Semester-I

Paper I

Paper Code- MH-CT-101

Historiography

Objectives:

To equip students with the trends of the comprehension of the past and to make them understand the relationship between Philosophy and History.

- It provides insight to the students into the cultural and historical context of ideas, helping to understand their evolution over time.

- To contribute intellectual discourse and progress of students.

Outcomes:

Learning various approaches to interpreting and understanding historical events, including causation, teleology, and the role of individuals versus broader societal forces..

- Understanding patterns of historical change.

- Cultivation of historical consciousness.

PAPER – II
Paper Code- MH-CT-102
History of Indian archaeology

Objectives:

To develop students' understanding of methodological evolution.

-Cataloging significant archaeological findings and excavations in India, including ancient sites, artifacts and monuments.

-Historical archaeology integrates archaeological evidence with historical documents and oral traditions to reconstruct past events and narratives. This interdisciplinary approach allows us to contextualize archaeological findings within broader historical frameworks.

-Ethno archaeology and experimental archaeology provide scientific frameworks for interpreting archaeological evidence in the context of cultural practices. These approaches involve studying modern analogs and conducting experiments to understand past behaviors and technologies.

Outcomes:

Understanding the techniques of Indian archaeology equips individuals with skills in excavation, documentation, preservation, and conservation of archaeological sites and artifacts. This knowledge helps in safeguarding India's cultural heritage for future generations.

-Through the study of Indian archaeology, learners develop the ability to interpret archaeological findings within their historical and cultural contexts. They can analyze artifacts, architecture, and other remains to reconstruct past civilizations and understand their significance.

-Individuals trained in these methods of Indian archaeology can collaborate across disciplines to address complex research questions and challenges.

Paper-III

Paper Code- MH-CT-103
Architecture of India

Objectives:

The art and architecture of India offer a visual record of its historical development, spanning thousands of years. By studying Indian art and architecture, individuals can trace the evolution of various dynasties, empires, and cultural movements, gaining insights into the socio-political, Cultural, and religious contexts of different periods in Indian history.
-Indian art and architecture have not existed in isolation but have been influenced by and have influenced artistic traditions from around the world. Studying Indian art allows individuals to explore the cross-cultural exchanges that have shaped India's artistic heritage, including interactions with neighboring regions, trade networks, and colonial encounters.

Outcomes:

Indian art and architecture are deeply intertwined with religious beliefs, spiritual practices, and philosophical traditions. Studying these forms of expression allows individuals to explore the diversity of religious iconography, symbolism, and rituals found in Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism, Islam, and other traditions.
-Artistic representations of deities, sacred texts, cosmological concepts, and mythical narratives offer insights into the religious imagination and philosophical outlook of Indian societies.

Paper- IV
Paper Code- MH-CT-104
Science and technology in Ancient India- I

Objectives:

Exploring the history of science and technology in India allows us to trace the evolution of various technologies, such as metallurgy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and architecture.
-Understanding how these technologies developed over time provides insights into the socio-Cultural conditions, trade networks, and cultural exchanges of different periods.
-Understanding past successes and failures can help policymakers develop strategies to promote scientific research, innovation, and technological development in the present day.

Outcomes:

The development of science and technology in Indian history enriches Student's understanding of both India's past and the broader history of human knowledge, fostering appreciation for the diverse contributions of different civilizations to the advancement of science and technology.
Exploring this aspect helps in understanding how scientific knowledge was integrated into various aspects of Indian society, including religion, art, and governance.
It highlights the dynamic nature of knowledge transmission and the interplay between indigenous practices and external influences

Semester- II
Paper- I
Paper Code- MH-CT-201
Historical Development of Yoga

Objectives:

Delving into the historical development of yoga helps uncover its origins, tracing its roots back to ancient civilizations such as the Indus Valley civilization and Vedic traditions. Understanding where yoga originated provides context for its practices and philosophies.

-Yoga is not just a physical practice but also a philosophical system with deep roots in Indian philosophy. Studying its historical development allows individuals to explore the philosophical foundations of yoga, including concepts such as dharma, karma, and self-realization.

Outcomes:

Yoga has its roots in ancient Indian civilization and is deeply intertwined with Indian culture, philosophy, and spirituality. Studying its historical development fosters a greater appreciation for the cultural heritage from which yoga emerged, as well as the contributions of various cultures and civilizations to its evolution over time.

- Studying the historical development of yoga can contribute to personal growth and transformation. By deepening their understanding of yoga's history, practitioners may develop a deeper appreciation for its teachings, find inspiration in the stories of past yogis and sages, and gain insights that inform their own journey of self-discovery and spiritual evolution.

