

SYLLABUS
for
ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE &
ARCHAEOLOGY POST-GRADUATE COURSES(M.A.)
Framed

As per the guidelines and syllabic structure provided by the New
Education Policy 2020

Department of Ancient Indian History Culture &
Archaeology, Vidya-Bhavana,
Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan
2026

Syllabi for 2 Year and 1 Year PG Programme under NEP
Department of AIHC & Archaeology
Visva-Bharati

2 Year PG Programme

The 2-year PG Programme in the Department of Ancient Indian History and Archaeology has been designed and structured in consonance with the guidelines of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 allowing students the opportunity to experience the full range of a comprehensive and multidisciplinary education. Aligning with the NEP 2020, PG curriculum framework that reinforces opportunity for students to choose courses of their interest, the Dept of AIHC and A offers multiple optional courses across thematic clusters for a holistic understanding of the subject.

The programme also accommodates an exit pathway at the end of Semester II, upon the completion of which students are awarded a Postgraduate Diploma, in keeping with NEP 2020's provision for multiple entry and exit points.

The Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology offers 39 courses in total combining both **Core Courses and Optional Courses** spread over three semesters. Of these, 3 are Core Courses and 36 are Optional Courses. Semester IV is for Research in terms of thesis or project.

In **Semester I**, there are 5 courses, 4 credits each for a total of 20 credits. All courses are for 400 level. The curriculum includes **1 core course** (Early Indian Historical Geography) and **12 optional courses** in 4 categories in areas of specialization in Archaeology, Epigraphy and Numismatics, Socio and Economic History, Religion and Art and Architecture. Each category offers 3 optional courses from which students select 1 course per category. In each semester I, II, III the structure remains the same. Students are required to take **1 core course** in each semester and 1 optional course from the 4 categories each.

In **Semester II**, there is flexibility for the students to Exit with PG Diploma or to continue up to the end of the second year.

Semester II (Exit with PG Diploma) students will go for 5 courses, 4 credits each for a total of 20 credits for 400 level. The curriculum includes **1 core course** (Historiography: Universal Frameworks and Regional Perspectives in India) of 400 Level and **12 optional courses** in 4 categories. Each category offers 3 optional papers from which students select 1 course per category.

Semester II (Continue for PG Degree) students will go for 1 course of 4 credits from 400 level courses and 4 courses of 16 credits for 500 level.

In **Semester III**, there are 5 courses of 4 credits for a total of 20 credits of 500 level. The curriculum includes **one core course** (Research Methodology) and **12 optional courses** in 4 categories. Each category offers 3 optional papers from which students select 1 course per category.

Semester IV is for Research in terms of thesis or project in the level of 500 carrying 20 credits.

1 Year PG Programme

Semester I- 20 Credits, Level 500

Semester II- 20 Credits, Level 500

Semester I-The pattern and courses offered in Semester I is as same as the Semester III of the 2 year PG Programme

In Semester II-Research in terms of thesis or project. The pattern is as same as the Semester III of the 2 year PG Programme.

Important Note: An optional course will be offered/opened only when a minimum of 5 students opt for that course.

Semester-wise Course Structure and Credit Distribution of the 2-Year NEP PG Programme

Year	Semester	Course Code	Course Name	Category	Credits	Level	
Year One	I	ANC 401	Early Indian Historical Geography	Core Course	4	400	
		Choose any one					
		ANC 402.1	Prehistory of South Asia	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 402.2	Early Indian Social and Economic History (From the Middle of 2nd millennium BCE to 1300 CE)				
		ANC 402.3	Art of Protohistory to First Millennium CE				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 403.1	Protohistory of South Asia	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 403.2	Social History of India up to 400 CE				
		ANC 403.3	Temple Architecture: South India				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 404.1	Introduction to Epigraphic Studies	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 404.2	An Introduction to the Religion upto the Early Vedic Age				
		ANC 404.3	Science and Technology in Ancient India				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 405.1	Indian Numismatics-I	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 405.2	An Introduction to Religion upto the Later Vedic Age				
		ANC 405.3	Reconstructing the Past: Integrated Textual and Material Sources				
	II (Exit with PG Diploma)	ANC 406	Historiography: Universal Frameworks and Regional Perspectives in India	Core Course	4	400	
		Choose any one					
		ANC 407.1	Historical Archaeology of South Asia (Iron Age to Medieval)	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 407.2	Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE				
		ANC 407.3	Art and Culture of Eastern India				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 408.1	Archaeological Studies in India	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 408.2	Economic History of India up to 400 CE				
		ANC 408.3	Temple Architecture: North India				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 409.1	Early Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 409.2	Evolution of Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas				
		ANC 409.3	Cultural Landscapes and Material Traditions: Eastern and Northeastern India				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 410.1	Indian Numismatics (Ancient to Early Medieval)	Optional Courses	4 credits each	400	
		ANC 410.2	Introduction to Indian Religion and Philosophy				
		ANC 410.3	Ancient India and Southeast Asia				
		II (Continue till the 4 th Semester)	ANC 406	Historiography: Universal Frameworks and Regional Perspectives in India	Core Course	4	400
			Choose any one				
ANC 501.1	Historical to Medieval Archaeology of South Asia		Optional Courses	4 credits each	500		
ANC 501.2	Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE						
ANC 501.3	Art and Culture of Eastern India						
Choose any one							
ANC 502.1	Approaches to Archaeological Studies in India		Optional Courses	4 credits	500		
ANC 502.2	Economic History of India up to 400 CE						

					each	
		ANC 502.3	Temple Architecture: North India			
Year Two	III	Choose any one				
		ANC 503.1	Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-I	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500
		ANC 503.2	Evolution of Puranic Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas			
		ANC 503.3	Regional Landscapes and Material Cultures of Eastern and Northeastern India			
		Choose any one				
		ANC 504.1	Indian Numismatics-II	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500
		ANC 504.2	Evolution of Indian Religious Thought and Philosophical Systems			
		ANC 504.3	Enduring Legacies: India and Southeast Asia			
		ANC 505	Research Methodology	Core Course	4	500
		Choose any one				
		ANC 506.1	Theories and Techniques in Archaeology	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500
		ANC 506.2	Gender Studies: Women in Early India			
		ANC 506.3	Brahmanical Iconography			
		Choose any one				
		ANC 507.1	Cultural Processes and Material Worlds: Archaeology of the Indian Subcontinent (Prehistory to Early Medieval)	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500
ANC 507.2	Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History					
ANC 507.3	Buddhist, Jain Iconography, and Modes of Painting					
Choose any one						
ANC 508.1	Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-II	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500		
ANC 508.2	Jainism					
ANC 508.3	Ethnoarchaeology: Theories and Practices					
Choose any one						
ANC 509.1	Ancient Indian Numismatics	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500		
ANC 509.2	Buddhism					
ANC 509.3	Experimental Archaeology					
IV	ANCRES 510	Research Dissertation		Compulsory	20	500

Note: PG 1-Year course structure will be the same as the III and IV semesters of the 2-Year PG.

Semester-wise Course Structure and Credit Distribution of the 1-Year NEP PG Programme

Year	Semester	Course Code	Course Name	Category	Credits	Level
One Year PG	I	ANC 505	Research Methodology	Core Course	4	500
		Choose any one				
		ANC 506.1	Theories and Techniques in Archaeology	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500
		ANC 506.2	Gender Studies: Women in Early India			
		ANC 506.3	Brahmanical Iconography			
		Choose any one				
		ANC 507.1	Cultural Processes and Material Worlds: Archaeology of the Indian Subcontinent (Prehistory to Early	Optional	4	500

			Medieval)	Courses	credits each		
		ANC 507.2	Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History				
		ANC 507.3	Buddhist, Jain Iconography, and Modes of Painting				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 508.1	Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-II	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500	
		ANC 508.2	Jainism				
		ANC 508.3	Ethnoarchaeology: Theories and Practices				
		Choose any one					
		ANC 509.1	Ancient Indian Numismatics	Optional Courses	4 credits each	500	
	ANC 509.2	Buddhism					
	ANC 509.3	Experimental Archaeology					
	II	ANCRES 510	Research Dissertation		Compulsory	20	500

Marks Distribution areasfollows:

Credits	FullMarks	Exam+Internal	ExamTime
4	100	80+20	3hrs
3	75	60+15	3hrs
2	50	40+10	2hrs

2 Year PG Syllabus
Semester-I
ANC 401
Early Indian Historical Geography
Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The objective of the paper is to introduce the students the concepts of historical geography and the ideas of ancient traditions. The main aim is to help students understand the historicity of ancient landscapes using ancient texts and archaeological evidence.

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I

Sources for the study of Historical Geography of India; Geographical issues in early Indian literature: Names and Physical Divisions of India, mountains, rivers and regions

UNIT II

Historical Geography of Asokan Sites

Epics and Archaeological Tradition – Sources and Debates Early Historic Urbanism

Early Medieval Urbanism

UNIT III

Chinese Sources and Buddhist Archaeology – Pattern of Distribution of Buddhist Monastic Network in South Asia

Textual and Archaeological Sources on Indian Ocean Trading Networks

UNIT IV

Concept of Political Geography – Scope and Sources

Political Geography up to 600 CE

Early Medieval Political Geography

Selected Readings

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

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

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

- Chakraborti, Ranabir 1992-93. Maritime Trade and Voyages in Ancient Bengal. *Journal of the Ancient Indian History* 19: 145-171
- Champakalakshmi, R 1996. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 B.C. to A.D 1300*. Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1984. *A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Calcutta.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1994. *The Making of Early Medieval India*. Delhi
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 2003. *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues*. Delhi.
- Cunningham, A. 1871. *Ancient Geography of India: Buddhist Period*. London.
- Dymond, D. P. 1974. *Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Erodsy, George 1988. *Urbanisation in Early Historical India*. Oxford. Falk, Harry 2006. *Asokan Sites and Artefacts*. Berlin.
- Gangopadhyay, Kaushik and Shoumita Chatterjee 2013. Understanding Early Networks on the East Coast: A Preliminary Survey of the Coromandel Coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh). *Pratna Samiksha, New Series* 4. 11-33
- Gokhale, Shobana 2008, *Lord of Dakshinapatha: Coins, Trade-Centres under the Satavahanas*. Delhi.
- Kosambi, D.D. 1985. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. (reprint). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Kulke, Hermann (1995). *The State in India 1000-1700*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kunhau Raja 1962 *Survey of Sanskrit Literature*. Mumbai: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Lad, Gauri P. 1981. *Mahabharata and Archaeological Evidence*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Law, B.C. 1954. *Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Paris.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1954. *History and Culture of the Indian People*, vols. 2,3,4,5. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1943. *History of Bengal, Volume I: Ancient Period*. Dhaka Majumdar, R.C. 1971. *History of Ancient Bengal*. Calcutta.
- Majumdar, R.C. 1980. *Classical Accounts of India*. Calcutta.
- Mukherjee, Bratindra Nath 1990. Kharosti and Kharosti-Brahmi Inscriptions in West Bengal. *Indian Museum Bulletin* 25.
- Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra. *Studies in Indian Antiquities*. Calcutta.
- Roy, T. N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of PGW & NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi.
- Sanyal, Rajat. 2013. Beyond Explorations: A Case Study on Early Medieval Archaeology from Epigraphic Sources. *Pratna Samiksha, New Series*, 4: 33-51.

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

Sharma, R.S. India's Ancient Past. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. Thapar, Romila 1990. From Lineage to State. Delhi: Oxford University Press. Tomber, Roberta 2008. Indo-Roman Trade: From Pots to Pepper. London.

Watters, Thomas. 1969. *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India I*

ANC 402.1

Prehistory of South Asia

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to introduce the concept of Prehistory, its aims and the development of prehistory as a discipline. The course also covers sections on geological time periods and human evolution to understand human evolution across different periods. The course also includes a unit on the Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Neolithic periods, and on the tools, typology, contexts, and adaptations of each. The course also has fieldwork and laboratory study of artefacts.

Course Outcomes

Upon completing the course, students gain a basic understanding of prehistory, the geological period, human evolution, and the different Stone Ages in the South Asian context. The students also get a better understanding of the archaeological sites and artefacts after completing the practical sessions.

UNIT I: Prehistory: Introduction

Geographical background of South Asia

Aims and Scopes of Prehistory

Beginning and main stages of the development of Indian Prehistory

Approaches to the Study of Prehistory

UNIT II: The Quaternary Period

Introduction to the Quaternary Period

Significance of the Pleistocene and Holocene periods

Methods for reconstructing the palaeoenvironment

Global climate history during the Quaternary Period

Quaternary Environments in India

UNIT III: Human Evolution

Definition and Theories in Primate Evolution

Hominoid and Hominid Evolution in Africa

Evolution out of Africa

The problem of Human evolution in Indian contexts

UNIT IV: South Asian Stone Age

The Lower Palaeolithic Period- Tools Typology, Technology, Contexts and Adaptations

The Middle Palaeolithic- Tools Typology, Technology, Contexts and Adaptations

The Upper Palaeolithic- Tools Typology, Technology, Contexts and Adaptations

The Mesolithic- Tools Typology, Technology, Contexts and Adaptations

The Neolithic- Tools Typology, Technology, Contexts and Adaptations

Selected Readings

Allchin, B., & Allchin, F. R. (1982). *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.

Bhattacharya, D. K. (1991). *An Outline of Indian Prehistory*. Palaka Prakashan.

Binford, L. R. (1973). *An Archaeological Perspective*. Seminar Press.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2009). *India: An Archaeological History: Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historic Foundations*. Oxford University Press.

Childe, V. G. (1951). *Man Makes Himself*. Mentor.

Fagan, B. (1988). *In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology*. Scott, Foresman and Company.

Hodder, I. (1986). *Reading the Past: Current Approaches to Interpretation in Archaeology* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

Jain, V. K. (2006). *Prehistory and Protohistory of India: An appraisal: Palaeolithic and Non-Harappan Chalcolithic Cultures*. D. K. Printworld.

Lewin, R., & Foley, R. A. (2013). *Principles of Human Evolution*. John Wiley & Sons.

Neumayer, E. (2013). *Prehistoric Rock Art of India*. Oxford University Press.

Paddayya, K., & Deo, S. G. (2017). *Prehistory of South Asia*. The Mythic Society.

Paddayya, K., & Shah, D. R. (1997). *Investigations into the Neolithic Culture of the Shorapur Doab, South India*. Brill.

Pal, J. N. (1996). *Archaeology of Southern Uttar Pradesh*. SwabhaPrakashan.

Renfrew, C., & Bahn, P. (1991). *Archaeology: Theories, Methods, and Practice*. Thames and Hudson.

Sali, S. A. (1993). *Indian Prehistory*. ISPQS.

Sankalia, H. D. (1974). *Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Deccan College.

Sankalia, H. D. (1975). *Prehistory of India*. MunshiramManoharlal.

Settar, S., & Korisetar, R. (2004). *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Vol. 1. Prehistory: Archaeology of South Asia*. Manohar.

Sharma, G. R. (1980). *From History to Prehistory: Archaeology of The Ganga Valley and the Vindhyas*. University of Allahabad.

Sharma, G. R., & Clark, J. D. (1982). Palaeo-environments and prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, northern Madhya Pradesh. *Man and Environment* 6: 56–62.

Sharma, G. R., Misra, V. D., Mandal, D., Mishra, B. B., & Pal, J. N. (1980). *Beginnings of Agriculture: From Hunting and Food Gathering to Domestication*. AbinashPrakashan.

Sinha, P. (2012). Changes in Technology, Subsistence Strategies and Behavioural Patterns during the Late Upper Pleistocene in South and Southeast Asia: A Microwear Analysis. *Puratattva* 42: 59–73.

Wheeler, R. E. M. (1954). *Archaeology from the Earth*. Clarendon Press.

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

Credit-4, Course Level-400

UNIT I

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

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

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

UNIT IV

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

Selected Readings

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dumont, L: Home Hierarchichus, Delhi, 1970

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ghosal, U.N: Agrarian system of Ancient India

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANC 402.3

Art of Protohistory to First Millennium CE Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives: This paper delves the development of art from proto historic to the early medieval phase in South Asia. Different religious roots of art, ideas, techniques, methods and modes of art production and construction from ancient India are discussed in detail.

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

UNIT I

Proto-historic Architecture – Harappan art; Urban planning and City scapes

Art – Materiality of art; Devotional objects of art; temporal art production

UNIT II

Stupa Architecture (3rd century BCE to 7th century CE) – origin and meaning;

Case studies – Central India (Sanchi, Bharhut); Krishna-Godavari region (Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda); North-Western frontier (Gandhara and Taxila)

UNIT III

Rock-cut Architecture (3rd century BCE to 7th century CE) – Chaityas and Viharas – Ajivika, Theravada, and Mahayana sects;

Case studies – Barabar and Nagarjuni; Western Deccan Buddhist caves; Ajanta and Ellora; Eastern Indian Jaina rock-cut caves – Udayagiri and Khandagiri; Jaina caves in Western Deccan (Ellora)

UNIT IV

Brahmanical rock-cut architecture – Shift and transition from Heterodox architecture,

Case studies – Udayagiri (Madhya Pradesh); Aihole and Badami; Mahabalipuram; Elephanta; Ellora

Selected Readings:

Acharya, Prasanna Kumar. (1934). Architecture of Manasara. Oxford University Press. Oxford.

Coomaraswamy, A. (1927). History of Indian and Indonesian Art. Edward Goldston. London.

Dehejia, Vidya. (1997). Discourse in Early Buddhist Art: Visual Narratives of India. Munshiram Manoharlal. New Delhi.

Dhaky, M. A. (1996). The Indian Temple Forms in Karṇāṭa Inscriptions and Architecture. Abhinav Publications. New Delhi.

Fergusson, J. (1876). History of Indian and Eastern Architecture. John Murray. London.

Fergusson, James, and James Burgess. (1910). The Cave Temples of India. Archaeological Survey of India. Delhi.

Hardy, Adam. (2007). The Temple Architecture of India. Chichester. Wiley.

Havell, E.B. (1920). Ideals of Indian Art. John Murray. London.

Michell, George. (1988). The Hindu Temple: An Introduction to Its Meaning and Forms. University of Chicago Press. Chicago.

Mitra, Debala. (1971). Buddhist Monuments, ASI. Delhi.

Pant, Susheela. (1976). Origin and Development of Stupa Architecture. Bharata Manisha. Varanasi.

Ramesh, K. V. (1998). Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts. Sundeep Prakashan. Delhi.

Ray, Niharranjan. (1976). Maurya and Post-Mauryan Art, University of Calcutta. Calcutta.

Saraswati, S.K. (1957). A Survey of Indian Sculptures. Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay. Calcutta.

SoundaraRajan, K. V. (1981). Cave Temples of the Deccan. Archaeological Survey of India. New Delhi.

ANC 403.1

Protohistory of South Asia

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The course will cover aspects the Chalcolithic culture of South Asia starting from neo-chalcolithic cultures in various parts of the subcontinent till the appearance of iron in the late second, to early first millennium BC. One major part will be discussing Indus civilization — The focus will be on the Western India, Gangetic valley, central India, and the South, with an examination of the Chalcolithic cultures that co-existed with Harappan urbanism.

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I

History of Protohistorical research in South Asia: Changing trends, paradigm shifts, and major debates

UNIT II

Pre-Harappan Cultures and the Genesis of Indus Urbanism

Regional sequences of the Indus system and its western borderlands.

Key sites and cultural horizons: Mehrgarh, Bhirrana, KotDiji, and Amri.

The socio-economic and technological foundations of early urban development.

UNIT III: The Mature-Harappan Culture

Origin, Political forms, Settlement and Subsistence patterns, Trade, Social and Economic life

The Theory of Harappan “Decline”

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

UNIT IV: Regional Protohistoric Cultures

The Chalcolithic cultures of Central and Western India

The Chalcolithic cultures of Eastern India

Early food-producing cultures in the Ganges valley

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

Selected Readings

Agrawal, D. P., &Chakrabarti, D. K. (Eds.). (1979). *Essays in Indian protohistory*. B.R. Publishing Corporation. (Note: The original volume was published in 1979 by B.R. Publishing Corp, rather than 1999/D.K. Publishers).

- Allchin, B., & Allchin, R. (1982). *The rise of civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.
- Datta, A. (1992). *The Black and Red Ware culture of West Bengal*. Books & Books.
- Deo, S. B. (1985). The Megaliths: Their culture, ecology, economy and technology. In S. B. Deo & K. Paddayya (Eds.), *Recent advances in Indian archaeology* (pp. 89–99). Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Dhavalikar, M. K. (1990). *First farmers of the Deccan*. Ravish Publishers.
- Kumar, M., Uesugi, A., & Dangi, V. (Eds.). (2024). *Harappan studies: Volume III. Recent researches in South Asian archaeology*. Aryan Books International.
- Moorti, U. S. (1994). *Megalithic cultures of South India: Socio-economic perspectives*. Ganga Kaveri Publishing House.
- Mughal, M. R. (1990). Further evidence of the Early Harappan culture in the Greater Indus Valley. *South Asian Studies*, 6(1), 175–199. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02666030.1990.9628411>
- Panja, S. (1999). Mobility and subsistence strategies at Inamgaon, a Chalcolithic site in western India. *Asian Perspectives*, 38(2), 154–186.
- Possehl, G. L. (Ed.). (1979). *Ancient cities of the Indus*. Vikas Publishing House.
- Possehl, G. L. (1980). *Indus civilization in Saurashtra*. B.R. Publishing Corporation.
- Possehl, G. L. (Ed.). (1993). *Harappan civilization: A recent perspective* (2nd rev. ed.). Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
- Possehl, G. L. (1999). *The Indus age: The beginnings*. Oxford & IBH Publishing Co.
- Possehl, G. L. (2002). *The Indus civilization: A contemporary perspective*. AltaMira Press.
- Ratnagar, S. (1991). *Enquiries into the political organization of Harappan society*. Ravish Publishers.
- Ratnagar, S. (2000). *The end of the great Harappan tradition*. Manohar Publishers.
- Ratnagar, S. (2002). *Understanding Harappa: Civilization in the Greater Indus Valley*. Tulika Books.
- Ratnagar, S. (2007). *Makers and shapers: Early Indian technology in the household, village, and urban workshop*. Tulika Books.
- Roy, T. N. (1983). *The Ganges civilization: A critical study of the PGW and NBPW periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. Ramanand Vidya Bhawan.
- Sharma, G. R., Misra, V. D., Mandal, D., Misra, B. B., & Pal, J. N. (1980). *Beginnings of agriculture: Epi-Palaeolithic to Neolithic excavations at Chopani-Mando, Mahadaha and Mahagara*. Abhash Prakashan / Allahabad University Press.
- Shinde, V. (1994). The Deccan Chalcolithic: A recent perspective. *Man and Environment*, 19(1–2), 169–178.
- Shinde, V. (1998). *Early farming community in the Central Tapi Basin: Study of settlement and subsistence patterns*. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.

Schug, G. R., & Walimbe, S. R. (Eds.). (2016). *A companion to South Asia in the past*. John Wiley & Sons. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119055280>

ANC 403.2

Social History of India up to 400 CE
Credit-4, Course Level-400

UNIT I

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

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

Asrama- Concept, Situation, and Variation in Point of Time

UNIT IV

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

Selected Readings:

- A.S.Altekar, *The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, Banaras, 1956.
-----, *Education in Ancient India*, Banaras, 1948.
A.L.Basham, *The Wonder That was India*, 1954.
S.Chattopadhyaya, *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965.
D.D.Kosambi, *Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.
-----, *Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline*, London, 1965.
R.S.Sharma, *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy*, Bombay, 1966.
Dev Raj Chanana, *Slavery in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1960.
S.Manickam, *Slavery in Tamil Country*, CLS, Madras, 1982.
R.Fick, *Social Organization in North-Eastern India*, Calcutta, 1920.
G.S.Ghurye, *Caste and Class in India*, New York, 1950.
P.N.Prabhu, *Hindu Social Organizations*, Bombay, 1963.
N.K.Dutt, *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Calcutta, 1931.
R.C.Majumdar, *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Poona, 1922.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's *History and culture of the Indian people*, Vols.I-III.
Shama Sastri (ed.), *Kautilya Arthashastra*, Mysore, 1924.
G.N.Jha (ed.), *Manu Smriti-Medhatithi Bhasya*.
P.V.Kane, *History of Dharmasastra*, Vol.II, Poona, 1974.
K.M.Kapadia, *Marriage and Family in India*, Oxford, 1958.
R.K.Mookherji, *Education in Ancient India*, London, 1926.

