of Napoleon Bonaparte, his rise to power, dominance over Europe, the failure of the continental system and his downfall.</p> <p>11.3</p> <p>The revolution continued after Napoleon, Metternich's will to impose status quo, failure and subsequent re-organization of the continent after 1848</p> <p>11.4</p> <p>A complete assessment of Industrialization, its impact and changes that it brought in Europe's historical course</p> <p>11.5</p> <p>The Unifications of</p>

				<p>Germany and Italy</p> <p>11.6</p> <p>Prelude to the first world war as the Balkan problem intensifies and gives rise to intercontinental power struggle</p>
		CC 12	<p>The paper is theoretical in scope and addresses the historiographical and philosophical enquiries that surrounds the cultivation of the discipline</p>	<p>12.1</p> <p>Temporality in history</p> <p>12.2</p> <p>The types and uses of different sources</p> <p>12.3</p> <p>Philosophy of history, its meaning and evolution, nature and objective of history, narratives</p> <p>12.4</p> <p>The different schools of Indian and western historiography</p> <p>12.5</p> <p>Relationships between history and other disciplines</p> <p>12.6</p> <p>Methodology and research in History</p>
		CC 13	<p>The History of Modern Europe during the ages of the two world wars. Discusses the evolution of warfare, international conflict, global geo-</p>	<p>13.1</p> <p>The growth of diplomacy under Bismarck and its impact on European politics and geography, leading to the first world</p>

			<p>politics and the maturity of International Relations</p>	<p>war</p> <p>13.2</p> <p>The first world war in historical perspective, its impact on the world, the treaty of Versailles and further seeds of discontent. The Russian revolution and a counter world-order in the making</p> <p>13.3</p> <p>Discontent leading to extremist regimes in the forms of Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia, two opposing world orders and the desire for domination leading to the second world war, fed by economic tension</p> <p>13.4</p> <p>The Nazi regime in Germany, fascists in Italy, aggressive foreign policies and the outbreak of World war 2</p> <p>13.5</p> <p>Devastation of the 2nd world war</p> <p>13.6</p> <p>The United Nations Organization in detail</p>
		CC 14	<p>Understanding the making of the Contemporary World by studying the forces which</p>	<p>14.1</p> <p>A history of the Cold War, the origin of the bipolar</p>

			<p>conflicted and collaborated to create the world that we live in today</p>	<p>world order, with special reference to the activities of the USA and USSR in global politics</p> <p>14.2</p> <p>Decolonization and the Third World, with special mention of the Non Alignment Movement</p> <p>14.3</p> <p>The Détente of the 1960s, re-escalation of Cold War, impact on Global Politics in the 1970s</p> <p>14.4</p> <p>Globalization as a bi-product of cold war politics, liberalism, neo-liberalism and Information revolution</p> <p>14.5</p> <p>The birth of consumerism in global culture, rise of global media.</p> <p>14.6</p> <p>The collapse of soviet and the end of Cold War in the 1990s. Uni-polarism and threats of Terrorism</p>
		<p>DSE 1 Life and Culture in Pre-Colonial Bengal</p>	<p>This program introduces students to the historical geography, culture and politics of Bengal till the coming of the</p>	<p>1.1</p> <p>The historical geography of Bengal, its different names in the ancient sources, locations of</p>

			British in brief outline	<p>importance</p> <p>1.2</p> <p>The demography and ethnicity of Bengal, culture in general since ancient times</p> <p>1.3</p> <p>Political history in two parts, upto Gupta period and the rise of regional Bengal after the guptas till the Nawabs in the post-Mughal era</p> <p>1.4</p> <p>Agriculture, trade, arts and crafts, economic features of Bengal</p> <p>1.5</p> <p>Religious history and trends of Bengal, Buddhism, Vaishnavism, Sufism, monastic architectures, art and religious fervour</p> <p>1.6</p> <p>Literature of Ancient and Medieval Bengal. the main texts, their literary characteristics, folk traditions.</p>
		DSE 2 Life and Culture in Colonial Bengal	This program continues the discussion on Bengal from 1757 to modern times.	<p>2.1</p> <p>Discusses the foundations of colonial rule from the military conflicts between different companies</p>

