



**Rishi Bankim Chandra Evening College**  
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**Department of History ( UG)**

**Outcomes of the B. A. (History Honours) Course**

Course Outcome Semester Wise	Paper code		
		Name of Paper	Course Outcome
SEM 1	DS 1	History of India – I (From Earliest Times to c.300 BCE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Critically analyze and evaluate</b> diverse primary and secondary sources used for reconstructing ancient Indian history, understanding the nuances of early Indian historiography.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the chronological and cultural evolution</b> of prehistoric societies in India, from Paleolithic hunter-gatherers to the advent of food production in Neolithic and Chalcolithic periods, identifying key technological and economic transformations.</li> <li>• <b>Comprehend the complexities of the Harappan Civilization</b>, including its urban planning, socio-economic organization, religious practices, and the factors contributing to its decline.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the significant transitions</b> in Indian society, economy, and polity from the post-Harappan period through the Vedic Age and the Iron Age cultures, including the processes of the second urbanization.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Identify and articulate the political developments</b> from the rise of Janapadas and Mahajanapadas to the emergence of the Magadhan Empire, distinguishing between monarchical and republican state formations.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the philosophical underpinnings and core tenets</b> of major heterodox religious movements like Jainism, Buddhism, and Ajivikas, recognizing their impact on ancient Indian society and thought.</li> </ul>
SEMESTER 2	DS 2	ASPECTS OF ANCIENT WORLD HISTORY	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the major stages of human evolution</b> and distinguish the key characteristics, technological advancements, and societal structures of Paleolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic cultures across different global contexts.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the foundational elements of early civilizations</b>, specifically focusing on the state structure, economic systems, social hierarchies, and religious beliefs of Bronze Age Mesopotamia up to the Akkadian Empire.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the role of nomadic groups</b> in Central and West Asia and critically assess the historical debate surrounding the advent of iron technology and its far-reaching implications for ancient societies.</li> <li>• <b>Compare and contrast the political systems and societal organization</b> of prominent Greek city-states, particularly Athens and Sparta, and understand the causes and consequences of significant</li> </ul>

			<p>conflicts like the Peloponnesian War.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Identify and articulate the defining features</b> of the economy, society, and culture of Ancient Greece, recognizing its lasting contributions to Western thought and civilization.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the political evolution of ancient Rome</b>, from the Roman Republic through the Principate to the Roman Empire, analyzing its key political institutions and administrative structures.</li> <li>• <b>Describe the economic, social, and cultural aspects</b> of Ancient Rome, appreciating its innovations, daily life, and enduring legacy.</li> </ul>
SEMESTER III	DS 3:	History of India - II (c.300 BCE to 750CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the transformations in the Indian economy and society</b> from c. 300 BCE to c. CE 300, including agrarian expansion, urban growth, the evolution of craft production, trade networks, coinage, and the complexities of social stratification, gender roles, and property relations.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the significant political developments</b> during the early historical period, focusing on the administration and ideology of the Mauryan Empire (especially Ashoka's Dhamma) and the characteristics of prominent post-Mauryan polities like the Kushanas and Satavahanas.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the key socio-economic and political shifts</b> leading towards early medieval India (c. CE 4th century to CE 750), particularly understanding agrarian expansion through land grants, changing production relations,</li> </ul>

			<p>the debate on urban decline, and the nature of political formations, including the Gupta Empire and subsequent regional powers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trace the consolidation and evolution of religious and philosophical traditions</b> from c. 300 BCE to CE 750, including the Brahmanical tradition, the emergence of theistic cults (Mahayana Buddhism and Puranic Hinduism), and the beginnings of Tantricism.</li> <li>• <b>Recognize and appraise the diverse cultural advancements</b> across the Mauryan, post-Mauryan, Gupta, and post-Gupta eras, encompassing literary works in Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit, and Tamil, as well as significant achievements in science, technology, art, architecture, and sculpture.</li> </ul>
Semester IV	DS 4:	Aspects of Medieval World History	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the various factors and scholarly debates</b> surrounding the decline and fall of the Roman Empire.</li> <li>• <b>Examine significant political developments in medieval Europe</b> from 800 CE, including the impact of Charlemagne's coronation, the rise of the German Empire under Otto I, the complex relationship between the Empire and Papacy (with a focus on the Investiture Contest), and the motivations and consequences of the Crusades.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the economic transformations in Europe</b> from the 5th to the 14th centuries, particularly understanding the emergence and organization of feudalism</li> </ul>

