

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY, GOVT P G COLLEGE, AMBALA CANTT

Course Outcome

B. A. (General) Semester System History (Option – I & II)

B. A. General Course in History is a three years degree course consisting of six semesters. There shall be two Optional Papers in each Semester 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. The Candidate shall take any one of the two Optional Papers in each Semester. The Candidate who may select Option- i in Semester-I will continue to select the Option-i in the Semester 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. The Candidate who may select Option-ii in the Semester-I will continue to select the Option- ii in the Semester 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th. Each paper will carry 100 marks out of which 20 marks shall be earmarked for Internal Assessment

Subject: History (Option – i & ii) BA I Semester I

Nomenclature of Paper-

Ancient India (From Earliest Times to Gupta Age)

Nomenclature of Paper-

Option-ii History of Haryana (From Harappan Age to 1526 A.D.)

B. A. (General) History Semester System Part – I, Semester – II

Option-i History of India (600-1526 A.D.)

Option-ii History of Haryana (1526-1966 A.D.)

B. A. History Programme Outcomes:

- There are different scopes in different areas like sericulture department as demonstrator, care taker of the farm, trainer for others, etc.
- Archeologist: Archeological Survey of India with private Firms related to archeology.
- Historian: With so much debate over the authenticity of historical books, there is ever increasing demand for historians.
- Public Service: for history graduates, the option of public service like UPSC, HPSC, Banking, Police Department, Army, etc. are always opened.
- Teacher: After BA in history one can always find employment as a history/social science teacher.
- Social Worker/Subject Expert: Nowadays a lot of publishing houses seek subject matter experts for the publication of school textbooks or supplementary reading materials.
- Travel and Tourism Expert: With an extensive knowledge of history and Historical monuments, history graduates can work as a travel expert for tourism spot of historical importance.

Programme Specific Outcomes: To introduce the students to the major element of politics and administration in Ancient India. It intends to present and overview of changes in historical context. A few introductory lectures on the Meaning and Scope of History, Sources of Ancient Indian History, Pre-Historic Age: Hunter Gatherers Concept of Neolithic: Origin of the

Agriculture System, Harappan Civilization: Origins, Extent, Town Planning, Economy, Society, Arts and Political Organization, Vedic Culture: Polity, Society, Religion and Literature Social Institutions: Varna, Caste, Untouchability and Gender Relations Emergence of State with special reference to the Rise of Magadha Empire Religious Movements: Buddhism and Jainism, Mauryan Empire: Polity, Administration; Ashoka's Dhamma- Nature and Propagation Post-Mauryan Empires: Kushanas and Satvahanas Gupta Empire: State, Administration, Society, Economy, Urban Centers, Art and Architecture would be required to commence the paper.

The syllabus is divided in two semesters and in second semester of Option (i) it intends to present and overview of Post-Gupta Period up to 750 A.D. (Pushyabhutis and Chalukyas Polity and Economy with special reference to Indian Feudalism (750- 1206 A.D.)) with Tri-Parties Struggle among Pratiharas, Palas and Rashtrakutas Polity and Administration of Cholas, Socio-Cultural Trends: Society, Culture and Literature during 600-1206 A.D. Invasions of Mahmud Ghaznavi and Muhammad Gori - Causes of Success and Effects Emergence of Delhi Sultanate: Iltutmish, Balban, Ala-ud-din Khilji and Muhammad Tughlaq Bahmani and Vijaynagar Kingdoms: Polity, Administration and Economy Fall and Fragmentation of Delhi Sultanate. Delhi Sultanate: Political and Administrative Institutions, Ruling Groups Economic Developments during 1206-1526 A.D.: Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Commerce Art and Architecture during the Sultanate Period Society and Culture: Bhakti and Sufi Movements. With this students introduced to important Sites of Harappan Civilization Ports and Urban Centers in Ancient India Ashoka's Empire: Extent, Pillars and Edicts Extent of Kanishka's Empire Extent of Samudragupta's Empire and Extent of Harsha's Empire Extent of Ala-ud-din Khilji's Empire Extent of Muhammad Tughlaq's Empire Extent of Vijaynagar Empire Urban Centers under the Delhi Sultanate

