

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND  
ANCIENT INDIAN CULTURE  
TRIPURA UNIVERSITY  
TWO YEARS' MASTERS DEGREE  
PROGRAMME  
SYLLABUS FOR  
1<sup>ST</sup> TO 4<sup>TH</sup> SEMESTERS

## **PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOME**

1. The programme intends to provide students an in-depth understanding of various aspects of the subject of archaeology.
2. A comprehensive understanding of social, political, religious and economic history of ancient India will be gathered after studying this programme.
3. A novelty of the programme is to acquaint students of archaeological researches of North East India and Tripura and its neighbouring areas which had a historical connection among themselves.

**Tripura University**  
**(A Central University)**  
**Suryamaninagar-799022**  
**Department of Archaeology and Ancient Indian Culture**  
**Syllabus for MA in Archaeology and Ancient Indian Culture**

**SEMESTER - I**

<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Paper name</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Categories of Course</b>
ARC 701C	Introduction to Archaeology	4	Core
ARC 702C	Prehistory of South Asia	4	Core
ARC 703C	Political History of India (up to 1200CE)	4	Core
ARC 704E	Ancient Indian Architecture	4	Elective
CSK I	Computer Skills I	4	Core

**SEMESTER - II**

<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Paper name</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Categories of Course</b>
ARC 801C	Field Methods in Archaeology	4	Core
ARC 802C	Proto-history of South Asia	4	Core
ARC 803C	Socio-economic and Religious History of India (up to 1200 CE)	4	Core
ARC 804E	Early Indian Art and Iconography	4	Elective
ARC 805E	Introduction to Museology	4	Elective

**SEMESTER - III**

<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Paper name</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Categories of Course</b>
ARC 901C	Research Methodology	4	Core
ARC 902C	Historical Archaeology of India	4	Core
ARC 903C	History of Tripura (Till the 18 <sup>th</sup> Century)	4	Core
ARC 904E	Sciences in Archaeology	4	Elective
ARC 905E	Outline of World Prehistory	4	Elective

**Semester IV**

<b>Paper Code</b>	<b>Paper name</b>	<b>Credits</b>	<b>Categories of Course</b>
ARC 1001C	Ethnography and Ethno-archaeology	4	Core
ARC1002C	Archaeology of Northeast India	4	Core
ARC 1003C	Introduction to Numismatics and Epigraphy	4	Core
ARC 1004E	Cultural Heritage Management, Tourism and Law	4	Elective
ARC 1005E	Major Ancient Civilizations	4	Elective

**FIRST SEMESTER**  
**ALL THE PAPERS ARE FOR 4 CREDITS**

**(CORE PAPERS)**

**Course No. ARC -701C: Introduction to Archaeology**

**Objective:** Introduction to the discipline is important as most of the aspirants come from different discipline. The core objective of this paper is to deal with the basics of archaeology as a whole and its aims and scope. It will further help them in the refinement of basic archaeological concepts and terminologies.

**Course specific outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students get an idea of aims and scope of archaeology
2. Students are acquainted with theoretical foundations of archaeology
3. Students are acquainted with basics of field archaeology
4. Students become aware of cultural chronology and derivation of dates.
5. They will be able to demonstrate the ability to choose methods appropriate to research aims and objectives

**Course Content:**

Unit 1: Importance of archaeology

- a) Definition aims and scope of Archaeology
- b) Relation between Archaeology, History and Anthropology
- c) Major Branches of Archaeology: Prehistory, Proto-history, Historical Archaeology, Medieval Archaeology

Unit 2: Theoretical foundations in Archaeology

- a) History and Development of Archaeology in the world: Antiquarian period, Cultural History period, Processual or New Archaeology and Post-Processual or Interpretative archaeology and other recent developments
- b) History and Development of Archaeology in India
- c) Archaeology as a discipline in Northeast India
- d) Concept of culture by important scholars – E.B. Tylor, M.J. Herskovits, Gordon Childe, Leslie White and L.R. Binford
- e) Culture: Material and Non-material

### Unit 3: Basics of field archaeology

- a) Archaeological sites: nature, context and formation process
- b) Archaeological recording: nature, three dimensions
- c) Archaeological units: Industry and assemblage
- d) Principles of Stratigraphy in geology and archaeology
- e) Settlement: prehistoric and historical
- f) Subsistence pattern: Sources and nature of studies
- g) Discovering archaeological sites and features : different techniques of explorations
- h) Types of Excavation

### Unit 4: Cultural chronology and derivation of dates

- a) Three Age System
- b) Prehistoric and proto-historic cultural phases
- c) Dating methods in archaeology

### Unit 5: Public Archaeology

- a) Culture Resource Management
- b) Advantage and disadvantage of Archaeology
- c) Use and misuse of archaeological resources

### Recommended Readings:

1. Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design. *American Antiquity* 29:425-441.
2. Binford, L.R. 1972 Introduction. *An Archaeological Perspective*, pp. 1–14. Seminar Press, New York.
3. Binford, L.R. 1983. *In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record*. London: Thames and Hudson.
4. Binford, L.R. 1983. *Working at Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
5. Binford, L.R. 1989. *Debating Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
6. Bintliff, J. 2004. *A companion to Archaeology*. U.K.: Blackwell.
7. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. *A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947*.
8. Daniel, Glyn, E. 1975. *A Hundred and Fifty Years of Archaeology*. London: Duckworth.
9. Dhavalikar, M K. 1984. Towards an Ecological Model for Chalcolithic Cultures of Central and Western India. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 3. Pp- 133-158
10. Fagan, B. 1988. *In the beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and company.
11. Flannery, K.V., and J. Marcus 1998 Cognitive Archaeology. In *Reader in*

*Archaeological Theory: Post-Processual and Cognitive Approaches*, edited by D. Whitley, pp. 35–48. Routledge, London.

12. Gamble, C. 2008. *Archaeology: The Basics*. London: Routledge.
13. Gardner, A. 2009 Agency. In *Handbook of Archaeological Theories*, edited by R.A. Bentley, H.G. Maschner, and C. Chippindale, pp. 95–108. AltaMira Press, Lanham, MD.
14. Ghosh, A. 1953. Fifty Years of the Archaeological Survey of India. *Ancient India* 9: 29-52.
15. Gifford-Gonzalez, Diane. 2011. Just Methodology? A Review of Archaeology's Debts to Michael Schiffer. *Journal of Archaeological Method & Theory* (2011) 18: 299–308.
16. Granet Marcel. 1930. *Chinese Civilization*. Trench Tubner and Co. London
17. Harris, E.C. 1979. *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. London: Academic Press.
18. Hazarika, M. 2017. *Prehistory and Archaeology of Northeast India: Multidisciplinary Investigation in an Archaeological Terra Incognita*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
19. Hodder, I. 1995. *Interpreting Archaeology: Finding Meaning in the Past*. New York: Routledge.
20. Hodder, Ian. 1992. *Theory and Practice in Archaeology*. London: Routledge.
21. Hurcombe Linda 2007. *Archaeological artefacts as material culture*. New York: Routledge
22. Kelly, R.L. 1995. Chapter 3, Foraging and Subsistence. In *The Foraging Spectrum: Diversity in Hunter- Gatherer Lifeways*. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, D.C. (pp. 65–110)
23. Lloyd Setan. 1984. *Archaeology of Mesopotamia from Old Stone Age to Persian Conquest*. Thames and Hudson. London
24. Mc Henry, Henry M. 2009. Human Evolution in *Evolution: The First Four Billion Years*, edited by M. Ruse and J. Travis. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press. Pp. 256-280
25. Mc Intosh Jane R. 2008. *Ancient Indus Valley: New Perspectives*. Abc Clio. California.
26. Murrey Margaret A. 1949. *Splendor that was Egypt General Survey of Egyptian Culture and Civilization*. Sidwick and Jackson Ltd. London
27. New Delhi: Munsiram Manoharlal.
28. Paddayya, K. 1990. *New Archaeology and Aftermath: View from Outside the Anglo-American World*. Pune: Ravish Publishers
29. Paddayya, K. 2014. *Multiple Approaches to the Study of India's Early Past: Essays in Theoretical Archaeology*. Aryan Books International
30. Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn 2006 *Archaeological: Theories and Methods and Practice*. Thames and Hudson. London
31. Schiffer, M.B. 1995. *Behavioral Archaeology: First Principles*. Salt Lake City:

University of Utah Press

32. Shanks, M. 2008 Post-Processual Archaeology and After. In *Handbook of Archaeological Theories*, edited by R.A. Bentley, H.G. Maschner, and C. Chippindale, 133-144.
33. Shinde, V.S. 1998. *Early Settlements in the Central Tapi Basin*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
34. Thapar, R. 1992. *Interpreting Early India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
35. Trigger, B. 1989. *A History of Archaeological Thought*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
36. Tripathi, A. (ed.), 2015. *Exploring the Past: Problems and Issues, (Collected Works of Prof. S.C. Malik)*. New Delhi: Sharada Publishing House.
37. Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. *Archaeology from the Earth*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

## **Course No. ARC -702C: Prehistory of South Asia**

**Objective:** The objective of this paper is to introduce the students about the nature and scope of prehistory. This paper will deal with the prehistory of South Asia in detail right from the Paleolithic period up to the Mesolithic period. This paper also aims to familiarize the students with the current trends in South Asian Prehistory.

### **Course Specific outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about lower paleolithic in south Asia.
2. Students will further further get acquainted with the developments in middle and upper paleolithic periods in south Asia.
3. Students will know a detailed account of south Asian Mesolithic age.
4. Students will become well aware of recent trends of reserches in South Asian Pre History.

