

REVISED SYLLABUS

ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY, CULTURE & ARCHAEOLOGY

UNDER GRADUATE COURSE

Prepared according to NEP 2020 Guidelines

Incorporating Indian Knowledge Systems

Department of Ancient Indian History Culture & Archaeology

Vidya-Bhavana,

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MJAH 01
THEMES IN ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY

Course Objectives:

This course aims to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of key themes and developments in ancient Indian history. To achieve this, the course will cover a range of specific objectives organized thematically and present to the students key concepts and chronology alongwith a survey of a variety of historical sources – texts, inscriptions, archaeological and visual materials; in order to enable the student to initiate and participate in an informed discussion and debate about various interpretations and perspectives on ancient Indian history.

Course Outcome:

Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to recognise and discuss major themes and concepts that shaped ancient Indian society, such as religion, politics, economy, culture and social structures. The student should be able to place historical events and figures within their cultural, social and political contexts, considering their implications on the broader historical narrative.

- UNIT I. Reading the Past-Literary and Archaeological sources.
- UNIT II. Trends and Interpretations.
- UNIT III. Priests, Warriors and Commoners- Political processes and Institutions.
- UNIT IV. Locating Commoners in Early India.
- UNIT V. Gods, Sects and Institutions- Religious beliefs and practices in the Vedic period.
- UNIT VI. Heterodox sects and their institutions.
- UNIT VII. Texts, Sacred Space and Images- Vastu Sastra, Silpa Sastra and Puranas.
- UNIT VIII. Representations in Architecture and Sculptures.

Select Readings:

- Akira, H. A History of Indian Buddhism: From Sakyamuni to Early Mahayana, New Delhi, 2007.
- Bapat, P.V. 2500 Years of Buddhism, New Delhi, 1956.
- Basham, A. L (ed.) A Cultural History of India, New Delhi, 1975.
- . The Wonder that was India, London, 1954.
- Brown, Percy. Indian Architecture Buddhist and Hindu Period, Bombay, 1959.
- Chakrabarti, D.K. An Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology, Oxford, 2006.
- Coomaraswamy A. History of Indian and Indonesian Art, New Delhi, 1927.
- Dasgupta, S.N. A History of Indian Philosophy, 5 Vols, Cambridge, 1951.
- Davids, T.W. Rhys. History of Indian Buddhism, 2002.
- . Buddhist India, 7th ed., New Delhi, 2015.
- Dhar, Parul Pandya. Indian Art History Changing Perspectives, New Delhi, 2011.
- Gupta, S. P and S. Asthana. Elements of Indian Art, New Delhi, 1931.
- Habib, I., Thakur, B.K., Jha, V., Sahu, B.P., A People's History of India (Volumes 1 - 7), New Delhi, 2001 – 2008.

- Huntington, Susan. *The Art of Ancient India: Hindu, Buddhist, Jain*, USA, 1985.
- Jha, D. N. *Ancient India: An Introduction*, Delhi, 2018.
- Kimura, M. and Tanabe, A., *The State in India: Past and Present*, New Delhi, 2006.
- Majumdar, R.C (ed.), *The Classical Age*, Bombay, 1954.
- Majumdar, A.K. *Concise History of Ancient India*, Vol.III ,Hinduism, Society, Religion and Philosophy, New Delhi, 1983.
- Pandey, G.C., *Foundations of Indian Culture*, Vol. I & II, New Delhi, 1984 (reprint 1995).
- Sastri, K. A. N, (ed.) *History of South India*, Oxford, 1955.
- Sharma, R. S, *India's Ancient Past*, New Delhi, 2005.
- . *Indian Feudalism*, Calcutta, 1965.
- . *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1983.
- . *Rethinking India's Past*, New Delhi, 2009.
- . *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalisation*, Kolkata, 2001.
- Sreedharan, E. *A Textbook of Historiography, 500 B.C. to A.D. 2000*, New Delhi, 2004.
- Thapar, Romila. *Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300*, London, 2002.
- . *A Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995.
- . *Interpreting Early India*, Oxford & New York, 1992.
- . *Cultural Pasts*, New Delhi, 2000.
- . *Tribe, Caste and Religion in India*, Delhi, 1977.
- . *Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas*, New Delhi, 1973.

MJAH 02
HISTORIOGRAPHY OF EARLY TIMES: DEBATES AND DISCUSSIONS

Course Objectives:

The core paper attempts to stimulate thoughts on nature, process and philosophy of writing of history. Specific notions of past from around the world are also introduced to the students to understand the process of historical method. The indigenous notions of past, the textual and other sources, their interpretation and the modern ideological interventions etc. are dealt in detail. This paper discusses the theoretical and epistemological aspects of the discipline history. The development, nature and theoretical prepositions of the subject are dealt with in a global perspective to place Indian historiography in context.

Course Outcome:

This course is to provide an insight into the notions of past and history, making of the discipline and the writing of history. The students are expected to develop original thinking and analytical understanding. The sense of historical debates will help them to testify the objectivity and unbiased aspect of ancient Indian history.

- UNIT I. History its Nature, Scope and Philosophy; Positivism, objectivism and the writing of history.
- UNIT II. Concept of history in Ancient Greece and Rome.
- UNIT III. Writing the Marxists, Subaltern and Gender Histories; Marxist approach and Scientific materialism.
- UNIT IV. Narratives and the problems; Hermeneutics, semiotics and the history of meanings and symbols.
- UNIT V. Approaches to the Study of Ancient Indian Past- Orientalists and Nationalists
- UNIT VI. Buddhist and Jain theologies.
- UNIT VII. Itihasa-Purana traditions- Puranic literature; Tracing the regionality: Caritas, Vamsavalis and Gathas.
- UNIT VIII. Debates and issues in Indian historical writings: Aryan debate, 'Indus-Sarasvati Civilization', Gupta-Golden Age, Early Indian State, Nature of urbanity.

Select Readings:

- Ali, B. Sheik. History: Its Theory and Method, New Delhi, 1981.
- Aquil, Raziuddin. History in the Vernacular, New Delhi, 2008.
- Balibar, Etienne. The Basic concepts of Historical Materialism, Paris, 1968.
- Barnes, H.E. A History of Historical Writing, New York, 1948.
- Bury, J. B. The Ancient Greek Historians, Harvard Lecture Series, 2015.
- Carr, E.H. What is History, India, 2018.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues, Delhi, 2003.
- Collingwood, R.G. The Idea of History, UK, 2019.

- Fornara, Charles William. *The Nature of History in Ancient Greece and Rome*, London, 1983.
- Fox, Robin Lane. *The Classical World: An Epic History from Homer to Hadrian*, NY, 2006.
- Ganguly, D.K. *History and Historians in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1984.
- Ginzburg, Clues. *Myths and the Historical Method*, Baltimore, 1989.
- Habib, Irfan. *Interpreting Indian History*, India, 1988.
- Hobsbwam, E. J. *On History*, USA, 1998.
- Pargiter, F.E. *The Purana Text of the Dynasties of the Kali Age*, Edinburgh, 1913.
- Pathak, V. S. *Ancient Historians of India: A Study in Historical Biographies*, London, 1966.
- Ramanujan, A. K. *Poems of love and War*, New York, 2011.
- Sastri, K.A.N. *Historical Methods in Relation to Problem of South Indian History*, Madras, 1941.
- Sharma, R.S. *Rethinking of India's Past*, New Delhi, 2009.
- Singh, G.P. *Early Indian Historical Tradition and Archaeology*, New Delhi, 2004
- . *Ancient Indian Historiography: Sources and Interpretation*, New Delhi, 2017.
- Sreedharan, E. *A Text-book of Historiography 500 BC to AD 2000*, New Delhi, 2004.
- Thapar, Romila. *The Past Before Us: Historical Traditions of Early North India*, 2013.
- . *A History of India, Vol. I*, New Delhi, 1966.
- Walsh, W. H. *An Introduction to Philosophy of History*, New Delhi, 2008.
- Warder, A.K. *An Introduction to Indian Historiography*, New Delhi, 2008.

MJAH 03
INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY

Course Objectives:

The main objective to initiate the students in the discipline of Archaeology. In the first semester, they will be introduced to very basic methods of archaeological field methods in their SECC paper. However this paper will define the basic archaeological terms, the aims and scope of the discipline and the overview of archaeological cultures in India.

Course Outcomes:

The students will be better equipped to understand the importance of learning the methodology of archaeology which will help them to tackle the other papers which will have archaeological sources more meaningfully.

