

# **SYLLABUS**

**for**

## **ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE COURSES (M.A.)**

**Framed**

**As per the guidelines and syllabic structure provided by the UGC**

**Department of Ancient Indian History Culture &  
Archaeology, Vidya-Bhavana,  
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan**

**2019**

## **MA Semester Courses Syllabus**

### **Visva-Bharati**

#### **Department of AIHC & Archaeology**

- I. Group A: Compulsory Courses (12 Courses)
- II. Group B: Optional Courses (6 Courses each in areas of specialization in Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics, Social and Economic History, Religion and Art and Architecture)
- III. A student has to take two courses each from two groups (4 courses of 6 credits each) of his or her choice in every semester. However, the choice of group has to be decided in second semester only.

This postgraduate course is specially designed after revision to be in practice from the present academic session. There are twelve compulsory courses on various aspects of ancient Indian history culture and archeology. These compulsory courses have been arranged chronologically as well as spatially. Areas like Brahmaputra valley, South India are included so that the students are acquainted to the development of regional histories also.

The students have to compulsorily take six courses in the first semester. This has been made compulsory with the view to introduce them to the general overview of all the aspects which will be taught in the succeeding semesters as specialized optional courses. The first six courses cover topics like historical geography, archaeological background, socio economic history, religion and art of ancient India from 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC. The students also will learn the approaches of studying the past.

The optional specialized courses will start from the second semester. Other than two compulsory courses in each semester, they will also opt for four more optional papers from two groups of their choice. This is in view of the students interest or inclination to study and specialize in some aspects which will benefit them to have a research orientation in future.

The optional courses are divided into five broad categories of Archaeology, Socio economic, history, Epigraphy and Numismatics, Ancient Indian Religion and Ancient Indian Art and Architecture. The main idea is to impart them detail study of the options whichever they choose. So for example if anyone takes up archaeology, he or she will be studying its theory as well as field methods and also cover the cultural chronology from prehistory to medieval. Similarly anyone studying Indian Art will be studying aspects of art, iconography and architecture. New trends in research on these categories have also been included in these optional courses to keep them updated to the new researches.

The outcome of this postgraduate course is to develop the students' interest in the discipline holistically. He or she should be confident enough of the subject by the end of the semester. It will also help them to shape up their research inclinations. This will be added with regular workshops and seminars to broaden their area of thought process and learn new trends of research in this discipline.

**MA Semester Courses Syllabus**  
**Visva-Bharati**  
**Department of AIHC & Archaeology**

IV. Group A: Compulsory Courses (12 Courses)

V. Group B: Optional Courses (6 Courses each in areas of specialization in Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics, Social and Economic History, Religion and Art and Architecture)

**Group A: 12 Compulsory Courses (Each Course carry 6 credits:12 x 6= 72 credits)**

**A.1.** Historical Geography of Early India

**A.2.** Archaeological Background to the Study of Indian History

**A.3.** Religion and Art in Early India (From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

**A. 4.** Early Indian Social and Economic History (From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

**A.5.** Early Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics (From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

**A.6.** Approaches to the Study of Ancient India's Past

**A.7.** The Emergence of State in India: Magadh

**A.8.** Political Ideas and Institutions (From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

**A.9.** The Gupta Period in Indian History

**A.10.** Deccan and South India from 300 BCE and 700 CE

**A.11.** South India from 700 CE to 1300 CE

**A.12.** History of Eastern India including the Brahmaputra valley (700 CE to 1300 CE)

The Semester wise distribution of the above courses will be as follows:

A.1 to A.6 (1<sup>st</sup> Semester)

A.7 & A.8 (2<sup>nd</sup> Semester)

A.9 & A.10 (3<sup>rd</sup> Semester)

A.11 & A.12 (4<sup>th</sup> Semester)

Group B includes optional Courses. A student has to take two courses each from two groups (4 courses of 6 credits each) of his or her choice in every semester. However, the choice of group has to be decided in second semester only.

**Archaeology (S.1-6)**

S.1. Approaches to Archaeological Studies in India

S.2. Archaeology: Theories and Techniques

S.3. Prehistory of South Asia

S.4. Protohistory of South Asia

S.5. Historical Archaeology of South Asia (Iron Age to Medieval)

S.6. Ethnoarchaeology: Theories and Practices

### **Epigraphy and Numismatics (S.7-12)**

- S.7. Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography -I
- S.8. Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography - II
- S.9. Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-III
- S.10. Indian Numismatics-I (Methods and Techniques)
- S.11. Indian Numismatics-II (Early Indian Coins up to 320 CE)
- S.12. Indian Numismatics-III (Indian Coins from 320 CE to 1300 CE).

### **Socio-Economic History (S.13 – 18)**

- S.13. Social History of India up to 400 CE.
- S.14. Gender Studies: Women in Ancient India
- S.15. Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE
- S.16. Economic History of India up to 400 CE
- S.17. Economic History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE.
- S.18. Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History

### **Ancient Indian Religions (S.19- 24)**

- S.19. Vedic Religion and its Legacy
- S.20. Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas- I
- S.21. Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas- II
- S.22. Buddhism
- S.23. Jainism
- S.24. Tantrism

### **Indian Art History (S.25 -30)**

- S.25. Architecture I: Proto Historic phase: Stambhas, Stupa and Rock-cut Architecture
- S.26. Architecture II: Temple Architecture (North India)
- S.27. Sculpture and Painting
- S.28. Architecture III: Temple Architecture (South India)
- S.29. Iconography I: Jain and Buddhist Iconography
- S.30. Iconography II: Brahmanical Iconography

### **Semester Wise Distribution of Papers**

#### **Semester I (6 x 6=32 credits)**

- A.1.** Historical Geography of Early India
- A.2.** Archaeological Background to the Study of Indian History
- A.3.** Religion and Art in Early India (From the Middle of 3<sup>rd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)
- A. 4.** Early Indian Social and Economic History (From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)
- A.5.** Early Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics (From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)
- A.6.** Approaches to the Study of Ancient India's Past

#### **Semester II ( 6 x 6=36 credits)**

- A.7. The Emergence of State in India: Magadh
- A.8. Political Ideas and Institutions (From middle from 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)
- S.1. Approaches to Archaeological Studies in India
- S.2. Archaeology: Theories and Techniques
- S.7. Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography -I
- S.8. Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography - II
- S.13. Social History of India up to 400 CE.
- S.14. Gender Studies: Women in Ancient India
- S.19. Vedic Religion and its Legacy
- S.20. Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas- I
- S. 25. Architecture I: Proto Historic phase: Stambhas, Stupa and Rock-cut Architecture
- S. 26. Architecture II: Temple Architecture (North India)

**Semester III (6 x 6= 36 credits)**

- A.9. The Gupta Period in Indian History
- A.10. Deccan and South India from 300 BCE and 700 CE
- S.3. Prehistory of South Asia
- S.4. Protohistory of South Asia
- S.9. Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-III
- S.10. Indian Numismatics-I (Methods and Techniques)
- S.15. Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE
- S.16. Economic History of India up to 400 CE
- S.21. Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas- I
- S.22. Buddhism
- S.27. Sculpture and Painting
- S.28. Architecture III: Temple Architecture (South India)

**Semester IV (6 x 6=36 credits)**

- A.11. South India from 700 CE to 1300 CE
- A.12. History of Eastern India including the Brahmaputra Valley: 700 CE to 1300 CE
- S.5. Historical Archaeology (Iron Age to Medieval)
- S.6. Ethnoarchaeology: Theories and Practices
- S.11. Indian Numismatics-II (Early Indian Coins up to 320 CE)
- S.12. Indian Numismatics-III (Indian Coins from 320 CE to 1300 CE)
- S.17. Economic History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE
- S.18. Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History
- S.23. Jainism
- S.24. Tantrism
- S.29. Iconography I: Jain and Buddhist Iconography
- S.30. Iconography II: Brahmanical Iconography

**Course Structure and Syllabus under Post Graduation (Four Semesters) Degree in  
Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology**

COURSE	SEMESTER			
	I	II	III	IV
Compulsory Courses	A1-A6 ( 6 credit each) =36 credits Marks =50 x 6= 300	A7 & A8 (6 credit each) =12 credits Marks= 50 x 2=100	A9 & A10 (6 credit each) =12 credits Marks= 50 x 2=100	A11 & A12 (6 credit each) =12 credits Marks= 50 x 2=100
Optional Courses	_____	4 Optional papers (6 credit each) =24 credits Marks= 50 x 4= 200	4 Optional papers (6 credit each) =24 credits Marks= 50 x 4= 200	4 Optional papers (6 credit each) =24 credits Marks= 50 x 4= 200
Total Credit	36	36	36	36
Total Marks	300	300	300	300
Total Credits of 4 Semesters	144 Credits			
Total Marks	1200			

## A.1 Historical Geography of Early India

### UNIT I

Sources for the study of Historical Geography of India

Early developments in historical geography-Cunningham's *Ancient Geography of India* vis-a-vis initiation of Buddhist Archaeology in India.

### UNIT II

Geographical issues in early Indian literature: Names and Physical Divisions of India

Distribution Pattern of Archaeological Sites of Early Historic Period

### UNIT III

Epics and Archaeological Tradition—Sources and Debates

Early Historic Urbanism

### UNIT IV

Historical Geography of Asokan Sites

Textual and Archaeological Sources on Indian Ocean Trading Networks

Concept of Political Geography—Scope and Sources

### UNIT V

Chinese sources and Buddhist Archaeology—Pattern of Distribution of Buddhist Monastic Network in South Asia

Early Medieval Political Geography

### Readings:

Bhattacharyi, Sukumari. 1975. *Literature in the Vedic Age* (2 Vols). Calcutta

Chakrabarti, Dilip .K 2010. *The Ancient Routes of the Deccan and the Southern Peninsula*. New Delhi.

Chakrabarti,Dilip.K. 2011. *Royal Messages by the Wayside: Historical Geographical Geography of Asokan Edicts*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Chakraborti, Ranabir 1992-93. *Maritime Trade and Voyages in Ancient Bengal*. *Journal of the Ancient Indian History* 19: 145-171

Champakalakshmi, R 1996. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 B.C to A.D 1300*. Delhi.

Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1984. *A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Calcutta.

- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1994. *The Making of Early Medieval India*. Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 2003. *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues*. Delhi.
- Cunningham, A. 1871. *Ancient Geography of India: Buddhist Period*. London.
- Dymond, D. P. 1974. *Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Erodsy, George 1988. *Urbanisation in Early Historical India*. Oxford.
- Falk, Harry 2006. *Asokan Sites and Artefacts*. Berlin.
- Gangopadhyay, Kaushik and Shoumita Chatterjee 2013. Understanding Early Networks on the East Coast: A Preliminary Survey of the Coromandel Coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh). *Pratna Samiksha*, New Series 4. 11-33
- Gokhale, Shobana 2008, *Lord of Dakshinapatha: Coins, Trade-Centres under the Satavahanas*. Delhi.
- Kosambi, D.D. 1985. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. (reprint). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Kulke, Hermann (1995). *The State in India 1000-1700*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kunhau Raja 196.2 *Survey of Sanskrit Literature*. Mumbai: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Lad, Gauri P. 1981. *Mahabharata and Archaeological Evidence*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Law, B.C. 1954. *Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Paris.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1954. *History and Culture of the Indian People*, vols. 2,3,4,5. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1943. *History of Bengal, Volume I: Ancient Period*. Dhaka
- Majumdar, R.C. 1971. *History of Ancient Bengal*. Calcutta.
- Majumdar, R.C. 1980. *Classical Accounts of India*. Calcutta.
- Mukherjee, Bratindra Nath 1990. Kharosti and Kharosti-Brahmi Inscriptions in West Bengal. *Indian Museum Bulletin* 25.
- Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra. *Studies in Indian Antiquities*. Calcutta.
- Roy, T. N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of PGW & NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi.
- Sanyal, Rajat. 2013. Beyond Explorations: A Case Study on Early Medieval Archaeology from Epigraphic Sources. *Pratna Samiksha*, New Series, 4: 33-51.



Sengupta, Gautam, 1995 Archaeology of Coastal Bengal, H.P Ray and J.F Salles (ed.). *Tradition and Archaeology: Early Maritime Contacts in the Indian Ocean*. Pp. 115-27. New Delhi.

Sharma, R. S. 1996. *The State and Varna formation in the Mid- Ganga Plains*.New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Sharma, R.S. *India's Ancient Past*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Thapar, Romila 1990. *From Lineage to State*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Tomber, Roberta 2008. *Indo-Roman Trade: From Pots to Pepper*. London.

Watters, Thomas. 1969. *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*. Delhi (reprint).

## A.2

### Archaeological Background to the Study of Indian History

#### UNIT I: Archaeology

Definition and Scope of the study

Archaeology as an Interdisciplinary science–Archaeology as Anthropology

Archaeology as History

#### UNIT II: Development of Archaeology

As a subject in the global context: A Brief Outline

History of Indian Archaeology: A Brief Outline

#### UNIT III: Nature of Archaeological Record

Artifacts, ecofacts, assemblage, industry, culture, site.

#### UNIT IV: Basic Field techniques in Archaeology

#### UNIT V: Methods of Dating: Absolute and Relative Chronologies

Role of Sciences in Archaeology: -Case Studies

Archaeological Inquiry & Analogy, Ethnoarchaeology and Experimental Archaeology

#### UNIT VI: South Asian Archaeology: An Overview

Prehistory of South Asia: A brief Survey

Protohistory of South Asia: A brief Survey

Historical Archaeology in South Asia: A brief Survey

#### Readings:

Agrawal D.P: Archaeology in India, Copen Hagen Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies, 1982.

Aiken, M.J: Science based Dating in Archaeology, London, Longmans, 1990.

Allchin Bridget and Raymond Allchin: Rise of Civilisation in India and Pakistan, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1982.

Basker P: Techniques of Archaeological Excavation, London, Batsford, 1982.

Binford, L.R. 1983. In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record. London: Thames and Hudson.

Chakrabarti D.K: Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology, Munshiram Manoharlal, 1989.

Ghosh A: Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology 2008,

- Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Childe, V.G. 1956. Piecing Together the Past: The Interpretation of Archaeological Data. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Clark, Grahame.1961. World Prehistory in New Perspective.Cambridge: University Press
- Clarke, D.L. Analytical Archaeology, London, 1978.
- Daniel, Glyn, E. 1981. A Short History of Archaeology.London : Thames and Hudson.
- Delson, Eric. 2000. Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory. London: Garland.
- Embree, Lester 1987. "Archaeology: the Most Basic Science of All" *Antiquity* 61:75-78.
- Fagan, B. and C. De Corse 2005. In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology (Eleventh Edition). New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall
- Hester, T.R.: Field methods in Archaeology, California, 1975.
- Raman K.V. : Principles and Methods in Archaeology, Madras 1976.
- Rajan K.: Archaeology, Principles and Methods, Tanjavur, 2002.
- Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn 2012. Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Sankhalia H.D. Indian Archaeology Today, Heras Memorial Lectures, Bombay, Asia Publishing House.
- Trigger, Bruce. 1989. A History of Archaeological Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pappu, R. S. 1995. The Contribution of Earth Science to the Development of Indian Archaeology, in Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India, Edited by S.Wadia, R. Korisettar, and V. S. Kale, pp. 414-434. Bangalore: Memoirs of the geological Society of India 32.
- Pollard, A. M. 1999 Geoarchaeology: an introduction. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 165:7-14.

### A.3

## Religion and Art in Early India

(From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

#### UNIT I

Evolution of religious ideas

Transition from Non-Iconic to Iconic: The evolution of religious practices from sacrifice to worship

From symbols to icons: transition in the objects of devotion

#### UNIT II

Evolution of Puranic religion and the major cults and their iconography

Canons of Iconography and Architecture: trends towards standardization

Religious devotion and the early history of image worship

#### UNIT III

Changes in Buddhism and Jainism and their icons

Tantra: its pervasive spread and impact on iconography and temple structure

Temples- its forms and regional distribution

#### Readings

Fergusson, J, *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 1876

---do -----, *Rock Cut Temples of India*, 1875

Agarwala, V.S., *Studies in Indian Art*, Gwalior 2003

Coomaraswamy, A., *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, 1972

Mitra, Debala, *Buddhist Monuments*, ASI

Pant, Susheela, *Origin and Development of Stupa Architecture*, 1976

Havell, E.B., *Ideals of Indian Art*, 1920

Gupta, S.P., *Elements of Indian Art*, 2002

Saraswati, S.K., *A Survey of Indian Sculptures*, New Delhi, 1957

Meister M.W., Dhaky, M.A., Deva, Krishna (eds.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: North India*. relevant volumes

Kramrisch, Stella, *Hindu Temple vols 1 & 2*, 1946

Zimmer, H., *The Art of Indian Asia*, 1955

Meister, M.W, Dhaky, M.A. (eds.) *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: South India*.

Srinivasan, K.R., *Temples of South India*, 1971

Dubreuil, G.J., *Dravidian Architecture*, reprint, 1972

SivaramaMurti, C, *The Great Chola Temples*, 2007

Michell, George, *Temple Art and Architecture of Early Chalukyas*, 2014

**A.4**  
**Early Indian Social and Economic History**  
**(From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)**

**UNIT I**

People in India; An Anthropological introduction; Major division between caste, society and kin-based society

**UNIT II**

Stages in the Evolution of social stratification; The Myth of the Origin of Chaturvarna system and the division between higher and lower Varnas.

**UNIT III**

Towards the emergence of early historical economy and society: The nature of agrarian economy; crafts production; urbanization and urban centers; Network of trade routes  
Society at the time of the Buddhism: Gahapatis, Dasas and Karmakaras: the Hina silpas and the origin of untouchability in society; Seven castes of Megasthenes  
Economic expansion and its geography till the close of the Kushana period

**UNIT IV**

Theory of Indian feudalism and ruralization of economy; the debate and nature of early medieval economy and society  
Growth of states and expansion of agrarian economy in Deccan and South India: the Agraharas, temples and agrarian expansion; guilds and trading networks

**UNIT V**

The nature of caste division in Deccan and South India

**Readings**

Kane P.V: History of Dharmasastras, Vol-2, part-I, Poona, 1974

Thapar, R: Ancient Indian Social History, Delhi, 1978

Trautman, T: On the translation of the term Varna in JESHO, 1964

Jayaswal S: Caste in the socio-economic framework of early India, presidential address, ancient India section, 35<sup>th</sup> session of the Indian history congress, 1977.

Jha, V: Stage if the history of the untouchables in Indian Historical Review, Vol.2. No.1, 1975

Sharma, R.S: Social changes in Early Medieval India, Delhi, 1969

Dumont, L: Home Hierarchichus, Delhi, 1970

Gopal,L: Ownership of agricultural land in ancient India in Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient.Vol-4

Gopal L. The economic life of northern India (c.700-1200)

Sharma, R.S: A survey of land system in ancient India from c.200 B.C to A.D 650 in Journal of the Bihar Research Society, Vol-45

Sharma, R.S: Indian feudalism,Calcutta, 1980

Sharma, R.S : Sudras in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1980

Sircar, DC: Land system and feudalism in ancient India, Calcutta, 1966

Ghosal, U.N: Contributions to the Hindu revenue system, Calcutta, 1929

Ghosal, U.N: Agrarian system of Ancient India

Bose, AN: Social and Rural economy of northern India, Vols-I-II, Calcutta, 1961

Das, D.R: Economic history of the Deccan, New Delhi, 1969

Stein, B: Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India,1980

Ganguly, D.K: The Imperial Guptas and their names, New Delhi, 1986

Majumdar,R.C: Corporate life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1922

Fick,R: The social organization of north-east India, Calcutta, 1920

Bose,A.N: Social and Rural Economy in Northern India, Vols-I-II, Calcutta,1961

Maity,S.K: Economic life of Northern India in the Gupta period

Venkatarama Ayyar,K: Medieval trade, craft and merchant guilds in South India in JIH, 1947

Stein,B: Coromandel trade in Medieval India in John Parker ed. Merchants and scholars.

**A.5**  
**Early Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics**  
**(From the middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)**

**UNIT I**

The History of Epigraphic Studies (1781-1947 and after independence)  
Some general problems of Epigraphy and Numismatics.  
Inscriptions as source of History-Merits and limitations

**UNIT II**

Eras used in Inscriptions

**UNIT III**

Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance.

