

**SUBJECT: HISTORY(M.A.)**

**PROGRAMME  
OUTCOMES**

- PO1: Analyse historical events, movements, and figures critically to understand their impact on contemporary society.
- PO2: Evaluate primary and secondary historical sources to construct evidence-based arguments and narratives.
- PO3: Interpret the cultural, social, economic, and political developments across different periods and regions.
- PO4: Synthesize information from various historical periods to identify patterns and trends in human history.
- PO5: Apply historical methodologies and theoretical frameworks to research and academic writing.
- PO6: Communicate historical knowledge effectively through written, oral, and digital means.
- PO7: Engage in historiographical debates and contribute to scholarly discussions with well-founded perspectives.
- PO8: Assess the ethical implications of historical interpretations and representations.
- PO9: Collaborate with peers and experts in interdisciplinary research projects related to history.
- PO10: Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of local, national, and global histories, emphasizing the interconnectedness of different regions and cultures.
- PO11: Advocate for the preservation and promotion of historical heritage and its relevance to contemporary issues.
- PO12: Develop lifelong learning skills and a commitment to ongoing professional development in the field of history.

**PROGRAMME SPECIFIC  
OUTCOMES**

- PSO1: Analyse the historical development of Odisha, with a focus on its cultural, social, political, and economic transformations.
- PSO2: Investigate significant historical periods and events in Indian history, emphasizing key figures, movements, and socio-political changes.
- PSO3: Examine global historical processes, including colonization, industrialization, and globalization, and their impact on various regions.
- PSO4: Utilize archival materials, oral histories, and archaeological evidence to construct detailed historical accounts.
- PSO5: Critique historical literature and historiography to understand diverse interpretations and approaches in the

	<p>study of history.</p> <p>PSO6: Conduct independent historical research using appropriate methodologies and present findings in a scholarly manner.</p> <p>PSO7: Interpret the role of gender, caste, religion, and ethnicity in shaping historical narratives and contemporary society.</p> <p>PSO8: Engage with contemporary debates and discussions on historical topics, contributing original insights and perspectives.</p> <p>PSO9: Apply digital tools and technologies in the research, analysis, and dissemination of historical knowledge.</p> <p>PSO10: Advocate for the preservation of historical sites, artifacts, and documents, highlighting their importance for cultural heritage and education.</p> <p>PSO11: Collaborate with local communities and organizations to promote public history initiatives and historical awareness</p>
	<b>COURSE OUTCOMES</b>
<b>SEMESTER-1</b>	<i>After the completion of course, the student will able to:</i>
<p>H4.1.1 Indian civilization (from third millennium BCE to 1526 AD)</p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Analyze archaeological, literary, epigraphic, and numismatic sources to understand the extent, date, and characteristics of the Harappan Civilization and the Vedic age.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the political, social, and economic developments during the rise of the Janapadas and Mahajanapadas, the emergence of republican states in the 6th century BC, and the establishment and administration of the Mauryan Empire.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Assess the contributions and impacts of the Indo-Greeks, Shunga, Kushanas, Northern and Western Kshatrapas, and Satavahanas on the socio-political landscape of ancient India, along with the administration and decline of the Gupta Empire.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Examine the advent of Islam in India, the Arab invasion of Sind, and the consolidation and administration of the Delhi Sultanate under Iltutmish and Balban, as well as Alauddin Khalji's territorial expansion and market reforms.</p>