- UNIT I. Definition, Aim, Scope of Archaeology
- UNIT II. Basic Concepts- Archaeological Record: Eco facts, Artifacts: Assemblage, Industry, Culture, Site, Layer, Stratigraphy, Settlement Studies
- UNIT III. Archaeological Survey Techniques: Exploration, Importance of Maps, Aerial surveys
- UNIT IV. Excavation-Vertical, Horizontal, Quadrant methods and post excavation recording
- UNIT V. Role of science in Archaeology ; relationship of archaeology with other disciplines; dating methods
- UNIT VI. Methods of Study: Significance of tools, pottery, beads in archaeology etc
- UNIT VII. Kinds of Archaeology-Ethno archaeology, Marine archaeology, Salvage Archaeology, Cultural Resource management and Public archaeology
- UNIT VIII. Overview of Archaeological cultures: History of development in world archaeology and Indian Archaeological cultures

Select Readings:

- Aiken, M.J. Science based Dating in Archaeology, London, 1990.
- Allchin, B.& R. The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, India, 1982.
- Atkinson R. J. C. Field Archaeology, London, 1953.
- Binford, L. R. An Archaeological Perspective. New York, 1973
- . In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record, London, 1983.
- Bintliff, John., 2004. A Companion to Archaeology, England, 2004
- Brothell, D.R and A.M. Pollard. Handbook of Archaeological Sciences, New Jersey, 2001
- Courbin, Paul. What is Archaeology, Chicago, 1988
- Delson, Eric. Encyclopedia of Human Evolution and Prehistory. London, 2000
- Embree, Lester. Archaeology: the Most Basic Science of All, Antiquity 61, pp, 75-78, 1987
- Fagan, B. In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology, Illinois, 1988.
- Ghosh A. Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology, 2008.

Habib, I. Prehistory of India, New Delhi, 2001.
Hester, T.R. Field methods in Archaeology, California, 1975.
Hodder, Ian. The Archaeological Process: An Introduction, Oxford, 1999.
Johnson Mathew. Archaeological Theory: An Introduction, Oxford, 2010.
Rajan K. Archaeology, Principles and Methods, Tanjavur, 2002.
Renfrew, C and P. Bahn. Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice, London, 2012

MJAH 04
INDIA'S CONTACT WITH ANCIENT WORLD

Course Objectives:

This course aims to explore the multidimensional connections of Bhārata (Ancient India) with neighboring civilizations in early times, as documented in *Itihāsa-Purāṇa*, indigenous records, and archaeological sources. It emphasizes *Bharatiya Jñāna Paramparā* (Indian Knowledge Tradition), including *Nāgarika Sānskṛtika Sambandha* (civilizational and cultural exchanges), Dharma dissemination, trade and maritime networks, language, literature, and visual culture. The course foregrounds the Indian civilizational outreach in Central Asia, China, Tibet, and Sri Lanka through a dhārmic, artistic, and epistemic lens.

Course Outcome:

Students will be aware of the connection of India with Central Asia, Afghanistan, China, Tibet, and Sri Lanka, and will be able to identify the different forms of political, religious, and artistic exchanges which influenced those countries as well as India.

- UNIT I. Geographical Background of India
- UNIT II. Central Asia and Afghanistan: Routes and Trade Relations
- UNIT III. Elements of Indian Religions in the Culture of Central Asia and Afghanistan: Archaeological Remains
- UNIT IV. China and Tibet: Routes and Trade Relations
- UNIT V. Introduction and expansion of Buddhism in China
- UNIT VI. Introduction and development of Buddhism in Tibet
- UNIT VII. Contribution of Thonmi Sambhot to Tibetan language and literature and Salient features of Tibetan art
- UNIT VIII. Sri Lanka: Trade Relations; expansion of Buddhism in Sri Lanka

Select Readings:

Bandaranayake, Senake, *Continuities and Transformations Studies in Sri Lankan Archaeology and History*, Colombo, 2012.

Behrendt, Kurt. *Tibet and India. Buddhist Traditions and Transformations*. The Metropolitan Museum of Art Bulletin, New York, Winter 2014.

Boeperachchi, Osmund, *From Bactria to Taprobane. Selected Works of Osmund Boeperachchi, Vol I, Central Asian and Indian Numismatics*, New Delhi, 2015.

———. *From Bactria to Taprobane. Selected Works of Osmund Boeperachchi, Vol II, Art History and Maritime Trade*, New Delhi, 2015.

———. *When West met East: Gandharan Art Revisited* (2 vols). New Delhi, 2020.

Ghosh, Suchandra, *From the Oxus to the Indus: A Political and Cultural Study c.300 BCE – 100 BCE.*, Delhi, 2017.

Gupta, S.P., *Archaeology of Soviet Central Asia and the Indian Borderlands*, New Delhi. Gyaltsen Sakyapa Sonam, *The Clear Mirror: A Traditional Account of Tibet's*

- Golden Age, Translated by McComas Taylor and Lama Choedak Yuthok, Colorado, 1996.
- Kapstein, Matthew, Tibetan Buddhism: A Very Short Introduction, New Delhi, 2014.
- Liu, Xinru, Ancient India and Ancient China. Trade and Religious exchanges AD 1-600, Delhi, 1988.
- . The Silk Roads: A Brief History with Documents, Bedford, 2012.
- Pal, Pratpaditya, The Art of Tibet, New York, 1969.
- Pal, Pratpaditya, Tibetan Paintings. A study of Tibetan Thankas, Eleventh to Nineteenth Centuries, Sotheby, 2000.
- Ray, Haraprasad, Trade and Trade Routes in India and China -c 140 BC – AD 1500, Calcutta, 2003.
- Stein, Auriel, Ancient Khotan, Clarendon Press, 1907.
- Beal, Samuel. Si-Yu-Ki: Buddhist Records of the Western World. London: Kegan Paul, 1884.
- Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad. History of Science and Technology in Ancient India: The Beginnings. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1986.
- Ghosh, A. An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology. Leiden: Brill, 1990.
- Majumdar, R.C. India and South-East Asia. Calcutta: Firma KLM, 1966.
- Pande, Govind Chandra. Studies in the Origins of Buddhism. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1974.
- Sen, Tansen. Buddhism, Diplomacy, and Trade: The Realignment of Sino-Indian Relations, 600–1400. Honolulu: University of Hawai‘i Press, 2003.
- Shastri, K.A. Nilakanta. Cultural Contacts Between India and Southeast Asia. New Delhi: National Book Trust, 2004.
- Sircar, D.C. Select Inscriptions Bearing on Indian History and Civilization. Vol. I & II. New Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass, 1965.
- Singh, Upinder. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century. Delhi: Pearson Education, 2008.
- Thapar, Romila. Cultural Pasts: Essays in Early Indian History. New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2000.

MJAH 05
HISTORY OF INDIA I (FROM PREHISTORY–200 BCE)

Course Objectives:

This course will give an idea of the geographical background of Indian history, the various sources and their contributions, and the political processes. The evolution from the prehistoric to historic phase will also be dealt here. It will explain the gradual development in political, social, economic and cultural spheres.

Course Outcome:

The students will learn about the Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures and also about the Harappan culture, know about the Aryans and their identity and contributions, the growth of state, polity and the political development of the north-west. They will also study about the society, economy, religion, and art up to the 200 BCE.

- UNIT I. Ancient Indian History: Geographical background, sources and interpretations and political processes
- UNIT II. Hunter-gathers to farmers- Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic cultures
- UNIT III. Harappan Civilization-origin, expansion and decline, Post-Harappan traditions
- UNIT IV. Aryan Debate and Vedic period: Literary and archaeological sources
- UNIT V. The growth of state in the 6th century BCE, second urbanization and religious change
- UNIT VI. Developments in the north-west: Achaemenians and Macedonians
- UNIT VII. Mauryan empire up to the time of Asoka
- UNIT VIII. Changes in society, economy, religion and art during the Mauryan period.

Select Readings:

- Agrawal, D. P. The Archaeology of India, London, 1982.
- Allchin, Bridget & F.Raymond. The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, London, 1982.
- Basham, A. L. The Wonder that was India, London, 1954.
- . (ed.): A Cultural History of India, New Delhi, 1975.
- Chakrabarti, D. K. India: An Archaeological History, Delhi, 1999.
- Chakravarti, Ranabir. Exploring Early India up to c. AD 1300, 3rd Edition, New Delhi, 2016.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues, New Delhi, 2003.
- Ghosh, A. The City in Early Historical India, Simla, 1973.
- Kosambi, D.D. An Introduction to the Study of Indian History (reprint) Bombay, 1985.
- . An Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology, New Delhi, 2006.

Jha, D.N. Ancient India, An Introduction, New Delhi, 1997.

Kulke, Hermann, and Bhairabi Prasad Sahu (Ed.). The Routledge and book of the State in Premodern India, New Delhi, 2022.

Lahiri, Nyanjyot. The Decline and Fall of the Indus Civilization, New Delhi, 2000.

Majumdar, R.C and A.D. Pusalkar (Ed.). The Vedic Age: Bombay, 1950.

Majumdar, R.C (Ed.). The Age of Imperial Unity, Bombay, 1962.

Possehl, G.L. (ed.). Harappan Civilization-A Recent Perspective, Delhi, 1993.

Ratnagar, Shereen. Understanding Harappa, Delhi, 2001.

———. The End of the Great Harappan Tradition, Delhi, 2000.

Ray, Nihar Ranjan. Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya, V.R. Mani and Ranabir Chakravarti (Eds.). A Source Book of Indian Civilization, Kolkata, 2000.

Raychaudhuri, H. C., Political History of Ancient India with a commentary by B.N. Mukherjee, New Delhi, 1996 (8th edition).

Roy, Kumkum. The Emergence of Monarchy in North India, Eighth to Fourth Centuries B.C., New Delhi, 1994.

Sahu, Bhairabi Prasad (Ed.) Iron and Social Change in Early India, New Delhi, 2006.

