

Course Outcomes

Department of History

This statement outlines what the students who have opted for B.A.(Hons) in History in Bahona College [under the syllabus with Choice Based Credit System approved by Dibrugarh University] shall learn and comprehend in the course throughout the six semesters.

Semester	Paper	Course Specific Outcomes
1 st	History of India-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Approaches to historical studies, historiography, problems of periodisation and handling diverse forms of sources. ● How human evolution occurred in Indian subcontinent, and how early humans gave rise to pre-historic stone age and copper age cultures. ● How the growth of settled agriculture in intricately intertwined with the development of sedentary societies. ● How sedentary societies developed to complex polities with sophisticated modes of productions and socio-religious practices in the Indus Valley and in the Vedic Age.
	Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How modern humans can trace their origin to bipedal primates via a long course of evolution. ● How early humans gave rise to pre-historic stone age and copper age cultures. ● How food production gave rise to sedentary civilizations in fertile crescent, China, Egypt and the Mediterraneans. ● How emergence of stratification in sedentary societies led to slave mode of production on one hand, and a particular form of democracy on the other. ● How the socio-political genesis of the western world in rooted in Classical Antiquity.
2 nd	History of India-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the growth of an agrarian economy in India led to growth of urbanisation, development of trade networks, and an increasingly diversified social stratification. ● How the large empires and state formations took place with

		<p>special focus on the Mauryas, Kushanas and Satavhanas and the Guptas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How a numerous religious traditions, cults and practices proliferated, and how they gave rise to vibrant culture. ● How de-urbanisation, changes in trade patterns, and the practice of land grants created suitable conditions for a Fedual[ish] mode of production and ushered in the Early Medieval Age.
	<p>Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Medieval World</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the Roman Empire shaped the Mediterranean world, Europe and the near East. ● How a Slave society and slave-based mode of production emanated from Rome. How the disintegration of centripetal ccontrol of Rome paved way for a Feudal society. ● How Christianity spread in Europe and how it took shape of a distinct Catholic Church, ● How the rise of Islam shaped a particular politico-cultural course of history in West Asia.
<p>3rd</p>	<p>History of India-III</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The polities in North and South India, after the decline of the Maurya and Gupta Empires, with particular focus on Palas, Pratihars and Rashtrakutas, and the emergence of Rajput polities. ● How the ‘Early Medieval’ manifested in the historical chronology of Indian Subcontinent. ● How the fragmentation of landholdings led to a quasi-feudal social formation and what are the debates surrounding ‘Indian Feudalism’. ● How the Arab Conquest of Sindh and the invasions of Mahmud prepared the ground from gradual penetration of Islam in the subcontinent.
	<p>Rise of the Modern West-I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What the ‘West’ constitutes, whats encapsulates ‘modernity’, and how the ‘western modernity’ is vital to our understanding of modern world. ● How European oceanic Voyages led to ‘discovery’ of the ‘new world’, and what were its repercussions, with special focus on Atlantic slave trade. ● How renaissance shaped the cultural moorings and aesthetics of modern Europe, and ushered in an age of reason. ● How the Protestant Reformation changed the religious landscape