- a. Rummendei Pillar Inscription.
- b. Mahasthan Mauryan Brahmi Inscription.
- c. Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription.
- d. Takht -i-Bahi Inscription of Gondopharnes
- e. MRE XIII of Asoka
- f. Nasik Inscriptions Gautami Balasri
- g. Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman
- h. Allahabad pillar inscription
- i. Khalimpur Grant of Dharmapala
- j. Gwalior Prasasti of Bhoja
- k. Leiden grant of Rajendra Chola

**UNIT IV**

Introduction to Numismatics

- a. History of Numismatic Studies in India.
- b. Numismatic Studies: Terminology, Scope and Importance in the reconstruction of Political, Socio-Cultural and economic History of early India.
- c. Punch-marked coins
- d. Indo-Greek coins, Kushanas, Guptas, Kshatrapas, Satavahanas and Cholas

**Readings:**

Diringer. David, The Alphabet: A Key to the History of Mankind, New York, 1953.  
Barua, B.M. Inscriptions of Asoka, pt.II, Calcutta, 1943.  
-----, Asoka and His Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1946.  
Basak, R. (ed.by), Asokan Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1959.  
Hultzsch, E. Inscriptions of Asoka, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.I, Oxford, 1925.  
Gupta, P.L. Coins, New Delhi, 1969.  
Saloman. Richard, Indian Epigraphy, Oxford, 1998.  
Sircar, D.C, Indian Epigraphy, Delhi, 1965.  
----- Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Delhi, 1966

..... Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography, Journal of Ancient Indian History, 4, 1970-71, 72-136.  
----- Studies in Indian Coins, Delhi, 1968.  
Epigraphia Indica-Relevant Volumes



## A.6 Approaches to the Study of Ancient India's Past

### UNIT I: History

Its Nature, Object, Scope and Philosophy; Concept of History in the Ancient World- India, Greece, Rome, China and Arabia;  
Role of Hermeneutics in History

### UNIT II: Ancient Indian Historical Traditions: Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain

UNIT III: Historical Writings- Gupta and Post Gupta Periods: *Caritas*, *Vamsavalis* and Chronicles

### UNIT IV: Modern Approaches to the Study of Ancient Indian Past: Orientalist

UNIT V: Role of Methodology in History, Tools and techniques with particular reference to India

### Readings:

I.E.Pargiter, *Ancient Indian Historical Traditions*, reprint, Delhi, 1972.

-----, *The Purana Text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age*, oxford, 1913.

Romila Thapar, *Past as Present*, New Delhi,

-----, *The Past Before Us: Historical Traditions of Early North India*, Ranikhet, 2013.

-----, *The Past and Prejudice*, Delhi, 1975.

-----, *A History of India*, Vol.I, Baltimore, 1966.

-----, *Ancient Indian Social History: Some interpretations*, New Delhi, 2010.

A.K.Warder, *An Introduction to Indian Historiography*, Bombay, 1972.

S.Krinshnasamy Aiyangar, *The Beginning of South Indian History*, Madras, 1918.

H.E. Barnes, *A History of Historical Writings*, New York, 1963.

A.L.Basham, *Wonder That was India*, London, 1969.

E.H.Carr, *What is History*, 1977.

K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, *Sangam Literature*, Madras, 1972.

S.P.Sen (ed.), *Historical Biography in Indian Literature*, Calcutta, 1979.

D.Devahuti (ed.), *Bias in Indian Historiography*, Delhi, 1980.

V.R.R.Dikshitar, *Studies in Tamil Literature and History*, London, 1930.

U.N.Ghosal, *History and Historians of Ancient India in the Modern Age: in Indo-Asian Culture*, IX, 1961.

J.C.Jain, *Life in Ancient India as depicted in the Jaina Canon and Commentaries*, Delhi, 1984.

G.P.Singh, *Early Indian Historical Tradition and Archaeology*, Delhi, 1994.

R.C.Majumdar (ed.), *The Vedic Age*, Bombay, 1965.

B.C.Law, *A History of Pali Literature*, 2 Vols. Delhi, 1983.

D.D.Kosambi, *Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1975.

N.S.Pathak, *Ancient Historians of India*, Bombay, 1966.

J.Gonda, *History of Indian Literature*, Vol.III, Wiesbaden, 1973.

B.C.Law, *A Manual of Buddhist Historical Tradition*, Calcutta, 1941.

Bury, J.B: *The Ancient Greek Historians*, New York, 1909.

Barnes, H.E: *A History of Historical Writing*, New York, 1963.

Carr, E.H: *What is History*, London, 1961.

Collingwood, R.G: *The Idea of History*, London, 1961.

Dentan, Robert, C: *The Idea of History in the Ancient Near East*, London, 1955.

Finley, M.I: *The Greek Historians*, New York, 1971.

Gardner, C.S: *Chinese Traditional Historiography*, 1938.

Ghosal, U.N: *Beginning of Indian Historiography and Other Essays*, Calcutta, 1944.

Pathak, V.S: *Ancient Historians of India*, Bombay, 1966.

Philips, C.H: *Historians of India, Pakistan and Cylon*, London, 1961.

Ganguly, D.K: *History and Historians in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1974, pp:1-37;120-127.

Walsh, W.H: *An Introduction to Philosophy of History*, London, 1963.

## A.7 The Emergence of State in India: Magadh

### UNIT I

Sources

Emergence of territories: Geographical and Archaeological background

### UNIT II

Monarchies and Republics, Mahajanapadas

Territorial expansion of Magadha to the time of Asoka

### UNIT III

Structure of the Empire: The problem of political organization

### UNIT IV

Ideology of Empire: Asoka's Dhamma

Organization of the Resources

Social and Religious Aspects of the Empire

### UNIT V

Disintegration of the empire

### Readings:

Basak, R.G: Asokan Inscriptions

Hultzsch, E: Inscriptions of Asoka, *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol-I

Kangle, R.P(Trans): *The Kautilya Arthashastra*, Part-II

Majumdar, R.C(ed.): *The Classical Accounts of India*

Barua, B.M: *Asoka and his Inscriptions*

Bhandarkar, D.R: *Asoka*

Drekmeir, C: *Kingship and Community in early India*, Chapters:10-12

Kosambi, D.D: *An Introduction to the study of Indian History* (relevant chapters)

*Ancient Kosala and Magadha*, *Journal of the Bombay Royal Asiatic Society*, Vol-XXVII (1952), p.p.180-213

Ghosh, A: *The City in Early Historical India* (relevant chapters)

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A (ed.): Age of the Nandas and Mauryas

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A (ed.): A Comprehensive History of India, Vol-II

Mukerjee, R.K: Chandragupta Maurya And His Times

Mukerjee, R.K. Asoka

Raychaudhari, H.C: Political History of Ancient India (relevant chapters)

Sharma, R.S: Political ideas and Institutions in Ancient India (relevant chapters)

Thapar, R: Asoka and the Decline of Mauryas

Chattopadhyay, S: Bimbisara to Asoka

Bongard-Levin, G: Mauryan India

Mukherjee, B.N: The Character of the Maurya Empire

Ganguly, D.K: Bharatar Itihasar Sandhane (Bengali)

Lahiri Nayanjot: Ashoka in Ancient India. Harvard University Press.

**A.8**  
**Political Ideas and Institutions**  
**(From the Middle of 2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BCE to 1300 CE)**

**UNIT I**

Sources for Studying Political Ideas and Institutions

Recent trends in study of Early Indian States

**UNIT II**

Communities and Community organizations: *Janas, gana, sabha, samiti, parishad, vidhata Ur, Nagaram, Nadu* etc.

Origin of State and its evolution since Vedic Times

Emergence of State and *Saptanga* Theory

Origin and Evolution of Kingship: Divine Concept of Kingship

Categories of States- *Rashtra* and *Gana Samgha* with examples

Gana Samgha in Post-Vedic Times

**UNIT III**

The Idea of Mauryan State: Administration, Taxation and Judiciary; Development into an empire  
Gupta Empire: Administration, Agrahara Land Administration; Idea of emerging proto-feudal polity

Cola Polity: Idea of Regional polity; notion of segmentary state; local self government units; growth of temple as a part of polity

Evolution of the Hypothesis of Indian Feudalism

**Readings:**

Altekar, A.S: State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, 1972

Drekmeir, C: Kingship and Community in Early India, California, 1962

Ghoshal, U.N: A History of Indian Political Ideas, Bombay, 1959

Sharma, R.S: Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1968.

Sharma, R.S: Indian Feudalism, Calcutta, 1980

Spellman, J.W: Political Theory of Ancient India: Study of Kingship from the earliest time to Circa A.D 300, Oxford, 1964

Subramaniam, A.N: Sangam Polity

Ganguly, D.K: Aspects of Ancient Indian Administration, New Delhi, 1978

Mahalingam, T.V: South Indian Polity, Madras, 1968.

Y. Subbarayalu. South India Under the Cholas, Oxford Publications 2011

Noboru Karashima: A Concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations , Oxford Publications 2014

Thapar Romila: From Lineage to State: Social Formation in the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley; Oxford University Press 1999

Thapar Romila: Cultural Pasts: Essays in Early Indian History; Oxford Paperback 2003

Kulke, H. Kings and Cults.in Kulke ed. The State in India

Stein, Burton. Peasant State and Society in South India

Chattopadhyaya, B.D. The Making of Early Medieval India

## **A.9**

### **The Gupta Period in Indian History**

#### **UNIT I**

Sources

The political scenario of north India at the emergence of Gupta rule

#### **UNIT II**

The Gupta kings and their political policies

Weakening of the kingdom its disintegration and fall

#### **UNIT IV**

Political structure of the Gupta state and its administrative machinery

Major social and cultural institutions of the times: Art and Culture

#### **UNIT V**

The Vakatakas, Maitrakas, Maukharis- kingdom, rulers and political relations with contemporaries

#### **UNIT VI**

Legacy of the Gupta Empire

#### **Readings:**

Raychaudhuri, H.C., Political History of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1950.

Chattopadhyaya, S., Early History of North India, Calcutta, 1968.

Majumdar, R.C., The Vakataka-Gupta Age Lahore 1946.

----do-----, The Classical Age, Bombay, 1962.

A.K. Majumdar, A Comprehensive History of India, vol. III part 1, New Delhi 1981

Goyal, S.R., A History of Imperial Guptas, Allahabad, 1961

Gupta, P.L., The Imperial Guptas, Varanasi, 1974

Agarwal, A., Rise and Fall of Imperial Guptas, 1989

Ganguly, D.K., The Imperial Guptas and Their Times, New Delhi, 1986

Altekar, A.S., Coinage of the Gupta Empire, Varanasi, 1957

Dandekar, R.N., A History of the Guptas

Bardwell Smith. Essays on Gupta Culture.

## A.10 Deccan and South India from 300 BCE and 700 CE

### UNIT I

The transitions from Megalithic to historic phase

### UNIT II

Tamil Heroic Poems and the Chiefdoms  
From Chieftain towards Kingdom

### UNIT III

State formation in Deccan- Satavahanas and their contemporaries  
Successors of Satavahanas- Western Kshatrapas, Ikshvakus

### UNIT IV

The society and economy of Deccan and South India with focus on the maritime activities

### UNIT V

Evolution of State in South India- the agrarian scenario, land grants

### UNIT VI

The Brahmanisation of society in South India- religions, art and literary transitions

### Readings:

- Aiyanger, S.K: Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture, 1941.  
Ramanujan, A.K. Poems of Love and War  
Ramanujan, A.K., Collected Essays of A.K. Ramanujan  
Sastri, K.A Nilakanta: The Colas, 1955(2<sup>nd</sup> edition): A History of South India, 1975 (4<sup>th</sup> edition).  
Mahalingam, T.V: Kanchipuram in Early South Indian History, 1969.  
Pillai, K.K: South India and Sri Lanka, 1975.  
Chattopadhyay, B.D: Coins and Currency System in South India.  
----- (ed.), Essays on South India, 1976.  
-----, : International Trade and Foreign Diplomacy in Early Medieval South India, pp 75-98 in *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. XXI, 1.  
Karashima, Noburu: South Indian History and Society, 1984.  
Heitzman, James: Gifts of Power: Lordship in an Early Indian State, 1997.  
Champakalakshmi, R: Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India: A Review Article, pp 411-426 in the *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol: XVII, 3 & 4.  
Jha, D.N: Validity of the Brahman-Peasant alliance and the Segmentary State in Early Medieval India, pp-270-296 in *Social Science Probings*, Vol-1 No.2.  
Zvelebil, Kamil V: The Smile of the Murugan: On Tamil literature of South India, 1973.  
Balambal, V: Feudatories of South India (800-1070), 1978.  
Appadorai, A: Economic conditions in Southern India, 2 Vols, 1936.



