

Department Of Ancient Indian History and Culture(AIHC)

PSO (Program Specific Outcome)

1. The Students of AIHC are able to analyze the Historical and current issues.
2. The Students of AIHC are able to understand background of any Historical evidence.
3. The students of AIHC are able to understand importance monuments and manuscripts.
4. To create awareness in students of AIHC about preservation and conservation of historical monuments and manuscripts.
5. To create nationalism, proud and courtesy about nation in students.
6. The students of AIHC are able to understand the world.
7. The students of AIHC are be able to understand our cultures and traditions.
8. AIHC helps understand to students of changes and developments of society.
9. AIHC helps to students become good citizens.
10. AIHC contributes to moral understanding.
11. AIHC patriotism and enhances responsible citizenship.

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Course Outcome

Name of Department: Ancient Indian History, Culture

B.A / B.Sc /M.A / M.Sc.	B.A.I	
NAME OF SUBJECT:	ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE	
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : I	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER)	I	
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Culture & Civilization of Ancient India up to 6th Century B.C.		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Study of sources of ancient Andian History Sources: 1) Archaeological Sources 2) Literary Sources 3) Foreign Accounts	To Know the importance of Archaeological Sources, Literary Sources & Foreign Accounts	Realised the importance of sources for study of ancient indian history.
Pre-History of India Stone Age: A) Palaeolithic Period: Tools, Social and Cultural Life B) Neolithic Period: Social And Cultural Life	1) To know the Palaeolithic social life, stone tools, food & residence 2) To know the Neolithic social life 3) To study new discoveries i.e. agriculture, potters wheel & pottery	1) Came to know Paleolithic social life 2) Neolithic age was "Revolutionary Age"
Harappan Civilization A) Origin and Expansion, Town planning B) Social, Religious and Economic Life C) Decline of the Harappan Civilization	1) To study the origin & Expansion of harappan civilization. 2) To highlight the features of significant town planning of harappan civilization. 3) To study the social, religious & economic life.	1) came to know salient features of harappan civilization.
Vedic Period A) Origin of Aryans B) Social, Economic and Religious Condition C) Jainism and Buddhism 1) Life of Vardhaman Mahavir, Tirthnas, Panch Anuvratas. 2) Life of Goutam	1) To study the vedic Aryans & their social, economic & religious life. 2) To study the rise of Jainism & Buddhism & their Teachings.	1) Came to know the social, economic & religious life of vedic period. 2) Understood the causes for rising of Jainism & Buddhism & their main teaching.

Buddha, Four Noble Truths, Ashtang marg.

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NAME OF SUBJECT:	ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE	
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : II	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) II		
TITLE OF COURSE (NAME OF PAPER): Political and Cultural History of Ancient India up to C.A.D.650		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
The mauryan empire A) Expansion of mauryan empire , Chandragupt Maurya, Bindusara, Ashoka B) Administration C) Cause of dawn fall of the mauryan empire	1. To study the rise of Maurya dynasty and the contribution of Chandragupt Maurya, Bindusara and Ashoka 2. To highlight the features of Mauryan administration. 3. To know the causes for downfall of Maurya Dynasty	Mauryan dynasty was the first biggest empire in ancient India. The Mauryan emperor and kings contributed in the field of political, cultural, social, religious aspects. Mauryan administration was unique in the contemporary world
Satvahan period A) Rise of Satvahan B) Political condition C) Social and culture condition in Satvahan period	1. To study the rise of Satvahan dynasty. 2. To know the political, social and cultural condition in Satvahan period.	Satvahan dynasty was originally came to Maharashtra from Andhra Pradesh. Simukha was the founder of Satvahan dynasty. The well-known rulers of Satvahan dynasty are Satkarni-I, Goutamiputra Satkarni, Pulumavi, Naganika. These rulers contributed in the field of political, social and cultural aspects.
Gupta period A) Chandragupta-1 st , Samudragupta, Chandragupta-2 nd , Skandgupta and	1. To study the contribution of various kings from Gupta dynasty. 2. To highlight why Gupta age is called as Golden Age.	In the Gupta period ancient India was developed in the field of art architecture, literature, education

<p>their contribution</p> <p>B)Golden age of guptas</p>		<p>n,trade and commerce</p>
<p>Vardhan dynasty</p> <p>a)political contribution of harshvardhan</p> <p>b)religious and cultural contributio</p>	<p>1.To study the political condition during the Vardhan dynasty.</p> <p>2.To highlight on the religious and cultural contribution of Vardhanas.</p>	<p>Vardhan dynasty was follower of Buddhism.Harshvardhana was organized Buddhist Council at Kanouj.</p>