ANC 403.3

Temple Architecture: South India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

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

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

UNIT I

Origin of temple building in South India – Vastu texts, Agamas, SilpaShastras
Dravida- definitions, features, variations and key centers

UNIT II

Beginning of Dravida style – Badami, Aihole, Mahakuta
Formation and crystallization – Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram, Pattadakallu
Expansion – Thanjavur, Gangaikondacholapuram, Darasuram etc.

UNIT III

Variations on the west coast – Chera temples
Deccan variations – Andhra-Karnata style – Later Chalukyas and Hoysalas

UNIT IV

The culmination- Vijayanagara

Selected Readings:

Coomaraswamy, A. (1927). History of Indian and Indonesian Art. Edward Goldston. London. Reprint editions.

Kramrisch, Stella. (1954). The Art of India. London. Phaidon.

---, (1946). The Hindu Temple. Two Vols.

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

Srinivasan, K.R. (1971). Temples of South India. NBT. New Delhi.

Dubreuil, G.J. (1967). Dravidian Architecture. Asian Educational Series. New Delhi.

Srinivasan, K.R. (1964). Cave Temples of the Pallava. ASI. Delhi.

Rabe, D, Michael. (1987). The Monolithic Temples of Pallava Dynasty. University of Minnesota.

Sivaramamurti, C. (2004). The Great Chola Temples. ASI. New Delhi.

Balasubrahmaniam, S.R. Chola Temples. Relevant volumes. Thomson Press. Haryana.

Bhotalingam, M. (1985). Movement in Stone: Early Chola Temples. University of California.

SoundaraRajan, K.V. (1965). Architecture of early Hindu Temples of Andhra Pradesh. Archaeological series (Hyderabad, India) ; no. 21.

Michell, George. (2014). Temple Art and Architecture of Early Chalukyas. Niyogi Books. Delhi.

Settar, S. (1992). The Hoysala Temples. Kala Yatra Publications. Bangalore.

Sarkar, H. (1978). An Architectural Survey of Temples of Kerala. ASI. Delhi.

Kamble, M.T. (2000). Vijayanagara Temples. Ganga Kaveri Publishing House. Varanasi.

ANC 404.1

Introduction to Epigraphic Studies

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

After completing this course, students will be familiar with the major trends in writing epigraphs. At the same time they will be aware of the history of numismatic studies in Indian subcontinent.

UNIT I

The History of Epigraphic Studies (1781-1947 and after independence)

Some general problems of Epigraphy

Inscriptions as source of History-Merits and limitations

UNIT II

Typological Varieties, forms and materials of inscriptions

UNIT III

Eras used in Inscriptions

UNIT IV

Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance-

MahasthanMauryan Brahmi Inscription;

Rummendei Pillar Inscription;

MRE XIII of Asoka;

Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription;

Takht-i-Bahi Inscription of Gondopharnes;

Nasik Inscription GautamiBalasri;

Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman;

Allahabad pillar inscription of Samudragupta;

Khalimpur Grant of Dharmapala

Selected Readings

- Barua, B. M. (1943). *Inscriptions of Asoka* (Part II). Calcutta: Government of India Press.
- Barua, B. M. (1946). *Asoka and his inscriptions*. Calcutta: New Book Stall.
- Basak, R. (Ed.). (1959). *Asokan inscriptions*. Calcutta: Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay.
- Diringer, D. (1953). *The alphabet: A key to the history of mankind*. New York: Philosophical Library.
- Hultzsch, E. (1925). *Inscriptions of Asoka* (Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol. I). Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Salomon, R. (1998). *Indian epigraphy: A guide to the study of inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and other Indo-Aryan languages*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Sircar, D. C. (1965). *Indian epigraphy*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Sircar, D. C. (1966). *Indian epigraphical glossary*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Sircar, D. C. (1970–1971). Introduction to Indian epigraphy and palaeography. *Journal of Ancient Indian History*, 4, 72–136.
- Sircar, D. C. (1968). *Studies in Indian coins*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Epigraphia Indica*. (Various years). Relevant volumes. Archaeological Survey of India.

ANC 404.2

An Introduction to Religion up to the Early Vedic Age

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I

Definition and Meaning of Religion

Antiquity of Religion-Primitive religions and beliefs

UNIT II

Harappan beliefs and practices

UNIT III

Early Vedic Religion –Sources

Early forms of religion-Nature Worship, Polytheism, Anthropomorphism, Henotheism

Concept of Rigvedic gods and goddesses, Sacrifices in Rigvedic age, Monotheism.

UNIT IV

Rigvedic Religion-philosophy and Importance

Ethical ideas in Rigveda, Concept of Rita

Rigveda and Avesta: A Comparative study

Selected Readings:

Bhattacharya, H. D. (1969). *The cultural heritage of India* (2nd ed., Vol. 4). Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture.

Barth, A. (1985). *The religions of India*. MotilalBanarsidass.

Bevalkar, S. K., & Ranade, R. D. (1927). *History of Indian philosophy* (Vol. 2). Oriental Book Agency.

Bhattacharyya, N. N. (1996). *Ancient Indian rituals and their social contents* (2nd ed.). Manohar.

- Bloomfield, M. (2005). *The religion of the Veda* (Reprint). MotilalBanarsidass. (Original work published 1908)
- Chattopadhyaya, S. (1962). *Evaluation of theistic sects in ancient India*. University of Calcutta.
- Gonda, J. (1965). *Change and continuity in Indian religion*. MunshiramManoharlal.
- Goyal, S. R. (1986). *Religious history of India* (Vols. 1–2). KusumanjaliPrakashan.
- Galloway, G. (1923). *The origin and development of religion*. Yale University Press.
- Hopkins, E. W. (1977). *The religions of India*. MotilalBanarsidass. (Reprint of earlier edition)
- Kane, P. V. (1972). *History of Dharmasastra* (Vols. 2, 4, & 5). Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
- Keith, A. B. (1970). *The religion and philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads*. MotilalBanarsidass.
- Kosambi, D. D. (1962). *Myth and reality: Studies in the formation of Indian culture*. Popular Prakashan.
- Jones, L. (Ed.). (2005). *Encyclopedia of religion* (2nd ed., Vols. 1–15). Macmillan.
- Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.). (1951). *The Vedic age*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. (Note: Chapter-specific citation should be formatted separately in-text if needed.)
- Sircar, D. C. (1971). *Studies in the religious life of ancient and medieval India*. MotilalBanarsidass.
- Sharma, R. S. (1983). *Material culture and social formations in ancient India*. Macmillan.
- Shrimali, K. M. (2002). The Rigveda and the Avesta: A study of their religious trajectories. In I. Habib (Ed.), *A shared heritage: The growth of civilizations in India and Iran*. Tulika.
- Shrimali, K. M. (2022). *The religious enterprise: Studies in early Indian religions* (Vols. 1–2). Oxford University Press.
- Weber, M. (1916). *The religion of India: The sociology of Hinduism and Buddhism*. Free Press. (Note: APA may include translator if specified in your edition.)
- Zaehner, R. C. (1962). *Hinduism*. Oxford University Press.

ANC 404.3

Science and Technology in Ancient India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

This course is intended to introduce students to the history of science and technology in Ancient India and to familiarize them with the major developments in different branches of science.

Course Outcomes

Upon completing the course, students will have a comprehensive understanding of the development of science and technology across different fields in ancient India.

Unit-I: An Introduction to Science and Technology

Definitions of Science and Technology

Sources to understand the history and development of science and technology in Ancient India

Historical and Social Relevance

Unit-II: Science and Technology in the Prehistoric Period

Science and Technology in the Palaeolithic Period

Science and Technology in the Mesolithic Period

Science and Technology in the Neolithic Period

Unit-III: Sciences in Ancient India (Astronomy, Mathematics, Medicine and Agriculture)

History and development of Astronomy in Ancient India

History and development of Mathematics in Ancient India

Medicinal Practices in Ancient India: Ayurveda, Surgery

Development of Agriculture in Ancient India

Prominent scientists of India (Jivak, Patanjali, Susrata, Charaka, Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Brahmagupta, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Bhaskaracharya, Varahamihira)

Unit-IV: Metallurgy, Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Water Management

Development of Metallurgy in Ancient India: Copper, Bronze, Iron, Glass

Engineering in Ancient India (from Harappa to Early Medieval Period)

Architectural advancements in Ancient India

Water Management Technology in Ancient India

Selected Readings

- Bag, A. K. (Ed.). (1994). *History of technology* (Vol. 1). Bangalore.
- Bhardwaj, H. C. (1979). *Aspects of ancient Indian technology*. Delhi.
- Biswas, A. K., & Biswas, S. (1996). *Minerals and metals in ancient India* (Vol. 1). Delhi.
- Bose, D. M., Sen, S. N., & Subbarayappa, B. V. (1971). *A concise history of science in India*. Delhi.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (1992). *The early use of iron in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Chattopadhyaya, D. (1986). History of science and technology in ancient India: The beginnings. Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyaya.
- Chattopadhyaya, D. (1986). *History of science and technology in ancient India: Astronomy, science and society*. Firma KLM.
- Derry, T. K., & Williams, T. I. (1960). *A short history of technology from the earliest times to A.D. 1900*. New York.
- Forbes, R. J. (1964). *Studies in ancient technology* (Vol. 4). Leiden.
- Hegde, K. T. M. (1991). *An introduction to ancient metallurgy*. Geological Survey of India.
- Jha, A. K., & Sahu, S. (Eds.). (2021). *Aspects of science and technology in ancient India*. Routledge.
- Kak, S. C. (2000). *The astronomical code of the Rigveda*. Aditya Prakashan.
- Kumar, D. (Ed.). (2001). *Science and the Raj: A study of colonial science in India*. Oxford University Press.
- Lallanji, G., & Gopal, L. (1999). *History of ancient Indian science, technology and medicine*. Jnan Publishing House.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (2002). *Science and technology in ancient India*. New Delhi.
- Radhakrishna, B. P., & Venkatesh, V. (2002). *History of Indian science and technology*. Indian National Science Academy.
- Rao, S. B. (1998). *Indian mathematics and astronomy: Some landmarks*. Bangalore.
- Rao, S. B. (2001). *Astronomy and mathematics in ancient India*. New Delhi.
- Sankalia, H. D. (1970). *Some aspects of prehistoric technology in India*. New Delhi.
- SaraswatiAmm, T. A. (1979). *Geometry in ancient and medieval India*. Delhi.
- Sharma, V. N. (1990). *Studies in ancient Indian science and technology*. Delhi.
- Singh, A. K. (2007). *Science, technology and medicine in ancient India*. Delhi.
- Subbarayappa, B. V. (2013). *Science in India: A historical perspective*. New Delhi.

ANC 405.1

Indian Numismatics – I

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

Present course is an introductory paper on Numismatics which is one of the important branches of Archaeology which specifically deals with the study of coins. The course aims to introduce the basic concepts, definitions, and scope of numismatics while developing an understanding of the origin, development, and antiquity of coinage in ancient India. The course also examines the coins of dynasties including the Indo-Greeks, the Indo-Scythians, the Indo-Parthians, the Kuṣāṇas and the Sātavāhanas.

Course Outcomes

Students will understand the importance and relevance of Numismatics as an important source to understand Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. Through the study of coins students will understand Political, Social, Economic and Religious background of Ancient India in a more holistic way. They will be able to have a grasp of various technical terms of coins.

Unit I

Definitions and Terminology, Importance of Numismatics in the reconstruction of political, socio-cultural and economic history of ancient India, Origin and Antiquity of Coins in India, Literary references of Coins.

Unit II

Techniques of Minting Coins – Punch-marked, Casting, Die-Struck and Repoussé; Punch Marked Coins, Uninscribed Cast Copper coins, Tribal Coins, Coins of the City states

Unit III

Indo-Greek coins – types, features and script, Coins of the Indo-Scythians and Coins of the Indo-Parthians;

Unit IV

Coins of the Kuṣāṇa rulers, Pre-Sātavāhana coins, coins of the Sātavāhanas.

Selected Readings

Altekar, A. S. (1957). *The coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Varanasi, India: Numismatic Society of India.

Bopearachchi, O. (1993). *Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian coins in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Bopearachchi, O., & BasuMajumdar, S. (2020). *From Hindu Kush to Salt Range: Mauryan, Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian coin hoards*. Kolkata, India: The Ink: Beyond Imagination.

- Cribb, J., & Jongeward, D. (Eds.). (2015). *Kushan, Kushano-Sasanian, and Kidarite coins: A catalogue of coins from the American Numismatic Society*. New York, NY: American Numismatic Society.
- Gupta, P. L. (1969). *Coins*. National Book Trust: New Delhi.
- Gupta, P. L., & Hardaker, T. R. (1985). Ancient Indian silver punch-marked coins of the Magadha–Mauryakarshapana series. Nasik.
- Göbl, R. (1984). *System und Chronologie der Münzprägung des Kušānreiches*. Vienna, Austria: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Handa, D. (2007). *Tribal coins of India*. Aryan Books International: Delhi.
- Kumar, S. (2017). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A catalogue of coins of the Gupta dynasty*. USA: The Shivlee Trust.
- Kumar, S. (2024). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A numismatic history of the Golden Age of India*. Oxford, England: Archaeopress Archaeology.
- Lahiri, A. N. (1965). *Corpus of Indo-Greek coins*. Calcutta, India: Poddar Publications.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (1988). *Technology of early Indian coinage*. Indian Museum: Calcutta.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (1992). *Coins and currency system in Gupta Bengal (AD 320–550)*. New Delhi, India: Harman Publishing House.
- Pieper, W. (2021). *Ancient Indian coins: A comprehensive catalogue*. Mumbai, India: IIRNS Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Rajgor, D. (1996). Minting techniques of punch-marked coin of India. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, 58, 115–121.
- Rajgor, D. (2001). *Punch-marked coins of early historic India*. Reesha Books International: California.
- Shastri, A. M. (1998). *The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Nagpur, India: Dattsons.
- Sircar, D. C. (1968). *Studies in Indian coins*. Motilal Banarsidass: Delhi.

ANC 405.2

An Introduction to Religion up to the Later Vedic Age

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I: Approaches to the Study of Later Vedic Religion

Methodologies for studying later Vedic religion

Sources: *Samhitas*, *Brahmanas*, *Aranyakas*, and *Upanishads*

UNIT II: Later Vedic Deities and Ritual Practices

Later Vedic gods: A comparative study

Evolution of rituals: *Śrauta* and *Grhya* traditions

Yajña: Types and religious significance

Emergence and Character of Atharvavedic Religion: Magic, Healing, and Domestic Rites

UNIT III: Upanishadic Thoughts

Issues in the interpretation of the Upanishads

Core doctrines: *Brahman*, *Ātman*, *Samsāra*, *Karma*, and *Mokṣa*

Ethical and Metaphysical Outlook of the Upanishads

UNIT IV: Legacy, Influence and Importance of Upanishads

Upanishads and the roots of Vedānta: Śaṅkara and Rāmānuja

Upanishadic thought in Sāṅkhya, Yoga, and later spiritual texts (e.g., *Gītā*)

Impact on Jainism and Buddhism (parallels and critiques)

The place of Upanishadic teaching in the History of Indian religion.

Selected Readings

Barth, A. (1985). *The religions of India*. Varanasi: Indological Book House.

Bevalkar, S. K., & Ranade, R. D. (1927). *History of Indian philosophy* (Vol. 2). Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

- Bhattacharya, H. D. (1969). *The cultural heritage of India* (2nd ed., Vol. 4). Calcutta: Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture.
- Bhattacharya, N. N. (1996). *Ancient Indian rituals and their social contents* (2nd ed.). New Delhi: Manohar.
- Churchward, A. (1924). *The origin and evolution of religion*. London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Dasgupta, S. N. (1922). *A history of Indian philosophy* (Vol. 1). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Deussen, P. (1980). *Sixty Upanishads of the Veda* (V. M. Bedekar & G. B. Palsule, Trans.). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Hopkins, E. W. (1895). *The religions of India*. Boston: Ginn & Company.
- Gonda, J. (1965). *Change and continuity in Indian religion*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Goyal, S. R. (1984–1986). *Religious history of India* (Vols. 1–2). Meerut: Kusumanjali Prakashan.
- Hopkins, E. W. (1923). *The origin and evolution of religion*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Hume, R. E. (1921). *The thirteen principal Upanishads*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Kane, P. V. (1972). *History of Dharmasastra* (Vols. 2, 4, & 5). Poona: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.
- Keith, A. B. (1970). *The religion and philosophy of the Veda and Upanishads*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- King, R. (1999). *Indian philosophy: An introduction to Hindu and Buddhist thought*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Jones, L. (2005). *Encyclopedia of religion* (2nd ed., Vols. 1–15). Detroit: Macmillan Reference USA.
- Majumdar, R. C. (1951). *The Vedic age*. London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Olivelle, P. (1996). *The early Upanishads: Annotated text and translation*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Radhakrishnan, S. (1953). *The principal Upanishads*. London: George Allen & Unwin.
- Sircar, D. C. (1971). *Studies in the religious life of ancient and medieval India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.
- Weber, M. (1968). *The religion of India*. New York: Free Press.
- Zaehner, R. C. (1962). *Hinduism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ANC 405.3

Reconstructing the Past: Integrated Textual and Material Sources

Credit-4 , Course Level-400

Course objectives

This foundational course introduces students to the discipline of archaeology—its history, theoretical frameworks, and methods. The course is designed to equip students with a complete understanding of archaeological enquiry—starting from research design to field survey to excavation, laboratory analysis, post-excavation processing, and finally public communication of findings.

Course outcomes

After the completion of the course, the students will learn to understand how past societies lived and functioned. They also learn how, archaeology as a discipline helps to investigate, analyze, and interpret the human experience across time and space.

UNIT I: The Framework of Historical Reconstruction: Text vs. Material

Classification of Sources: Primary vs. Secondary sources; Texts, oral traditions and material culture.

The Textual vs. Material Debate: The limits of texts vs. the limits of archaeology.

Epigraphy and Numismatics as integrated Sources: Inscriptions and coins as physical artefacts that carry written texts—bridging the gap between archaeology and literature.

Theoretical Paradigms of Interpretation: Culture History, Processual archaeology (seeking systemic data), Post-Processualism (reading material culture "like a text"), and Indigenous perspectives.

UNIT II: Literary Sources as Historical Data

Indigenous Religious and Philosophical Literature: Vedic, Epic (Ramayana & Mahabharata), Puranic traditions; Buddhist (Tripitakas, Jatakas) and Jaina Canonical texts as repositories of socio-economic and political data.

Secular and Scientific Literature: Sastric literature (Kautilya's *Arthashastra*), grammatical treatises (Panini, Patanjali), and early classical drama/poetry (Kalidasa) as reflections of contemporary reality.

Regional and Local Narratives: The Sangam literature of South India as a primary source for landscape, trade, and social stratification; historical biographies (*Charitas* like Banabhatta's *Harshacharita*).

Foreign Accounts: Greek and Roman accounts (Megasthenes, the *Periplus*), Chinese pilgrim narratives (Faxian, Xuanzang), and early Islamic travelogues (Al-Biruni)—critical evaluation of the "outsider's gaze."

Methodology of Textual Criticism: Issues of chronology, authorship, interpolations (later additions), and corroboration.

UNIT III: Archaeological Field Methods and Remote Source Acquisition

What is Archaeology? Aims and Objectives of archaeology and its relation with other disciplines; Archaeological record: artefacts, ecofacts, assemblage, industry, culture, site

The Field Project Design: Problem-oriented research formulations; selecting field sites based on literary clues (e.g., Alexander Cunningham mapping sites via Chinese itineraries).

Exploration Techniques: Systematic fieldwalking, surface sampling strategies, aerial photography, satellite remote sensing and the application of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for spatial mapping.

Excavation Methodology: Principles of stratigraphy horizontal vs. vertical excavation strategies; single context method and proper documentation of context.

UNIT IV: Scientific Analysis, Chronology, and Synthesizing the Sources

Dating the Source: Chronological frameworks. Relative dating vs. Absolute methods:

Sciences in Archaeology: Importance of Sciences in analysing ecofacts

Post-excavation processing: report writing, digital archiving, open-access repositories

Selected Readings

Allchin, F. R., & Allchin, B. (1982). *The rise of civilisation in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.

Basham, A. L. (1954). *The wonder that was India*. Rupa & Co.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (1988). *A history of Indian archaeology: From the beginning to 1947*. MunshiramManoharlal.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (1995). *The archaeology of ancient Indian cities*. Oxford University Press.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2004). *Indus civilisation sites in India: New discoveries*. Marg Publications.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2006). *The Oxford companion to Indian archaeology: The archaeological foundations of ancient India*. Oxford University Press.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2003). *Studying early India: Archaeology, texts and historical issues*. Permanent Black.

Coningham, R., & Young, R. (2015). *The archaeology of South Asia: From the Indus to Asoka*. Cambridge University Press.

Dehejia, V. (1972). *Early Buddhist rock temples: A chronological study*. Thames & Hudson.

Korisettar, R., & Petraglia, M. D. (Eds.). (2007). *The prehistory of India*. Routledge.

Kosambi, D. D. (1956). *An introduction to the study of Indian history*. Popular Prakashan.

Majumdar, R. C. (Ed.). (1951–1977). *History and culture of the Indian people (Vols. 1–11)*. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

McCrindle, J. W. (1901). *Ancient India as described in classical literature*. Westminster.

- Paddayya, K. (1990). *The new archaeology and aftermath: A view from outside the Anglo-American world*. Ravish Publishers.
- Ray, H. P., & Sinopoli, C. M. (Eds.). (2004). *Archaeology as history in early South Asia*. ICHR/Aryan Books.
- Renfrew, C., & Bahn, P. (2016). *Archaeology: Theories, methods and practice* (7th ed.). Thames & Hudson.
- Salomon, R. (1998). *Indian epigraphy: A guide to the study of inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit, and the other Indo-Aryan languages*. Oxford University Press.
- Sinopoli, C. M. (2001). On the edge of empire: Form and substance in the Satavahana dynasty. In S. E. Alcock, T. N. D'Altroy, K. D. Morrison, & C. M. Sinopoli (Eds.), *Empires: Perspectives from archaeology and history* (pp. 155–178). Cambridge University Press.
- Sircar, D. C. (1965). *Indian epigraphy*. Motilal Banarsidass.
- Thapar, R. (2000). *Cultural pasts: Essays in early Indian history*. Oxford University Press.
- Thapar, R. (2013). *The past before us: Historical traditions of early North India*. Permanent Black.
- Trigger, B. (2006). *A history of archaeological thought* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press.

SEMESTER-II

(Exit with PG Diploma)

ANC 406

Historiography: Universal Frameworks and Regional Perspectives in India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The primary objective of this course is to equip students with a deep understanding of the philosophical foundations, methodological tools, and ideological frameworks that shape Indian historical writing. It will train students to critically analyze key historiographical shifts—including Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern, and gender approaches. Ultimately, the course seeks to ground students in crucial debates surrounding early Indian state formation, identity, and economic structures.

Course Outcomes

Upon completing the course, the students will be able to critically analyze the ideologies behind the traditions and move beyond simple descriptive narratives. They will possess the analytical skills to evaluate how regional identities, heterodox traditions, and structural mechanisms shaped early societies. Additionally, students will be fully equipped to engage in academic debates—such as the Aryan question and Indian feudalism—using interdisciplinary methods

Unit 1: Philosophical Foundations, Knowledge Formations, and the Critique of Objectivity

The Positivist Ideas and Imperial Science: Critiquing Rankean empiricism and its totalizing reliance on the state archive; exploring how Western positivism colonized historical time by enforcing a universal, linear model of "progress" on non-Western societies. R.G. Collingwood and the Idea of History.