Paper-II
Paper Code- MH-CT-202
Indian Art & Iconography

Objectives:

The course is designed as an introduction. It is intended to familiarize the student to ancient Indian art traditions and stimulate an interest for the appraisal of ancient aesthetics. The prehistoric and protohistoric phases are presented as background for the emergence of art activity in succeeding periods. The course surveys through phases of Indian art as well as various forms of art in the ancient times. The course covers ancient religious architectures- rock cut and structural, temples, sculptures and the literature on painting from different regions of India from the given period. The course aims to introduce the students to ancient India art, related major sites and structures.

Outcome:

The course will enable the student to appreciate the ancient aesthetics and knowledge of construction, and also stimulate interest to know the subject in detail.The Brahmanical religion also has produced large number of icons. The paper will study the varieties of icons based on the canonical and sacred texts on which they are based. The sculptures, their features, characteristics and other aspects will be studied. It will also discuss the patrons of art. A student of this course will be able to identify a sculpture with its religious affinity, tentative period, the character and style.

Paper-III
Paper Code- MH-CT-203
Research Methodology in History

Objectives:

To teach students the basic scientific methodology and tenets as implemented in history writing.

Students learn about various historical research methods and approaches, including archival research, textual analysis, oral history, quantitative analysis, and comparative research. Understanding these methods equips students with the tools needed to investigate historical phenomena effectively.

Studying research methodology in history encourages critical thinking skills. Historians must critically evaluate sources for reliability, bias, and relevance. They learn to analyze evidence, recognize patterns, and construct arguments based on sound historical analysis.

Outcomes:

Studying research methodology in history equips students with a robust set of skills and knowledge essential for engaging in historical inquiry, analysis, and interpretation.

It fosters intellectual curiosity, analytical rigor, and a deeper appreciation for the complexities of the past, empowering students to become informed and conscientious scholars and citizens.

Ultimately, studying research methodology in history enables students to contribute to historical knowledge by conducting original research, uncovering new evidence, and offering fresh insights and interpretations on historical topics and themes.

Paper-II
Paper Code- MH-CT-204
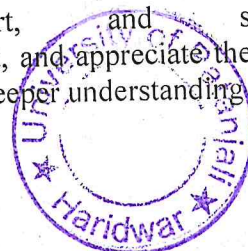### Introduction to Numismatics, Paleography & Epigraphy

Objective:

This course will dwell on the basics of Numismatics & Epigraphy, methods of examining, documenting, conserving and preserving coins. It will also examine the various conventions that have evolved in the last two centuries of the discipline. It will also examine definitions of various terms that are used among numismatists & epigraphists to communicate with each other and used in publications. Additionally, it will try to connect the two disciplines with other allied disciplines of Archaeology and History for maximizing the potential as a scientific discipline. The course will cover vast ground beginning with the first antiquarian approaches, early musicology, collectors, and eventual rise of Numismatics as an independent discipline in its own right. It will also look extensively at the historiography of the discipline in India and the World. Each of the units in the syllabus would require approximately 4 hours of teaching.

Outcomes:

By studying numismatics (the study of coins), paleography (the study of ancient scripts), and epigraphy (the study of inscriptions), individuals gain a deeper understanding of historical periods, cultures, and civilizations. These disciplines provide tangible artifacts and written records that offer insights into various aspects of human history, such as politics, Culturals, religion, art, and social structure.
-- It enhances one's ability to analyze, interpret, and appreciate the material and textual remains of past civilizations, contributing to a deeper understanding of human history and cultural heritage.

Semester- III
Ancient History Stream
Paper- I
Paper Code- MH-CT-301
History of India up to Mauryan Period   Credits 6

Objectives:

This course introduces to the students a gradual evolution of early civilization in Indian and polity from the age of Mahajanapadas to the age of foreign incursions during the Pre-Gupta period. Beginning with a general description of the political condition in the sixth century B.C., emergence of our early culture like Harappa and Vedic culture are described in the first unit and political development of rising Magadha Empire including Mauryas described in the second unit. In the third unit we described Foreign Invasions as like Alexandra's invasion. Last two units Social history happens to be the core around which the historical reconstruction of any civilization takes place. This course introduces to the students the basic social ideas and institutions of ancient India. Social stratifications through Varna-Ashram system and the necessity and significance of the institutions of marriage and family are discussed in first two units respectively. The health of any society is manifested through the position a women enjoys.
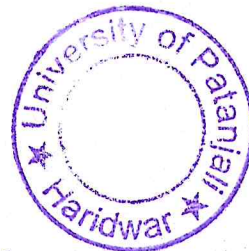
Outcomes:

Cultural appreciation: Gain a deeper understanding and appreciation of india's rich cultural heritage, including its art, literature, and religious tradition.

