

SYLLABUS
for
**ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE &
ARCHAEOLOGY**
POST GRADUATE 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 2nd 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 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)
- A. 4.** Early Indian Social and Economic History (From the Middle of 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)
- A.5.** Early Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics (From the Middle of 2nd 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 2nd 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 (1st Semester)
- A.7 & A.8 (2nd Semester)
- A.9 & A.10 (3rd Semester)
- A.11 & A.12 (4th 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=36 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 3rd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

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

A.5. Early Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics (From the Middle of 2nd 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 2nd 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

Course Objectives: The objective of the paper is to introduce the students the concepts of historical geography and the ideas of ancient traditions. The main aim is to make the students understand historicity of ancient landscape using ancient texts and archaeological evidences.

Course Outcome: The students will have an overall perspective of the interaction of people and ancient landscape.

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 ad 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

Course Objectives: This course introduces students to the key concept of archaeology, its relation with various other disciplines, its development in both global and Indian context and different dating methods. This course also aims to give a brief overview of South Asian archaeology starting from Prehistory to Historical Archaeology.

Course Outcome: Students learn the basics of Archaeology, its relation with other disciplines, its development in both global and Indian context and a brief introduction to South Asian archaeology.

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.

Korisetar, and V. S. Kale, pp. 414-434. Bangalore: Memoirs of the geological Society of India 32.

Pollard, A. M. 1999 Ge archaeology: an introduction. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 165:7-14.

A.3

Religion and Art in Early India

(From the Middle of 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

Course Objectives: This is one of the compulsory introductory papers in the course. The paper surveys two interconnected fields of religion and art of ancient India. The evolution and development of religious ideas in the past and associated forms and structures of worship are studied in detail. The paper surveys the parallel developments in religion and art through the reasons for changes, characteristic features, the modes etc. It is aimed to stimulate interest among students to know the subject in depth further.

Course Outcome: The student will be familiar to the history of religion and art and also they will be capable of understanding the interconnected or comprehensive nature of cultural changes in Indian society.

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 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)**

Course Objectives: The course on Early Indian social and economic history covers different aspects of Indian social system and different stages in the economy, myth of the origin of *chaturvarna* system and proliferation of various new castes and communities. The prime objectives of the course to make student to understand the major division between caste, class and kin-based society and the growth of urban based industrial economy and rural based agrarian economy.

Course Outcome: The students understand the basic concept of Varna based early Indian society and different stages in the economic condition of the Early India.

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, 35th 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 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

Course Objectives: The main aim of this course is to make students aware of what is study of epigraphy, its use as a source for reconstructing the early history of India, its merits and demerits, eras used in the epigraphs as well as the beginning of epigraphical study. At the same time some of the inscriptions are taken into account to show their historical importance. The study of Coins is also incorporated in this course in order to show the students that how coins are used as a source for knowing the history of early India.

Course Outcome: After completing this course student will be familiar with the major trends in writing epigraphs. At the same time they will be aware of the history of numismatic study in Indian Subcontinent.

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

Course Objectives: The paper attempts to stimulate thoughts on nature, process and making of history. Regional specific notions of past from around the world are also introduced to the students to understand the process of history writing. The indigenous notions of past, the textual and other sources, their interpretation and the modern ideological interventions etc. are dealt in detail.

Course Outcome: This course is to provide an insight into the notions of past and history, making of the discipline and the writing of history. The students are expected to develop original thinking and analytical understanding.

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

Course Objectives: This course deals with the history and ideology of rise of early state in India and the territorial expansion of Magadha to the time of Mauryan ruler Asoka. Further in this course students will be introduced the religious practices and patronization of religion by the State.

Course Outcome: After meticulous study of this syllabus, students will be able to understand the concept of early state formation, the monarchy, republic, Mahajanapadas forms of state in early India. Most importantly they will learn the structure of empire and the religion by the State.

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

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

Kangle,R.P(Trans): The Kautilya Arthasastra, 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 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)

Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to impart a theoretical perspective of concepts of polity of ancient India. It will deal with definitions related to various concepts of political ideas and institutions in ancient India

Course Outcome: It will enable the students to understand the political dynastic histories better. It will enable the students to have a critical understanding of the ancient polities.

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 edt. 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

Course Objectives: This is one of the dynasty specific papers of the course. The period of Gupta rule has marked significance in Indian history. The paper looks into the political, religious, cultural, social and other associated aspects of the time in detail. It discusses the political structure and the reciprocal nature of many other social institutions of the Gupta period.

Course Outcome: The student gets a thorough understanding of the developments of the era to assess how it was different from the previous and more importantly how it organically leads to the succeeding changes in Indian polity.

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

Course Objectives: The peninsular region was one of the most happening spaces in early historic period. The paper discuss the transitions of societies, emergence of state, its evolution into structured forms, the dynastic rules associated social and economic changes. Intend to include regional history, especially, the Deccan and south for the confluence of cultures and polities.

Course Outcome: The student will have a comprehensive picture of history of the period covered. It also enables the student to understand the region in context as well in relation to rest of the country.

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(2nd edition): A History of South India, 1975 (4th 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

Course Objectives: The main objectives of the paper to study the political history of the south India from the middle of 6th century AD to 8th century AD. The course covers the major political powers of south India and their extensions, the structure of the state, their cultural importance, administrative machinery and functions of the local assemblies.