The Classical Greco-Roman Heritage and its Epistemological Framing: Moving beyond descriptive narratives of Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, and Tacitus to analyze the conceptualization of cyclical time; History as the re-enactment of past thought; the distinction between the natural sciences and the human sciences

The Idealist and Materialist Dialectic: Hegel's historical idealism and Marx's historical materialism;

The Post-Structuralist Crisis of Meaning: Beyond basic hermeneutics and semiotics to examine Michel Foucault's *archaeology of knowledge* and Hayden White's *metahistory*;

Unit 2: Indigenous Historical Traditions and Cosmological Frameworks

The Construction of *Itihasa-Purana*: Deconstructing the colonial claim of an ahistorical ancient India; analyzing the structural composition of Puranic literature, its shifting temporal cycles (*Yugas*), and its role as a mechanism of socio-political validation.

Heterogenous Narratives: Analyzing Buddhist and Jaina *vamsas* (chronicles) and canonical literatures not as pure theology, but as alternative, state-legitimizing socio-political systems that challenged the Brahmanical paradigm.

Creation of Regional Identity and Political Economy: Early medieval *caritas* (biographies like *Harshacharita*), *vamsavalis* (dynastic chronicles), and *gathas* through the lens of emerging regional identities

Unit 3: Ideological Approaches to Indian History: From Colonialism to Subaltern Studies

The Orientalist and Colonial Framework: The Asiatic Society, imperial administration, and James Mill's division of Indian history

Nationalist Historiography: Critiquing colonial biases; the politics of constructing a "Golden Age" narrative with special reference to the Gupta period

The Regional Critique of Pan-Indian Narratives: The role of regional historical societies in recovering local dynastic genealogies (*vamsavalis*); understanding the regional dynasty as an autonomous representation of political theory, administrative innovation, and cultural vernacular identities

Marxist, Subaltern, and Gender Approaches: Materialist frameworks of D.D. Kosambi and R.S. Sharma; the Subaltern critique of elite histories; and using gender analysis to study caste, labour, and patriarchy

Unit 4: Key Debates and Issues in Early Indian History

The Aryan and Indus-Sarasvati Civilisation Debates: Issues of language, material culture, and identity in reconstructing historical origins.

The State Formation and Urbanity Debate: Analyzing the structural mechanisms behind early historic kingdoms; debates on whether regional developments followed the Ganga Valley model versus the lineage, maritime, and guild-driven models of statehood in the Deccan (Satavahanas) and the Deep South (Sangam and Pallava periods).

The Indian Feudalism Debate: Core issues in the transition to the early medieval period; comparing R.S. Sharma's thesis on land grants and decentralization with B.D. Chattopadhyaya's model of regional development and tribal integration.

Selected Readings

Ali, B. S. (1981). *History: Its theory and method*. Macmillan India.

Balibar, É. (1970). The basic concepts of historical materialism. In L. Althusser & É. Balibar (Eds.), *Reading Capital* (B. Brewster, Trans.). New Left Books. (Original work published 1968)

Bury, J. B. (1909). *The ancient Greek historians*. Macmillan.

Carr, E. H. (2018). *What is history?* (Classic ed.). Penguin Books India.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (1994). *The making of early medieval India*. Oxford University Press.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2003). *Studying early India: Archaeology, texts and historical issues*. Permanent Black.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (Ed.). (2005). *Combined methods in Indology and other writings: D. D. Kosambi*. Oxford University Press.

- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2017). *The concept of Bharatvarsha and other essays*. Permanent Black.
- Collingwood, R. G. (1946). *The idea of history*. Oxford University Press.
- Fornara, C. W. (1983). *The nature of history in ancient Greece and Rome*. University of California Press.
- Foucault, M. (1972). *The archaeology of knowledge* (A. M. Sheridan Smith, Trans.). Routledge. (Original work published 1969)
- Habib, I. (1988). *Interpreting Indian history*. Zakir Husain Educational & Cultural Foundation.
- Jha, D. N. (Ed.). (2023). *The feudal order: State, society and ideology in early medieval India*. Manohar.
- Lahiri, N. (2021). *Marshalling the past: Ancient India and its modern histories*. Permanent Black.
- Pathak, V. S. (1966). *Ancient historians of India: A study in historical biographies*. Asia Publishing House.
- Ratnagar, S. (2007). The Aryan homeland debate in India. In P. L. Kohl, M. Kozelsky, & N. B. Ben-Yehuda (Eds.), *Selective remembrances: Archaeology in the construction, commemoration, and consecration of national pasts* (pp. 349–378). University of Chicago Press.
- Sastri, K. A. N. (1941). *Historical methods in relation to the problems of South Indian history*. University of Madras.
- Sharma, R. S. (1965). *Indian feudalism: c. 300–1200*. University of Calcutta.
- Singh, G. P. (2004). *Early Indian historical tradition and archaeology*. D.K. Printworld.
- Singh, G. P. (2017). *Ancient Indian historiography: Sources and interpretation*. D.K. Printworld.
- Singh, U. (2021). *Ancient India: Culture of contradictions*. Oxford University Press.
- Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A textbook of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. Orient Longman.
- Thapar, R. (2013). *The past before us: Historical traditions of early North India*. Harvard University Press. (Note: First published in India by Permanent Black, 2010)
- Warder, A. K. (1972). *An introduction to Indian historiography*. Popular Prakashan. (Note: Reprinted 2008)
- White, H. (1973). *Metahistory: The historical imagination in nineteenth-century Europe*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Zammito, J. H. (2023). *The crisis of explanation in historiography: Philosophy of history after the post-structuralist turn*. Routledge.

Anc 407.1

Historical Archaeology of South Asia (Iron Age to Medieval)

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcome

Students are introduced to the archaeological record of the Iron Age in India and some of the theoretical issues related to state formation and the development of complex societies. They will learn to study and analyze the archaeological assemblage of this period.

UNIT I

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

Significance of Archaeological Record- Interface between Archaeological Record and Literature

UNIT II

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

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

UNIT III

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

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

Indo-Roman and Indian Ocean Trade: Dedicated study of ports, coastal emporia, and trade networks (e.g., Arikamedu, Pattanam, and Tamralipti).

UNIT IV

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

Selected Readings

Allchin, F. R. (1995). The archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The emergence of cities and states. Cambridge University Press.

- Chakrabarti, D. K. (1984). Study of the Iron Age in India. *Puratattva*, 13, 81–85.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. (2008). *Archaeological geography of the Ganga Plains: Upper Ganga*. Books & Books.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2003). *Studying Early India: Archaeology, text and historical issues*. Orient BlackSwan.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 2008. Early Historic in Indian Archaeology: Some Definitional Problems in G.Sengupta and S. Chakraborty (eds) *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia* (pp.1-14). Pragati Publications.
- Cherian, P. J. (Ed.). (2016). *Pattanam excavations full report 2007 to 2015*. Kerala Council for Historical Research / PAMA Institute for the Advancement of Transdisciplinary Archaeology.
- Deo, S. B. (1973). *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*. Kannada Research Institute, Kartatak University.
- Dhavalikar, M. K. (1999). *Historical archaeology of India*. Books &Books.
- Dymond, D. P. (1974). *Archaeology and history: A plea for reconciliation*. Thames and Hudson.
- Ghosh, A. (1973). *The city in Early Historical India*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Kanungo, A., et.al (2021). Northern Black Polished Ware in Indian archaeology: A study of spatial and chronological distribution. In C. Smith (Ed.), *Encyclopaedia of Global Archaeology*. Springer Nature. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-51726-1_3555-1
- Lahiri, N., Singh, U., &Bala, M. (2002). Historical archaeology of India: An outline of the work of the Archaeological Survey of India in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (Eds.), *Indian archaeology in retrospect: Archaeology and historiography* (pp. 71–115). Manohar Publishers and Distributors.
- Lal, M. (1984). *Settlement history and the rise of civilization in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab*. Orient Book Distributors.
- Mehta, R. N. (1979). *Medieval archaeology*. B.R. Publishing Corporation.
- Panja, S., Nag, A. K., & Bandyopadhyay, S. (2015). *Living with floods: Archaeology of a settlement in the Lower Ganga Plain (c. 600-1800 AD)*. Primus Books.
- Parashar-Sen, A. (2024). *Handbook on urban history of Early India*. Springer.
- Roy, T. N. (1983). *The Ganges civilization: A critical study of the PGW and NBPW periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. RamanandVidyaBhawan.
- Selvakumar, V. (2011). The ports of Tamilakam in the context of Indian Ocean trade. *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology*, 7, 64–87.
- Sengupta, G., & Chakraborty, S. (Eds.). (2007). *Archaeology in Early Historic South Asia*. Pragati Publications.
- Sharma, Y. D. (1953). Exploration of historical sites. *Ancient India*, 9, 116–169.

Shaw, J. (2020). Buddhist landscapes in Central India: Sanchi Hill and archaeologies of religious and social change, c. third century BC to fifth century AD (New ed.). Routledge.

Thakuria, T. (2017). Society and economy during Early Historic period in Maharashtra: Anarchaeological perspective. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology*, 5, 636–652.

Tomber, R., Abraham, S., Selvakumar, V., & Shajan, K. P. (2007). Indian Ocean commerce and the ports of South India. *Society for South Asian Studies Monograph Series*, 1, 14–22. (An elite joint-symposium collection contextualizing Arikamedu's operational timeline parallel to newly emerging western littoral ports).

Tripathi, V. (1976). *The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age culture of Northern India*. Concept Publishing Company.

Tripathi, V. (2008). *History of iron technology in India (from the beginning to pre-modern times)*. Sharada Publishing House.

Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE
Credit-4, Course Level-400

UNIT I

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

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

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

UNIT IV

Inter-Action between socio economic classes in Early Medieval Period- Land and Power as base for Social Ranking- Extent of Early Medieval serfdom.
Educational System and Institutions: Brahmanical and Buddhist- Changes in the Status of Women in Early medieval Society- Society in Early Medieval South India.

Readings:

- RatnagarShereen: *BharatiyaItihasKeShroot, PrachinKal, Bhag-I*, Bhopal, 2001.
Sharma, R.S: *Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi, 1983.
-----: *Sudras in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 1990
-----: *Early Medieval Indian Society*, Calcutta, 2001
ThaparRomila: *Interpreting Early India*, OUP, 1992.
-----: *Ancient India Social History*, New Delhi, 1978
-----:(ed.) *Recent Perspective of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995.
Prabhu, P.H: *Hindu Social Organizations*, Bombay, 1958
Ghurye, G.S: *Caste and Class in India*, New York, 1950
Das, S.K: *The Educational System of Ancient Hindu*, Calcutta, 1930
Dutta, N.K: *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Vol-2, Calcutta, 1986
A.S Altekar: *Education in Ancient India*, Banaras, 1948
Chattopadhyaya, B.D: *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, 1994
Gupta Chitralkha: *The Kayasthas*, Calcutta, 1996
Thakur, V.K: *Social Dimensions of Technology: Iron in Early India*, Patna, 1993
Chattopadhyay, S: *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965
Basham, A.L (ed.): *Cultural History of India*, OUP, 1975
JaiswalSuvira: *Caste, Origin, Functions and Dimensions of Change*, New Delhi, 1998

ANC 407.3

Art and Culture of Eastern India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives: this course offers an insightful discourse on Buddhist, Jaina, and Brahmanical art and architecture of Eastern India. The evolution and development of sacred geography, architecture, and iconography are dealt with in detail. The sacro-poetical religious nuances of art, reflection of religious changes, and other contemporary aspects are also discussed.

Course Outcome: A student of this course will be able to study the eastern Indian architecture and sculpture with definite details, their character and style.

UNIT I

Sources – Archaeology of religion; Texts, Patronage

Historiography of Eastern Indian Art – Regionality and Trans-regional Exchange

UNIT II

Antiquity of Bihar – Scape of flourishing Buddhism

Architecture and Sculpture – earliest to early medieval

UNIT II

Buddhism and Jainism in Bengal

Brahmanical and Shakta-Tantric art production (case studies)

UNIT IV

Buddha's footsteps – Udayagiri, Lalitagiri, Ratnagiri, and Pushpagiri

Jainism in art practice

Selected Readings:

Asher, Frederick M. (1980). *The Art of Eastern India: 300–800*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.

Banerjea, J.N. (1941). *The Development of Hindu Iconography*. University of Calcutta.

Bautze-Picron, Claudine.(2020). "A Short Note on a Forgotten Umā-Maheśvara Sculpture from Muṇḍeśvarī." *PratnaSamiksha* 11.

____ (2023). "Religious Pictures from Bengal and Eastern Bihar: More than Illustrating Pantheons." In *The Archaeology of Early Medieval and Medieval South Asia*, ed. Swadhin Sen et al., Routledge.

____ (2022). "Two Extraordinary Shiva Images from Bengal" (with Shubha Majumder). *Journal of Bengal Art*.

____ (2017). "Two Unpublished Images of the Great Viṣṇuite Devī from Bengal." *Journal of Bengal Art*.

Chandra, Pramod. (1975). *Studies in Indian Temple Architecture*. AIIS. Delhi.

Donaldson, Thomas E. (1985–87). *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*. 3 Volumes. Leiden. Brill.

Harle, J. C. (1994). *The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent*. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Jamuar, B. K. (1985). *The Ancient Temples of Bihar*. New Delhi: RamanandVidyaBhawan.

Kumar, Anil. (2010). *Interesting Early medieval Sculptures of Magadh: A Case Study of Sculptures from "KrimilaAdhisthana"*. PIHC.

Meister, Michael W. and M. A. Dhaky. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*, Vol. II. New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies.

Mitra, Debala.(1971). *Buddhist Monuments*. Calcutta: Sishu Sahitya Samsad.

____ (2003). *Konarak*. ASI, New Delhi.

- Mitra, S.K. (1979). East Indian Bronzes. Calcutta University.
- Padhi, B.K. (2009). Temples in Classical Art and Architecture of Eastern India. Kolkata: PunthiPustak.
- Panigrahi, K.C. (1961). Archaeological Remains of Bhubaneswar. Bombay: Orient Longmans.
- Patil, D.R. (1963). The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar. Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute.
- Ray Bandyopadhyay, Sudipa. (2000). Architectural Motifs in Early Mediaeval Art of Eastern India (Pala-Sena Period). Delhi: R. N. Bhattacharya.
- Willis, Michael, (2009). The Archaeology of Hindu Ritual. Cambridge University Press.

ANC 408.1

Archaeological Studies in India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

This course examines the origins and development of archaeology in India. It also introduces the major approaches and methods employed by scholars in archaeological research and interpretation.

Course Outcomes

Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the evolution of Indian Archaeology and its interdisciplinary nature in reconstructing the past. They will critically evaluate archaeological methods and approaches while enhancing their research and analytical skills in the field.

Unit I

Sense of the Past: Literature and Inscriptions, Medieval Writers on Ancient Indian History, Accounts of Foreign travellers in India, Early European Travellers and Scholars in India.

Unit II

Beginning of Archaeological Studies in India - Role of the Asiatic Society, Early Surveys – Colin Mackenzie to Meadows Taylor, Rise of Prehistoric studies in India – Robert Bruce Foote, Archaeological Survey of India from Alexander Cunningham to John Marshall.

Unit III

Discovery of Harappan Civilisation and its studies - R.D Banerjee and John Marshall, Indological Studies in India from early 19th century to early 20th century, Rise of Individual societies and institutions to study past, Mortimer Wheeler and Methods of Excavations.

Unit IV

Archaeological and Indological Studies in India after Independence from 1947 to end of 20th century. Interdisciplinary and Theoretical approach in Indian Archaeology from H. D. Sankalia to V. N. Misra. Recent trends in Indian Archaeology.

Selected Readings

Badam, G. L. (1979). *Pleistocene fauna of India*. Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (1999). *India: An archaeological history: Palaeolithic beginnings to early historic foundations*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2012). *Archaeology in the Third World: A history of Indian archaeology since 1947*. New Delhi, India: D. K. Printworld (P) Ltd.

Dharamsey, V. (2012). *Bhagwanlal Indraji: The first Indian archaeologist—Multidisciplinary approaches to the study of the past*. Vadodara, India: DarshakItihasNidhi.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1983). Ethnoarchaeology in India. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*, 42, 49–68.

- Dhavalikar, M. K., Sankalia, H. D., & Ansari, Z. D. (1988). *Excavations at Inamgaon* (Vols. 1–2). Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Kejariwal, O. P. (1988). *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the discovery of India's past, 1784–1838*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
- Lahiri, N. (2012). *Marshalling the past: Ancient India and its modern histories*. Ranikhet, India: Permanent Black.
- Mitter, P. (2013). *Much maligned monsters: A history of European reactions to Indian art* (Original work published 1977). New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
- Paddayya, K. (1990). *New archaeology and aftermath: View from outside the Anglo-American world*. Pune, India: Ravish Publishers.
- Paddayya, K. (2013). *Essays in history of archaeology: Themes, institutions and personalities*. New Delhi, India: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Paddayya, K. (2017). *Methodological issues in Indian archaeology*. New Delhi, India: Aryan Books International.
- Sankalia, H. D. (1974). *Prehistory and protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Sankalia, H. D., Deo, S. B., & Ansari, S. B. (1971). *Chalcolithic Navdatoli*. Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Sengupta, G., Roychoudhury, S., & Som, S. (Eds.). (2006). *Past and present: Ethnoarchaeology in India*. New Delhi, India: Pragati Publishers.
- Sengupta, G., & Gangopadhyaya, K. (Eds.). (2009). *Archaeology in India: Individuals, ideas and institutions*. New Delhi, India: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Singh, U. (2004). *The discovery of ancient India: Early archaeologists and the beginnings of archaeology*. Ranikhet, India: Permanent Black.
- Thomas, P. K., & Joglekar, P. P. (1995). Faunal studies in archaeology. In S. Wadia, R. Korisettar, & V. S. Kale (Eds.), *Quaternary environments and geoarchaeology of India* (Memoir No. 32, pp. 496–514). Bangalore, India: Geological Society of India.

ANC 408.2

Economic History of India up to 400 CE **Credit-4, Course Level-400**

UNIT I

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

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

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

UNIT IV

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

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

Selected Readings

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

ANC 408.3

Temple Architecture: North India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

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

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

UNIT I

Introduction to Indian architecture – Origin of temples

VastuShastras, Puranas, Mahatmyas and other prescriptive texts on temple classifications and interpretations

UNIT II

Development and transformation of religious architecture from the Gupta period – temples, types and characteristics

Future development towards Nagara temples (definition, features, variations and geographical divisions)

UNIT III

Temple architecture – Assam, Odisha

Central and Western India- Case studies

Himalayan region – Kashmir

UNIT IV

Reading architecture as Purusha and Mandala

Case studies on Step wells; concept of Shala

Selected Readings:

Agarwala, V.S. (1965). Studies in Indian Art, VishvavidyalayPrakashan, Varanasi.

Bhattacharji, Sukumari. (2016). The Indian Theogony: A Comparative Study of Indian Mythology from the Vedas to the Purāṇas, New Delhi.

Bhattacharya, T. (1963). The Canons of Indian Art or A Study on Vastuvidya. The United Press Ltd. Patna.

Champakalakshmi, R. (2001). *The Hindu Temple*, Roli, Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Kunal. (2001). Religious Process: The Purāṇas and the Making of a Regional Tradition, New Delhi.

Coomaraswamy, A.K. (1927). History of Indian and Indonesian Art. Edward Goldston. London.

Dehejia, Vidya. (1979). Early Stone Temples of Orissa. Vikas. New Delhi.

Desai, Visakha, and Darielle Mason. (1993). *Gods, Guardians and Lovers Temple Sculptures from Northern India CE 700-1200*, Mapin, Ahmedabad.

Deva, Krishna. (1969). *Temples of North India*, National Book Trust, New Delhi.

Dhaky, M.A. (1977). Indian Temple Forms. The University of Michigan.

Dhaky, M.A. and Michael W. Meister, Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture, AIIS, Delhi, (Relevant Volumes).

Donaldson, T.E. (1985). Hindu Temple Art of Orissa. the University of Virginia. Relevant volumes.

- Hardy, Adam. (2007). *Temple Architecture of India*. Wiley.
- Harle, J.C. (1986). *Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent*. Penguin. USA.
- Huntington, Susan L. and John C. Huntington. (2014). *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, Weather Hill, New York.
- Kak, Ram Chandra. (1933). *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*. The India Society. London.
- Kramrisch, Stella. (1946). *The Hindu Temple*, 2 vols. University of Calcutta. Calcutta.
- Meister M.W., Dhaky, M.A., Deva, Krishna (eds.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: North India*. Relevant volumes.
- Michell, George. (1977). *The Hindu Temple An Introduction to its Meanings and Forms*, B.I. Publishers. Bombay.
- Miller, Barbara Stoler (ed.). (1983). *Exploring India's Sacred Art: Selected Writings of Stella Kramrisch*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
- Mitter, Partha. (2001). *Indian Art*. OUP. New Delhi.
- Punja, Shobita. (2000). *Khajuraho: The First Thousand Years*, Viking, Delhi.
- Ray, Niharrranjan. (1972). *An Approach to Indian Art*, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- Rowland, Benjamin. (1967). *The Art and Architecture of India*. Penguin. London.
- Sivaramamurti, C. (1999). *Sanskrit Literature and Art: Mirror of Indian Culture*. ASI. New Delhi.
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- Williams, Joanna Gottfried. (1982). *The Art of Gupta India: Empire and Province*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.
- Zimmer, H.R. (1964). *The Art of Indian Asia: Its Mythology and Transformation*. Bollingen Foundation. New York.

ANC 409.1

Early Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I : Origin and Development of Scripts.

Origin of writing and script in Early India; Harappan script; Origin of Brahmi; Origin, geographical distribution and chronological range of Kharosthi; Kharosthi-Brahmi, Tamil-Brahmi, Evolution of Brahmi up to 300 CE.

UNIT II: Ashokan Edicts

Nature, Geographic distribution, Categories, Language and script- Asokan Brahmi.

UNIT III

Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance.

Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela (EI,XX, IHQXIV);

Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman (EI, VIII);

Sarnath Image Inscription of the time of Kanishka;

Nasik Prasasti of Gautami Balasri (EI, VIII);

Study of seals and sealings

UNIT IV

Transcription of Asokan Brahmi from Roman Script

Selected Readings

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

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ANC 409.2

Evolution of Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

This paper focuses on the transformations within the religious landscape of ancient India. It examines the emergence of new normative texts, deities, religious cults, and devotional concepts. The course explores regional developments in religious ideas and practices, with special emphasis on Shaiva and Vaishnava traditions. Students will be introduced to a wider range of religious texts and traditions to comprehend these changes in depth.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will gain a nuanced understanding of the transitions and developments in ancient Indian religious thought and practices. They will be able to critically analyze region-specific factors that contributed to religious and cultural transformations.

Unit I: Śaivism – Origin and Early History

Origin and evolution of Śaivism

Development of the cult of Śiva

Major Shaiva sects: *Pāśupatas*, *Kāpālikas*, *Kālāmukhas*, *Mattamayūras*, and *Vīraśaivas*

Unit II: Syncretic Cults and Bhakti Traditions in Śaivism

Syncretic cults: *Harihara* and *Ardhanārīśvara*

The Śaiva Bhakti movement: *Nayanmārs* and their devotional hymns

Regional spread and theological contributions of the *Nayanmārs*

Unit III: Vaiṣṇavism – Historical Development and Bhakti Movement

Evolution and growth of Vaiṣṇavism.

Vaiṣṇava sub-sects: *Pañcarātra* tradition, *Vyūhavāda* (Doctrine of Emanations), and *Avatāravāda* (Doctrine of Incarnations)

Contributions of the Ālvārs: poetry, philosophy, and devotional ideals

Unit IV: Saktism-Minor religious Cult

Sources, Origin and development of Sakti Cult.

Evolution of the Concept of Sakti in the Puranas

Concept of Saptamatrikas.

Saktism and Tantrism

Selected Readings

Ayyar, C.V.N., 1939. Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India, Madras.