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NAME OF SUBJECT:	ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY,CULTURE	
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : III	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) – III		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): History of Political Institutions in Ancient India (up to Mauryan Period)		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Sources for the study of political institutions Sources: 1) Archaeological Sources 2) Literary Sources 3) Indian & Foreign Accounts	1) To give information about primary & secondary sources 2) To explain Indian & foregion accounts	1) They knew about sources 2) They compare Indian and foreign accounts
Vedic Institutions A) Vidath,Sabha & Samiti: Nature B) Work Of characteristics C) evalution of Sabha & Samiti	1) Information about that characteristics of sabha & samite 2) Evaluation of sabha & Samiti	1) They understood sabha & samite 2) They evaluate sabha & samiti
Republics in Ancient India A)Nature and characteristics B)Work C)Causes of disappearance	1) To give information about nature of republic 2) Causes of disapperence	1) They knew about ancient republic 2) And cause of disapperence
Mauryan Administration A)civil Administration :central,Provincial,Urban & Rural B)military & Judicial Administration C)Economi & Legal Rights	1) To explain information about civil administration 2) Economic & legal	1) They understood ancient civil administration 2) And compare ancient & modern administration

	university.	
Position of Woman A)Education B)Marriage C)Family and Society D)Economic & Legal Rights	1.To study about the position of women in ancient period. 2.To study the various rights of women.	In early vedic period the position of women was ideal and equal to men in the society.In the later vedic i,epic,Mourya and Gupta period gradually position of women was declined.

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NAME OF SUBJECT:	ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY,CULTURE	
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : IV	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) – Opt. V		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): History of Economic Institutions in Ancient India (up to Gupta period)		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Industries & occupation during mauryan period A)nature B)Agriculture,textiile metal & others C)occupation	What types of industries and occupations during mauryan period and agriculture	Understood about industries and occuoations during mauryan period
Trade and commerce in mauryan and gupta period A)trade centers, enternal and external trade B) trade route & transporation C)weight and measures	To teaching of comparitivaly study of mauryan and gupata period	Student compare mauryan period to gupata periods treads routs, weight
Guilds in ancient india A)Nature and membership B)work	To give knowledge of guilds and their nature and membership	Got knowledge about guilds and their nature and membership

c)importance-social and economic		
Coinage a)origion and development b)coins-punch marked satvahana,gupta c)importance of numismat	To give information about types of coins in mauryan period and gupatas period	Students observe types of coins and compared mauryan coins to gupatas coins

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B.A.II		
NAME OF SUBJECT: ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY,CULTURE		
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI. SEM : IV		
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) -Opt. VI		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Cultural History of Ancient India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Unit no: 1 Nature & Development of Ancient Indian Art and Architecture [Contents of the Unit] A) Harappa Civilization - Town Planning, Sculptures	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Know About Ancient Indian Art and Architecture 2. To Know Various Temple Architecture in Ancient 	Students Understood the Development of Art and Architecture & Ancient Town Planning , Art of

<p>B) Ajanta Paintings, Kailas Temple, Ellora</p>	<p>India</p> <p>3. To Know About Scope & Importance of Tourism, Museums :</p>	<p>Painting</p>
<p>Unit no: 2 Temple Architecture in Ancient India [Contents of the Unit] A) South Indian Temples : Virupaksha, Papnath (Pattadakal) Brihadeshwar (Tanjavur) B) North Indian Temple : Kandariya Mahadev Temple (Khajuraho) C) Orissan Temple Style-Lingraj Temple, Sun Temple(Konark)</p>	<p>4. To Know About the Indian Archaeology & Contribution of Archaeologist</p>	<p>Students Understood Style of Temple Architecture like Darvid , Nagar & Vesar, Orissa Style</p>
<p>Unit no: 3 Introduction to Indian Tourism [Contents of the Unit] A)Defamation, Scope & Importance of Tourism B)Museums : i) National Museum - Delhi ii) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Museum, Mumbai (Prince of Wales)</p>		<p>Students Understood Importance of Tourism & Benefits of Tourism Importance of Museum in the development of Tourism</p>
<p>Unit no: 4 Introduction of Indian Archaeology [Contents of the Unit] A) Nature, Scope & Importance of Archaeology B) Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Sir John Marshal, C) Dr. H. D.Sankalia and Dr.Vasant Shinde</p>		<p>Students Understood Importance of Archaeological Research to build History Resources</p>

Cultural Contribution of satvahana A)Art & Architecture B)Trade & Industry C)Religion,Society & literature	To avail cultural contribution of Maharashtra.	Able to know ancient satvahana dynasty cultural contribution like art & architecture etsS.

