

# Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya

Department of History

PG Course in History

<b>History Post Graduate</b>	
<b>Semester I</b>	
<b>Name of the Course</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
HIS- 101 State Formation in Ancient India	<p>The study of polity in early Medieval India. There is hardly any need to underline that this erstwhile “Dark Period “of Indian history. As one interested in the study of early Medieval India my feeling has been that the problem of the political formation of this period. I notice a growing trend among students of whom “Social and economic history is what really matters since political history ‘’.</p> <p>The Chola rule in the far south of India from the 19<sup>th</sup> century to 13<sup>th</sup> century is important for many reasons, they were famous not only militarily but also for their governance and autonomy policies . They also made important contributions to the culture and art.</p> <p>For almost hundred years Vijaynagar has been the main Centre Hindu civilization in the south. The governance social life, education and culture of Vijayanagar are particularity significant.</p>
HIS – 102 History and Historiography	<p>Students were able to understands and see in details the analytical thinking in process of re-construction of History.</p> <p>Students also got exposure to different in perspective and understanding of European and Indian historian.</p> <p>Students understood different aspects and date that used to critical thinking and how topic made so debatable.</p>
HIS - 103 History of Europe : From Revolution to World war (1789-1914)	<p>The students will be able to analyze the historical development in Europe between 1789-1914</p> <p>Provide a critical over view of new Social movement, political ideas and structures shall be democratic and socialist foundation of Modern Europe.</p> <p>Russia was particularly important in the nineteenth century under czars. Domestic and foreign policy of czars Alexander-I, czar Alexander-II, were important for a number of reasons. The more discussed topic in the chapter is czar Alexander- III, czar Nicholas-II , the Russo - Japanese war,and the revolution of 1905</p>
HIS-104 Socio-Religious Reform	<p>This paper deals with broad socio-religious reforms and women identifies friends in colonial India.</p>

Movement in Colonial India	The students were able to traces the path of some of the significant social and religious reform of the time from its inception to the Act.
HIS - 105 (B) India and The World: The making of a Foreign Policy.	This paper discusses the relationship between India and South East Asia, Central Asia and West Asia which is very important.

<b>Post Graduate Semester II</b>	
HIS- 201 State and Economy in Colonial India	Students will able to understanding how the British rule expansion in India. Students were able to learn about the structure and policies of British rule in Colonial India. To enable focuses upon Colonial Polity and economy which replaced tradition Indian Polity and economy in a relatively shorts span of time. Students will able to understand the new policies taken were divested of the harmful intent of colonialism
HIS- 202 Anti-colonial Resistance Decolonization and After	The partition of India was the division of British India in 1947 into two in dependent Dominions, India and Pakistan the Dominion of India is today the Republic of India and the Dominion of Pakistan and the people’s Republic of Bangladesh. Among princely states the violence was often highlyorganized with the involvement or complicity of the rulers. Nation building is constructing or structuring a national Identity using the power of the state. Nation builder are those members of a state who take the initiative to develop the National community through Government progress.
HIS- 203 History of Modern World : select themes	This course introduces key themes in the History of modern world and also critically analyzes the nature of the changing political relations among the different nations science the Pre-world war I period. Students also known about the Great Depression, its causes and consequences. The rise of Mussolini- led Fascism and Hitler-led Nazism was very significant between the two world wars. It could be said that the arrogances of Hitler and Mussolini and the flattery of the great powers like America and England was the ultimate

	tragic consequence of the second World war. This chapter Sheds light on him.
HIS- 204 CBCS	CBCS
HIS- 205 (D) South West Bengal (17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> Century)	This paper deals with the Socio- Economic, Political and Culture in 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> century Bengal its network of exchange consumption and communication. Not only that the Greater Midnapur district was an emerged the various regional movement against the British colonial rule. Student was motivated of the regional history