Course Outcome: The student will have a comprehensive picture of the political history of south India during the study periods. It also enable the student to understand the dominant political powers of south India and their social and cultural influences in the history of early and early medieval India.

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 9th 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 Hhistory and Culture, 1941
Sastri, K.A Nilakanta: The Colas, 1955(2nd edition): A History of South India, 1975 (4th 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)

Course Objectives: In this course the geography of eastern India including the Brahmaputra Valley will be introduced. The course also includes political developments in Eastern India under major dynasties. The course will also discuss the archaeology of Eastern India and its contact with South East Asia.

Course Outcome: After the completion of this course the students will have a fair understanding of the archaeology of eastern India and its contact with SE Asia.

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

Course Objectives: The students learn the development of the discipline of archaeology in India. It looks at the historiography of the discipline of archaeology from the earliest perception of past in the pre-independence era to the growth of regional identities and local institutions.

Course Outcome: Students learn the changing perception of India's past through various chronological phases. It enables them to critically look into the phases of the development of this discipline.

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 17th and 18th 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

Course Objectives: The course is divided into two parts – theories in archaeology and field methods. The primary objective of the first part of the course is to introduce the major theories used in archaeology. The objectives are to provide a methodological foundation for archaeological interpretation, as well give an idea of global perspective on changes occurring in the discipline. The second part introduces students to the process of archaeological investigation from the discovery of sites to their excavation and analysis of the recovered archaeological evidences. This course will also include training in field methods including excavation techniques.

Course Outcome: By the end of the course students will be able to understand basic features of various theories and thoughts used in archaeological interpretations. They will also learn the practical methods of doing archaeological work.

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 20th 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: A methodological 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

Course Objectives: The objective of this course is to introduce the concept of Prehistory, its aims and the development of prehistory as a discipline. The course also covers portions on geological time period and human evolution to understand the evolution of human over different periods. The course also contains unit on Lower Palaeolithic, Middle Palaeolithic, Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic period and to study the tools, typology, contexts and adaptations of each period. The course also has fieldworks and laboratory study of artifacts.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course, students gain basic perspective on prehistory, geological period, human evolution and the different Stone Ages in South Asian context. The students also get a better understanding of the archaeological sites and artifacts after completing the practical sessions.

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.

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Mishra, V.N., Prehistoric Human Colonization in India.

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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.

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

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

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Setter, 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

Course Objectives: The course will cover aspects the Chalcolithic culture of South Asia starting from neo-chalcolithic cultures in various parts of the subcontinent till the appearance of iron in the late second, to early first millennium BC. One major part will be discussing Indus civilization –its origin, growth and decline. The focus will be on the Western India, Gangetic valley, central India, and the South, with an examination of the Chalcolithic cultures that co-existed with Harappan urbanism and continued after its decline, and the developments that led to the emergence of the 'second urbanization' during the first millennium BC.

Course Outcome: On the successful completion of Protohistory of South Asia, students will develop a strong foundation and critical understanding of the subject and will be able to situate South Asian materials within wider archaeological debates.

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.
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- Roy, T.N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of Ganga Plains of India*, New Delhi, Ramanand Vidya Bhavan.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*, Pune, Deccan College.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1994. *The Deccan Chalcolithic: A Recent Perspective, Man and Environment*, XIX (1-2): 169 178.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1998. *Early Farming Community in the Central Tapi Basin (Study of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns)*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi.
- Tripathi, Vibha. 1976. *The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*. Delhi: Concept.
- Tripathy, Vibha. 2001. *Age of Iron in South Asia*, Lega References.
- Asthana, S. *Pre-Harappan cultures of India and Borderlands*, Books and Books, Delhi, 1985.
- Moorti, U.S. *Megalithic Cultures of South India, Ganga-Kaveri, Varanasi*, 1994.
- Mughal, M.R: *Further Evidence of the Early Harappan Culture in the Greater Indus Valley*, *South Asian Studies*, 6:175-99, 1990.
- Panja Sheena: *Mobility and Subsistence Strategies at Inamgaon, A Chalcolithic site in Western India*, *Asian Perspective* Vol-38 No.2, pp.154-186, 1999.
- 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)

Course Objectives: The Early Iron Age is a formative period in Indian Civilization and so its archaeology is of great interest. In this course the data from different parts of India is reviewed. The course also aims to initiate the students to the debates of Iron age and Early Historic urbanism. It will deal with the ideas of archaeology of Buddhism and the manifestation of material culture in early medieval period.

Course Outcome: Students are introduced to the archaeological record of the Iron Age in India and some of the theoretical issues related to state formation and the development of complex societies

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(6th c. BCE to 12th 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.

Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1990. *Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India*, Calcutta.

Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal 1994. *The Making of Early Medieval India*, Delhi.

Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 2003. *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues*. Delhi.

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.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*, New Delhi.

Dymond, D.P. 1974. *Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation*, London, Thames and Hudson.

