# **WAIKHOM MANI GIRLS' COLLEGE, THOUBAL-MANIPUR** DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

#### **B.A. HISTORY PROGRAMME**

#### **PROGRAM OUTCOME:**

After passing B.A. Degree 3 year course in History with Honours, a student had instilled a feeling of love of the nation and its people, had got knowledge, skill and experience, trained to give positive thinking, can reduce subjectivity, gain to be wiser, and have the idea of benefits of unity in diversity and he can solved the problem after studying root cause and he should associate to prevent war and keeping peace in the world and lastly be able to get a profession.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME:**

A student is well prepared for the course he attained. The students know the syllabus of the courses. She had studied Indian History of Ancient, Medieval and Modern Periods. He also had the knowledge of the History of Europe, U.S.A. and the South East Asia. She had covered the History of Manipur and the Freedom Struggle against the British.

History is a laboratory of Social Sciences. So, one knows the interdisciplinary of some subjects. A student had got the knowledge of toleration and to help to take out injustices, inequality, prejudices and to reduce economic marginalisation.

#### COURSE SPECIFIC OUTCOME OF B.A. HISTORY:

#### 1<sup>ST</sup> SEMESTER (101): History of Ancient India from early period to 6<sup>th</sup> Century B.C.

In this period a student knows the gradual development from lithic period to a flourishing civilization and spread of Jainism & Buddhism.

It gave us main sources of Ancient Indian History and an introduction to methods of Archaeology, the decay of Harappan Culture is the best known failure of ecosystem of Ancient India. Writings of the Vedas, the Vedangas, the Upavedas, the Epics, the Upanishads, etc. are the best example of development of knowledge and philosophies in Ancient India.

## 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER (201): History of Delhi Sultanate (1200-1556).

In this section of Indian History, students know the various original source materials and books, the conquest of Muhammad Ghori & its causes and impacts, the administrations of various Sultans and their economic and political set-ups and their failures, rise and conflicts between Vijayanagara and Bahamani kingdoms, their socio-economic and administrative structures, the benefits of Sufism and Bhakti Movement brought in India the unity of God and of the people are well acquired by the students.

## 3<sup>RD</sup> SEMESTER (301): History of Modern India (1600-1857).

In this paper, students studied the growth and impacts of the British Rule in India and the European interests in India. The consolidation and annexation policies of the English, their expansions and policies, organizations and administration under the East India Company and see the First War of Indian Independence, its causes and impacts.

## 4<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER (401): History of Modern Europe (1789-1945).

A student can collect the knowledge of Modern Europe, the French Revolution of 1789, the Reign of Terror, the directory, the emergence of Napoleon Bonaparte and his down fall, The congress of Vienna-1815, the Concert of Europe the hegemony of Metternich's reactionary forces, the outbreak of the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, the unification of Germany and Italy as national states, liberation and democracy in Britain, the outbreak of the First World War, the emergence of dictators in Italy, Germany, etc. Fascism and Nazism, power blocks and the outbreak of World War-II, the most dangerous war so far, the dropping of Atom Bombs, etc.

#### **COURSE SPECIFIC OUTCOME OF B.A. HISTORY HONOURS**

# 5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER (501): History of Ancient India from the 6<sup>th</sup> century to 12 century.

(1) An honours student learn the formation of big states the Mahajanapadas, the rise of empire building, Nanda Dynasty, (2) the rise of Magadha as a big power in India the Republics and monarchies, (3) the invasions of Iranian and Greek forces (4) the empire of the Mauryas, the Dharma of Asoka & his non-violent policy, their administration and decline (5) The Arab conquest of Sindh and its impacts were described.

# 5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER Hons. (502): History of Mughal India (1526-1707).

This paper throws light on the source materials, the political conditions of North India in 1526, the establishment of an empire of the Mughals in India, Babur and Akbar, the importance of Sher Shah, Akbar's tolerant religion policy; of Jahangir and Shahjahan who is the builder of TAJ MAHAL & other structures; Aurangzeb and the rise of the Marathas, Mughal administration and the fall of the Mughal Empire.

#### 5<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER Hons. (503): History of Indian National Movement (1885 to1947).

A student should know the factors and growth of Freedom Movement in India and its independence, the foundation of Indian National Congress, the role of moderates and extremists, Partition of Bengal & its impacts, Home Rule Movement and the genesis of Communalism, the role of Mahatma Gandhi in our Freedom Movement, Azad Hind Fauz

(INA) of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and the partition of India into two on the basis of religion which is unfortunate. Patriotism & love of the nation is the key of freedom struggle.

## 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER (601): History of Manipur (33AD - 1891).

Historiography & sources of History are studied Manipur's history cannot be fulfil until we opened the phenomenon of pre & Proto history and archaeology.

The role of Pakhangba, Kiyamba and Khagemba are realised for state formation and territorial expansion; Sanskritisation & adoption of Hinduism during Garibaniwas and Bhaigachandra and making of Manipuri Dance as a new format shows Manipur to the world. The treaty of 1762 with the English, 7 years Devastation and origin of Political Agency are highlighted the Anglo-Manipur War of 1891 was the culmination of British rule in Manipur.

# 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER (602): South East Asia (1800-1945).

A student studied land &people, the interest of occupiers, the Anglo Dutch Imperialism, Cultural & ethical policies in Malaysia, Indonesia, and Burmese relation with the English & their occupation.

The students know the occupation of Philippines by the Spanish & later by U.S.A. the French expansion in Laos Cambodia & in Indochina & their rule.

Thailand's Revolution in 1932, for more freedom, modernization and westernization of Thailand, the growth of nationalist movements in Philippines, Burma, Vietnam & Indonesia are well studied by students.

#### 6<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTER (603): History of America/USA (1776-1945).

This is the history of the USA, the present day super power of the world. It started from a humble one to a richest country. The outcome of the of the history is the knowledge of American War of Independence and the building of a democratic, republic, federal government, the slavery and civil war in which Abraham Lincoln firmly stand for national unity, Reconstruction of the damages. Her entry into 1<sup>st</sup> World War, despite isolation, Economic depression and the new deal are taught. The attack on Pearl Harbour by the Japanese hastened the U.S.A.'s entry into the 2<sup>nd</sup> Word War and emerging as a winner with a super power status is focused to students.