<b>Post Graduate Semester III</b>	
HIS - 301 Industrial Revolution (I)	This course details the nature of the First Industrial Revolution. It provides a strong knowledge of the historical debates relating to the revolution and evaluates the changes in the field of socio-economic life, technology and government institutions. Students able to know about Demographic Revolution, Agricultural Revolution and Transport Revolution in details. Free trade, labour, capital, banks, and the government played a key role in the industrial revolution in England in the 18 century. Along with that technology and science also played an important role. The leading sector of which cotton industry and iron industry played an important role in the industrial revolution in England is an important topic of discussion in this chapter.
HIS – 302 State and Economy in Early Modern India	The tern agrarian refers to the crisis that took place in the during the Mughal reign. The agrarian produce deficit the loans on the agricultural land come on the crisis this also involves the trade in the agricultural produce banking its needs and there examining the produce of the land of agriculture. In this chapter i mentioned some important reforms to the students like Mont ford reforms- 1919 as a result the Government of India Act was introduced in 1935, which resulted in the introduction of Reserve Bank at the Centre.
HIS – 303 History of Constitutional Development in Modern India	Constitutional development of India is a detailed analysis of how the Constitution of India has evolved from the past to the current. The various acts were passed by the British Government for the governance of India and students are very known what was the framework of the Indian Constitution and how to develop our Indian Constitution
HIS – 304 CBCS	CBCS
HIS– 305 (A) South West Bengal -19 <sup>th</sup> and 20 <sup>th</sup> Centuries	This paper deals that for most of the 19 <sup>th</sup> century India was ruled by the British. The British had a major military presence in India. Not only that the greater Midnapur district was response and wholly organized to protest against the British.

**Post Graduate  
Semester IV**

<p>HIS –401 Social History of Science, Technology and Medicine in India: Colonial Period</p>	<p>This course intends to emphasize on the spread of western science in colonial India with multi-dimensional aspects and endeavors. It enables the students to understand the nature of science related explorations, science studies and research activities by government and non-government initiatives, which were going on in varied forms during this period.</p>
<p>HIS –402 Environmental History of Modern India</p>	<p>This paper deals that India, has experienced multiple changes, including population explosion urbanization technological advancement commercialization of agriculture, change in land-use pattern, vast improvement of infrastructure facilities, etc, which have had an impact of the environment.</p>
<p>HIS - 403 Industrial Revolution (II) The Continental Experience</p>	<p>This Paper shows that the German backwardness of industrialization in 1815 AD , the formation of the Zollverein , the expansion of railways and Bismarck's policy for Germany to become an industrialized country in 1914 AD Industrial Revolution in Modern history the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industrial and machine manufacturing. These technological changes introduced new ways of working and living, fundamentally transformed society.</p>
<p>HIS -404 Women and Society in Indian History</p>	<p>This paper shows that Ancient regime (French-“Old Order”) Political and social system of France prior to the French revolution. Under the regime everyone was a subject of the king of France as well as a member of an estate and province. All right and status flowed from the social institutions, Divided into Three Orders – clergy, nobility, and others (The Third Estate). There was no National citizenship. The Russia's backwardness in the mid-19th century, Emancipation Edict and its effects, trends in the Period 1860s - 1870s, initiatives of Vishnegradsky and Witte , Stolypin reforms and the situation up to 1914 AD</p>
<p>HIS – 405 (B) Gandhian Thought</p>	<p>This paper shows that Gandhiji was a worldwide political leader and also known as a renowned theorist, philosopher and practitioner of truth, non-violence, tolerance and freedom and also the core of Gandhian Philosophy has been given a special importance by Gandhiji as he himself has tried to remain truthful throughout his life</p>

# Bajkul Milani Mahavidyalaya

Department of History

UG Course in History Hons.

<b>Semester I Honours</b>	
<b>Name of the Course</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
CC – 1 : Greek and Roman Historians	This paper shows that the Romans inherited Greek historiography as they inherited other elements of Greek society and culture. The first history was practiced in Greece by Herodotus. Historia is the first written history of the world. In this paper seeks of the battle of the Greece and Persia. It is clear that the history is not just a myth but a search for truth. Through this paper the students gain and initial idea about the practice of Greek and Roman history. The Roman historiography style material method and watch originally Greek.
CC – 2 : Early historic India (proto history to 6th century B.C)	This paper seeks to the reconstruction of the history of the different civilization and the religious consciousness of the Indians they extend to the human field. India has taught moral Values and religious violence and to learned thought religious thought to the world. The main goal is to make the students aware of this through discussion.
GE – I : Theories of the Modern State.	The central subject of political science is the state sovereignty, autonomy and the community and the nation etc are closely associated with the word modern state. Trying to give a basic concept of the students in this chapter.
<b>General</b>	
DSC - IA (CC-I) Ancient India	Gupta administrators at the crossroads of the early middle age and the end of the ancient period of India history. The region of the Guptas sowed the seeds of new possibilities in political, socio-economic and cultural life. The Culture of the Gupta period was it'speak. Trying to give the pop this chapter an idea about that.