-Reflect on how historical narratives contribute to the formation of individual and collective identities, both within India and among the Indian Diaspora.

- Relevance to contemporary issues.

- Ethical reflections.

Paper- II
Paper Code- MH-CT-302
History of India Post Mauryan to 606 A.D.   Credits 6

Outcomes:

Understanding the various dynasties and empires that rose and fell during this period, such as the Sunga dynasty, Kanva dynasty, the Gupta Empire.

-Exploring the impact of external influences, such as invasions by central asian powers.

-Evaluating the historical sources and interpretation of this period, including literary texts, inscriptions, archaeological findings and foreign accounts.

- Understanding the methods and approaches used by historians to reconstruct the past.

Paper- III
Paper Code- MH-CT-303
History of North India (650 to 12th Century)   Credits 6

Objectives:

The aim of this paper is to analyse the different historiographical interpretations of the seventh- Twelveth centuries and to see how this period can be situated in the long-term history of India. The paper attempts to familiarise students with the society, economy, and polity of the period with a focus on the regions and their making, as also the transactional networks in the socio-cultural world with reference to varied locations and junctures. Through the study of different social processes that shaped the early medieval period, students will be introduced to the different strands that constituted regional and trans-regional societies. Students will extend their abilities to: Express the core historical political development of north India.

Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students should be able to:
- The student will able to: Examine the political settings of north India from 6th to 12th cent CE. Visualize the different political powers and causes of their disintegration.
- Understand the various historiographical interventions in the study of this period.
- Appreciate the emergence of multiple nodes and interactions among them that shaped Indian society and its pluralistic inheritance.
- Understand that India is a combination of peculiarities of regional societies and cultures, and through time, these experienced hierarchies and differences.
- Comprehend that regional frontiers were always porous, and the shaping and reshaping of regions was the result of constant interactions within and even beyond their frontiers.

Paper- IV
Paper Code- MH-CT-304
History of South India (600 to 12th Century)   Credits 6
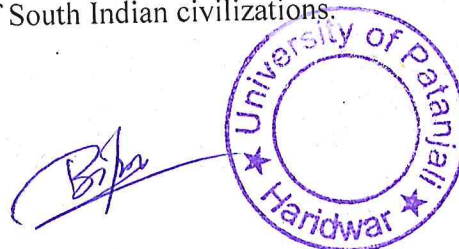
Objectives:

The history of South India from 600 A.D. to 1326 A.D. aims to understand regional dynamics, explore dynastic changes, examine trade and commerce, analyze cultural developments, understand social structures, explore religious transformations, investigate military conflicts, trace architectural marvels, and understand political administration. Studying this period allows for an examination of the rise and fall of various dynasties that ruled South India, such as the Pallavas, Cholas, Chalukyas, Hoysalas, and Kakatiyas. Understanding the factors contributing to their ascendancy and decline sheds light on the political landscape of the region.

-The history of South India during this period witnessed significant cultural advancements in art, architecture, literature, religion, and philosophy. Studying these developments provides insights into the rich cultural heritage of South India and its contributions to Indian civilization.

Outcomes:

Studying this period of South Indian history allows individuals to comprehend the political, social, Cultural, and cultural dynamics that shaped the region during this time. It provides insights into the rise and fall of various kingdoms, dynasties, and empires, as well as their interactions with neighboring regions.

-It allows for an examination of technological advancements and innovations in areas such as architecture, irrigation, metallurgy, shipbuilding, and agriculture. It highlights the ingenuity and engineering prowess of South Indian civilizations.

Paper- I
Medieval & Modern History Stream
Paper Code- MH-CT-301
History of India
(From 1200 A.D. To 1526 A.D.)

Credit- 6

Objectives:

The history of India from 1192 A.D. to 1556 A.D. include understanding the impact of Muslim invasions, analyzing political transformations, exploring socio-cultural changes, examining Cultural systems and trade networks, investigating intellectual and artistic achievements, analyzing colonial encounters, understanding the decline of indigenous powers, and assessing the historical legacy of this period.

Outcome:

The history of India from 1192 A.D. to 1556 A.D. yields outcomes that include understanding the impact of foreign invasions, analyzing political transformations, appreciating cultural syncretism, examining Cultural systems, investigating social structures, exploring Mughal rule, understanding the impact of European colonialism, and recognizing the legacy and continuities of this period in shaping modern India.