Sahu. Bhairabi Prasad and Hermann Kulke (Ed.). Interrogating Political Systems Integrative Processes and States in Pre-Modern India, New Delhi, 2015.

Sastri, K.A. Nilakanta. A History of South India From Prehistoric Times to the Fall of Vijaynagar With a new introduction by R.Champakalakshmi, New Delhi, (with introduction), 2003.

Sharma, R. S. Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1983.

Sharma, Ram Sharan. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Early India, Delhi, 4th revised edition, 1996.

———. Looking for the Aryas, Delhi, 1995.

———. India's Ancient Past, New Delhi, 2007.

Singh, Upinder. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India. Delhi, 2008.

Thapar, Romila. Ashoka and the Decline of Mauryas (2nd Ed.), New Delhi, 1973.

———. The Mauryas Revisited, Calcutta, 1987.

———. From Lineage to State Social Formations in the Mid-First Millennium B.C. Ganga Valley, New Delhi, 1991.

———. (Ed.) Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History, New Delhi, 1995.

———. The Penguin History of Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300, New Delhi, 2002.

MJAH 06
HISTORY OF INDIA II (200 BCE-750 CE)

Course Objectives:

The main objective of the paper is to understand the political dynamics and cultural change in ancient India during the period between 400 BCE up to middle of 7th century BCE. It will deal with the various aspects of important dynasties ruling during this time along starting from north west to south India.

Course Outcome:

The students will learn the emerging changes in polity, economy, society and culture during this period.

- UNIT I. Interactions and change- Political History from 200 BCE-300 CE and the Sources
- UNIT II. Sungas, Indo Greeks, - Sakas and other smaller powers in north west
- UNIT III. Kushanas- Administration and structure of state
- UNIT IV. The Satavahanas with reference to Gautamiputra Satakarni, - The Western Kshatrapas; Rudradaman
- UNIT V. The Cheras, Cholas and Pandyas - Political, social, economic and religious changes - The growth of trade and 'urban' centers-changes in religious practices changes in art and architecture
- UNIT VI. The Guptas-Sources, origin, political history, decline - Nature of Gupta polity, administration, society, economy, cultural developments - Decline of the Guptas
- UNIT VII. Emerging regional configurations-The Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi: Political history, Cultural developments
- UNIT VIII. Regional Powers in North - The Pushyabhutis of Thaneswar and Gauda under Sasanka.

Select Readings:

- Basam, A. L. The Wonder that was India, London, 1954.
- . (ed.). A Cultural History of India, New Delhi, 1975.
- Chakrabarti, D.K. India: An Archaeological History, Delhi, 1999.
- . An Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology, New Delhi, 2006.
- Chakrabarti Kunal and Kanad Sinha. State, Power & Legitimacy: The Gupta Kingdom, India, 2018.
- Chakravarti, Ranabir. Exploring Early India up to c. A.D. 1300, Delhi, 2010.
- Cowell, E. B. and Thomas, F. W. (trans.). The Harsha-Charita of Bana, Delhi, 1993.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues, New Delhi, 2003.
- Devahuti, D. Harsha – A Political History, Oxford, 1970.
- H.C. Raychaudhuri. Political History of Ancient India with a commentary by B.N.Mukherjee, New Delhi, 1996 (8th edition).
- Jha, D. N. Ancient India: An Introduction, New Delhi, 1998.
- Kosambi D. D. An Introduction to the study of Indian History, Bombay, 1985
- Mukherjee, B. N. Rise and Fall of the Kushana Empire. Kolkata, 1988.
- Singh, Upinder. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India. Delhi, 2008.
- Thapar, Romila. Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300, London, 2002.

MJAH 07
HISTORY OF INDIA-III (750-1300 CE)

Course Objectives:

This core course forms the third part in the series of History of India. The time brackets are based on the specific historical changes like regionalism in polity, culture and economy marking a departure from the preceding era of Guptas. The units present a survey of new political scenario of ambitious regional powers with shifting and overlapping boundaries. The impact of the power struggle in the contemporary culture, literature, art, religion, political structure, economy that came to mark as a period of early medieval in Indian history forms the crux of the paper. The course introduces this scenario from different regions of India with specific focus on political regimes like Rashtrakutas, Pratiharas, Palas, Chandellas and Cholas. It is aimed to bring out a comprehensive idea of the period in terms of what forces formed the polity of the time as well as how the polity was detrimental of social life in region specific manner, which was also the phenomena across the subcontinent.

Course Outcome:

The course is expected to familiarize the student to different theories of state, historiography, feudalism, political structure and periodization in history, based on the Indian examples from early medieval period.

- UNIT I. Historiographical issues and recent debates; sources and their interpretation, Epigraphy, Numismatics and Literature
- UNIT II. Regional chronicles; Bardic narratives; Sufi and Bhakti texts; travelogues
- UNIT III. Politics of conflict and contestation: Upper Ganga basin and Western India: Gurjara Pratihara; Middle Ganga basin: Gahadvalas; Eastern India: Palas, Senas, Somavamsis and Eastern Gangas; Central India: Kalachuris and Chandellas; Deccan: Rastrakutas; Andhra: Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi
- UNIT IV. The river valley rivalries of Peninsular India: Pandyas and Cholas
- UNIT V. Nature of Polity and structure of state - changes in social and economic structure- Land grants and agrarian expansion
- UNIT VI. Developments in religion - Temple institution-court literature, origin and development of new castes, Rajputs and Kayasthas
- UNIT VII. Arab Invasion of Sindh – its nature and impact; Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni
- UNIT VIII. Muhammad Ghuri – Foundation of Muslim rule in Northern India; Muslim conquest of Bihar

Select Readings:

Ali, Daud. *Courtly Culture and Political Life in Early Medieval India*, UK, 2004.
Bloch, Marc. *Feudal Society*, New York, 1962.
Chattopadhyaya, B.D. *Making of Early Medieval India*, New Delhi, 1994.
———. ‘Political Processes and the Structure of Polity in Early Medieval India: Problems and Perspective’, Presidential Address, Ancient India, Proceedings of Indian History Congress, 1983, Pp. 25-63.

- . 'State and Economy in North India; Fourth Century to Twelfth Century', *Recent Perspectives of Early Indian History*, Bombay, 1995, Pp. 309–46.
- Dirks, Nicholas B. *The Hollow Crown: Ethno History of an Indian Kingdom*, Cambridge, 1987.
- Fox, Richard, G. King, Clan, Raja, and Rule, Berkeley, 1971.
- Gopal, Lallanji, 'Samanta - Its Varying Significance in Ancient India', *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, 1963, 21-37.
- Jha, D. N. *The Feudal Order: State, Society and Ideology in the Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 2000.
- Karashima, Noburu. *South Indian History and Society: Studies from Inscriptions, A.D. 850-1800*, Delhi, 1984.
- Hermann, Kulke. 'Fragmentation and Segmentation versus Integration? Reflections on the Concepts of Indian Feudalism and the Segmentary State in Indian History', *Studies in History*, 1982, Pp. 237-63.
- . *The Early and the Imperial Kingdom: A Processual Model of Integrative State Formation in Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 1995 .
- . *Kings and Cults: State Formation & Legitimation in India & South-East Asia*, Delhi, 1993.
- Panigrahi, K. C. *History of Orissa: Hindu Period*, Cuttack, 1981.
- Mahalakshmi, R. *Chola (Cola) Empire, The Encyclopedia of Empire*, First Edition.
- Ray, N.R. *Bangaleer Itihas: Adi Parba*, Calcutta, 1959.
- Ray, N.R., B.D. Chattopadhyaya, V.R. Mani and Ranabir Chakravarti (eds.) *A Sourcebook of Indian Civilization*, Kolkata, 2002.
- Sahu, B. P and Hermann Kulke. *Interrogating Political Systems: Integrative Processes and States in Pre-Modern India*, Delhi, 2015.
- Sahu, B. P, Hermann Kulke and Parnal Chirmuley. *History of Precolonial India: Issues and Debates*, New Delhi, 2019.
- . 'Brahmanical Ideology, Regional Identities and Construction of Early India', *Social Scientist*, Vol.29, 2001, Pp. 3-18.
- Sharma, R. S. *Early Medieval Indian Society: A Study in Feudalization*, Kolkata, 2001.
- . 'Problem of Transition from Ancient to Medieval in Indian History', *Indian Historical Review*, 1974
- . *Indian Feudalism*, Delhi, 1998
- Sastri, K. A. Nilakantha. *A History of South India*, Oxford, 1955.
- Sircar, D. C. *Studies in the Political and Administrative Systems in Ancient and Medieval India*, Delhi, 1974 .
- Stein, Burton, *Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India*, Delhi, 1980
- . 'The Segmentary State: Interim Reflections', *The State in India, 1000 – 1700*, Delhi, 1995.
- Subbarayalu, Y., 'The Cōla State', *Studies in History*, 1982, Pp. 265-306.
- . *South India Under the Cholas*, Delhi, 2011 .
- Thapar, Romila. *From Lineage to State: Social Formations in the Mid-First Millenium b.c. in the Ganga Valley*, Delhi, 1984.
- Veluthat, Kesavan. *The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India*, Delhi, 1993.
- Yadava, B. N. S. *Society and Culture in Northern India in the Twelfth Century*, Allahabad, 1973.

