

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
HNB PG COLLEGE KHATIMA
BA FIRST YEAR

Paper 1- Ancient History

Studying ancient history allows Students to understand where they have come from and why they are here, and by doing so, shows us how the ancients' attempts to shape their futures relate to our own actions in the present day.

Paper 2-World History

Through world history, students can learn how past societies, systems, ideologies, governments, cultures and technologies were built, how they operated, and how they have changed. The rich history of the world helps us to paint a detailed picture of where we stand today.

BA SECOND YEAR

paper 1- Medieval History

The medieval Indian period is an important period for students of history because of the developments in the field of art and languages, culture, and religion. Also, the period has witnessed the impact of other religions on the Indian culture and various political dimensions.

Paper 2 -World History

Students can learn about the pillars upon which different civilizations were built, including cultures and people different from their own.

BA THIRD YEAR

Paper 1- Modern History

Students will be able to understand India in 1707, British Expansion. Changes were introduced by the British. Popular Uprising and Revolts against the British. Socio-Religious Movements. The emergence of Indian Nationalism and India's struggle for independence

PAPER 2- INDIAN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Education is an important part of a student's life, and it calls for a system designed to support the student's overall development and growth. With the passage of time, conceptualization has improved, resulting in a positive shift in the delivery of knowledge to students. People are looking for more holistic and effective development of their children rather than just focusing on academic excellence. Also, since its inception, modern education has had a significant impact on Indian society and culture. On the one hand, it provided the key to the treasures of modern scientific and democratic thought to the Indian intelligentsia, and on the other hand, it might also disassociate people from their cultural roots, and fade Indian values.

MA 1st SEMESTER

PAPER 1- WORLD HISTORY (1453- 1648 AD)

World history is full of stories and facts. Some are inspiring and uplifting; others are chaotic and immoral. Tap into the vivid realm of history, and there are many vital lessons students need to learn. They will study times of suffering and times of joy, and the lessons they learn here can then be applied to their own life experience.

PAPER 2 HISTORIOGRAPHY: SOURCE AND EARLY TRENDS

Historiography is important for a wide range of reasons. First, it helps us understand why historical events have been interpreted so differently over time. In other words, historiography helps students examine not only history itself, but also the broader overlying characteristics that shape the recording of history itself.

PAPER 3 - HISTORY OF UTTARAKHAND (FROM THE BEGINNING TO CHAND PERIOD)

Students need to know about the history of Uttarakhand and its importance. In the Puranas, Uttarakhand was the ancient term for the central Indian Himalayas. Its peaks and valleys were known as *Svargaloka*: a temporary abode of the righteous, and the source of the Ganges. At that time, present-day Uttarakhand was also reportedly inhabited by rishis and sadhus. Uttarakhand is known as "the land of the gods" (Devbhumi) because of its number of Hindu pilgrimage sites.

During the Vedic period, several small republics known as Janapada existed in this region. The Pauravas, Kushanas, Kunindas, Guptas, Katyuris, Palas, Chands, Parmars (or Panwars), and the British have ruled the state by turns.

PAPER 4- POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY OF DELHI SULTANATE (AD 1206-1526)

The Delhi Sultanate is very important for students because it started the Muslim Rule in India. Before that, it was the Rajputs under Prithiviraj Chauhan who ruled over Delhi and the surrounding areas. The start of Muslim rule brought in great cultural diversity which became an important and invaluable feature of our country.

PAPER 5 - SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF INDIA

The medieval period is an important era in Indian History for the development in the field of art, languages, culture, and religion, so students need to know about this period

Studying history opens up amazing avenues for a career. History is an academic discipline dealing with the study of societies and cultures of a certain time period or long periods of time, to enhance our understanding of the past.

A degree in history provides you with a set of transferable skills that are applicable to a wide range of careers such as law, publishing, journalism and the media, museums, librarianship and archive work, teaching, advertising, work in the development sector, global charity work, Civil Services, and other competitive examinations and Academic Research fields, etc. Having a degree in history, you can specialize in various fields. At the graduate and postgraduate levels, most of these courses are offered nationwide.