- Barth, A., 1985, The Religions of India, Varanasi.
- Bevalkar S.K. & Ranade, R.D., 1927, History of Indian Philosophy, Vol.II, Poon.,
- Bhandarkar R.G., 1965 Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems, Varanasi.
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- Gonda, J., 1985, Change and Continuity in Indian Religions.
- Goswami, B.K., 1924, The Bhakti Cult in Ancient India, Calcutta.
- Goyal, S.R., 1984 & 1986, Religious History of India, Vols. I & II, Meerut.
- Hopkins, E.W. 1923, Origin and Evolution of Religion, New-Delhi.
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- Thomas Hopkins, J. 1971, The Hindu Religious Traditions, California.
- Jaiswal, Suvira, 1967, Origin and Development of Vaisnavism, Delhi.
- Jash, Pranabananda, 1943, History and Evolution of Vaisnavism in Eastern India.
- Jash, Pranabananda, 1974 History of Saivism, Calcutta.
- Lindsay Jones, (ed.), 2005, Encyclopedia of Religion (15 Volumes).
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- Pathak, V.S. 1960, Saiva Cults in North India, Varanasi.
- Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta, 1963, Development of Religion in South India.
- Sircar, D.C., 1971 Studies, in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India.
- Weber, Max, 1968, The Religion of India,
- Zaehner, R.C., 1962, Hinduism, Oxford.

ANC 409.3

Cultural Landscapes and Material Traditions: Eastern and Northeastern India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The main aim of this course is to analyze the prehistoric sequences, agrarian transitions, and urban layouts unique to Eastern and Northeastern India, focusing on how late Quaternary landforms, shifting river systems, and upland ecologies shaped human mobility, settlement patterns, and technologies.

Course Outcomes

Students will evaluate and gain a fresh understanding of regional archaeological records from the Palaeolithic to the medieval monastic period and master the ability to link material culture to the diverse environmental and sacred geographies of Eastern and Northeastern India.

Unit I: Landscape and Prehistoric Mobility

Geomorphological Frameworks: Late Quaternary landforms of the Bengal Basin and the Brahmaputra-Barak valleys;

Historiographical Critiques: Epistemological shifts from colonial survey methodologies to regional culture-history paradigms, and theoretical problems of periodization in sub-Himalayan and northeast ecologies.

Hunter-Gatherer Dynamics: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic archaeological assemblages, hunter-gatherer settlement systems, and upland resource exploitation.

Unit II: Agrarian Transitions and Archaeological Record

The Neolithic Transition: Theoretical models contrasting the "Southeast Asian Connection" hypothesis against indigenous domestication, alongside archaeobotanical debates surrounding regional rice origins.

Protohistoric Cultures: Structural analysis of early metal-using communities (settlement layout, architecture, mortuary practices) and the ceramic assemblages especially of Black and Red Ware.

Unit III: Secondary Urbanization & Estuarine Networks

Urban Morphology: Urban-hinterland relations, regional settlement hierarchies, and mechanisms of secondary urbanization in the middle/lower Ganga plains and coastal Odisha; Exchange Networks in Eastern and Northeastern India

Deltaic Archaeological Record: Examining how coastal landforms, active deltaic channels, and sand-dune topography dictated settlement choices.

Unit IV: Institutional Landscapes & Living Traditions

Sacred Topographies & Monumentality: Monastic complexes and rock-cut shrines across the regional landscapes

Ethnoarchaeological Methodology: Utilising contemporary indigenous practices to model past artefact use-lives, including the living megalithic/memorial traditions of Khasi and Naga communities and living traditions of potters and metal workers of eastern India

Selected Readings

Ansari, Z. D., & Dhavalikar, M. K. (1970). Excavations at Ambari (Gauhati) 1969. *Journal of the University of Poona (Humanities Section)*, 34, 79–97.

Basak, B. (1997b). Microlithic sites in the Tarafeni valley, Midnapur district, West Bengal: A discussion. *Man and Environment*, 22(2), 11–28.

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Basak, B. (2018). *New dimensions in hunter-gatherer studies: The prehistory of Tarafeni valley*. Primus Books.

Basak, B., Srivastava, P., Dasgupta, S., Kumar, A., & Rajaguru, S. N. (2014). Earliest dates and implications of Microlithic industries of Late Pleistocene from Mahadebbera and Kana, Purulia district, West Bengal. *Current Science*, 107(7), 1167–1171.

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Chakraborty, S. (2002). Chandraketurgh: A site in lower Bengal. In G. Sengupta & S. Panja (Eds.), *Archaeology of Eastern India: New perspectives*. Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.

Dasgupta, P. C. (1964). *The excavations at Pandu RajarDhibi*. Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal.

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Jamir, T. T. (2006). A burial site at Jotsoma and the mortuary customs of the Angami Nagas: An ethnoarchaeological approach. In G. Sengupta, S. Roychoudhury, & S. Som (Eds.), *Past and present: Ethnoarchaeology in India* (pp. 449–463). Pragati Publications.

Jamir, T. T., & Hazarika, M. (Eds.). (2014). *50 years after Daojali-Hading: Emerging perspectives in the archaeology of Northeast India (Essays in honour of T. C. Sharma)*. Research India Press.

Medhi, B. (1992). *The Hira potters of Assam: An ethnoarchaeological study* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Gauhati University.

- Mendaly, S. (2023). Prehistoric sites in middle Brahmani River valley: With special reference to Ambgaon, Odisha. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology*, 11(2), 339–353.
- Pant, P. C., & Jayaswal, V. (1991). *Paisra: The stone age settlement of Bihar*. Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Ray, H. P. (Ed.). (2010). *Coastal Odisha and the Roman world: From the beginning of the Christian era to the fourth century AD*. Manohar.
- Roychoudhury, S. (2024). Archaeological sites in a constructed landscape: Case histories from Rarh Bengal. In *Society and culture in Bengal*. Routledge India
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- Roychoudhury, S., & Chatterjee, S. (2012). Ceramics of Mangalkot excavation 2009–10: A preliminary report. *Pratna Samiksha (New Series)*, 2, 91–98.
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ANC 410.1

Indian Numismatics (Ancient to Early Medieval)

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The course aims to introduce students to the coinage issued by major Indian rulers from the ancient to the early medieval period. It covers Gupta rulers, Vākātakā rulers, Vishṇukundins and many other rulers. It aims to give an introduction of Principal Early Medieval coin types of North India.

Course Outcomes

Students will be able to identify ancient coins and interpret their legends and artistic features. They will also gain familiarity with ancient numerals as they appear on coinage.

Unit I

Coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas - The Kṣaharātas and the Kārdamakās and related numismatic traditions, coins of the Traikutakas, Ikṣvaku coins.

Unit II

Coins of the Gupta rulers, coins of the Vākātakā rulers, Coins of the Vishṇukundins.

Unit III

Coins of the Kalachuris, Principal Early Medieval coin types of North India – Indo-Sassanian Coins, Huna coinage and Bull and Horseman type coins.

Unit IV

Coins of the Rāshtrakūṭas, Coinage of the Yādavas, Coins of the Kadambas, Pallava Coins and Coins of the Cōḷa rulers, Currency Systems in South India.

Selected Reading

Altekar, A. S. (1957). *The coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Varanasi, India: Numismatic Society of India.

Chattopadhyay, B. D. (1977). *Coins and currency system in South India, c. AD 225–1300*. New Delhi, India: Munshiram Manoharlal Oriental Book Publishers.

Cribb, J., & Jongeward, D. (Eds.). (2015). *Kushan, Kushano-Sasanian, and Kidarite coins: A catalogue of coins from the American Numismatic Society*. New York, NY: American Numismatic Society.

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Gupta, P. L. (1969). *Coins*. National Book Trust: New Delhi.

Göbl, R. (1984). *System und Chronologie der Münzprägung des Kuṣānreiches*. Vienna, Austria: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

- Jantakal, G., Kapadia, B., & Jinjuvadiya, P. (2019). *History and coinage of the Rashtrakutas*. Mumbai, India: IIRNS Publications LLP.
- Jha, A., & Rajgor, D. (1994). *Studies in the coinage of the Western Kshatrapas*. Nasik, India: Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.
- Kumar, S. (2017). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A catalogue of coins of the Gupta dynasty*. USA: The Shivlee Trust.
- Kumar, S. (2024). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A numismatic history of the Golden Age of India*. Oxford, England: Archaeopress Archaeology.
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- Mirashi, V. V. (1981). *The history and inscriptions of the Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Bombay, India: Maharashtra State Board for Literature and Culture.
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- Rajgor, D. (1998). *History of the Traikūṭakas: Based on coins and inscriptions*. New Delhi, India: Harman Publishing House.
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- Shastri, A. M. (1998). *The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Nagpur, India: Dattsons.
- Sircar, D. C. (1968). *Studies in Indian coins*. Motilal Banarsidass: Delhi.
- Subrahmanyam, R. (1979). *A catalogue of the Ikshvaku coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum*. Hyderabad, India: Government of Andhra Pradesh.

ANC 410.2

Introduction to Indian Religion and Philosophy

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

After learning the foundations of Indian Religions from the primitive phase to the Later Vedic Period, the students will be briefly introduced to the Religious history in the context of philosophical thought. They will be introduced to the relevance of Sramanic sects such as Buddhism and Jainism, as well as to contemporary sects such as Ajivikas and Charvakas. The students will also learn the Six Astika Philosophies, such as Nyaya-Vaisesika, Sankhya and Yoga, Mimamsa Philosophy, and Vedanta.

Course Outcomes

After completing the course, students will have familiarity with major trends in the writing of the religious history of India from the Pre-Indus to the Puranic traditions. The students will also be familiar with the philosophies of six schools, including Nyaya-Vaisesika, Sankhya and Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta. At the end of the course, they will have a comprehensive understanding of India's religious history.

Unit-I: Introduction

Foundations of Indian Religion and Philosophy

Vedic Religion and Sramanic Tradition

Six Heretical Teachers (Pūraṇa Kassapa, Makkhali Gosāla, Ajit Keśakambalī, Pakudha Kaccāyana, Nigaṇṭha Nātaputta and Saṅjaya Belatṭhiputta)
Philosophy of Ajivikas and Charvakas

Unit II: Introduction of Indian Six Philosophy and Samkhya-Yoga

Meaning, Scope and Significance of Bharatiya Shad Darshan

Samkhya: Historical Background and Central Doctrines

Theory of evolution: Tattvas, Gunas and Causation

Yoga Philosophy: Patanjali and the Yogasutra

The Eightfold Path of Yoga, Discipline, Meditation and Liberation

Unit III: Nyaya-Vaisheshika

Nyaya Philosophy: Origin and Significance

Philosophical Analysis: Pramanas, Logic and Debate

Vaisheshika Philosophy: Historical Development

Major Thoughts: Padarthas, Atomism, Categories of Reality

Relationship between Nyaya and Vaisheshika

Unit IV: Mimamsa and Vedanta

Mimamsa: Nature, Purpose and Importance of Vedic Ritual
 Philosophical thoughts: Dharma, Sabda and Interpretation of the Vedic text
 Vedanta: Emergence from the Upanishadic Tradition
 Philosophical concept of Brahman, Atman and Liberation.
 Major Vedantic tendencies: Advaita, Vishishtadvaita and Dvaita
 Contribution of Mimamsa and Vedanta to the Indian Philosophical Tradition

Selected Readings

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- Basham, A. L. (1964). *Studies in Indian history and culture*. Calcutta: Sambodhi Publications.
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- Garfield, J. L. (1995). *The fundamental wisdom of the middle way: Nāgārjuna's Mūlamadhyamakakārikā*. Oxford University Press.
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- Keith, A. B. (1912). *Religion and philosophy of the Upanishads* (Vols. 1–2). Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

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- Sharma, C. (2000). *A critical survey of Indian philosophy*. Motilal Banarsidass.
- Warder, A. K. (1970). *Indian Buddhism*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

ANC 410.3

Ancient India and Southeast Asia

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

This course offers students a rigorous, theoretically nuanced, and empirically rich exploration of the cultural, commercial, religious, and artistic connections between ancient India and Southeast Asia. Students will explore the mechanisms of cultural transmission, including trade routes, maritime connections, religious diffusion and the impact of Indian cultural elements on Southeast Asia.

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Trace the chronology and geography of cultural contact between ancient India and Southeast Asia across sea and land routes.
2. Analyse primary source material including inscriptions, archaeological finds, temple iconography, and literary texts from both Indian and Southeast Asian contexts.
3. Situate India–Southeast Asia contact within broader comparative frameworks of ancient globalisation and long-distance cultural exchange.

UNIT I- Geographical Features and Historical Mapping of Southeast Asia

Understanding the Sources of Study-Archaeological and Textual sources; Understanding the Region's Diverse Ethnic Groups

Exploring Early History: Tracing Civilizational Connections

Indianization Theories: Causes and Explanations

UNIT II-Contact and Trade Networks

Maritime Trade, Routes and Networks

Archaeological Evidences-Arikamedu and Tamruk(India),
Khuan LukPad,(Thailand) Sembiran (Bali, Indonesia) Oc Eo (Vietnam/ Funan)

Agents of Change- Merchants, Monks and Priests

UNIT III- Spread of Religion and Philosophy and their Artistic Expressions-

- I. Hinduism and Buddhism-Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Mahayana, Vajrayana and the Monastic Network
- II. **Art, Architecture and Iconography**-Angkor Wat (Cambodia), Ananda Temple (Myanmar) Borobudur, (Indonesia), My Son Sanctuary (Vietnam)

Evolution of Buddha and Hindu Deity Images in Southeast Asia- Dvaravati and Sukhothai Art

Polity-Deva-raja, Funan, Khmer Empire, Srivijaya Empire, Champa, Sailendra Dynasty, Majapahit

UNIT-IV Language, Literary Traditions and Performing Arts

‘Sanskrit cosmopolis’ thesis: Critical discussion; Epic Traditions in Southeast Asia

Selected Readings

Chatterjee, B.R. (1928). Indian Cultural influence in Cambodia University of Calcutta., Calcutta.

Casparis, J.G. de & Mabbett, I. (1992). Religion and Popular Beliefs in Southeast Asia Before c.1500. In Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol. 1.

Coedès, G. (1968). The Indianized States of Southeast Asia. University of Hawaii Press.

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Jacques, C. & Freeman, M. (1997). Angkor: Cities and Temples. River Books.

K.A.N. Sastri. (1949). History of Srivijaya, University of Madras.

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Kinney, A.R., Klokke, M.J. & Kieven, L. (2003). Worshiping Siva and Buddha: The Temple Art of East Java. University of Hawaii Press.

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R.C. Majumdar. (1944) Hindu Colonies in the Far East.

R.C. Majumdar. (1937) Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East Vol II Suvarnavdipa Part I Political History, Isha Books.

Ray, H.P. (1994). The Winds of Change: Buddhism and the Maritime Links of Early South Asia. Oxford University Press.

Sanderson, A. (2004). The Shaiva Religion Among the Khmers. Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient, 90–91, 349–462.

Sengupta, Sukumar. (1975). Buddhism in South East Asia, University of Calcutta.

Skilling, P. (1997). The Advent of Theravada Buddhism to Mainland Southeast Asia. Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies, 20(1).

Stierlin, H. (1984). The Cultural History of Angkor. Aurum Press.

Wolters, O.W. (1999). History, Culture and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives. Revised ed. SEAP / ISEAS.

Semester-II
(Continue till 4th Semester)

ANC 406

Historiography: Universal Frameworks and Regional Perspectives in India

Credit-4, Course Level-400

Course Objectives

The primary objective of this course is to equip students with a deep understanding of the philosophical foundations, methodological tools, and ideological frameworks that shape Indian historical writing. It will train students to critically analyze key historiographical shifts—including Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern, and gender approaches. Ultimately, the course seeks to ground students in crucial debates surrounding early Indian state formation, identity, and economic structures.

Course Outcomes

Upon completing the course, the students will be able to critically analyze the ideologies behind the traditions and move beyond simple descriptive narratives. They will possess the analytical skills to evaluate how regional identities, heterodox traditions, and structural mechanisms shaped early societies. Additionally, students will be fully equipped to engage in academic debates—such as the Aryan question and Indian feudalism—using interdisciplinary methods

Unit 1: Philosophical Foundations, Knowledge Formations, and the Critique of Objectivity

The Positivist Ideas and Imperial Science: Critiquing Rankean empiricism and its totalizing reliance on the state archive; exploring how Western positivism colonized historical time by enforcing a universal, linear model of "progress" on non-Western societies. R.G. Collingwood and the Idea of History.

The Classical Greco-Roman Heritage and its Epistemological Framing: Moving beyond descriptive narratives of Herodotus, Thucydides, Polybius, and Tacitus to analyze the conceptualization of cyclical time; History as the re-enactment of past thought; the distinction between the natural sciences and the human sciences

The Idealist and Materialist Dialectic: Hegel's historical idealism and Marx's historical materialism;

The Post-Structuralist Crisis of Meaning: Beyond basic hermeneutics and semiotics to examine Michel Foucault's *archaeology of knowledge* and Hayden White's *metahistory*;

Unit 2: Indigenous Historical Traditions and Cosmological Frameworks

The Construction of *Itihasa-Purana*: Deconstructing the colonial claim of an ahistorical ancient India; analyzing the structural composition of Puranic literature, its shifting temporal cycles (*Yugas*), and its role as a mechanism of socio-political validation.

Heterogenous Narratives: Analyzing Buddhist and Jaina *vamsas* (chronicles) and canonical literatures not as pure theology, but as alternative, state-legitimizing socio-political systems that challenged the Brahmanical paradigm.

Creation of Regional Identity and Political Economy: Early medieval *caritas* (biographies like *Harshacharita*), *vamsavalis* (dynastic chronicles), and *gathas* through the lens of emerging regional identities

Unit 3: Ideological Approaches to Indian History: From Colonialism to Subaltern Studies

The Orientalist and Colonial Framework: The Asiatic Society, imperial administration, and James Mill's division of Indian history

Nationalist Historiography: Critiquing colonial biases; the politics of constructing a "Golden Age" narrative with special reference to the Gupta period

The Regional Critique of Pan-Indian Narratives: The role of regional historical societies in recovering local dynastic genealogies (*vamsavalis*); understanding the regional dynasty as an autonomous representation of political theory, administrative innovation, and cultural vernacular identities

Marxist, Subaltern, and Gender Approaches: Materialist frameworks of D.D. Kosambi and R.S. Sharma; the Subaltern critique of elite histories; and using gender analysis to study caste, labour, and patriarchy

Unit 4: Key Debates and Issues in Early Indian History

The Aryan and Indus-Sarasvati Civilisation Debates: Issues of language, material culture, and identity in reconstructing historical origins.

The State Formation and Urbanity Debate: Analyzing the structural mechanisms behind early historic kingdoms; debates on whether regional developments followed the Ganga Valley model versus the lineage, maritime, and guild-driven models of statehood in the Deccan (Satavahanas) and the Deep South (Sangam and Pallava periods).

The Indian Feudalism Debate: Core issues in the transition to the early medieval period; comparing R.S. Sharma's thesis on land grants and decentralization with B.D. Chattopadhyaya's model of regional development and tribal integration.

Selected Readings

Ali, B. S. (1981). *History: Its theory and method*. Macmillan India.

Balibar, É. (1970). The basic concepts of historical materialism. In L. Althusser & É. Balibar (Eds.), *Reading Capital* (B. Brewster, Trans.). New Left Books. (Original work published 1968)

Bury, J. B. (1909). *The ancient Greek historians*. Macmillan.

Carr, E. H. (2018). *What is history?* (Classic ed.). Penguin Books India.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (1994). *The making of early medieval India*. Oxford University Press.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2003). *Studying early India: Archaeology, texts and historical issues*. Permanent Black.

- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (Ed.). (2005). *Combined methods in Indology and other writings: D. D. Kosambi*. Oxford University Press.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2017). *The concept of Bharatvarsha and other essays*. Permanent Black.
- Collingwood, R. G. (1946). *The idea of history*. Oxford University Press.
- Fornara, C. W. (1983). *The nature of history in ancient Greece and Rome*. University of California Press.
- Foucault, M. (1972). *The archaeology of knowledge* (A. M. Sheridan Smith, Trans.). Routledge. (Original work published 1969)
- Habib, I. (1988). *Interpreting Indian history*. Zakir Husain Educational & Cultural Foundation.
- Jha, D. N. (Ed.). (2023). *The feudal order: State, society and ideology in early medieval India*. Manohar.
- Lahiri, N. (2021). *Marshalling the past: Ancient India and its modern histories*. Permanent Black.
- Pathak, V. S. (1966). *Ancient historians of India: A study in historical biographies*. Asia Publishing House.
- Ratnagar, S. (2007). The Aryan homeland debate in India. In P. L. Kohl, M. Kozelsky, & N. B. Ben-Yehuda (Eds.), *Selective remembrances: Archaeology in the construction, commemoration, and consecration of national pasts* (pp. 349–378). University of Chicago Press.
- Sastri, K. A. N. (1941). *Historical methods in relation to the problems of South Indian history*. University of Madras.
- Sharma, R. S. (1965). *Indian feudalism: c. 300–1200*. University of Calcutta.
- Singh, G. P. (2004). *Early Indian historical tradition and archaeology*. D.K. Printworld.
- Singh, G. P. (2017). *Ancient Indian historiography: Sources and interpretation*. D.K. Printworld.
- Singh, U. (2021). *Ancient India: Culture of contradictions*. Oxford University Press.
- Sreedharan, E. (2004). *A textbook of historiography: 500 BC to AD 2000*. Orient Longman.
- Thapar, R. (2013). *The past before us: Historical traditions of early North India*. Harvard University Press. (Note: First published in India by Permanent Black, 2010)
- Warder, A. K. (1972). *An introduction to Indian historiography*. Popular Prakashan. (Note: Reprinted 2008)
- White, H. (1973). *Metahistory: The historical imagination in nineteenth-century Europe*. Johns Hopkins University Press.
- Zammito, J. H. (2023). *The crisis of explanation in historiography: Philosophy of history after the post-structuralist turn*. Routledge.

ANC 501.1

Historical to Medieval Archaeology of South Asia

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the key developmental phases, material sequences, and transition markers of South Asian archaeology from the historical to the medieval periods. It focuses on exploring the interface between textual sources and archaeological data, evaluating early regional sequences (from OCP and PGW to NBPW cultures), and analyzing changing urban layouts, maritime trade networks, and early medieval monastic landscapes across the subcontinent.

Course Outcomes

Upon completion, students will be able to analyze historical and medieval settlement systems, distinguishing between habitation sites and monumental landscapes. Additionally, students will possess the skills to interpret changes in urban layout, imperial planning, and material assemblages—including medieval ceramics and currency networks—across various regional contexts. The students will learn how to develop different methodologies in studying the archaeology of early historic and medieval periods.

UNIT I: Concepts, Debates, and Methods

The Development of Historical Archaeology: Key phases in the growth of the discipline across South Asia. Understanding the transitions between the 'Early Historic' and 'Early Medieval' periods using specific regional markers.

The Text-Spade Interface: Case studies on comparing archaeological layers with Vedic literature, Sangam poems, and Buddhist texts.

Case Studies in Early Settlement Geography: Exploring how Alexander Cunningham used the travelogues of Faxian and Xuanzang to locate ancient city sites.

UNIT II: Protohistoric to Early Iron Age Cultures

Ochre Coloured Pottery (OCP) and Copper Hoards: Chronology, distribution, and tool technology. *Site Case Studies:* Saipai, Atranjikhhera, and LalQila.

The Painted Grey Ware (PGW) Culture: Pottery traits, farming patterns, and village layouts. *Site Case Studies:* Hastinapur, Ahichchhatra, and Bhagwanpura.

The Introduction and Impact of Iron: Archaeological and literary evidence on the beginnings of iron smelting. Debates on indigenous origins using data from sites like Atranjikhhera, Hallur, and the Megalithic burials of Mahurjhari.

UNIT III: The NBPW Culture, Trade Networks, and Currency

The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) Culture: Chronology, distinct shiny finish, and its link to the rise of early cities. *Site Case Studies:* Taxila, Rajghat, and Mahasthangarh, etc.