<p>H4.1.2  <b>Indian civilization (A.D 1526-1950)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the social conditions of India during the Mughal rule, including the status of nobility, peasants, artisans, women, and slaves, as well as the religious policies of Akbar and Aurangzeb and the administrative practices of Sher Shah and Shivaji.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the advent of European powers in India, focusing on the foundation of the British Empire through the Battles of Plassey and Buxar, and the impact of social reforms under Bentinck and Dalhousie, along with the growth of press and journalism in British India.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Assess the causes, nature, and consequences of the First War of Independence, the British economic impact on agriculture and industry, and the significance of socio-religious movements such as BrahmoSamaj, AryaSamaj, and the Aligarh Movement.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Examine the rise of Indian nationalism, the formation and role of the Indian National Congress from 1885 to 1920, the emergence of Gandhi and his methods, and the major movements such as Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India, leading to the partition and independence of India</p> <p><b>CO5:</b> Investigate the origins of Odisha and the historical geography of Utkala, Kalinga, Tosala, Odra, and South Kosala, highlighting the evolution of these regions.</p> <p><b>CO6:</b> Analyse the causes and effects of the Kalinga War, the expansion of Kalinga under Kharavela, the invasion of Samudragupta, and the rise of the Matharas and the Nalas.</p>
<p>H4.1.3  <b>Landmarks in Odishan history (4<sup>TH</sup> BC – 1568 AD)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Investigate the origins of Odisha and the historical geography of Utkala, Kalinga, Tosala, Odra, and South Kosala, highlighting the evolution and significance of these regions.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b>Analyze the causes and effects of the Kalinga War, the expansion of Kalinga under Kharavela, the invasion of Samudragupta, and the rise of the Matharas and the Nalas.</p>

	<p><b>CO3:</b> Evaluate the formation and development of sub-regional kingdoms under the Sarabhapuriyas and Sailodbhavas, including their origins and historical context, as well as the establishment of regional kingdoms under the Bhauma-Karas and Somavamsis.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Examine the achievements and administration of the Imperial Gangas, focusing on rulers such as Chodagangadeva, Narsimhadeva I, and AnangaBhimadeva III, and explore the search for identity and statecraft under the SuryavansiGajapatis, including Kapilendradeva, Purusottamadeva, and Prataparudradeva, leading to the fall of the Odisha Kingdom in 1568 A.D.</p>
<p>H4.1.4 <b>Landmarks in Odishan history (A.D. 1568 TO 1950)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Analyse the impact of the advent of Afghans and the Afghan-Mughal conflict on Odisha, as well as the implications of Mughal rule and Chauhan rule in the region.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the significance of the Bhois of Khurda under Ramchandra Deva-I, the resistance movements such as the Paik Rebellion and Surendra Sai's involvement in the Revolt of 1857.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the creation of Odisha Province, the role of the freedom movement within Odisha, and the regional contributions to the Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience, and Quit India movements.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the process and implications of the merger of princely states in Odisha, the role of H.K. Mahatab, the development of press and journalism, and the growth of education during the post-colonial period.</p>
<p><b>SECOND SEMESTER</b></p>	
<p>H4.2.1 <b>World in 20<sup>th</sup> Century. (1914 – 1950)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Analyse the causes and consequences of the First World War, the implications of the Paris Peace Settlement and Treaty of Versailles, the causes and outcomes of the Russian Revolution of 1917, and the achievements and failures of the League of Nations.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the efforts for disarmament through the Washington Conference and Kellogg-Briand Pact, the rise of Fascism and Nazism, the policy of appeasement,</p>

