

# **DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

## **GOVERNMENT WOMEN'S COLLEGE BALANGIR**

### **I. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs) – NEP-BA HISTORY (4-Year Programme)**

#### **PO1: Critical & Historical Thinking**

Develop the ability to analyse past societies using evidence, logic, continuity–change frameworks, and historiographical methods.

#### **PO2: Evidence-Based Reasoning**

Demonstrate skill in interpreting primary/secondary sources, evaluating credibility of evidence, and constructing arguments.

#### **PO3: Research & Inquiry Skills**

Acquire skills to conduct historical research—source collection, field visits, archival work, inscriptions, oral history, material culture.

#### **PO4: Local and Regional History Competence**

Gain hands-on ability to study and document local history using temples, land records, archaeological sites, oral narratives.

#### **PO5: Ethical & Social Awareness**

Develop values of inclusiveness, gender sensitivity, secularism, cultural empathy, and historically informed citizenship.

#### **PO6: Communication & Presentation Skills**

Present historical information effectively through reports, presentations, maps, and digital tools.

#### **PO7: Analytical Reasoning & Problem-Solving**

Use multidisciplinary tools (archaeology, anthropology, sociology, economics, literature) to analyse historical problems.

### **PO8: Digital & Information Literacy**

Efficiently use digital archives, online repositories, maps, museum databases, and data-mining tools.

### **PO9: Leadership & Teamwork**

Demonstrate collaborative skills through fieldwork, group projects, heritage documentation and classroom discussions.

### **PO10: Employability & Life-long Learning**

Gain skills relevant for museums, archives, archaeology, cultural tourism, journalism, teaching, civil services and research.

## **II. PROGRAMME-SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)**

### **PSO1: Understanding Indian History**

Explain the major social, political, economic, and cultural trajectories of India from prehistory to modern times.

### **PSO2: World Civilizations Knowledge**

Analyse global historical processes including ancient civilizations, medieval societies, early modern Europe, colonialism, and world revolutions.

### **PSO3: Mastery of Historical Sources**

Use inscriptions, coins, chronicles, oral traditions, archival records, maps, artefacts, archaeology, and ethnographic evidence.

### **PSO4: Historiography & Theory Application**

Apply historical theories—Marxist, Annales, Subaltern, feminist, nationalist, structuralist—to understand interpretations of the past.

### **PSO5: Regional Cultural Heritage Understanding**

Document and analyse Odisha's political, cultural, temple architecture, maritime contacts, and local traditions.

#### **PSO6: Practical Skills in History**

Conduct field surveys, prepare heritage documentation reports, map plotting, genealogical studies, artefact identification.

#### **PSO7: Comparative & Connected Histories**

Understand cross-cultural connections—Silk Route, Indian Ocean trade, Indo-Islamic synthesis, colonial networks.

#### **PSO8: Socio-Economic Analysis of Past Societies**

Interpret class, caste, gender relations, agrarian systems, feudalism, urbanization and capitalism using multidisciplinary approaches.

### **III. COURSE OUTCOMES (COs) FOR EACH CORE COURSE (Semester-wise)**

#### **SEMESTER-I**

##### **CORE I: History of India-I (Prehistory to Vedic Age)**

**CO1:** Explain the methods of reconstructing ancient Indian history using archaeological, literary, and scientific sources.

**CO2:** Differentiate Paleolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic cultures through tools, subsistence patterns, and sites.

**CO3:** Analyse Harappan urbanism, economy, religion, and its historiographical debates.

**CO4:** Understand Vedic society—political structures, rituals, gender, stratification, and philosophical developments.

**CO5:** Identify cultural transitions from Chalcolithic to Iron Age and their regional variations.

##### **CORE II: Social Formations & Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World**

- CO1:** Describe human evolution from hominoids to Homo sapiens using archaeological and biological evidence.
- CO2:** Analyse origin of agriculture and domestication in Fertile Crescent, China, and India.
- CO3:** Compare Bronze-Age civilizations—Egypt, Mesopotamia, Shang—regarding state, religion, society, and economy.
- CO4:** Explain Greek polis, democracy, Spartan oligarchy, and contributions in art, science, and philosophy.
- CO5:** Develop skill in tool-typology classification and prehistoric mapping.