			<p>(including different theories like the Pirenne Thesis), the growth of medieval towns and trade, key technological advancements, and the debates surrounding the crisis of feudalism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trace the evolution and influence of religion in medieval Europe</b>, specifically focusing on the growth of the Papacy (through figures like Pope Gregory VIII and Innocent III) and the significance of various monastic orders (Benedictines, Cluny, Cistercians).</li> <li>• <b>Identify and describe the diverse cultural patterns of medieval Europe</b>, including scholastic philosophy, the role of medieval universities, developments in literature and art, and the intellectual revival known as the Twelfth-Century Renaissance.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the major political, religious, economic, and cultural developments in Central Islamic Lands</b>, encompassing the tribal background and the rise of the Caliphal state and Sultanates, the origins of Shariah and Sufism, patterns of urbanization and trade, and significant scientific and technological advancements during the medieval Islamic period.</li> </ul>
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Semester IV:	DS 5:	History of India - III (c.750 CE-1206 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Critically analyze the historical geography and diverse sources</b> (textual, epigraphic, numismatic) for studying Early Medieval India, engaging with key</li> </ul>
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			<p>historiographical debates on Indian feudalism, the origins of the Rajputs, and the nature of the state during this period.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Examine the evolution and characteristics of major regional political structures</b> including the Rashtrakutas, Palas, Pratiharas, Rajputs, and Cholas, and understand the mechanisms of legitimization of kingship through Brahmanas, temples, and royal rituals.</li> <li>• <b>Assess the nature and impact of early Islamic incursions</b> into India, specifically the Arab conquest of Sindh and the early Turkish invasions by figures like Mahmud of Ghazni and Shahab-ud-Din of Ghur.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the agrarian structure and social changes</b> in Early Medieval India, including agricultural expansion, the relationship between landlords and peasants, the proliferation of castes, the status of untouchables, and the integration of tribal communities into the social hierarchy.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the patterns and significance of trade and commerce</b>, encompassing inter-regional and maritime trade, forms of exchange, the process of urbanization, and the role of merchant guilds in South India.</li> <li>• <b>Appreciate the rich religious and cultural developments</b> of the era, including the emergence of Bhakti and Tantrism, the continued presence of Puranic traditions, Buddhism, Jainism, and popular cults, the contributions of Islamic intellectual traditions, the growth of regional languages</li> </ul>
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			and literature, and the evolution of distinctive regional styles in art and architecture.
Semester IV	DS 6	Rise of the Modern West - I	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the complex debates and theories</b> surrounding the transition from feudalism to capitalism in Europe.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the motivations, methods, and consequences</b> of early European colonial expansion, including the voyages and explorations, the conquest of the Americas, the development of mining and plantation economies, and the institution of African slavery.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the social, political, and intellectual roots of the Renaissance</b>, particularly in Italian city-states, and trace the spread of humanism across Europe and its impact on art.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the origins, progression, and far-reaching results</b> of the 16th-century European Reformation.</li> <li>• <b>Assess the significant economic transformations of the 16th century</b>, including the shift of economic power to the Atlantic, the Commercial Revolution, and the impact of American silver and the Price Revolution.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the emergence and characteristics of the modern European state system</b>, with a focus on the development of Spain, France, England, and Russia.</li> </ul>