	<p>and the causes and consequences of the Spanish Civil War.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the foreign policies of France and the USA, the rise of modern Turkey under Mustafa Kemal Pasha, including his domestic and foreign policies, and the rise of Japan as a world power with its corresponding domestic and foreign policies.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the causes and results of the Second World War, the origin, organization, and functions of the United Nations, the background, causes, and results of the Chinese Revolution of 1949, and the background and dynamics of the Cold War and the superpower rivalry.</p>
<p>H4.2.2 <b>World in 20<sup>th</sup> Century (1950-1995)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the Cold War military alliances such as NATO, Warsaw Pact, SEATO, and CENTO, the superpower rivalry highlighted by the Berlin Crisis and Cuban Crisis, the Vietnamese Conflict (1945-1975), and the West Asian conflicts including the Palestine problem and the Arab-Israel Wars of 1948, 1956, 1967, and 1973.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the efforts towards disarmament and arms control, including the Disarmament Conferences from 1946 to 1972, SALT I and SALT II agreements, the impact of American occupation on Japan (1945-1951), and developments in the Far East and South-East Asia.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Assess the process of détente and the end of the Cold War, the evolution of Sino-US and US-Soviet relations, the causes and consequences of the disintegration of the Soviet Union, the emergence of a new world order transitioning from a bipolar to a unipolar system, and the impact of globalization on Third World countries.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Examine the salient features of India's foreign policy, the role and significance of India in the Non-Aligned Movement, India's bilateral relations with the USA, USSR, China, and Pakistan, and India's engagement with regional organizations such as SAARC and ASEAN, including the Act East Policy.</p>
<p>H4.2.3 <b>Concept of History and Historiography.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the definition, different views, and scope of history, and its relationship with social and natural sciences to understand the interdisciplinary nature of</p>

	<p>historical study.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the sources and significance of ancient Indian historiography, including the Vedas, Puranas, Buddhist and Jaina writings, the Harshcharita of Banabhatta, and the Rajtarangini of Kalhana.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the trends in medieval historical writings, focusing on the contributions of historians during the Sultanate and Mughal periods such as Alberuni, Amir Khusrau, ZiauddinBarani, and AbulFazal.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the trends in modern historical writing, including the Colonial, National, Marxist, and Subaltern schools, and explore the impact of post-modernism through the works of historians like D.D. Kosambi, JadunathSarkar, and Bipan Chandra.</p>
<p>H4.2.4 <b>Research Methodology</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Understand and define the meaning, objectives, and motivations of research, identify the general characteristics and criteria of good research, and distinguish between different types of research.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b>Analyze and select research problems, define research problems clearly, design research studies, and formulate testable hypotheses.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Evaluate various methods of data collection, process collected data effectively, and apply appropriate techniques for data analysis.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Interpret research findings, write comprehensive research reports, understand and avoid plagiarism, correctly use bibliography and reference styles, and arrange a thesis systematically.</p>
<p>H4.2.5 <b>Inter Disciplinary Course(Art and Architecture)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the distribution and cultural context of rock art in India, with a particular focus on the sites of Bhimbetka and the Vindhyan Range, and evaluate the features of Harappan art and architecture, including sculptures, terracotta art, jewelry, and town planning.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the characteristics and contributions of the Asokan School of Art, including its pillars and terracotta works, and compare the Gandhara, Mathura, and</p>

	<p>Sarnath schools of art, alongside the origin and development of stupa architecture at significant sites such as Sanchi and Bharhut.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the evolution and significance of rock-cut architecture in India, with specific case studies on Nagarjuni and Barabar Hills, Khandagiri and Udayagiri, and Ajanta Cave No. 1.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Interpret the cultural and historical significance of various art and architectural styles in ancient India, understanding their development, regional variations, and the influence of religious and social contexts on their evolution.</p>
<b>THIRD SEMESTER</b>	
<p>H5.1.1 <b>Heritage of Art And Architecture in Indian Context</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the distribution and cultural context of rock art in India, with a focus on the sites of Bhimbetka and the Vindhyan Range, and evaluate the features of Harappan art and architecture, including sculptures, terracotta art, jewelry, and town planning.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the characteristics and contributions of the Asokan School of Art, including its pillars and terracotta works, and compare the Gandhara, Mathura, and Sarnath schools of art. Assess the origin and development of stupa architecture at significant sites such as Sanchi and Bharhut.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the evolution and significance of rock-cut architecture in India, with specific case studies on Nagarjuni and Barabar Hills, Khandagiri and Udayagiri, and Ajanta Caves No. 1 and 10.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Investigate the origin and evolution of temple architecture in India, focusing on the Gupta period and the development of provincial schools at Mahabalipuram (Mandapas and Rathas) and Khajuraho (Kandariya Mahadeva).</p>
<p>H5.1.2 <b>Historical Application in Tourism.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Define the concept, characteristics, forms, types, and purposes of tourism, and evaluate the role of policy and planning in tourism development.</p>