## **SEMESTER–II**

### **CORE III: History of India–II (600 BCE–750 CE)**

- CO1:** Examine 2nd urbanization, trade networks, social stratification, and heterodox religions.
- CO2:** Evaluate Mauryan polity, administration, Asoka's dhamma and epigraphy.
- CO3:** Identify Kushana, Satavahana, Sangam polity and Indo-Central Asian interactions.
- CO4:** Analyse Gupta political, religious, scientific and cultural advancements.
- CO5:** Explain land grants, agrarian structure and transition toward early medieval society.

### **CORE IV: Social Formations & Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World**

- CO1:** Compare Greek and Roman political structures, citizenship, slavery and culture.
- CO2:** Describe medieval European feudalism—origin, structure, decline.
- CO3:** Analyse Church, papacy, monasteries and their social impacts.
- CO4:** Explain rise of Islam, Caliphate, Shariah, Sufism and early Islamic society.
- CO5:** Develop critical understanding of medieval economic systems.

## **SEMESTER–III**

### **CORE V: History of India–III (750–1206)**

**CO1:** Understand early medieval historiographical debates—feudal, integrative, segmentary models.

**CO2:** Analyse political structures—Rajputs, Cholas, tripartite struggle, Arab invasion of Sindh.

**CO3:** Explain agrarian expansion, caste proliferation, and guild-based trade.

**CO4:** Examine Bhakti, Vajrayana, temple traditions, vernacular cultures.

**CO5:** Understand emergence of regional languages and identities.

### **CORE VI: Rise of the Modern West–I**

**CO1:** Explain transition from feudalism to capitalism.

**CO2:** Describe early colonial expansion and consequences for indigenous societies.

**CO3:** Analyse Renaissance humanism and Reformation movements.

**CO4:** Understand 16th-century economic shifts—Atlantic trade, commercial revolution.

**CO5:** Evaluate European state-formation and early modernity.

### **CORE VII: History of India (1206–1526)**

**CO1:** Explain Delhi Sultanate political structures through Persian tarikh and vernacular sources.

**CO2:** Evaluate regional powers—Vijayanagar, Bahmanis, Odisha.

**CO3:** Analyse iqta, agrarian economy, urban growth, trade networks.

**CO4:** Understand Sufi silsilas and Bhakti movements.

**CO5:** Critically assess socio-economic and cultural changes in medieval India.

## **SEMESTER–IV**

### **CORE VIII: Rise of the Modern West–II**

**CO1:** Analyse English Revolution and absolutism in Europe.

**CO2:** Describe scientific revolution and its implications.

**CO3:** Explain mercantilism and agricultural changes leading to Industrial Revolution.

**CO4:** Evaluate causes and significance of American Revolution.

**CO5:** Reflect on divergence debate between Europe and Asia.

## **CORE IX: History of India: Mughal India (1526–1750)**

- CO1:** Explain early Mughal state formation and Sher Shah's reforms.
- CO2:** Analyse mansabdari, jagir, zabti, Rajput policy and Maratha rise.
- CO3:** Discuss agrarian relations, trade routes, technology, urbanization.
- CO4:** Evaluate cultural developments—Sulh-i-kul, Sufism, art, architecture, painting.
- CO5:** Compare Mughal and regional states.

## **CORE X: Historical Theories & Methods**

- CO1:** Understand meaning, nature and scope of history as discipline.
- CO2:** Compare Greek, Roman, medieval and Islamic historiographical traditions.
- CO3:** Apply interdisciplinary tools—anthropology, archaeology, psychology, sociology.
- CO4:** Explain historical methods—causation, objectivity, evidence analysis.
- CO5:** Demonstrate skills in constructing historical narratives.