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Introduction to prehistory

- a) definition, aims, scope terminology and time bracket
- b) Global climate history during the Quaternary
- c) Impact of Quaternary climatic changes in India
- d) Introduction to Prehistoric Technology : chaine operateire; types of raw materials used; types of artefacts: tools, ornaments, toys etc;
- e) Methods of documentation and analysis: typo-technology and techno-function of stone tools from Palaeolithic to Mesolithic

#### Unit 2: Lower Palaeolithic in South Asia

- a) Periodization, time bracket and its distribution
- b) Associated Fauna
- c) Significance and variation in technology
- d) Important sites

#### Unit 3: Middle Palaeolithic and Upper Palaeolithic in South Asia

- a) Periodization, time bracket and its distribution
- b) Associated Fauna
- c) Significance and variation in technology : stone tools and bone tools
- d) Important sites

#### Unit 4: South Asian Mesolithic

- a) Significance and variation in technology
- a) Important sites
- b) Associated Fauna
- c) Rock art and Mobile art



## Unit 5: Recent Trends in South Asian Prehistory

- a) Out of Africa theories
- b) Long chronology vs. short chronology
- c) Dispersal of Hominids: various theories
- d) Terminology: Large Flake Acheulian, Soanian, Mode 1, Chopper-chopping industries of Central India, Microlithic, Hoabinhian

### Practical

Lithic technology: identification, drawing, description and analysis of prehistoric stone tools. Students are to be taught drawing, description and analysis of tools from different cultural periods. They will submit the practical note book for internal evaluation.

### Recommended Readings

#### Books:

1. Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. *Indian Rock Art in Global Context*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Das & IGRMS.
2. Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) *Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India*. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.
3. Corvinus, G. 2007. *Prehistoric Cultures in Nepal: From the Early Palaeolithic to the Neolithic and the Quaternary Geology of the Dang-Deokhuri Dun Valleys*, Volume 1. Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte. Harrassowitz Verlag.
4. Corvinus, G. 1983. *A Survey of the Pravara River System in Western Maharashtra, India, Vol 2: The Excavations of the Acheulian Site of Chirki-on-Pravara, India*. Tübingen: Institute for Urgeschichte.
5. de Terra, H. and T.T. Paterson Eds. 1939. *Studies on the Ice Age in India and Associated Human Cultures*. Washington: Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No. 493.
6. Dennell, R. W. 2009. *Palaeolithic Settlement of Asia*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
7. Deraniyagala, S.U. 1992. *The Prehistory of Sri Lanka. An Ecological Perspective*. Sri Lanka: Memoir Volume Part I, II, III, Commissioner of Archaeology, Government of
8. Dhavalikar MK, 2013 editor. *Prehistory of India*. New Delhi: Manohar
9. Henke, W., T. Hardt, and I. Tattersall. Editors. 2013. *Handbook of Paleoanthropology 3 Vols*: Springer. Second edition
10. Inizan, Marie-Louise, Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, Helene and Tixier, Jacques 1997. *Terminology of Knapped Stone*. Nanterre: CREP.
11. Misra VD, and Pal JN, 2002 editors. *Mesolithic India*. Allahabad: Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
12. Misra, V.N. 2007. *Rajasthan: Prehistoric and Early Historic Foundations*
13. Neumayer, E. 2010. *Rock Art of India*. Oxford and New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

14. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo (Eds.) Recent Advances in Acheulian Culture Studies in India. ISPQS Monograph No.6. Available in e-format: [www.manandenvironment.org](http://www.manandenvironment.org)
15. Paddayya K. and Sushama G. Deo 2017. Prehistory of South Asia (The Lower Palaeolithic or Formative Era of Hunting-Gathering), The Mythic Society, Bengaluru, pp. 152
16. Pandey, S. K. 1993. *Indian Rock Art*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
17. Pant, P.C. and V. Jayaswal. 1991. *Paisra: The Stone Age Settlement of Bihar*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
18. Pappu, R. S. 2001. *Acheulian culture in peninsular India: an ecological perspective*. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.
19. Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.

### **Research Papers:**

20. Dennell, R. 2011. An Earlier Acheulian Arrival in South Asia, *Science*, 25 March: 1532-1533.
21. Gaillard, C., and S. Mishra. 2001. The Lower Palaeolithic in South Asia, in *Origin of Settlements and Chronology of the Paleolithic Cultures in SE Asia*. Edited by F. Semah, C. Falgueres, D. Grimaud-Herve, and A.-M. Semah, pp. 73-92. Semenanjung and Paris.
22. Gaillard, C., M. Singh, and R. K.K. 2008. Technological analysis of the Acheulian assemblage from Atbarapur in the Siwalik Range (Hoshiarpur district, Punjab). *Man and Environment* 33:1-14.
23. Gaillard, C., S. Mishra, M. Singh, S. G. Deo, and R. Abbas. 2009. Lower and Early Middle Pleistocene Acheulian in the Indian Sub-Continent. *Quaternary International*.
24. James, H.A.V. and M.D. Petraglia 2005. Modern Human Origins and the Evolution of Behavior in the Later Pleistocene Record of South Asia, *Current Anthropology* 46:S3-S27.
25. Mellars, Paul, Kevin C. Gori, Martin Carr, Pedro A. Soares and Martin B. Richards, 2013. Genetic and archaeological perspectives on the initial modern human colonization of southern Asia, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America*, doi: 0.1073/pnas.1306043110
26. Mishra S, Chauhan N, Singhvi AK (2013) Continuity of Microblade Technology in the Indian Subcontinent since 45 ka: Implications for the Dispersal of Modern Humans. *PLoS ONE* 8(7): e69280. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0069280
27. Mishra S. 2008. The Lower Palaeolithic: A Review of Recent Findings. *Man and Environment* 33:14-29.
28. Mishra, S. 2007. The Indian Lower Palaeolithic. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute* 66-67:47-94.
29. Mishra, S., C. Gaillard, S. G. Deo, M. Singh, R. Abbas, and N. Agrawal. 2010. Large Flake Acheulian in India: Implications for understanding lower Pleistocene human dispersals. *Quaternary International*.

30. Mishra, S., M. J. White, P. Beaumont, P. Antoine, D. R. Bridgland, N. Limondin-Lozouet, J. I. Santisteban, D. C. Schreve, A. D. Shaw, F. F. Wenban-Smith, R. W. C. Westaway, and T. S. White. 2007. Fluvial deposits as an archive of early human activity. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 26:2996-3016.
31. Misra V.D. 2005. Mesolithic Cultures in the Middle Ganga Valley, in *River Valley Cultures of India*. Edited by K. K. Chakravarty and G. L. Badam, pp. 39-43. New Delhi: Aryan books International.
32. Misra V.N. 1982. Evolution of the Blade Element in the Stone Industries of the Rock Shelter III F-23, Bhimbetka, in *Indian Archeology : New Perspectives* . Edited by R. K. Sharma, pp. 7-13. Delhi Agam Kala Prakashan.
33. Misra V.N., 1989. Stone Age India: an Ecological Perspective, *Man and Environment* 14:17–64.
34. Misra, V. D. 1997. Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Cultures of Northern Vindhyas, in *Indian Prehistory:1980*. Edited by V. D. Misra and J. N. Pal, pp. 61-74. Allahabad Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
35. Misra, V. N. 1978. The Acheulian Industry of Rock Shelter III F- 23 at Bhimbetka, Central
36. Misra, V. N., and M. Nagar. 1973 Twenty-five years of Indian Prehistory (1947-1972)--a Review of Research, in *Man and society*. Edited by K. S. Mathur. Lucknow.
37. Misra, V. N., and Y. Mathpal. 1979. Rock Art of Bhimbetka Region, Central India. *Man and Environment* 3:27-33.
38. Misra, V.N. 1985b. Microlithic Industries in India, in *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*. Edited by V. N. Misra and P. Bellwood, pp. 111-120. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH
39. Misra, V.N. 1987. Middle Pleistocene Adaptations in India, in *Pleistocene Old World: Regional Perspectives*. Edited by O. Soffer, pp. 99-119. New York: Plenum Press.
40. Misra, V.N. 2001a. Archaeological Evidence of Early modern Human Occupation in South Asia, in *Humanity from African Naissance to coming Millennia*, vol. 223-230. Edited by P. V. Tobias, M. Raath, J. A. Moggi-Cecchi, and G. A. Doyle. Firenze: Firenze University Press.
41. Misra, V.N. 2001b. Prehistoric Colonization of India. *J. Indian Academy of Sciences (Biosci.)* 26:491-531.
42. Misra, V.N. and P. Bellwood. 1985. Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory. New Delhi: Oxford – IBH.
43. Misra, V.N.1985a. The Acheulian Succession at Bhimbetka, Central India, in *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*. Edited by V. N. Misra and P. Bellwood, pp. 35-48. New Delhi: Oxford - IBH.
44. Paddayya, K. 1982. The Acheulian Culture of Hunsgi Valley (Peninsular India) : a Settlement System Perspective. Pune: Deccan College.
45. Paddayya, K. 2007. The Acheulean of Peninsular India with Special Reference to the Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys of the Lower Deccan in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia*. Edited by M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 97-119. Netherlands: Springer.

46. Paddayya, K. 2008a. Evolution within the Acheulian in India: A case study from the Hunsgi and Baichbal valleys, Karnataka. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute* 66-67:95-111.
47. Paddayya, K. 2008b. India: Paleolithic Cultures, in *Encyclopedia of Archaeology*. Edited by D. M. Pearsall, pp. 768-791. New York: Elsevier
48. Paddayya, K., R. Jhaldiyal, and M. D. Petraglia. 2006. The Acheulian quarry at Isampur, Lower Deccan, India, in *Axe Age: Acheulian Tool-making from Quarry to Discard*. Edited by N. Goren Inbar and G. Sharon. London: Equinox Publishing Ltd.
49. Pal, J. N. Mesolithic settlements in the Ganga Plain. *Man and Environment* 19 (1-2): 91-101.
50. Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999–2004), *Man and Environment* 29(2):1-17.
51. Pappu Shanti, Yanni Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Régis Braucher, Maurice Taieb, François Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India. *Science*, Vol.331, pp. 1596-1599
52. Pappu, S. and A.Kumar 2006. Preliminary Observations on the Acheulian Assemblages from Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, in *Axe Age. Acheulian Toolmaking from Quarry to Discard*, (N.Goren-Inbar and G. Sharon Eds.), pp. 155-180. London:Equinox Publishing Ltd.
53. Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of research at Attirampakkam, in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics series* (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135. Dordrecht, Springer.
54. Pappu, S., Y. Gunnell, A.Kumar, R. Braucher, M. Taieb, F. Demory and N. Thouveny 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, *Science*, 25th March: 1596-1599.
55. Petraglia, M. 2006. The Indian Acheulian in global perspective, in *Axe Age*. Edited by N. Goren and G. Sharon, pp. 389-414. London: Equinox.
56. Petraglia, M. D., and B. Allchin. 2007. Human Evolution and Culture Change in the Indian Subcontinent in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia* Edited by M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 1-20. Netherlands: Springer.
57. Petraliga, M. D., M. Haslam, and D. Q. Fuller. 2010. The Southern Dispersal Route and the Spread of Modern Humans along the Indian Ocean Rim: New Hypotheses and Evidence. *Annals of Human Biology*.
58. Shipton, C.B.K., Petraglia, M.D. and K. Paddayya 2009. Stone Tool Experiments and Reduction methods at the Acheulean site of Isampur Quarry, India, *Antiquity* 83:769–785.
59. Pal, J. N. 2002. The Middle Palaeolithic Culture of South Asia, in *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia Vol. I*. Edited by S. Settar and R. Korisettar, pp. 67-83. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar.