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- List the sources and evidence for reconstructing the history of Ancient India.
- Discuss the main features of Harappan and Saraswati Civilization.
- Analysis the way of earlier historians interpreted the history of India and while doingso they can write the alternative ways of looking at the past.
- Analysis Vedic polity and state, rise of Magdha Empire.
- Examine the Mauryan polity under Chandra Gupta Maurya and Ashoka.
- Discuss the Achievements of Kushanas and Satvahanas.
- Examine the expansion of Gupta Empire under Samudragupta and Chandragupta- II.
- Describe the achievements of Harshvardhana, Chalukaya and Kushana.
- Examine the formation and downfall of Delhi Sulnat. Political Development in South India.
- Analyze the Bhakti Movement in South and North India.
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Option-ii History of Haryana (From Harappan Age to 1526 A.D.)

Programme Specific Outcomes:

To introduce the students to the major element of political History of Haryana from Harappan Age to 1526. It intends to present and overview of changes in historical context. To introduce the students to the regional history it intends to present and overview of changes in historical context on regional basis. A few introductory lectures on Regional History: Meaning and Scope Sources of History of Haryana Extent of Harappan Civilization in Haryana Expansion of Vedic Culture in Haryana, Haryana between 300 B.C. to 200 A.D. : Polity, Society and Economy Rise of Republics : Yaudheyas, Kunindas and Pushyabhutis Rise of Pratiharas, Tomars and Chauhans, Invasions of Ghaznavi and Gori : Effects on Haryana

Establishment of the Turkish Rule: Resistance and Reconciliation Impact of Islam: Socio - Cultural Transition: Economic Conditions up to 1526. Mughal Rule in Haryana: Establishment, Administration and Decline Emergence of the Composite Culture Society, Economy, Art and Architecture in Haryana under the Mughals Struggle for Supremacy during the 18th Century: Marathas, Jats and George Thomas, The British Rule: Establishment and Administration Uprising of 1857: Nature and Effects Gandhian Movements and Freedom Struggle during 1919-1947 Parjmandal Movement in the Princely States, Growth of Modern Education Economic Effects of the Colonial Rule Social Transition and Reform Movements: Arya Samaj and Sanatan Dharam Sabha Formation of Haryana State. With this students introduced to Important Excavated and Explored Sites of Harappan Civilization in Haryana Extent of Harsha's Empire Towns in Haryana (300 B. C. to 1000 A.D.) Invasions of Ghaznavi and Ghori in Haryana Towns in Haryana (1000 A.D. to 1526 A.D.) Important Urban Centers during the Mughal Period Major Centers of Uprising of 1857 Important Places Connected with the Freedom Struggle Princely States Connected with the Prajamandal Movement Formation of Haryana State: Districts and Important Cities

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- List the sources and evidence for reconstructing the history of Haryana.
- Discuss the main features of Harappan and Saraswati Civilization in Haryana.
- Analysis Vedic polity, state and battle of Mahabharata.
- Examine the rise of Tomars, Chauhans and Battle of Tarain.
- Describes of the main Invasions of Mahmood Ghaznavi and Muhammad Ghori and its impacts on Haryana.
- Critically examine the expansion and administration of the Sultans of Delhi and Mughals in Haryana.
- Describe the expansion and administration of East India Company in Haryana.
- Describe the expansion of uprising of 1857 in Haryana and its impacts.
- Explain the Gandhian movements in Haryana.
- Discuss the formation of Haryana state.
- Discuss the main features of the society and economy of Harappan and Saraswati Civilization in Haryana.
- Analysis Vedic Society, Economy and the composition of Vedic literature and Gita.
- Examine the social and economic trends under Feudalism in Haryana.
- Describes the social and economic impacts of Islamic invasions on Haryana.
- Critically examine the Social and economic transformation under Delhi Sultanate
- Describe the main features of Society, economy and architecture under the Mughals in Haryana.
- Throw light on the social and economic impacts of East India Company on Haryana.
- Write an essay on the development of Modern Education in Haryana.
- Explain socio-cultural movements in Haryana.
- Discuss the socio-cultural trends of Gandhian Movements in Haryana.