Veluthat Kesavan: The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India, OUP, New Delhi, 2012  
Narayanan, M.G.S., Perumals of Mahadayapuram, Cosmo Books, Thirussur, 2013.

## **A.11**

### **South India from 700 CE to 1300 CE**

#### **UNIT I**

Survey of the Sources: Sangam and Post- Sangam literature- Devotional literature: Saiva, Vaishnava- Inscriptions: Stone, Copper – Coins- Foreign Accounts.

#### **UNIT II**

Outline of the Political History of South India from 550-850 A.D.- Origin of The Pallavas- Various Theories on Origin- Important Kings of the Pallavas: Mahendravarman-I and Narasimhavarman-I- Administration and Society- Bhakti cult: Bhaktism: Nayanmars and Alvars- Cultural Developments: Literature & Art and Architecture.

#### **UNIT III**

Political condition of South India in the second half of the 9<sup>th</sup> century A.D: Rise of the Colas of the Tanjavur: Vijayalaya and Aditya I: Sripurambiyam battle and its Consequences: Parantaka I: The Colas-Rashtrakutas Relation- Imperialist rulers of the Cholas- Rajaraja I & Rajendra I: their military conquests: Consolidation and Expansion of the Cola state: Successors of Rajendra I: Cola- Eastern Chalukyan alliance: Accession of Kulottunga I: Successors of Kulottunga I: Decline and Fall of the Cola Empire.

#### **UNIT IV**

Structure of state and society in south India: The Chola state: Critical review of current theories - the Pallava and Chola Administration- Local Assemblies and their function: Religious policy of the Kings: The role of royal temples and rituals in kingship: Art and Literature under the Colas- The Chera state.

#### **Readings:**

##### **Primary Sources:**

South Indian Inscription (relevant chapters)

South Indian Temple inscriptions, Vols I to II

Inscriptions of the Pudukkottai state(texts)

Epigraphia Indica(relevant numbers)

Epigraphia Carnatica(relevant numbers)

Travancore Archaeological Series (relevant numbers)

Biddulph,C.H: Coins of the Cholas

Geigre, W: The Mahavamsa(English translation) Colombo,1950.

Sastri, K.A.N: Foreign notices of South India, Madras, 1939.

**Secondary Sources:**

Aiyanger, S.K: Ancient India and South Indian History and Culture, 1941

Sastri, K.A Nilakanta: The Colas, 1955(2<sup>nd</sup> edition): A History of South India, 1975 (4<sup>th</sup> edition).

Mahalingam, T.V: Kanchipuram in Early South Indian History, 1969.

Pillai, K.K: South India and Sri Lanka, 1975.

Nagaswamy, R: Gangai-Konda-Colapuram, 1972.

Subbarayalu, Y: The Political Geography of the Chola Country, 1973

-----, : Studies in Cola History, 2001.

Chattopadhyay, B.D: Coins and Currency System in South India.

Stein, Burton: Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India, 1980

------(ed.), Essays on South India, 1976.

Hall, Kenneth R: Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Colas, 1980.

-----, : International Trade and Foreign Diplomacy in Early Medieval South India, pp 75-98 in *Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient*, Vol. XXI, 1.

Karashima, Noburu: South Indian History and Society, 1984.

Heitzman, James: Gifts of Power: Lordship in an Early Indian State, 1997.

Spencer, George W: The Political of Expansion: The Chola conquest of Sri Lanka and Sri Vijaya.

Champakalakshmi, R: Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India: A Review Article, pp 411-426 in the *Indian Economic and Social History Review*, Vol: XVII, 3 & 4.

Jha, D.N: Validity of the Brahman-Peasant alliance and the Segmentary State in Early Medieval India, pp-270-296 in *Social Science Probings*, Vol-1 No.2.

Zvelebil, Kamil V: The Smile of the Murugan: On Tamil literature of South India, 1973.

Balambal, V: Feudatories of South India (800-1070), 1978.

Appadorai, A: Economic conditions in Southern India, 2 Vols, 1936.

Shanmugam, P: The Revenue System of the Cholas, 850-1279.

Veluthat Kesavan: The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India, OUP, New Delhi, 2012

Narayanan, M.G.S., Perumals of Mahadayapuram, Cosmo Books, Thirussur, 2013.

**A.12**  
**History of Eastern India including the Brahmaputra valley**  
**(700 CE to 1300 CE)**

**UNIT I**

Geography: connotations of relevant terms

**UNIT II**

Political Developments of Eastern India:

- a) Bihar and Bengal: Sasanka; Later Guptas; Palas; Senas and Chandras
- b) Odisha: Sailodbhavas; Bhaumakaras; Imperial Guptas and Somvamsis
- c) Brahmaputra Valley: Varmans, Salasthambhas, Kamarupa Palas.

**UNIT III**

Archaeology of Eastern India: 700 CE-1300CE

Evolution of religious traditions and practices between 700CE to 1300 CE

Contacts with South East Asia

**Readings:**

Basak, R.G: History of North-Eastern India

Banerji, R.D: Palas of Bengal

Chanda, R.P: Indo-Aryan Races

Chattopadhyay, S: Early history of North India

Majumdar, R.C: History of Ancient Bengal

:(ed.) History of Imperial Kanauj

:(ed.) The Struggle for Empire

Mitra, R.C: Decline of Buddhism in India

Mookerjee, R.K: Harsha

Paul, P.L: The Early History of Bengal

Ray, N.R: Bangalira Itihasa

Morrison, B: Political Centers and Cultural regions in Early Bengal

Sen, B.C: Some Historical aspects of the Inscriptions of Bengal

Sen, D.C: Brihat Vanga.

Sen, Sukumar: Pracina Bangala O Bangal.

Dasgupta, N.N: Bangalaya Bauddhadharma.

Majumdar, R.C(ed.): History of Bengal, Vol-I.

Monahan: Early History of Bengal.

Dasgupta, S.B: Obscure Religious Cults.

Chattopadhyay, S: Evolution of Hindu Sects.

Jash, P: History of Saivism.

-----: History and Evolution of Vaisnavism in Eastern India.

Bhattacharya, A: Historical Geography of Ancient and Early Medieval Bengal.

Baruah, S.L. A Comprehensive History of Assam, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers  
Hardcover – Dec 1995.

Shastri, Ajay Mitra: Ancient North-East India, Aryan Books International, 2002.

Pradhan, Sadasiba: Art and Archeology of Orissa, Aryan Books International, 2007.

Sahu, J.K. Historical Geography of Orissa, Decent Books.

Archaeology of Orissa (2 Vols.). Edited by K. K. Basa & P. Mohanty, Delhi, 2000.

S, Pradhan (ed.) *Orissa: History, Culture and Archaeology*, New Delhi, D.K. Printworl, 1999.

## S.1

### Approaches to Archaeological Studies in India

#### UNIT I

Idea of the Orient-Edward Said and its critique-Indigenous perceptions, the Itihasa-Purana tradition- knowledge of the orient seen in early travellers of 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries CE

#### UNIT II

Role of Asiatic Society in pursuing the past

The Orientalist Constructions: The study of race, language and culture, ethnological and linguistic studies

The Early Surveys-Mackenzie, Buchanan, Colonel Todd-James Fergusson

#### UNIT III

Establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861-the initial years 1861-1900

Robert Bruce Foote, Valentine Ball-others engaged in antiquarian pursuits and study of ancient texts

Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhau Daji Lad, John Wilson, James Burgess and Henry Cousens, Indological studies in Western India by European and 'native' scholars alike.

Legislations, Acts, Conservations and studies of Urban Sites: The Marshall Era

Mortimer Wheeler and Scientific archaeology

#### UNIT IV

Growth of Regional Identities and Local institutions-Babu Rajendralal Mitra, Rakhaldas Banerjee and Akshay Mitra-Bangiya Sahitya Parisad and Varendra Research Society, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute

Growth of parallel bodies doing archaeology: Deccan College, K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna

#### **Readings:**

Breckenridge, Carol A. and Peter van der Veer, eds., Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament, Delhi, 1994. Oxford University Press.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K., Colonial Indology: Socio-politics of the ancient Indian past. Delhi, 1997 Munshiram Manoharlal.

Dodson, Michael S., Orientalism, empire and National Culture: India, 1770-1880 Delhi, 2010. Foundation Books.

Guha-Thakurta Tapati, Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Postcolonial India, Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.

Inden, Ronald, Imagining India, Oxford, 1990. Blackwell Publishers.

Kejariwal, O.P., *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of India's Past 1784-1838*, Delhi, 1988. Oxford University Press.

Lahiri, Nayanjot, 'Coming to Grips with the Indian Past: John Marshall's Early Years as Lord Curzon's Director-General of Archaeology in India—Part I', 1998, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 14:pp. 1–23.

——— 'Coming to Grips with India's Past and Her "Living Present": John Marshall's Early Years

(1902–06)—Part II', 2000, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 16, pp. 89–107.

Majeed, Javed, *Ungoverned Imaginings: James Mill's The History of British India and Orientalism*, Oxford, 1992. Clarendon Press.

Mukherjee, S.N., *Sir William Jones: A Study in Eighteenth-Century British Attitudes to India*, Bombay, 1987. Orient Longman.

Paddayya, K. *Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities*, Delhi, 2013. Archaeological Survey of India.

Philips, C.H., ed., *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961. Oxford University Press.

Ray, Himanshu Prabha, *Colonial Archaeology in South Asia, The legacy of Sir Mortimer Wheeler*, Delhi, 2007. Oxford University Press.

Said, Edward, *Orientalism*, New York, 1987. Pantheon Books.

Sengupta, Gautam and Kaushik Gangopadhyay, *Archaeology in India: Individuals, Ideas and Institutions*, Delhi, 2009. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Limited in collaboration with Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India, Kolkata.

Singh, Upinder, *The Discovery of Ancient India: early archaeologists and the beginnings of archaeology*. Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.

