# SYLLABUS FOR B.A. and B.A. HONOURS IN HISTORY UNDER CBCS w.e.f. 2017-18

## B.A. History Syllabus

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## B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

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B.A. (History) Syllabus

Semester I

DSC 1A: History of Goa from the Earliest Times to 2012 C.E. 4 credits

Unit 1
a. Sources: Archaeological, Literary and Oral.
d. Gaonkari-Gaonpann.
e. Bhoja, Konkan Maurya, Badami Chalukya, Shilahara, Kadamba, Vijayanagara, Bahamani and Adil Shahi rule over Goa: Principal rulers; Administration; Craft production; Trade and Commerce; Cultural contributions. (10 lectures)

Unit 2
The Portuguese Rule in Goa:
a. ‘Old Conquests’. ‘New Conquests’.
d. Goa under the Portuguese Republic and the dictatorship of Salazar. (10 lectures)

Unit 3
Impact of the Portuguese Rule on Goa.

Unit 4
Resistance to colonial hegemony in Goa:
c. Revolts of the Ranes. Military mutinies. (10 lectures)

Unit 5
Goa’s Struggle for Freedom, 1946-1961:
b. Contributions of Goa Congress Committee and T.B. Cunha, National Congress (Goa), Azad Gomantak Dal, Goan People’s Party.
c. Operation Vijay and the Liberation of Goa. (10 lectures)
Unit 6
Goa since Liberation, 1961-2012:
  a. MGP and Congress Rule in Goa
  c. Statehood. Coalition politics. BJP and Congress rule in Goa

(10 lectures)

NOTE: Field trips constitute a part of this paper.
B.A. (History) Syllabus

Semester II

DSC 1B: History of India from Earliest Times to 1206 CE        4 credits

Unit 1
a. Sources for the study of Ancient Indian history.
b. Influence of geography on Indian history.
c. Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures: Salient features and major sites.
d. Harappan Culture – Major Sites, Town Planning, Trade, Craft Production, Religion, Script, Theories regarding decline. (12 lectures)

Unit 2
b. Later Vedic Age: Expansion of agriculture – Trade – Second Urbanisation in the Gangetic Valley in the 6th century BCE.
c. Rise of Territorial States.
d. Jainism and Buddhism – Rise, Doctrines. (12 lectures)

Unit 3
a. Mauryan Empire – Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka.
b. Nature of Mauryan State- Administration – Mauryan Art
c. Post-Mauryan polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana-Sanghas. (12 lectures)

Unit 4
   (i) Nature of the State, Economy and Society
   (ii) Religion, Literature, Sciences, Art and Architecture.
b. Post-Gupta polities – Vakatakas and Vardhanas. (12 lectures)

Unit 5
South India
a. Pallava, Kadamba of Banavasi, Chalukya of Badami, Rashtrakuta, Chola and Hoysala.
c. Extension of Indian Culture to Southeast Asia: factors responsible for extension and its impact. (12 lectures)
B.A. (History) Syllabus

Semester I

DSC 1A: History of Goa from the Earliest Times to 2012  4 credits

Unit 1
a. Sources: Archaeological, Literary and Oral.
d. Gaonkari-Gaonpann.
e. Bhoja, Konkan Maurya, Badami Chalukya, Shilahara, Kadamba, Vijayanagara, Bahamani and Adil Shahi rule over Goa: Principal rulers; Administration; Craft production; Trade and Commerce; Cultural contributions.  (10 lectures)

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a. MGP and Congress Rule in Goa

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B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

Semester I

DSC 3A: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World  4 credits

Unit 1
The Evolution of Humankind; Paleolithic and Mesolithic cultures. (8 lectures)

Unit 2
Food production: beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry. (6 lectures)

Unit 2
Bronze Age Civilizations, with reference to the following:
   a. Egypt;
   b. Mesopotamia (up to the Akkadian Empire);
   c. China (Shang);
   d. Eastern Mediterranean (Minoan):
Economy, social stratification, state structure, religion. (16 lectures)

Unit 3
Nomadic groups in Central and West Asia; Debate on the advent of iron and its implications. (6 lectures)

Unit 4
Ancient Greece
   b. Polis in Ancient Greece: Athens and Sparta; Greek Culture. (12 lectures)

Unit 5
Ancient Rome
      a. Religion and Culture in Ancient Rome.
      b. Crises of the Roman Empire. (12 lectures)
B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

Semester II

DSC 1B: History of India from Earliest Times to 1206 CE 4 credits

Unit 1
a. Sources for the study of Ancient Indian history.
b. Influence of geography on Indian history.
c. Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures: Salient features and major sites.
d. Harappan Culture – Major Sites, Town Planning, Trade, Craft Production, Religion, Script, Theories regarding decline. (12 lectures)