Semester IV	DS 7:	History of India - IV (1206 CE– 1526 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Critically evaluate and utilize diverse sources</b> (Persian <i>tarikh</i> tradition, vernacular histories, epigraphy) for interpreting the history of the Delhi Sultanate.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the political evolution of the Delhi Sultanate</b>, including its foundation, expansion, consolidation under various dynasties (Khaljis, Tughluqs, Lodis), responses to the Mongol threat, and the impact of Timur's invasion, while also understanding theories of kingship, the composition of ruling elites, the relationship between religious authorities and political power, and the significance of imperial monuments and coinage.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the emergence and consolidation of major regional political structures</b> such as the Bahamanis, Vijayanagar, and Bengal Sultanates, recognizing their contributions to regional art, architecture, and literature.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the agrarian and economic structures of the Sultanate period</b>, including the <i>iqta</i> system, revenue-free grants, agricultural production, changes in rural society, revenue systems, monetization, market regulations, urban growth, and the dynamics of internal and Indian Ocean trade.</li> <li>• <b>Appreciate the rich religious and cultural landscape</b> of the Sultanate era, focusing on the doctrines, practices, and social roles of Sufi <i>silsilas</i> (Chishtis, Suhrawardis), the diverse</li> </ul>
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			<p>manifestations of Bhakti movements and monotheistic traditions (including women Bhaktas, Nathpanthis, Kabir, and Nanak), and the broader Sant tradition.</p>
Semester V	DS 8:	Rise of the Modern West - II	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the multifaceted 17th-century European crisis</b>, encompassing its economic, social, and political dimensions.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the key issues, political factions, and intellectual currents</b> that shaped the English Revolution.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the emergence and development of modern science</b> in relation to European society from the Renaissance through the 17th century.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the principles and impact of Mercantilism</b> on European economies during the 17th and 18th centuries.</li> <li>• <b>Compare and contrast the dominant political structures in 18th-century Europe</b>, specifically parliamentary monarchy and various patterns of Absolutism.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the major political and economic factors</b> that led to the American Revolution.</li> <li>• <b>Identify and explain the crucial preconditions and developments</b> that served as a prelude to the Industrial Revolution.</li> </ul>

Semester V	DS 9:	History of India - V (1526 CE– 1757 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Critically analyze and utilize diverse historical sources</b> for studying the Mughal Empire, including Persian literary culture, translations, and regional language literature.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the establishment and initial consolidation of Mughal rule in India</b>, tracing the reigns of Babur and Humayun, understanding the significance of Afghan despotism, and evaluating Sher Shah's administrative and revenue reforms.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the key strategies and policies of Akbar's reign</b> in consolidating the Mughal Empire, including his conquests, Rajput policy, and administrative and religious reforms, and assess the role of Jahangir, Nur Jahan, and Mughal interactions with the Northwest frontier and Central Asia, along with the development of the imperial system, nobility, Mansabdari, and Jagirdari.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the complexities of the Mughal Empire under Aurangzeb</b>, focusing on his religious policies, the war of succession, the extent and limits of Mughal expansion, the onset of the imperial crisis (agrarian and Jagirdari), and the nature of revolts and trade networks.</li> <li>• <b>Appreciate the distinct characteristics and evolution of Mughal art, architecture, and painting.</b></li> <li>• <b>Investigate the emergence of various regional political formations</b> including Rajput political culture, the rise and expansion of Maratha power under Shivaji and the Peshwas, and the</li> </ul>
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			development of regional powers in Maharashtra, Awadh, and Bengal, alongside the growing influence of the English East India Company and the ongoing historiographical debates regarding the decline of the Mughal Empire in the 18th century.
Semester V	DS 10 - History of India - VI (1757 CE -1857 CE)	History of India - VI (1757 CE -1857 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the foundational processes</b> through which the English East India Company transitioned from a trading entity to a political power in India, including its rivalries with other European powers, the significance of key battles (Plassey, Buxar), the grant of Diwani, and the implications of Anglo-Mysore, Anglo-Maratha, and Anglo-Sikh relations, alongside the impact of the Subsidiary Alliance and Doctrine of Lapse.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the legal and administrative mechanisms</b> employed by the Company to legitimize and consolidate its rule, detailing the provisions and effects of the Regulating Act, Pitt's India Act, and subsequent Charter Acts, as well as the nature of its administrative, military, police, and educational reforms.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the profound transformations in the rural economy and society</b> under Company rule, focusing on the various land revenue systems (Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari, Mahalwari), the processes of commercialization of agriculture and rural indebtedness, and the</li> </ul>