MJAH 12
HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY OF EARLY INDIA

Course Objectives:

This paper will give an idea about the different geographies in the context of early India. Historical and political geographies will be treated in detail. The archaeological sources as well as the literary ones will be consulted to understand the early Indian scenario.

Course Outcome:

Students will learn about the extent of geographical consciousness in early Indian context and how the Indian subcontinent was understood by the people. Also, they will be able to realize how the archaeological sources offer a glimpse of the early historical urbanism and imperial polity and how some of the sites were related to overseas network. They will also have an understanding of how the geo-political orbits were grown over more than one millennium.

- UNIT I. Different geographies: physical, historical, political, economic and cultural
- UNIT II. Sources for the study of Historical Geography of India; Names and Physical divisions of India.
- UNIT III. Archaeological sites, urbanism and literature
- UNIT IV. Historical geography of Ashokan sites
- UNIT V. Indian Ocean trading network
- UNIT VI. Chinese sources, Buddhist archaeology and Buddhist network in South Asia
- UNIT VII. Political geography of India up to the Gupta period
- UNIT VIII. Early medieval political geography

Select Readings:

- Bhattacharyi, Sukumari, Literature in the Vedic Age (2 Vols). Calcutta, 1975.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., The Ancient Routes of the Deccan and the Southern Peninsula. New Delhi, 2010.
- . Royal Messages by the Wayside: Historical Geographical Geography of Asokan Edicts, Delhi, 2011.
- Chakravarti, Ranabir, Maritime Trade and Voyages in Ancient Bengal, Journal of the Ancient Indian History 19, 145-171, 1992-93.
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- Chattopadhyaya, B.D., A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1984.
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- Gangopadhyay, Kaushik and Shoumita Chatterjee ,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, 2013.
- Gokhale, Shobana, Lord of Dakshinapatha: Coins, Trade-Centres under the Satavahanas, Delhi. 2008.
- Kosambi, D.D., An Introduction to the Study of Indian History, Mumbai, 1985.
- Kulke, Hermann, The State in India 1000-1700. Delhi, 1995.
- Kunhau, Raja, Survey of Sanskrit Literature. Mumbai, 1962.
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- Law, B.C., Historical Geography of Ancient India, Paris, 1954.
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- . (ed.), History of Bengal, Volume I: Ancient Period, Dhaka, 1943.
- . History of Ancient Bengal, Calcutta, 1971.
- . Classical Accounts of India, Calcutta, 1980.
- Mukherjee, Bratindra Nath, Kharosti and Kharosti-Brahmi Inscriptions in West Bengal, *Indian Museum Bulletin* 25, 1990.
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- Roy, T. N., The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of PGW & NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India, New Delhi, 1983.
- Sanyal, Rajat, Beyond Explorations: A Case Study on Early Medieval Archaeology from Epigraphic Sources. *Pratna Samiksha*, New Series, 4: 33-51, 2013.
- Sengupta, Gautam, 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, 1995.
- Sharma, R. S. The State and Varna formation in the Mid- Ganga Plains, New Delhi, 1996.
- . India's Ancient Past, New Delhi, 2005. Thapar, Romila, From Lineage to State, Delhi, 1990.
- Tomber, Roberta, Indo-Roman Trade: From Pots to Pepper, London, 2008.
- Watters, Thomas, On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India, Delhi, (reprint), 1969.

MJAH 13
EARLY INDIAN HISTORY:
SOURCES AND MODES OF INTERPRETATION

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of the course are to study the major sources and their modes of interpretations in the process of historical reconstruction, historical consciousness of the past in early cultures, and to study the different schools of historiography and representative historians in particular schools of interpretation. This paper also intends to discuss in detail the theoretical and epistemological aspects of the material sources and empirical data. The development, nature, and theoretical prepositions of the subject are dealt with in a global perspective to place early Indian historical traditions.

Course Outcome:

The student will have a wide-ranging idea of the different sources of early India and their mode and different ways of interpretation in the process of historical reconstruction. The student is expected to develop a structured historical sense based on understanding the significance and relevance of various source materials in the human knowledge production context.

- UNIT I. History-Definition and Scope of History- Process of Historical reconstruction - Role and Function of Historian;
- UNIT II. Writings in History by E H Carr, Collingwood, etc
- UNIT III. Sources for the Study of Pre and Proto-history; Tools as source of History; Ethno archaeology - Ethnographic data as Source of History; Importance of ancient knowledge systems in writing history
- UNIT IV. Historical Sense in Classical World - Ideas and Concepts in Greek, Roman, and Chinese history
- UNIT V. Historical Sense in India - Idea of *Bharatvarsha* in Indian Tradition - Historical Traditions of Early India- Brahmanical, Buddhist, Jain and Islamic traditions.
- UNIT VI. Sources for the study of early India- Literary texts (sacred texts, court poetry) - Inscriptions (edicts, *prasastis*, donative records) and Coins- Foreign Accounts- merits and demerits of source material- Art and Architecture.
- UNIT VII. Beginnings of historical writings in Modern India - Writings of Administrators and Missionaries
- UNIT VIII. Major Schools of Historiography and Representative Historians - Imperialist, Nationalist, Marxist, Subaltern Approach - Recent trends in Indian historiography with reference to the study of early India.

Select Readings:

Carr, E.H. What is History, London, 1962.

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

- Collingwood, R.G. *The Idea of History*, Oxford, 1961.
- Ghoshal, U.N. *Studies in Indian History and Culture*, Bombay, 1965.
- Gupta, Parmeshwari Lal, *Coins*, National Book Trust, New Delhi, 1961.
- Manickam, S. *Theory of History and Method of Research*, Madurai, 1998
- Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. *Sources of Indian History*, Bombay, 1961
- . *Historical Methods in Relation to Problem of South Indian History*. 1941.
- Pandey, R.B. *Indian Palaeography*, Varanasi, 1965.
- Pargiter, F.E. *Ancient Indian Historical Traditions*, Delhi, 1972.
- Rapson, E.J. *The Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, Cambridge, 1922.
- Richard Salomon. *Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Study of Inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Other Indo-Aryan Languages*, New York, 1998.
- Sen S.P. (ed.) *Historians and Historiography in Modern India*, Calcutta, 1973.
- Sheik Ali, B. *History: Its Theory and Method*, Chennai, 1993.
- Sreedharan, E. *A Textbook of Historiography (500 BC to AD 2000)*, New Delhi, 2009.
- Thapar, Romila. *The Past Before Us: Historical Traditions of Early North India*, London, 2013.
- Upinder Singh. *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India*, Delhi, 2008.
- Warder, A.K. *An Introduction to Indian Historiography*, Bombay, 1972.
- Winternitz, M. *History of Indian Literature*, Vols. I & II. Delhi, 1987.

MJAH 14
INTRODUCTION TO EARLY INDIAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

Course Objectives:

The course on introduction to early Indian social and economic history covers different aspects of the Indian social system and different stages in the economy, the myth of the origin of the *chaturvarna* system, and the proliferation of various new castes and communities. The prime objectives of the course are to make students understand the significant division between caste, class, and kin-based society and the growth of the urban-based industrial economy and rural-based agrarian economy. The course will conclude with debates on feudalism, the character of the state, and significant changes in the early medieval period.

Course Outcome:

The students understand the basic concept of Varna-based early Indian society and different stages in the economic condition of Early India. The meaning of the term, its broader socio-economic processes, and political outcome are important things the students are expected to learn.

- UNIT I. Sources (archaeological and literary) for the study of early Indian Social and Economic history -their relative importance
- UNIT II. Major phases in the history of society and economy in ancient India
- UNIT III. Society and Economy during the early and later Vedic periods- Pastoralism and Agriculture- concept of four *Varnas*-social classes and their functions
- UNIT IV. Use of iron and expansion of agriculture-Society and economy after 500 BCE -Second Urbanization- Trade and commerce–Traders and craftsmen
- UNIT V. Society and economy under the Mauryas-Maritime trade and economy- Inland and external trade and trade routes- craft production and Guild organizations- Urban centres and port towns
- UNIT VI. Salient features of social structure in the post-Mauryan period- the importance of the *Dharmasastras*- emergence of caste-based society- *Varnasankara*- untouchability- position of women -Forms of marriage – assimilation of foreign tribes- modes of education
- UNIT VII. Society and economy from third to seventh century and from eighth to twelfth century- Spread of agrarian economy and rural society- ownership of land- land revenue and taxation- land grant documents and emergence of rural aristocracy
- UNIT VIII. Perspective on early medieval society- feudalism debate-character of state in early medieval India

Select Readings:

Altekar, A.S. Education in Ancient India, Varanasi, 1965.

———. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Varanasi, 1956.

Bhasham, A. L. Wonder that was India, New Delhi, 2019.

Bose, M. L. An Economic History of Ancient India, 300 BC- AD 700, 2020.

Chakraborti, H. Trade and Commerce in Ancient India (c. 200 BC- c. 650 AD), Calcutta, 1966.

Chakravarti Ranabir. Exploring Early India up to c. AD 1300, Delhi, 2013.

———. Trade and Trader in Early Indian Society, Delhi, 2007.

Chanana, D.R. Slavery in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1960.