## **Semester v**

## **CORE XI: History of Modern Europe–I (1780–1880)**

- CO1:** Analyse French Revolution—causes, ideology, significance.
- CO2:** Evaluate European reactions—Napoleon, Congress of Vienna, revolutions of 1830 & 1848.
- CO3:** Explain capitalist industrialization, new classes and social impacts.
- CO4:** Understand nationalism—German & Italian unification.
- CO5:** Discuss critiques of capitalism and rise of socialism & anarchism.

## **CORE XII: History of India (1750–1857)**

- CO1:** Explain colonial expansion in Bengal, Mysore, Odisha and frontier policies.
- CO2:** Analyse ideological foundations—Orientalism, Utilitarianism, colonial law & police.
- CO3:** Understand land revenue systems, commercialization, deindustrialization, drain theory.

**CO4:** Examine resistances—Santhal, Indigo, tribal movements.

**CO5:** Analyse nature, causes & consequences of 1857.

### **CORE XIII: History of India (1857–1950)**

CO1: Explain the major cultural, social, and religious reform movements that emerged in response to colonial influence.

CO2: Analyze the development of Indian nationalism up to 1919 and the role of early political organizations.

CO3: Evaluate the transformation of Indian nationalism with the emergence of Gandhi and mass-based movements.

CO4: Examine the rise of communal politics, the process of partition, and the making of the Indian Constitution.

CO5: Assess the role of different social groups—women, peasants, tribes, and Dalits—in the national movement.

### **Semester VI**

#### **Core XIV – History and Culture of Odisha–I (Early Times to 1568)**

CO1: Describe the geographical, political and cultural foundations of ancient Odisha including Kalinga, Utkala, Kosala and Odra.

CO2: Analyse the Mauryan intervention, the significance of the Kalinga War and the contributions of Kharavela.

CO3: Evaluate state formation under the Matharas, Eastern Gangas, Sailodbhavas, Bhaumakaras, Somavamsis and Imperial Gangas.

CO4: Examine the administrative, cultural and political developments under the Gajapati rulers and reasons for their decline.

CO5: Identify the evolution of Kalinga temple architecture with reference to major temple sites and sculptural traditions.

#### **Core XV- History of Orissa-I: The Making of a Region (Afghan Rule to Post Independence Period)**

CO1: Explain the processes of Afghan, Mughal and Maratha occupation of Odisha and assess their administrative impact on Odisha's society, polity and economy.

CO2: Analyse the emergence and growth of Garjat (princely) states with special reference to Sambalpur and Mayurbhanj.

CO3: Evaluate the evolution of Odia literature during the Panchasakha and Riti Yuga periods and its socio-cultural significance.

CO4: Assess the causes, consequences and significance of the Famine of 1866 in reshaping administration and public policy.

CO5: Describe the growth of press, education, language movement and the rise of Odia nationalism in the 19th–20th centuries.

## **Semester VII**

### **CORE XVI: HISTORY OF MODERN EUROPE–II (c. 1880–1939)**

CO1: To familiarize students with political, social, and economic developments in Europe after 1880.

CO2: To analyse the causes and consequences of imperialism, militarism, and global conflicts.

CO3: To understand the rise of totalitarian regimes between the two World Wars.

CO4: To examine intellectual and cultural transformations, including art, media, and new philosophical movements.

CO5: To enable students to understand decolonization and emergence of the Third World.

### **CORE XVII: HISTORY OF MODERN CHINA (18th–20th CENTURY)**

CO1: To introduce students to modern Chinese history from Qing decline to Communist revolution.



CO2: To understand the impact of imperialism and anti-imperialist struggles in China.

CO3: To facilitate comparative study of India–China modern histories.