-Learners can explore the political transformations that took place during this period, including the rise and fall of different dynasties and empires. This includes the Delhi Sultanate, TheVijynagar Empire regional kingdoms, and the emergence of European colonial powers.

Paper- II
Paper Code- MH-CT-302
History of India
(From 1526 A.D. To 1756 A.D.)

Credits 6

Objectives:

The history of India from 1556 A.D. to 1739 A.D. include understanding the impact of Muslim invasions, analyzing political transformations, exploring socio-cultural changes, examining Cultural systems and trade networks, investigating intellectual and artistic achievements, analyzing colonial encounters, understanding the decline of indigenous powers, and assessing the historical legacy of this period.

To examining the Cultural systems, trade networks, and commercial activities that flourished during this period. This involves understanding the significance of trade routes, market towns, agricultural practices, and the integration of India into the broader global economy.

Outcome:

The history of India from 1556 A.D. to 1739 A.D. yields outcomes that include understanding the impact of foreign invasions, analyzing political transformations, appreciating cultural syncretism, examining Cultural systems, investigating social structures, exploring Mughal rule.

Learners can explore the political transformations that took place during this period, including the rise and fall of different dynasties and empires. This includes the Mughal Empire, Empire regional kingdoms, and the emergence of European colonial powers.

Studying this history helps in understanding the process of cultural exchange and integration.

Paper- III
Paper Code- MH-CT-303
History of India   Credit- 6
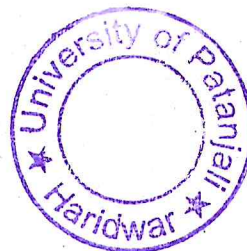**(From 1757 A.D. To 1856 A.D.)**

Outcome:

The students will be able to trace the British colonial expansion in the political contexts of eighteenth century India. They will learn about the changes in society, politics, religion and economy during this period. They will also acquire knowledge about the freedom struggle.

Paper- IV
Paper Code- MH-CT-304
History of India   Credit- 6
(From 1857 A.D. To 1915 A.D.)

Outcome:

The contents of the syllabus are designed to cover core issues pertaining to vast canvass of nationalist history so that the student at the under graduate level is equipped to focus upon the core ideas of national movement in its conceptuality. India's quest for independence and nation building are interwoven script of history, debated most widely at global level with various angles. Indeed, India's national movement has vast and divergent ideological base with inner contradictions.

IVth **Semester**
Ancient History Stream
Paper- I
Paper Code- MH-CT-401
Cultural History of India   **Credits-6**
(From 600 BCE to 1200 A.D.)

Objectives:

To analyze the Cultural structures and systems that existed in India during this timeframe. This includes studying agrarian systems, trade networks, industrial developments, and financial institutions to understand how the economy was organized and operated.

-To examine the impact of colonialism on India's economy. Studying this period helps understand how colonial exploitation and intervention shaped India's Cultural trajectory.

-Studying Cultural history involves analyzing patterns of social and Cultural inequality in India. This includes examining landownership patterns, income distribution, access to resources, and disparities in wealth and opportunities among different social groups, including caste, class, and gender.

Outcomes:

The study of Cultural history highlights the role of technology and innovation in driving Cultural development and transformation. It examines advances in agriculture, industry, transportation, and communication, as well as the diffusion of knowledge and technology through trade, migration, and colonial encounters.

-It also explores indigenous systems of knowledge and technology and their contributions to Cultural progress.

Paper- II
Paper Code- MH-CT-402
Cultural History of India   **Credits-6**
(From 600 BCE to 1200 A.D.)
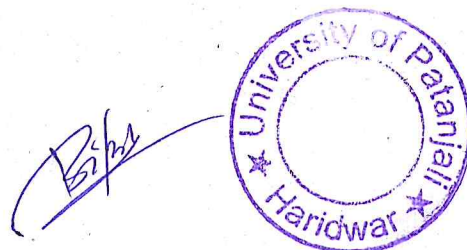
Outcomes:

The aim of this course is to acquaint the students with intricacies of social life and institution in ancient India through the gages upto 1200 AD.

Students will able to explain how do culture, tradition, state and society was emerge and developed in the past.

The emphasis will be on the origin and development of the various social institutions as well as the social life of the people as describe in the original sources. Seminars and Tutorials   would   be   the   regular   of   this   course.

Paper- II
Paper Code- MH-CT-403
Glorious Chapters of Indian History-II   Credits- 6

Objectives:

Exploring the history of science and technology in India allows us to trace the evolution of various technologies, such as metallurgy, medicine, mathematics, astronomy, and architecture.

-Understanding how these technologies developed over time provides insights into the socio-Cultural conditions, trade networks, and cultural exchanges of different periods.