## **Course No. ARC -703C: Political History of India (upto 1200CE)**

**Objective:** Understanding the role of archaeology in the reconstruction of historical events is important. It will help the student in understanding the relation between history and archaeology. The paper aims to give an outline of Ancient Indian history and methods in history and its validation with archaeological findings.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will become aware of the role of archaeology in reconstructing historical events
2. They also learn about how literary sources are validated through archaeological sources.
3. They will get an elaborate idea on the evolution of political institutions in Ancient India.
4. They will also learn important concepts and their use in the writing of ancient history such as genealogy etc.

### **Course Content:**

Unit 1: Sources, concepts and methods for reconstructing the political history of India

- a) Archaeological sources
- b) Literary sources
- c) Problems and limitations of the sources
- d) Historiography: Imperialism, Nationalism, Marxism/ Structuralism

Unit 2: Emergence of Political institutions in Ancient India (4 Lectures)

- a) Sabhas & Samhitas
- b) Janapadas & Mahajanapadas

Unit 3: Mauryan and Post-Mauryan period

- a) Definition and concept
- b) Rise of Magadha Empire
- c) Chandragupta Maurya and Bindusara
- d) Political achievements of Ashoka
- e) Ashoka and Dhamma
- f) Impact on the decline of Mauryan empire
- g) Shunga, Kanva
- h) Foreign Invasion: Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian
- i) Sangam Age of South India

Unit 4: Rise of the Kushanas and the Satavahanas (6 Lectures)

- a) Genealogy, important kings and records of the Kushanas
- b) Kshatras of the Kushanas: Kshaharata and Kardamaka Families
- c) Genealogy, important kings and records of the Satavahanas
- d) Feud between Western Kshatras and Satavahanas

## Unit 5: The period of 'The Golden Age' and beyond

- a) Important kings, events and records
- b) Gupta administration
- c) Important kings, events and records of the Vakatakas
- d) Chalukyas of Badami, Pallavas, Cholas and Pandyas
- e) Huna Invasion, Maitrakas of Vallabhi
- f) Yashovarman of Kannauj
- g) Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar

### Recommended Readings:

1. Ali, B. Shaik. 1978. *History: Its Theory and Method*, Madras: Macmillan India Ltd.
2. Allchin, F.R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia; The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
3. Bajaj, S.K. 1998. *Recent Trends in Historiography*. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt.Ltd.
4. Beihethll. 1971. *Enlightenment Historiography Three German Studies: History and Theory Studies in the Philosophy of History*. Wes Leyan University.
5. Bhattacharya, N. N.1988. *Ancient Indian History and Civilization*. New Delhi: Manohar.
6. Bosworth, A. B. 1995. *A Historical Commentary on Arrians History of Alexander*. New York: Oxford University Press.
7. Bongard-Levin, G. 1985. *Mauryan India*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
8. Burke, P. (ed.). 2001. *New perspectives on Historical Writings*. Cambridge: Blackwell publishers.
9. Devahuti, D. 1970. *Harsha – A Political History*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
10. Chattopadhyaya, D.P. 2001. *The Ways of Understanding Human Past*. New Delhi: Center for Studies in Civilizations.
11. Colledge, M. A. R. 1986. *The Parthian Period*. Leiden: Brill Academic Publishers.
12. Goyal, S.R. 1986. *Harsha and Buddhism*. Meerut: Kusumanjali Prakashan.
13. Haskell, F. 1993. *History and its Images: Art and the interpretation of the past*. London: Yale University Press.
14. Heninge, D. 1974. *Chronology of Oral Tradition*. London: Clarendon Press.
15. Kimura, Masaki & Tanabe Akio (eds.) 2006. *The State in India, Past and Present*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
16. Kosambi, D.D. 1985. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. (Reprint) Bombay: Popular Prakashan.
17. Law,B.C. 1954. *Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt. Ltd.
18. Lemon, M.C. 2003. *Philosophy of History*. New York: Routlegde.
19. Leeuw J.E.Van Lohvizen-De 1995. *The Scythian Period*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt. Ltd.

20. Mujumdar, R.C. And A.D. Pusalkar (eds.). 1950. *The Vedic Age*. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
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## (ELECTIVE PAPERS)

### Course No. ARC- 704E: Ancient Indian Architecture

**Objective:** Architecture was an integral part of human society in the past and still occupies an important place in human society even today. The paper aims to provide students with a comprehensive study of architectural styles in Ancient India such as stupas, rock-cut architectures, temples etc.

#### Course Specific Outcome:

After reading this course:

1. students will learn about Concepts and traditions of architecture in India
2. . students will learn about Mauryan Architecture
3. students will learn about Rock-cut Architecture
4. students will learn about Temple Architecture
5. students will learn about Post-Gupta temples Architecture

#### Course Content:

Unit 1: Unit 1: Concepts and traditions of architecture in India

- a) Origin of public architecture
- b) Introduction to components of Architecture
- c) Pre-Mauryan Architecture

Unit 2: Mauryan Architecture

- a) Stupa Architecture - Mauryan period
- b) Sources of Inspiration of Mauryan Art and Architecture: Foreign and Indigenous
- c) Stambha during Mauryan period
- d) Evolution of stupa architecture
- e) Structural monasteries and Chaityas
- f) Later Stupa Architecture - East India and Southeast Asia

Unit 3: Rock-cut Architecture

- a) Origin of Rock-cut Architecture-Theoretical aspects
- b) Eastern India-Barabar Hills, Udaygiri and Khandagiri
- c) Western Deccan - Bhaje, Pitalkhora, Kondivate, Thanale, Kondane, Bedasa, Karle, Nasik, Kanheri, Junnar, Ajanta
- d) Eastern Deccan – Guntapalle
- e) Central India-Bagh, Udayagiri
- f) Hindu rock-cut caves at Badami, Ellora and Udaygiri (MP)

Unit 4: Temple Architecture

- a) Concept and symbolism of Temple



- b) Origin of Temple Architecture- Theoretical aspects
- c) Temple Architecture during the Gupta period

#### Unit 5: Post-Gupta temples Architecture

- a) Northern India: Pratiharas , Kalachuris, Maitrakas, Saindhavas and Paramaras
- b) South India: Chalukyas, Pallavas, Cholas, Pandyas and Hoysalas
- c) Temple Architecture of Eastern India
- d) Temple Architecture of Northeast India
- e) Major temples representing the culmination of Regional styles: Kailashanatha temple (Ellora), Modhera sun temple, Kandariya Mahadev, Lingaraja Temple, Brihadishwara and Hallebidu

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**SECOND SEMESTER**  
**ALL THE PAPERS ARE FOR 4 CREDITS**

**(CORE PAPERS)**

**Course No. ARC 801C: Field Methods in Archaeology**

**Objective:** Field method is an integral part of archaeology. In this course the student will be acquainted with various methods of field archaeology such as the discovery of sites, excavation of sites and post-excavation analysis.

**Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn how sites are discovered, excavated
2. They will get a clear impression of different exploratory methods used in archaeological research.
3. A detailed knowledge of formation processes of an archaeological site and status of research on formation process in India is provided.
4. Elaborate conceptual and theoretical knowledge of various dating methods is provided in this course which is essential for a student of archaeology.

**Course Content:**

Unit 1: History and development of field archaeology

- a) Development and changing perspectives of field archaeology in India
- b) Important contributions of institutions and individuals in pan level

Unit 2: Exploratory methods and formation processes

- a) Conventional methods - use of literary sources and folk traditions, village to village survey, field walking, survey along the water bodies
- b) Scientific methods - identification of archaeologically potent area by undertaking environmental and ecological survey, use of maps, satellite imagery and aerial photographs, underwater archaeology and use of various geophysical methods
- c) Sampling
- d) Formation processes of an archaeological site
- e) Status of research on formation processes in India

Unit 3: Variants of excavation techniques

- a) Sondage, Vertical
- b) Quadrant and Horizontal excavation methods
- c) Excavation of Stone Age site, excavation of settlement sites, excavation of burial sites, excavation of fortifications and large features

#### Unit 4: Methods of recording

- a) Stratigraphy and three dimensional recording
- b) Contextual approach
- c) Techniques of Archaeological Photography and Photogrammetry
- d) Methods of Drawings: Plan, Section
- e) Post-excavation : classification and analyses of Artefacts and ecofacts
- f) Settlement pattern: Site catchment analysis and ethnographic survey

#### Unit 5: Dating methods

- a) Concept of chronology in archaeology
- b) Absolute dating
- c) Relative dating

#### Field work

Students will take part in archaeological exploration and excavation and learn field methodologies as part of this course. They will **submit a field report** for internal evaluation.

#### Recommended Readings

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## Course No. ARC- 802C: Proto-history of South Asia

**Objective:** Proto-history is a period that bridges the gap between Prehistory and History. The course offers immense importance to the various stages of development in South Asian context right from Neolithic times up to the Iron Age.