Thapar, Romila, *Interpreting Early India*, Delhi, 1999. Oxford University Press. Thapar, Romila, *Past and Prejudice*, New Delhi, 1975. National Book Trust.

Tillotson, Giles(ed.), *James Tod's Rajasthan*. Mumbai, 2007, Marg Publications.

Trautmann, Thomas R., *Aryans and British India*, New Delhi, 1997

## S.2

### Archaeology: Theories and Techniques

#### UNIT I

What is theory in Archaeology? What is the relationship between theory and method? Theory and Philosophy of science

#### UNIT II

Early Development of theories since Age of Antiquarianism

Early 20<sup>th</sup> century approaches: Gordon Childe and Culture history studies

New Archaeology and Processual approaches: Middle-Range theory, Behavioural archaeology and Ethnoarchaeology

Post Processual Critique: Archaeology and gender; Marxist archaeology etc.

Archaeologies of Place and Landscape

#### UNIT III

Development of archaeological field-methods in the works of General Pitt-River and Sir Flinders Petri, Mortimer Wheeler and Kathleen Kenyon.

Concept of sites in archaeology - Categories of sites

#### UNIT IV

Techniques of Exploration- Processes of formation of sites, Use of maps and remote sensing data, Cartography and archaeology involving GIS.

Merits and demerits of sampling in archaeological surveys; village to village survey, importance of surface survey

Techniques of Excavation: Excavations methods: Sondage and vertical excavation methods. Horizontal and Quadrant methods. Other methods including open area excavations, excavations by arbitrary units, Harris matrix.

Stratigraphy and Section drawing

Recording artefacts and features; Post excavation study of artefacts and ecofacts.

Drawing of artefacts (stone tools and artefacts). Report writing.

#### UNIT V

- Dating methods : Absolute and Relative Methods
- Role of natural sciences in archaeology
- Experimental Archaeology

Field training: Excavation and Exploration experience- (15 days to 1 month)



## **Readings:**

- Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. Field Archaeology. London: Methuen and Co.
- Banning E.B. 2002. Archaeological Survey, Manuals in Archaeological Method, Theory and Technique, Springer.
- Barker, P. 1982. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation. London: Batsford.
- Binford, L.R: In Pursuit of the Past, Thames and Hudson, London,1983
- Daniel Glyn: A Hundred and Fifty years of Archaeology, Duckworth, London, 1975
- Das, Sudhir Ranjan. Uthkhanan Vijnan (Bengali), Calcutta.
- Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments:Amethodological approach. Man and Environment, XX(2):101 105.
- Hodder,I: Theory and Practice in Archaeology, Routledge, 1995
- Hodder,I(ed.): Archaeological Theory Today, Polity, Oxford, 2001
- Orton, Tyres, and Vince: Pottery in Archaeology, CUP, 1994
- Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India. Pune: Deccan College.
- Renfrew C: Approaches to Social Archaeology, Harvard University Press,1984
- Renfrew C and P Bahn: Archaeology, Thames and Hudson, London, 1991.
- Trigger Bruce: A History of Archaeological Thought, CUP, Cambridge,1989.
- Wheeler, R.E.M: Archaeology from the Earth, Harmondsworth, PenguinBooks, 1954
- Wheeler, R.E.M: The Recording of Archaeological Strata, Ancient India, 143-50,1947.

## **S.3**

### **Prehistory of South Asia**

#### **UNIT I: Prehistory: Introduction**

Aims and Scope

Beginning and main stages of development

Principle approaches

#### **UNIT II: The Quaternary Period**

Introduction to the Quaternary

Subdivisions-Significance of the Pleistocene and Holocene periods

Methods for reconstructing palaeo-environment

Global climate history during the Quaternary

Quaternary environments in India

#### **UNIT III: Human Evolution and its Ramifications**

Definition and Theories in Primate Evolution

Hominoid and Hominid Evolution in Africa

Evolution out of Africa

The problem of Human evolution in global and Indian contexts

#### **UNIT 4: South Asian Stone Age Sequence**

The Lower Palaeolithic –Acheulian Culture- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations

The Middle Palaeolithic- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations

The Upper Palaeolithic- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations

The Mesolithic- Tools, Typology and contexts and adaptations

The Neolithic –Cultural Adaptations in India

#### **UNIT V: Prehistoric Rock Art: Character and Chronology**

#### **UNIT VI: Fieldworks and Laboratory study of Artifacts: Three weeks**

#### **Readings:**

Allchin, B and Allchin, F.R.1982. Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan. Cambridge:University Press

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond, Origins of Civilization.

Allchin, F.R.1963. Neolithic Cattle Keepers of South India.

Bhattacharya, D K. 1991. An Outline of Indian Prehistory, Delhi, Palaka Prakashan

Binford, L. R. 1973. An Archaeological Perspective, New York, Seminar Press.

Chakrabarti, D K. 2009. India – An Archaeological History: Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early History Foundation, New Delhi, OUP.

- Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Childe, V.G. 1951. *Man Makes Himself*. New York, Mentor.
- Clarke, D.L. 1963. "Archaeology: the Loss of Innocence." *Antiquity* 47:6-8. 13. Daniel Glyn, *The Origins and Growth of Archaeology*
- Embree, Lester 1987. "Archaeology: the Most Basic Science of All" *Antiquity* 61:75-78.
- Fagan, B. 1988. *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. Glenview, Illinois, Scott, Foresman and Company.
- Feder, K L 2017. *The Past in Perspective (An Introduction to Human Prehistory)*. London, OUP ISBN13: 978-0199950737 ISBN-10: 0199950733
- Ghosh, A. 1989. *An Encyclopedia of Indian Archaeology Vol. I & 2*. Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Hodder, I. 1986. *Reading the Past: Current Approaches to Interpretation in Archaeology*. 2nd ed. Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Jain, V K 2006. *Prehistory and Protohistory of India: An Appraisal: Palaeolithic, Non-Harappan Chalcolithic Cultures (Perspectives in Indian Art & Archaeology)*, New Delhi, D K Printworld.
- K. Paddayya (1990). *The New Archaeology and Aftermath: A View from Outside the Anglo-American World*, Ravish Publishers.
- K. Paddayya (Author) (September 2004). *Multiple Approaches to the Study of India's Early Past: Essays in Theoretical Archaeology*, Aryan Books International.
- K. Paddayya (Author), D. R. Shah (Author) (August 1997). *Investigations into the Neolithic Culture of the Shorapur Doab, South India (Studies in South Asian Culture)*. Brill Academic Pub.
- Mishra S. *The Palaeolithic in the Indian Subcontinent: its significance for understanding human evolution*.
- Mishra, V.N., *Prehistoric Human Colonization in India*.
- Paddayya, K. (ed.). 2002. *Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi, ICHR and Munshiram.
- Paddayya, K. 2001-2002. *The Problem of Ashmound of Southern Deccan in the light of Budihal Excavations*, *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute* 60-61:189-225.
- Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn 1991. *Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice*, London, Thames and Hudson.
- Sali, S A. 1993. *Indian Prehistory*, Pune, ISPQS.

Sankalia, H D. 1962. Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan, Bombay, University of Bombay.

Sankalia, H D. 1975. Prehistory of India, New Delhi, Munshiram Manoharlal

Sankalia, H.D., Stone Age Tools, Their Techniques and Functions.

Settar, S and Ravi Korisettar. 2004. Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Prehistory - The Early Archaeology of South Asia (Vol 1). New Delhi, Manohar Publishers and Distributors Foley

A F and R Lewin.2013. Principles of Human Evolution. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.

Settar, S and Ravi Korisettar. 2002. Indian Archaeology in Retrospect-Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia. Delhi: ICHR and Manohar

Trigger, Bruce. 1989. A History of Archaeological Thought, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Wheeler, R.E.M., Archaeology from the Earth.

## **S.4**

### **Protohistory of South Asia**

#### **UNIT I**

History of Proto-historical research in India- Changing trends and problems

#### **UNIT II**

Pre-Harappan Culture of India and Borderlands

#### **UNIT III**

The Mature-Harappan Culture- Origin, Political forms, Settlement and Subsistence patterns, Trade, Social and Economic life

The Theory of Harappan “Decline”

The nature of the Late Harappan Cultures of Sind, Punjab, Haryana, U.P, Gujarat

#### **UNIT IV**

The Chalcolithic cultures of Central and Western India

The Chalcolithic cultures of Eastern India

Early Food producing cultures in the Ganges valley

The Iron Age problem- BRW Cultures, Megalithic cultures of the South

#### **Readings:**

Agrawal, D.P. and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.). 1979. Essays in Indian Protohistory, New Delhi, D.K Publishers.

Allchin, Bridget and Raymond Allchin 1982. Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.

Datta Asok. The Black and Red Ware Culture of West Bengal.

Deo, S.B. 1985. The Megaliths: Their culture, ecology, economy and technology, in Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology (S.B. Deo and K. Paddayya eds.), Deccan College, Pune.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1990. First Farmers of the Deccan, Pune, Ravish Publishers.

Possehl, G.L. 1979 (ed.). 1979. Ancient Cities of the Indus, New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.

Possehl, G.L. (ed.). 1993. Harappan Civilization A Recent Perspective, New Delhi, Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Possehl, G. 1999. The Indus Age, New Delhi, Oxford.

Possehl G.L. 2002 Indus Civilization: a Contemporary Perspective, New Delhi, Vistaar Publication.

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- Possehl, G. *Indus Age: The Beginnings*, Oxford and IBH, Delhi.
- Possehl, G. *Ancient Cities of the Indus*, Vikas, Delhi, 1979.
- Possehl, G. *Harappan civilization: A Recent perspective*, Oxford and IBH, Delhi, 1993.
- Possehl, G. *Indus Civilization in Saurashtra*, B.R Publishing House, Delhi, 1980.
- Ratnagar, S. *Enquiries into the Political organization of Harappan Society*, Ravish, Pune, 1991.
- Ratnagar, S. *End of the Great Harappan Tradition*, 2000.
- Ratnagar, S. *Understanding Harappa*, Tulika, Delhi.
- Sankalia, H.D. *Pre and Proto-history of India and Pakistan*, Deccan College, Pune, 1974.
- Sharma G.R. *Beginnings of Agriculture*, Allahabad University Press, Allahabad, 1980.

## S.5

### Historical Archaeology of South Asia (Iron Age to Medieval)

#### UNIT I

Concept and Development of Historical Archaeology: Debates on 'Early Historic' and 'Early Medieval' in Indian Archaeology

Significance of Archaeological Record- Interface between Archaeological Record and Literature

#### UNIT II

Evolution of Archaeological Cultures: OCP and Painted Grey Ware Culture in India: Chronology, Distribution and Characteristics; Major excavated sites.