-Understanding past successes and failures can help policymakers develop strategies to promote scientific research, innovation, and technological development in the present day.

Outcomes:

The development of science and technology in Indian history enriches Student's understanding of both India's past and the broader history of human knowledge, fostering appreciation for the diverse contributions of different civilizations to the advancement of science and technology.

Exploring this aspect helps in understanding how scientific knowledge was integrated into various aspects of Indian society, including religion, art, and governance.

It highlights the dynamic nature of knowledge transmission and the interplay between indigenous practices and external influences.

Paper-III
Paper Code- MH-CT-403   Credits- 6
Ancient Indian Philosophy & Cultural History of India

Objectives:

Following the completion of this course, students shall be able to

Introduce Indian Philosophy and its main principles. Become familiar with the key features of Indian Philosophy. Inculcate the pious essence of Indian Philosophy. Objective of this course is to introduce students to the gradual progression, diversity, inclusion and dynamism of early Indian religions. Students will be familiarized with how prehistoric religions developed without any textual materials -- for example tribal religion of the present day and help them understand how religious beliefs gradually shifted through history. This paper will equip them with the basic knowledge to comprehend the development of different religious beliefs and philosophy like Vedism , Buddhism, Jainism, Vaishnavism, Shaivism etc. and factors which contributed in their rise. The course will also teach the ways of understanding how different class, gender and communities contributed towards the development of philosophies of these religions.

Outcomes:

At the end of this course, students will be able to understand:

Dynamism in definition of religions through time in history. How these religions were developed in different societies in different periods of time. And how it affects the everyday lives of variety of people in ancient times.

How to look for variety of sources to understand various religions of ancient times which includes not just religious texts but also monuments, traditions, rituals etc.

How different religions affected each other and how the beliefs shifted in different directions. And how they have sustained till today through various institutions and rituals. Contribution of various tribes, classes and gender in the development, diversity and dynamism of various religious philosophies, beliefs and practices.

Paper- IV
Paper Code- MH-CT-404
Project Work/ Dissertation   Credits- 6

Objectives:

To enhance the practical knowledge and result analysis skills. 2. To enable the students experience a real-life problem solving under the supervision of faculty members. 3. To prepare the students perform functions that demand higher competence in national/international organizations. 4. To train the students in scientific research. 5.Develop research/ experimentation skills as well as enhancing project writing and oral presentation skills 6. Inculcate team spirit and time management.

Outcome:

Able to develop analytical skill.

Cultivate the understanding of problem, study design, methodology/ experimentation, significance of reproducibility of results. Understanding of ethics of science and research for supporting higher studies. Learn effective project organizational skills along with discussions, result interpretation and paper writing. Able to analyse the results. Enhance the research skills

IVth Semester
Medieval & Modern History Stream
Paper- I
Paper Code- MH-CT-401
History of Indian National Movement
(1916 A.D. - 1947 A.D.)

Credits- 6

Outcome:

The contents of the syllabus are designed to cover core issues pertaining to vast canvass of nationalist history so that the student at the under graduate level is equipped to focus upon the core ideas of national movement in its contextuality. India's quest for independence and nation building are interwoven script of history, debated most widely at global level with various angles. Indeed, India's national movement has vast and divergent ideological base with inner contradictions.

Paper- II
Paper Code- MH-CT-402
Contemporary History of India
(From 1947 A.D. To 2014 A.D.)

Credits-6

Outcome:

Students will learn about the Developments of social, political and Cultural scenarios of Contemporary India.

Paper- III
Paper Code- MH-CT-403
World History from 1789 to 1919 A.D.

Credits- 6

Outcome:

The students will be able to analyze the historical developments in Europe between 1789-1919. As it focuses on the democratic & socialist foundations of modern Europe. They will be able to situate historical developments of socialist upsurge & the Cultural forces of the wars, other ideological shifts.

Paper- IV
Paper Code- MH-CT-404
Project Work/ Dissertation

Credits- 6

Objectives:

To enhance the practical knowledge and result analysis skills.
To enable the students experience a real-life problem solving under the supervision of faculty members. To prepare the students perform functions that demand higher competence in national/international organizations. To train the students in scientific research. Develop research/ experimentation skills as well as enhancing project writing and oral presentation skills. Inculcate team spirit and time management.

Outcome:

Able to develop analytical skill.
Cultivate the understanding of problem, study design, methodology/ experimentation, significance of reproducibility of results. Understanding of ethics of science and research for supporting higher studies. Learn effective project organizational skills along with discussions, result interpretation and paper writing. Able to analyse the results. Enhance the research skills