<b>Semester II Honours</b>	
<b>Name of the Course</b>	<b>Outcomes</b>
CC -3 : Mauryan and Gupta empire	Gupta administrators at the crossroads of the early middle age and the end of the ancient period of India history. The region of the Guptas sowed the seeds of new possibilities in political, socio-economic and cultural life. The kalchar of the Gupta period was it'speak. Trying to give the pop this chapter an idea about that.
CC - 4 : Political history of Early Medieval India (600 AD to 1200AD)	Pal and Sena rules in Bengal are important in many ways. Architectural planning developed in its own way during the long region of political stability. Along with agriculture and technical education trade and commerce expanded. As students of history , it is very important for us to know these
GE - 2 : Science and Empire	In this chapter students gain an initial idea about history and development of science under the colonial empire, prescriptive and recent historical database/discourse/trajectories.
<b>General</b>	
DSC - IB : Medieval India	This paper knowing the students gain knowledge about socio-cultural syncretism Bhakti and Sufi movements, these are real matter of India. These are the symbols of India's unity.

**Semester III**  
**Honours**

<p>CC – 5 : Delhi sultanate</p>          <p>CC-6 : The Feudal Society</p>	<p>As a student of history it is important to have knowledge about Iqta system, agricultural production technology, monetization, market growth of urban centre's, trade and commerce, Indian ocean trade, creating special responsibility in the socio-economy of sultanate era through this discussion we can get clear idea about this.</p> <p>A feudal system (Also known as feudalism) is a type of social and political system in which landholders provide land to tenants in exchange for their loyalty and service. In this context I told the story of the rise of the “Holy Roman Empire and the mystery of the advent of Charlemagne” and explained to the students how the foreign invaders of the Middle ages were, Understand what has changed in the society and culture as a result of their attract.</p>
<p>CC - 7 : Akbar and the making of Mughal India</p>	<p>Akbar was one of the medieval genius of India, he was a Successful coordinator all religions in India. His relationship with the Rajput is inactive of foresight. He is credited with making a unique contribution to all aspect of religious co-ordination in the administration which is still source of inspiration to us today.</p>
<p>SEC – 1 : Literature and History: Bengal</p>	<p>This paper is characterized by multilingual ecology that nurtured the development of Bengali literature. Bengal developed a distinct literary identity within the Sanskrit tradition. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay in his novel ‘Charitrachin’ and ‘Pother Dabi’ has highlighted the plight of Indian women in the</p>

	20 <sup>th</sup> century
GE - 3: Some Perspective on Women's Rights in India.	The situation of Indian women has changed a lot in the last few millennia, but still Indian women full participate in education, politics, media, industry culture science and technology. However at different times girls are facing domestic violence sexual harassment and various other problems. Many laws have been enacted to prevent these. In is chapter students gain basic knowledge.
<b>General</b>	
DSC – IC : Select themes in the Colonial impact on Indian Economy and Society	During the rules of the company various land revenue policy where adopted in India. Impact the main goal of the company's land revenue was to make more profit from this country, not to benefit agriculture and farmers. The main Goal of the chapter is to give students an idea about this. Along with during the periods of the company, the commercialization agriculture has been discussed. Pother dabi has highlighted the plight of Indian women in the 20th century.
SEC-1: The Making of Indian Foreign policy	This paper deals that after the partition of India Indian democracy become so much more attractive after the Indian economy started delivering strong results. Its foreign policy, non-alignment is very important. What is non-alignment and India's policy towards the neighboring country is therefore discussed in the paper.

<b>Semester IV</b> Honours	
CC-8 :Renaissance and Reformation	To understand about Renaissance and humanism. Renaissance is a French word meaning Rebirth. Humanism is a progressive Philosophy of life that without theism or other supernatural beliefs, that aspire to the greater good impact Arts, Education and Politics on the society.



CC - 9: The French Revolution and Napoleon Bonaparte	The French Revolution very important in the history of France and the world. Through the revolution, the ideology of equality, friendship and freedom spread. Napoleon seized the supreme power of France by exploring the France revolution. More ambition is the main reason for the fall of man; napoleon's biography is the men educational subject of history.
CC – 10 : 19th century Revolution in Europe	All through the French Revolution led to the overthrow the dictatorial monarchy came back again and again. Successful examples are Nepolean-I and Napoleon- III Two important event in the world history are the unification of Germany and Italy. These two united force have sub sequent influenced the world in many ways. An important event in world history was the industrial revolution in Britain. Letter revolution completed in Germany, France and Russia all through there was some systemic Contradictions. The flaws of capitalist civilization become apparent through the hands of the industrial revolution, As a result many laws were later enacted for the welfare of the workers.
SEC- 2 : The Making of Indian Foreign Policy	This paper deals that after the partition of India Indian democracy become so much more attractive after the Indian economy started delivering strong results. Its foreign policy, non-alignment is very important. What is non-alignment and India's policy towards the neighboring country is therefore discussed in the paper.
GE - 4 : History of Indian Journalism	In the modern era newspapers have become a powerful social institution. Newspapers play on important role in assimilating the progressive ideology of natural awakening and in the socio political and cultural movement. This role in post colonial period just as it is in the colonial period.
<b>General</b>	
DSC - ID : Modern Nationalism in India	This paper shows that the emergence of Indian nationalism and is knowing the student of my love of nationalism is that my country may become free and need be and freedom of mind is the real freedom. Partition in Bengal and the Swadeshi movement in 1905, a new chapter in the history India's freedom struggle began. Partition of Bengal is a new wave of vitality in the life of Bengalis, boycotts and Swadeshi o were perfect in Gandhiji's movement.
SEC - 2 : Literature and History : Bengal	This paper is characterized by multilingual