B.A. (GENERAL) HISTORY (SEMESTER SYSTEM)

B.A. (General) History – Part – II, Semester – III.

Nomenclature of Paper (Option-i) Political History of India (1526-1857 A.D.)

(Option-ii) Socio-Economic History of India (1526-1857 A.D.)

B. A. (General) History Semester System Part – II, Semester – IV

Option-i Modern India (1858-1947 A.D.)

Option-ii Indian National Movement

B A II Sem III (Option-i) Political History of India (1526-1857 A.D.)

Option-i Modern India (1858-1947 A.D.)

To introduce the students to the major elements of political history of India from 1526 to 1947. It intends to present and overview of political changes in historical context. A few introductory lectures on the Establishment of the Mughal Empire (Babur and Humayun) and Sher Shah Suri with His Administration. Expansion of Mughal Empire under Akbar and Aurangzeb with their Religious Policies. In political History Relations of Mughals with the Rajputs, their Deccan Policy and Central and Provincial Administration with Revenue System Institutions: Mansabdari and Jagirdari. Decline of the Mughal Empire and Rivalry between the French and the British in India (Battles of Karnataka) and Founding of the British Empire with Battles of Plessey, Buxer and Mysore will be the part of political change. Lectures will be on the Consolidation of the British Empire (Subsidiary Alliance System and Doctrine of Lapse and Annexation of Punjab and Awadh) with the Uprising of 1857 and its Causes and Consequences. After the colonial rule students will be introduced to Drain of Wealth under the Colonial Rule, Social Reform Movements (Brahmo Samaj; Arya Samaj; Satyashodhak Samaj; Ramkrishan Mission and Aligarh Movement), Expansion of Railways and its Impact Rise of Modern Industries, Press and Literature: Its Role in Indian Renaissance, Rise of Middle Classes, Peasant Movements- Labour Movements, Depressed Class Movement and Changing Position of Women and Process of Modernization. Student introduced to the Political Conditions of India in 1526, Mughal Empire at the Death of Akbar (1605), Mughal Empire at the Death of Aurangzeb (1707), Expansion of British Empire upto 1856, Major Centres of the Uprising of 1857, Major Centers of Sufi Silsilahs and Bhakti Movement, Major Urban Centers during the Mughal Period Major Internal Trade Routes under the Mughals, Centers of Major Mughal Monuments, Jurisdiction of Major Land Revenue Settlements under the British.

(Option-ii) Socio-Economic History of India (1526-1857 A.D.)

Option-ii Indian National Movement

To introduce the students to the major elements of political history of India from 1526 to 1947 in different perspective as per the syllabus. It intends to present and overview of political and other changes in historical context. A few introductory lectures on the Medieval Indian Society: Classes - Ruling Class, Religious Class, Peasants and Artisans; Conditions of the Depressed Classes and Women Bhakti and Sufi Movements; Leading Panths and Silsilahs, Medieval Economy: Agrarian, Land Revenue and Currency Systems under the Mughals Education and Literature; Art and Architecture Pre-British Economy: Handicraft Industry; Trade and Commerce; Village Community with special reference to Jajmani System, The British India: Land Revenue Systems - Permanent Settlement, Ryotwari Settlement and Mahalwari Settlement Decline of Handicraft Industries Introduction of Modern Education and its Impact Development of Railways and its Impact, Origins of the National Consciousness