- Ghosh, A. 1973. *City in Early Historical India*, Simla.
- Ghosh, A. 1989. *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, 2 vols, Delhi.
- Lahiri, Nayanjot et al.. 2002. Historical archaeology of India: an outline of the work of the Archaeological Survey of India, in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (ed.) *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Archaeology and Historiography*, pp.71 115. New Delhi.
- Lal, Makkhan 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

Course Objective: The objective of this course is to introduce ethnoarchaeology and discuss its major role in archaeology for interpretations. The course also discusses key concepts of ethnoarchaeology with case studies both from India and different parts of the world. The last unit in this course deals with the emerging concepts to make the students aware of the recent trends in ethnoarchaeology.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course, students will be familiarized with the concepts of ethnoarchaeology, important ethnoarchaeological case studies from India and abroad and the key role played by ethnographic data as a source to understand archaeological data.

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, Copenhagen.

S.7

Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-I

Course Objectives: The main purpose of this Course is to teach the students how to use an inscription as a historical document. This is done by analyzing the contents of the inscriptions and the significant terms in their historical context. The language and script used in the inscriptions is also incorporated in this course.

Course Outcome: After completing the course the students will have a familiarity with the contents of the inscriptions mentioned above and the significant terms used in it. The students will be familiar with palaeography which is a study of language and script. It will be of immense help to students in reading the inscriptions.

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

Course objectives: The purpose of the course is to teach the students the use of reading and writing the major scripts of Indian subcontinent. The origin and development of scripts are also incorporated in this course.

Course Outcome: After completing this course the students will have a familiarity with the reading and writing the major scripts of Indian subcontinent. The knowledge of scripts will help them in reading and interpreting the original inscriptions.

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,(2nd.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

Course objectives: The main objective of the course is to teach the use of inscriptions as historical documents. Analytical study of the contents and significant terms in historical context will be expected.

Course outcomes: After completing the course the students will be familiar with how to use the inscriptions as a historical documents.

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)

Course objectives: The main purpose of this course is to teach the students the methods and techniques used in minting coins in early India. Identification of coins is also an important part of this course.

Course outcomes: After completing this course students will have the knowledge of methods and techniques used in minting coins. At the same time they will also learn how to handle and identify a particular coin.

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)

Course Objectives: The main aim of this course is to teach the students the origin of antiquity of coins in early India. The coins of different ruling powers both foreign and indigenous in Indian subcontinent up to 320 CE is also taken into account in this paper. Tribal and local coins of India is a part of this study.

Course outcomes: After completing this course students will gather knowledge of different types of coins issued by ruling powers in early India. This knowledge will help them in identifying characteristic features and legends on a particular coin.

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)

Course Objectives: This course will give the students the thorough knowledge of not only principal coins of early medieval north India but also South Indian coins from 320CE to 1300 CE.

Course outcomes: After completing this course students will have a familiarity with the coins of one of the major ruling powers of India like Guptas. The characteristic features and legends in different languages and scripts on the coins of Chalukyas, Kadambas, Cholas and Pandyas help them in using these coins as a source of reconstructing the history of South Indian powers.

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 System 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

Course Objectives: This course will concentrate on the aspects of social history in the early historic period. It will begin with an analytical discussion around the use of sources in understanding social history. The sources will include both literature and archeology. The evolution of Varna-Jati system along with social evils like untouchability and slavery will also be discussed. The continuity and changes in the Asrama system as discussed in the normative texts will also be critically analyzed. The position of women, represented in the normative texts and exemplified in the narrative texts will be studied comparatively.

Course Outcome: The students are expected to learn the basics scholarship in social history by the conclusion of this paper.

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 Arthasastra*, 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

Course Objectives: This course will introduce the students with the concept of Gender itself. The work will attempt to historicize the concept to better understand changes in the given paradigm over time. The study will begin with looking at the position of women in the pre-historic society followed by debates revolving the mother goddess cults. The study will continue by analyzing the representation of women in different religious cults like Vaishnavism, Shaktism, Buddhism, Tantricism, Bhakti etc. The study will then attempt to study the history of ordinary women, their lives as represented in the normative texts. This will include a study of their economic agency within the bounds of ritual constraints. The course will conclude with a brief study of certain extreme practices forced upon by the patriarchal setup. This includes the study of the Sati system, Devadasi system and the idea of Widowhood.

Course Outcome: The course will learn to historicize the concept to better understand changes in the given paradigm over time.

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.

Jagdish 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

Course Objectives: This will be a continuation of the paper mentioned above. It will discuss the social history of the Early Medieval period. So this course will attempt to instruct the students in sources from the Early medieval period, and methods of interpreting them. The course will begin with a discussion of the Vaishyas and the Sudras whose number swell with the changes in the agrarian dynamics. This paper will also discuss the new professional classes like the Kayasthas and the Rajputs in context of the early medieval society. The course will conclude with the study of Education system exemplified in Nalanda, Vikramshila and similar places of learning.

Course Outcome: The courses will impart the students a critical understanding of the various aspects of caste system and other aspects of early medieval society.

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, 3rd 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 Chitralkha: *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

Course Objectives: As the title of the course suggests, this paper will be an in-depth study of economic history in the Early Historic period. Concept like mode of production, factors of production, distribution of labour etc, will be elucidated in the introduction of this course. The first unit deals with the sources. In this the discussion will be two pronged. The first will be to list out all the major sources used in the reconstruction of the past such as the Arthashastra. The second aspect of be to teach the students methodology to interpret the sources, and also to narrate them in a historical manner. The following unit ensues with the debates around the second urbanization and the process of urbanization itself. The third unit will attempt to understand the agrarian changes that led to the above mentioned urbanization and the sources that shed light on these issues. The production and accumulation of surplus would be a major discussion in this unit. The fourth unit will deal with craft production with special interest on the Mauryan economy, which stands as the prime example of state enterprise. The course will conclude with a discussion on trade and revenue extraction methods in the post-Mauryan period.

