



Phone : 03563 243488  
Email – lbmhv2013@gmail.com

# LILABATI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Estd.- 2013  
Affiliated to the University of North Bengal  
JATESWAR \* ALIPURDUAR \* PIN CODE- 735216 \* WEST BENGAL.

Ref. No. ....

Date. ....

## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

### COURSE OUTCOME OF FOUR-YEAR UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM (FYUGP) IN HISTORY (Single Major and Single Minor) (as per NEP 2020) (Approved by the BoS dated and 5th August, 2024)

SEM	PAPER AND PAPER CODE	COURSE TITLE	COURSE OUTCOME
SEM I	MAJ I HISTMAJ101	History of India I (Pre-History and Proto History)	The objectives of studying the pre-history and proto-history of India are to trace the evolution of human civilization in the Indian subcontinent. Firstly, to explore the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic periods, investigating early human settlements and adaptation to changing environments. Secondly, to understand the Neolithic Revolution, focusing on the shift from hunting-gathering to agriculture. Thirdly, to analyze the advanced urban planning, architecture, and socio-economic aspects of the Harappan Civilization. Next, to delve into the Vedic period, examining the Rig-Veda and socio-political structures. Furthermore, to explore the post-Vedic period, emphasizing the rise of early states and empires. Additionally, to study interactions with external civilizations, fostering cultural exchanges. The objectives also encompass the development of writing systems and the application of archaeological methods for historical reconstruction. Ultimately, the aim is to cultivate critical thinking skills, enabling students to synthesize information and comprehend the foundational phases of India's rich historical tapestry.
	MAJ II HISTMAJ102	History of India II (circa 1500 BCE – 300 BCE)	The objectives of studying the history of India from circa 1500 BCE to 300 BCE include examining the socio-political dynamics of the Vedic period, investigating the formation and expansion of the Mahajanapadas, and understanding the emergence of early republics. Additionally, the focus is on exploring the teachings and impact of religious and philosophical movements like Jainism and Buddhism. Students aim to comprehend the Maurya and Gupta empires, analysing their governance, economy, and cultural contributions. Furthermore, the objectives involve evaluating trade and cultural exchanges with other civilizations, fostering critical analysis of historical



Phone : 03563 243488  
Email – lbmhv2013@gmail.com

# LILABATI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Estd.- 2013  
Affiliated to the University of North Bengal  
JATESWAR \* ALIPURDUAR \* PIN CODE- 735216 \* WEST BENGAL.

Ref. No. ....

Date. ....

## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

			sources, and tracing the foundational elements that shaped ancient India during this crucial time frame.
	MIN I HISTMIN101	History of India from Earliest Times Up To 300 CE	In this period India underwent significant political, cultural, and religious transformations. The aim of this paper is examining the socio-political dynamics of the Vedic period, investigating the formation and expansion of the Mahajanapadas, and understanding the emergence of early republics. Additionally, the focus is on exploring the teachings and impact of religious and philosophical movements like Jainism and Buddhism. The Maurya Empire, established by Chandragupta Maurya in 322 BCE, brought centralized rule and promoted Buddhism under Ashoka. The spread of Hinduism and Buddhism shaped religious practices. Additionally, invasions by Central Asian tribes such as the Kushans and Huns influenced Indian society.
SEM II	MAJ III HISTMAJ203	History of India III 300 BCE - CE 300	The objectives of studying the history of India from 300 BCE to CE 300 include analyzing the Maurya and Gupta empires' political structures, economic systems, and cultural advancements. Students aim to understand the spread and impact of Buddhism and Jainism, as well as the interactions with the Hellenistic world. Exploring the trade routes and economic prosperity during this period is crucial. Additionally, the study focuses on the developments in art, literature, and science, highlighting the Golden Age of Indian civilization. The objectives also involve examining the foreign invasions, the establishment of regional kingdoms, and the synthesis of diverse cultural elements during this transformative epoch in India's history.
	MAJ IV HISTMAJ204	History of India IV 300 CE – 750 CE	The objectives of studying the history of India from 300 CE to 750 CE include examining the political, economic, and cultural aspects of the Gupta Empire's decline and the emergence of regional kingdoms. This era witnessed the Gupta Age (320-550 CE), marked by advancements in art, science, and mathematics. Students aim to understand the socio-religious developments, including the rise of Hinduism and the spread of Buddhism. Additionally, the focus is on exploring trade and cultural exchanges with Southeast Asia



Phone : 03563 243488  
Email – lbmhm2013@gmail.com

# LILABATI MAHAVIDYALAYA

Estd.- 2013  
Affiliated to the University of North Bengal  
JATESWAR \* ALIPURDUAR \* PIN CODE- 735216 \* WEST BENGAL.

Ref. No. ....

Date.....

## DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

			and China, contributing to the Silk Road networks. The study encompasses the impact of foreign invasions, particularly by the Huns and later by the Arabs. Analyzing the establishment of the Chalukya and Pallava dynasties and their contributions to art and architecture is also crucial.
	MIN II HISTMIN202.	History of India from 300 C.E - 1206 C.E	The objectives of studying the history of India from 750 CE to 1206 CE include understanding the socio-political dynamics of the period marked by the establishment of the Gurjara- Pratihara, Rashtrakuta, and Pala empires. Students aim to analyze the developments in art, literature, and science during this era of regional kingdoms. Exploring the cultural and economic interactions with neighbouring regions, including the Arab world, is crucial. Additionally, the study focuses on the impact of the Chola dynasty in South India and the Ghaznavid and Ghurid invasions, leading to the establishment of the Delhi Sultanate. By 1206 CE, the Delhi Sultanate emerged, marking the beginning of Islamic rule in India under Qutb-ud-din Aibak, heralding a new era of cultural synthesis and political changes. The objectives also encompass examining the synthesis of diverse cultural elements and the evolution of early medieval Indian society.