A history degree, backed by specialization at the Master's level, can pave the way to a number of careers. Here are eight career options you can go for after a degree in History:

1. ARCHAEOLOGY

The work of an archaeologist can be research-based or field-related. It includes excavation, but that is only one aspect of archaeology. You are free to specialize in particular objects of study. For instance, you can be an expert on coins called a numismatist, or an epigraphist who decipher

inscriptions. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) employs archaeologists and is entrusted with the maintenance of 3,600 monuments, state departments of the archaeology of different state governments, heritage bodies, museums, and other research institutions.

2. MUSEOLOGY

Museologists or specialists in museology are the ones who deal with the design, organization, and management of museums. Their work is filled with research, administration, and public relations. For instance, The National Museum Institute (New Delhi) offers master's in Museology.

3. MUSEUM CURATORS

Museum curators specialize in natural history, metals, terracotta, textiles, paintings, and other related things. The field requires an artistic and aesthetic bent of mind along with administrative skills. It also includes maintenance of records of each item, for instance, from where it has been discovered or acquired, its estimated age, conservation treatment, and such details.

4. ARCHIVISTS

Archivists are experts in preservation, repairing parchment and paper manuscripts, and microfilming documents. They get work in museums, libraries, the National Archives of India, and different state archives.

5. HISTORIANS

A historian's job is to study and research history, and communicate it through written or published works. The prerequisite to becoming a historian is a bachelor's degree in history followed by a Masters in specific areas such as political history, military history, etc.

6. HISTORY EXPERTS

There is a tremendous demand for History experts in movie houses as well who could undertake research work for costumes, jewelry, and movie sets. These experts work closely with both the director and the cinematographer. A history expert can go for a production house as a research analyst as well.

7. TEACHERS

10. मशीनी अनुवाद ।
11. अनुवाद की सार्थकता, प्रासंगिकता एवं व्यावसायिक परिदृश्य ।
12. अनुवादक के गुण ।
13. पाठ की अवधारणा और प्रकृति: पाठ शब्द, प्रति शब्द।शाब्दिक अनुवाद, भावानुवाद, छायानुवाद, पूर्ण और आंशिक अनुवाद, आशु अनुवाद ।
14. व्यावहारिक अनुवाद: प्रश्नपत्र में दिए गए अंग्रेजी अवतरण का हिंदी अनुवाद ।

अथवा

XV (Dissertation)

लघु शोधप्रबंध

- CO1. शिक्षार्थी शोध के अर्थ, स्वरूप और महत्व का ज्ञान प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO2. शिक्षार्थी भाषा और साहित्य की शोध प्रविधि का ज्ञान व प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO3. शिक्षार्थी शोध प्रक्रिया का व्यावहारिक ज्ञान व प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO4. शिक्षार्थी शोध प्रबंध के लेखन का ज्ञान व प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO5. शिक्षार्थी शोध के अकादमिक तथा सामाजिक उद्देश्य तथा महत्व का परिचय प्राप्त करता है ।

टिप्पणी: जिन संस्थागत विद्यार्थियों ने स्नातकोत्तर प्रथम, द्वितीय एवं तृतीय सत्रार्थ (हिंदी) की परीक्षा में कुल मिलाकर 55 प्रतिशत या उससे अधिक अंक प्राप्त किए हों, वे पंचदश प्रश्नपत्र के विकल्प में विभागाध्यक्ष द्वारा निर्दिष्ट विभागीय प्राध्यापक के निर्देशन में लघु-शोध प्रबंध प्रस्तुत करते हैं, जिसका मूल्यांकन निर्देशक तथा बाह्य परीक्षक द्वारा किया जाता है ।

XVI

(Viva Voice) मौखिकी

- CO1. शिक्षार्थी समस्त पाठ्यक्रम का पुनरावलोकन करता है ।
- CO2. शिक्षार्थी पुस्तकों द्वारा प्राप्त ज्ञान को व्यावहारिक रूप में अभिव्यक्त करने का प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO3. शिक्षार्थी विषय का अध्ययन करते हुए आत्मसात किए गए ज्ञान की अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO4. शिक्षार्थी विषय को लेकर अपनी मौलिक दृष्टि की अभिव्यक्ति का अवसर प्राप्त करता है ।
- CO5. शिक्षार्थी प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं के लिए साक्षात्कार का अभ्यास व प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करता है ।

टिप्पणी: लिखित परीक्षा की समाप्ति के पश्चात् मौखिक परीक्षा संपन्न होती है ।