Course Outcome: Pursuing this paper, the students are expected to learn the immense scholarship in the reconstruction of the economic past. This hopes to inculcate the concept of economic analysis of the ancient past and critical mindset of the students.

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 6th BCE to 3rd CE.

UNIT V

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

Readings:

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

-----: *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay, 1951
-----: *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1922
Thakur, V.K: *Urbanization in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1981
Rai, J: *The Rural Urban Economy and Social Changes in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1974
Sharma, R.S: *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1983
Saletore, R.N: *Early Indian Economic History*, Bombay, 1993
Choudhury, R.K: *Economic History of Ancient India*, Patna, 1982
Chakravarti, Ranbir (ed.): *Trade in Early India*, Calcutta, 2001
Singh, Ajoy Kumar: *Indo-Roman Trade (An Archaeological Perspective)*, Patna, 1981
Chattopadhyay, B.D (ed.): *Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History*, New Delhi, 1987
Jain Beena: *Guild Organization in Northern India from earliest times to 1200AD*, New Delhi, 1990
Ghosal, U.N: *Agrarian System of Ancient India Hindu*, Calcutta, 1930
Lahiri, N: *The Archaeology of Trade Routes*, New Delhi, 1992
Chakraborti, H: *Trade and Commerce in Ancient India*
Motichandra: *Sarthavaha*, Patna, 1983
----- : *Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1968
Srivastava, B: *Trade and Commerce in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1968
Prasad, P.C: *Foreign Trade and Commerce in Ancient India*

S.17

Economic History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE.

Course Objectives: This paper is in continuation of course S16 which deals with economic history of Early historic period. Under the overarching paradigm of the feudalism debate, the Early medieval economy will be discussed in this course. The study ensues with the critical examination of the concept of ownership of land. This will lead to the study of agrarian structure and methods of craft production in the changed economy. This will be followed by the Urban decay debates with special emphasis on trade and market centres, both old and new. Finally the relationship between feudalism and polity will be discussed towards the end. It is essential to understand the co-relation between these two dominant aspects of the past.

Course Outcome: The students are expected to retain ample understanding of Early Medieval Period by the end of this course. They will also gain experience in methods of dealing with primary sources. Finally, the students are expected to gradually develop a better sense of analysis and critical thinking for their future endeavors.

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:

Gopal, L: *The Economic Life of Northern India (AD 700-1200)*, Banaras, 1965.

Sharma, R.S: *Indian Feudalism*, Calcutta, 1965.

Chattopadhyay, B.D: *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1997.

- Chakrabarty, Ranbir: *Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society*, New Delhi, 2002.
- Thakur, Vijay Kumar: *Historiography of Indian Feudalism*, Patna, 1989.
- Yadav, B.N.S: *Society and Culture in Northern India in the 12th century A.D*, Allahabad, 1973.
- Maity, S.K: *Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period*, Patna, 1970.
- Niyogi, P: *Contribution to the Economic History of Northern India from the A.D 10th -12th Century*, Calcutta, 1962.
- Jha, D.N: *Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times*, Calcutta, 1967.
- Hussaini, S.A.Q: *The Economic History of India*, Vol-1, Calcutta, 1962
- Singh, R.C.P: *Kingship in Northern India*, Patna, 1968
- Kulke, Herman: *State in India, A.D 1000-1700*, New Delhi, 1995
- Appadorai, A: *Economic condition in South India*, Madras, 1936
- Meenakshi, C: *Social life and Administration Under the Pallavas*, Madras, 1977
- Majumdar, R.C (ed.): *Vidya Bhavana Series*, Vols. IV-V-VI, Bombay, 1965.
- Thorner, Daniel: *Feudalism in India* in R.Conlborn (ed), *Feudalism in history*, Princeton
- Thakur, V.K: *Regional Patterns of Early Medieval Formations in India: A Study of Gupta Towns*, Presidential Address, Section-I, P.I.H.C 58th Session, 1997
- Mukhia, Harbans: *Was there Feudalism in India?* Presidential Address, Sections-IIP.I.H.C, 40th Session, Waltair, 1979, pp:229-38
- :(ed.) *The Feudal Debate*, New Delhi, 2000
- Jha, D.N: *The Feudal Order*, New Delhi, 2000
- : *Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1995

S.18

Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History

Course Objectives: This is the conclusive paper in the study of socio-economic history. The first unit deals with terminology, their origin and meaning. The inherent and the given meanings of society and economy itself will be discussed. The following units can be divided in two parts. The second and the third units deal with social history, whereas the fourth and the fifth deals with economic history. Varna-Jati and the concept of Samskara, their origins and evolution will be revised. Similarly, the urbanization process and the debates around monetization of economy and guild system will also be discussed. The core purpose of this paper is two-fold. The first objective is a quick revision of socio-economic history, which is stated above. The second and the more important aspect of this work is to help the students willing to indulge themselves in further research.

Course Outcome: This would help them to better choose for themes of ancient social and economic history that they might be interested. The discussion in class will also be research oriented.