Unit 2
b. Later Vedic Age: Expansion of agriculture – Trade – Second Urbanisation in the Gangetic Valley in the 6th century BCE.
c. Rise of Territorial States.
d. Jainism and Buddhism – Rise, Doctrines. (12 lectures)

Unit 3
a. Mauryan Empire – Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka.
b. Nature of Mauryan State- Administration – Mauryan Art
c. Post-Mauryan polities with special reference to the Kushanas and the Satavahanas; Gana-Sanghas. (12 lectures)

Unit 4
   (i) Nature of the State, Economy and Society
   (ii) Religion, Literature, Sciences, Art and Architecture.
b. Post-Gupta polities – Vakatakas and Vardhanas. (12 lectures)

Unit 5
South India
a. Pallava, Kadamba of Banavasi, Chalukya of Badami, Rashtrakuta, Chola and Hoysala.
c. Extension of Indian Culture to Southeast Asia: factors responsible for extension and its impact. (12 lectures)
B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

Semester II

DSC 3B Goan Heritage 4 credits

Unit 1
Heritage: Meaning, Scope, Classification.
Contributions of Governmental organisations/departments, NGOs, and educational institutions. (5 lectures)

Unit 2
The land and its people.
Prehistory. Brief historical background from the rule of the Bhoja to the Adil Shah.
Colonial Period. Struggle for Freedom. Post-Liberation Era. (15 lectures)

Unit 3
Natural Heritage: Geographical, Faunal, Floral, Sacred Groves.
Indigenous knowledge systems: Gaonkari. Agricultural practices, puran sheti, khazan ecosystem, crafts, traditional medicinal practices. (10 lectures)

Unit 4
Built heritage: Domestic, Politico-Military, Religious. (10 lectures)
Kaavi art. Indo-Portuguese Art.

Unit 5
Syncretism in Goan Society. (10 lectures)

Unit 6
Literary and Legal Heritage:
Language and Literature. Education. Codified Family Laws of Goa. (10 lectures)

Note: Field trips constitute a part of this paper.
B.A. (History) Syllabus

Semester I

DSC 1A: History of Goa from the Earliest Times to 2012 C.E.

Suggested Readings


B.A. (History) Syllabus

Semester II

DSC 1B: History of India from Earliest Times to 1206 CE

Suggested Readings

- Basham, A.L. *The Wonder that was India*. New Delhi: Rupa, 1954.
- Sharma, R.S. *India’s Ancient Past*. OUP, 2007.


B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

Semester I

DSC 1A: History of Goa from the Earliest Times to 2012 C.E.

Suggested Readings


B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

Semester I

DSC 3A: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World

Suggested Readings


B.A. Honours (History) Syllabus

Semester II

DSC 1B: History of India from Earliest Times to 1206 CE

Suggested Readings

- Basham, A.L. *The Wonder that was India*. New Delhi: Rupa, 1954.


Suggested Readings


SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

DSC 1A: History of Goa from the Earliest Times to 2012 C.E.

Time: Two hours
Max. Marks: 80

N.B.: 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions 1-5 carry 12 marks each.
3. Question 6 carries 20 marks.

Q. 1. (a). Attempt a classification of the main sources for the study of the pre-
Portuguese history of Goa. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 1. (b). Identify the main physiographical divisions of Goa and explain briefly how
geography has impacted on the history of Goa. (12 marks)

Q. 2. (a). Comment on the nature and significance of the petroglyphs of Pansaimal, Kajur
and Mauxi. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 2. (b). Do you agree with the statement that the Bhoja rule was foundational for the
study of the history of Goa? Give reasons for your answer. (12 marks)

Q. 3. (a). Why did the Portuguese conquer Goa in 1510? What were its immediate
consequences? (12 marks)

OR

Q. 3. b). Form an estimate of nature of the colonial administration under the Absolute
Monarchy in the light of the statement that it was guided by the principle of “so uniting
the two powers, spiritual and temporal, that the one should never be exercised without
the other.” (12 marks)

Q. 4. (a). Do you agree with the statement that the Portuguese Civil Code of 1867
ameliorated the status of women in Goa. Give reasons for your answer. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 4. (b). Were the Rane revolts aimed at the liberation of Goa from Portuguese rule?
Elucidate. (12 marks)
Q.5. (a). Make an assessment of the contribution of satyagraha to Goa’s struggle for freedom. (12 marks)

OR

Q.5. (b). Account for the success of the MGP in the first assembly elections (1963) and make an assessment of its rule till 1979. (12 marks)

Q. 6. Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following: (20 marks)
   a) Etymology of Goa
   b) Gaonkari-Gaonpann
   c) Adil Shah’s rule in Goa
   d) Cuncolim Revolt
   e) 18th June 1946 Movement
   f) Opinion Poll, 1967

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Sample Question Paper

Course: DSC 1 B: History of India from Earliest Times to 1206 CE

Time: Two hours
Max. Marks: 80

N.B. : 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Questions 1-5 carry 12 marks each.
3. Question 6 carries 20 marks.