Chattopadhyaya, B.D. Making of Early Medieval India, New Delhi, 1994.

Das, S.K. The Economic History of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1944.

Dhar M.K. & R.L. Mehta, Social and Economic History of Ancient India, S.S. Publishers, 1991.

Dutta, N.K. Origin and Growth of Castes in India, Vol.II, London, 1931.

Erdosy, G. Urbanization in Early Historic India, Oxford, 1988.

Jha, D.N. (ed.). Feudal Order: State, Society and Ideology in Early Medieval India, New Delhi, 2002.

———. Early India: A Concise History, New Delhi, 2008.

Kane, P.V. History of Dharmasastras, Vols. I & II, Poona, 1930.

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

Lallanji Gopal, Economic Life in Northern India: c. AD 700- 1200, Delhi, 1989.

Maity, S.K. Economic Life in North India in the Gupta Period, Calcutta, 1970.

Majumdar, A.K. Concise History of Ancient India, Vol.III, New Delhi, 1983.

Majumdar, R.C. Corporate Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1920.

———. The Age of Imperial Unit, Bombay, 1960.

———. The Vedic Age, London, 1951. Pandey, Rajbali. Hindu Samskaras, Delhi, 1991.

Prabhu, P.H. Hindu Social Organizations, Bombay, 1963.

Saletone, R.N. Early Indian Economic History, New Delhi, 1975.

Sharma, R.S. Early Medieval in Indian Society, New Delhi, 2014.

———. Economic History of Ancient India, New Delhi, 2011.

———. Indian Feudalism, Calcutta, 1965.

———. Perspectives in the Social and Economic History of Early India, Delhi, 1995.

———. Rethinking of India's Past, New Delhi, 2011.

Sudhakar Chattopadhyaya. Social Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1965.

Sukumari Bhattacharji. Women and Society in Ancient India, 1994.

Suvira Jaiswal. Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions of Change, Delhi, 1998.

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

Thapar, Romila. Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations, New Delhi, 2010.

MJAH15
INTRODUCTION TO RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF EARLY INDIA

Course Objectives:

The students will be introduced with the Religious history of India from Pre Indus to the Puranic traditions. They will be introduced with sources of Vedic Religion and Sramanic sects like Buddhism and Jainism and some contemporary sects like Ajivikas, Carvakas and Lokayatas. The students will also be introduced with Philosophy of six schools for example Astika and Nastika, Nyaya- Vaisesika, Sankhya and Yoga, Mimamsa Philosophy and Vedanta. As well as they will learn about the Bhakti movement and about Brahmanical cults like Saivism and Vaisnavism.

Course Outcome:

After completing the course students will have a familiarity with major trends in writing the religious history of India from Pre Indus to the Puranic traditions. The students will also have knowledge of philosophy of six schools for example Astika and Nastika, Nyaya- Vaisesika, Sankhya and Yoga, Mimamsa Philosophy and Vedanta. At the end of the course they will have complete knowledge of Religious history of India.

- UNIT I. Foundations of Indian Religion- Fundamental aspects of Pre-Indus and Indus Religion.
- UNIT II. Vedic Religion, Religion and philosophy of the Brahmanas, Aranayakas and Upanishads.
- UNIT III. Sramanic Traditions - Jainism, Buddhism and Ajivikas
- UNIT IV. Six Heretical Teachers- Niskriyavadin, Sasvatavadin, Matrialist, the Septic, Carvakas and Lokayatas.
- UNIT V. Six system of Indian Philosophy – Astika and Nastika; Nyaya-Vaisesika; Sankhya and Yoga and Mimamsa Philosophy, Essentials of Vedanta.
- UNIT VI. Early Brahmanic Tradition- Bhaktivada in Indian Religious Thought, Concept of Bhakti in Bhagavat Gita, Bhakti of the Tamil Alvars and Nayanmars, Role of Women in the Bhakti Movement, Bhakti ideology and Feudalism, Temple based Bhakti Movement.
- UNIT VII. Brahmanical Religious Sects: Saivism - Origin and Development of Saivism up to Early Christian Centuries, Saiva Sects- Pasupatas, Kapalikas and Mattamayuras, Mathas and Temples affiliated to Saivism, Vaishnavism - Early History of the Bhagavatas, the formation of Vaishnavism, Spread of Vaishnavism, Sakti worship.
- UNIT VIII. Sramanic Sects–Emergence of Mahayana, Vajrayana and Tantrayana; Digambaras and Svetambaras

Select Readings:

Bapat, P.V. 2500 Years of Buddhism, New Delhi, 1987.

Basham, A. L. Studies in Indian History and Culture, Calcutta, 1964

- . The Wonder that was India, New York, 1971.
- Bhandarkar, R.G. Vaishnavism, Shaivism and minor Religious Systems, Varanasi, 1965.
- Bhattacharyya, Narendra Nath. Jain Philosophy Historical Outline, New Delhi, 1976.
- . History of Sakta Religion, New Delhi, 1974.
- Champakalakshmi, R. Religion, Tradition, and Ideology Pre-Colonial South India, Oxford, 2011.
- Dasgupta, S. N. A History of Indian Philosophy, 5 volumes, 1921.
- Eliot, Charles. Hinduism and Buddhism, London, 1921.
- Keith, A.B. Religion and Philosophy of Upanishads, 2 Vols, Cambridge, 1912.
- Macdonell, A. A, Vedic Mythology, Strassburg, 1897,
- Majumdar, A. K. Concise History of Ancient India, Vol.III, Delhi, 1983.
- Raychaudhuri, H.C. Materials for the Study of Early History of the Vaisnava Sect, New Delhi, 1975.
- Warder, A.K. Indian Buddhism, Delhi, 1970.

MJAH 16
INTRODUCTION TO EARLY INDIAN ART AND ARCHITECTURE

Course Objectives:

This is one of the compulsory introductory papers in the course. It is intended to familiarize the student to ancient Indian art traditions and stimulate an interest for the appraisal of ancient aesthetics. The pre-historic and proto-historic phases are presented as background for the emergence of art activity in succeeding periods. The course surveys through various phases of Indian art as well as various forms of art in the ancient times. The course covers ancient religious architectures- rock cut and structural, temples, sculptures and the literature on painting from different regions of India from the given period. The course aims to introduce the students to ancient India art, related major sites and structures.

Course Outcome:

The students will be able to appreciate the ancient wisdom of building and art and understand the continuity of the same a heritage. Students will be prepared to identify the characters and features of Indian art from different regions of the given period. The course also helps them to understand art as source for historical studies.

- UNIT I. Indian Art History: Introduction- General features of early Indian art- its sacred character; 'Anonymous' Artists- patrons; Major phases in early Indian art
- UNIT II. Prehistoric art: Rock paintings in Indian sub-continent; Proto-historic Art: Harappan artistic industry and architecture
- UNIT III. Art in the early historical phase: Mauryan court art- early rock-cut monuments- Post- Mauryan art- Buddhist and Jaina monuments- Chaityagriha, Stupa and Vihara.
- UNIT IV. Rock-cut monuments in different regions- Western India (Bhaja, Ajanta, Karle, Nasik), Eastern India (Udayagiri, Khandagiri); Structural Chaityas and Stupas in Andhra (Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda) and in Taxila
- UNIT V. Art activities in the Gupta period- shifts and transitions from earlier trends; Beginning of Structural Temple Architecture- Formation: Phase I- beginnings (300- 600 CE) - regional styles in Temple Architecture
- UNIT VI. Phase II (600- 900 CE) - Progress in Temple-building activity in regional centers of art- End of Rock-cut mode
- UNIT VII. Crystallization and Expansion: Phase III (900- 1300 CE)- Matured Phase of the Art of Temple- building- Study of select Temple sites
- UNIT VIII. A brief survey- Art and Religion in early India; Images and icons; Philosophical, social and cultural meaning of art

Select Readings:

Agarwala, V.S. Studies in Indian Art, Varanasi, 1965
Alone, Y. S. Buddhist Caves of Western India: Forms and Patronage, Delhi, 2016
Banerjea, J.N. The Origin and Development of Indian Iconography, Calcutta, 1956