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.
- Sharma, R.S: *Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi, 1983.
- : *Early Medieval Indian Society*, Calcutta, 2001
- : *Urban Decay in India AD 300-1000*, New Delhi 1987.
- Thapar Romila: *Interpreting Early India*, OUP, 1992
- : *Readings in Early Indian History*, New Delhi, 2003.
- :(ed.) *Recent Perspective of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D: *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, 1994.
- (Ed.) *Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History*, New Delhi, 1987.
-
- Chakravarti, Ranbir (ed.): *Trade in Early India*, Calcutta, 2001.
- Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society*, New Delhi, 2002.
- Maity, S.K: *Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period*, Patna, 1970.
- Rajbali Pandey, *Hindu Samskaras*, Delhi,1991.
- Lallanji, Gopal. *The Economic Life of Northern India*, Varanasi, 1966.

S.19

Vedic Religion and its Legacy

Course Objectives: The paper initiates the student to the origin and evolution of religion in India. The earliest text based religious practices, rituals, purpose and importance in the context are discussed. The concepts of deities, forces, nature etc as known from the sources will provide the student a historic perspective into the origin of religions.

Course Outcome: The student will have an understanding of religious ideas and practices of ancient India from an academic and historic perspective.

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*, 2nd ed., Vol. IV, 1969.

Jones, Lindsay (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Religion* (15 Volumes), 2005.

D.D.Kosambi, *Myth and Reality*, 1962.

Max Weber, *The Religion of India*, 1968.

N.N.Bhattacharya, *Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents*, 2nd ed., 1996.

A.B.Keith, *The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads*, Indian Print, 1970.

R.S.Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*, 1983.

K.M.Shrimali, "The Rigveda and the Avesta: A study of their Religious Trajectories" in Irfan Habib (ed.), *A Shared Heritage: the Growth of Civilizations in India & Iran*, 2002.

A.Barth, *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

S.Chattopadhyaya, *Evaluation of Theistic Sects in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1962.

S.R.Goyal, *Religious History of India*, Vols. I & II, Meerut.

E.W.Hopkins, *Religions of India*, New Delhi, 1977.

-----, *Origin and Evaluation of Religion*.

J.Gonda, *Change and Continuity in Indian Religions*, 1965.

R.C. Zaehner, *Hinduism*, Oxford, 1962.

D.C.Sircar, *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*.

M.Bloomfield, *The Religion of Veda*.

R.C.Majumdar, *The Vedic Age*, Chapters XVIII, XXII, XXVII.

P.V.Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Vols. II, IV & V (relevant Chapter), Poona, 1972.

S.K.Bevalkar & R.D.Ranade, *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol.II, Poona, 1927.

S.20

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

Course Objectives: This paper is a sequel to the previous ones and discusses the further transitions in Vedic religion with the new philosophical propositions in religious ideas. The new concepts, ideas, rituals and practices that carried the legacy of early phase and brought new flavor to the religion are introduced to the students.

Course Outcome: The student learns the progress and trajectories of religion in early India from an academic and historic perspective.

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*, 2nd ed., Vol. IV, 1969.

Jones, Lindsay (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Religion* (15 Volumes), 2005.

D.D.Kosambi, *Myth and Reality*, 1962.

Max Weber, *The Religion of India*, 1968.

N.N.Bhattacharya, *Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents*, 2nd ed., 1996.

A.B.Keith, *The Religion and Philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads*, Indian Print, 1970.

R.S.Sharma, *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*, 1983.

K.M.Shrimali, “The Rigveda and the Avesta: A study of their Religious Trajectories” in Irfan Habib (ed.), *A Shared Heritage: the Growth of Civilizations in India & Iran*, 2002.

A.Barth, *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

S.Chattopadhyaya, *Evaluation of Theistic Sects in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1962.

S.R.Goyal, *Religious History of India*, Vols. I & II, Meerut.

E.W.Hopkins, *Religions of India*, New Delhi, 1977.

-----, *Origin and Evaluation of Religion*.

J.Gonda, *Change and Continuity in Indian Religions*, 1965.

R.C. Zaehner, *Hinduism*, Oxford, 1962.

D.C.Sircar, *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*.

M.Bloomfield, *The Religion of Veda*.

R.C.Majumdar, *The Vedic Age*, Chapters XVIII, XXII, XXVII.

P.V.Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Vols. II, IV & V (relevant Chapter), Poona, 1972.

S.K.Bevalkar & R.D.Ranade, *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol.II, Poona, 1927.

S.21

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

Course Objectives: The third paper in the series look into the changes in the religious scenario of ancient India. The compositions of new normative texts, new deities and cults, concepts of devotion and its cult, regional developments of religious ideas and practices are the focus of this paper. The students are familiarized to more texts.

Course Outcome: the students will have clear understanding of transitions and changes in religion and will be able to understand the geographic context specific reasons for religious and cultural changes

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: PañcharātraVaisnavism, Vyuhavada and avataravada

Growth of Bhakti; Vaisnava Alvars

UNIT IV

Cult of Jagannatha

Later sects of Vaisnavism; Gopala and Radha Madhava

Readings:

R.G.Bhandarkar, *Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious System*, Varanasi, 1965.

V.S.Pathak, *Saiva Cults in North India*, Varanasi, 1960.

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

B.K.Goswami, *The Bhakti Cult in Ancient India*, Calcutta.

