

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES, PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES AND COURSE OUTCOMES

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

PROGRAMME OUTCOME [P.O]

- I. History is a true teacher of man which shows proper path to the future.
- II. History makes us aware of various aspects of human nature and provides gradual development of civilization.
- III. The study of history is important to every nation and its citizen to remain alive, prosperous and dynamic.
- IV. Through the study of history, one gets to know the circumstances of the rise and fall of a nation.
- V. Study of history makes us understand past mistakes of our ancestor and gives a stern warning not to repeat them.
- VI. Study of history is considered to be a region of human civilization.
- VII. History provides a clear picture of all known things of ethics, religious life, economic life, cultural life, political system, governance etc. of any erstwhile society.
- VIII. Study of history as a provident fund is necessary otherwise a nation has no future.
- IX. The necessity, concept, purpose, importance and usefulness of history is very broad and far reaching.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME [P.S.O]

1. Analyze relationship between past and present.
2. To develop practical skills helpful in the study and activities related to historical events.
3. Understand present existing social, political, religious and economic conditions of the people.
4. To develop interest in the study of history and activities related to history
5. Understand background of our religion, administration.

6. Critical analysis – student will produce their own historical analysis of documents and develop the ability to think critically and historically when discussing the past.
7. Student will demonstrate in written work and class discussions and the ability to recognize and articulate the diversity of human experience, including ethnicity, race language as well as political, economic, social and cultural structures are time and space.
8. Application - Student will employ full range of techniques and methods used to gain historical method to make comparison across time space and culture.
9. Student will understand and evaluate historical ideas, arguments and point of view.
10. Knowledge – An understanding of the major trends of historical knowledge.
11. Construct and communicate historical arguments in both oral and written form.

BA PART ONE

HISTORY OF INDIA (UPTO 1206 A.D.) PAPER 1

Course Outcomes

1. Political History of ancient India. The life-Story of the Indian people in their formative stage, struggling to find happiness both here & hereafter.
2. Reconstruction of that past history through a selection of significant facts.

OUTCOME

- I- Understand the salient features of Indus valley civilization
- II- Evaluate the features of Buddhism and Jainism
- III-** Visualize the administration of Mauryas and the art and architecture of Mauryas
- IV-** Identify the administration of Guptas and their contribution to Nalanda University
- V-** Examine the Arab conquest of Sindu and the battle of Tarain.

PAPER 2 WORLD HISTORY 1453 -1890 AD

OUTCOME

- I- Describe the Geographical discoveries and the Renaissance movement in Europe.
- II-** Assess the causes and effects of Reformation and Counter-Reformation

movements.

III- Narrate the enlightened despotism in Europe, especially in France ,Prussia and Austria.

IV- Learn the causes and results of Thirty years war. V- Discuss the reforms of Peter the Great and Catherine II of Russia.

BA PART TWO

PAPER 1 INDIAN HISTORY [MEDIEVAL HISTORY] 1206 -1761 AD

1. Study Indian society that subjected to a variety of impacts under which the Indian people had to learn to adopt themselves to an ever changing environment.
2. Study of Social organization in India which is often remarked as the caste system.

Ancient Indian Polity: - 1. All forms of Human organization that of the state.

I. Understand the foundation of the Delhi sultanate and the Sultanate administration.

II. Recognise the Socio, economic and religious conditions under Vijayanagar Empire.

III. Identify the condition of India under the Mughal Empire.

IV. Explain the Administration and art and architecture of Mughal.

V. Analyse the rise of the Marathas and the contribution of Shivaji.

PAPER TWO [WORLD HISTORY] 1890 -1964

- Identify what is meant by the French Revolution.
- Trace short-term and long-term repercussions of revolutionary regimes and Empire-building by France.
- Explain features of revolutionary actions and reactionary politics of threatened monarchical regimes.
- Delineate diverse patterns of industrialization in Europe and assess the social impact of capitalist industrialisation.
- Analyse patterns of resistance to industrial capital and the emerging political assertions by new social classes.

BA PART 3

PAPER 1 HISTORY OF INDIA (MODERN INDIA) 1761 – 1950

B.A.-III

1. Study the Indian art tradition which one of the oldest living art traditions in the world.
2. The art of country with its history social & economical perspective.
3. Excavation of the sites of the old towns like Harappa Mohenjo-Daro & Taxila information of the other ancient monuments.

OUTCOME

- Outline key developments of the 18th century in the Indian subcontinent
- . • Explain the establishment of Company rule and important features of the early colonial regime
- . • Explain the peculiarities of evolving colonial institutions and their impact.
- Discuss the social churning on questions of tradition, reform etc, and during first century of British Colonial rule.
- Assess the issues of landed elite, and those of struggling peasants, tribals and artisans during the Company Raj.

PAPER 2 WORLD HISTORY 1871-1945

OUTCOME

- : • Identify how different regional, religious and linguistic identities developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- Outline the social and economic facets of colonial India and their influence on different trends of politics.
- Explain the various forms of anti-colonial struggles in colonial India.
- Analyse the complex developments leading to communal violence and Partition.
- Discuss the negotiations for independence, the key debates on the Constitution and need for socio-economic restructuring soon after Independence.

Course Outcome of History The main focus in the History Course at UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL is on the stages the growth of human civilizations and the evolution of social systems and on cultural and scientific development. The main aims outlined for history teaching are:

CO1. To promote an understanding of the processes of change and development through which human societies have evolved to their present stage of development.

CO2. To promote an understanding of the common routes of human civilizations and an appreciation of the basic unity of mankind.

The outcomes of this Course are as follows: Students who complete the History POST GRADUATE LEVEL might come up the following knowledge and skills:

CO 1 Learn a basic narrative of historical events in a specific region of the world in a specific time frame

CO 2 Distinguish between primary and secondary sources

CO3. Understand and evaluate different historical ideas, various arguments, and points of view.

CO4 . Evaluate competing interpretations and multiple narratives of the past.

CO 5. Gather and assess primary historical evidence.

CO 6. Compile a composite bibliography.

CO7. Present clear and compelling arguments, based on critical analysis of diverse historical sources.

CO 8. Articulate factual and contextual knowledge of specific places and times, to make careful comparisons (across time, space, and culture) and to discern how each generation (including theirs) uses the past for present purposes.

CO 9. Students should understand academic honesty, a concept presented to them in all history classes.

CO10. Students should understand the basic skills that historians use in research.

CO11. Students should understand the basic skills that historians use in writing.

CO12. Students should understand the basic tools of historical analysis.

CO13. Students should understand the value of diversity.

CO14. Students should develop a secular outlook towards society.

CO15. Students should believe in the equality of man irrespective of caste, creed, religion and colour.

CO.16 . Students should learn to believe in the ideas of religious toleration