	<p><b>CO2:</b> Assess the strategies for tourism promotion, including advertising, publicity, public relations, personal selling, and merchandising, and explore the roles and functions of travel agencies and tourism organizations in both international and national contexts.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Evaluate various sources of tourism information, including government agencies, private agencies, and media, and analyze tour packaging, pricing, travel arrangements, tourist accommodation, catering services, and the role of guides and escorts.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Examine the principles of tourism management and regulation, including inbound and outbound travel regulations such as visas, special permits, customs, and other relevant regulations.</p>
<b>SPECIAL PAPER (A or B or C)</b>	
<p style="text-align: center;">H5.1.3 <b>A: - Archaeology Archaeological Culture and Sequence in Indian Perspective.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Define and evaluate the aim and scope of archaeology, trace the history of Indian archaeology, and explore the relationship between archaeology and social and natural sciences. Analyze the developments in New Archaeology, Processual Archaeology, and Post-Processual Archaeology.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Examine the Palaeolithic cultures of India, including the Sohan and Acheulian traditions, Middle Palaeolithic culture, and the Microlithic tradition with a focus on sites like Jwalapuram, Mehtakhei, and West Bengal. Assess the Mesolithic cultures of SaraiNaharRai, Bagor, and Adamgarh.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Investigate the Neolithic cultures of India, particularly in Burzoham, Southern India, Odisha, and Koldihawa. Evaluate the Chalcolithic village communities at Kayatha, Ahar, Malwa, Jorwe, Khameswaripali, and GolbaiSason, and analyze the antecedents, main features, chronology, and factors responsible for the decline of the Ha culture.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b>Analyze the typology and cultural characteristics of the Megalithic culture of South India, examine the Iron Age cultures of Northern India, including the PGW and</p>



	NBPW cultures, and provide a general outline of early historic urban sites in India, such as Sisupalgarh and Arikamedu.
H5.1.4 <b>Indian Epigraphy</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the role of epigraphs as historical sources, including the classification of inscriptions, and understand the technology, form, and writing materials used. Evaluate the significance of dates and eras such as the Saka Era and Gupta Era in historical context.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Explore the origins and antiquity of writing in India, including the development of ancient Indian scripts. Assess the origins of the Indus script, as well as the Brahmi and Kharoshthi scripts, and their historical significance.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the Ashokan Rock Edicts, including the Jaugarh and Dhauli inscriptions, and specific edicts such as the XII and XIII Rock Edicts of Ashoka. Analyze the Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela to understand its historical and cultural impact.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Evaluate the historical significance of major inscriptions such as the Nasik Inscription of VasisthiputraPulumavi, Junagarh Inscription of Rudradaman, Besnagar Inscription of Heliodorus, PrayagaPrashasti of Samudragupta, and Aihole Inscription of Pulakeshin II.</p>
H5.1.3 <b>B:- Museology Introduction to Museology.</b>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Define and analyze the history, aim, and scope of museums, including the history of museums in India. Classify different types of museums and understand their functions, as well as the aims, methods, and ethics of collection.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Examine the processes of documentation, including identification, classification, and accessing of museum objects. Evaluate museum management practices, including staffing, insurance, security, storage, surroundings, and marketing of museum objects.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Explore the principles of conservation and preservation, focusing on different types of museum materials. Identify and control deteriorating factors affecting both organic materials (manuscripts, wood, paper, ivory, and bone) and inorganic materials (stone, terracotta, glass,</p>