		<p>of Europe, and led to increasing secularisation and a new socio-economic order.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the Columbian exchange fostered new economic transactions, and new economic ideas. ● Following the decline of Fedualism, how European monarchies displayed a centralising, absolutist tendency.
	History of India-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the sources consulted for writing Indian history became increasingly greater in number and diversity. ● How did the establishment of Turco-Afghan Sultanates in Delhi paved way for a new polity in Norther India. ● How did the Sultanates of Delhi sustained themselves in terms of kingship, patronage, military conquests and surplus extraction. ● How new regional political formations emerged in India, particularly in Bengal and the South [Bahmani and Vijaynagar]. ● How this period saw the efflorescence of new and syncretic religious traditions, including Bhakti Movements and Sufism, as well as new experiments in music, art, architecture and literature.
4 th	Rise of the Modern West-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How 17th century in Europe was a time of intense crisis, and how it established a new political and economic order for the continent. ● How changes and shifts in the way nature was understood revolutionised modern scientific disciplines, technology, industrialisation and scientific attitudes. Similarly, how shifts in social attitudes were brought in by the Enlightenment. ● How the increase of oceanic commerce in an age of Absolutist Monarchies ushered in a Mercantilist policy in West Europe. ● How the modern British Monarchy and its imperial ideals were germinated during the Civil War. ● How did the European powers operated in their respective colonies in other continents. ● How did the United States, a ‘new world’ country, was able emerge as a key player in the global field by severing ties with Britain.
	History of India-V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the disintegration of the Sultanates of Northern India paved way for new waves of human mobility from Central Asia.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the initial Mughal rulers occupied India, and was involved in drawn-out struggle for supremacy. ● How was the interregnum of Sher Shah crucial for the society and economy of India. ● How Akbar consolidated and expanded Mughal Empire by military, diplomatic and economic means. ● How different strands of artistic, intellectual and religious thoughts emerged during this period.
	History of India-VI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The consolidation of Mughal Empire under Jahangir and Shah Jahan. ● The expansion of the Empire during Aurangzeb. ● The emergence of regional polities in India. ● The rise of the Mansabdari and the Jagirdari system and their impact on economy. ● Development of new forms of art, architecture, literature, spiritual and intellectual traditions. ● Arrival of European maritime powers in India. ● The debates regarding 18th century: continuity and crisis.
5 th	History of Modern Europe-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How French Revolution is a watershed moment for the modern world, and what forms of ideas emanated from it. ● How 19th century in Europe was a moment of both reaction and revolution. ● How did the emergence of capitalist industrialisation changed the economic networks of the old world, and paved the way for a new financial world order. ● How the ideas of class, modern nationalism and territorial nation-states emerged during this period. ● How the shape of Europe both in territorial and mental terms was shaped during the 19th century.
	History of India-VII	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How colonialism took hold over India with mercantile interests of East India Company transforming into territorial ones. ● What were the components of colonial ideology deployed to govern India.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How did the arrival of colonialism cast deep imprints on the economy, society and cultures of India, especially in the rural and peripheral societies. ● How did the discontent over the changes brought by colonial rule and its oppressive nature gave rise to numerous resistance movements across India, most notably those of 1857.
	Early and Medieval Assam till 1826 [Discipline Specific Elective]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are different sources that could be used to reconstruct the pasts of Assam. ● How state formation took place in Brahmaputra valley prior to the advent of Ahoms. ● How the arrival of Ahoms changed the socio-economic and political order of Assam. ● Expansion of the Ahom state, and the numerous conflicts with the Mughals. ● The crisis of Ahom state: Moamariya Rebellion, Burmese Invasions, and the arrival of East India Company. ● Ahom administration, relations with neighbouring states, and economic policy.
	History of Modern Assam 1826-1947 [Discipline Specific Elective]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the East India Company consolidated its rule over Assam following the Treaty of Yandaboo. ● How the local elites revolted against the company rule during its initial phase. ● Annexation of more territories. ● Impact of 1857 revolt in Assam. ● How colonial land revenue policy led to discontent and peasant uprisings. ● Growth of modern nationalism in Assam and the rise of public organisations. ● Numerous forms of anti-colonial struggles: Indian National Congress, Tribal league, trade unions and student politics. ● Migration and Line System. ● Towards independence: Quit Indian Movement, Cabinet Mission Plan and Grouping.
6 th	History of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How the arrival of Print culture and new modes of education

India-VIII	<p>gave rise to a new public sphere in India, and how this led to numerous forms of social changes and reforms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How modern nationalism took hold in India vis-a-vis colonial rule, and how the earliest forms of anti-colonial mobilisation took place. ● How the popular politics diverged into moderate and extremist strands. ● How the rise of Mahatma Gandhi provided a new impetus to the strength and the organisation of anti-colonial struggles. ● How the anti-colonial movements in India comprised of diverse different ideas and practices. ● How independence was achieved, but at the cost of Partition of the subcontinent.
History of Modern Europe-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How new forms of political ideas including Parliamentary Democracy, Civil Liberties and Socialism took hold in Europe after initial resistance. ● How Russia followed a different historical trajectory from the rest of Europe, and how it paved way for the revolutions in the country in the 20th century. ● How competing forms of imperialism created an atmosphere of militaristic fervour in Europe. ● How the world plunged into two global conflicts due to the entanglements of European imperial interests. ● How new forms of artistic and intellectual notions took shape in a rapidly changing world, often informed by crisis and conflict.
Social and Economic History of Assam [Discipline Specific Elective]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● How social stratification based on lineage, status and occupation developed in Assam. ● How different belief systems and practices developed in Assam. ● Development of agriculture, mediums of exchange, and land revenue system in Assam across time. ● Art and architecture of Assam. ● Gender and society of Assam.
Historiography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Definition of history, its varieties, and the role of causation and

	[Discipline Specific Elective]	objectivity. <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Types of sources and source criticism.● Interdisciplinary nature of history.● Historical traditions of Classical Antiquity, China, Christendom, and Medieval and Renaissance Europe.● Post-Enlightenment Historiography, and the rise of Marxist traditions.● Historical traditions of pre-colonial India, with particular focus on Assam.● Development of modern historiography in India: Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist and Subaltern Schools.
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