K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, *Development of Religion in South India*.

Pranabananda Jash, *History of Saivism*, Calcutta

Susmita Pande, *Birth of Bhakti in Indian Religion and Art*, New Delhi, 1982.

J.Gonda, *Visnuism and Saivism: A Comparison*, London, 1970.

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

Jones, Lindsay (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Religion* (15 Volumes), 2005.

Max Weber, *The Religion of India*, 1968.

A.Barth, *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

S.Chattopadhyaya, *Evaluation of Theistic Sects in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1962.

S.R.Goyal, *Religious History of India*, Vols. I & II, Meerut.

E.W.Hopkins, *Religions of India*, New Delhi, 1977.

-----, *Origin and Evaluation of Religion*.

J.Gonda, *Change and Continuity in Indian Religions*, 1985.

R.C. Zaehner, *Hinduism*, Oxford, 1962.

D.C.Sircar, *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*.

S.K.Bevalkar & R.D.Ranade, *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol.II, Poona, 1927.

R.G.Bhandarkar, *Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious System*, Varanasi, 1965.

B.K.Goswami, *The Bhakti Cult in Ancient India*, Calcutta.

K.A.Nilakanta Sastri, *Development of Religion in South India*.

Pranabananda Jash, *History and Evolution of Vaisnavism in Eastern India*.

Suvira Jaiswal, *Origin and Development of Vaisnavism*, Delhi.

Susmita Pande, *Birth of Bhakti in Indian Religion and Art*, New Delhi, 1982.

J.Gonda, *Visnuism and Saivism: A Comparison*, London, 1970.

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

Jones, Lindsay (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Religion* (15 Volumes), 2005.

Max Weber, *The Religion of India*, 1968.

A.Barth, *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

S.Chattopadhyaya, *Evaluation of Theistic Sects in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1962.

S.R.Goyal, *Religious History of India*, Vols. I & II, Meerut.

E.W.Hopkins, *Religions of India*, New Delhi, 1977.

-----, *Origin and Evaluation of Religion*.

J.Gonda, *Change and Continuity in Indian Religions*, 1985.

R.C. Zaehner, *Hinduism*, Oxford, 1962.

D.C.Sircar, *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*.

S.K.Bevalkar & R.D.Ranade, *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol.II, Poona, 1927.

J. Thomas Hopkins, *The Hindu Religious Traditions*, California, 1971.

S.22 Buddhism

Objectives: This paper singularly focuses on Buddhism. The origin, its milieu, the reasons and background are dealt in detail. The development of Buddhism from an order to institutionalized religion, its breaking into branches and spread across places are discussed in the paper.

Outcome: The student will learn the historicity of the religion, especially in its socio cultural background and material milieu.

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*

P.V.Bapat (ed.), *2500 Years of Buddhism*

R.Bhattacharya, *An Introduction to Buddhist Esoterism*

D.R.Bhandarkar, *Asoka*

V.P.Varma. *Early Buddhism and its Origin*

A.K.Warder, *Indian Buddhism*, Varanasi, 1970.

E.Conze, *Buddhism –its Essence and Development*, Oxford, 1951.

-----, *A Short History of Buddhism*, Bombay, 1960.

A.K.Coomaraswamy, *Hinduism and Buddhism*, New Delhi, 1996.

N.Dutta, *Mahayana Buddhism*, Calcutta, 1976.

R.C.Majumdar and A.D.Pusalkar (ed.), *The History and Culture of Indian People*, Vols.I-V, Bombay, 1980-89.

G.S.Pande, *Studies in the Origins of Buddhism*, Delhi, 1983.
Rhys Davids, T.W., *History of Indian Buddhism*, London, 1897.
E.J.Thomas, *Life of Buddha as Legend and History*, London, 1957.
-----, *History of Buddhist Thought*, London, 1923.
Robinson, Richard, R., *The Buddhist Religion*, Calcutta, 1970.
T.R.V.Murti, *The Central Philosophy of Buddhism- the Madhyamika System*, London, 1955.
N.Wagle, *Society at the Time of Buddha*
R.C.Mitra, *The Decline of Buddhism in India*
A.Barth, *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

S.23 Jainism

Course Objectives: The paper focuses on Jainism. It discusses the background, development, basic principles, important preachers and institutions related to the religion. The social significance and branching of the religion and its spread in far wide regions are also part of the syllabus.

Course Outcome: The student is expected to learn the historical significance of the religion, its social background and cultural significance.

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.

U.D.Barodia, *History and Literature of Jainism*, Bombay, 1951.

A.Barth, *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

A.L.Basham, *History and Doctrine of the Ajivikas*, London, 1951.

M.G.Bhagat, *Ancient Indian Asceticism*, New Delhi, 1976.

J.G.Buhler, *On the Indian Sects of the Jainas*, London, 1903.

Bool Chand, *Jainism in Indian History*, Varanasi, 1951.

-----, *Lord Mahavira- A Study in Perspective*, Varanasi, 1948.

S.B.Deo, *History of Jaina Monarchism*, Poona, 1956.

K.C.Jain, *Lord Mahavira and His Times*, Delhi, 1974.