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NAME OF SUBJECT:	ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY,CULTURE	
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : V	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) VIII		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Political Ideas & Institutions in Ancient India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Sources Political Ideas & Institutions Sources:A) Kautilyas Arthashastra B)Greek & Chines Foreign Accounts C)Mahabharat,Smriti Granthas & puranas	To introduce political ideas & institutions.	Studied koutilya arthshastra,greek & chinees foreign accounts,Mahabharata,smuti granthas & puranas.
Ancient Indian States A)Theories regarding the origin of states B) Types of states C) Saptanga Theory of states.	To introduce ancient Indian states.	Studied origin of states types of states, saptang theory.
Ancient Indian Kingship A)Theories about the Origin of Kingship B)Powers & Functions of the Kings.	To introduce ancient indian kingship.	Studied origin of kingship,power & functions of the kings..

C)Limitations on the power of the King		
Council of Ministers Composition,Nature & Evaluation of the Council of Ministers	Discuss the types of council of minister.	Studied composition, natur & evolostion of the council of minister.

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SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : V		
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) IX			
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Religious History in Ancient India			
	COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
	Religious in Harappan Culture A)Gods & Goddesses B)Religious Life	1)characteristic of harappan culture 2)to give information about religious life	1)They understood charecteristics of harappan culture 2)they understood about religious life
	Vedic Period A)Gods & Goddesses B)Religious Life	1)explain about vaidic period 2) God & goddesses	1)understood about vadic period 2)they knew that which God & Godesses had been worshiped
	Religious History of later Vedic Period A)Gods & Goddesses b)sacrificial religious institution	1)orign of sects in hindu religion 2) Types of sects	1)To knew origion of sects 2)and effect of sects on social life

Architecture C)Barabar hill caves D)Asokan Pillars,Sculpture	architecture.	contri
Sunga Kanva Period A)The toranas at sachi,vidisha Garud pillar B)The stupas at bharut,& Bodh-Gaya C)The medallines & story Narration at sanchi	1.To study the art and sculptures during the Shunga Kanva period 2.To study the art of stupa architecture	Came to know the features of Shunga Kanva art,architecture and sculptures .
Kushana Period A)Foreign impact on Indian art under kushanas B)The Gandhar School of art C)The Mathura school of art	To know the foreign impact on Indian art and architecture	After foreign impact on Indian art the Gandhar school of art and Mathura Scool of art have been created in these region.

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SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : V	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) XI		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Tourism Development in India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Tourism A) Meaning Definition ,Nature & Scope B) Historical Background of Tourism C) Place of Tourism in Modern Life	To make Introduction of tourism & its importance in daily life.	The students can understood nature & scope of tourism.
Importance of Tourism Economic ,Social, Educational,	To studied of various aspects of tourism	Students came to know about the importance of

Religious, cultural & Political		tourism
Tourism in Modern Age A)Tourist Agencies B)Qualifications and Qualities Good Tourist Guide C)Tourism Department-State & Central Government	To introduce the tourist agencies, good tourist guide & tourist department.	Students came to know about the employment opportunity in tourism sector.
The tourist Places in Maharashtra A)Cave temples At Bhaje, Karle, Ellora & Ajanta	Study of cave temples historical tourist places in Maharashtra.	Students came to know about the importance of cave temples in Maharashtra.

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SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : VI	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) XII		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Political Ideas And Institutions in Ancient India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Vakataka Period Origin and spread of Vakatakas Cultural contribution of Vakatakas	To make introduction of history of vakataka & their contributions to students.	Studied Vakatakas contributions in Maharashtra specially their cultural contribution.
Chalukyan Period Origin and spread of Chalukyas Cultural contribution of Chalukyas	To introduce history of Chalukyas & their contributions.	Studied Chalukyas contributions in Maharashtra specially their cultural

		contribution.
Rashtrakutas Period Origin and Spread of Rashtrakutas Cultural contribution of Rashtrakutas	To introduce history of Rashtrakutas & their contributions.	Studied Rashtrakutas contributions in Maharashtra specially their cultural contribution.
YADAV Period origin Political contribution cultural contribution	To introduce history of Yadava & their contributions.	Studied Yadavas contributions in Maharashtra specially their cultural contribution.

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SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : VI	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) XIII		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Political Ideas And Institutions in Ancient India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Judiciary in Ancient India Evolution of Judicial Organization form the Vedic Period	To make aware to student about ancient judiciary system in india.	Came to know about ancient judiciary system ,its origin & impact on percent era.

to the Gupta Period. Working of the council of minister. Popular Law courts and their Importance.		
Interstate Relation Mandala theory of Kautilya. Inter –state relations during peace and war, Work of Rajdutas.	To study interstate relationship of ancient India.	Studied development of interstate relationship in various era through books of ancient scholars.
Sources of Income and Expenditure Principles of Taxation. Items of Income- Land, Trade, Industry and Other Sources Items of expenditure.	To know Sources of ancient Indian states income, revenue system and their expenditure	Studied how ancient taxation system helps to develop various types of states.
Village Administration Development and importance of village organization. Working of village administration. Village administration in south India with special reference to Cholas.	To know about ancient village system & their administration.	Studied various types of village organizations in ancient India specially cholas administration in village.