Indo-Roman and Indian Ocean Maritime Trade: Detailed study of coastal emporia in early historic to medieval period. Site Case Studies: Arikamedu, Pattanam, and Tamralipti, Sanjaan, etc.

Archaeology of Early Buddhist Networks: Sanchi, Amaravati, etc

UNIT IV: Regional Sequences in Early Historic to Medieval Archaeology (6th C. BCE – 16th C. CE)

Northwestern India: Taxila (Sirkap and Sirsukh city layouts) and Charsada.

Central India and the Deccan: Paithan, Nevasa, Ter, etc.

South India: Arikamedu, Kaveripattinam, and Kodumanal

Eastern India: Chandraketugarh, Sisupalgarh, Rajgir, etc

Concept of sites in early medieval landscapes: Habitation sites versus monumental sites. Case Studies: Balupur, Jagjivanpur, Nalanda, Ratnagiri etc

Medieval Cities and Fortifications: Urban Layout and Imperial Planning. *Site Case Studies:* Lal Kot / Qila Rai Pithora (Delhi), Purana Qila, Daulatabad, Hampi etc.

Selected Readings

Alam, M. S., & Salles, J.-F. (Eds.). (2001). *France-Bangladesh joint venture excavations at Mahasthangarh: First interim report 1993–1999* (B.A. Series 23). Department of Archaeology, Government of Bangladesh.

Allchin, F. R. (1995). *The archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The emergence of cities and states*. Cambridge University Press.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (1984). Study of the Iron Age in India. *Puratattva*, 13, 81–85.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2002). *Archaeological geography of the Ganga Plains: The Lower and Middle Ganga*. Books & Books.

Chapekar, B. N. (1969). *Report on the excavation at Ter (1958)*. Shri Saraswati Mudranalay.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2008). Early Historic in Indian archaeology: Some definitional problems. In G. Sengupta & S. Chakraborty (Eds.), *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia* (pp. 1–14). Pragati Publications.

Cherian, P. J. (Ed.). (2016). *Pattanam excavations full report 2007 to 2015*. Kerala Council for Historical Research / PAMA Institute for the Advancement of Transdisciplinary Archaeology.

Cousens, H. (1904). Ter-Tagara. *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India (1902–03)*, 195–204.

Deo, S. B. (1973). *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*. Kannada Research Institute, Karnataka University.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1999). *Historical archaeology of India*. Books & Books.

Fritz, J. M. (2017). *Hampi Vijayanagara*. Jaico Publishing House; Deccan Heritage Foundation.

- Gaur, R. C. (1983). *Excavations at Atranjikhhera: Early civilization of the Upper Ganga Basin*. Motilal Banarsidass.
- Gaur, R. C. (1995). *Excavations at LalQila: A protohistoric site in the Upper Ganga Basin*. Publication Scheme.
- Ghosh, A. (1973). *The city in Early Historical India*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study.
- Harding, R. (2023). *Rajgir and its hinterland* [Doctoral dissertation, University of Cambridge]. Apollo. <https://doi.org/10.17863/CAM.102245>
- Kanungo, A., Shinde, V., & Singh, M. (2021). Northern Black Polished Ware in Indian archaeology: A study of spatial and chronological distribution. In C. Smith (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*. Springer Nature. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-51726-1_3555-1
- Kennet, D., Rao, J. V., & Bai, M. K. (2020). *Excavations at Paithan, Maharashtra: Transformations in Early Historic and Early Medieval India*. De Gruyter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110653540> (Published within the series 'Beyond Boundaries: Religion, Region, Language and the State').
- Lal, M. (1984). *Settlement history and the rise of civilization in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab*. Orient Book Distributors.
- Mehta, R. N. (1979). *Medieval archaeology*. B.R. Publishing Corporation.
- Mohanty, R. K., & Smith, M. L. (2008). Excavations at Sisupalgarh, 2007–08. *Puratattva*, 38, 55–65.
- Morrison, K. D. (1997). Agriculture at the edges: Archaeology and history in the Vijayanagara hinterland. In *South Asian Archaeology 1995* (pp. 465–471). Oxford & IBH Publishing.
- Narain, A. K., & Roy, T. N. (1976). *Excavations at Rajghat: Part I-III The cuttings, stratification and structures*. Banaras Hindu University.
- Panja, S., Nag, A. K., & Bandyopadhyay, S. (2015). *Living with floods: Archaeology of a settlement in the Lower Ganga Plain (c. 600-1800 AD)*. Primus Books.
- Parashar-Sen, A. (2024). *Handbook on urban history of Early India*. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-99-6311-9>
- Rajan, K., & Sivanantham, R. (2025). *Antiquity of iron: Recent radiometric dates from Tamil Nadu* (1st ed.). Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu.
- Selvakumar, V. (2011). The ports of Tamilakam in the context of Indian Ocean trade. *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology*, 7, 64–87.
- Sengupta, G., & Chakraborty, S. (Eds.). (2007). *Archaeology in Early Historic South Asia*. Pragati Publications.
- Shaw, J. (2020). *Buddhist landscapes in Central India: Sanchi Hill and archaeologies of religious and social change, c. third century BC to fifth century AD* (New ed.). Routledge.
- Smith, M. L., & Mohanty, R. K. (2006). Excavations at Sisupalgarh, Orissa. *Indian Archaeology 2005–06: A Review*, 121–128. Archaeological Survey of India.

Thakuria, T. (2017). Society and economy during Early Historic period in Maharashtra: An archaeological perspective. *Heritage: Journal of Multidisciplinary Studies in Archaeology*, 5, 636–652.

Yadav, S. (2025). Animating the forest: Nāga cults and the sacred landscape of ancient Rajgir. *Journal of History, Archaeology and Cultural Heritage*, 3(1), 12–29. <http://www.pbjournals.com/jhach>

ANC 501.2

Social History of India from 400 CE to 1300 CE

Credit-4, Course Level-500

UNIT I

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

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

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

UNIT IV

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

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

Selected Readings:

- Ratnagar Shereen: *Bharatiya Itihas Ke Shroot, Prachin Kal, Bhag-I*, Bhopal, 2001.
Sharma, R.S: *Perspective in Social and Economic History of Early India*, New Delhi, 1983.
-----: *Sudras in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 1990
-----: *Early Medieval Indian Society*, Calcutta, 2001
Thapar Romila: *Interpreting Early India*, OUP, 1992.
-----: *Ancient India Social History*, New Delhi, 1978
-----: (ed.) *Recent Perspective of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995.
Prabhu, P.H: *Hindu Social Organizations*, Bombay, 1958
Ghurye, G.S: *Caste and Class in India*, New York, 1950
Das, S.K: *The Educational System of Ancient Hindu*, Calcutta, 1930
Dutta, N.K: *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Vol-2, Calcutta, 1986
A.S Altekar: *Education in Ancient India*, Banaras, 1948
Chattopadhyaya, B.D: *The Making of Early Medieval India*, OUP, 1994
Gupta Chitrlekha: *The Kayasthas*, Calcutta, 1996
Thakur, V.K: *Social Dimensions of Technology: Iron in Early India*, Patna, 1993
Chattopadhyay, S: *Social Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1965
Basham, A.L (ed.): *Cultural History of India*, OUP, 1975
Jaiswal Suvira: *Caste, Origin, Functions and Dimensions of Change*, New Delhi, 1998

ANC 501.3
Art and Culture of Eastern India
Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives: this course offers an insightful discourse on Buddhist, Jaina, and Brahmanical art and architecture of Eastern India. The evolution and development of sacred geography, architecture, and iconography are dealt with in detail. The sacro-poitical religious nuances of art, reflection of religious changes, and other contemporary aspects are also discussed.

Course Outcome: A student of this course will be able to study the eastern Indian architecture and sculpture with definite details, their character and style.

UNIT I

Sources – Archaeology of religion; Texts, Patronage
Sacred geography – Bihar, Bengal, Parts of Odisha
Historiography of Eastern Indian Art – Regionality and Trans-regional Exchange
Art of devotion – Buddhism, Jainism, Brahmanism

UNIT II

Antiquity of Bihar – Scape of flourishing Buddhism
Architecture – earliest to early medieval
Sculpture – Buddhism, Jainism, Brahmanical, and syncretic

UNIT III

Buddhism and Jainism in Bengal
Brahmanical art production (case studies)
Shakta-Tantric cult; Early medieval syncretic influence

UNIT IV

Buddha's footsteps – Udayagiri, Lalitagiri, Ratnagiri, and Pushpagiri
Jainism in art practice
Beyond the Kalinga style – lesser-known monuments; artistic synthesis;
Ugra and *tamasik* forms of body – in temples and iconography

Selected Readings:

- Asher, Frederick M. (1980). *The Art of Eastern India: 300–800*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Banerjea, J.N. (1941). *The Development of Hindu Iconography*. University of Calcutta.
- Bautze-Picron, Claudine.(2020). "A Short Note on a Forgotten Umā-Maheśvara Sculpture from Muṇḍeśvarī." *PratnaSamiksha* 11.
- ____ (1996). "From God to Demon, from Demon to God: Brahmā and Other Hindu Deities in Late Buddhist Art of Eastern India." *Journal of Bengal Art* 1.
- ____ "Images of Donors in the Buddhist Art of Eastern India."
- ____ (2023). "Religious Pictures from Bengal and Eastern Bihar: More than Illustrating Pantheons." In *The Archaeology of Early Medieval and Medieval South Asia*, ed. Swadhin Sen et al., Routledge.
- ____ (2022). "Two Extraordinary Shiva Images from Bengal" (with Shubha Majumder). *Journal of Bengal Art*.
- ____ (2017). "Two Unpublished Images of the Great Viṣṇu Devī from Bengal." *Journal of Bengal Art*.
- ____ (2021). *The Art of Eastern India in the Collection of the Museum für Indische Kunst, Berlin: Stone & Terracotta Sculptures*. Heidelberg: CrossAsia / Heidelberg Asian Studies Publishing,

- _____. (2014). *The Forgotten Place: Stone Sculpture at Kurkihar*. New Delhi.
- Chandra, Pramod. (1975). *Studies in Indian Temple Architecture*. AIIS.
- Donaldson, Thomas E. (1985–87). *Hindu Temple Art of Orissa*. 3 vols. Leiden: Brill.
- Harle, J. C. (1994). *The Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Jamuar, B. K. (1985). *The Ancient Temples of Bihar*. New Delhi: RamanandVidyaBhawan.
- Kumar, Anil. (2010). Interesting Early medieval Sculptures of Magadh: A Case Study of Sculptures from “KrimilaAdhisthana”. *PIHC*.
- Meister, Michael W. and M. A. Dhaky. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*, Vol. II. New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies.
- Mitra, Debala. (1971). *Buddhist Monuments*. Calcutta: Sishu Sahitya Samsad.
- _____. (2003). *Konarak*. ASI, New Delhi.
- Mitra, S.K. (1979). *East Indian Bronzes*. Calcutta University.
- Padhi, B.K. (2009). *Temples in Classical Art and Architecture of Eastern India*. Kolkata: PunthiPustak.
- Panigrahi, K.C. (1961). *Archaeological Remains of Bhubaneswar*. Bombay: Orient Longmans.
- Patil, D.R. (1963). *The Antiquarian Remains in Bihar*. Patna: K. P. Jayaswal Research Institute.
- Ray Bandyopadhyay, Sudipa (2000). *Architectural Motifs in Early Mediaeval Art of Eastern India (Pala-Sena Period)*. Delhi: R. N. Bhattacharya.
- Saraswati, S.K. (1971). *Architecture of Bengal*. Calcutta.
- Sastri, Hirananda, *Nālandā and Its Epigraphic Material*.
- Willis, Michael, (2009). *The Archaeology of Hindu Ritual*. Cambridge University Press.

ANC 502.1

Approaches to Archaeological Studies in India

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

The course aims to explain the beginning and growth of Archaeology in India. It also aims to provide an overview of the various approaches and methods used by various scholars.

Course Outcomes

Students will understand the developments of history of Indian Archaeology in various phases. They will understand the interdisciplinary nature of Archaeology in a much holistic way. They can critically examine the various methods and approaches used by various scholars to understand our deep past. This course can help them to develop research skills in Indian Archaeology.

Unit I

Sense of the Past: Literature and Inscriptions, Medieval Writers on Ancient Indian History, Accounts of Foreign travellers in India, Early European Travellers and Scholars in India.

Unit II

Beginning of Archaeological Studies in India - Role of the Asiatic Society: Contributions of William Jones and other early Indologists, Early Surveys – Colin Mackenzie to Meadows Taylor, Rise of Prehistoric studies in India – Robert Bruce Foote, Formation and development of the Archaeological Survey of India, Contributions of Alexander Cunningham to John Marshall.

Unit III

Discovery of Harappan Civilisation and its studies - R.D Banerjee, Dayaram Sahni and John Marshall, Indological Studies in India from early 19th century to early 20th century, Rise of Individual societies and institutions to study past, Mortimer Wheeler and Methods of Excavations.

Unit IV

Archaeological and Indological Studies in India after Independence from 1947 to end of 20th century. Interdisciplinary and Theoretical approach in Indian Archaeology from H. D. Sankalia to V. N. Misra. Perspectives: Settlement archaeology, Ethnoarchaeology, experimental archaeology, Maritime Archaeology and Environmental Archaeology. Recent trends in Indian Archaeology.

Selected Readings

Badam, G. L. (1979). *Pleistocene fauna of India*. Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (1999). *India: An archaeological history: Palaeolithic beginnings to early historic foundations*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.

- Chakrabarti, D. K. (2012). *Archaeology in the Third World: A history of Indian archaeology since 1947*. New Delhi, India: D. K. Printworld (P) Ltd.
- Dharamsey, V. (2012). *BhagwanlalIndraji: The first Indian archaeologist—Multidisciplinary approaches to the study of the past*. Vadodara, India: DarshakItihasNidhi.
- Dhavalikar, M. K. (1983). Ethnoarchaeology in India. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*, 42, 49–68.
- Dhavalikar, M. K., Sankalia, H. D., & Ansari, Z. D. (1988). *Excavations at Inamgaon* (Vols. 1–2). Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Kejariwal, O. P. (1988). *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the discovery of India's past, 1784–1838*. New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
- Lahiri, N. (2012). *Marshalling the past: Ancient India and its modern histories*. Ranikhet, India: Permanent Black.
- Mitter, P. (2013). *Much maligned monsters: A history of European reactions to Indian art* (Original work published 1977). New Delhi, India: Oxford University Press.
- Paddayya, K. (1990). *New archaeology and aftermath: View from outside the Anglo-American world*. Pune, India: Ravish Publishers.
- Paddayya, K. (2013). *Essays in history of archaeology: Themes, institutions and personalities*. New Delhi, India: Archaeological Survey of India.
- Paddayya, K. (2017). *Methodological issues in Indian archaeology*. New Delhi, India: Aryan Books International.
- Sankalia, H. D. (1974). *Prehistory and protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Sankalia, H. D., Deo, S. B., & Ansari, S. B. (1971). *Chalcolithic Navdatoli*. Pune, India: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Sengupta, G., Roychoudhury, S., & Som, S. (Eds.). (2006). *Past and present: Ethnoarchaeology in India*. New Delhi, India: Pragati Publishers.
- Sengupta, G., & Gangopadhyaya, K. (Eds.). (2009). *Archaeology in India: Individuals, ideas and institutions*. New Delhi, India: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Singh, U. (2004). *The discovery of ancient India: Early archaeologists and the beginnings of archaeology*. Ranikhet, India: Permanent Black.
- Thomas, P. K., & Joglekar, P. P. (1995). Faunal studies in archaeology. In S. Wadia, R. Korisettar, & V. S. Kale (Eds.), *Quaternary environments and geoarchaeology of India* (Memoir No. 32, pp. 496–514). Bangalore, India: Geological Society of India.

ANC 502.2

Economic History of India up to 400 CE **Credit-4, Course Level-500**

UNIT I

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

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

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

UNIT IV

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

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

Selected Readings

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

-----: *The Age of Imperial Unity*, Bombay, 1951

-----: *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1922

Thakur, V.K: *Urbanization in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1981

Rai, J: *The Rural Urban Economy and Social Changes in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1974

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

Saletore, R.N: *Early Indian Economic History*, Bombay, 1993

Choudhury, R.K: *Economic History of Ancient India*, Patna, 1982

Chakravarti, Ranbir (ed.): *Trade in Early India*, Calcutta, 2001

Singh, Ajoy Kumar: *Indo-Roman Trade (An Archaeological Perspective)*, Patna, 1981

Chattopadhyay, B.D (ed.): *Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History*, New Delhi, 1987

Jain Beena: *Guild Organization in Northern India from earliest times to 1200AD*, New Delhi, 1990

Ghosal, U.N: *Agrarian System of Ancient India Hindu*, Calcutta, 1930

Lahiri, N: *The Archaeology of Trade Routes*, New Delhi, 1992

Chakraborti, H: *Trade and Commerce in Ancient India*

Motichandra: *Sarthavaha*, Patna, 1983

----- : *Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1968

Srivastava, B: *Trade and Commerce in Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1968

Prasad, P.C: *Foreign Trade and Commerce in Ancient India*

ANC 502.3

Temple Architecture: North India

Credit-4, Course Level 500

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

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

UNIT I

Introduction to Indian architecture – Origin of temples

Physical and Metaphysical meanings and distributions of Space, Landscape and Forms

VastuShastras, Puranas, Mahatmyas and other prescriptive texts on temple classifications and interpretations

UNIT II

Development and transformation of religious architecture from the Gupta period – temples, types and characteristics

Future development towards Nagara temples (definition, features, variations and geographical divisions)

UNIT III

Temple architecture – Assam, Odisha

Central India- Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh

Western India- Gujarat, Rajasthan

Himalayan region – Kashmir, Himachal, Uttarakhand

UNIT IV

Reading architecture as Purusha, Mandala and Yantra

Temporal architectures – sources

Case studies on Step wells; concept of Shala; others

Selected Readings:

Agarwala, V.S. (1965). Studies in Indian Art, VishvavidyalayPrakashan, Varanasi.

Bhattacharji, Sukumari. (2016). The Indian Theogony: A Comparative Study of Indian Mythology from the Vedas to the Purāṇas, New Delhi.

Bhattacharya, T. (1963). The Canons of Indian Art or A Study on Vastuvidya. The United Press Ltd. Patna.

Champakalakshmi, R. (2001). *The Hindu Temple*, Roli, Delhi.

Chakrabarti, Kunal. (2001). Religious Process: The Purāṇas and the Making of a Regional Tradition, New Delhi.

Coomaraswamy, A.K. (1927). History of Indian and Indonesian Art. Edward Goldston. London.

Dehejia, Vidya. (1979). Early Stone Temples of Orissa. Vikas. New Delhi.

Desai, Visakha, and Darielle Mason. (1993). *Gods, Guardians and Lovers Temple Sculptures from Northern India CE 700-1200*, Mapin, Ahmedabad.

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Dhaky, M.A. (1977). Indian Temple Forms. The University of Michigan.

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- Hardy, Adam. (2007). *Temple Architecture of India*. Wiley.
- Harle, J.C. (1986). *Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent*. Penguin. USA.
- Huntington, Susan L. and John C. Huntington. (2014). *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, Weather Hill, New York.
- Kak, Ram Chandra. (1933). *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*. The India Society. London.
- Kramrisch, Stella. (1946). *The Hindu Temple*, 2 vols. University of Calcutta. Calcutta.
- Meister M.W., Dhaky, M.A., Deva, Krishna (eds.), *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture: North India*. Relevant volumes.
- Michell, George. (1977). *The Hindu Temple An Introduction to its Meanings and Forms*, B.I. Publishers. Bombay.
- Miller, Barbara Stoler (ed.). (1983). *Exploring India's Sacred Art: Selected Writings of Stella Kramrisch*, University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.
- Mitter, Partha. (2001). *Indian Art*. OUP. New Delhi.
- Punja, Shobita. (2000). *Khajuraho: The First Thousand Years*, Viking, Delhi.
- Ray, Niharranjan. (1972). *An Approach to Indian Art*, Punjab University, Chandigarh.
- Rowland, Benjamin. (1967). *The Art and Architecture of India*. Penguin. London.
- Sivaramamurti, C. (1999). *Sanskrit Literature and Art: Mirror of Indian Culture*. ASI. New Delhi.
- SoundaraRajan, K.V. (1972). *Indian temple styles: the personality of Hindu architecture*. MunshiramManoharlal. New Delhi.
- Williams, Joanna Gottfried. (1982). *The Art of Gupta India: Empire and Province*, Princeton University Press, New Jersey.
- Zimmer, H.R. (1964). *The Art of Indian Asia: Its Mythology and Transformation*. Bollingen Foundation. New York.

ANC 503.1

Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-I

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I : Origin and Development of Scripts.

Origin of writing and script in Early India; Harappan script; Origin of Brahmi; Origin, geographical distribution and chronological range of Kharosti; Kharosti-Brahmi, Tamil-Brahmi, Evolution of Brahmi up to 300 CE.

UNIT II: Ashokan Edicts

Nature, Geographic distribution, Categories, Language and script- Asokan Brahmi.

UNIT III

Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance.

Hathigumpha inscription of Kharvela (EI,XX, IHQXIV);

Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman (EI, VIII);

Sarnath Image Inscription of the time of Kanishka;

Nasik Prasasti of Gautami Balasri (EI, VIII);

Study of seals and sealings

UNIT IV

Transcription of Asokan Brahmi from Roman Script

Selected Readings

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

Asoka and His Inscriptions, Calcutta,1946.

Basak,R.G. (ed.by),AsokanInscriptions,Calcutta, 1959.

Buhler.G, Indian Palaeography, New Delhi, 1980 (reprint).

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- Hultzsch, E. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.I, Inscriptions of Asoka, 1925.
- Mukherjee, B.N. Corpus of Eastern Kharosti and Kharosti-Brahmi Inscriptions, New Delhi, 2014.
- Patel, P.G., Pramod Pandey, DilipRajgor. The Indic Scripts Palaeographic and Linguistic Perspectives, New Delhi, 2007.
- Ramesh, K.V. Indian Inscriptions-A Study in Comparison and Contrast, Bangalore, 2006.
- Saloman. Richard, Indian Epigraphy, Oxford, 1998.
- Sen,A.C. Asoka's Edicts, Calcutta,1956.
- Sircar,D.C. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilizations, Vol.I, Calcutta,1942.
- Thaplyal, Kiran Kumar. Studies in Ancient Indian seals: A study of North Indian seals and sealings from circa third century B.C. to mid-seventh century A.D., Lucknow, 1972.
- Indian Historical Quarterly, Vol VIII (ii); Vol.XIV(iii).
- EpigraphiaIndica, Vol.VIII(iv,v,vi,vii);Vol.XX(iii)

ANC 503.2

Evolution of Puranic Religious Cults, Rituals and Ideas

Credit-4 , Course Level-500

Course Objectives

This paper focuses on the transformations within the religious landscape of ancient India. It examines the emergence of new normative texts, deities, religious cults, and devotional concepts. The course explores regional developments in religious ideas and practices, with special emphasis on Shaiva and Vaishnava traditions. Students will be introduced to a wider range of religious texts and traditions to comprehend these changes in depth.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, students will gain a nuanced understanding of the transitions and developments in ancient Indian religious thought and practices. They will be able to critically analyze region-specific factors that contributed to religious and cultural transformations.

Unit I: Śaivism – Origin and Early History

Origin and evolution of Śaivism

Development of the cult of Śiva

Major Shaiva sects: *Pāśupatas*, *Kāpālikas*, *Kālāmukhas*, *Mattamayūras*, and *Vīraśaivas*

The Kashmir Shaiva tradition (*Trika* School and its philosophy)

Unit II: Syncretic Cults and Bhakti Traditions in Śaivism

Syncretic cults: *Harihara* and *Ardhanārīśvara*

The Śaiva Bhakti movement: *Nayanmārs* and their devotional hymns

Regional spread and theological contributions of the *Nayanmārs*

Unit III: Vaiṣṇavism – Historical Development and Bhakti Movement

Evolution and growth of Vaiṣṇavism

Vaiṣṇava sub-sects: *Pañcarātra* tradition, *Vyūhavāda* (Doctrine of Emanations), and *Avatāravāda* (Doctrine of Incarnations)

Contributions of the Ālvārs: poetry, philosophy, and devotional ideals

Role of Temples in Bhakti Movement

Unit IV: Saktism - Minor religious Cult

Sources, Origin and development of Sakti Cult.