### Course Specific Outcome:

After reading this course:

1. It will acquaint students with various stages of development in South Asian context from Neolithic times to the Iron Age.
2. It intends to provide a detailed knowledge of the various Neolithic cultures across South Asia.
3. Student will be acquainted with various facets of the Harappan Civilisation
4. It will also give idea about regional chalcolithic cultures in India

### Course Content:

#### Unit 1: Introduction

- a) Proto-history: definition, scope and terminology
- b) Origins of agriculture
- c) Neolithic revolution
- d) Transition from hunting gathering to food production
- e) Origin of agriculture in West and East Asia
- f) Introduction to pottery and its origin

#### Unit 2: South Asian Neolithic Cultures

- a) Neolithic Cultures of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and Pakistan
- b) Neolithic cultures of Kashmir Valley
- c) Neolithic cultures of Vindhyas and Ganges
- d) Neolithic cultures of East and North east India
- e) Neolithic cultures of South India

#### Unit 3: Harappan Civilization

- a) Introduction: distribution, periodization, cultural chronology and terminology
- b) Pre/Early Harappan cultures of Balochistan, Sind, Haryana and Gujarat
- c) Mature Harappan
- d) Settlement pattern: micro and macro
- e) Subsistence pattern
- f) Socio-economic conditions : Trade, script, religion, burial custom
- g) Late Harappan Culture: Theories on the causes of decline
- h) Harappan Legacy

#### Unit 4: Regional Chalcolithic Cultures

- a) Western: Ahar, Ganeshwar and Jodhpura
- b) Central: Kayatha and Malwa
- c) Deccan: Savalda, Late-Harappan, Ramatirtha, Daimabad, Malwa and Jorwe
- d) Ganga plain: OCP and Copper Hoards

#### Unit 5: Iron Age

- a) Historiography of Early Iron Age research in India
- b) Introduction of Iron: Emergence of Complex Societies
- c) Painted Grey ware culture
- d) Second urbanization- NBPW
- e) South Indian Megalithic
- f) Important excavated sites: Brahmagiri, Ahichchatra, Atranjikhhera, Jakhera, Adhichanallur, Chandravalli etc.

#### Recommended Readings

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## **Course No. ARC- 803C: Socio-economic and Religious History of India (upto 1200 CE)**

**Objective:** Study of society, economy and religion is important for understanding a human past culture. The course offers an outline on the aspects of socio-economic and religious history of ancient India. It will help the students in understanding the different sources and aspects of reconstruction of past life.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this Course:

1. It intends to provide a detailed analysis of the evolution of early historical society with emphasis on major areas of ancient Indian society such as varna, caste system etc.
2. It further provides a detailed knowledge about the development of early historical economy of India with focus on agrarian society, trade, urbanisation etc.
3. Knowledge about the emergence of various religions such as Vedic religion, Buddhism and Jainism is provided in this course.
4. The student will also become aware of the various facets of Brahminical religion and other cults in Ancient India.
5. Finally, various aspects of the beginning of Iron Age in South Asia is provided making this course one of the most vital courses of the programme.

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Introduction

- a) Aims and scope of socio-economic and religious history
- b) Sources

#### Unit 2: Early Historical Society

- a) Varna system in Vedic, Later Vedic and Post-Vedic period
- b) Theory of mixed caste
- c) Importance of Samskaras and Ashramas in Ancient India
- d) Institution of marriage -Exogamy and Endogamy
- e) Position of women in family and society: Custom of sati, niyoga, widow hood.
- f) Educational institutions: Vedic and Later Vedic period; Buddhist monastic universities

#### Unit 3: Early Historical Economy

- a) Economic institutions
- b) Emergence of complex societies
- c) Urbanization and trade
- d) Agro-pastoral economy
- e) Land-revenue system
- f) Guilds
- g) Indo-Roman trade
- h) Decline of urban center and feudalization of society

#### Unit 4: Transformation and Impact of Religion through time

- a) Vedic religion
- b) Buddhism
- c) Jainism

#### Unit 5: Brahmanical Religion and other cults

- a) Rudra-Shiva , Linga Worship, emergence and expansion of Pashupata sect
- b) Vaisnavism
- c) Shakti and its manifestation
- d) Yakshas and nagas
- e) God of Fertility
- f) Tantric and aesthetic practices

#### Recommended Readings

1. Altekar, A.S. 1973.*Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
2. Altekar, A.S.1975.*Education in Ancient India*. Varanasi: Manohar Prakashan.
3. Banerjea, J.N. 1963.*Puranic and Tantric Religion*. Calcutta: Calcutta University.
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11. Bhattacharya, N.N. 1974. *History of the Sakta Religion*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
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17. Dehejia, Vidya. 1986. *Yogini Cult and Temples A Tantric Tradition*. New Delhi: National Museum.

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21. Dutt, Nalinaksha. 1977. *Buddhist Sects in India*. Calcutta: Firma KLM Pvt. Ltd.
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23. Ghosh, A.1973. *The City in Early Historical India*.Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
24. Goyal, S.R.1987. *History of Indian Buddhism*. Meerut: Kusamanjali Publications
25. Jaiswal, S. 2010. *The Origin and Development of Vaisnavism*. Delhi: MunshiramManoharlal.
26. Jaiswal,Suvira 2000.*Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions of Change*. Delhi: Manohar.
27. Kane, P.V. 1941. *History of Dharmashastra* (Vol.II).Pune: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
28. Karandikar, S.V.1928.*Hindu Exogamy*. Bombay: Advocate of India Press.
29. Keith, A.B. 1925. *Religion and Philosophy of the Vedas*(2 vols). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
30. Lorenzen, David.1972. *The Kapalikas and Kalamukhas: Two Lost SaiviteSects*. . Berkeley-Los Angeles: University of California Press.
31. Majumdar, R.C. 1922. *Corporate Life in Ancient India*. Calcutta: Calcutta University.
32. Mukherji R.K. 2011(reprint).*Ancient Indian Education Brahmanical and Buddhist*. New Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass.
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36. Sharma,R.S. 1985. *Material Culture and Social Formation in Ancient India*. New Delhi: Macmillan India.
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42. Warder,A.K. 1980. *Indian Buddhism*. Delhi: Motilal Banarai Dass
43. Warmington, E.H. 1928. *Commerce between the Roman Empire and India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

**(ELECTIVE PAPERS)**

**Course No. ARC -804E: Early Indian Art & Iconography**

**Objective:** Students are introduced to the major developments in Indian art and iconography from the earliest rock cut caves till 1300 CE.

**Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. It is intended to provide students with knowledge about prehistoric art in India.
2. Students will be acquainted with Harappan art.
3. Students will have clear understanding of the development of historical art from Mauryan times.
4. They will also know about rock cut sculptures of Tripura as well.

**Course Content:**

Unit 1: Introduction

- a) Understanding the nature and essence of Art: uses, aims and functions
- b) Significance of iconographic studies
- c) Iconometry
- d) Society, Religion & Art: Patterns of patronage

Unit 2: Earliest evidences

- a) Prehistoric Art: Rock Paintings
- b) Harappan Art
- c) South India

Unit 3: Historical Art

- a) Mauryan Art
- b) Shunga Art
- c) Kushana Art
- d) Satavahana Art
- e) Gupta
- f) Chola
- g) Hoysala
- h) Palas and Senas
- i) Rock-cut sculptures of Tripura: Unakoti and Devtamura

Unit 4: Hindu Iconography

- a) Iconography of Vishnu
- b) Iconography of Shiva
- c) Iconography of Brahma, Ganesh, Surya and Kartikeya
- d) Iconography of Saptamatrikas, Durga, Lakshmi, Saraswati, Mahishsuramardini, Chamunda, Bhairavi,

## Unit 5: Buddhist Iconography and Jaina Iconography

- a) Origin of Buddha image
- b) Bodhisattavas: Avalokiteshvara, Vajrapani, Maitreya, Manjushri
- c) Buddhist Goddesses: Tara, Pradnyaparamita, Chunda, Bhrukuti, Marichi, Vasudhara, Mahamayuri, Hariti
- d) Origin and development of Jaina images
- e) Jaina Trithankaras: Sarvatobhadra ,Chaturvinshati
- f) Yakshas and Yakshinis

### Field visit

Students will visit monuments of art and iconographic importance and learn documentation as a part of this course. They will **submit a report** for the internal evaluation.

### Recommended Readings

1. Agrawala, P.K.1994. *Studies in Indian Iconography*. Jaipur: Publication Scheme.
2. Agrawala, Urmila. 1995. *North Indian Temple Sculpture*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
3. Banerjee, J.N. 1974. *Development of Hindu Iconography*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
4. Bhattacharya, A.K. 2010. *Historical Development of Jaina Iconography (A comprehensive study)*, Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.
5. Bhattacharya, B. 1958. *Indian Buddhist Iconography*. Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyaya.
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7. Bruhn, Klaus 1963. *Jina Images of Deogarh vol.I*. Leiden: Brill.
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9. Chawla, J.1990. *The Rigvedic Deities and their Iconic Forms*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
10. Czuma, Stanislaw.J.1985. *Kushana sculpture: Images from early India*. Ohio: The Cleveland Museum.
11. Deglurkar, G.B. 2004. *Portrayal of the Women in the Art and Literature of the Ancient Deccan*. Jaipur: Publications Scheme.
12. Daheja, Vidya 1986. *Yogini Cult and Temples*. New Delhi: National Museum.
13. Desai, Devangana 1996. *The Religious Imagery of Khajuraho*. Mumbai: Project for the Indian Cultural Studies Publication.
14. Desai, Kalpana 1973. *Iconography of Vishnu*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.
15. Gopinath Rao, T.A. 1985. (2nd ed.) *Elements of Hindu Iconography*. Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas.
16. Gupte, R.S. 1971. *Iconography of Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas*. Bombay: D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co.
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20. Kamalakar, G.(ed.).1993. *Vishnu in Art, Thought and Literature*. Hyderabad: Birla Archaeological and Cultural Research.
21. Kim, Inchang.1997. *The Future Buddha Maitreya: An Iconological Study*. New Delhi: D. K. Print World.
22. Khandalwala, Karl (ed.) 1991. *Golden Age: Gupta Art Empire, Province and Influence*. Bombay: Marg Publications.
23. Krishnan, Y.1996. *The Buddha image: Its origin and Development*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt. Ltd.
24. Lal, Shyam Kishor 1980. *Female Divinities in Hindu Mythology and Ritual*. Pune: University of Poona.
25. Liebert, Gosta 1985, *Iconographic Dictionary of the Indian Religions: Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism*. Delhi: Sri Satguru Publications.
26. Lokesh, Chandra 1987. *Buddhist Iconography* 2 vols. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
27. Mani, V.R.1995. *Saptamatrikas in Indian Religion and Art*. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
28. Mishra, Rajani 1989. *Brahma-Worship, Tradition and Iconography*. Delhi: Kanishka Publication House.
29. Mishra, Ramnath 1981. *Yaksha Cult and Iconography*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
30. Mukhopadhyay, Santi Priya 1985. *Amitabha and his Family*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
31. Nagar, Shanti Lal 1988. *Mahishasurmardini in Indian Art*. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
32. Panikkar, Shivaji. K.1997. *Saptamatraka Worship and Sculptures, An Iconological Interpretations of Conflicts*. New Delhi: D.K.Printworld.
33. Parimoo, Ratan 1982. *Life of Buddha in Indian Sculpture (Ashta-Maha-Pratiharyan): An Iconological Analysis*. New Delhi: Kanak Publications.
34. Pushendra Kumar 1993. *Tara: The Supreme Goddess*. Delhi Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan.
35. Ramachandra Rao 1988-91. *Pratima Kosa- Encyclopedia of Indian Iconography* 6 vols. Bangalore: Kalpataru Research Academy.
36. Reechard, J.Cohen 2003. *Essays on Jaina Art*. New Delhi: Manohar Publications.
37. Sahai, Bhagwant 1975. *Iconography of Minor Hindu and Buddhist Deities*. New Delhi
38. Sahai, Bhagwant 2006. *Recent Researches in Indian Art and Iconography*. Missouri: Kaveri Prakashan.
39. Sarma, I.K.1982. *The Development of Early Shaiva Art and Architecture*. (With Special Reference to Andhradesha). Delhi: Abhinava Publications.
40. Sinha, Kanchan 1979. *Karttikeya in Indian Art and Literature*. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
41. Shah, U.P. 1987. *Jaina Rupmandana*. New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.