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SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : VI	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) XIV		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Jainism and Buddhism in Ancient India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Jain Philosophy Early History of Jainism	Origine of the jain riligin to give information about	Students understand origion of the jain riligin

<p>Jain theory of Judgment. Anekantvada, Nayvad and Syadvad. Jain Metaphysics – Jain concept of the Jiva and Ajiva. Bondage and Liberation of the soul. Emancipation in Jainism.</p>	<p>anekwad, nyayvad and syadvad to clear about jiva and ajiva emancipation in jainism</p>	<p>And all concepts of jainsim</p>
<p>Jain Religious Beliefs and Sects Gunavratas, Shikshavratas and 11 Pratima Jain Sects – their characteristics, Similarities and differences.</p>	<p>What are jain religious beliefs and sects to told about that Teaching of jain sects and their characterences</p>	<p>Studied of jain beliefs and sects Discuss of jain sects characterences</p>
<p>Buddhist Philosophy Early History of Buddhism The Theory of Dependent origination (Pratitya Samutpad Siddhant) Theory of Momentariness (Kshanaikvada) Four Nobel Thoughts & Eight Fold Path</p>	<p>To teaching of history of Buddhism And what is siddhant of pratity samutpad to tell about that four nobel thoughts and eight fold path</p>	<p>They studied about history of buddism Understood about siddhant ,nobel thoughts and 8 fold path</p>
<p>Buddhist Sects and Sangha Buddhist Sangha – Nature and Membership 15 Buddhist Sects – their characteristics, similarities and differences</p>	<p>To teaching of Buddhist sangha And their characteristics</p>	<p>studied of Buddhist sangha and their characteristics</p>

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NAME OF SUBJECT:	ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY,CULTURE	
SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : VI	
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER) XV		
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER): Art and Architecture in Ancient India		
COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
The Art of the Deccan	1.To know the art of the Deccan	In the early historic period

Art and Architecture of Amaravati and Nagarajunkonda. Rock cut Architecture of Buddhist caves- Bhaje, Karle, Ajanta, Ellora.	2.To know the rock cut architecture	Buddhism spread over at Deccan
Gupta period Origin and development of temple architecture. The rock cut architecture of the Gupta period – The sculptural art of the Gupta period.	1.To know the rise of temple architecture 2.To study the rock cut architecture and sculptural art.	In the Gupta period art and architecture developed.Gupta period is called as Golden age.
Temple Architecture Nature and Characteristics of South Indian Temples. Nature and Characteristics of North Indian Temples.	1.To know the characteristics of south Indian temple architecture. 2.To study the features of North Indian temples.	Temple architecture started from Gupta period. The dynasty from South and North were contributed in this field.
Art of Painting Prehistoric rock shelters, Bhimbetka. Nature, Characteristics of the art of painting in Ancient India. Art of Paintings at Ajanta, Bagh, Badami.	1.To highlight on the art of painting in ancient India. 2.To study the nature of Ajanta,Bagh and Badami paintings.	The art of painting in India was unique.It has significant charecteristics

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SEM : I/II/III/IV/V/VI.	SEM : VI
COURSE NUMBER (PAPER NUMBER)	XVI
TITLE OF COURSE(NAME OF PAPER):	Archaeology and Tourism

COURSE CONTENT	OBJECTIVES	OUTCOME
Archaeological sites of Tourist Interest – Lothal, Kalibangan, Nalanda and Elephanta Caves.	Introduction of various archaeological as well as tourist sites in India.	Studied indian archaeological sites like lothal,kalibangan,nalanda,etc &their importance as a tourist place.
Exploration Methods a) Scientific Method b) Common Method	Avail about various types of exploration methods.	Introduce to scientific method & common methods of archaeological exploration.
Museology – Emergence and Scope of Museology . Types and Importance of Museums.	To study importance & types of museums.	Discussed emergence and scope of museology, types & their importance .
Tourist Places in India A. Museums :- Indian Museum - Kolkata Salarjung Museum - Hyderabad Bhavani Museum -Aundh Lamtire Museum - Ter B. Temples :- Meenakashi Temple - Madurai. Kopeshwar Temple - Khidrapur Vitthal Temple -Pandharpur Bhavani Temple -Tuljapur	To study important tourist places in India as well as Maharashtra.	Discussed various tourist places like important museums and pilgrim centers in India , types & their importance .
Study Tour Visit to any historical place is compulsory, Students have to submit the report during examination separately. The report of the tour carries	To visit Historical places to know their importance	By visiting these sites able to know how much glory in our past, it makes impact on students kwllege.