	ecology that nurtured the development of Bengali literature. Bengal developed a distinct literary identity within the Sanskrit tradition. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay in his novel 'Charitrachin' and 'Pother Dabi' has highlighted the plight of Indian women in the 20 <sup>th</sup> century
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<b>Semester V</b> Honours	
CC - II : Select themes in the Colonial impact on Indian economy and Society .	During the rules of the company various land revenue policy were adopted in India. Impact the main goal of the company's land revenue was to make more profit from this country, not to benefit agriculture and farmers. Along with during the periods of the company, the commercialization agriculture has been discussed. <i>Potherdabi</i> has highlighted the plight of Indian women in the 20th century. There was a way of industrialization in India thorny. Despite many obstacles, India's industrialization process is commendable. India has best position in the jute industry. The fourth railway, in textile industry occupies the place in the industry. Besides India is quite a Pioneer in the horticulture industry. The main goals are to give students an idea about it.
CC- 12 Peasant and Tribal uprisings in colonial India in the 19th century	This paper was inspired by revolutionary tendencies in the tribal sects in India. The late 19th century people from various tribal communities revolted against the British rule in India.
GE - I : Theories of the Modern State	This paper seeks to specify the many institutional particulars of Modern state. The central subject of political science is the state sovereignty, autonomy and the community and the nation etc are closely associated with the word modern state. Trying to give a basic concept of the students.
<b>General</b>	
SEC - 3 : Colonial Science in India	This paper deals that all the students gain an

Institutions and Practices	Initial idea about science in colonial India and its problems and perspectives.
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<b>Semester VI Honours</b>	
CC – 13 : International Relations after the Second World War	This paper shows that it's a very eventful contemporary issue in the history of the world. The most shocking and exciting event of this episode was the collapse of the Soviet union , which resulted in lasting and for reaching changes in world politics. Glasnot and Perestroika gained popularity instant of solvent socialism.
CC - 14 : Modern Nationalism in India	This paper shows that the emergence of Indian nationalism and is knowing the student of my love of nationalism is that my country may become free and need be and freedom of mind is the real freedom. Partition in Bengal and the Swadeshi movement in 1905, a new chapter in the history India's freedom struggle began. Partition of Bengal is a new wave of vitality in the life of Bengalis, boycotts and Swadeshi o were perfect in Gandhiji's movement.
DSC - 3 : War and Diplomacy 1914-1945	This paper deals that Hitler came to power with the goal of establishing a new racial order in Europe dominated by the German master race. This goal drove Nazi foreign policy, Which aimed to throw off the restrictions imposed by the treaty of Versailles , incorporate territories with ethnic German population into the Reich, acquire a vast new empire in Eastern Europe; from alliances and during the war, persuade other states to participate in the "final solution"
DSE : 4 Environmental History of India	This paper shows that a heuristic model to describe patterns in environmental history about the Indian Subcontinent and its ecology is highly rewarding to the environment and human interaction with natural world time.
<b>General</b>	
DEC – IB : Modern Europe	This paper shows that the Modern Europe provided the perfect conditions for a great number of political revolutions and the French revolution is very important in the history of France and the `world. Through the revolution, the ideology of equality, friendship and freedom spread. Napoleon seized the supreme power of

	<p>France by exploring the France revolution. More ambition is the main reason for the all of main; Napoleon's biography is the men educational subject of history. This course is to familiarize the students with the key features in the history of Modern Europe.</p>
<p>GE – 2: Some Perspective on Women's Rights in India.</p>	<p>The situation of Indian women has changed a lot in the last few millennia, but still Indian women full participate in education, politics, media, industry culture science and technology. However at different times girls are facing domestic violence sexual harassment and various problems. Many laws have been enacted to prevent these. It is chapter students gain basic knowledge.</p>