			<p>continuity and change within rural society, including the recurring issue of famines.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evaluate the impact of Company policies on Indian trade and industry</b>, discussing the concept of de-industrialization, trade and fiscal policies, the 'drain of wealth' theory, and the early growth of modern industries in India.</li> <li>• <b>Identify and articulate the key figures and movements</b> associated with the Bengal Renaissance and broader socio-religious reforms, such as Rammohan Roy, Young Bengal, and Vidyasagar, alongside the educational reforms initiated by the Company.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the causes, nature, and significance of various forms of popular resistance</b> against Company rule, including tribal uprisings (Santhal, Kol, Bhumi), religious movements (Sanyasi, Wahabi, Faraizi), and the pivotal Revolt of 1857.</li> </ul>
Semester V	DS 11	History of Modern Europe - I (1789 CE-1919 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the multifaceted causes and unfolding of the French Revolution</b>, including the crisis of the Ancien Régime, the role of Enlightenment philosophers, the various phases of the Revolution, and the contributions of different social groups.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the rise and fall of Napoleon Bonaparte</b>, assessing his reforms, the nature of his empire, the factors contributing to his downfall, and the broader</li> </ul>

			<p>impact of the French Revolution and Napoleonic era on Europe and beyond.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Examine the attempts at restoration and the subsequent waves of revolutions</b> in Europe between 1815 and 1848, including the significance of the Vienna Congress, the Concert of Europe, the Metternich system, and the impact of the 1830 and 1848 revolutions.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the characteristics and global impact of the Industrial Revolution</b>, tracing its origins in Britain and its spread to other European nations, along with the emergence of the working class and early socialist movements.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the forces of nationalism</b> leading to the unifications of Italy and Germany, and analyze the specificities of their economic development and political reorganization, as well as the nature of the Second Empire in France under Louis Napoleon.</li> <li>• <b>Explain the complexities of the Eastern Question</b> throughout the 19th and early 20th centuries, including the Crimean War, the Treaty of Paris, and the rise of Balkan nationalism.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the dynamics of imperial expansion and the shifting balance of power</b> in late 19th and early 20th century Europe, focusing on Bismarck's diplomacy, Kaiser Wilhelm II's <i>Weltpolitik</i>, and the role of the Balkan Wars as a prelude to wider conflict.</li> <li>• <b>Account for the outbreak, course, and immediate aftermath of the First World War</b>, including the</li> </ul>
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			formation of armed camps, the war's impact, the Russian Revolution, the peace settlements of 1919, and the establishment of the League of Nations.
Semester VI	DS 12	History of India - VII (1858 CE-1947CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the immediate aftermath of the 1857 Revolt</b>, including British policy changes (Queen's Proclamation), key agrarian uprisings (Indigo Rebellion, Deccan Riots), and the emergence of a new middle class and associated socio-religious reform movements (Aligarh, Arya, Prarthana Samaj).</li> <li>• <b>Examine the early phase of the Indian Freedom Movement</b>, including the historiography of Indian Nationalism, the formation of the Indian National Congress, the ideological differences between Moderates and Extremists, the impact of the Partition of Bengal and Swadeshi Movement, the rise of the Muslim League, the Morley-Minto Reforms, revolutionary activities, and the significance of the Lucknow Pact.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the rise of Mahatma Gandhi and his transformative impact</b> on the Indian freedom struggle, specifically analyzing the Rowlatt Satyagraha, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements, the Civil Disobedience Movement, the Poona Pact, and the Quit India Movement.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trace the final trajectory towards Indian independence</b>, understanding the significance of the Government of India Act 1935, the rise of leftist, peasant, and working-class movements, the Cripps Mission, the role of Subhas Chandra Bose and the INA, the RIN mutiny, the Wavell Plan, the Cabinet Mission, and the Tebhaga and Telangana movements.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the complex rise of communal politics and the Partition of India</b>, including the demand for Pakistan, the role of organizations like the Muslim League, Hindu Mahasabha, RSS, and Akali Dal, and the devastating consequences of the Partition.</li> </ul>
Semester VI	DS 13	History of India - VIII (1947 CE-1977 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Examine the critical processes of India's transition to independence</b>, including the working of the Government of India Act 1935, the various negotiations for independence, and the popular movements that shaped this period.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the complex and traumatic events surrounding the Partition of India</b>, including the associated riots and the subsequent challenges of rehabilitation.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the foundational period of the Indian Republic</b>, specifically the formation and functioning of the Constituent Assembly, the drafting of the Constitution, and the crucial process of integrating the</li> </ul>