Founding of Indian National Congress (Moderates and Extremists: Ideology, Programmes and Politics), Home Rule Movement and Role of Mahatma Gandhi in Freedom Movement (Non-Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India Movement), Ideology and Contribution of Revolutionaries with special reference to Bhagat Singh and Political Reforms Acts of 1909 and 1919, Rise of Communal Politics (Muslim League – Ideology and Politics, Conclusion of Poona Pact and the Act of 1935), Subhash Chandra Bose and Indian National Army with Partition and Independence of India. With this Major Centers of Sufi Silsilahs and Bhakti Movement, Major Urban Centers during the Mughal Period, Major Internal Trade Routes under the Mughals Centers of Major Mughal Monuments, Jurisdiction of Major Land Revenue Settlements under the British, Places of Important Sessions of Indian National Congress, Areas and Centers of Home Rule Movement, Areas and Centers of Civil Disobedience Movement, Important Centers of Revolutionary Movement and Areas and Centers of Quit India Movement will be underlined in political maps of India.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to acknowledge and understand:

- Describes the establishment of Mughal Empire under Babur and Humayun.
- Describe the administrative reforms of Shershah Suri.
- Describe the relation of Mughals with Rajputs.
- Throw light on the Deccan Policy of Aurangzeb, Administration of Mughals with special reference to Land Revenue System.
- Write an essay on the Mansabdari and Jagirdari systems.
- Describe the emergence of regional powers in Maharashtra, Bengal and Punjab.
- Discuss the circumstances of the battles of Carnatika and establishment of British Rule in Bengal.
- Describe the main teachings of Bhakti Movement and Sufi Movement.
- Describe the emergence of Ruling Class, Religious Class and condition of Peasants and Artisans under the Mughals.
- Throw light on the economy of the Mughals.
- Throw light on the Sufi Silsilas.
- Write an essay on the growth of education, literature and architecture under the Mughals.
- Write an essay on the economy in the first-half of the 18th century.
- Discuss the position of peasantry under regional powers.
- Discuss the emergence and growth of national consciousness among the Indians.
- Analysis the circumstances of the formation of Indian National Congress.
- Throw light on the Ideology, Programmes of Moderates and Extremists.
- Describes the circumstances of the partition of Bengal and emergence of Swadeshi and Boycott Movement.
- Throw light on the Home Rule Movement.
- Describe growth of Revolutionary Movement during 1905 - 1919.
- Describe the circumstances of the formation of Muslim League and its role in communal politics during 1906 – 1919.
- Write an essay on Rowlett Satyagrah and Jallianwala massacre.
- Describe the main features of the Government of India Act of 1919.
- Discuss the emergence of Mahatma Gandhi in Indian politics.
- Analysis the circumstances and expansion of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- Throw light on the Ideology, programmes of Moderates and Extremists.
- Describe the role of Bhagat Singh and HSRA in national movement.
- Throw light on Round Table Conferences and Poona Pact.

- Describe the causes and growth of Civil Disobedience Movement.
- Describe the circumstances and expansion of Government of India Act of 1935
- Write an essay on Subhash Chandra Bose and INA in National Movement.
- Critically examine the growth of communal politics and role of Muslim League in the Partition of India.

B.A. (General) History – Part – III, Semester – V

Option-i Ancient and Medieval World

Option-ii Rise of Modern World

Option-iii East Asia in Modern Times

Option- I Ancient and Medieval World

To introduce the students to the major elements of the Ancient and Medieval World in different perspective as per the syllabus. It intends to present an overview of political and other changes in historical context. A few introductory lectures on Evolution of the Humankind (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic Cultures Civilizations of Mesopotamia and Egypt) Polity, Economy, Society, Religion, Arts, Science and Technology, Ancient Greece and Rome (Athenian Democracy, Roman Republic, Society, Economy; Fall of the Roman Empire); Feudal Europe (Manorial System, Organization of Production, Position of Peasants and Artisans Medieval Church and State), Trade and Commerce and Growth of Port Cities and Towns, Decline of Feudalism, Hazrat Muhammad and four Pious Caliphs, Evolution of Islamic State under Umayyads and Abbasids, Islamic World (Society, Economy, Literature, Art and Architecture) and Religious Developments (Origins of Sufism). Students were introduced with Extent and Important Places of the Civilization of Mesopotamia Extent and Important Places of the Civilization of Egypt Extent and Important Centers of Roman Civilization Major Ports and Urban Centers in Medieval World Extent and Important Places of Arab Empire up to 1258 A.D