Early Iron Age Cultures in India: Archaeological and literary sources on beginning of iron—history of research—theories of origin of iron in India

#### UNIT III

Regional archaeological cultures of the Indian subcontinent(6<sup>th</sup> c. BCE to 12<sup>th</sup> c. CE): Northwestern India, Western India, Central India and Deccan, South India, Eastern-Northeastern India

#### UNIT IV

The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW: chronology, distribution, characteristics, allied numismatic and settlement evidences)

Archaeological evidence of Urbanism in early historic and early medieval India: history of research and debates—major excavated sites—evidence of settlement pattern and distribution; Major excavated sites in eastern India: Bengal, Bihar, Odisha

#### UNIT V

Archaeology of Buddhism: major sites related to early Buddhism—major monastic sites—monastic Buddhism in early medieval Eastern India and Deccan

#### Readings:

Allchin, F. R. 1989. City and State formation in Early Historic South Asia. *South Asian Studies* 5:1 16.

——— 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge.

Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1984. Study of the Iron Age in India, *Puratattva* 13:81 85.

- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1992. *Early Use of Iron in India*, Bombay, Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2002. *Archaeological Geography of the Ganga Plains, The Lower and Middle Ganga*, Delhi.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India*, Oxford.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2008. *Archaeological Geography of the Ganga Plains: Upper Ganga*. Delhi.
- Deo, S.B. 1973. *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*, Dharwad.
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi, Books & Books.
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- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. (2008). 'Early Historic in Indian Archaeology: Some Definitional Problems', Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakraborty (eds.) *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*, pp. 1-14. New Delhi: Pragati Publications.
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- Ghosh, A. 1973. *City in Early Historical India*, Simla.
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- Lal, Makkan 1984. *Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga Yamuna Doab*, New Delhi.
- Mehta, R.N. 1979. *Medieval Archaeology*. Delhi.
- Panja, Sheena, A.K. Nag and S. Bandyopadhyay 2015. *Living with Floods: Archaeology of a Settlement in the Lower Ganga Plain (c. 600-1800 AD)*, Delhi, Primus Book Publication.



- Ramchandran, K. S. 1980. Archaeology of South India, Tamil Nadu, Delhi Prakashan.
- Roy, T.N. 1983. The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India, New Delhi.
- Sharma, Y.D.1953 Exploration of Historical Sites. Ancient India 9:116 169.
- Tandon, P. N. ed. 1978, Kannauj: Archaeology and Art. Kannauj, Archaeological Museum, Kannauj, India.
- Tripathi Vibha. 1976 The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India, Delhi.
- Tripathi Vibha. 2012. Rise of Civilization in the Gangetic Plain: The Context of the Painted Grey Ware, Delhi.
- Tripathi, Vibha. 2008. History of Iron Technology in India (from Beginning to Pre-Modern Times), New Delhi.

## S.6

### **Ethnoarchaeology: Theories and Practices**

#### **UNIT I: Ethnoarchaeology: Method and Theory**

Ethnoarchaeology: Definition and Scope, history of its development  
The importance of ethnoarchaeology in archaeological research; Problems in Analogical Reasoning  
Nature and interrelationship of archaeological and ethnographic records;  
Principles of analogy in ethnoarchaeological research; Middle Range Theory  
Experimental archaeology and its role in archaeological interpretation; Lithic Experimental Studies; Metallurgical Experimental Studies

#### **UNIT II: Ethnoarchaeology and the reconstruction of past material culture**

Settlement and Subsistence, Social Identity; Monuments, Architecture and Communities;  
Households; Technology- Specialist Craft Production; Ritual

#### **UNIT III: Ethnoarchaeological Practice in South Asia-“Living Traditions”- Case Studies:**

Forager/collector, living hunter-gatherers, Present day shifting cultivation practices, Early agro-pastoral Chalcolithic communities, Living Megalithic tradition, fishing (inland and coastal) economies; Ceramic Tradition, Boat-building

#### **UNIT IV: Ethnoarchaeological Studies Outside India: Case Studies**

The Eskimos of Alaska, the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert and the Australian Aborigines

#### **UNIT V: Emerging concepts in Ethnoarchaeology**

The use of Traditional Ecological Knowledge in archaeological interpretation  
Indigenous perspectives on archaeological interpretation; Application in the contemporary context

#### **Readings:**

Ajay Pratap. 2000. *The Hoe and the Axe: Ethnohistory of Shifting Cultivation in Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Allchin, B. (ed.) 1994. *Living Traditions: South Asian Ethnoarchaeology*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.

Pakem, B. Bhattacharya, J.B., Dutta, B.B. and B. Datta Ray. 1980. *Shifting Cultivation in North-East India*, North East India Council for Social Science Research, Shillong (2nd revised edition).

- Binford, L. R. 1988. *In Pursuit of the Past*. New York: Thames and Hudson.
- Cooper, Z. 1992 "The Relevance of the Forager/Collector Model to Island Communities in the Bay of Bengal." *Man and Environment* XVII (2) : 111-122.
- Cooper, Z. 2002. *Archaeology and History: Early Settlement in the Andaman Islands*, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- David N. and C. Kramer. 2001. *Ethnoarchaeology in Action*, Cambridge University Press.
- Fuchs, S. 1973. *The Aboriginal Tribes of India*, Delhi, Macmillan India.
- Gould R.A. 1980. *Living Archaeology*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Griffin, P. B. and W. G. Solheim II. 1990. "Ethnoarchaeological Research In Asia." *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.
- Kramer C. (ed.) 1980. *Ethnoarchaeology*, Guildford Survey, Columbia University Press.
- Lee, R. B. and I. Devore (Ed.) 1975. *Man the Hunter*, Chicago, Aldine Publishing Co. Second Edition.
- Meehan, B. and R. Jones (eds.) 1988. *Archaeology with Ethnography: An Australian Perspective*. Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.
- Misra, V.N. 1990. "The Van Vagris - 'Lost' Hunters of the Thar Desert, Rajasthan." *Man and Environment* XV(2):89-108.
- Murty, M.L.K 1981. "Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behaviour on the South-East Coast of India: An Ethnographic Model." *World Archaeology* 12: 47-58.
- Murty, M.L.K. 1985. "Ethnoarchaeology of the Kurnool Cave Area." *World Archaeology* 17 (2):192-205.
- Nagar, M. and V.N. Misra. 1993 "The Pardhis: A Hunting- gathering Community of Central and Western India." *Man and Environment* XVIII (1): 113-144.
- Nagar, M. 1975. "Role of Ethnographic Evidence in the Reconstruction of Archaeological Data." *Eastern Anthropologist* 28 (1): 13-22.
- Nagar, M. 1983. "Ethnoarchaeology of the Bhimbetka Region." *Man and Environment* VII: 61-69.

Raju, D.R. 1988. Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers: An Ethno- Archaeology of Cuddapah Region, South-East India. Pune: Ravish Publishers. Richard Ford (Ed.). 1994. The Nature and Status of Ethnobotany, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Sankar Kumar Ray. 1984. Aspects of Neolithic Agriculture and Shifting Cultivation, Garo Hills, Meghalaya. Asian Perspective, XXIV(2), pp.193-221.

Satapathy, K.K. and B.K. Sarma. 2002. Shifting Cultivation in India: An Overview. Asian Agri-History, Vol.6, No.2, pp.121-139.

Roy, S. C. 1920. The Birhors: A Little Known Jungle Tribe of Chhota Nagpur, Ranchi.

Sinopoli, C. M. 1991. "Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in South Asia." Asian Perspectives 28 (2): 145-161.

Smiley F.E. et. al. 1980 The Archaeological Correlates of the Hunter-Gatherer Societies: Studies from the Ethnographic Record. Ann Arbor, Michigan University Press.

Axel Steensberg. 1986. Man the Manipulator. An Ethnoarchaeological Basis for Reconstructing the Past, National Museum, Kopenhagen.

## S.7

### Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-I

#### UNIT I. Ashokan Edicts

Nature, Geographic distribution, Categories, Language and script.

Decipherment of major Rock Edicts (Girnar version) Rock Edicts- II and XIII, Bairat Edict.

#### UNIT II. Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance.

Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela (EI,XX, IHQXIV)

Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman (EI, VIII)

Sarnath Image Inscription of the time of Kanishka

Nasik Prasasti of Gautami Balasri (EI, VIII)

#### UNIT III. Study of seals-sealings and their importance in Ancient Indian History.

#### Readings:

Barua, B.M. Inscriptions of Asoka, pt. II, Calcutta, 1943.

-----, Asoka and His Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1946.

Basak, R.G. (ed. by), Asokan Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1959.

Hultzsch, E. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I, Inscriptions of Asoka, Oxford, 1925.

Sen, A.C. Asoka's Edicts, Calcutta, 1956.

Sircar, D.C. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilizations, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1942.

Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol VIII (ii); Vol. XIV (iii).

Epigraphia Indica, Vol. VIII (iv, v, vi, vii); Vol. XX (iii).

## **S.8**

### **Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-II**

**UNIT I:** Origin of writing and Script in Indian Context

Harappan Script-Problems and Issues.

**UNIT II:** The Brahmi Script and its derivatives

The name of the Script

Geographical and Chronological range.

Theories regarding the origin of Brahmi

Development of Early, Middle and late Brahmi.

**UNIT III:** Regional variations

Siddhamatrika

Proto-Bengali and Nagari.

**UNIT IV:** The Kharosti Script-an overview.

**UNIT V:** Transcription of early Brahmi from Roman Script.

#### **Readings:**

Buhler.G, Indische Paleographie von circa 350 A. Chr.- circa 1300 P. Chr.Strassburg,1896.

-----,Indian Palaeography, New Delhi, 1980 (reprint).

Dani. A. H, Indian Palaeography, Delhi,(2<sup>nd</sup>.ed.)1986.

Dasgupta,C.C, The Development of Kharoshti Script,Calcutta,1958.

Diringer. David, The Alphabet: A Key to the History of Mankind, NewYork, 1953.

Saloman. Richard, Indian Epigraphy, Oxford, 1998.

Sircar, D.C. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography,Journal of Ancient Indian History,4,1970-71,72-136.

Verma,T.P. The Palaeography of Brahmi Script, Varanasi,1971.

## S.9 Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-III

**UNIT I:** Typological Survey of Inscriptions (300 CE-1200 CE):

- a) Prasasti b) Land Grants(royal) c) Donative Inscriptions(Common) d). Miscellaneous

**UNIT II:** Reading Inscriptions: Prasastis

- a. Allahabad Prasasti of Samudragupta
- b. Aihole Prasasti of Pulakesin II
- c. Gwalior Prasasti of Bhoja I
- d. Deopara Prasasti of Vijaysena

**UNIT III:** Reading Inscriptions: Land Grants

- e. Damodarpur Copper-plates of Kumaragupta I
- f. Banskhera Inscription of Harsha
- g. Sanjan Copper-plates of Amoghavarsha
- h. Khalimpur Inscription of Dharmapala
- i. Nalanda Inscription of Devapala
- j. Jagjivanpur Copper- plate of Mahendrapala I
- k. Uttaramerur Inscription of Paranta II

### **Readings:**

Bhandarkar, D.R. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.III, New Delhi,1981.