- Bhattacharji, Sukumari. *The Indian Theogony: A Comparative Study of Indian Mythology from the Vedas to the Purāṇas*, New Delhi, 2016
- Bhattacharya, N. N. *The Indian Mother Goddess*, New Delhi, 1999
- Brown, Cheever Mackenzi. *The Triumph of the Goddess: The Canonical Models and Theological Visions of the Devī-Bhagavata Purāṇa*, USA, 1990
- Chakrabarti, Kunal. *Religious Process: The Purāṇas and the Making of a Regional Tradition*, New Delhi, 2001
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 'Reappearance' of the Goddess or the Brahmanical Mode of Appropriation: Some Early Epigraphic Evidence Bearing on Goddess Cults', in *Studying Early India*, 2011
- Desai, Devangana. *Social Dimensions of Art in Early India*, 1990
- . *Art and Icon: Essays on Early Indian Art*, New Delhi, 2013
- . *Erotic Sculpture of India: A Socio-cultural Study*, New Delhi, 1975
- Dhaky, M.A., Michael W. Meister, *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture (Relevant Volumes)*
- Gupta, S.P and Asthana, S. *Elements of Indian Art*, Delhi, 2007
- Hardy, Adam. *The temple architecture of India*, 2007
- Bhattacharya, B. *Indian Buddhist Iconography*, Calcutta, 1958
- Bhattacharya, B.C. *Jaina Iconography*, Delhi, 1974
- Clark, Sharry R. *The Social Lives of Figurines – Recontextualizing the Third–Millennium–BC Terracotta Figurines from Harappa*, U.S., 2011
- Coomaraswamy, A.K. *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, New Delhi, 1927
- . 'The Dance of Shiva' in *The Dance of Shiva*, 1918
- Dehejia, Vidya. *Looking Again at Indian Art*, Delhi, 1978
- . *Discourse in Early Buddhist Art*, New Delhi, 1997
- Dhavalikar, M.K. *Sanchi*, Delhi, 2003
- Eck, Diana L. *Darśan: Seeing the Divine Image in India*, Delhi, 1981
- Gombrich, E. H. *The Story of Art* (14th ed.), USA, 1984
- Gupte, R.S. *Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas*, Bombay, 1980
- Huntington, Susan L and John C. Huntington. *The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, Delhi, 2014
- Kak, Ram Chandra. *Ancient Monuments of Kashmir*, London, 1933
- Kenoyer, Jonathan M. *Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization*, 1998
- Mitra, Debala. *Buddhist Monuments*, Delhi, 1971
- . *Ajanta*, Delhi, 2004
- . *Sanchi*, Delhi, 2003
- Mitter, Partha. *Indian Art*, New Delhi, 2001
- Pal, Pratapaditya. *Indian Terracotta Sculpture*, New Delhi, 2002
- Shakur, M.A. *A Short Guide to Takht-i-Bahi: Volume I*, Peshawar, 1946
- Zimmer, Heinrich. *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*, USA, 1974
- Zwalf, W. *Buddhism: Art and Faith*, London, 1985
- Ramaswami, N.S. *Amaravati, the Art and History of the Stupa and the Temple*, 1975
- Pant, Sushila. *Origin and Development of Stupa Architecture in India*, Varanasi, 1976
- Ray, Niharranjan. *An Approach to Indian Art*, Chandigarh, 1974
- . *Maurya and Sunga Art*, Calcutta, 1945
- Saraswati, S.K. *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, Calcutta 1975
- Sivaramamurti, C. *Sanskrit Literature and Art: Mirror of Indian Culture*, 1999
- . *Nataraja in art, thought, and literature*, New Delhi, 1974
- . *The Great Chola Temples*, New Delhi, 2007

MJAH 17
HISTORICAL METHODS AND TECHNIQUES

Course Objectives:

This paper discusses in detail the theoretical and epistemological aspects of the discipline's history. The development, nature, and theoretical prepositions of the subject are dealt with in a global perspective to place Indian historical methods and techniques in context. This course trains the researcher to carry out research efficiently and methodically. The technical aspects and tools in every step of research are taught. It covers from the selection of a topic to the final research report writing.

Course Outcome:

The researcher will be able to choose the research topic and suitable methods to carry out further research and will be able to write the dissertation at the end of the course following this training. The student is expected to develop a structured historical sense based on the understanding of the significance and relevance of history in human knowledge production.

- UNIT I. Research in History- Basic features- Sources
- UNIT II. Written and Oral-Spatial and Temporal dimensions in Historical Research
- UNIT III. Selecting a Suitable Research Topic- requisites of a researcher- Formulation of Hypothesis
- UNIT IV. Preparing a Working Bibliography- Criticism –internal and external- Making Notes
- UNIT V. Writing Dissertation and Thesis- Objectivity and Subjectivity in Thesis writing
- UNIT VI. Honesty and modesty- Reasoning- thesis planning- Draft-revision
- UNIT VII. Methods of References and Bibliography- Documentation- Footnotes, Endnotes-mode of entries- use of quotations- Abbreviation and their use
- UNIT VIII. Illustrations- Maps, Figures and Plates, Glossary, Tables and charts

Select Readings:

- Agarwala, R.S, Important Guidelines on Research Methodology, Delhi, 1983
- Barnes, H.E., A History of Historical Writings, New York, 1962
- Carr, E.H., What is History, London, 1962
- Clark, G.K., Guide for Research Students, Cambridge, 1972
- Collingwood, R.G., The Idea of History, London, 1912
- Erentz, E., The Historical- Critical Method, London, 1975
- Fling, Writing of History, Yale University, 1920
- Ganguly, D.K., History and Historians of Ancient India, New Delhi, 1972
- Goel, S., History of Writing of Early India, Jodhpur, 1996
- Kothari, C.R., Research Methodology, Methods and Techniques, New Delhi, 1996
- Manickam, S., Theory of History and Method of Research, Madurai, 1997
- Misra, R.P., Research Methodology: A Handbook, New Delhi, 1989

Sastri, K.AN& Ramanna, H.S. Historical Method in Relation to Indian History, Madras, 1956

Philips, C.H. (ed.), Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon, London, 1961

Rajayyan, K., A Study in Historiography: Theory and Method, Madurai, 1982

Ranajit Guha, Selected Subaltern Studies, Oxford University Press, 1998

Sen, S.P. (ed.), Historians and Historiography of Modern India, Kolhapur, 1973

Sheik Ali, B., History: Its Theory and Method, Delhi, 1978

Sreedharan, E. , A Text Book of Historiography (500 BC to AD 2000), New Delhi, 2010

———. A Manual of Historical Research Methodology, Trivandrum, 2017.

Thakur, V.K., Historiography of Indian Feudalism, New Delhi, 1989

Weber, M., The Methodology of Social Sciences, New York, 1949.

INTRODUCTION OF ANCIENT INDIAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE

Course Objectives:

The course aims to initiate the ideas of corroboration of archaeological sources and literary sources in understanding early India. It aims to discuss the notions of political geography and historical geography as found in ancient Indian literature and also study its archaeological connotations.

Course Outcome:

The outcome of the course is to ensure that the students develop a critical understanding of both the methodologies – archaeology and literature and they will be able use both of the sources effectively.

- UNIT I. Importance and limitations of Ancient Indian Literary Sources.
- UNIT II. Introduction to Sanskrit language and literature – classical Sanskrit poetry and Drama – Sanskrit *Mahakavyas*.
- UNIT III. Sanskrit Tales: Panchatantra and Hitopodesa.
- UNIT IV. Sanskrit Inscriptions: Girnar Rock Inscription, Prayagraj Pillar Inscription and Banskhera Plate Inscription.
- UNIT V. Introduction to Tamil language and literature – Sangam Texts: division and classification - Early Tamil Scripts: Tamil-Brahmi, Grantha, Vatteluttu.
- UNIT VI. Study of Post-Sangam Texts: Silappatikaram and Manimekalai.
- UNIT VII. Bhakti literary tradition in early period in Tamil history.
- UNIT VIII. Pallava and Chola Inscriptions.

Select Readings:

- Gauri P. Lad, Mahabharata and Archaeological Evidence, Pune, 1981.
- Gowen, Herbert Henry. History of Indian Literature from Vedic Times to the Present Day, Greenwood Press, 1968.
- Hart, G.L. Relation Between Tamil and Classical Sanskrit Literature, 1976.
- Iravatham Mahadevan, Early Tamil Epigraphy: From the Earliest Times to the Sixth Century A.D., Harvard, 2003.
- Kamil Zvelebil, Introducing Tamil Literature, Madras, 1968.
- Kamil Zvelebil, The Smile of Murugan on Tamil Literature of South India, 1973.
- Krishnan, K.G. Studies in South Indian History and Epigraphy, Vol. I, Madras 1972.
- Krishnaswami Aiyangar, Manimekalai in its Historical Settings, London, 1928.
- Kunhau Raja, Survey of Sanskrit Literature, Mumbai, 1962.
- Macdonell, A.A. History of Sanskrit Literature, New York, 1900.
- Meenakshi Sundaram T.P., A History of Tamil Literature, Annamalai Nagar, 1965.
- Nilakanta Sastri, K.A. Sangam Literature, Its Cult and Culture, Madras, 1972.
- Parthasarathy, R. Cilappatikaram: The Tale of an Anklet, Penguin India, 2004.
- Sivaramamurthy, C. Indian Epigraphy and South Indian Scripts, Madras, 1952.
- Bhattacharji, Sukumari. Literature in the Vedic Age (2 Vols.), Calcutta, 1975.
- Pillai, V S. South Indian History and Tamil Language and Literature, Madras, 1966.
- Winternitz, M. A History of Indian Literature (Vol. I), Calcutta, 1978.

MJAH 19.I
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDIA

Course Objectives:

The main objective is to acquaint the students about the archaeological record of the historical period. The paper will highlight how textual sources can be corroborated with archaeological sources and the variety of record in various political and geographical landscapes of India.

Course Outcome:

The main outcome of this paper is that the students will learn the intervariability of the archaeological record in various parts of India in the historical period. It will also help them to understand the how texts and contexts needs to be interrelated for a holistic understanding of the past.