Evolution of the Concept of Sakti in the Puranas

Concept of Saptamatrikas.

Saktism and Tantrism

The Sakta-Tantric deities-Dasa Mahavidyas.

Selected Readings

- Ayyar, C.V.N., 1939. Origin and Early History of Saivism in South India, Madras.
- Barth, A., 1985, The Religions of India, Varanasi.
- Bevalkar S.K. & Ranade, R.D., 1927, History of Indian Philosophy, Vol.II, Poon.
- Bhandarkar R.G., 1965 Vaisnavism, Saivism and Minor Religious Systems, Varanasi.
- Bhattacharya, H.D., 1969, The Cultural Heritage of India, 2nd ed., Vol. IV.
- Bhattacharya, N.N., 2015(reprint), History of Sakta Religion, New –Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, S. 1962, Evaluation of Theistic Sects in Ancient India, Calcutta.
- Gonda, J. 1970 Visnuism and Saivism: A Comparison, London.
- Gonda, J., 1985, Change and Continuity in Indian Religions.
- Goswami, B.K., 1924, The Bhakti Cult in Ancient India, Calcutta.
- Goyal, S.R., 1984 & 1986, Religious History of India, Vols. I & II, Meerut.
- Hopkins, E.W. 1923, Origin and Evolution of Religion, New-Delhi.
- Hopkins, E.W., 1977, Religions of India, New Delhi.
- Thomas Hopkins, J. 1971, The Hindu Religious Traditions, California.
- Jaiswal, Suvira, 1967, Origin and Development of Vaisnavism, Delhi.
- Jash, Pranabananda, 1943, History and Evolution of Vaisnavism in Eastern India.
- Jash, Pranabananda, 1974 History of Saivism, Calcutta.
- Lindsay Jones, (ed.), 2005, Encyclopedia of Religion (15 Volumes).
- Pande, Susmita, 1982, Birth of Bhakti in Indian Religion and Art, New Delhi.
- Pathak, V.S. 1960, Saiva Cults in North India, Varanasi.
- Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta, 1963, Development of Religion in South India.
- Sircar, D.C., 1971 Studies, in the Religious Life of Ancient and Medieval India.
- Weber, Max, 1968, The Religion of India,
- Zaehner, R.C., 1962, Hinduism, Oxford.

ANC 503.3

Regional Landscapes and Material Cultures of Eastern and Northeastern India

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

The objective of this course is to analyze the prehistoric sequences, agrarian transitions, and urban layouts unique to the diverse terrains of Eastern and Northeastern India. It focuses on how late Quaternary landforms, shifting river systems, and upland ecologies shaped human mobility, settlement patterns, and regional technologies over time.

Course Outcomes

Upon completion, students will be able to critically evaluate regional archaeological records, from Palaeolithic lithic assemblages and Neolithic cord-marked pottery to early historic fortified cities and medieval monastic landscapes. They will be equipped to apply spatial theory and ethnoarchaeology to regional data, connecting material culture with the unique environmental and sacred geographies of Eastern and Northeast India.

Unit I: Geomorphological Foundations & Prehistoric Adaptations

Landscape Settings: Late Quaternary geomorphology of the Bengal Basin—the Rarh Uplands (Barind Tract), coastal deltaic systems, and the Chota Nagpur foothills and the Brahmaputra and Barak River valleys, alongside the Garo and Naga Hill tracts.

Historiographical Outline: Evolution of research from colonial surveys (Buchanan-Hamilton, J.H. Hutton, Cunningham etc) to regional culture-history schools (R.D. Banerji, N.K. Bose, T.C. Sharma) and field exploration strategies; problem of periodization of prehistory and early historic in northeast India

Prehistoric Sites: Chrono-cultural sequence of the Palaeolithic and Mesolithic records. Key case studies: *Paisra* (Bihar); *Tarafeni* and *Bhairavbanki* valleys; Purulia uplands (West Bengal), and the Rongram Valley (Garo Hills, Meghalaya), cave sites in Northeast India; lithic assemblages, hunter-gatherer sequences and mobility strategies.

Unit II: The Neolithic Transition and Chalcolithic Agrarian Economies

The Farming Shift: Debates and Methodologies of studying Eastern and Northeastern Indian Neolithic. The "Southeast Asian Connection" vs. indigenous transitions; Domestication patterns of flora and fauna in Eastern India.

The Protohistoric Horizon: Early farming cultures -Settlement layout, domestic architecture, subsistence economies, and community burial habits of early metal-using cultures.

Key Site Profiles: Stratigraphy, material yields, and cultural phases of *Pandu Rajar Dhibi*, *Mangalkot*, and *Bharatpur* (West Bengal), alongside *Chirand* (Bihar), *Daojali Hading*, *Sarutaru* (Assam), and *Selbalgre* (Meghalaya)

Unit III: Early Historic Urbanism, Ports, and Maritime Trade Horizons

Urban Morphology: Methodological issues on studying urban – hinterland relations. Rise of fortified early cities in the middle/lower Ganga plains and coastal Odisha; and the emergence of early historic foothill settlements/trade routes linking Bengal with the Northeast.

Case Studies in Urban layout: *Mahasthangarh* (Pundravardhana) Kotasur, Chandraketugarh (West Bengal); Sisupalgarh (Odisha); early historic horizons of Ambari (Guwahati), Bhaitbari, Suryapahar, etc.

Landscapes and Settlements of Coastal Bengal: Examining how localized coastal landforms, active deltaic channels, and sand-dune topography dictated human settlement choices in the coastal tract of Purba Medinipur and South 24 Parganas.

Case Studies: Revisiting Tamruk and Chandraketugarh stretching into the Northeast.

Unit IV: Applied Case Studies

Redefining the Alluvial "Site": Case Studies for Analysis: Case Studies: Mangalkot, Kotasur, Chandraketugarh, Balupur and Bhaitbari (Meghalaya)

Settlement Archaeology and Sacred Geographies. Case Studies:

Mahasthangarh and Sisupalgarh as urban layouts; Hinterland case studies in coastal and deltaic landscapes; Rajgir, Kamrupa and Unokoti as sacred landscapes

Monumental Landscapes: Case Studies: Sompura Mahavihara, Jagjivanpur, Nalanda, Ratnagiri, the remains of Madan Kamdev (Assam) etc

Ethnoarchaeology and Material Culture: Indigenous communities across Eastern and Northeastern India to interpret past artefact use; Case Studies: The living megalithic and memorial traditions of the Khasi, Jaintia, and Naga communities; traditional pottery-making techniques and metal working techniques

Selected Readings

Ansari, Z. D., & Dhavalikar, M. K. (1970). Excavations at Ambari (Gauhati) 1969. *Journal of the University of Poona (Humanities Section)*, 34, 79–97.

Basak, B. (1997b). Microlithic sites in the Tarafeni valley, Midnapur district, West Bengal: A discussion. *Man and Environment*, 22(2), 11–28.

Basak, B. (2000). The notion of site: Rethinking the Palaeolithic and the Microlithic of the western upland, West Bengal. In G. Sengupta & S. Panja (Eds.), *Archaeology in Eastern India: New perspectives* (pp. 67–93). Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.

Basak, B. (2007). A study in the formation processes of the archaeological record of Chotanagpur Plateau, with special reference to Tarafeni valley, Midnapur district, West Bengal. In K. Paddayya (Ed.), *Formation processes and Indian archaeology* (pp. 39–50). Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.

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Basak, B., Srivastava, P., Dasgupta, S., Kumar, A., & Rajaguru, S. N. (2014). Earliest dates and implications of Microlithic industries of Late Pleistocene from Mahadebbera and Kana, Purulia district, West Bengal. *Current Science*, 107(7), 1167–1171.

Buchanan-Hamilton, F. (1838). *The history, antiquities, topography, and statistics of Eastern India* (M. Martin, Comp.). Wm. H. Allen and Co.

Chakraborty, S. (2002). Chandraketugarh: A site in lower Bengal. In G. Sengupta & S. Panja (Eds.), *Archaeology of Eastern India: New perspectives*. Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.

- Dasgupta, P. C. (1964). *The excavations at Pandu RajarDhibi*. Directorate of Archaeology, West Bengal.
- Fuller, D. Q. (2007). Non-human genetics, agricultural origins and historical linguistics in South Asia. In M. D. Petraglia & B. Allchin (Eds.), *The evolution and history of human populations in South Asia* (pp. 393–443). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/1-4020-5562-5_18
- Furui, R. (2020). *Land and society in early South Asia: Eastern India 400–1250 AD*. Routledge.
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- Gangopadhyay, K., & Chatterjee, S. (2013). Understanding early networks on the east coast: A preliminary survey of the Coromandel Coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh). *Pratna Samiksha (New Series)*, 4, 12–31.
- Hazarika, M. (2006). Neolithic culture of Northeast India: A recent perspective on the origins of pottery and agriculture. *Ancient Asia*, 1, 25–44. <https://doi.org/10.5334/aa.06104>
- Hazarika, M., Mahanta, B. K., & Roy, Sukanya. (2022). Ambari and its extent: Archaeological evidences. *Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society*, 113(1), 12–29.
- Jamir, T. T. (2006). A burial site at Jotsoma and the mortuary customs of the AngamiNagas: An ethnoarchaeological approach. In G. Sengupta, S. Roychoudhury, & S. Som (Eds.), *Past and present: Ethnoarchaeology in India* (pp. 449–463). Pragati Publications.
- Jamir, T. T., & Hazarika, M. (Eds.). (2014). *50 years after Daojali-Hading: Emerging perspectives in the archaeology of Northeast India (Essays in honour of T. C. Sharma)*. Research India Press.
- Medhi, B. (1992). *The Hira potters of Assam: An ethnoarchaeological study* [Unpublished doctoral dissertation]. Gauhati University.
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- Ray, H. P. (Ed.). (2010). *Coastal Odisha and the Roman world: From the beginning of the Christian era to the fourth century AD*. Manohar.
- Roychoudhury, S. (2024). Archaeological sites in a constructed landscape: Case histories from Rarh Bengal. In *Society and culture in Bengal*. Routledge India
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- Sanyal, R. (2019a). Archaeology of early medieval rural settlements in West Bengal: The case of the Malla Sarul copperplate. In O. Bopearachchi & S. Ghosh (Eds.), *Early Indian history and beyond: Essays in honour of B.D. Chattopadhyaya* (pp. 175–211). Primus Books.

Seneviratne, S. (1981). Kalinga and Andhra: The process of secondary urbanization. *Studies in History* 3(1-2), 54–69. <https://doi.org/10.1177/025764308100300105>

Sharma, S. (2007). *Celts, flakes, and bifaces: The Garo Hills story*. British Archaeological Reports (BAR) International Series 1614. John and Erica Hedges Ltd.

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Sharma, T. C. (1981). The Neolithic pattern of Northeastern India. In T. N. Madan (Ed.), *Trends in Indo-Pakistan archaeology*. Indian Council of Historical Research.

ANC 504.1

Indian Numismatics II

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

Present course introduces the coins issued by various rulers in India. The course aims to give introduction of coins issued by major rulers from ancient to early medieval period. It covers Gupta rulers, Vākāṭakā rulers, Vishṇukundins and many other rulers. It aims to give an introduction of Principal Early Medieval coin types of North India.

Course Outcome

Students will be able to identify the ancient coins. They can also understand the legend and art on the coins. They will also learn the ancient Numerals that appear on the coins.

Unit I

Coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas - The Kṣaharāṭas and the Kārdamakas (Types, Continuity and Dates) and related numismatic traditions, coins of the Traikutakas, Ikṣvaku coins.

Unit II

Coins of the Gupta rulers (Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead coins), coins of the Vākāṭakā rulers, Coins of the Vishṇukundins.

Unit III

Coins of the Kalachuris, Principal Early Medieval coin types of North India (symbolic motifs, crude fabric, regional variations, and their significance in understanding the economic conditions and currency systems)– Indo-Sassanian Coins, Huna coinage and Bull and Horseman type coins.

Unit IV

Coins of the Rāshṭrakūṭas (Types, Legends and Symbols), Coinage of the Yādavas, Coins of the Kadambas, Pallava Coins and Coins of the Cōḷa rulers, Currency Systems in South India.

Selected Readings

Altekar, A. S. (1957). *The coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Varanasi, India: Numismatic Society of India.

Chattopadhyay, B. D. (1977). *Coins and currency system in South India, c. AD 225–1300*. New Delhi, India: MunshiramManoharlal Oriental Book Publishers.

Cribb, J., & Jongeward, D. (Eds.). (2015). *Kushan, Kushano-Sasanian, and Kidarite coins: A catalogue of coins from the American Numismatic Society*. New York, NY: American Numismatic Society.

Goyal, S. (1998). *Ancient Indian numismatics: A historiographical study*. Kusumanjali Book World: Jodhpur.

Gupta, P. L. (1969). *Coins*. National Book Trust: New Delhi.

Göbl, R. (1984). *System und Chronologie der Münzprägung des Kušānreiches*. Vienna, Austria: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

- Jantakal, G., Kapadia, B., & Jinjuvadiya, P. (2019). *History and coinage of the Rashtrakutas*. Mumbai, India: IIRNS Publications LLP.
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- Kumar, S. (2017). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A catalogue of coins of the Gupta dynasty*. USA: The Shivlee Trust.
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- Shastri, A. M. (1998). *The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Nagpur, India: Dattsons.
- Sircar, D. C. (1968). Studies in Indian coins. Motilal Banarsidass: Delhi.
- Subrahmanyam, R. (1979). *A catalogue of the Ikshvaku coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum*. Hyderabad, India: Government of Andhra Pradesh.

ANC 504.2

Evolution of Indian Religious Thought and Philosophical Systems

Credit-4 , Course Level-500

Course Objectives

After learning the foundations of Indian Religions from the primitive phase to the Later Vedic Period, the students will be briefly introduced to the religious history in the context of philosophical thought. They will be introduced to the relevance of Sramanic sects such as Buddhism and Jainism, as well as to contemporary sects such as Ajivikas and Charvakas. The students will also learn the Six Astika Philosophies, such as Nyaya-Vaisesika, Sankhya and Yoga, Mimamsa Philosophy, and Vedanta.

Course Outcomes

After completing the course, students will have familiarity with major trends in the writing of the religious history of India from the Pre-Indus to the Puranic traditions. The students will also be familiar with the philosophies of six schools, including Nyaya-Vaisesika, Sankhya and Yoga, Mimamsa, and Vedanta. At the end of the course, they will have a comprehensive understanding of India's religious history.

Unit I: Foundations And Heterodox Traditions

Foundations of Indian Religion and Philosophy

Impact of Vedic Religion and Emergence of Sramanic Traditions

Six Heretical Teachers and Their Philosophies: Pūraṇa Kassapa, Makkhali Gosāla, AjitaKeśakambalī, Pakudha Kaccāyana, NigaṇṭhaNātaputta, And Saṅjaya Belatṭhiputta

Philosophical Interpretation of Ajivikas and Charvakas

Comparative Study of Orthodox and Heterodox Worldviews

Unit II: Introduction to Indian Six Philosophy and Samkhya-Yoga

Meaning, Scope and Significance of Bharatiya Shad Darshan

Samkhya: Historical Background and Central Doctrines

Core Theory of Samkhya Philosophy: Theory of Evolution

Yoga Philosophy: Patanjali, Yogasutra and its Relation with Samkhya

Eightfold Path of Yoga, Discipline, Meditation and Liberation

Unit III: Nyaya-Vaisheshika

Nyaya Philosophy: Origin and Significance

Philosophical Analysis of Pramanas, Logic and Debate

Vaisheshika Philosophy: Historical Development

Major Thoughts: Padarthas, Atomism and Categories of Reality

Relationship Between Nyaya and Vaisheshika

Unit IV: Mimamsa and Vedanta

Mimamsa: Nature, Purpose, And Importance of Vedic Ritual

Philosophical Thoughts: Dharma, Sabda, and Interpretation of Vedic Text

Vedanta: Emergence from the Upanishadic Tradition.

Philosophical Concepts of Brahman, Atman, And Liberation.

Major Vedantic Tendencies: Advaita, Vishishtadvaita and Dvaita

Contribution of Mimamsa and Vedanta to Indian Philosophical Tradition

Selected Readings

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Bhaskar, B. (2021). *The Śramaṇa traditions: Ideas and views of Buddhism and Jainism*. Buddhist World Press.

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Bhattacharyya, N. N. (1976). *Jain philosophy: A historical outline*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Champakalakshmi, R. (2011). *Religion, tradition, and ideology: Pre-colonial South India*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

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Cowell, E. B., & Gough, A. E. (Trans.) (2000). *The Sarva-Darsana-Samgraha of Madhava Acharya: Review of the different systems of Hindu philosophy*. Routledge.

Dasgupta, S. N. (1922–1955). *A history of Indian philosophy* (Vols. 1–5). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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- Majumdar, A. K. (1983). *Concise history of ancient India* (Vol. 3). Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Mohanty, J. N. (2000). *Classical Indian philosophy*. Rowman& Littlefield.
- Olivelle, P. (Trans.). (1998). *The early Upanisads: Annotated text and translation*. Oxford University Press.
- Perrett, R. W. (2016). *An introduction to Indian philosophy*. Cambridge University Press.
- Radhakrishnan, S., & Moore, C. A. (Eds.). (1957). *A source book in Indian philosophy*. Princeton University Press.
- Raychaudhuri, H. C. (1975). *Materials for the study of the early history of the Vaisnava sect*. New Delhi: Oriental Publishers.
- Sharma, C. (2000). *A critical survey of Indian philosophy*. Motilal Banarsidass.
- Warder, A. K. (1970). *Indian Buddhism*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.

ANC 504.3

Enduring Legacies: India and Southeast Asia

Credit-4 , Course Level-500

Course Objectives

This course offers students a rigorous, theoretically nuanced, and empirically rich exploration of the cultural, commercial, religious, and artistic connections between ancient India and Southeast Asia. Students will explore the mechanisms of cultural transmission, including trade routes, maritime connections, religious diffusion and the impact of Indian cultural elements on Southeast Asia.

Course Outcomes

On completion of this course, students will be able to:

- Trace the chronology and geography of cultural contact between ancient India and Southeast Asia across sea and land routes.
- Analyse primary source material, including inscriptions, archaeological finds, temple iconography, and literary texts from both Indian and Southeast Asian contexts.
- Situate India–Southeast Asia contact within broader comparative frameworks of ancient globalisation and long-distance cultural exchange.

UNIT I- Geographical Features and Historical Mapping of Southeast Asia

Understanding the Sources of Study: Archaeological and Textual sources; Understanding the Region's Diverse Ethnic Groups

Exploring Early History: Tracing Civilizational Connections

Indianization Theories: Causes and Explanations

UNIT II-Contact and Trade Networks

Maritime Trade, Routes and Networks

Archaeological Evidence-

Arikamedu, Kaveripattinam, Tamluk, Nagapattinam, Mahabalipuram (India), Khuan LukPad, Ban Don Ta Phet (Thailand) Sembiran (Bali, Indonesia) Oc Eo (Vietnam/ Funan)- (Case studies to be selected)

Agents of Change- Merchants, Monks and Priests

UNIT III- Spread of Religion and Philosophy and their Artistic Expressions-

I. Hinduism and Buddhism-Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Mahayana, Vajrayana and the Monastic Network

II. **Art, Architecture and Iconography**-Angkor Wat and Ta Prohm (Cambodia),

Ananda Temple (Myanmar) Borobudur, Prambanan and Dieng (Indonesia), Vat Phou (Laos), My Son Sanctuary (Vietnam)

Evolution of Buddha and Hindu Deity Images in Southeast Asia- Dvaravati and Sukhothai Art

Polity-*Deva-raj*a, Funan, Khmer Empire, Srivijaya Empire, Champa, Sailendra Dynasty, Majapahit

UNIT-IV Language, Literary Traditions and Performing Arts

‘Sanskrit cosmopolis’ thesis: Critical discussion; Epic Traditions in Southeast Asia

Classical Dance, Wayang Kulit Purwa (Traditional Shadow Puppetry)

Javanese Dance and Drama

Selected Readings

B.R. Chatterjee (1928). Indian Cultural influence in Cambodia University of Calcutta.- Calcutta.

Boisselier, J. (1966). The Heritage of Thai Sculpture. Asia Society.

Casparis, J.G. de & Mabbett, I. (1992). Religion and Popular Beliefs in Southeast Asia Before c.1500. In Cambridge History of Southeast Asia, Vol. 1.

Chakravarti, R. (2007). Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society. 2nd ed. Manohar.

Chaudhuri, K.N. (1985). Trade and Civilisation in the Indian Ocean. Cambridge University Press.

Christie, J.W. (1995). State Formation in Early Maritime Southeast Asia. Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, 151(2).

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Dehejia, V. (1997). Indian Art. Phaidon.

Glover, I. & Bellwood, P. (eds.) (2004). Southeast Asia: From Prehistory to History. Routledge Curzon.

Gombrich, R. (1988). Theravada Buddhism: A Social History. Routledge.

Hall, D.G.E. (1981). A History of South-East Asia. 4th ed. Macmillan.

Hall, K.R. (2011). A History of Early Southeast Asia: Maritime Trade and Societal Development, 100–1500. Rowman& Littlefield.

Jacques, C. & Freeman, M. (1997). Angkor: Cities and Temples. River Books.

K.A.N.Sastri. (1949). History of Srivijaya, University of Madras.

K.A.N.Sastri.(1949) South Indian Influence in the Far East.

Kinney, A.R., Klokke, M.J. & Kieven, L. (2003). Worshiping Siva and Buddha: The Temple Art of East Java. University of Hawaii Press.

Krishnamurthy, R. (2010). Tamil Coins and Cultural Contact with Southeast Asia. Institute Pondichéry.

- Kulke, H. & Rothermund, D. (2004). *A History of India*. 4th ed. Routledge. [Chapter on India and Southeast Asia]
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- Mabbett, I. (1977). The 'Indianization' of Southeast Asia: Reflections on the Historical Sources. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, 8(1), 1–14.
- Manguin, P.-Y. (2004). The Archaeology of Early Maritime Polities. In Glover & Bellwood (2004).
- Miksic, J. & Goh, G.Y. (2017). *Ancient Southeast Asia*. Routledge.
- Miksic, J. (2003). *Borobudur: Golden Tales of the Buddhas*. Periplus Editions.
- Pollock, S. (2006). *The Language of the Gods in the World of Men*. University of California Press.
- R.C. Majumdar. (1944) *Hindu Colonies in the Far East*.
- R.C. Majumdar. (1937) *Ancient Indian Colonies in the Far East Vol II Suvarnavdipa Part I Political History*, Isha Books.
- Rawson, Philip. (1967) *Art of South East Asia*.
- Ray, H.P. (1994). *The Winds of Change: Buddhism and the Maritime Links of Early South Asia*. Oxford University Press.
- Sanderson, A. (2004). The Shaiva Religion Among the Khmers. *Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient*, 90–91, 349–462.
- Sengupta, Sukumar. (1975). *Buddhism in South East Asia*, University of Calcutta.
- Skilling, P. (1997). The Advent of Theravada Buddhism to Mainland Southeast Asia. *Journal of the International Association of Buddhist Studies*, 20(1).
- Stierlin, H. (1984). *The Cultural History of Angkor*. Aurum Press.
- Vickery, M. (1998). *Society, Economics and Politics in Pre-Angkor Cambodia*. Toyo Bunko, Tokyo.
- Wicks, R.S. (1992). *Money, Markets, and Trade in Early Southeast Asia*. SEAP Cornell.
- Wolters, O.W. (1999). *History, Culture and Region in Southeast Asian Perspectives*. Revised ed. SEAP / ISEAS.