Programme Specific Outcomes: To introduce the students to the major elements of World History (From Ancient to Medieval World). It intends to present an overview of political, Social and Economic changes in historical context. A few introductory lectures on Ancient Civilizations Mesopotamia, Egypt, Greek and Rome, Feudalism in Europe, Medieval State and Church, Hazrat Mohammad and Politics of Islam, Islamic State, Ottoman Empire, Early Colonial Activities, Glorious Revolution etc. would be required to commence the paper.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- Discuss the main features of Mesopotamia Civilization.
- Describe social, economic and cultural life of the people of Egypt Civilization.
- Explain the main features of Greek Civilization.
- Describe the political, social, economic and religious life of the people of Roman Civilization.
- Throw light on Feudalism in Europe.
- Critically examine the relation between State and Church.
- Describe early life and teachings of Hazrat Mohammad.
- Describe the evolution of Islam under Umayyads and Abbasids.
- Discuss the origin and expansion of Ottoman Empire.
- Describe the early colonial activities of Spain, Portugal and French.
- Write an essay on the main causes and results of Glorious Revolution.

Option-ii Rise of Modern World

Students introduced to Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism in Europe Renaissance: Origins, Emergence and Results Reformation: Origins, Emergence and Results, Shift of Economic Balance from the Mediterranean to Atlantic Region Early Colonial System: Motives, Process and Consequences of Colonization of Americas Mercantile Revolution: Origins and Results. Scientific Revolution: Origins and Impact, Glorious Revolution: Origins and Results Industrial Revolution: Origins, Progress and Impact Agricultural Revolution: Origins, Progress and Impact. Students were made familiar with Important Centers of Renaissance Important Centers of Reformation Important Mercantile Centers Major Places Connected with Industrial Revolution Capitalist Powers of Europe.

Programme Specific Outcomes: To introduce the students to the major elements of Modern World. It intends to present and overview of Political change in historical context. A few introductory lectures on Scientific Revolution, Agrarian Revolution, American Revolution, Industrial Revolution, French Revolution, Parliamentary Reforms, Imperialism, Formation of Triple alliance and Triple Entente, First World War, Bolshevik Revolution Nazism and Fascism, Second World War etc. would be required to commence the paper.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- Throw light on Scientific Revolution.
- Describe the causes, development and impacts of Agrarian Revolution.
- Explain the main causes and development of American war of independence.
- Describe the main causes, development and impacts of Industrial Revolution.
- Throw light on causes and consequences of French Revolution.
- Write an essay on Parliamentary Reforms in England.
- Critically examine imperialism in Africa.
- Throw light on the formation of Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of World War-I.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- Write an essay on Nazism and Fascism.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of World War-II.

Option- iii East Asia in Modern Times

In the changing world students get acquainted with The Canton System in China and Opium Wars, The Boxer Uprising Revolution of 1911 (Causes and Significance), Communist Revolution of 1949 (Causes and Consequences), The Meiji Restoration in Japan (Causes and Significance), Foreign Policy of Japan 1900-1919, Militarism in Japan and Japan in World War II. Industrial and Agricultural Transformation in Japan after Meiji Restoration and Social Change in Japan after Meiji Restoration. The Land Collectivization and Economic Change in China after 1949 and Cultural Revolution in China. Students were made familiar with European Colonial Expansion in China, Important Ports Opened for Western Powers in Japan, Route of Long March in China, Important Industrial Centers of Japan Important Towns and Ports of Japan Affected during World War- II

Course Description: The objective of the paper is to acquaint the students with the major events, dynasties and historical phenomena in the course of the evolution and shaping of the

civilization in the East Asian region in general and the two regions namely China and Japan in particular, in a chronological order, in order to serve as a backdrop for the study of issues of social, political and economic changes in other compulsory and optional papers.