- UNIT I. Archaeology and Text: Issues in Historical Archaeology of India
- UNIT II. Iron Age and its role in second urbanization process : North Indian Cultures
- UNIT III. Iron Age in South India : Megalithic cultures
- UNIT IV. Northern India (6th centuries BCE to 12th centuries CE)
- UNIT V. Eastern India (6th centuries BCE to 12th centuries CE)
- UNIT VI. Deccan and South India (6th centuries BCE to 12th centuries CE)
- UNIT VII. Archaeology of Buddhism: Texts and Contexts
- UNIT VIII. Archaeology of Early medieval India: An overview

Select Readings:

- Allchin, F. R., City and State formation in Early Historic South Asia. South Asian Studies 5, pp: 1 16, 1989.
- . The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The Emergence of Cities and States, Cambridge, 1995.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., Study of the Iron Age in India, Puratattva 13, pp: 81 85, 1984
- . Archaeological Geography of the Ganga Plains, The Lower and Middle Ganga, Delhi, 2008
- . The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Oxford, 2006
- Deo, S.B., Problem of South Indian Megaliths, Dharwad, 1973
- Dhavalikar, M.K., Historical Archaeology of India. New Delhi, 1999.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D., Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India, Calcutta, 1990
- . Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues. Delhi, 2003
- . Early Historic in Indian Archaeology: Some Definitional Problems in Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakraborty (eds.) Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia, pp. 1-14. New Delhi, 2008
- Tripathi Vibha., The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India, Delhi, 1976
- . History of Iron Technology in India (from Beginning to Pre-Modern Times), New Delhi, 2008.

MJAH 19.II

EARLY INDIAN SCRIPTS AND EPIGRAPHY

Course Objectives:

The main aim of this course is to impart the Students the knowledge of the beginning of Palaeographic studies, about the major scripts like Brahmi and its derivatives and Kharosti and about the famous Palaeographers and their contribution in the field of Palaeography. This course will also make aware of the students the major trends in writing epigraphs, their historical importance and about the life and works of some of the eminent epigraphists.

Course Outcome:

After completing this course student will be familiar with the major Scripts of Indian subcontinent and they will trained in editing and reading the inscriptions.

- UNIT I. Beginning of Palaeographic Studies.
- UNIT II. Invention of writing and origin of Scripts- Brahmi and Kharosti, Derivatives of Brahmi, Sidhamatrika, Proto-Bengali and Nagari.
- UNIT III. Contribution of Palaeographers to the study of Scripts- James Princep, Christen Lassen, Alexander Cunningham, Georg Buhler.
- UNIT IV. Definition of Epigraphy, Importance of Inscriptions as source of History, Merits and Limitations of Inscriptions, Eras used in Inscriptions
- UNIT V. Ashokan Edicts- Nature, Geographic distribution, Categories, Language and scrip; Decipherment of Major Rock Edicts(Girnar version) Rock Edicts- V and XIII.
- UNIT VI. Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance - a) Junagadh inscription of Rudradaman. b) Nasik Prasasti of Gautami Balasri. c) Allahabad Pillar Inscription of Samudragupta. d) Damodarpur Copper plate Inscriptions of Kumaragupta
- UNIT VII. Inscription on Seals and Sealings.
- UNIT VIII. Life and works of important Epigraphists- Akshay Kumar Mitra, N.G.Majumdar, Nalinikanta Bhattashali, J.F.Fleet, D.C.Sircar.

Select Readings:

Palaeography

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

———. Indian Palaeography, New Delhi, 1980 (reprint). Dani. A. H, Indian Palaeography, Delhi,(2nd.ed.)1986.

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

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

Kejariwal, O.P, The Prinseps of India: A Personal Quest, The Indian Archives. 1997.

Mukherjee, B.N., Origin of Brahmi and Kharosti Scripts, Calcutta, 2005

Saloman. Richard, Indian Epigraphy, Oxford, 1998.

Sircar, D.C. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography, Journal of Ancient

Indian History,4,1970-71,72-136.

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

Epigraphy

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

———. Ashoka and His Inscriptions, Calcutta,1946.

Basak, R. (ed.) Ashokan Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1959.

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

Saloman. Richard, Indian Epigraphy, Oxford, 1998.

Sircar, D.C, Indian Epigraphy, Delhi, 1965.

———. Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Delhi, 1966

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

Epigraphia Indica-Relevant Volumes

MJA 19.III

ASPECTS OF EARLY INDIAN ART: TRENDS AND PERSPECTIVES

Course Objectives:

This is one of the objective papers in the course. The paper surveys two interconnected fields of art and theories based on ancient India. The evolution and development of prescriptive texts in the past and associated forms and structures of worship will be studied in detail. The paper surveys the parallel developments in thoughts and debates in Indian art through the reasons for changes, characteristic features, the modes etc. It is aimed to stimulate interest among students to know the subject in depth further.

Course Outcome:

The student will be familiar to the history of art historical texts and case studies and also they will be capable of understanding the interconnected or comprehensive nature of cultural changes in Indian society. The recent debates will enhance the idea of Indian art beyond its religiosity.

- UNIT I. Idea of Space, Form and Meaning: Prescriptive texts and the making of early Indian art and architecture
- UNIT II. Notions of art and craft: Reading *Citrasutra*- Canons of Indian Paintings; *Vastu Sastras*, *Puranas* and *Mahatmyas*; 'Sastric' vocabulary and terminologies in Indian art
- UNIT III. Colonial and Nationalist schools of art historiography; Post-Independent trends in Indian art; Art in formation of a 'Nation versus a Region'
- UNIT IV. Growth of Temple Building Activity: Formation, Transition and Crystallization of Nagara, Dravida and Vesara temple architecture; Temples as institutions – Economy, Society and Hierarchy
- UNIT V. Issue of Patronage: Textual descriptions of the craftsmen and artisans-constitutions and pattern of patronage- relation between artist and patron
- UNIT VI. Origin and development of image worship; Concepts and methods of reading Indian sacred images; Text and Visuals
- UNIT VII. Proliferation of sculptures and their iconography: Stone, Terracotta and Metal images in Gupta, Post-Gupta, Early Medieval Period
- UNIT VIII. Debates and Perspectives in: 'Classical versus Folk'; 'Brahmanical versus Hindu Art'; and 'Anonymous versus Named Patronage'

Select Readings:

- Amyx, Clifford, 'Art and Objectivity', *College Art Journal*, 1943, pp. 10-14
- Banerjea, J.N., *Pauranic and Tantric Religion: Early Phase*, Calcutta, 1966
- . *The Origin and Development of Indian Iconography*, Calcutta, 1956
- Bhattacharya, N. N., *The Indian Mother Goddess*, New Delhi, 1999
- Bhattacharyya, Tarapada. *A Study on Vastuvidya*. Patna. 1947.
- Brown, Cheever Mackenzie, *The Triumph of the Goddess: The Canonical Models and Theological Visions of the Devī-Bhagavata Purāṇa*, USA, 1990.

- Chandra, Pramod, *On the Study of Indian Art*, New York, 1983
- . *Studies in Indian Temple Architecture*, New Delhi, 1975
- Chari, V. K., *Representation in India's Sacred Images: Objective vs. Metaphysical Reference*, University of London, 2002
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D., 'Reappearance' of the Goddess or the Brahmanical Mode of Appropriation: Some Early Epigraphic Evidence Bearing on Goddess Cults', in *Studying Early India*, 2011
- Cohn, Bernard, *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, Delhi, 1997
- Coomaraswamy, A.K., *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, New Delhi, 1927
- . 'The Dance of Shiva' in *The Dance of Shiva*, 1918 Dagens, Bruno (trans.), *Mayamatam* (two vols.), New Delhi, 2007 Dehejia, Vidya, *Looking Again at Indian Art*, Delhi, 1978
- Desai, Devangana, *Social Dimensions of Art in Early India*, 1990
- . *Art and Icon: Essays on Early Indian Art*, New Delhi, 2013
- . *Erotic Sculpture of India: A Socio-cultural Study*, New Delhi, 1975
- Dhaky, M.A. and Michael W. Meister, *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture* New Delhi, 1983.
- Eck, Diana L., *Darśan: Seeing the Divine Image in India*, Delhi, 1981 Gombrich, E. H., *The Story of Art* (14th ed.), USA, 1984
- Hardy, Adam. *The Temple Architecture of India*, 2007
- . *Form and Transformation: the Kārṇāṭa Drāviḍa Tradition, 7th to 13th Centuries*, New Delhi, 1995
- . *Theory and Practice of Temple Architecture in Medieval India: Bhoja's Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra and the Bhojpur Line Drawings*, New Delhi, 2015
- Harle, J.C., *Art and Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent*, USA, 1986
- Kramrisch, Stella, *The Hindu Temple*, 2 vols., Calcutta, 1946
- . *Indian Sculpture*, (2nd reprint), New Delhi, 2013
- . *The Vishnudharmottara (Part III) A Treatise on Indian Painting and Image-Making 1928*, Delhi, 2013
- . *Exploring India's Sacred Art: Selected Writings of Stella Kramrisch*, New Delhi, 1994
- . *Art of India Through the Ages*, New Delhi, 1987 Mitter, Partha, *Much Maligned Monsters*, London, 1992
- Pal, Pratapaditya, *Indian Terracotta Sculpture*, New Delhi, 2002
- Ray, Niharajan, *An Approach to Indian Art*, Chandigarh, 1974
- Sivaramamurti, C. *Sanskrit Literature and Art: Mirror of Indian Culture*, New Delhi, 1999
- . *The Great Chola Temples*, New Delhi, 2007
- . *The Artist of Ancient India*, *Journal of Oriental Research*, 1934, Pp. 168-99
- The Chitrāsutra of the Vishnudharmottara*. New Delhi, 1978.
- Zimmer, Heinrich, *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*, USA, 1974

MJAH 19.IV

INTRODUCTION TO ANCIENT INDIAN NUMISMATICS

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 understand the beginning and development of coins throughout the ages. It focuses the role of coins in representing cultural identity and heritage. With the coins of various periods Student will be taught to understand the cultural and intellectual traditions that India possesses.

