

SYLLABUS

for

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY M.Phil COURSES

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

Department of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology
VidyaBhavana
Visva-Bharati
Santiniketan

M.Phil Syllabus

Semester wise Distribution of Courses/Papers.

Semester I:

Course-I: Research Methodology and Techniques (4 Credits/100 Marks)

Course-II: Historiography(4 Credits/100 Marks)

Semester II:

Course-III: Major Themes in Early Indian History, Culture & Archaeology- I (With Special Reference to Eastern India)(4 Credits/100 Marks)

Course-IV: Major Themes in Early Indian History, Culture & Archaeology- II(With Special Reference to Eastern India)(4 Credits/100 Marks)

Semester III:

Course-V: Reviewing of Published Research work and written Presentation of a Synopsis(4 Credits/100 Marks)

Semester IV:

Course-VI: Preparation of Dissertation(Total 8 Credits)

Semester- I

Course –I: Research Methodology and Techniques: (4 Credits/100 Marks)

Course Objectives: This course train the researcher to carry out research efficiently and methodically. The technical aspects and tools in every step of research are taught. It covers from the selection of topic to final research report writing.

Course Output: The researcher will be able to choose the research topic and suitable methods to carry out the further research and will be able to write the dissertation at the end of the course following this training.

- I. Historical Research: Selecting a Suitable Topic- Formulation of Hypothesis-Preparing a Working Bibliography- Making Notes
- II. Writing Dissertation and Thesis- Formulating the Research Problem and Making the Draft
- III. Methods of References and Bibliography- Footnotes, Endnotes
- IV. Illustrations- Maps, Figures and Plates.

Course- II: Historiography: (4 Credits/100 Marks)

Course Objectives: This paper discuss in detail the theoretical and epistemological aspects of the discipline history. The development, nature and theoretical prepositions of the subject are dealt with in a global perspective to place Indian historiography in context.

Course Outcome: The researcher is expected to develop a structured historical sense based on the understanding of the significance and relevance of history in human knowledge production.

- I. History- Definition, Nature, Scope, Objectivity and Bias- Causation in History
- II. Historical Consciousness and Writing in the Ancient world- Greece, Rome, China, Arabia and India
- III. Notions of Time- Views and Writings on the past in early Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain Traditions
- IV. Impact of Archaeological Discoveries and the Changing perspectives on early Indian History- Archaeological Thought
- V. Recent Trends in early Indian Historiography- Problem of Periodization- Debate of Feudalism- Religion and Regionalism – Gender Issues.

➤ **Qualifying marks in each of the above course-50%**

References:

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| Agarwala, R.S. | <i>Important Guidelines on Research Methodology</i> , Delhi, 1983 |
| Barnes, H.E. | <i>A History of Historical Writings</i> , New York, 1962 |
| Carr, E.H. | <i>What is History</i> , London, 1962 |
| Clark, G.K. | <i>Guide for Research Students</i> , Cambridge, 1972 |

- Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*, London, 1912
 Fling *Writing of History*, Yale University, 1920
 Ganguly, D.K. *History and Historians of Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1972
 Goel, S. *History of Writing of Early India*, Jodhpur, 1996
 Kothari, C.R. *Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques*, New Delhi, 1996
 Manickam, S. *Theory of History and Method of Research*, Madurai, 1997
 Misra, R.P. *Research Methodology: A Handbook*, New Delhi, 1989
 NilakantaSastri, K.A. & Ramanna, H.S. *Historical Method in Relation to Indian History*, Madras, 1956
 Pathak, V.S. *Ancient Historians of India*, Bombay, 1966
 Philips, C.H. (ed.) *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961
 Rajayyan, K. *A Study in Historiography: Theory and Method*, Madurai, 1982
 RanajitGuha *Selected Subaltern Studies*, Oxford University Press, 1998
 Sheik Ali, B. *History: Its Theory and Method*, Delhi, 1978
 Sen, S.P. (ed.), *Historians and Historiography of Modern India*, Kolhapur, 1973
 Sreedharan, E. *A Text Book of Historiography (500 BC to AD 2000)*, New Delhi, 2010
 Thakur, V.K. *Historiography of Indian Feudalism*, New Delhi, 1989
 Weber, M. *The Methodology of Social Sciences*, New York, 1949

Semester- II

Course-III: Major Themes in Early Indian History, Culture & Archaeology- I **(With Special Reference to Eastern India)** (4 Credits/100 Marks)

Course Objective: This course is specific on branches of Indian historical studies focusing on Eastern India. The first part on archaeology of eastern India introduce the researcher to the historiography of archaeological researches and important sites in the region. The second section on epigraphy and numismatics deal with typologies of inscriptions, development of scripts and coinages. The third section on art and architecture deals with art as the product of social activity and reflection of aesthetics from the past. These three sections together provide a comprehensive understanding for research on eastern India.