42. Shastri, T. Ganpati. (Ed.) 1966. *Samaranganasutradhara of Bhoja*. Baroda: Oriental Institute.
43. Shaw, Marinda 2008. *Buddhist Goddesses of India*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt. Ltd.
44. Sivrammurti, C.1961. *Indian Sculpture*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
45. Sivaramamurty, C. 1963. *South Indian Bronzes*. New Delhi: Lalit Kala Academy.
46. Soundara Rajan, K. V.1982. *India's Religious Art*. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.
47. Sthapati V. Ganapati and Sthapati 2006. *Indian Sculpture and Iconography*. Ahmadabad: Mapin Publishing.
48. Upadhyaya, Vasudev 1970. *Prachin Bharatiya Murti Vijnana (Hindi)*. Varanasi: Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series.
49. Vyas, R.T. 1995. *Studies in Jaina Art and Iconography and allied Subjects in Honour of U.P.Shah*. Vadodara: Oriental Institute.
50. Yadava, Nirmala 1997. *Ganesha in Indian Art and Literature*. Jaipur: Publications Scheme.
51. Zimmer, Heinrich 2010. *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*, New Delhi: Motilal Banarassidas.

### **Course No. ARC- 805E: Introduction to Museology**

**Objective:** This course introduces the concept of museum studies including the history of the museum and the museological movements in India. Also, the growing scope and contemporary issues in museum studies will be dealt such as collecting, displaying, presenting and acquisition of objects. This course also aims to imbibe knowledge on the importance of museums in the Northeast India.

#### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will get a detailed knowledge about the history of museums and museological movements in India.
2. It discusses the method of collecting, displaying, presenting and acquisition of objects.
3. History of Some major organisations, museums and movements in North east India is also discussed.
4. A detailed discussion on the techniques and methods in museology is provided in this course to acquaint students with relevant knowledge so that in future they can shift to the study of Museology also.
5. Students will get detailed discussion on Hindu iconography.

#### **Course Content:**

##### Unit 1: Fundamentals

- a) Definition, aim and scope
- b) History and development of museums and museology
- c) History of museum movement in India

##### Unit 2: Kinds of Museums

- a) Types of museums, their scope and functions
- b) Different kinds of museums - archaeological, science and technological and natural history
- c) Local museums, private museums, municipal museums, institutional museums, public museums, industrial museums, mobile museums

##### Unit 3: Museums organization and movements

- a) ICOM - International Council of Museums, Paris
- b) Select museums in India
- c) Museological importance of Northeast India
- d) Assam State Museum
- e) Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti
- f) Cultural property of India: a historical perspective

- g) Indian legislative measures relating to protection and preservation of museum objects
- h) Importance of museum for archaeology

#### Unit 4: Techniques and methods in museology

- a) Methods of acquisition of objects for museum: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove, confiscation and others
- b) Collection ethics; ICOM code of professional ethics
- c) Cataloguing of objects
- d) Preparation of index cards
- e) Preparation of records and registers
- f) Preservation and conservation of objects
- g) Display Techniques
- h) Information technology in museum

#### Unit 5: Display and presentation of museum objects

- a) Factors governing display of objects
- b) Types of exhibits and exhibitions
- c) Requirements and methods
- d) Objectives and communication goals, target audience, concept development, story line
- e) Gallery development, space, showcases and structural installations
- f) Colour scheme, lighting, labels and scripts
- g) Use of multimedia
- h) Security measures and upkeeps

#### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.
2. Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.
3. Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Calcutta: University of Calcutta.
4. Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.
5. Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.
6. Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
7. Biswas T.K. 1996. Museum and Education, New Delhi: New Age International.

8. Chaudhari A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling, Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.
9. Edson G. & Dean David 1994. Handbook for Museums, London: Routledge.
10. Hooper Greenhill E. (Ed.) 1994. Educational Role of the Museum, London: Routledge.
11. Light R.B. et al. 1986. Museum Documentation System: Developments and Application, London: Butterworths.
12. Moore Kevin (Ed.) 1994. Museum Management, London: Routledge.
13. Pearce S.M. (Ed.) 1994. Interpreting Objects and Collections, London: Routledge.
14. Pearce S.M. 1990. Archaeological Curatorship, London: Leicester University Press.
15. Plenderleith H.J. 1971. Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Arts in India, Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.
16. Taylor S. (Ed.) 1991. Try it! Improving exhibits through formative evaluation, Washington: Asso.of sc. tech. centre.
17. UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO.

**THIRD SEMESTER**  
**ALL THE PAPERS ARE FOR 4 CREDITS**

**(CORE PAPERS)**

**Course No. ARC 901C: Research Methodology**

**Objective:** The course offers a brief introduction on how to conduct an academic research. The important aspects, parameters and methods that are common to all kinds of research will be dealt. Also archaeological theories and methods and its implication on a research model will be taught.

**Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. students will get an introductory idea about the various aspects of doing research
2. students will get an idea about methods of data collection
3. students will get a thorough idea about the theoretical foundations in archaeology
4. students will get an idea about Quantitative methods and information in archaeology
5. students will get an idea about how to write project report etc.

**Course Content:**

Unit 1: Introduction to Research

- a) Meaning, objectives and motivation
- b) Research approaches
- c) Types of research
- d) Seven stages of research
- e) Research Design
- f) Fundamentals of Logic: induction and deduction, hypothetico-deductive method, inductive-statistical method
- a) Analogy

Unit 2: Methods of data collection in social sciences

- a) Observation
- b) Interview
- c) Questionnaire

Unit 3: Theoretical foundations in archaeology

- a) New Archaeology, Post- Processual Archaeology and beyond
- b) Middle range theory
- c) Regional approach
- d) Man and environment relationship
- e) Problem oriented research in archaeology

#### Unit 4: Quantitative methods and information in archaeology

- a) Simple statistics
- b) Application in archaeology
- c) Data management
- d) Basics of GIS

#### Unit 5: Guidelines and Regulations

- a) Reference, Bibliography and Subject Index
- b) Acknowledgements
- c) Preparation of Research proposal
- d) Mechanics of writing a research report and presentation
- e) Oral Presentation
- f) Poster presentation

#### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Babbie, Earl, 2007, *The Practice of Social Research* (11th edn), Belmont, CA, Wadsworth.
2. Beall, J.C. 2010. *Logic: The Basics*. Oxford: Routledge.
3. Bernard, H. Russell, 1994, *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (2nd edn), Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.
4. Bernard, H. Russell, 2000, *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.
5. Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design. *American Antiquity* 29:425-441.
6. Binford, L.R. 1983. *In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record*. London: Thames and Hudson.
7. Binford, L.R. 1983. *Working at Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
8. Binford, L.R. 1989. *Debating Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
9. Bintliff, J. 2004. *A companion to Archaeology*. U.K.: Blackwell.
10. Black, James A. & Dean J. Champion, 1976, *Methods and Issues in Social Research*, New York, Wiley.
11. Burns, Robert B., 1997, *Introduction to Research Methods* (2nd edn), Melbourne, Longman Cheshire.
12. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1989. *Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
13. Chakrabarti, D.K. 1998. *The Issues in East Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
14. Chaudhary, C.M. 1991. *Research Methodology*, Jaipur: RBSA.
15. Cohen, M.R. and E. Nagel 1976. *An Introduction to Logic and Scientific Method*. Mumbai: Allied Publishers.
16. Crano, William D. & Marilynne B. Brewer, 2002, *Principle and Methods of Social Research* (2nd edn), London, Lawrence Erlbaum.

17. Creswell, John W., 2003, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches* (2nd edn), Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.
18. Creswell, John W., 2007, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches* (2nd edn), Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.
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## **Course No. ARC-902C: Historical Archaeology of India**

**Objective:** The objective of this course is to learn about the archaeology of the Historical period. Evidence from the excavated sites is emphasized in this course.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about the Concept and development of Historical archaeology
2. Students will learn about the Archaeology of Urbanization
3. Students will learn about the Regional cultural sequences of India (6th century BCE to 12th century CE)
4. Students will learn about the Major excavated sites
5. Students will learn about the Dichotomy

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Introduction

- a) Concept and development of Historical archaeology
- b) Significance of archaeological record

#### Unit 2: Archaeology of Urbanization

- a) Growth
- b) Decay
- c) Decline

#### Unit 3: Regional cultural sequences of India (6th century BCE to 12th century CE)

- a) North/NorthWest- Swat valley, Sindh, Punjab, Ganga-yamuna Doab
- b) Western India (Gujarat, Rajasthan)
- c) Central India and Deccan (MP, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and region north of river Krishna of AP and Karnataka)
- d) South India (south of river Krishna)
- e) Eastern India (Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal)

#### Unit 4: Major excavated sites

- a) Taxila, Hastinapur, Atranjikhara, Kausambi, Pataliputra, Sisupalgarh, Nevasa, Adam, Nagarjunkonda, Amaravati, Arikamedu, Chandraketugarh, Nalanda, Hampi.