			<p>Princely States into the Indian Union.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evaluate the internal policies and socio-political dynamics of the Nehru era (1947-1964)</b>, including movements for social justice, the establishment of parliamentary democracy, and the implementation of the Five-Year Plans.</li> <li>• <b>Assess the functioning of Indian democracy from approximately 1950 to the 1970s</b>, focusing on the interplay of language, region, caste, and religion in electoral politics, the changing party system, regional political experiences, and India's role in global affairs, particularly the Non-Aligned Movement.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the major economic, social, and cultural trends in India from c. 1950 to the 1970s</b>, including land reforms, planned economy, industrial development and labor issues, advancements in science and education, the evolution of the women's question, and key cultural developments in literature, media, and arts.</li> </ul>
Semester VI	Semester VI DS 14	Trends in World Politics (1919 CE - 2001 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the multifaceted challenges to the post-World War I European order</b>, including the consolidation of the Soviet state, France's quest for security, the rise of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany, and the profound impact of the 1929 World Economic Depression on the interwar period.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the key events and aggressive foreign policies</b> that led to the Second World</li> </ul>



			<p>War, such as Germany's expansionism, the role of war economies, the Spanish Civil War, Mussolini's foreign policy and the Abyssinian crisis, and the formation of the Axis powers, culminating in the Grand Alliance and the global impact of the war.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Understand the origins, structure, and principal functions</b> of the United Nations Organization.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the emergence of the Cold War and bipolar politics</b>, including the rise of Communist China and the manifestation of Cold War conflicts in Asia (Korea, Vietnam), Cuba, and the Middle East, alongside the development and significance of the Third World and Non-Aligned Movement.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the processes of Détente and the eventual disintegration of the Soviet Bloc</b>, recognizing the significance of events like the Iranian Revolution and the turmoil in Afghanistan.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the origins and impact of globalization</b> on the contemporary world, including the rise of terrorism and the far-reaching consequences of the 9/11 attacks.</li> </ul>
Semester VI	DS 15	History of Modern East Asia I: China (1839 CE-1949 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the nature and structure of pre-colonial Chinese society</b>, including its traditional social hierarchy, the roles of the peasantry and gentry, the system of government bureaucracy and central control, the influence of the Confucian value system, and the</li> </ul>