Q. 1. (a). Mention the different categories of archaeological sources that can be used in the study of ancient Indian history. Explain their significance. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 1. (b). Discuss the nature of the Harappan trade contact with Mesopotamia. How did it impact the Harappan culture? (12 marks)

Q. 2. (a). Do you accept the argument that the Varna formation in the Vedic society was an evolutionary process? Give reasons for your answer. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 2. (b). What is meant by second urbanization? In what way was it different from the first urbanization? (12 marks)

Q. 3. (a). “The policies of Ashoka led to consolidation of the Mauryan Empire” Comment. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 3. (b). Discuss the contribution of Gautamiputra Satakarni to the Deccan religion and art. (12 marks)

Q. 4. (a). Mention the innovations introduced by the Guptas in the administration when compared with the Mauryas. Account for such changes in the Gupta administration. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 4. (b). Discuss the administrative and religious policies of Harshavardhana. (12 marks)

Q. 5. (a). Analyze the political and cultural achievements of Mayura Varma of the Kadambas of Banavasi. (12 marks)

OR

Q. 5. (b). Mention a few temples constructed by the Chalukyas of Badami. Explain the main features of their architecture. (12 marks)
Q.6. Write short notes on any FOUR of the following:
   a) Puranas as a source of history.
   b) Town planning in Harappan civilization.
   c) Varna Sankara.
   d) Significance of Bodh Gaya.
   e) Conquests of Samudragupta.
   f) Raja Raja I.
Sample Question Paper

DSC 3A: Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the Ancient World

Time: Two hours
Max. Marks: 80

N.B.: 1. All questions are compulsory.
   2. Questions 1-5 carry 12 marks each.
   3. Question 6 carries 20 marks.

Q.1 (a). Discuss the main features of the Palaeolithic culture. (12 marks)

OR

Q.1 (b). Explain the habitation pattern of Mesolithic culture. (12 marks)

Q.2 (a). Mention a few centres of food production. Discuss the evolution of food production in the ancient world. (12 marks)

OR

Q.2 (b). Explain the role of environment in the growth of agriculture and animal husbandry. (12 marks)

Q.3 (a). Analyze the salient features of the Egyptian civilization. (12 marks)

OR

Q.3 (b). Examine the significance of the Shang dynasty of China. (12 marks)

Q.4 (a). Do you accept the argument that the use of iron led to substantial changes in economy and society of Central Asia? Give reasons for your answer. (12 marks)

OR

Q.4 (b). Form an estimate of the city-state of Sparta. (12 marks)
Q.5 (a). Define slavery. Explain the factors that led to the growth of slavery in ancient Greece. 

OR

Q. 5 (b). Discuss the transition of Rome from a Republic to Monarchy with special reference to the rule of Augustus. 

Q. 6. Write short notes on ANY FOUR of the following: 

a. Neolithic Revolution  
b. Ice Age Art.  
c. Role of technology in ancient societies  
d. Agriculture in Egypt  
e. Spartan Culture  
f. Tetrarchy under Diocletian
Sample Question Paper  
DSC 3B: Goan Heritage

Time: Two hours  
Max. Marks: 80

N.B.: 1. All questions are compulsory.  
2. Questions 1-5 carry 12 marks each.  
3. Question 6 carries 20 marks.

Q. 1. (a). What is meant by heritage? Attempt a classification of the same.  

(12 marks) OR

Q. 1. (b). Distinguish between tangible and intangible cultural heritage with examples from the Goan context.  

(12 marks)

Q. 2. (a). Discuss the etymology of the place-name Goa and comment on the politico-administrative history of Goa from the Bhoja rule to that of the Adil Shah of Bijapur.  

(12 marks) OR

Q. 2. (b). Do you agree with the view that the impact of the colonial state-sponsored ‘cultural engineering’ on the popular culture cast the Goan ethos in its present syncretic mould? Give reasons for your answer.  

(12 marks)

Q. 3. (a). Form an estimate of the gaonkari-comunidade as a coparcenary co-operative of natural resource management.  

(12 marks)

Q. 3. (b). Explain the significance of the Shilahara-Kadamba-Vijayanagar heritage of Goa.  

(12 marks)

Q. 4. (a). Discuss how oral tradition constitutes historical evidence with special reference to the history of Goa.  

(12 marks) OR

Q. 4. (b). It is said that the syncretic aspects of Goan culture located in the Little Traditions of both Hinduism and Christianity have resulted in a meaningful assertion of the common identity of Goans. Elucidate with reference to Goan folk festivals.
Q.5. (a). Comment on the different architectural styles used by the Portuguese in 16th – 18th century Goa.


Q. 6. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following:
   a) Khazan ecosystems of Goa
   b) Dhangar community of Goa
   c) Gopakapattana
   d) Shigmo
   e) Kaavi Art
   f) Reis Magos fort