CO4: To analyse the formation of world capitalism and its effect on Asia.

### **CORE XVIII: EVOLUTION OF MODERN POLITICAL THOUGHT IN INDIA**

CO1: To introduce major streams of Indian political thought and their historical contexts.

CO2: To understand evolution of concepts like equality, justice, and nation.

CO3: To learn close reading of political texts through key thinkers.

CO4: To appreciate complexities of Indian nationalism and nation-making.

### **CORE XIX: BASIC PRINCIPLES & METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY**

CO1: To introduce archaeology as a discipline and explain its scope.

CO2: To develop understanding of field methods, exploration, and excavation techniques.

CO3: To familiarise students with dating techniques and scientific approaches.

CO4: To train students in post-excavation analysis and report writing.

## **SEMESTER–VIII**

### **Core XX – Art and Architecture in India (Up to Medieval)**

CO1: Explain the major features, continuity and change in Harappan town planning, and identify stylistic characteristics of Harappan terracotta and bronze art.

CO2: Analyse the developments in Mauryan and Śuṅga art traditions, including caves, pillars, stupas and monastic structures.

CO3: Evaluate the growth, meanings and aesthetics of early Buddhist architecture at Bharhut, Sanchi, Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.

**CO4:** Distinguish stylistic features of Gandhara and Mathura schools under the Kushanas.

**CO5:** Examine the evolution, regional diversities and iconographic elements of rock-cut caves at Ajanta, Ellora, Khandagiri and Udayagiri.

### **Core XXI: A Short History of Contemporary Popular Cultures**

**CO1:** Explain major theoretical approaches to popular culture—Critical Theory, Marxist perspectives, Functionalism—and evaluate their relevance in contemporary society.

**CO2:** Analyse the evolution of Hindustani cinema from the colonial era to globalization, with special focus on changing themes of nation, gender, caste, class and diaspora (NRI) narratives.

**CO3:** Assess the impact of television and new media (Facebook, Instagram, OTT platforms) on social identity, leisure patterns and political imagination.

**CO4:** Examine the transformation of sports from traditional akhadas to modern professional leagues (e.g., IPL) and explain how colonial and postcolonial contexts shaped cricket and hockey.

**CO5:** Interpret regional and national food cultures using sociological and historical frameworks, with emphasis on Ayurveda, temple food traditions, and globalisation-induced food hybridisation.

### **Core XXII: Tribes of Odisha Through Ages**

**CO1:** Define the concept of “tribe” and identify key social, linguistic, cultural and economic characteristics of Odisha’s tribal communities.

**CO2:** Examine colonial classification systems—primitive tribe, criminal tribe—and evaluate their long-term social impacts.

**CO3:** Analyse the historical positioning of tribes in pre-Mauryan, Mauryan, early medieval, and mandala-state periods of Odisha.

**CO4:** Explain processes of peasantisation, Sanskritisation, and integration of tribal religious practices into the Jagannath cult.

**CO5:** Assess the role of colonial revenue policies, forest acts, and industrial expansion in disrupting tribal life worlds.

### **Core XXIII – Reading Historical Essays and Writings**

CO1: Demonstrate familiarity with key historical essays and interpret how historians construct arguments, narratives and interpretations.

CO2: Distinguish between different genres of historical writing—intellectual, political, cultural, social and autobiographical.

CO3: Critically analyse debates on religion, ideology, secularism, myth, and nationalism through readings by Kosambi, Thapar, Anantamurthy, Bhagat Singh, A.K. Ramanujan and others.

CO4: Interpret perspectives on modernity, nationalism and post-colonial thought from authors like Rajni Kothari, Bipan Chandra, Dipesh Chakrabarty and Sumit Sarkar.

CO5: Appreciate interdisciplinary approaches by engaging with works from anthropology, psychology, and public intellectuals such as Verrier Elwin, Einstein, Amartya Sen and Ashis Nandy.