			<p>characteristics of China's pre-modern economy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Examine the evolution of Anglo-Chinese relations leading up to and through the Opium Wars</b>, focusing on the Tribute system, the Canton trade and its collapse, the unequal treaties that followed the First and Second Opium Wars, and the concept of financial imperialism, including the Open Door policy.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate major rebellions and reform movements</b> in 19th and early 20th century China, such as the Taiping Rebellion, the Tung-Chih Restoration, the Hundred Days' Reform, the Self-Strengthening Movement, and the Boxer Uprising, assessing their causes, nature, and outcomes.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the rise of Chinese nationalism</b> through the Xinhai Revolution of 1911, the establishment of the Republic, the role of figures like Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Yuan Shih-kai, the subsequent period of warlordism, and the significance of the May Fourth Movement and the emergence of the Kuomintang.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the trajectory of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist government</b>, including its rise, the political crises of the 1920s, the formation of the First United Front, the conflict between the KMT and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) under Chiang Kai-shek, and the policies of the Nanking Government.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the factors leading to the Communist victory in China</b>, encompassing the</li> </ul>
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			background of the CCP's foundation, Mao Tse-tung's leadership, the formation of the Red Army, the Second United Front, the Long March, the Yen'an experiment, and the ideology, causes, and significance of the 1949 Chinese Revolution and the establishment of the People's Republic of China.
Semester VII	Semester VII DS 16 -	History of Modern East Asia II: Japan (1854-1945)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the social, political, and economic structures of Pre-Meiji Japan</b> under the Tokugawa Shogunate, including the influence of Shintoism and the impact of its initial encounters with the West, particularly the Perry Mission, leading to the crisis and fall of the Shogunate.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the causes and nature of the Meiji Restoration</b>, evaluating the subsequent transformative process of modernization in Japan, including the implementation of the Meiji Constitution.</li> <li>• <b>Trace Japan's imperial expansion up to the First World War</b>, detailing the significance of the Sino-Japanese War, the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the contest for Korea leading to the Russo-Japanese War, and Japan's role in World War I.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the multi-faceted process of Japan's modernization</b>, encompassing social, military, political, and educational reforms, the emergence of popular and democratic movements, the abolition of feudalism, the dynamics of economic growth, the role of the state in</li> </ul>

			<p>industrialization, and the rise of the Zaibatsu.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evaluate the trajectory of Imperial Japan</b>, including its actions during World War I (e.g., Twenty-one Demands), its participation in the Washington Conference, the impact of the Manchurian Crisis and the League of Nations' response, and the factors contributing to the failure of the democratic system and the rise of militarism in the 1930s and 1940s.</li> <li>• <b>Understand Japan's role in and defeat during World War II</b>, and analyze the key aspects of its post-war occupation and reconstruction under General Douglas MacArthur.</li> </ul>

#### Minor Papers for Three-year Multidisciplinary Programme

Course Wise	Semester	Paper	Name of Paper	Course Outcome
	Semester I	M (A/B/C)-1	History of India from the Earliest Times up to 300 CE	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Critically analyze diverse sources and methods</b> for interpreting ancient Indian history, from prehistoric times to the early centuries CE.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Trace the chronological and cultural evolution</b> of prehistoric societies in India (Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, and Chalcolithic cultures) and the subsequent rise, features, and decline of the Harappan Civilization.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the socio-political, economic, and religious characteristics</b> of the Vedic Period and the subsequent emergence of territorial states, leading to the rise of Magadha as a dominant power.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the impact of Iranian and Macedonian invasions</b>, particularly Alexander's campaign, on the Indian subcontinent.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the origins, doctrines, spread, and lasting contributions</b> of major heterodox religious</li> </ul>
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			<p>movements like Jainism and Buddhism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evaluate the emergence and growth of the Mauryan Empire</b>, including its state structure, administration, economy, Ashoka's Dhamma, and significant achievements in art and architecture.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the political, administrative, and religious aspects of the Satavahana period</b>, and the socio-political, religious, and commercial developments under the Shakas, Parthians, and Kushans.</li> <li>• <b>Appreciate the significance of the Sangam Age</b>, its literature, and the characteristics of the three early kingdoms of South India.</li> </ul>
Semester II	M (A/B/C)-1	Paper II: History of India	Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

		from.c.300 to1206 CE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the rise and consolidation of the Gupta Empire</b> and evaluate its significant contributions to administration, society, economy, religion, art, literature, and science &amp; technology.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the reign of Harsha</b>, understanding the nature of his kingdom, administration, and the prominence of Buddhism and Nalanda during his era.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the distinct political, social, economic, and cultural features of South India</b> with specific reference to the Pallavas and Chalukyas.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the evolution and characteristics of major regional political structures</b> in post-Gupta North India, including the Rashtrakutas, Palas, and Pratiharas, as well as the emergence of various Rajput states.</li> <li>• <b>Assess the nature and impact of the Arab conquest of Sindh</b> on the polity, religion, and society of the region.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the complex struggle for power in Northern India</b> that ultimately led to the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate.</li> </ul>
Semester III	M (A/B/C)-3	Paper III: History of India from c.1206 to1707CE	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the foundational processes, expansion, and consolidation of the Delhi Sultanate</b>, including the role of the</li> </ul>