Fleet, J.F. Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings and their successors, Corpus  
Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.III, Calcutta,1888.

Maitra, A.K.Gaudalekhamala, Calcutta, 1914.

Maity, S.K. Corpus of Bengal Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1967.

Majumdar, N.G.Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol.III, Rajshahi, 1929.

Sircar, D.C. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilizations, Vol.I, Calcutta, 1942.

----- Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilizations, Vol.II (From the  
sixth to the eighteenth Century A.D.), Delhi, 1983.

----- Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Delhi, 1965.

South Indian Inscriptions, Vol.III.

Epigraphia Indica (Relevant Vols.)

**S.10**  
**Indian Numismatics-I (Methods and Techniques)**

**UNIT I:** Origin and antiquity of Coins in India.

Technique of minting coins: Punch-marked, Cast, Die-Struck.

**UNIT II:** Methods of Coin making in Ancient India.

- a) Punching of Coin, planchets or metal Bars
- b) Staping Coins in Semi-molten Condition
- c) Repousee technique
- d) Casting technique
- e) Die Striking.

**UNIT III:** The making of Coin

- a) Authorization
- b) Manufacture
- c) Issue
- d) Making of Blanks
- e) Die making
- f) Process of Making blanks
- g) Verification
- h) Fakes and Forgeries

**UNIT IV:** Practical Training

Identification of Coins and Report writing.

**Readings:**

Gupta,P.L. Coins, New Delhi, 1969.

Mukherjee,B.N.Technology of Early Indian Coinage,Calcutta,1991.

-----, Takakari abhirbhava yuga(in Bengali),Calcutta,1992.

Sircar,D.C. Studies in Indian Coins,Delhi,1968.



## S.11 Indian Numismatics-II (Early Indian Coins up to 320 CE)

### UNIT I

Study of Ancient Indian Coinage:

- a. Punch Marked Coins, Early uninscribed Cast coins.
- b. Coins of Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthians and Kushanas.

**UNIT II:** Tribal Coins, Local Coins, Coins of City States

**UNIT III:** Coins of the Satavahanas, Coins of the Western Kshatrapas  
Kshaharata and Kardamaka Rulers

### Readings:

Allan, J. Catalogue of the Coins in the British Museum, Ancient India, London, 1914.

Bopearachchi, O. Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian Coins in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1993.

Chatterjee, B. The Age of the Kushanas- A Numismatic Study, Calcutta, 1967.

Dasgupta, K.K. A Tribal History of India-A Numismatic Approach, Calcutta, 1975.

Gardner, P. Catalogue of Indian Coins in the British Museum, The Coins of the Greek and Scythic Kings of Bactria and India in the British Museum, London, 1886.

Gupta, P.L. Coins, New Delhi, 1969.

Kosambi, D.D Indian Numismatics, New Delhi, 1981.

Lahiri, A.N. Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins, Calcutta, 1965.

Mukherjee, B.N. The Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire, Calcutta, 1988.

-----The Kushana Coins of the Land of Five Rivers, Calcutta, 1978.

-----Technology of Early Indian Coinage, Calcutta, 1991.

Narain, A.K. Indo-Greeks, Oxford, 1957.

Rapson, E.J. Catalogue of the Coins of the Andhra Dynasty, the Western Kshatrapas, etc. in the British Museum, London, 1908.

Sahni, B. The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India, Bombay, 1945.

Sharan, M.K. Tribal Coins, Delhi, 1972.

Shastri, A.M. Satavahana Coins and Coins from Excavations, Nagpur, 1972.

Sircar, D.C. Studies in Indian Coins, Delhi, 1968.

Whitehead, R.B. Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore, Vol.I-Indo-Greeks Coins, Oxford, 1914.

## S.12

### **Indian Numismatics-III (Indian Coins from 320 CE to 1300 CE)**

#### **UNIT I**

Coins of the Gupta Kings- Detailed Study of Gupta Gold Coinage from Samudragupta to Kumaragupta I

**UNIT II:** Principal Early Medieval Coin-Types of North India.

**UNIT III:** Coins of the Chalukyas of Badami, Kadambas, Cholas and Pandyas.

**UNIT IV:** Currency Systems in South India.

#### **Readings:**

Allan.J, Catalogue of the Coins of the Gupta Dynasties and of Sasanka, King of Gauda in the British Museum,London, 1914.

Altekar, A.S. Coinage of the Gupta Empire,Varanasi, 1957.

Chattopadhyay.B.D, Coins and Currency Systeem in South India, New Delhi,1977.

Elliot,W, Coins of Southern India.London,1985-86.

Gopal.L, Early Medieval Coin Types of Northern India.Varanasi, 1966.

Gupta. P.L. Coins (New Delhi,1969)

Murthy.A.V.N, The Coins of Karnataka, Mysore,1975.

## S.13

### Social History of India upto 400 CE

#### UNIT I

Sources for the Study of Social History- Literary, Archaeological, indigenous and Foreign

#### UNIT II

Concept of Varna and *Jati*- problem of Untouchability- Slavery system

#### UNIT III

Asrama- Concept, situation and Variation in Point of Time

#### UNIT IV

Position of Women; Occupations and Education at Theoretical and Operational Levels.

#### Readings

- A.S.Altekar, *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, Banaras, 1956.  
-----, *Education in Ancient India*, Banaras, 1948.
- A.L.Basham, *The Wonder That was India*, 1954.
- S.Chattopadhyaya, *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965.
- D.D.Kosambi, *Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.  
-----, *Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline*, London, 1965.
- R.S.Sharma, *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy*, Bombay, 1966.
- Dev Raj Chanana, *Slavery in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1960.
- S.Manickam, *Slavery in Tamil Country*, CLS, Madras, 1982.
- R.Fick, *Social Organization in North-Eastern India*, Calcutta, 1920.
- G.S.Ghurye, *Caste and Class in India*, New York, 1950.
- P.N.Prabhu, *Hindu Social Organizations*, Bombay, 1963.
- N.K.Dutt, *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Calcutta, 1931.
- R.C.Majumdar, *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Poona, 1922.
- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's *History and culture of the Indian people*, Vols.I-III.
- Shama Sastri (ed.), *Kautilya Arthashastra*, Mysore, 1924.
- G.N.Jha (ed.), *Manu Smriti-Medhatithi Bhasya*.
- P.V.Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Vol.II, Poona, 1974.

K.M.Kapadia, *Marriage and Family in India*, Oxford, 1958.

R.K.Mookherji, *Education in Ancient India*, London, 1926.

**S.14**  
**Gender Studies: Women in Ancient India**

**UNIT I**

Introduction: Gender as a category in Historical analysis, its contribution towards understanding social relations in ancient society.

**UNIT II**

Women in early India- Prehistoric Ancient world: Technology, Social organization and Religious beliefs -- Female Principle- Women in various religious traditions- Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jaina, Bhakti, Tantrik- Understanding of Women through the Ancient Indian Literatures.

**UNIT III**

Women during the Maurya and Post- Mauryan periods- Gupta Age- A Historical Perspectives on Women's Property Rights- issue of *Stridhana*-Women and Marriage.

**UNIT IV**

Socio Cultural and Economic Status of Women in ancient India- Practice of Sati- Slavery- Origin and Growth of Devadasi system- Widowhood- women and religion- Royal women and Polity.

**Readings:**

A.S.Altekar, *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, Banaras, 1956.

K.M.Kapadia, *Marriage and Family in India*, Oxford, 1958.

A.L.Basham, *The Wonder That was India*, 1954.

S.Chattopadhyaya, *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965.

D.D.Kosambi, *Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.

Aravind Sharma, *Sati- Historical and Phenomenological Essays*, Delhi, 1962.

C.M.Agarwal, *Nari: Facets of Indian Womanhood*, Delhi, 2000.

Jagadish Chandra Jain, Margaret Walter, *Women in Ancient Indian Tales*, Delhi, 1987.

R.C.Majumdar, *History of Ancient India*, Banaras, 1952.

------(ed.), *The Classical Age*, Vidhya Bhavan Series, Bombay, 1970.

S.K.Pandit, *Women in Society*, New Delhi, 1998.

Ramnath Sharma, *Indian Society and Social Institutions*, Delhi, 1981.

R.P.Sharma, *Women in Hindu Literature*, New Delhi, 1995.

Leslie Orr, *Donors, Devotees and daughters of God: Temple Women in Medieval Tamilnadu*, Oxford, 2000.

A.K.Singh, *Devadasi System in Ancient India (A Study of Temple Dancing Girls in South India)*, 1990.

Clarisse Bader, *Women in Ancient India: Moral and Literary Studies*, New Delhi, 2013.

Gayatri Gupta, *Status of Women in Ancient India*, Delhi, 2012.

Vijaya Lakshmi Singh, *Women and Gender in Ancient India: A Study of Texts and Inscriptions*, New Delhi, 2014.

L.K.Tripathi, *Position and Status of Women in Ancient India*, Seminar Papers, Vol.I, Banaras, 2008.

Kumkum Roy (ed.), *Women in Early Indian Societies*, New Delhi, 1999.

Saraj Gulate's, *Women and Society*, New Delhi, 1985.

Vijay Kaushik, Bela Rani Sharma, *Indian Women through the Ages*, New Delhi, 1998.

Sakuntala Devi, *Tradition and Modernity among Indian Women*, Jaipur, 1998.

## S.15

### Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE

#### UNIT I

Sources for the Study of Social History—An Overview of Early Medieval society and recent study on social aspects.

#### UNIT II

Concept of Varna-Jati from interdisciplinary perspectives- Changes in the status of Varna- Relative Position of the Vaishyas and Sudras- Differentiation in the Sudra Community.

#### UNIT III

Rise of the New Professional Castes- Kayasthas and Rajput- Changes in the social organizations- New Features in Social Milieu.

#### UNIT IV

Inter-Action between socio economic classes in Early Medieval Period- Land and Power as base for Social Ranking- Extent of Early Medieval serfdom.

#### UNIT V

Educational System and Institutions: Brahmanical and Buddhist- Changes in the Status of Women in Early medieval Society- Society in Early Medieval South India.

#### Readings:

Ratnagar Shereen: *Bharatiya Itihas Ke Shroot, Prachin Kal, Bhag-I*, Bhopal, 2001.

Sharma, R.S: *Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi, 1983.

-----: *Sudras in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, 1990

-----: *Early Medieval Indian Society*, Calcutta, 2001

Thapar Romila: *Interpreting Early India*, OUP, 1992.

-----: *Ancient India Social History*, New Delhi, 1978

-----:(ed.) *Recent Perspective of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995.