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to present an overview of the major trends of historical changes that took place in three countries of East Asia: China and Japan. This course is designed to serve as background knowledge for students to acquaint themselves about the civilization of East Asia.

Course Outcome: This course would create a foundation for the students of East Asian students to pursue further the various aspects of East Asia, such as economy, politics, culture, society, foreign relations, philosophy, art, literature, etc. in due course of time.

History of China

1. Major patterns, trends and characteristics of Chinese History
2. Ideology and the Chinese state -from Pre-Qin (pre-221 BCE) to the Qing (1644-1911)
3. Sovereignty and state legitimation- from Pre-Qin to the Qing era
4. From aristocracy to bureaucracy- from pre-Qin to the Qing
5. Sino-barbarian relations- from pre-Qin to the Qing
6. The patterns of Chinese economy- from pre-Qin to the Qing
7. Military transformation and development- from pre-Qin to the Qing
8. Chinese Maritime Past- from pre-Qing to the Qing
9. China and the Outer World- from pre-Qin to the pre-modern era
10. Coming of the West and Chinese Nationalism- mid-19th to mid-20th century

History of Japan

1. Archaeological evidence and the beginnings of Japanese civilization: From Paleolithic Age and Neolithic Age to Jōmon period and the Settled Agricultural community of Yayoi period.
2. Emergence of social stratification and the State: The Tomb culture and the nature of clan politics of the Yamato State
3. Sinification of the Yamato state and society: Buddhism and its impact on society, culture, administrative reorganization, art, architecture, literature and philosophy
4. Economic Crisis and the Decline and disintegration of the centralized Japanese empire: Shōen system (Land grants) and the emergence of regional lords
5. Aristocracy in Japanese society and politics: Fujiwara hegemony and the emergence of a culture of landed elites in Japanese society and politics
6. Military in Politics: Evolution and rise of the Samurai class in Japanese society and politics and its impact on the social, economic and political reorganization
7. Military Aristocracy and the Era of Warring States: Decentralized feudalism and evolution of region-specific patterns of culture, art, architecture
8. Reunification of Japan and emergence of a centralized feudal set-up under the Tokugawa Shogunate
9. Characteristic features of Tokugawa polity, society, culture and economy
10. Decline of Tokugawa feudalism and transition to Japanese capitalism: Meiji period reforms and its impact on Japanese society, culture and economy

B.A. (General) History – Part – III, Semester – VI

Option-i Modern World

Option-ii Modern Europe (1789-1945 A.D.)

Option-iii Rise of Indian Republic (1947-1964)

Option-i Modern World

After the 16th century students go through the Renaissance and Reformation, Rise of Capitalism, Early Stages – Mercantile Capital and Free Trade Capital, Agricultural Revolution and Industrial Revolution, Growth of Liberalism in England and Development of Parliamentary Form of Government, American and French Revolution with its Nature and Impact, Rise of Imperialism and World War – I, Paris Peace Settlement and its Consequences, Rise of Socialism and Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, Rise of Dictatorship means Nazism and Fascism which results in World War – II. Moreover the students were introduced and made aware with the geographical expansion on maps of European Countries having been witnessed Industrial Revolution Europe on the Eve of French Revolution, Polarization of Countries before World War-I, Europe after Paris Peace Settlement and Polarization of Countries before World War-II.

Programme Specific Outcomes: To introduce the students to the major elements of Modern World. It intends to present and overview of Political change in historical context. A few introductory lectures on Scientific Revolution, Agrarian Revolution, American Revolution, Industrial Revolution, French Revolution, Parliamentary Reforms, Imperialism, Formation of Triple alliance and Triple Entente, First World War, Bolshevik Revolution Nazism and Fascism, Second World War etc. would be required to commence the paper.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- Throw light on Scientific Revolution.
- Describe the causes, development and impacts of Agrarian Revolution.
- Explain the main causes and development of American war of independence.
- Describe the main causes, development and impacts of Industrial Revolution.
- Throw light on causes and consequences of French Revolution.
- Write an essay on Parliamentary Reforms in England.
- Critically examine imperialism in Africa.
- Throw light on the formation of Triple Alliance and Triple Entente.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of World War-I.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- Write an essay on Nazism and Fascism.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of World War-II.