Course Outcome: The researcher is enabled to focus on eastern India, specifically on the given branches and carry out the research.

A) Archaeology of Eastern India – Problems and Case Studies

- I. History of Research and Problems
 - a) Importance and Problems of Archaeology with Specific Reference to Eastern India
- b) History of Early Medieval Archaeological Research in Eastern India.

- II. Archaeological and Geomorphological Background
 - a) Review of Settlements in this Region
- b) Geomorphic Background, Landscape change and its relationship to Archaeological Settlements

- III. Case Studies
- a) Bangarh
 - b) Jagjivanpur
 - c) Mahasthangarh
 - d) Paharpur
 - e) Balupur
 - f) Mangalkot
 - g) Ratnagiri
 - h) Vikramshila

References:

Journals/Gazetteers:

Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, Bengal Circle; 1900-01, 1929-30.
Archaeological Survey of India, Annual Report: 1902-03, 1936-37 (ASIAR)
District Gazetteer of West Bengal
District Gazetteer of Bangladesh
Indian Archaeology- A Review- Annual Bulletin of the ASI, New Delhi, Relevant Volumes
Journal of the Varendra Research Museum, relevant Volumes

Books & Periodicals:

- Ahmed, N. *Department of Archaeology and Museums, Govt. of Bangladesh, Mahasthan, Dhaka, 1975.*
- Alam, S. Md. & Jean F.Salles, *1st Interim Report-France-Bangla Desh Joint Venture Excavations at Mahasthangarh, Dept. of Archaeology, Dhaka, 2005.*
- Cunningham, A., *Report of a Tour in Bihar and Bengal in 1879-80, ASI Report 15, Calcutta, 1969.*
- Dikshit, K.N., *Paharpur-Memoirs of the ASI, No.55, 1938*
- Goswami, K.G., *Excavations at Bangrah (1938-41), Ashutosh Museum Memoir, No.-1, 1948.*
- Majumdar, R.C., *History of Bengal, Dhaka*
- Maitra, A.K., *The Ancient Monuments of Verendra (North Bengal), Varendra Research Society, Rajsahi*
- Morgan, J.P. & McIntre, W.G. *Quaternary Geology of the Bengal Basin, East Pakistan and Indian, Bulletin of the Geological Survey of America, 1959.*
- Morrison, B.M., Lalmai, Sina, P., *A Cultural Centre of Early Bengal, University of Washington, 1977.*
 “Understanding Early Medieval Settlements of North Bengal”, et.al. *Archaeology of Eastern India, New Perspectives*, eds.G.Sengupta&S.Panja, Kolkata, 2002.
- Rashid, H., Ray, A., *Parharpur*
 “Jaggajivanpur”, et.al. G.Sengupta&S.Panja, Kolkata, 2002

Saraswati, S.K., “Notes on Two Tours in the district of Malda and Dinajpur”, et.al., Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, 28, 1932.

B) Epigraphy and Numismatics

- I. Epigraphical Studies – Methods, Trends and Prospects
- II. Select Inscriptions:
 1. Royal Eulogistic Type
 2. Land Grant Inscriptions
 3. Private Donations
- III. Evolution and Development of Proto- Bengali Script
- IV. Coins and Currency System in Eastern India (With Special Reference to Bengal)

Reference:

- Banerjee, R.D., *The Origin of the Bengali Script*, Calcutta, 1919.
Bhattacharya, A., *Selected Essay*, Calcutta, 2004.
Chattopadhyaya, B.D., *Coins and Currency Systems in South India c. Ad 225-1300*, New Delhi, 1977.
Majumdar, N.G., *Inscriptions of Bengal*, Kolkata, 2003.
Mukherjee, B.N., *Coins and Currency System in Gupta Bengal*, New Delhi, 1992.
----- *Coins and Currency System of Post- Gupta Bengal*, New Delhi, 1993.
----- *Media of Exchange in Early Medieval India*, New Delhi, 1992.
----- *Coins and Currency System of early Bengal*, Kolkata, 2000.
Ojha, G.H., *The Paleography of India*, Delhi, 1993.
Sircar, D.C., *Select Inscriptions*, Vol.I, Calcutta University, 1942, Vol.II, Delhi, 1983.
-----, *Indian Epigraphy*, Delhi, 1965.
----- *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, Delhi, 1966.
----- *Some Epigraphical Records of the Medieval Periods from Eastern India*, New Delhi, 1979.
Saloman, R., *Indian Epigraphical Glossary*, Delhi, 1988.