			<p>nobility and the <i>Iqta</i> system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Evaluate the significant military, administrative, and economic reforms</b> implemented by the Khilji and Tughlaq dynasties.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the doctrines, practices, and social impact of the Bhakti and Sufi movements</b> during the medieval period.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the emergence and characteristics of prominent provincial kingdoms</b>, such as Mewar, Bengal, Vijayanagara, and Bahamani.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the significance and nature of the Second Afghan State</b> in the context of medieval Indian politics.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the establishment and consolidation of the Mughal State</b> from the 16th century to the mid-17th century.</li> <li>• <b>Assess the administrative structures of the Mughal Empire from Akbar to Aurangzeb</b>, with a focus on the <i>Mansab</i> and <i>Jagir</i> systems, the complex relationship between the state and religion, and the various socio-religious movements of the era.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the key features of the economy, society, and culture</b> that flourished under Mughal rule.</li> <li>• <b>Explain the factors contributing to the emergence of Maratha</b></li> </ul>
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			<b>power</b> and its early development.
Semester IV	M (A/B/C)-4	Paper IV: History of India c.1707-1950CE	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Critically interpret the various perspectives and debates</b> surrounding the nature of the 18th century in India.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the processes leading to the emergence of independent regional states</b> and the subsequent establishment and initial consolidation of colonial power in India.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the expansion and consolidation of British colonial rule</b> up to the pivotal year of 1857.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the multifaceted causes, diverse nature, and significant aftermath</b> of the Uprising of 1857.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the characteristics and impact of the colonial economy</b> on Indian agriculture, trade, and industry.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the major socio-religious reform movements</b> that emerged in 19th-century India.</li> <li>• <b>Trace the evolution and growth of Indian Nationalism</b>, with a particular focus on the unique ideology and strategies of Gandhian nationalism.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the genesis and growth of communalism</b> in India, leading to the eventual Partition of the subcontinent.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Describe the key events and processes involved in India's advent of freedom</b>, including the formation of the Constituent Assembly and the establishment of the Republic.</li> </ul>
Semester V	M (A/B/C)-5	Aspects of European History-I (15th to 18th Century)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze key historiographical trends</b> related to the transition from the medieval to the early modern world.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the main strands and debates surrounding the Feudal Crisis</b> in Europe.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the origins, spread, and dominant features of the Renaissance</b> as a pivotal cultural and intellectual movement.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the genesis, nature, and profound impact of the European Reformation</b> in the 16th century.</li> <li>• <b>Assess the motivations and early processes of European colonization</b>, including its effects on mining, plantation economies, and the institution of African slavery.</li> <li>• <b>Evaluate the significant economic developments of the 16th century</b>, particularly the shift of economic balance from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the complex transition from feudalism to capitalism</b>, with a specific focus on the Industrial Revolution in England as a key</li> </ul>

			driver of this transformation.
Semester VI	M (A/B/C)-6	Aspects of European History-II (c.1780-1939 CE)	<p>Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Analyze the genesis, nature, and profound consequences of the French Revolution</b> on European society and politics.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the rise and impact of the Napoleonic Era</b> and its lasting aftermath on the European continent.</li> <li>• <b>Understand the causes, characteristics, and significance of the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848</b> across Europe.</li> <li>• <b>Investigate the complex processes and outcomes of the Unification of Italy and Germany.</b></li> <li>• <b>Evaluate significant social and economic changes</b> that transformed Europe during this period.</li> <li>• <b>Analyze the nature of imperialist conflicts leading to World War I</b> and its global repercussions.</li> <li>• <b>Examine the rise and characteristics of Fascism in Italy and Nazism in Germany.</b></li> <li>• <b>Identify and explain the key factors and events that led to the outbreak of World War II.</b></li> </ul>