- P.Jash, *Some Aspects of Jainism in Eastern India*, New Delhi, 1989.
- H.Jacobi, *Jaina Sutras*, (Sacred book of the East, Vols. XXII and XIV).
- B.C.Law, *Mahavira: His Life and Teaching*.
- S.K.R.Rao, *Jainism in South India*, Madras, 1970.
- B.A.Saletore, *Medieval Jainism*, Bombay, 1938.
- C.J.Shah, *Jainism in North India*, Bombay, 2000.
- S.Stevenson, *The Heart of Jainism*, New Delhi, 1970.
- P.C.Raychaudhury, *Jainism in Bihar*, Patna, 1956.
- A.C.Sen, *School and Sects in Jain Literature*, Calcutta, 1931.
- M.Winter, *A History of Indian Literature*, Vol.II, Calcutta, 1933.

S.24

Tantrism

Course Objectives: Tantrism is a major branch of Indian religious practice. It has been applied to the worship of deities from different cults. The paper surveys its origin, development and adoption into different religious sects and practices. It also discuss how the Tantrism is a continuing legacy in Indian belief system.

Course Outcome: The students are expected to understand the practices as a social phenomena and intellectual by product of beliefs and practices of ancient India

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.

Banerji, S. C. (2007). *A Companion To Tantra*. Abhinav Publications.

Carmel Berkson (1986). *The caves at Aurangabad: early Buddhist Tantric art in India*

Geshe Kelsang Gyatso (2000). *Essence of Vajrayana: The Highest Yoga Tantra Practice of Heruka Body Mandala*. Motilal Banarsidass. pp. x, 5–7.

Douglas Renfrew Brooks (1990). *The Secret of the Three Cities: An Introduction to Hindu Sakta Tantrism*. University of Chicago Press.

David N. Lorenzen (1972). *The Kāpālikas and Kālāmukhas: Two Lost Śaivite Sects*. University of California Press.

Katherine Anne Harper; Robert L. Brown (2012). *The Roots of Tantra*. State University of New York Press. pp. 48–50.

Michael Rabe (2001). David White (ed.). *Tantra in Practice*. Motilal Banarsidass. pp. 442–443.

Manoranjan Basu (1986), *Fundamentals of the Philosophy of Tantras*, Mira Basu Publishers

N. N. Bhattacharyya, (1992). *History of the Tantric Religion*. New Delhi: Manohar. ISBN 978-81-7304-025-2. reprint of the 1982 edition

N. N. Bhattacharyya, (1999). *History of the Tantric Religion*. New Delhi: Manohar. ISBN 978-81-7304-025-2. Second Revised Edition.

Pratapaditya Pal; Los Angeles County Museum of Art (1986). *Indian Sculpture: Circa 500 B.C.-A.D. 700*. *University of California Press*

Patrick Olivelle (2011). *Ascetics and Brahmins studies in ideologies and institutions*. London New York: Anthem Press.

P.C. Bagchi, (1989). *Evolution of the Tantras, Studies on the Tantras*. Kolkata: Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture.

PT Raju (2009), *The Philosophical Traditions of India*, Routledge

V Bharne and K Krusche (2012), *Rediscovering the Hindu Temple: The Sacred Architecture and Urbanism of India*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing,

S.25

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

Course Objectives: This paper is the first in Art and Architecture specialization. The topics cover the development of art from proto historic to late second millennium CE. Different religious roots of art, ideas, techniques, methods and modes of art production and construction from ancient India is discussed in detail.

Course Outcome: the student will be well versed in the early phase of Indian art, its features and characteristics.

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

---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

Brown, Percy, *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu periods)*, 1959

Mitra, Debala, *Buddhist Monuments*, ASI

-----do -----, *Sanchi*, New Delhi

-----do -----, *Ajanta*, New Delhi, 1992

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

SoundaraRajan, K.V., *Cave temples of Deccan*, 1981

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

Roy, N.R., *Maurya and Post-Mauryan Art*, New Delhi, 1976

S.26

Architecture II: Temple Architecture (North India)

Course Objectives: the paper is framed to understand the temple architecture of north India, because primarily, temples form the largest number of art evidences, secondly, they are identified with a regional style. This paper looks into the art and science of building temples in the past, their aesthetic appraisal, the reflection of sub regional variation and sensibilities.

Course Outcome: The student will be able to identify temples based on stylistic classifications, also understand the progress of art through time and space.

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:

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

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

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

Brown, Percy, *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu periods)*, 1959

Rowland, Benjamin, *The Art and Architecture of India*, 1967

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

Bhattacharya, T., *The Canons of Indian Art or A Study on Vastuvidya*, 1963

Dhaky, M.A., *Indian Temple Forms*, 1977

SoundaraRajan, K.V., *Indian Temple Styles*, 1972

Donaldson, T.E., *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, 1985. Relevant volumes

Dahejia, Vidya, *Early Stone Temples of Orissa*, 1979

S.27

Sculpture and Painting

Course Objective: Sculptures and paintings form large part of ancient art evidence. They are mostly found as part of building structures and also in loose form. The development of this art tradition is studied in the backdrop of religion and greater changes in culture and society, so as to use them as sources to study the past.

Course Outcome: This study enables the student to understand the meaning, use, purposes and worth of art evidences from ancient times, especially the sculptures and paintings.