## Unit 5: Dichotomy

- a) Co-relation of historical text and archaeological material
- b) Recent debates and disputes

### **Recommended Readings:**

1. Allchin R. 1989. Patterns of city formation in early historic South Asia. *South Asian Studies* 6:163-174.
2. Allchin, R. 1989. City and State formation in Early Historic South Asia. *South Asian Studies* 5:1-16.
3. Allchin, R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge University Press.
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25. Sharma, R.S. 1985 Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India. New Delhi: Macmillian.
26. Sharma, R.S. 1987 Urban Decay in India 300 to 1000 A.D). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
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28. Shastri, A. M. 1997. Vakatakas Sources and History. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
29. South, S. 1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. New York: Academic Press.
30. Tripathi V. 1976 The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India.

## **Course No. ARC -903C: History of Tripura (till the 18<sup>th</sup> century)**

**Objective:** This paper intends to give the students basic knowledge about the History of Tripura and its relation with the neighbouring regions from ancient time upto the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about the sources of the History of early and medieval Tripura.
2. Students will learn about the Ancient Kingdoms of Eastern Bengal
3. Students will learn about the state formation process of the Manikya Kingdom ( 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries)
4. Students will learn about Tripura's relation with neighbouring states ( 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century CE)
5. Students will learn about Society and Culture of early and medieaval Tripura.

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Introduction

- a) Aims, Scope and Objective
- b) Different Kinds of Sources: Archeological, Literary & Oral Traditions,

#### Unit 2: Ancient Kingdoms of Eastern Bengal

- a) Samatata
- b) Harikhela
- c) Vanga

#### Unit 3: Manikya Kingdom ( 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries)

- a) State formation
- b) Sanskritisation
- c) State Structure and pattern of economy.

#### Unit 4: Tripura's relation with neighbouring states ( 15<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> Century CE)

- a) Bengal
- b) Manipur
- c) Assam

#### Unit 5: Society and Culture

- a) Religious Development: Hinduism and Buddhism
- b) Rock-cut Architectures- Unokoti and Chakrakma (Chabimura)
- c) Temple Architectures- Udaipur & Amarpur
- d) Excavated sites: Pilak, Boxanagar,

## References:

1. Rajratnakar
2. Ghazinama
3. Tripura Buranji/ Tripur Desher Katha
4. Champak Vijay
5. Krishnamala
6. N. R. Roychoudhury: Tripura through the Ages
7. Singha, K. C. 2012, *Rajmala*. Parul Prakashini
8. Ratna Das: Art & architecture of Tripura
9. Dilip K. Chakraborty: Issues in East Indian Archaeology
10. R. C. Majumdar: History of Ancient Bengal
11. Ghosh, Suchandra (2013). "Locating South Eastern Bengal in the Buddhist Network of Bay of Bengal (C. 7th Century CE-13th Century CE)". *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*. **74**: 148–153. [JSTOR 44158810](#)
12. Udaynarayan Adhikari: Socio-Cultural Relations Among States in Pre-Independence India: A Study of Tripura & Manipur

## (ELECTIVE PAPERS)

### Course No. ARC -904E: Sciences in Archaeology

**Objective:** In this course students are introduced to the various scientific disciplines used for archaeological research. They complete a number of practical in the laboratory of the Archaeology Department.

#### Course Specific Outcome:

After reading this course:

1. Students will know about Role of various sciences in archaeological research
2. Students will learn about Archaeobotany and palynology
3. Students will learn about Archaeozoology and palaeontology
4. Students will learn about Paleoanthropology, osteology and genetics
5. Students will learn about relation between Archaeology and Earth Sciences

#### Course Content:

Unit 1: Role of various sciences in archaeological research

Unit 2: Archaeobotany and palynology

- a) Brief introduction to the scope and objectives of archaeobotany, paleobotany, ethnobotany, and palynology
- b) Introduction to different types of plant fossils found in archaeological contexts such as woods, food grains, impressions, compressions, casts, petrifications, coprolites, phytoliths, pollen and spores.
- c) Domestication of plants: Archaeology, botany and genetics

Practical: Students will collect various modern day grains of wild, semi-wild and domestic plants for drawing and description and submit the practical note book for evaluation.

Unit 3: Archaeozoology and palaeontology

- a) Brief introduction to the scope and objectives of animal skeletal studies in archaeology
- b) Animal classification, identification and study of osteology of domestic animals
- c) Paleontology, fossils and taphonomy

Practical: Students will draw animal skeleton and submit the practical note book for evaluation

Unit 4: Paleoanthropology, osteology and genetics

- a) Place of man in animal kingdom

- b) Human evolution: major human paleontological fossil records
- c) Skeletal anatomy, identification
- d) Sex determination, age estimation
- e) Paleo-pathology and ancient diseases
- f) Human genetics, DNA studies

Practical: Students will draw a complete human skeleton and submit the practical note book for evaluation

#### Unit 5: Archaeology and Earth Sciences

- a) Geoarchaeology
- b) Identification of common rocks and minerals
- c) Geographic techniques, toposheet reading and interpretations
- d) Application of GIS in archaeology
- e) Description and interpretation of natural and archaeological section in the field
- f) Preliminary study of soils/sediments

Practical: Students will be given practical training on identification of rock types and archaeological/geological sections

#### **Recommended Readings**

1. Badam, G.L. 1979. Pleistocene Fauna of India, Pune: Deccan College.
2. Baker, J. and D. Brothwell. 1980. Animal Diseases and Archaeology, Academic Press: London.
3. Bass, W.M. 1981. Human Osteology: A laboratory and field manual of the Human skeleton, 2nd edition, Columbia: Missouri Archaeological Society.
4. Biswas, A. K. 2005. Science in Archaeology and Archaeological materials. New Delhi: D.K. PrintWorld (P) Ltd.
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6. Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. Science in Archaeology, London: Thames and Hudson.
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  17. Romer, A.S. 1967. *Vertebrate Paleontology*, Chicago: University of Chicago press.
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  19. Singh, R. and L.R. Kajia. 1979. *Map Work and Practical Geography*, Allahabad: Central Book Depot.
  20. Traverse, A. 1988. *Palaeopalynology* Boston: Unwin Hyman.
  21. Walimbe, S.R. and A. Tavares. 1995. Evolving trends in skeletal biology in the Indian Sub-continent: a case study on the incipient agricultural populations of the Deccan Plateau, in *Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India: Essays in honour of Prof. S.N. Rajaguru* (S. Wadia, R. Korisettar and V.S. Kale, Eds.), pp. 515-529. Bangalore: Geological Society of India, Bangalore.

## **Course No. ARC -905E: Outline of World Prehistory**

**Objective:** The objective of this course is to provide an overview of the major developments in Prehistory in the different parts of the world.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about the conceptual issues of studying world pre history
2. Students will learn about the prehistory of Africa
3. Students will learn about the prehistory of Europe
4. Students will learn about the prehistory of west and central Asia
5. Students will learn about the prehistory of East Asia.

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Background to the study of World Prehistory

- a) World Prehistory: aims and scope
- b) Chronological phases and terminologies adopted for the study of various cultural phases in different regions: Africa, Europe, Asia, Australia, North and South America
- c) Debates on the timing and nature of population dispersals: Out of Africa theories

#### Unit 2: Africa

- a) Background to the geography, palaeo-environments, fossil and genetic record
- b) The Earliest Palaeolithic assemblage of Africa: The Oldowan
- c) The Acheulian
- d) The Middle Stone Age
- e) The Later Stone Age

#### Unit 3: Europe

- a) Background to the geography, palaeoenvironments, fossil and genetic record
- b) The Earliest Palaeolithic evidence
- c) The Acheulian
- d) The Middle Palaeolithic
- e) The Upper Palaeolithic
- f) The Mesolithic

#### Unit 4: West and Central Asia

- a) The Earliest Palaeolithic evidence
- b) The Acheulian
- c) The Middle Palaeolithic

- d) The Upper Palaeolithic
- e) The Epipalaeolithic

#### Unit 5: East Asia

- a) The Earliest Palaeolithic evidence
- b) Acheulian/Acheulian-like assemblages and other Middle Pleistocene assemblages in China
- c) The Middle Palaeolithic
- d) Upper Palaeolithic and Microblade assemblages and Earliest Pottery

#### **Recommended Readings**

##### **Books:**

1. Akazawa T., K. Aoki, and O. Bar Yosef (Eds.) 1998. Neanderthals and Modern Humans in Western Asia. New York: Plenum Press.
2. Barham, Lawrence and Mitchell, Peter Barham 2008. The First Africans. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.
3. Bellwood, P. 2007. Prehistory of the Indo-Malaysian Archipelago, Revised edition. Canberra: ANU Press.
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## Research Papers:

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21. Braun, D. R., J. C. Tactikos, J. V. Ferraro, S. L. Arnow, and J. W. K. Harris. 2008b. Oldowan reduction sequences: methodological considerations. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35:2153-2163.
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23. Bridgland, D. R., P. Antoine, N. Limondin-Lozouet, J. I. Santisteban, R. Westaway, and  
24. M. J. White. 2006 The Palaeolithic occupation of Europe as revealed by evidence from the rivers: data from IGCP 449. *Journal of Quaternary Science* 21:437-455.
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**FOURTH SEMESTER**  
**ALL THE PAPERS ARE FOR 4 CREDITS**

**(CORE PAPERS)**

**Course No. ARC- 1001C: Ethnography and Ethno-archaeology**

**Objective:** The course deals with ethno-archaeological theory and practice. It covers a wide range of methodological issues with important case studies.

**Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about the theoretical aspects of ethno-archaeology
2. Students will learn about the Tribe and caste in India
3. Students will learn about the Ethno-archaeological studies in Indian settings
4. Students will learn about the Ethno-archaeology in Northeast India
5. Students will learn about the Ethno-archaeological Studies outside India

**Course Content:**

Unit 1: Ethno-archaeology

- a) Derivative relationship between Archaeology–Anthropology–Ethnology
- b) Scope of ethnographic analogies in the construction of archaeological data
- c) Methods of ethno-archaeology
- d) Brief review of the ethno-archaeological researches in India

Unit 2: Tribe and caste in India

- a) The composition of Indian society
- b) Persistence of ancient modes of life into the present, with special reference to India

Unit 3: Ethno-archaeological studies in Indian settings

- a) Forager/collector model to Palaeolithic and Mesolithic societies
- b) Present day cultivation practices and their relevance to the study of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic early agro-pastoral communities of India
- c) Living Megalithic tradition in India
- d) Ethno-archaeology of fishing (inland and coastal) economies

Unit 4: Ethno-archaeology in Northeast India

- a) Ethnic background of Northeast India
- b) Settlement pattern: vernacular architecture in varied landscape
- c) Subsistence strategies: basic concepts of hunting, gathering, fishing, vegeculture, arboriculture
- d) Shifting cultivation: continuity of a prehistoric tradition
- e) Ethno-archaeology of technology: terracotta, bamboo and cane works, and metallurgy

## Unit 5: Ethno-archaeological Studies outside India

- a) Important Ethno-archaeological studies of living hunter-gatherer societies outside India: Eskimos of Alaska, Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert and Australian Aborigines

The students will conduct field survey and develop ethnographic analogies for certain archaeological problems. They will submit a **project report** for evaluation.

### Recommended Readings:

1. Ajay Pratap 1987. Shifting Cultivation in the Rajmahal Hills of India, in *Archaeology as Long-term History*, (Ed) Ian Hodder, pp. 68-83. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
2. Ajay Pratap 2000. *The Hoe and the Axe: Ethnohistory of Shifting Cultivation in Eastern India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
3. Allchin, B. 1985. Ethnoarchaeology in South Asia, in *South Asian Archaeology 1983*, (J. Schotsmans and M. Taddei Eds.), pp. 21-33 Naples: Instituto Universitario Orientale.
4. Allchin, B. 1994. *Living Traditions: South Asian Ethnoarchaeology*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Co Pvt Ltd.
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16. 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.
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19. Cunningham, J.J. 2009. Ethnoarchaeology Beyond Correlates. *Ethnoarchaeology: Journal of Archeological, Ethnographic, and Experimental Studies* 1(2): 115-136.
20. David N. and C. Kramer. 2001. *Ethnoarchaeology in Action*. Cambridge University Press.
21. David, N. 1992. Integrating Ethnoarchaeology: A Subtle Realist Perspective. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 11(4): 291-329.
22. Deshpande-Mukherjee, A. 2000. An Ethnographic Account of Contemporary Shellfish Gathering on the Konkan Coast, Maharashtra. *Man and Environment* 25 (2): 79-92.
23. Deshpande-Mukherjee, A. 2006. Reconstructing the Past: Ethnographic Observation on Shell working at Bishnupur, in *Past and Present Ethnoarchaeology in India*, (G. Sengupta, S. Roychoudhury and S. Som Eds.), pp. 383-409. New Delhi: Pragati Publications.
24. Dhavalikar, M.K. 1983. Ethnoarchaeology in India. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute* 42: 49-68.
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32. Hazarika, M. 2017. *Prehistory and Archaeology of Northeast India: Multidisciplinary Investigation in an Archaeological Terra Incognita*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
33. Jain, S.K. 1991. *Contributions to Indian Ethnobotany*. Jodhpur: Scientific Publishers.
34. Jamir, T. and M. Hazarika (Eds). 2014. *50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging Perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India – Essays in Honour of Tarun Chandra Sharma*. New Delhi: Research India Press.
35. Jayaswal, V. and K. Krishna 1986. *An Ethnoarchaeological View of Indian Terracotta*. New Delhi: Agam Kala.
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50. Misra, V.N. 1990. The Van Vagris - `Lost' Hunters of the Thar Desert, Rajasthan. *Man and Environment* XV(2): 89-108.
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52. Morris, B. 1982. *Forest Traders: A Socio-Economic Study of the Hill Pandaram*. London School of Economics Monograph, Social Anthropology 55. London: Athlone Press.
53. Morrison K.D. and L.L. Junker (Eds). 2002. *Forager-Traders in South and Southeast Asia: Long Term Histories*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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61. 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.
62. Nagaraja Rao, M.S. 1965. Survival of Certain Neolithic Elements Among the Boyas of Tekkalkota. *Athropos* 60: 180-6.
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66. Panja, S. 1996. Mobility Strategies, Site Structure and Subsistence- Settlement Organizations: An Actualistic Perspective. *Man and Environment* 21 (1): 58-73.
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81. Sinopali, C.M. 1991. Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in South Asia. *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.
82. Skibo, J.M. 2009. Archaeological Theory and Snake-Oil Peddling: The Role of Ethnoarchaeology in Archaeology. *Ethnoarchaeology: Journal of Archeological, Ethnographic, and Experimental Studies* 1(1): 27-55.
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87. Steensberg, A. 1993. *Fire Clearance Husbandry: Traditional Techniques Throughout the World*. Poul Kristensen, Hernig.
88. Stiles, D. 1977. Ethnoarchaeology: A Discussion of Method and Application. *Man* 12: 87-103.
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90. Tark, M. 2003. Current Issues in Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 11(3):193-242.
91. Tripathi, V. and A.K. Mishra. 1997. Understanding Iron Technology: An Ethnographic Model. *Man and Environment* 22 (1): 59-68.
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93. Weedman, K. 2006. An Ethnoarchaeological Study of Hafting and Stone Tool Diversity among the Gamo of Ethiopia. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 13(3): 189- 238.
94. Wylie, A. 1982. An Analogy by another name is just as analogical: A commentary on the Gould-Watson dialogue. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 1(4): 382-401.

## **Course No. ARC- 1002C: Archaeology of Northeast India**

**Objective:** In this course, the nature of archaeology as a discipline in Northeast India and the cultural development from the earliest Palaeolithic to the historical period are taught.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about historiography of archaeological researches in Northeast India
2. Students will learn about Prehistoric cultures
3. Students will learn about Historical archaeology of Northeast India
4. Students will learn about Inscriptions and Numismatics of Northeast India
5. Students will learn about Archaeology of Medieval period of Northeast India

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Historiography

- a) History of archaeological research in Northeast India
- b) Problems and prospects of archaeological research in Northeast India
- c) Recent research trends and heritage related issues

#### Unit 2: Prehistoric cultures

- a) Palaeolithic cultures: Sites, artifacts, stratigraphy, chronology
- b) Hoabinhian cultures: Sites, artifacts, stratigraphy, chronology
- c) Neolithic cultures: Sites, artifacts, pottery, chronology, early food production, domestication of animals
- d) Megalithic tradition: Sites, typology, living megalithism

#### Unit 3: Historical archaeology: Art, architecture, iconography and sculptures

- a) Excavated sites: Ambari, Bhaitbari, Suryapahar, Sekta, Pilak and Boxanagar
- b) Kamakhya Temple Complex and sites of greater Guwahati
- c) Dhansiri-Doiyang Valley, Kapili-Jamuna Valley, Tezpur-Sonitpur area
- d) Unakoti and Devtamura

#### Unit 4: Historical archaeology: Inscriptions and Numismatics

- a) Buddhism and Hinduism in Tripura
- b) Urbanization in Brahmaputra valley and its tributaries
- c) Major Inscriptions
- d) Numismatic evidences- coins of Tripura
- e) Manuscripts

## Unit 5: Archaeology of Medieval period

- a) Secular architecture: tanks, palaces, forts, fortifications and roads
- b) Temples of Tripura
- c) Ahom temple architecture
- d) Moidams (Burial traditions of the Ahoms)
- e) Architecture of Koch and Kachari kingdoms

## Recommended Readings

1. Barpujari, H.K. (ed). 1990. *The Comprehensive History of Assam, vol. one – Ancient Period – From the Pre-historic Times to the Twelve Century A.D.* Guwahati: Publication Board, Assam.
2. Chatterji, S.K. 1974 (first published in 1951). *Kirata-Jana-Krti – The Indo-Mongoloids: Their Contribution to the History and Culture of India.* Calcutta: The Asiatic Society.
3. Choudhury, R.D. 1985. *Archaeology of the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam: Pre-Ahom period.* Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
4. Dani, A.H. 1960. *Prehistory and Protohistory of Eastern India.* Calcutta: Firma L. Mukhopadhyay.
5. Das, P. 2007. *History and Archaeology of North-East India (5th Century to 1826 A.D.).* New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
6. Dutta, H.N. (ed.). 2006. *Ambari Archaeological Site: An Interim Report.* Guwahati: Directorate of Archaeology, Assam.
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## **Course No. ARC 1003C: Introduction to Numismatics and Epigraphy**

**Objective:** Students are introduced to the major developments in Indian epigraphy and numismatics in ancient India. The objective of this course is to learn about the ancient scripts and important records. Also study the development of coinage in the Indian Subcontinent.

### **Course Specific outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about Epigraphy
2. Students will learn about Origin and development of scripts
3. Students will learn about some important inscriptions
4. Students will learn about Numismatics
5. Students will learn about Coinage in India

### **Courses Content:**

#### Unit 1: Epigraphy

- a) Antiquity of writing in old world civilizations (Pictograph, Ideogram, Syllabic and Logo-Syllabic to Alphabet)
- b) Epigraphy as a source of Indian history
- c) Writing materials and antiquity of writing in India
- d) Types of inscriptions
- e) Definition and importance of paleography
- f) Dating and Eras

#### Unit 2: Origin and development of scripts

- a) Indus script
- b) Brahmi script
- c) Kharoshthi script
- d) North and South Indian scripts
- e) Eastern Nagari
- f) Ancient Numerals

#### Unit 3: Study of some important inscriptions

- a) Asokan Rock Edict XIII, Pillar Edict II
- b) Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela
- c) Besnagar inscription of Heliodorus
- d) Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman I
- e) Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta
- f) Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II
- g) Ikshvaku inscription of Virapurushadatta
- h) Nasik cave inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni

- i) Banskhera inscription of Harshavardhana
- j) Mandagapattu inscription of Mahendravarman I
- k) Uttiramerur inscription of Parantaka I
- l) Brihadeswara temple inscription of Rajaraja Chola I
- m) Umachal inscription of Surendra Varman

#### Unit 4: Numismatics

- a) Numismatics as a source of history
- b) Origin and antiquity of coinage in India
- c) Coins from excavations and their significance
- d) Metal content of coins, weight and shape

#### Unit 5: Coinage in India

- a) Janapadas, Cities, Guilds, Ganas and Dynasties
- b) Technique of minting coins: Punch-marked, cast, die-struck and mints in the medieval period
- c) Broad characteristics and identification of dynastic coins: Punch-marked, cast copper coins, Indo-Greek, Saka, Satavahana, Kushan, Gupta, Huna, Indo-Sassanian (Gadhaiya), and Rajput
- d) Brief introduction to the coinage of Assam and other Northeast Indian states

Unit 5: Students will visit sites of inscripational importance and museum galleries of numismatics as part of this course. They will **submit a report** for internal evaluation.