C) Art and Architecture

- I. Introduction and Scope
- II. Use of different Mediums
- III. Art vis-à-vis Society and Religion
- IV. A Survey of Eastern Indian Art and Architecture:
(Mauryan Art, Orissan Temple Architecture, Decorative Art Tradition in Orissan Temples, Buddhist sculptural Art)

References:

- Agarwala, V.S., *Indian Art*, Varanasi, 1965.
-----, *Heritage of Indian Art*, Delhi, 1964.
Banerji, R.D., *Eastern Indian School of Medieval Sculptures*, Delhi, 1933.
Behara, K.S. &

- Donaldson, T.E., *Sculpture Masterpieces of Orissa: Style and Iconography*, New Delhi, 1998.
- Brown, P., *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period)*, Bombay, 1965.
- Bussagli, M. & Sivaramamurti, C., *5000 Years of Indian Art*, New York, 1971.
- Chandra, M., *Indian Art*, Bombay, 1964.
- Coomaraswamy, A.K., *Introduction to Indian Art*, Adayar, 1921.
- , *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London, 1972.
- Donaldson, *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*, 3 Vols., Leiden, 1985-87.
- Goetz, H., *India (Art of the World)*, Bombay, 1959.
- Havell, E.B., *Ideas of Indian Art*, Leiden, 1911.
- , *Handbook of Indian Art*, London, 1920.
- Kramrisch, S., *The Hindu Temple*, Vol.I, Calcutta, 1946.
- Lal, K., *Temples and Sculptures of Bhubaneswar*, Delhi, 1976.
- Meister, M.W. (ed.), *Encyclopedia of Indian Temple Architecture*, OUP, 1986.
- Mukherji, R.K., *The Culture and Art of India*, London, 1959.
- Parida, A.N., *Early Temples of Orissa*, New Delhi, 1999.
- Ray, N.R., *Idea and Image in Indian Art*, New Delhi, 1973.
- Rowland, B., *The Art and Architecture of India*, Penguin Books, 1970.
- Saraswati, S.K., *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, New Delhi, 1975.
- Sivaramamurti, C., *Indian Sculpture*, New Delhi, 1961.
- , *The Art of India*, New York, 1977.
- Soundararajan, K.V., *Indian Temple Styles: The Personality of Hindu Architecture*, New Delhi, 1972.

Semester – II:

Course No. IV: Major Themes in Early Indian History, Culture & Archaeology: II **(With Special References to Eastern India)**(4 Credits/100 Marks)

Course Objectives: This paper is a sequence of paper III, and focus on social and economic aspects of eastern Indian history. Different theoretical propositions pertaining to study of India social history help the researcher to gain a scientific understanding. The economic aspects of ancient eastern India is second part of the paper. The historical developments of religions and their studies form the third part.

Course Outcome: The researchers who intend to focus on the social, economic or religious history will gain strong foundations on the field.

A) Social History

1. Understanding Indian Society – Texts and Context (Indological and Social Anthropological Methods) – Functionalist (M.N. Srinivas), Structuralist (Louis Dumont) and Marxist (R.S. Sharma), Approaches –
2. Horizontal spread of *Dharmasastra* ideology – Incorporation of Homogeneous Local,

Occupational groups as *Jatis* in the Varna structure – Emergence of a complex ‘Hindu’ Society in Early Medieval phase – Focus on Social groups in Eastern India.

B) Economic History

Pre- dominance of Rural Society and Economy – Patterns of land holding – landowning Groups, Taxation – Position of Traders and Guilds – Crafts and Artisans – Trade and Trade Routes, Urban Settlements – Focus on Eastern India.

References:

- Appadorai, A. *Economic condition in South India*, Madras, 1936
- Chakrabarty, R. *Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society*, New Delhi, 2002.
- Chakravarti, R. (ed.): *Trade in Early India*, Calcutta, 2001
- Chattopadhyay, B.D (ed.): *Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History*, New Delhi, 1987
- Chattopadhyay, B.D, *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, New Delhi, 1997.
- Chattopadhyay, S, *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965
- Dutta, N.K, *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Vol-2, Calcutta, 1986
- Ghosal, U.N, *Agrarian System of Ancient India Hindu*, Calcutta, 1930
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- Jaiswal Suvira, *Caste, Origin, Functions and Dimensions of Change*, New Delhi, 1998
- Jha, D.N, *The Feudal Order*, New Delhi, 2000
- Kosambi, D.D. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.
- Lahiri, N, *The Archaeology of Trade Routes*, New Delhi, 1992
- Louis Dumont, *Homo Hierarchicus*, Chicago, 1980
- Maity, S.K, *Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period*, Patna, 1970.
- Majumdar, R.C, *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1922
- Moti Chandra, *Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1968
- Mukhia, Harbans: (ed.) *The Feudal Debate*, New Delhi, 2000
- Niyogi, P, *Contribution to the Economic History of Northern India from the A.D 10th -12th Century*, Calcutta, 1962.
- Prabhu, P.H, *Hindu Social Organizations*, Bombay, 1958
- Saletore, R.N, *Early Indian Economic History*, Bombay, 1993
- Sharma, R.S, *Early Medieval Indian Society*, Calcutta, 2001
- Sharma, R.S, *Indian Feudalism*, Calcutta, 1965.
- Sharma, R.S, *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1983
- Sharma, R.S, *Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi, 1983.
- Srinivas, M.N. *Collected Essays*, OUP, Delhi, 2002.
- Thakur, V.K, *Social Dimensions of Technology: Iron in Early India*, Patna, 1993
- Thakur, V.K, *Urbanization in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1981
- ThaparRomila, (ed.) *Recent Perspective of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995.
- ThaparRomila, *Ancient India Social History*, New Delhi, 1978
- ThaparRomila, *Interpreting Early India*, OUP, 1992