SEMESTER-III

ANC 505

Research Methodology

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

The course is designed to introduce students to the fundamental concepts and practices of research in the field of Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology. The course prepares students for research by covering the complete research process- from problem identification to thesis writing. Additionally, the course also teaches research ethics and guides the students through the structured stages of academic writing, preparing them for advanced research.

Course Objectives

On the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- develop a critical understanding of the subject.
- identify research problem and formulate a scholarly hypothesis.
- critically evaluate primary and secondary sources specific to Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology.
- acquire the necessary skill to write research proposals following academic standards
- ethnically and respectfully engage with communities under study

Course 500 Level

UNIT – I FUNDAMENTALS OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Definition, nature and scope, sources for understanding research methodology, heuristics and hermeneutics, types of research (exploratory, descriptive, experimental, analytical)

UNIT – II RESEARCH DESIGN & METHODOLOGY

Finding and formulating research topic-defining & identifying research gaps, framing research questions, and hypothesis testing logic

Reviewing relevant literature- sources (primary/ secondary), archives, library databases (google scholar, scopus), archaeological reports; post processual school of theories

UNIT – III DATA COLLECTION

- i. Collecting primary data: surveys, observations, explorations, excavations, historical documents, archival materials, questionnaires, and interviews
- ii. Collecting secondary data: published sources, journals, internet sources
- iii. Sampling techniques

UNIT – IV DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Computer applications in research, data processing, data interpretation; use of maps, satellite images, photos, statistics, questionnaires, surveys

UNIT – V RESEARCH WRITING & ETHICS

Technical writing (thesis structure: abstract, introduction, literature review, methodology, chapters, analysis, conclusion), citations & referencing style, footnotes/endnotes, diacritical marks, quotations, illustrations & maps, preparing bibliography, appendix & abbreviation chart

Research ethics in fieldwork, archival access, community engagement, and scholarly publication.

Research literacy, publication ethics- predatory publisher and journals, reference management and citation analysis (referencing standards, software and tools, impact factors analysis tool and techniques, research data & data management, open access publishing, publication misconduct (plagiarism, authorship, copyright, intellectual property rights)

Selected Readings

Barnard S. Phillips- Social Research: Strategy and Tactics (Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 9)

Bowen, Glenn A. 2009. 'Document Analysis as a Qualitative Research Method.' Qualitative Research Journal 9 (2): 27–40.

Chicago Manual of Style. 2017. The Chicago Manual of Style. 17th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. [<https://www.chicagomanualofstyle.org>]

Creswell, John W. 2014. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. 4th ed. Thousand Oaks: SAGE.

Flick, Uwe. 2018. An Introduction to Qualitative Research. 6th ed. London: SAGE.

Gibaldi, Joseph. 2016. MLA Handbook. 8th ed. New York: Modern Language Association.

Goode and Hatt - Methods of Social Research (Chapters 5, 6, 11, 12, 13, 20 & 21)
Joseph Gibaldi and Walter S. Archert—MLA Handbook for writers of Research Papers

Joglekar, P.P. 2014. Research methodology for Archaeology Student, Pune-Gayatri Sahmilya.

Kumar, Ranjit. 2019. Research Methodology: A Step-by-Step Guide for Beginners. 5th ed. London: SAGE.

Patel, Aniruddha. 2012. Research Methodology in the Social Sciences. Jaipur: ABD Publishers.

Srivastava, Vinay Kumar, ed. 2010. Methodology and Fieldwork. New Delhi: Oxford University Press India.

ANC 506.1

Theories and Techniques in Archaeology

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

The students will be able to understand basic features of various theories and thoughts used in archaeological interpretations. They will also learn the practical methods of doing archaeological work.

UNIT I: Theoretical Paradigms in Archaeology

Early development of theories since the Age of Antiquarianism.

Early 20th century approaches: Gordon Childe and Culture history studies.

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

Post Processual Critique: Archaeology and gender, Marxist archaeology etc. Archaeologies of Place and Landscape.

The Textual-Material Interface: Methodologies for correlating archaeological field data with literary traditions, epigraphy, and numismatics without subordinating physical evidence to written text.

UNIT II: History of Field Methods and Site Dynamics

Development of archaeological field-methods : Studies by General Pitt-Rivers and Sir Flinders Petrie, Mortimer Wheeler and Kathleen Kenyon.

Site Formation Processes: Critical analysis of site transformation dynamics (C-transforms and N-transforms)

Concept of sites in archaeology - Categories of sites.

UNIT III: Advanced Exploration, Spatial Analysis, and Excavation

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

Sampling in archaeological surveys: village-to-village survey, importance of surface survey.

Techniques of Excavation: Sondage and vertical excavation methods; Horizontal and Quadrant methods; Harris matrix.

Stratigraphy and Documentation: Stratigraphy and section drawing; Recording artefacts and features; Post-excavation study of artefacts and ecofacts.

UNIT IV: Chronology, Practical Documentation, and Field Application

Dating methods: Absolute and Relative Methods.

Landscape and Environmental Reconstruction: Methods of interpreting past environments, land-use patterns, and settlement hierarchies; understanding geomorphology, site catchment analysis, and human-nature interactions in regional contexts (e.g., river valley formations).

Role of the sciences in archaeology

Drawing of artefacts: Stone tools and other artefacts (practical).

Report writing; Field training: Excavation and Exploration experience.

Selected Readings

Atkinson, R. J. C. (1953). *Field archaeology*. Methuen & Co.

Bahn, P. (2014). *The history of archaeology: An introduction*. Routledge.

Banning, E. B. (2002). *Archaeological survey*. Kluwer Academic / Plenum Publishers. <https://doi.org/10.1007/0-306-47546-1>

Barker, P. (1982). *Techniques of archaeological excavation*. Batsford.

Bender, B. (Ed.). (1993). *Landscape: Politics and perspectives*. Berg Publishers.

Binford, L. R. (1983). *In pursuit of the past: Decoding the archaeological record*. Thames and Hudson.

Binford, L. R. (2001). *Constructing frames of reference: An analytical method for archaeological research using hunter-gatherer ethnographic data*. University of California Press.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2003). *Studying Early India: Archaeology, text and historical issues*. Orient BlackSwan.

Daniel, G. (1975). *A hundred and fifty years of archaeology*. Duckworth.

Das, S. R. (1970). *Uthkhanan vijnan* [Excavation science] (Bengali). State Book Board of West Bengal / Calcutta University.

David, B., & Thomas, J. (Eds.). (2008). *Handbook of landscape archaeology* (Vol. 1). Left Coast Press / Routledge. (Published as part of the *World Archaeological Congress Research Handbooks in Archaeology series*).

Deotare, B. C. (1995). Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments: A methodological approach. *Man and Environment*, 20(2), 101–105.

Harris, E. C. (1989). *Principles of archaeological stratigraphy* (2nd ed.). Academic Press.

- Hodder, I. (1995). *Theory and practice in archaeology*. Routledge.
- Hodder, I. (Ed.). (2001). *Archaeological theory today*. Polity Press / Blackwell.
- Joshi, R. V., & Deotare, B. C. (1983). *Chemical analysis of archaeological deposits from India*. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Orton, C., Tyers, P., & Vince, A. (1994). *Pottery in archaeology*. Cambridge University Press.
- Paddayya, K. (1982). *The Acheulian culture of the Hunsgi Valley (Peninsular India): A settlement system perspective*. Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.
- Renfrew, C. (1984). *Approaches to social archaeology*. Harvard University Press.
- Renfrew, C., & Bahn, P. (1991). *Archaeology: Theories, methods and practice*. Thames and Hudson.
- Roper, D. C. (1979). The method and theory of site catchment analysis: A review. *Advances in Archaeological Method and Theory*, 2, 119–140.
- Schiffer, M. B. (1976). *Behavioral archaeology*. Academic Press.
- Schiffer, M. B. (1987). *Formation processes of the archaeological record*. University of New Mexico Press.
- Trigger, B. G. (2006). *A history of archaeological thought* (2nd ed.). Cambridge University Press. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511800351> (Note: This 2006 edition supersedes your raw listing's 1989 print).
- Wheeler, R. E. M. (1954). *Archaeology from the earth*. Clarendon Press / Penguin Books.

ANC 506.2

Gender Studies: Women in Early India

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

This course will introduce the students with the concept of Gender itself. The work will attempt to historicize the concept to better understand changes in the given paradigm over time. The study will then attempt to study the history of ordinary women, their lives as represented in the normative texts. This will include a study of their economic agency within the bounds of ritual constraints. The course will conclude with a brief study of certain extreme practices forced upon by the patriarchal setup. This includes the study of the Sati system, Devadasi system and the idea of Widowhood.

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT I

Introduction: Gender as a category in Historical analysis, its contribution towards understanding social relations of early India

UNIT II

Position of Women from the 1200 BCE to 13th CE- a history of continuity and change within the varna-jati society; Women in different religious traditions

UNIT III

Women and Marriage, Practice of Sati, Widowhood, Slavery, Devadasi; Women and work, Women's Property Rights- issue of Stridhana, Women's voices, Women and Polity, Women and Bhakti, Temple women

UNIT IV

Regional Perspectives: Women in Kashmir, Eastern India, Deccan and South India

Selected Readings

A.S.Altekar, The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Banaras, 1956. K.M.Kapadia, Marriage and Family in India, Oxford, 1958.

A.L.Basham, The Wonder That was India, 1954. S.Chattopadhyaya, Social Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1965.

D.D.Kosambi, Introduction to the study of Indian History, Bombay, 1956. Aravind Sharma, Sati- Historical and Phenomenological Essays, Delhi, 1962. C.M.Agarwal, Nan: Facets of Indian Womanhood, Delhi, 2000.

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

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

(ed.), The Classical Age, VidhyaBhavan Series, Bombay, 1970. S.K.Pandit, Women in Society, New Delhi, 1998.

Ramnath Sharma, Indian Society and Social Institutions, Delhi, 1981. R.P.Sharma, Women in Hindu Literature, New Delhi, 1995.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Kumkum Roy (ed.), Women in Early Indian Societies, New Delhi, 1999. SarajGulate's, Women and Society, New Delhi, 1985.

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

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

ANC 506.3

Brahmanical Iconography

Credit-4, Course Level-500

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

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

UNIT I

Origin and development of brahmanical image worship in early India

Debates on 'Indian-ness' and 'Classicism' in Indian sculpture; De-colonialism of art

Imagining figures in image – Coomaraswamy, Kramrisch and others

UNIT II

Concepts and methods of reading Indian sacred images; Text and Visuals

Terminologies and meanings

Beyond the norms: sculptures without text

UNIT III

Divines and their iconographies - Shiva, Vishnu, Karttikeya, Surya, Ganapati etc.

Concept of Mula-Prakriti; Sattvik, Rajasik and Tamasik forms and iconography of the goddesses; Erotic body and Femininity

Divine carriers – Vahanas and Asanas; Ornamentations

UNIT IV

Semi-divines and Demi divines – VyantaraDevatas; Yakshas, Kanyas, Sura-Sundaris

Nagas; Kinnaras, Gandharvas, Vidyadharas etc.

Iconography of the Grahas and Dikpalas

'Others': Popular images of Rakshasas, Bhutas, Dakinis, and Tantrikas

Selected Readings:

Agarwal, Urmila. (1964). *Khajuraho Sculptures and Their Significance*, S.C. Chand Publication, Bombay.

Agrawala, R.C. (1958). "The Goddess Mahiṣāsūramardīnī in Early Indian Art". *ArtibusAsiae*, Vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 123-30.

Bhattacharyya, Narendra Nath. (1974). *History of the Sakta Religion*, MunshiramManoharlal Publishers. Delhi.

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

Brown, C Mackenzie. (1990). *The Triumph of the Goddess: The Canonical Models and Theological Visions of the Devi-BhagavataPurana*, State University of New York Press.

Coburn, D. (2017). *DevīMāhātmya, The Crystallization of the Goddess Tradition*, South Asia Books.

____ (1991). *Encountering the Goddess: A translation of the Devi-Mahatmya and a Study of Its Interpretation*, State University of New York Press.

Daniélou, Alain. (1991). *The Myths and Gods of India: The Classic Work on Hindu Polytheism from the Princeton Bollingen Series*, Inner Traditions / Bear & Co.

Dehejia, Vidya. (1986). *Yogini Cult and Temples: A Tantric Tradition*, National Museum, Janpath, New Delhi.

- Desai, D. (2013). *Art and Icon: Essays on Early Indian Art*, New Delhi.
- ____ (1990) *Social Dimensions of Art in Early India*.
- Dunn, Laura M. (2019). “Yoginis in the Flesh: Power, Praxis, and the Embodied Feminine Divine”, *Journal of Dharma Studies*, 1 (2). Springer: 287–302.
- Eck, Diana L. (1981). *Darśan: Seeing the Divine Image in India*, Delhi.
- Gupte, R.S. (1980). *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas*, Bombay.
- Jayakar, Pupul. (1989). *The Earth Mother: Legends, Goddesses and Ritual Arts of India*, Penguin, Delhi.
- Kinsley, David R. (1989). *The Goddesses' Mirror: Visions of the Divine from East and West*, State University of New York Press.
- ____ (1998). *Hindu Goddesses: Visions of the Divine Feminine in the Hindu Religious Tradition*, MotilalBanarsidass Publications.
- ____ (1997). *Tantric Visions of the Divine Feminine: The Ten Mahavidyas*, University of California Press.
- Maxwell, T.S. (1989). “Silpa versus Sastra”, in A. L. Dallapiccola (ed.), *Sastric Traditions in the Indian Arts*, vol.1, Stuttgart: 5-15.
- Narayanan, Priya. (2021). *Demons And Demonesses of Hindu Mythology*, Rupa Publication. Delhi.
- Nayar, Preeta, Abhayan G. S. and Rajesh S. V. (eds.). (2023). *Mythical Hybrid Beings in Sculptural Art of Asian Region*, Department of Archaeology, University of Kerala.
- Pollock, Sheldon. (1991). “Rākṣasas and Others”, in Goldman, Robert P. (ed.). *The Rāmāyaṇa of Vālmīki: An Epic of Ancient India, Volume III: Aranyakāṇḍa*, Princeton University Press, pp. 68–84.
- ____ (1985). “The Theory of Practice and The Practice of Theory in Indian Intellectual History”, *JAOS*, pp. 499-519.
- Rao, T. A. Gopinath, *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, (relevant volumes).
- Banerjee, J.N. (1958). *Development of Hindu Iconography*, Calcutta.
- Rodrigues, Hillary. (2018). “Asuras, Daityas, Dānavas, Rākṣasas, Piśācas, Bhūtas, Pretas, and so forth”, in Knut, A. Jacobsen; Basu, Helene; Malinar, Angelika; Narayanan, Vasudha (eds.) *Brill’s Encyclopaedia of Hinduism Online*, Brill.
- Sutherland, Gail Hinich. (1991). *The Disguises of the Demon: The Development of the Yakṣa in Hinduism and Buddhism*, SUNY, New York.
- Timalsina, Sthaneshwar. (2016). “A Cognitive Approach to Tantric Language” *Religions*, 7 (12): 139.
- White, David Gordon. (2003). *Kiss of the Yogini: “Tantric Sex” in Its South Asian Contexts*, University of Chicago Press, Chicago.

ANC 507.1

Cultural Processes and Material Worlds: Archaeology of the Indian Subcontinent (Prehistory to Early Medieval)

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

This course offers an advanced overview of the archaeological sequences of the Indian subcontinent. Students will move beyond treating archaeology as a merely descriptive field, instead evaluating it as an anthropological and scientific discipline. By analyzing material culture, spatial distribution, environmental contexts, and technological evolutions, students will critically examine how human societies transitioned from mobile hunter-gatherers to complex urban environments and state-level societies.

Course Outcomes

By the end of this course, students will be able to analyse the evolutionary trajectory of stone tool technologies and hominin behaviour in the subcontinent, as well as **evaluate** the socio-economic drivers behind the transition from foraging to sedentary farming. Students will also learn the theories surrounding the urbanisation, mature phase, and decline of the Harappan Civilisation, cultural transitions of the Iron Age and Early Historic periods, using integrated textual and material data.

Unit-I: Introduction to Archaeological Theory and Prehistoric Cultures

Archaeology: Aims and Scopes, Archaeology as a Scientific Discipline

The Quaternary period: Environmental Shifts and Hominin Dispersals

Palaeolithic Cultures: Lower, Middle, and Upper Palaeolithic cultures of India (sites like Attirampakkam, Isampur, Bhimbetka, and Jwalapuram)

Mesolithic Cultures: From Hunter-Gatherers to the Semi-Sedentary Phase, Rock Art and Technological Shifts

Neolithic Cultures: Early Food Production and Animal Domestication Paradigms (The Indus system trajectory (Mehrgarh); The Northern Neolithic (Kashmir valley); The Vindhyan and Ganga Valley Neolithic (Lahuradewa, Koldihwa); The Southern Ashmound tradition)

Unit-II: The Chalcolithic Cultures

Pre-Harappan foundations and the transition to urbanism

Mature Harappan Urbanization: Town Planning, Civic Architecture, Water Management Systems and Specialized Craft Production

Trade, Scripts, and Ideology: Inter-Regional and Long-Distance Trade Networks (Mesopotamia, Persian Gulf); Harappan Script and Glyptic Art

Non-Harappan Agro-Pastoral Communities: Ahar-Banas and Kayatha

Malwa and Jorwe Cultures

Intra-Site Settlement Hierarchy and Social Stratification (e.g., Inamgaon)

Unit-III: The Iron Age and Megalithic Landscapes

The Introduction of Iron Technology and Its Socio-Economic Impact Debate

Painted Grey Ware (PGW) Culture in the Indo-Ganga Divide and Its Epic Associations

The Megalithic Problem: The Southern Indian Iron Age/Megalithic Complexes (Types of Burials)

Material Assemblages from Kodumanal, Adichanallur and Mahurjhari

Unit-IV: Early Historic to Early Medieval

Second Urbanization in the Ganga Valley

Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) horizon

Archaeology of the Mahajanapadas and the Mauryan Empire.

Peninsular India and Trade: Early Historic horizons in the Deccan and Deep South (Shatavahana and Sangam eras)

Indo-Roman maritime trade networks (Arikamedu, Pattanam, Muziris).

Transition to the Early Medieval: Archaeology of religious landscapes (evolution of temple and monastic architecture)

Selected Readings

Agrawal, D. P. (1982). *The archaeology of India*. Curzon Press.

Allchin, B., & Allchin, F. R. (1982). *The rise of civilization in India and Pakistan*. Cambridge University Press.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2006). *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Stone Age to Early Historic Period*. Oxford University Press.

Chakrabarti, D. K. (2009). *India: An archaeological history: Palaeolithic beginnings to early historic foundations* (2nd ed.). Oxford University Press.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2003). *Studying early India: Archaeology, text and historical issues*. Permanent Black.

Chattopadhyaya, B. D. (2008). Early historic Indian archaeology: Some definitional problems. In G. Sengupta & S. Chakraborty (Eds.), *Archaeology of early historic South Asia* (pp. 1–14). Pragati Publications.

Childe, V. G. (1939). *Man makes himself*. Oxford University Press.

Deo, S. B. (1973). *Problems of South Indian megaliths*. Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1988). *First farmers of the Deccan*. Archaeological Research Institute.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1997). *Indian protohistory*. Books & Books.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1999). *Historical archaeology of India*. Books & Books.

Ghosh, A. (1973). *The city in early historical India*. Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

Ghosh, A. (Ed.). (1989). *An encyclopaedia of Indian archaeology* (Vols. 1–2). MunshiramManoharlal.

Kenoyer, J. M. (1998). *Ancient cities of the Indus Valley civilization*. Oxford University Press.

Lahiri, N. (2015). *Finding forgotten cities: How the Indus civilization was discovered*. Hachette India.

Lal, M. (1984). *Settlement history and the rise of civilization in the Ganga-Yamuna Doab*. B. R. Publishing Corporation.

- Paddayya, K., & Petraglia, M. D. (Eds.). (2014). *The Palaeolithic archaeology of South Asia*. Routledge.
- Possehl, G. L. (2002). *The Indus civilization: A contemporary perspective*. Rowman Altamira.
- Ray, H. P. (2003). *The archaeology of seafaring in ancient South Asia*. Cambridge University Press.
- Sahu, B. P. (Ed.). (2013). *The changing gaze: Regions and the constructions of early India*. Oxford University Press.
- Settar, S., & Korisettar, R. (Eds.). (2002). *Indian archaeology in retrospect* (Vols. 1-4). Manohar Publishers.
- Singh, U. (2008). *A history of ancient and early medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century*. Pearson Longman.
- Thapar, R. (2002). *Early India: From the origins to AD 1300*. University of California Press.
- Tripathi, V. (1976). *The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age culture of northern India*. Concept Publishing Company.

ANC 507.2

Themes in Early Indian Social and Economic History

Credit-4, Course Level-500

UNIT I

Society: Perception and Idea

UNIT II

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

UNIT III

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

UNIT IV

Labour in Ancient India; Division of Labour; Social structure and occupations;

Institutions of Slavery; Labour in Agriculture and Allied occupations

Urbanization and Urban Life; Trade, market centers, urban settlement;

Growth of towns- trade networks and Itinerant- Trade- trade routes

Guilds: Its origin and Evolution

Function of the Guilds

Maritime Trade: Significant presence in maritime long distance trade

Existence of strong merchant community

Trade route with East -West.

Readings:

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

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

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

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

: *Urban Decay in India AD 300-1000*, New Delhi 1987.

ThaparRomila: *Interpreting Early India*, OUP, 1992

-----: *Readings in Early Indian History*, New Delhi, 2003.

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

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

(Ed.) *Essays in Ancient Indian Economic History*, New Delhi, 1987.

Chakravarti, Ranbir (ed.): *Trade in Early India*, Calcutta, 2001.

-----*Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society*, New Delhi, 2002.

Maity, S.K: *Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period*, Patna, 1970.

Rajbali Pandey, *Hindu Samskaras*, Delhi,1991.

Lallanji, Gopal. *The Economic Life of Northern India*, Varanasi, 1966.

ANC 507.3

Buddhist, Jain Iconography, and Modes of Painting

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives: Heterodox space of material culture, and paintings form a large part of ancient art. The development of this art tradition is studied in the backdrop of religion and greater changes in culture and society, to use them as sources to study the past.

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

UNIT I

Concept and origin of image; sacred and temporal

Theorizing the Fundamentals of heterodox iconography – symbols, meanings, and forms

Reading Pali and Prakrit, and Sanskrit sources: Angas, Nikaya, Vamsas, Jataka and Pitakas, Chitrastotra

UNIT II

Buddha, Bodhisattva, Adi Buddha – Art and philosophy

At the crossroads – Mauryans, Shungas, Saka-Kushanas, Guptas, Palas etc.

Buddha's absence and Amaravati – Vengi School and Oriental debate

Pancajinas, Tirthankaras

UNIT III

Buddha-Shaktis – Hariti, Prajnaparamita, Tara etc.

Iconography – traits, meanings, regional developments (case studies)

Yaksha, Yakshini and Sasanadevatas

Miscellaneous images: Srutadevis, Vidyadevis, Dikpalasetc

UNIT IV

Mural paintings with special reference to Ajanta, Bagh

Early medieval – Chola period Murals

Manuscript Paintings (Eastern and Western India of Early Medieval period)

Selected Readings:

Amyx, C. (1943). Art and Objectivity. *College Art Journal*, 3(1), 10–14.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/15436322.1943.10794999>

Banerjea, J.N. (1941). The Origin and Development of Indian Iconography. University of Calcutta.

Banerji, R.D. (1933). Eastern Indian School of Medieval Sculptures, ASI. Delhi.

Barua, B.M. (1934-37). Bharhut. 3 Volumes. Indian Research Institute Publications. Calcutta.

Bhandarkar, D.R. (1905-06). Jaina Iconography. MotilalBanarsidass. Delhi.

Bhattacharya, B. (1958). Indian Buddhist Iconography Firma K.L. Mukhopadhyay. Calcutta.