Option- (ii) : Modern Europe (1789-1945 A. D)

18th century was the period of revolution and political change in Europe. Here students were introduced and made aware with the revolutions like French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte with Rise to Power and Continental System Congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe and the Metternich System, Nationalism in Europe with Unification of Italy and Germany and Formation of Triple Alliance and Triple Entente, World War I, Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, Paris Peace Settlement and Treaty of Versailles, League of Nations, Rise of Nazism and Fascism and World War II. Moreover the students were introduced and made aware with

the geographical expansion on maps of European Countries having been witnessed Europe on the Eve of French Revolution Reconstruction of Europe by the Vienna Congress Europe on the Eve of World War – I Europe after Paris Peace Settlement Europe on the Eve of World War – II

Programme Specific Outcomes: To introduce the students to the major elements of Modern Europe. It intends to present and overview of Political change in historical context. A few introductory lectures on French Revolution, Napoleon Bonaparte, Congress of Vienna, Concert of Europe Metternich System, Unification of Italy and Germany, Foreign policy of Bismarck, Formation of Triple Entente, Partition of Africa, First World War, Bolshevik Revolution, Treaty of Versailles would be required to commence the paper. It introduces the prominent causes of Failure of Nazism and Fascism in Germany and Italy, also gave wide perspective of Nature and Consequences of World War II.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- Throw light on causes and consequences of French Revolution.
- Describe the emergence and decline of Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Explain the main conditions and significance of Congress of Vienna.
- Describe the nature and impacts of the concert of Europe.
- Discuss the nature and growth of Metternich system
- Write an essay on unification of Italy and Germany.
- Critically examine foreign policy of Bismarck.
- Throw light on the formation of Triple Entente.
- Describe the circumstances of partition of Africa.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of World War-I.
- Describe the main causes and consequences of Bolshevik Revolution in Russia.
- Write an essay on the treaty of Versailles and its consequences.

Option-iii Rise of Indian Republic (1947-1964)

20th century was the time of extreme nationalism in India. After 1947 India was partitioned and students learn Partition and Independence of India, Rehabilitation of Displaced People, Integration of Princely States, Making of Indian Constitution and the Role of Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, Problem of Kashmir, Economic Planning and Social Justice, Non-Aligned Movement and Relations with Neighbourers: Pakistan and China, Linguistic Reorganization of States Growth of Democracy, Political Parties at National Level, Development of Science, Technology and Modern Education with Social Change. . Moreover the students were introduced and made aware with the geographical expansion on maps of India and its States after Independence, Major Princely States Integrated in India, Major Industrial Centers of India, Major Scientific Technological and Educational Centers and India and its States in 1956.

Programme Specific Outcomes: To introduce the students to the major elements of Contemporary India: State and Politics. It intends to present and overview of State and Politics in historical context. A few introductory lectures on Partition of India and rehabilitation, Making of Indian Constitution, problem of Kashmir, Foreign Policy, Indo-Pak relation, India's relation with USA and USSR, reorganization of states, nature of political parties, electoral politics etc. would be required to commence the paper.

Course Outcomes: After completing the course the students will be able to:

- Discuss the circumstances of Partition and Rehabilitation.
- Describe main features of Indian Constitution.
- Explain problem of Kashmir.
- Describe the integration of princely states.
- Throw light on foreign policy of India up to 1966.
- Describe the role of India in Non-Alignment Movement.
- Critically examine Indo-Pak Relations.
- Discuss Sino-India Relation.
- Describe foreign policy of India with special reference to India's relation with USA and USSR.
- Throw light on reorganization of States since 1950.
- Describe the nature of Centre-State relations.
- Write an essay on nature of political parties and electoral politics.