Yadav, B.N.S., *Society and Culture in Northern India in the 12th century A.D.*, Allahabad, 1973.

C) Religious History

- I. Studies of Early Brahmanic Religion up to the Sena Period
- II. Studies on the Heterodox Religion (Ajivikaism, Jainism, Buddhism)
- III. Genesis of Major Sectarian Religions (Saivism, Vashnavism & Saktism)
- IV. Studies on Bhakti (Epics, Bhagavata Gita & Puranas)

References:

- Agarwala, V.S. *Indian Art*, Varanasi, 1965.

Heritage of Indian Art, Delhi, 1964.
- Ayyar, C.V.N., *Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India*, Madras.
Banerjee, P. *Early Indian Religions*, New Delhi, 1973.
Bapat, P.V. (ed.), *2500 Years of Buddhism*, New Delhi, 1987.
Barth, A., *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.
Basham, A.L., *History and Doctrine of the Ajivikas*, London, 1951.
Bhandarkar, R.G., *Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious System*, Varanasi, 1965.
Bhattacharya, H.D., *The Cultural Heritage of India*, 2nd ed., Vol. IV, 1969.
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Brown, P. *Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu Period)*, Bombay, 1965.
Chattopadhyaya, S., *Evaluation of Theistic Sects in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1962.
Coomaraswamy, A.K., *Hinduism and Buddhism*, New Delhi, 1996.
Elliot, C. *Hinduism and Buddhism*, 3 Vols., London, 1968.
Gonda, J., *Vishnavism and Saivism: A Comparison*, London, 1970.
Goswami, K., *The Bhakti Cult in Ancient India*, Calcutta.
Goyal, S.R., *Religious History of India*, Vols. I & II, Meerut.
Hopkins, E.W., *Origin and Evaluation of Religion*, New Delhi, 1970.
Hopkins, E.W., *Religions of India*, New Delhi, 1977.
Jash, P., *History and Evolution of Vaishnavism in Eastern India*.

Some Aspects of Jainism in Eastern India, New Delhi, 1989.

History of Saivism, Calcutta
- Kosambi, D.D., *Myth and Reality*, 1962.
Lindsay, Jones (ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Religion* (15 Volumes), 2005.
Max Weber, *The Religion of India*, 1968.
NilakantaSastri, K.A., *Development of Religion in South India*.
Pathak, V.S., *Saiva Cults in North India*, Varanasi, 1960.
Rao, S.K.R., *Jainism in South India*, Madras, 1970.
Sharma, K., *Bhakti and Bhakti Movement: A new Perspective*, New Delhi, 1987.
Sircar, D.C., *Studies in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India*.
Thomas Hopkins, J., *The Hindu Religious Traditions*, California, 1971.
Varma, V.P., *Early Buddhism and its Origin*, New Delhi, 1987.

Semester III

Course- V:Reviewing of Published Research work and Written Presentation of a Synopsis.(4 credits / 100 Marks)

Reviewing of Published research work in the relevant field of research and written presentation of a synopsis on the proposed area/ title of research before the respective Patha-Samiti (Board of Studies). The Patha-Samiti (Board of Studies) concerned shall evaluate the synopsis, approve the proposed title and or suggest any change, if necessary, of the title of the research topic. The Patha-Samiti (Board of Studies) concerned shall finally nominate the supervisor for each candidate.

Qualifying Marks- 50%

Semester IV

Preparation of Dissertation(Total 8 Credits)

Preparation of draft dissertation, Pre-M.Phil.Presentation and Evaluation of the Dissertation- (6 Credits/ 150 marks)AndViva-Voce- (2 credits/50 marks)

Total credit of 2 year M.Phil. programme will be 28 credits and one (1) credit is equivalent to 25 (twenty five) marks.

Qualifying marks- 50%

(20% of the credit/marks of each course shall be for continuous evaluation.)