#### Recommended Readings

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2. Allchin, F.R. and K.R. Norman 1985. Guide to the Ashokan Inscriptions, South Asian
3. Allied Issues. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.
4. Altekar, A.S., 1937. Catalogue of Coins of the Gupta Empire. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.
5. Bharadwaj, H.C. 1979. Aspects' of Ancient Indian Technology. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
6. Bühler, George 1898. On the Origin of Indian Brahma Alphabet. Strassburg: Karl J.
7. Bühler, George 1959. Indian Palaeography. Calcutta: Indian Studies.
8. Chattopadhyaya, Bhaskar 1967. The Age of the Kushanas – A Numismatic Study. Calcutta: Punthi Pustak.
9. Chattopadhyaya, Brajdulal 1977. Coins and Currency System in South India. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
10. Dani, Ahmad Hasan 1963. Indian Palaeography, Oxford: Clarendon Press.

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14. Gokhale, Shobhana 1981. New Discoveries in the Satavahana Coinage, JNSI vol. XLIII: 54-59.
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17. Gupta, P.L. 1979. (2nd Revised Edition) Coins. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
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23. Mangalam, S.J. 1990. Kharoshti Script. Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers.
24. Pandey, R. 1957. Indian Palaeography. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
25. Raghunath, K. 1998. Ikshvakus of Vijaya Puri: Study of the Nagarjunakonda Inscriptions. Delhi: Eastern Book Linkers.
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27. Ramesh, K.V. 1984. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan.
28. Sahni, Birbal 1973. The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House.
29. Salomon, Richard 1998. Indian Epigraphy. New delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
30. Sarma, I.K. 1980. Coinage of the Satavahana Empire. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
31. Shastri, A.M. (Ed.) 1999. Age of the Satavahanas (two volumes): New delhi: Aryan Prakashan.
32. Shastri, A.M. 1996-97. Some Observations on the Origin and Early History of the Vikrama Era, Prachya Pratibha, vol. XVIII: 1-51.
33. Sircar, D.C. 1965. Indian Epigraphy. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
34. Sircar, D.C. 1986 (3rd edition). Select Inscriptions. Vol. I. Delhi: Asian Humanities Press.
35. Srivastava, A.K. 1972. Catalogue of Saka-Pahlava Coins of Northern India in the State Studies, I: 49-50.



## (ELECTIVE PAPERS)

### Course No. ARC 1004E: Cultural Heritage Management, Tourism and Law

**Objective:** The course deals with cultural heritage management, tourism and law with specific case studies from India and abroad.

#### Course Specific Outcome:

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about Applied Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management
2. Students will learn about Cultural and heritage tourism
3. Students will learn about UNESCO and World Heritage Sites
4. Students will learn about Important Indian Legislations
5. Students will learn about Major International Conventions

#### Course Content:

##### Unit 1: Applied Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management (CRM)

- a) Applied Archaeology
- b) Definition, meaning, concept and relevance of CRM
- c) History and origin of CRM
- d) Heritage and Heritage management

##### Unit 2: Tourism

- a) Cultural and heritage tourism
- b) Heritage tourism industry in India

##### Unit 3: UNESCO and World Heritage Sites

- a) Tangible and intangible cultural resources
- b) Operational guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention
- c) Selection criteria of World Heritage Sites
- d) Management of World Heritage Sites: case studies of Altamira, Ankor Wat, Anuradhapura, Aksum, Easter Island, Pyramid of Giza, Stonehenge and Zhoukoudian
- e) World Heritage Sites of India

##### Unit 4: Important Indian Legislations

- a) The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878
- b) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904
- c) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
- d) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959

- e) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972
- f) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973

#### Unit 5: Major International Conventions

- a) The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, 1931
- b) The Venice Charter, 1964
- c) Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
- a) Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, 1990

#### Applied Archeology

The students will conduct field survey in a Cultural Heritage Site and submit a **proposal to developing the site as tourist destination** for evaluation.

#### Recommended Readings:

1. Breckenridge, Carol A. and Peter van der Veer, eds., *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament*, Delhi, 1994. Oxford University Press.
2. Chakrabarti, Dilip K., *Colonial Indology: Socio-politics of the ancient Indian past*. Delhi, 1997 Munshiram Manoharlal.
3. Cleere, Henry. ed. *Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World*. London Unwin-Hymen, 1989.
4. Cohn, Bernard S., *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, New Delhi, 1997, Oxford University Press.
5. Deshpande, Prachi, *Creative Pasts: Historical memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960*, New York, 2007. Columbia University Press. 27
6. Dodson, Michael S., *Orientalism, empire and National Culture: India, 1770-1880* Delhi, 2010. Foundation Books.
7. Fowler, Don D, *Cultural Resources Management,*” *Advances in Archaeological Methods and Theory* 5 (1982): 1-50.
8. Green Ernestine, ed. *Ethics and Values in Archaeology*, New York Free Press, 1984
9. Guha-Thakurta Tapati, *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Postcolonial India*, Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.
10. Lahiri, Nayanjot, 1998, ‘Coming to Grips with the Indian Past: John Marshall’s Early Years as Lord Curzon’s Director-General of Archaeology in India—Part I’, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 14:pp. 1–23.
11. Majeed, Javed, *Ungoverned Imaginings: James Mill’s The History of British India and Orientalism*, Oxford, 1992. Clarendon Press.
12. Metcalf, Thomas R., *Ideologies of the Raj*, Cambridge, 1987. Cambridge University Press.
13. Moore, K. ed. 1994, *Museum Management*. Leicester: Leicester University Press.

14. Mukherjee, S.N., Sir William Jones: A Study in Eighteenth-Century British Attitudes to India, Bombay, 1987. Orient Longman.
15. Paddayya, K. Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities, Delhi, 2013. Archaeological Survey of India.
16. Philips, C.H., ed., Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, London, 1961. Oxford University Press.
17. Ray, Himanshu Prabha, Colonial Archaeology in South Asia, The legacy of Sir Mortimer Wheeler, Delhi, 2007. Oxford University Press.
18. Sarkar, H. 1981, Museum and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan
19. 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.
20. Smith G. S. and J. E Ehrenhard, eds Predicting the Past. Boca Raton , FL CRC Press, 1991

## **Course No. ARC-1005E: Major Ancient Civilizations**

**Objective:** The course gives an introductory to all the major civilizations of the world and some of its important characteristics. This will help the students in better understanding of the development and advancement of archaeology in world context.

### **Course Specific Outcome:**

After reading this course:

1. Students will learn about the process of foundation of ancient Civilisations
2. Students will learn about Urban Revolution
3. Students will learn about Major civilizations of the West and the East
4. Students will learn about Ancient Trade Systems
5. Students will learn about Indian influence on East and Southeast Asian archaeology

### **Course Content:**

#### Unit 1: Foundation for Civilisation

- a) Neolithic cultures of Fertile Crescent
- b) Neolithic cultures of Europe
- c) Neolithic cultures of East Asia: Yangtze and Yellow valley
- d) Development of prehistoric monumental architecture: Gobekli Tepe to Stonehenge
- e) Bactria-Margiana Archaeological Complex
- f)

#### Unit 2: Urban Revolution

- a) Concept and meaning: V. Gordon Childe
- b) Civilizations of ancient world: Geography and chronology

#### Unit 3: Major civilizations of the West and the East

- a) Classical civilisations of Greece and Rome: Art and architecture
- b) Mesopotamian civilisation: Sumerian writing
- c) Egyptian civilisation: Writing and monumental architecture
- d) Chinese civilization: Script and burial
- e) Khmer civilization: monumental architecture

#### Unit 4: Ancient Trade Systems

- a) Indo-Roman trade
- b) Archaeology of Silk Road

#### Unit 5: Indian influence on East and Southeast Asian archaeology

- a) Early interactions between Indian coast and Southeast Asia
- b) Spread of Buddhism

### Recommended Readings:

1. Allchin, B. and Allchin, R. *The Birth of Indian Civilisation*, London, 1968.
2. Breasted, J.H. *A History of Egypt: from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest*, 2nd ed. New York, 1937.
3. Breasted, J.H. *Ancient Times. A History of the Early World*, 2nd ed., Boston, 1944.
4. Chakrabarti, D.K. *The external of the Indus Civilisation*, Delhi, 1990.
5. Childe, V.G. *New Light on the Most Ancient East*, London, 1969.
6. Frankfort, H. *Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, 4th rev. ed., USA, 1970.
7. Gupta, S.P. *Archaeology of Soviet Central Asia and the Indian Borderland*, Vol. I & II, Delhi, 1979.
8. Hallo. W.W. and Simpson, W.K. *The Ancient Near East: A History*, USA, 1971.
9. Henry, F. *The Art & Architecture of the Ancient Orient*, London, 1954.
10. Kenoyer, J.M. *Indus Civilization*, Oxford, 1999.
11. Mellart J. *Earliest Civilizations of the Near East*, New York, 1965.
12. Oates, J. and David, *The Rise of Civilization*, Elsevier Phaidon Press Ltd. Oxford, 1976.
13. Redman, C.L. 1978. *The Rise of Civilization: From Early Farmers to Urban Society in the Ancient Near East*. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman.
14. Roaf, M. 1964. *Cultural Atlas of Mesopotamia and the Ancient Near East* Roux, G. *Ancient Iraq*, London, 1964.
15. Smith, W.S. *The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt*, London, 1958.
16. Trigger, Bruce G. 2003. *Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.