				<p>to the battle of Buxar. Also traces the consolidation of the East India Company's regime through wars with various other regional contenders. Economic changes under colonial rule and its impact of social structure of India with special reference to the land revenue systems</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>Discusses the processes of colonial urbanization in Bengal with special focus on Calcutta, the village culture and resistance against colonialism through Farazi and Wahabi movements</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>The debate on de-industrialization and Drain of Wealth leading to the financial nature of colonial India. Re-appraisal of socio-cultural/intellectual resurgence in Bengal led by the middle class intelligentsia of the 19th century</p> <p>2.4</p> <p>The trends in popular and high culture of Bengal in the 19th century, literature, press, popular religions,</p>
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				<p>science technology and medicine</p> <p>2.5</p> <p>The impact of nationalism and Gandhian politics in Bengal, rise of extremism and communalism. Mass movements in Bengal</p> <p>2.6</p> <p>Nationalist trends, writings and nationalist figures in Bengal in the 20th century, with special focus on Rabindranath Tagore. Socio-cultural impact of partition</p>
		<p>DSE 3 History of Modern South East Asia</p>	<p>This program focuses on the history of south east asia, especially China and Japan during 1840-1919.</p>	<p>3.1</p> <p>A background on pre-colonial China, its polity, economy, culture</p> <p>3.2</p> <p>The Opium War and the beginning of colonialism in China</p> <p>3.3</p> <p>The resistance against colonialism through revolutions, especially Taiping, Buxar rebellions. The revolution of 1911 led by San yat sen and the overthrow of Chinese Monarchy.</p> <p>3.4</p>

				<p>The Shogunate system in Japan, its structure and economy and crisis during the 19th century. The coming of the Europeans in Japan</p> <p>3.5</p> <p>The overthrow of the Shogunate and the Meiji Restoration.</p> <p>3.6</p> <p>The remarkable swiftness of Japanese modernization, the changes in polity, economy and society. Emergence of Japan as a global power. Contests with Russia over Asian supremacy</p>
		DSE 4 History of China and Japan	This program follows the history of China and Japan till the end of second world war	<p>4.1</p> <p>The rise of nationalist power in China under Yuan-Shi-Kai. The May 4th revolution and the fall of Yuan</p> <p>4.2</p> <p>The Kuomintang nationalism in China, its conflicts with the emerging communist party of China under Mao-ze Dong.</p> <p>4.3</p> <p>The CCP, its ideology, functions, and the subsequent victory over Kuomintang, establishment of the</p>

				<p>People's Republic of China</p> <p>4.4</p> <p>Japan in 20th Century, especially after the 1st world war, her desire for pan-Asian dominance and the economic changes propelling such desire</p> <p>4.5</p> <p>Japan's ambition on Chinese territory leading to Twenty One Demands and the subsequent capture of Manchuria, the failure of parliamentary democracy and the rise of militant Japan in the 1930s</p> <p>4.6</p> <p>Japans' bid for supremacy in 2nd world war and defeat. The dropping of the atomic bombs and destruction of Asian ideal.</p>
		<p>SEC-1 Archives and Museums in India</p>	<p>This program aims to introduce students to the practice of History beyond classrooms. It focuses on the functioning of archives and museums to show the students how history can be perceived and written</p>	<p>1.1</p> <p>Definitions and History of development of Museums in India</p> <p>1.2</p> <p>The types of archives and museums with their various functions, practical and theoretical, documentation,</p>

				<p>digitization, display, curatorial care etc.</p> <p>1.3</p> <p>Shows how exhibitions are held in Museums</p> <p>1.4</p> <p>Discusses the role of these institutions in spreading historical consciousness</p>
		<p>SEC 2 Art Appreciation: An Understanding to Indian Art</p>	<p>This program aims to introduce students to the various forms of arts and architecture in India since ancient times and their relation to historical processes in general</p>	<p>2.1</p> <p>Indian art from 600 BCE to 600 CE, mainly Buddhist forms of arts, stupas, caves, temple arts</p> <p>2.2</p> <p>Art from 600 to 1200 CE, the development of temple architecture, Nagara, Dravida styles. Iconography</p> <p>2.3</p> <p>Art and architecture during medieval India, mausoleums, mosques, temples, palaces in their regional variations during Sultanate and Mughal era</p> <p>2.4</p> <p>Modern and contemporary Indian art and architecture during the colonial period, major artists and their works</p>