	<p>and metal).</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess various types of museum exhibitions and the equipment required for them. Understand the principles of labeling and evaluate museum-public relations, including visitor types and behaviors. Analyze the role of publications such as guidebooks, catalogues, monographs, and newsletters in museum communication.</p>
<p>H5.1.3 <b>C:- Cultural History of India Social Structure.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the structure and characteristics of Harappan society, Vedic society, and the social organization during the Gupta period, focusing on social hierarchies, roles, and cultural practices.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the social structure during the medieval period, including the Sultanate and Mughal periods. Assess Hindu social life and the position of women during these eras, highlighting changes and continuities.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the social dynamics of the 18th century in India, including religious practices, caste structure, and the impact of social reforms during colonial rule on Indian society.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the awakening among Muslims, focusing on the contributions of S.A. Khan and the Aligarh Movement. Analyze the characteristics and salient features of the Indian Renaissance and explore social mobility trends in the 20th century.</p>
<p>H5.1.4 <b>State Economy.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the economic structure of the Indus Valley Civilization, the pastoral economy during the Vedic period, and the role of the economy in the rise of urban centers around 600 BC.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate trade and commerce between the 3rd century BC and the 7th century AD, focusing on the agrarian economy of the Mauryan Empire, trade practices, and revenue extraction methods.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the agrarian system during the Sultanate period, the processes of urbanization and development of urban centers, and the trade and commerce practices</p>

	<p>during the Mughal period.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the condition of the Indian economy on the eve of British conquest, analyze the impact of British rule on Indian agriculture, and explore the development of industrial capitalism in India.</p>
<p>H5.1.3 <b>D:- Cultural History of Odisha State of Economy.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the economic life of ancient Odisha under the Nandas, Mauryas, and Mahameghavahanas, and evaluate the economic conditions during the Sailodbhavas, Bhaumakaras, and Somavamsis periods.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Examine the economic life in Odisha under the Ganga and Gajapati dynasties, as well as during the Afghan and Mughal periods, and assess the impact of British rule on Odisha's economy.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Investigate trade routes and highways in Odisha, analyze economic calamities affecting the region, and explore maritime activities that influenced Odisha's economic development.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the impact of British rule on Indian agriculture, explore the development of industrial capitalism, and examine the economic life among the tribals of Odisha.</p>
<p>H5.1.4 <b>D:- Religion</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the growth and development of Buddhism, Jainism, Saivism, and Vaisnavism in Odisha, including their historical context and influence on local culture.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Examine the significance of various religious cults and movements in Odisha, including the SaptaMatrikas, Yogini cult, Siddha movement, and tribal religious faiths such as the Stambhaswari and Naga cults.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Evaluate the origin and growth of the Jagannath cult, the development of the Mahima cult, and the impact of evangelization, Brahmo movement, and the rise of the Satanami cult on Odisha's religious landscape.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Investigate Odisha's cultural contact with Southeast Asia and explore the role and significance of sun worship in Odisha.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">H5.1.5 <b>Computer Application in Historical Studies.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Define and analyse the basic structure of computers, including components such as the CPU, I/O devices, and memory, and classify different types of computers based on their functions and applications.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Compare and contrast various operating systems, including Windows, UNIX, and GNU/Linux, and understand basic concepts of computer languages, distinguishing between low-level and high-level languages.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Evaluate application programs and data representation, including the fundamentals of word processing, spreadsheets, data entry, tabulation, and presentation software. Understand the concept of database management and its applications.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the importance of information technologies and explore the Internet, World Wide Web (www), and their resources. Analyze the application of computer technology in historical research and its impact on the field.</p>
<p><b>FOURTH SEMESTER</b></p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">H5.2.1 <b>Heritage of Art and Architecture in Odishan Context.</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the significance of rock art in Orissa and evaluate the town planning of Sisupalgarh. Explore Buddhist art and architecture, including Ashokan art, and the features of Chaityas and Viharas.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Trace the evolution of temple architecture in Orissa, focusing on decorative elements and specific temples such as Parashurameswara, Mukteswara, Vaital, Lingaraja, Rajarani, and Konarka.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the architectural features of temples in Western Orissa, including the Stellate Temples of Boud, the Twin Temple of Gandharadi, and temples at Ranipur-Jharial, Charda, Suvarnameru, and Rameswara of Subarnapur.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Evaluate the use of symbols and icons in art and religion, and explore various art forms including tribal art, terracotta art, and PattaChitra.</p>