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
Barua, B.M., *Bharhut*, 3 vols., Calcutta, 1934-37
Banerji, R.D., *Eastern Indian School of Medieval Sculptures*, Calcutta, 1933
Chandra, M., *Indian Art*, Bomay, 1964
Coomaraswamy, A.K., *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, Delhi, 1972
Ghosh, A.,(ed.) *Ajanta Murals*, New Delhi, 1987
Goetz,H., *India (Art of the World)*, New York, 1959
Gupta, S.P., *The roots of Indian Art*, Delhi, 1980
Harle, J.C., *Gupta Sculpture*, Oxford, 1974

Havell, E.B., *Ideals of Indian Art*, London, 1911
 Huntington, S., *The Art of Ancient India*, New York, 1985
 Kramrisch, S., *Indian Sculpture*, Calcutta, 1933
 -----do - --, *The Art of India Through the Ages*, London, 1954
 Lannoy, R., *The Speaking Tree*, London, 1971
 Nehru. L., *Origins of the Gandharan Style*, Delhi, 1989
 Ray, N.R., *Maurya and Sunga art*, Calcutta, 1965
 Rowland, B., *Art and Architecture of India*, New Delhi, 1970
 Sarkar, H., and Nainar, S.P., *Amaravati*, New Delhi, 1972
 Saraswati, S.K., *A Survey of Indian Sculptures*, New Delhi
 Sharma, R.C., *Buddhist Art of Mathura*, Delhi, 1984
 Sivaramamurti, C., *Indian Sculpture*
 ----do -- -----, *Indian Paintings*
 Spink, W., *Ajanta to Ellora*, Bombay, 1967
 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)

Course Objective: The regional variety of temple building style of the peninsular region is focused in this paper. It discusses the phases of development, patrons of the art activity, the styles and variations and the methods and techniques. The paper also surveys important sites and monuments in relation to the art.

Course Outcome: the learner will be able to identify the regional styles of art, temple structures of different periods and regions.

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.*

Relevant volumes

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

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

Srinivasan, K.R., *Cave Temples of the Pallava*, 1964

Rabe, D, Michael, *The Monolithic Temples of Pallava Dynasty*, 1987

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

Balasubrahmaniam, S.R., *Chola Temples, vols 1,2 & 3*, 1975

Bhhotalingam, M., *Movement in Stone: Early Chola Temples*, 1985

SoundaraRajan, K.V., *Architecture of early Hindu Temples of Andhra Pradesh 1965*

-----do -----., *Early Temple Architecture in Karnataka and its Ramifications*, 1969

Michell, George, *Temple Art and Architecture of Early Chalukyas*, 2014
Ramanaiah, J., *The Chalukya and Kakatiya Temples*, 1989
Settar, S., *The Hoysala Temples*, 1992
Sarkar, H., *An Architectural Survey of Temples of Kerala*, 1978
Kamble, M.T., *Vijayanagara Temples*, 2000

S.29

Iconography I: Jain and Buddhist Iconography

Course Objective: A systematic study of Jain and Buddhist sculptures are offered here. The evolution and development of its iconography, types of icons their features are dealt in detail. The religious nuances of art, reflection of religious changes and other contemporary aspects on art are also discussed.

Course Outcome: A student of this course will be able to identify a sculpture with its religious affinity, tentative period, the character and style.

UNIT I

Sources

Origin and development of image worship

Fundamentals of iconography

UNIT II

Buddha and Bodhisattva

Adi Buddha and Pancajinias

Female deities in Buddhism: Prajnaparamita, Tara etc

Tirthankaras

UNIT III

Yaksha, Yakshini and Sasanadevatas

Miscellaneous images: Srutadevis, Vidyadevis, Dikpalas etc.

Readings:

Bhandarkar, D.R., *Jaina Iconography*, ASIAR, 1905-06

-----do --, *Jaina Iconography*, IA, XL

Bhattacharya, B., *Indian Buddhist Iconography*, Oxford, 1924

Bhattacharya, B.C., *Jaina Iconography*, Delhi, 1974

Burgess, J., *Digambara Jaina Iconography*, IA, XXXII & XXXIII

Chandra, R.P., *Svetambara and Digambara Images*, ASIAR, 1925-26

Gupte, R.S., *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*, Bombay, 1972

Jacobi, H., *Studies in Jainism*, Ahmedabad, 1946

Rowland, B., *The Evolution of Buddha Images*, New York, 1963

---do -----, *The Art and Architecture of India*, Penguin Books, 1977

Zimmer, H., *The Art of Indian Asia 2 vols*, New York, 1955

S.30

Iconography II: Brahmanical Iconography

Course Objectives: The Brahmanical religion also has produced large number of icons. The paper will study the varieties of icons based on the canonical and sacred texts on which they are based. The sculptures, their features, characteristics and other aspects will be studied. It will also discuss the patrons of art.

Course Outcome: A student of this course will be able to identify a sculpture with its religious affinity, tentative period, the character and style.

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

Readings:

Rao, T. A. Gopinath, *Elements of Hindu Iconography* 3 vols, 1914

Banerjee, J.N., *Development of Hindu Iconography*, Calcutta 1958

Bhattachali, N.K. *Iconography of Buddhist and Brahmanical Sculptures in the Dacca Museum*, Dacca, 1929

Gupta, R.S., *Iconography of Hindus, Buddhists and Jains*, Bombay 1964

Coomaraswamy, A.K., *Dance of Siva*, New York, 1924