Bhattacharya, B.C. (1974). Jaina Iconography. MotilalBanarsidass. Delhi.

Bhattacharya, N. N. (1999). The Indian Mother Goddess. Indian Studies: Past and Present. New Delhi.

Boner, Alice. (1990). *Principles of Composition in Hindu Sculpture, Cave Temple Period*. South Asia Books. Delhi.

Chandra, M. (1964). Indian Art. Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Bombay.

Chandra, Pramod. (1983). On the Study of Indian Art. Harvard University Press. New York.

- Chari, V. K. (2002). Representation in India's Sacred Images: Objective vs. Metaphysical Reference. University of London.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. (2003). 'Reappearance' of the Goddess or the Brahmanical Mode of Appropriation: Some Early Epigraphic Evidence Bearing on Goddess Cults'. Studying Early India. Permanent Black. Delhi.
- Coomaraswamy, A.K. (1918). 'The Dance of Shiva'. The Sunwise Turn Inc. New York.
- Desai, Devangana. (2013). Art and Icon: Essays on Early Indian Art. Aryan Books International. New Delhi.
- Ghosh, A. (1987). Ajanta Murals. ASI. New Delhi.
- Gupte, R.S. (1972). Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas. D.B.T. Sons and Co. Pvt. Ltd. Bombay.
- Harle, J.C. (1974). Gupta Sculpture: Indian Sculpture of the fourth to the sixth centuries AD. Clarendon Press. Oxford.
- Kramrisch, S. (1928). The Vishnudharmottara (Part III) A Treatise on Indian Painting and Image-Making. Calcutta University Press.
- ____ (1965). The Art of India Through the Ages. The Phaidon Press. London.
- ____ (1981). Indian Sculpture. MotilalBanarsidass. New Delhi.
- Rowland, B. (1963). The Evolution of Buddha Images. The Asia Society Inc. New York.
- Sarkar, H., and Nainar, S.P. (1972). Amaravati. ASI. New Delhi.
- Sharma, R.C. (1984). Buddhist Art of Mathura. Agam Kala Prakashan. Delhi.
- Sivaramamurti, C. (1934). "The Artist of Ancient India". *Journal of Oriental Research*. pp. 168-99.
- Spink, W. (1967). Ajanta to Ellora. Marg Publications. Bombay.
- Zimmer, H. (1946). Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization. Pantheon Books. New York.

ANC 508.1

Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography-II

Credit-4 , Course Level-500

Course objectives

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

Course outcomes

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

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

Prasasti, Land Grants(royal), Donative Inscriptions(Common), Miscellaneous.

UNIT II: Reading Inscriptions: Prasastis

Allahabad Prasasti of Samudragupta,

Aihole Prasasti of Pulakesin II,

DeoparaPrasasti of Vijaysena

UNIT III: Reading Inscriptions: Land Grants –

Damodarpur Copper-plates of Kumaragupta I

Banskhera Inscription of Harsha

Khalimpur Inscription of Dharmapala

Nalanda Inscription of Devapala

Jagjivanpur Copper- plate of Mahendrapala I,

Sanjan Copper-plates of Amoghavarsha

UNIT IV: Origin and Development Scripts

Origin and evolution of Brahmi up to 300 CE

Evolution of Brahmi from 300 CE to 1300 CE-Gupta Brahmi

Box-headed variety of Brahmi

Siddhamatrika, Proto-Bengali (Gaudi)

Nagari, Shell script

Selected Readings:

Bhandarkar, D.R. 1981. Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.III, New Delhi. Fleet, J.F. 1888. Inscriptions of the Early Gupta Kings and their successors, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.III, Calcutta.

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

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

Majumdar, 1929. N.G.Inscriptions of Bengal, Vol.III, Raj shahi.

Patel, P.G., Pramod Pandey, Dilip Rajgor, ed. 2007. The Indic Scripts, Palaeographic and Linguistic Perspectives, New Delhi. .

Saloman. Richard, 1998. Indian Epigraphy, Oxford.

Singh. A.K. 2023. Development of Nagari Script, Delhi, 2nd Edition, .

Sircar, D.C. 1942. Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilizations, Vol.1, Calcutta.

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

. 1965. Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Delhi.

South Indian Inscriptions, Vol.III.

EpigraphiaIndica (Relevant Vols.).

ANC 508.2

Jainism

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

The Course introduces students to the core principles of Jainism, Its development and contribution to society. The course will introduce students to various Tirthankaras in Jainism and their teachings. It will give them a basic idea of Jain Monastic organisation.

Course Outcome

Students will be able to articulate the basic fundamental principles of Jainism. They will understand the development of the religion with reference to Literary and archaeological sources. The course will introduce them to Jain Art and various pilgrimage centres.

Unit I

Origin and Antiquity of Jainism, Sources – Literary and Archaeological, Nature and significance of Jain literary traditions.

Unit II

Concept and significance of Tīrthankara in Jain tradition, Introduction to Twenty-Four Tirthankaras, Life and Teachings of Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra, Principles of Jainism – Introduction to Jain Philosophy.

Unit

Monastic Organisation, Origin and Division of Jainism into Major Sects and Subsects - Emergence of the two principal traditions: Digambara and Śvetāmbara.

Unit IV

Historical expansion of Jainism, Spread of Jainism to various parts of India, Introduction to Jain Art and Architecture, Pilgrimage sites. Historiographic Review of Jain studies in India.

Selected Readings

Chatterji, A. K. (2000). *A comprehensive history of Jainism* (Rev. ed., Vols. 1–2). New Delhi, India: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Deo, S. B. (1956). *History of Jaina monasticism from inscriptions and literature*. Poona, India: Deccan College.

Dundas, P. (1992). *The Jains*. London, England: Routledge.

Flügel, P. (Ed.). (2006). *Studies in Jaina history and culture*. London, England & New York, NY: Routledge.

Ghosh, A. (Ed.). (1974–1975). *Jain art and architecture* (Vols. 1–3). New Delhi, India: BharatiyaJnanpith.

- Jain, K. C. (2010). *History of Jainism* (Vols. 1–3). New Delhi, India: D. K. PrintworldPvt. Ltd.
- Shah, C. J. (2007). *Jainism in North India (800 BC–AD 526)*. New Delhi, India: D. K. PrintworldPvt. Ltd.
- Shah, U. P. (1987). *Jaina-Rūpa-Manḍana*. New Delhi, India: Abhinav Publications.
- Shah, U. P., & Dhaky, M. A. (Eds.). (1975). *Aspects of Jaina art and architecture*. Ahmedabad, India: Gujarat State Committee.
- Tiwari, M. N. P., & Giri, K. (2010). *Encyclopaedia of Jainism* (Vol. 1: *Jain art & architecture*). Varanasi, India: Parshwanath Vidyapeeth.

ANC 508.3

ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY: THEORIES AND PRACTICES

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

After the completion of the course, students will be able to describe the history of ethnoarchaeology and its role in contemporary archaeology; discuss various ethnoarchaeological methods and theories for the interpretation of archaeological materials, learn about important ethnoarchaeological case studies from India and abroad and the key role played by ethnographic data as a source to understand archaeological data.

UNIT I: NATURE, ORIGIN & HISTORY

Definition and Scope; History of its development; Importance of ethnoarchaeology in archaeological research; Nature and interrelationship of archaeological and ethnographic records; Role of Analogy; Problems in analogical reasoning; Middle Range Theory.

UNIT II: MATERIAL CULTURE & TECHNOLOGY

Settlements and

Subsistence Strategies; Social Identity; Monuments, Architecture and Communities; Households; Specialized Craft Production; Mortuary Practices; Rituals; Sacred Landscapes and Memory

UNIT III: ETHNOARCHAEOLOGICAL CASE STUDIES

- I. **INDIA:** Ethnoarchaeological practice in South Asia—"Living Traditions"—Case Studies: Forager/Collector, Living Hunter-Gatherers and Forest Communities, Present day Shifting Cultivation practices, Early Agro-pastoral Chalcolithic communities, Living Megalithic Tradition, Fishing (inland and coastal) economies; Ceramic Tradition, Metallurgy, Boat-building

- II. **OUTSIDE INDIA**

Ethnoarchaeological Studies outside India: The Eskimos of Alaska, the Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert and the Australian Aborigines.

UNIT IV: EMERGING CONCEPTS IN ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY

Traditional/Indigenous Ecological Knowledge in archaeological interpretation; Environmental Ethnoarchaeology; Applied Ethnoarchaeology and Community Archaeology

Selected Readings

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

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

Allchin, F.R. 1959. Poor Men's Thalish: A Deccan Potter's Technique. *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* 22(2): 250-7.

Ansari, S. 2000. Small game hunting Musahars: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach. *Puratattva*, 30: 141-150.

Bhan K.K. 2007 Review of Ethnoarchaeological Research in Western India and Future Directions, in *Anthropology for Archaeology - Proceedings of the Prof. Irawati Karve Birth Centenary Seminar* (Walimbe, S.R., P.P. Joglekar and K.K. Basa Eds.), pp. 63-76. Pune: Deccan College.

Binford, L.R. 1967. Smudge Pots and Hide Smoking: The Use of Analogy in Archaeological Reasoning. *American Antiquity* 32(1):1-12.

Binford, L.R. 1978. *Nunamiut Ethnoarchaeology*. New York: Academic Press.

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.

David N. and C. Kramer. 2001. *Ethnoarchaeology in Action*. Cambridge University Press.

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.

Binodini Devi, P. 2002. Living Megalithic Traditions Among the Poumais of Manipur, in *Archaeology of Eastern India: New Perspectives* (G. Sengupta and S. Panja Eds.), pp. 363-377. Kolkata: Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1994. Chalcolithic Architecture at Inamgaon and Walki: An Ethnoarchaeological Study, in *Living Traditions* (Ed.) B. Allchin, pp. 35-52. New Delhi: Oxford-IBH.

Griffin, P.B. and W.G. Solheim II. 1990. Ethnoarchaeological Research In Asia. *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.

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.

Kanungo, A.K. 2004. Glass Beads in Ancient India and a furnace-Wound Beads at Purdalpur: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach. *Asian Perspective* 43(1): 123 -150.

Kenoyer, J.M., M. Vidale and K.K. Bhan. 1991. Contemporary Stone bead –Making in Khambhat, India: Patterns of Craft Specialization in the Archaeological Record. *World Archaeology* 23 (1): 44-63.

Miller, D. 1985. *Artefacts as Categories: A Study of Ceramic Variability in Central India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Misra, V.N. 1984. The Van Vagris-Lost Hunters of Thar Desert, Rajasthan. *Man and Environment* 15 (2): 89-108.
- Mohanty, P. and J. Mishra. 2002. Fifty Years of Ethnoarchaeological research in India: A Review, in *Archaeology and Interactive disciplines* (S. Settar and R. Korisettar Eds.), pp. 169-207. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research.
- Nagar, M. 1975. Role of Ethnographic Evidence in the Reconstruction of Archaeological Data. *Eastern Anthropologist* 28 (1): 13-22.
- Paddayya, K. 1998. Evidence of Neolithic Cattle Penning at Budhihal, Gulburga District, Karnataka. *South Asian Studies* 13: 141-54.
- Panja, S. 1996. Mobility Strategies, Site Structure and Subsistence- Settlement Organizations: An Actualistic Perspective. *Man and Environment* 21 (1): 58-73.
- Roy, S.K. 1981. Aspects of Neolithic Agriculture and Shifting Cultivation, Garo Hills, Meghalaya. *Asian Perspective* 24: 193-221.
- Sengupta, G., S. Roychoudhury and S. Som (Eds). 2006. Past and Present Ethnoarchaeology in India. New Delhi: Pragati Publications and Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India.
- Sinopali, C.M. 1991. Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in South Asia. *Asian Perspectives* 28 (2): 145-161.

ANC 509.1

Ancient Indian Numismatics

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

The course aims to give a basic idea of various types of coins issued in Ancient period. It aims to explore various elements of coins such as script, symbols and iconography. It also aims to cover the History of Numismatic studies in India. It also aims to teach students the various scientific methods used to study the coins.

Course Outcome

Course will develop necessary skills to students to help with the identification, Documentation and classification of the coins. Students will be able to write a basic report on coins in an excavation.

Unit I

Definitions and Terminology, Techniques of coin minting (punch-marked, casting, die-struck, repoussé); Punch-marked coins, uninscribed cast copper coins, Tribal and city-state coins; Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian coins.

Unit II

Coins of Kuṣāṇas, Coins of the Sātavāhanas. Coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas (The Kṣaharātas and the Kārdamakas) and related numismatic traditions, coins of the Traikutakas, Coins of the Guptas.

Unit III

Numismatic Art in Ancient Indian Coins– Religious Symbols, Iconography (Gods and Goddesses), Script on Coins (Various types of Legends on Coins and their Palaeographic features).

Unit IV

History of Numismatic studies in India – Phase I (Early 19th Century to 1947) – Phase II (Post Independence Period), Recent Trends in Numismatics. Scientific Studies in Numismatics, Documentation and Classification of coins, Excavation Report writing of coins.

Selected Readings

Altekar, A. S. (1957). *The coinage of the Gupta Empire*. Varanasi, India: Numismatic Society of India.

Bopearachchi, O. (1993). *Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian coins in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington*. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Bopearachchi, O., & Basu Majumdar, S. (2020). *From Hindu Kush to Salt Range: Mauryan, Indo-Greek and Indo-Scythian coin hoards*. Kolkata, India: The Ink: Beyond Imagination.

- Chattopadhyay, B. D. (1977). *Coins and currency system in South India, c. AD 225–1300*. New Delhi, India: MunshiramManoharlal Oriental Book Publishers.
- Cribb, J., & Jongeward, D. (Eds.). (2015). *Kushan, Kushano-Sasanian, and Kidarite coins: A catalogue of coins from the American Numismatic Society*. New York, NY: American Numismatic Society.
- Goyal, S. (1998). *Ancient Indian numismatics: A historiographical study*. Kusumanjali Book World: Jodhpur.
- Gupta, P. L. (1969). *Coins*. National Book Trust: New Delhi.
- Gupta, P. L., & Hardaker, T. R. (1985). *Ancient Indian silver punch-marked coins of the Magadha–Mauryakarshapana series*. Nasik.
- Göbl, R. (1984). *System und Chronologie der Münzprägung des Kušānreiches*. Vienna, Austria: Verlag der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
- Handa, D. (2007). *Tribal coins of India*. Aryan Books International: Delhi.
- Jantakal, G., Kapadia, B., & Jinjuvadiya, P. (2019). *History and coinage of the Rashtrakutas*. Mumbai, India: IIRNS Publications LLP.
- Jha, A., & Rajgor, D. (1994). *Studies in the coinage of the Western Kṣatrapas*. Nasik, India: Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.
- Kumar, S. (2017). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A catalogue of coins of the Gupta dynasty*. USA: The Shivlee Trust.
- Kumar, S. (2024). *Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A numismatic history of the Golden Age of India*. Oxford, England: Archaeopress Archaeology.
- Lahiri, A. N. (1965). *Corpus of Indo-Greek coins*. Calcutta, India: Poddar Publications.
- Maheshwari, K. K. (2010). *Imitations in continuity: Tracking the silver coinage of early medieval India*. Mumbai, India: IIRNS Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Mirashi, V. V. (1981). *The history and inscriptions of the Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Bombay, India: Maharashtra State Board for Literature and Culture.
- Mitchiner, M. (1998). *The coinage and history of Southern India*. London, England: Hawkins.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (1988). *Technology of early Indian coinage*. Indian Museum: Calcutta.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (1992). *Coins and currency system in Gupta Bengal (AD 320–550)*. New Delhi, India: Harman Publishing House.
- Mukherjee, B. N. (2007). *Numismatic art of India*. New Delhi, India: MunshiramManoharlal Publishers.
- Pieper, W. (2021). *Ancient Indian coins: A comprehensive catalogue*. Mumbai, India: IIRNS Publications Pvt. Ltd.
- Prakash, S., & Singh, R. (1968). *Coinage in ancient India*. The Research Institute of Ancient Scientific Studies: New Delhi.

- Rajgor, D. (1996). Minting techniques of punch-marked coin of India. *Journal of the Numismatic Society of India*, 58, 115–121.
- Rajgor, D. (1998). *History of the Traikūṭakas: Based on coins and inscriptions*. New Delhi, India: Harman Publishing House.
- Rajgor, D. (2001). *Punch-marked coins of early historic India*. Reesha Books International: California.
- Raven, E. (1994). *Gupta gold coins with a Garuda-banner: Samudragupta–Skandagupta* (Vols. 1–2). Groningen, Netherlands: Egbert Forsten
- Shastri, A. M. (1998). *The Satavahanas and the Western Kshatrapas*. Nagpur, India: Dattsons.
- Sircar, D. C. (1968). *Studies in Indian coins*. MotilalBanarsidass: Delhi.
- Subrahmanyam, R. (1979). *A catalogue of the Ikshvaku coins in the Andhra Pradesh Government Museum*. Hyderabad, India: Government of Andhra Pradesh.

ANC 509.2

Buddhism

Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

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

Course Outcomes

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

UNIT-I: Early History of Buddhism

Sources- Canonical and non-Canonical Buddhist texts

The genesis of Buddhism

Social dimension of Buddhism

Contemporary religious thinkers and philosophical teachers

UNIT-II: Origin and development of Buddhism

Debates regarding the Date of the Buddha

Life and teaching of Buddha as gleaned from Buddhist texts

Buddhist Councils and growth of Buddhist Samgha

Spread of Buddhism in and outside India

UNIT-III: Emergence of Buddhist Sects and their doctrines.

Great division in the Buddhist Order, Rise of Mahayana School

Doctrines, concept of Bodhisattva- Avalokitesvara and Manjusri

Mahayana texts, Mantrayana.

Iconography of Avalokitesvara and Manjusri

UNIT-IV: Later phase of Buddhism

Rise of Vajrayana, Sahajayana and Tantrayana-doctrines and rituals.

Places associated with Buddhism- Lumbini, Sarnath and Bodhagaya

Buddhist Universities in India – Nalanda, Vikramsila, Paharpur, Mainamati.

Major trends in writing history of Buddhism in India.

Select Readings

- Bapat , P.V. (ed.), 1956, 2500 Years of Buddhism,
Bhattacharya, B., 1932, An Introduction to Buddhist Esoterism, Oxford.
Bhattachayya, N.N., 1982, History of the Tantric Religion, New Delhi.
E.Conze, Buddhism –its Essence and Development, Oxford, 1951.
_____, 1960, A Short History of Buddhism, Bombay.
Coomaraswamy, A.K., 1985, Buddha and Gospel of Buddhism, New Delhi.
-----, 1959,.Hinduism and Buddhism, New York.
Davids , T.W. Rhys, 1897, History of Indian Buddhism, London.
Dutta, N., 1976, Mahayana Buddhism, Calcutta.
Majumdar R.C. and Pusalkar, A.D., (ed.), 1980-89, The History and Culture of Indian People, Vols.I-V, Bombay.
Mitra, R.C., 1981, The Decline of Buddhism in India. Calcutta.
Murti,T.R.V., 1955,The Central Philosophy of Buddhism- the Madhyamika System, London.
Pande ,G.S, 1983, Studies in the Origins of Buddhism, Delhi.
Robinson, Richard H., 1970, The Buddhist Religions, Calcutta.
Sarao, K.T.S., 2012, The Decline of Buddhism in India, New-Delhi.
Sastri , Ajay Mitra, 1965, An outline of Early Buddhism,Varanasi.
Thomas, E.J., 1957, Life of Buddha as Legend and History, London.
-----, 1923, History of Buddhist Thought, London.
Varma V. P., 1973, Early Buddhism and its Origin,New-Delhi.
Wagle, N.K., 1966, Society at the Time of Buddha, Bombay.
Warder A.K., 1970, Indian Buddhism, Varanasi.

ANC 509.3
Experimental Archaeology
Credit-4, Course Level-500

Course Objectives

This paper will give students a basic idea of Experimental Archaeology and how it reconstructs the past through scientific and behavioural approaches. In this paper, students will learn how to generate data to reconstruct history using this archaeological discipline.

Course Outcomes

This course will help students develop their mental and physical skills through experimental activities, enhance their argumentative abilities, and, most importantly, improve their ideas to understand and reconstruct History with new insights. Apart from these, they will learn flint-knapping, ceramic-making techniques, and data generation, which could further help them in their research to understand history and validate textual data.

Unit-I: Introduction to Experimental Archaeology

Definitions

History and Development: Global and Indian Context

Sciences and Experimental Archaeology

Scopes of Experimental Archaeology

Unit-II: Experimental Archaeology for the study of the Prehistoric Period: Lithic Technology and Reduction Strategies

Fracture Mechanics: Understanding the basics of Flint-knapping

Replication Techniques: Percussion (Hard hammer, soft hammer, indirect percussion), Pressure flaking (Retouching, blunting) and Polishing (grinding)

Debitage Analysis: Experimental generation of reference collections to interpret prehistoric workshop sites

Case Studies: Replication studies of Acheulean handaxes and Microlithic hafting technologies

Unit-III: Experimental Archaeology for the study of Protohistoric and Historic Period: Pyrotechnology (Ceramics, Metallurgy, and Glass) and Site Taphonomy

Ceramic Technology: Clay sourcing, tempering agents, forming techniques

Archaeometallurgy: Experimental smelting and casting of Copper, Bronze, Iron and Glass

Thermal Alteration: Investigating how heat treatment alters stone raw materials and organic adhesives

Organic materials: basketry, cordage, bone tools, and perishable technologies

Site Formation and Taphonomy: Experimental study of sites decay (trampling, weathering, water action and burial conditions)

Unit-IV: Experimental Activities: Replicating Lithic and Ceramic Artefacts, Preparation of Catalogue, Interpretation

Use Wear Analysis: High-power and low-power microscopic analysis of tool edges

Ethnoarchaeology as an Experimental Parallel: Studying living traditional technologies to build interpretive models

Experiments to prepare Catalogues

Use of Experimental data for the interpretation and reconstruction of history

Selected Readings

Bell, M. (2014). Experimental archaeology at the crossroads. In *Material evidence: Learning from archaeological practice*. London.

Binford, L. R. (1978). *Nunamiut ethnoarchaeology*. New York, NY: Academic Press.

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Coles, J. (1974). *Archaeology by experiment*. New York, NY: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Cox, D. R. (1958). *Planning of experiments*. New York, NY: Wiley.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1994). Chalcolithic architecture at Inamgaon and Walki: An ethnoarchaeological study. In B. Allchin (Ed.), *Living traditions*. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH.

Dhavalikar, M. K. (1983). Ethnoarchaeology in India. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute*.

Evans, A. A. (2014). On the importance of blind testing in archaeological science: The example from lithic functional studies. *Journal of Archaeological Science*.

Kanungo, A. K. (2004). *Glass beads in Indian archaeology: An ethnoarchaeological approach*. Oxford: Archaeopress.

Mathieu, J. R. (Ed.). (2002). *Experimental archaeology: Replicating past objects, behaviors, and processes*. Oxford: Archaeopress.

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Sinha, P. (2012). Changes in Technology, Subsistence Strategies and Behavioural Pattern during the Late Upper Pleistocene in South and Southeast Asia: A Microwear Analysis. *Puratattva* 12.

Sinha, P. (2012). *Flint Knapping Technique and Micro-Wear Analysis*.

Sinha, P. (2021). Micro-wear Analysis of Blade Industry at Muchchatla Chintamanu Gavi-II, Kurnool Caves, Andhra Pradesh. *Puratattva* 51.

Sinha, P. (2021). Significance of Lithic Technology in the Chalcolithic Harappan Culture: With Special Reference to Dholavira. *CULTURE, TRADITION AND CONTINUITY* Disquisitions in Honour of Prof. Vasant Shinde Editors Volume 1.

Turner, R. (2013). *Flint knapping: A guide to making your own Stone Age tool kit*. Stroud, UK: The History Press.

Whittaker, J. C. (1994). *Flintknapping: Making and understanding stone tools*. Austin, TX: University of Texas Press.

SEMESTER-IV
ANCRES 510
RESEARCH DISSERTATION
Credit-20, Course Level-500