<p>H5.2.2 <b>Historical Application in Tourism (History as Tourism Product)</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Identify and analyze historical sites of national importance, including Dhauli and Ayodhya, and evaluate archaeological sites of national significance such as Dholavira and Sarnath.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Examine and assess monuments of national importance, including the Red Fort and the Taj Mahal. Analyze the architectural significance of national treasures such as Ajanta Paintings and the Sun Temple.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Explore and evaluate religious centers of national importance, including Puri and Badrinath, and assess the significance of museums of national importance, such as the Indian Museum in Kolkata and the National Museum in New Delhi.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Investigate tourist places of national importance, including Amritsar and Kanyakumari, and examine the significance of national fairs and festivals, such as KumbhMela, RathaYatra, and DhanuYatra.</p>
<p><b>SPECIAL PAPER (A or B or C)</b></p>	
<p>H5.2.3 <b>(A) Principle and Method of Archaeology</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Describe and apply various methods of archaeology, including exploration techniques such as literary sources, village surveys, toposheet reading, geological mapping, and geophysical methods. Develop problem formulation and design excavation plans, including trench layout, trench types, and different excavation techniques like vertical, horizontal, step excavation, and the quadrant method. Understand and apply stratigraphy and stratification, including the Wheeler and Harris Matrix.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Implement and evaluate methods of recording archaeological data using three-dimensional techniques, photography, and drawing. Apply methods of relative dating, including stratigraphy, typology, and analysis of pollen and faunal remains.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Analyze and apply chronometric dating techniques such as radiocarbon dating, thermoluminescence (TL), potassium-argon dating, and dendrochronology. Understand the stages of ceramic production and classification of pottery, and assess the appearance and</p>

	<p>development of stone tools and technology through main techniques and tools of the Stone Age.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Conduct practical fieldwork training on methods of exploration and excavation over a period of approximately 10 days. Prepare and submit a detailed field report for assessment by external and internal examiners, demonstrating the application of learned methods and techniques in a real-world context.</p>
<p>H5.2.4 <b>Indian Numismatics</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze the role of numismatics as a historical source, including the history of numismatic studies in India, relevant terminology, and the provenance of coins through archaeological excavation, stratigraphic relevance, stray findings, and hoards.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Evaluate the origin and antiquity of coinage in India, discussing various theories such as Greek, Achaemenian, Babylonian, and indigenous origins. Understand and apply techniques of minting coins, including punching, casting, die-striking, and repoussé.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Classify and interpret punch-marked coins and Indo-Greek coins, examining the contributions of rulers such as Diodotus I, Euthydemus I, Demetrius I, Demetrius II, Agathocles, and Menander. Study tribal coins including those of the Yaudheyas and Malavas.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Examine the coinage of the Kushanas, including rulers like KujulaKadphices, VimaKadphices, Kaniska I, and Huviska. Analyze the coins of the Satavahanas, including Simukha, GautamiputraSatakarni, and VasistiputraPulamavi, as well as Gupta coinage and Orissan coinage with a general outline.</p>
<p>H 5.2.3 (B) <b>B: MUSEOLOGY Museums and Application</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Describe the professional organizations related to museums, including the International Council of Museums (ICOM) and the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), and understand their roles and contributions to museum management and preservation.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b>Analyze the history, organization, collections, exhibitions, education, and public relations of major national museums, including the National Museum,</p>