Prabhu, P.H: *Hindu Social Organizations*, Bombay, 1958

Ghurye, G.S: *Caste and Class in India*, New York, 1950

Das, S.K: *The Educational System of Ancient Hindu*, Calcutta, 1930

Dutta, N.K: *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Vol-2, Calcutta, 1986

A.S Altekar: *Education in Ancient India*, Banaras, 1948

Chattopadhyaya, B.D: *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, 1994

Gupta Chitralekha: *The Kayasthas*, Calcutta, 1996



Thakur, V.K: *Social Dimensions of Technology: Iron in Early India*, Patna, 1993

Chattopadhyay, S: *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965

Basham, A.L (ed.): *Cultural History of India*, OUP, 1975

Jaiswal Suvira: *Caste, Origin, Functions and Dimensions of Change*, New Delhi, 1998

## S.16 Economic History of India up to 400 CE

### UNIT I

Source Materials for the study of Economic History- Trends and perspectives on Economic History up to 400 CE.

### UNIT II

Economic condition of India from 600 BCE to 400 BCE- Agriculture and Craft Production- Changes in Agrarian structure.

### UNIT III

Mauryan Economy, Agriculture, Process of cultivation, Crops, Irrigation and states interest

### UNIT IV

Trade and Commerce- Inland and Foreign- Trading Networks and Urbanisation from 6<sup>th</sup> BCE to 3<sup>rd</sup> CE.

### UNIT V

Industry and Trade Organizations- Revenue System- Types of revenue of early states.

### Readings:

Majumdar, R.C: *The Vedic Age*, Bombay, 1951

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**S.17**  
**Economic History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE.**

**UNIT I**

The Economic History of India up to 1300 CE: Trends and Perspectives.

**UNIT II**

Ownership of land- System of Land grants and Agrarian Expansion in Guptas and Post- Gupta period.

**UNIT III**

Agriculture and Craft Production: Northern India 400 CE to 1300 CE. Extant and expansion of Agriculture, Irrigation, Crops, Craft Production and Organization of Craft production- Changes in Agrarian structure in Gupta and Post Gupta Period.

**UNIT IV**

Trade and Market Centers in Gupta Period- debates on Urban Decay- Arguments for Decline.

**UNIT V**

Debate on Indian Feudalism- Economy and State structure in Early Medieval Period.

**Readings:**

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## S.18

### Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History

#### UNIT I

Society: Perception and Idea

#### UNIT II

Varna-Jati: Proliferation; Changing Norms of Marriage and property

#### UNIT III

Samskaras: Purpose of Samskaras; constituents; Various Samskaras in Hindu rite

#### UNIT IV

Labour in Ancient India; Division of Labour; Social structure and occupations; Institutions of Slavery; Labour in Agriculture and Allied occupations

#### UNIT V

Urbanization and Urban Life; Trade, market centers, urban settlement; Growth of towns- trade networks and Itinerant- Trade- trade routes

#### UNIT VI

Guilds: Its origin and Evolution  
Function of the Guilds

#### UNIT VII

Maritime Trade: Significant presence in maritime long distance trade  
Existence of strong merchant community  
Trade route with East -West.

#### Readings:

R.C.Majumdar, *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Poona, 1922.

P.V.Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Vol.II, Poona, 1974.

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## S.19

### Vedic Religion and its Legacy

#### UNIT I

An Introduction to Indian Religious History  
Early forms of Religion; Nature worship, Polytheism

#### UNIT II

Indus Religion

#### UNIT III

Rigvedic concept of Gods: Myths, Rituals and worship  
Ethical ideas in Rigveda  
Monotheism and other trends in the Early Vedic tradition

#### Readings:

- H.D. Bhattacharya, *The Cultural Heritage of India*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Vol. IV, 1969.
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## S.20

### Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas – I

#### UNIT I

An approach to the study of later Vedic religion

#### UNIT II

Later Vedic gods and rituals: A comparative study

Yajña: Types and significance

Atharvavedic religion

#### UNIT III

Upanisad: Problem of interpretation, main doctrines; concept of Brahman and Atman; ideas of Samsara and Moksha

Place of Upanisadic teaching in Indian religious history

#### Readings:

H.D. Bhattacharya, *The Cultural Heritage of India*, 2<sup>nd</sup> ed., Vol. IV, 1969.

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## S.21

### Evolution of Puranic and Hindu Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas-II

#### UNIT I

Saivism: Origin and its early History

Evolution of the cult of Siva

Shaiva Sects: Pasupatas, Kapalikas, Kalamukhas, Mattamayuras and ViraSaiva

Kasmira Saiva Sect

#### UNIT II

Syncretic cults: Harihara and Ardhanarisvara

Saiva Nayanmars: Bhakti tradition

#### UNIT III

Vaisnavism: History and evolution of Vaisnavism

Vaisnava sub sects: Pañcharātra Vaisnavism, Vyuhavada and avataravada

Growth of Bhakti; Vaisnava Alvars

#### UNIT IV

Cult of Jagannatha

Later sects of Vaisnavism; Gopala and Radha Madhava

#### Readings:

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C.V.N.Ayyar, *Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India*, Madras.

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## S.22 Buddhism

### UNIT I

Religious and Cultural scenario at the time of the Mauryas, Sungas and Kushanas  
The genesis of the Buddhist ideas and contemporary religious thinkers  
Life and teaching of Buddha

### UNIT II

Spread of Buddhism in and outside India  
Buddhist councils and growth of Buddhist Samgha  
Great division in the Buddhist order, Rise of Mahayana School

### UNIT III

Later phase of Buddhism:Vajrayana and Tantrayana  
Decline and Disappearance of Buddhism

### Readings

Ajay Mitra Sastri, *An outline of Early Buddhism*

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## S.23 Jainism

### UNIT I

Origin and antiquity of Jainism  
Historicity of the Twenty four Tirthankaras  
Historical background of the emergence of Jainism

### UNIT II

Life and teaching of Parsvanatha and Mahavira  
Jaina Samgha: Hierarchy, Functions, Schism

### UNIT III

Major sub-sects  
Monastic organization  
Distribution and spread of Jainism in Eastern India

### Readings:

B.M.Barua, *A History of the Pre-Buddhist Indian Philosophy*, Calcutta, 1921.

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## **S.24**

### **Tantrism**

#### **UNIT I**

Origin of Tantrism: Pre Vedic and Vedic

#### **UNIT II**

Development of Tantrism- a) Brahmanical Hinduism b) Vaishnava Samahitas c) Saiva Agamas  
d) Sakta Tantras

#### **UNIT III**

Tantrism in Mahayana Buddhism  
Survival of Tantrism

#### **UNIT IV**

Material Milieu and representation of Tantric Tradition in religious imagery

#### **Readings:**

Andre Padoux, (2013). *The Heart of the Yogini*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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## S.25

### Architecture I: Proto Historic Phase: Stambhas, Stupa and Rock-cut Architecture

#### UNIT I

Ideas on Space, Built forms and Terminology

#### UNIT II

Indus valley- town planning and structures

#### UNIT III: Religious Architecture

- a) Origin and development of Stupas from earliest times to 700 CE- Central India, Krishna-Godavari delta region and North Western India
- b) Early Rock-cut caves: Evolution of Chaityagrihas and Viharas- Ajivikas (Barabar Hills); Theravada and Mahayana sects
- c) Jaina caves with special reference to Udayagiri and Khandagiri (Odisha)
- d) Brahmanical caves: Representative caves at Udaygiri (Madhya Pradesh), Aihole, Badami, Mahabalipuram, Elephanta and Ellora

#### Readings:

Fergusson, J, *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 1876

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## S.26

### Architecture II: Temple Architecture (North India)

**UNIT I:** Introduction- Origin of temple building in India- Early examples of religious architecture

#### **UNIT II**

Indian Vastuvidya and canonical styles- classifications and interpretations

#### **UNIT III:**

Gupta temples- their types and characteristics, potentialities for future development

#### **UNIT IV:**

Nagara- Definitions, features, variations and key regions

- a) Eastern India- Odisha (Bhubanesvar, Puri, Konark)
- b) Central India- Khajuraho
- c) Western India- Gop, Modhera etc.
- d) Himalayan region- Kashmir valley and Himachal

#### **Readings:**

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## S.27

### Sculpture and Painting

#### UNIT I

Definition- scope of using different media  
Indus art

#### UNIT II

Mauryan art  
Art of the Sunga period (Sanchi, Barhut and Bodhgaya)  
Art of Saka-Kushana period (Mathura and Gandhara)  
Vengi School of art

#### UNIT III

Gupta art (Mathura and Saranath) and Central India  
Post-Gupta art (Pallava, Rashtrakuta and Pala, Senas, Cholas and Hoysalas)

#### UNIT IV

Mural paintings with special reference to Ajanta, Bagh and Chola Murals  
Manuscript Paintings (Eastern and Western India of Early Medieval period)

#### Readings:

Agarwala, V.S., *Indian Art*, Varanasi, 1965  
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----do -- -----, *Indian Paintings*  
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Zimmer, H., *The Art of Indian Asia*, 2 vols 1968  
----do -----, *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*, New York, 1946

## S.28

### Architecture III: Temple Architecture (South India)

#### UNIT I

Origin of temple building in South India- canonical texts

#### UNIT II

Dravida- definitions, features, variations and key centers

- a) Beginnings- Badami, Aihole, Mahakuta, Pattadakallu
- b) Formation and crystallization of Dravida style- Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram
- c) Expansion of Dravida style- Tanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram, Darasuram etc.

#### UNIT III

Variations on the west coast- Chera temples

Deccan variations- the Andhra-Karnata style- later Chalukyas and Hoysalas

#### UNIT IV

The culmination- Vijayanagara

#### Readings:

Meister, M.W, Dhaky, M.A. (eds.) *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: South India.*

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Srinivasan, K.R., *Temples of South India*, 1971

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## S.29

### Iconography I: Jain and Buddhist Iconography

#### UNIT I

Sources

Origin and development of image worship

Fundamentals of iconography

#### UNIT II

Buddha and Bodhisattva

Adi Buddha and Pancajinas

Female deities in Buddhism: Prajnaparamita, Tara etc

Tirthankaras

#### UNIT III

Yaksha, Yakshini and Sasanadevatas

Miscellaneous images: Srutadevis, Vidyadevis, Dikpalas etc.

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## S.30

### Iconography II: Brahmanical Iconography

#### UNIT I

Origin and development of image worship in early India

#### UNIT II

Brahmanical Iconography: key concepts and terminologies of iconography

Major Brahmanical deities and their iconography- Vishnu, Siva, Devi, Surya and Ganapati

#### UNIT III

Vyantaradevatas- Yakshas, Nagas, Kinnaras etc.

Other iconographic types including grahas and Dikpalas

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