	<p>New Delhi, the Indian Museum, Kolkata, and the RastriyaManavaSanghrahhalaya. Understand their impact on cultural heritage and education.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Examine the history, organization, collections, exhibitions, and public relations of regional museums, including the Salarjung Museum, Hyderabad, the Orissa State Museum, Bhubaneswar, and the Dr. N.K. Sahu Museum, Sambalpur University. Assess their contributions to regional and national heritage.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Conduct practical training in a museum setting for approximately 10 days, applying theoretical knowledge to real-world museum practices. Prepare and submit a detailed field report of the training for assessment by both external and internal examiners.</p>
<p><b>C: CULTURAL HISTORY OF INDIA</b></p> <p>H 5.2.3 (C)</p> <p><b>Religion and Philosophy</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b>Analyze and compare the religious practices and beliefs of the Indus Valley Civilization, Early Vedic and Later Vedic periods, and the philosophies of Jainism and Buddhism.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Examine the development and characteristics of major Indian religious traditions, including Vaishnavism, Shaivism, Shaktism, and other minor sects, and assess their impact on Indian culture and society.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Explain the meaning and classification of Indian philosophy, with a focus on Vedanta, the Bhagavad Gita, and the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda. Assess their contributions to Indian thought and their relevance in contemporary contexts.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Evaluate the Visistadvaita philosophy of Ramanuja, the concept of mother worship, tribal religious systems, and Tantrism. Understand their significance and influence on Indian religious practices and beliefs.</p>
<p>H 5.2.4 (C)</p> <p><b>Literature</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Classify and analyze the Vedas, including their social context as depicted in the Rig Vedic Aryans. Examine the epic literature of the Ramayana and Mahabharata, and understand the distinctive features and classifications of the Puranas.</p>

	<p><b>CO2:</b> Interpret and evaluate the significance of the Upanishads, Megasthenes's <i>Indica</i>, Kautilya's <i>Arthashastra</i>, Sangam Literature, and Manusmriti. Assess their contributions to ancient Indian philosophy, governance, and social structure.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Analyze the literary works of Kalidasa, such as <i>Raghuvamsham</i> and <i>AbhijnanShakuntalam</i>, and Banabhatta's <i>Kadambari</i>, focusing on their stylistic elements and impact on classical Indian literature.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Trace the origin and development of modern Indian languages through a general survey, and evaluate the literary contributions of Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and Prem Chand to modern Indian literature.</p>
<p><b>D: CULTURAL HISTORY OF ODISHA</b></p> <p>H 5.2.3 (D)</p> <p><b>Social Structure</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Analyze the caste structure in ancient and early medieval Odisha, including the migration of Brahmanas, and examine the position of women with a focus on the Devadasi system and its impact on society.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Describe and interpret social customs in Odisha, such as food and drink, costumes, ornaments, games and pastimes, fairs and festivals, and the development of Odissi as a dance form, highlighting their cultural significance.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Evaluate the social setup of tribal communities in Odisha, including the Kandhas, Binjhals, Oraon, Kisan, Mundas, Sauras, and Santhalas, and understand the social structure under Afghan rule.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Assess the social structure in Odisha during the Mughal period, and analyze the social changes that occurred during British rule and the post-colonial period, examining their impact on the region's societal development.</p>
<p>H 5.2.4 (D)</p> <p><b>Literature</b></p>	<p><b>CO1:</b> Analyze inscriptional literature in Odisha, focusing on the Kalinga Edicts of Ashoka and the Hathigumpha Inscription, and evaluate their historical and cultural</p>



significance.

**CO2:** Examine Odisha's palm leaf manuscripts, with particular emphasis on the Madalapanji, and assess Odisha's contributions to Sanskrit literature, specifically through works like the *Gita Govindam*.

**CO3:** Explore Panchasakha literature, including its nature and philosophy, and analyze the *SaralaMahabharat*. Discuss the development of modern Oriya literature, focusing on Radhanath Roy's contributions.

**CO4:** Evaluate the works of Fakir Mohan Senapati and GangadharMeher, and analyze folk songs of Odisha, with a special focus on Western Odisha. Investigate the history of education and learning in ancient Odisha and the development of the press in the region.