Course Outcome:

Students will understand the importance and relevance of Numismatics as an important source to understand Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology. They will learn the ancient minting knowledge of India. It will help the students to learn basics of coin identification. They will also learn the ancient Numerals that appear on the coins. Through the study of coins students will understand Political, Social, Economic and Religious background of Ancient India in a more holistic way. Present course within the framework of Indian Knowledge Systems offers a multi-dimensional approach to understand Ancient Indian numismatics.

- UNIT I. Introduction: Definition; Importance of numismatics in the reconstruction of political, socio-cultural and economic history of ancient India.
- UNIT II. Origin and Antiquity of Coins in India; Literary References of Coins in Ancient India.
- UNIT III. Numismatography: History of Numismatic studies in India; Ancient Minting Knowledge - Technique of minting coins in ancient India – Punch-marked, Casting, Die-struck and Repoussé.
- UNIT IV. Punch Marked Coins and Uninscribed Cast Copper Coins
- UNIT V. Coins of Indo-Greeks, Indo-Scythians and Indo-Parthians
- UNIT VI. Tribal Coins, coins of the City-States and Coins of the Kushanas
- UNIT VII. Coins of the Western Kshatrapas, the Sātavāhanas and the Guptas
- UNIT VIII. Scientific studies of coins, Documentation and report writing of coins.

Select Readings:

Altekar, A. S. Catalogue of Coins of the Gupta Empire, Varanasi, 1937.
Bopearachchi, O. Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian Coins in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1993.
Gupta, P.L. Coins. New Delhi, 1961.
Gupta, P. L and T.R. Hardaker. Ancient Indian Silver Punch-Marked Coins of the Magadha – Maurya Karshapana Series. Nasik, 1985.
Handa, Devendra. Tribal Coins of Ancient India, New Delhi, 2007.
Jha Amiteshwar and Dilip Rajgor. Studies in the Coinage of Western Kshatrapas. Anjaneri. 1994.

Kumar, Sanjeev. 2024. Treasures of the Gupta Empire: A Numismatic History of the Golden Age of India. Archaeopress Archaeology: Oxford

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

Rajgor, D. Punch-Marked Coins of Early Historic India, California, 2001.

Sahni, B. The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India. Varanasi, 1973.

MJAH 19.V
HISTORY OF PENINSULAR INDIA (300 BCE- 1300 CE)

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of the paper are to study the political history of South India from the third century BCE to the end of the 14th century CE. The course covers the major political powers of south India and their extensions, the structure of the state, their cultural importance, administrative machinery, and functions of the local assemblies.

Course Outcome:

The student will have a comprehensive picture of the political history of peninsular India during the study periods. It also enables the student to understand the dominant political powers of South India and their social and cultural influences in the history of early and early medieval India.

- UNIT I. Geographical Factors- Sources for the Study- Archaeological and literary Sources
- UNIT II. Court Poetry and Bhakti texts
- UNIT III. Sangam Age: Literature, Polity and Society- Early State formation in South India
- UNIT IV. Satavahana- Genealogy, Early rulers- Gautamiputra Satakarni and his achievements- Socio- religious and art and architecture of Satavahanas
- UNIT V. Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi- Pulakesin II and Pallava Mahendravarman-I and Narasimhavarman- II
- UNIT VI. Chalukya- Pallava conflicts- art and architecture of Chalukyas and Pallavas- Bhakti Movements of South India
- UNIT VII. Imperial Cholas- Early Chola rulers- Rajaraja I and Rajendra I- Kulottunga I
- UNIT VIII. Chola-Chalukya Relationships- Chola-Rashtrakuta Conflicts- Chola State and Administration- Trade and Commerce- Art and Architecture

Select Readings:

- Burton Stein, Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India, Oxford, 1980
———. (ed.), Essays on South India, Delhi, 1996.
Gopal, B.R., The Chalukyas of Kalyani and Kalachuris, Dharwad, 1991.
Gopalan, R., History of the Pallavas of Kanchi, Madras, 1928.
Heitzman, James, Gifts of Power: Lordship in an Early Indian State, Oxford, 1997.
Kenneth R. Hall, Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Colas, New Delhi, 1980.
Kesavan Veluthat, The Early Medieval in South India, New Delhi, 2010
Krishnaswami Aiyanger, S., The Beginning of South Indian History, Madras, 1918.
———. Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture, Calcutta, 1923.
Mahalingam, T.V., Kanchipuram in Early South Indian History, Bombay, 1907.
Minakshi, Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, Madras, 1938.
Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., Studies in Cola History and Administration, Madras, 1932
———. The Colas, University of Madras, 1955 (2nd edition).

- . Sangam Literature: Its Cults and Culture, Madras, 1972
- . A History of South India, Oxford, 1975 (4th edition).
- Noburu Karashima, South Indian History and Society, Oxford, 1984.
- . (ed.), A Concise History of South India, New Delhi, 2014
- Spencer, George W., The Political of Expansion: The Chola conquest of Sri Lanka and Sri Vijaya, New Era, 1983.
- Subbarayalu, Y, The Political Geography of the Chola Country, Pondicherry, Pondicherry, 1973
- . South Under the Cholas, Oxford, 2012
- Subramanian, N., Sangam Polity: The Administration and Social Life of the Sangam Tamils, Bombay, 1980
- Yazdani G. (ed.), The early History of the Deccan, Oxford, 1960
- Zvelebil, Kamil V., The Smile of the Murugan: On Tamil literature of South India, Leiden, 1973.

MJAH 20
ANCIENT INDIAN POLITY AND ADMINISTRATION (FROM THE
MIDDLE OF 2nd MILLENNIUM BCE TO 1300 CE)

Course Objectives:

This paper is designed with the aim to initiate the students to the development of polity and political frameworks in ancient India. As they study different political dynastic histories in various papers, a basic understanding will help them to understand these dynasties better.

Course Outcome

The students will learn the various developments of ancient Indian statecraft. They will also learn the theories and hypothesis that are centered around them.

- UNIT I. Sources for Studying Political Ideas and Institutions - Recent trends in study of Early Indian States
- UNIT II. Concept and Origin of State - Aims and Functions of State - Saptanga Theory
- UNIT III. Origin and Evolution of Kingship - Divine Concept of Kingship - Categories of States- Rashtra and Gana Samgha with examples Gana Samgha in Post-Vedic Times.
- UNIT IV. Democratic elements in ancient Indian polity - Communities and Community organizations: Janas, gana, sabha, samiti, parishad, vidhata Ur, Nagaram, Nadu etc.
- UNIT V. Administration and Administrative Units - Inter-state relationship and diplomacy - Upāya, Sadgunya and Mandala theories
- UNIT VI. Military administration of State - Process of Taxation
- UNIT VII. Mauryan State - Gupta Polity - Chola Polity
- UNIT VIII. Indian Feudalism: An Overview

Select Readings:

- Altekar, A.S., State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, 1972
Chattopadhyaya, B.D. The Making of Early Medieval India, Delhi, 2012
Drekmeir, C., Kingship and Community in Early India, California, 1962
Ganguly, D.K., Aspects of Ancient Indian Administration, New Delhi, 1978
Ghoshal, U.N., A History of Indian Political Ideas, Bombay, 1959.
Karashima, N., A Concise History of South India: Issues and Interpretations, 2014.
Mahalingam, T.V., South Indian Polity, Madras, 1968.
Sharma, R.S., Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India, Delhi, 1968.
Sharma, R.S., Indian Feudalism, Calcutta, 1980
Spellman, J.W., Political Theory of Ancient India: Study of Kingship from the earliest time to Circa A.D 300, Oxford, 1964
Stein, Burton. Peasant State and Society in South India, New Delhi, 1993.
Subramaniam, A.N., Sangam Polity, Michigan, 1996
Thapar Romila., From Lineage to State: Social Formation in the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley, Delhi, 1999
Y. Subbarayalu., South India Under the Cholas, Oxford, 2011.

MJAH 21
ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS I – MESOPOTAMIA AND EGYPT

Course Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to give the basic idea of civilization and to introduce the students to the Ancient Civilizations of the world such as Mesopotamia and Egypt. This course will familiarize the students with the Origin of the Neolithic Revolution, Process of Civilization, Urbanization in Mesopotamia, Sumer from the beginning till the Persians. In the Egyptian section, the students will learn about the Old Kingdom from the First Dynasty to the Eighth Dynasty.

Course Outcome:

This course will enhance the knowledge of the students about the different aspects of the Ancient Civilizations of the world with special reference to Mesopotamia and Egypt.

- UNIT I. Civilization: Concept and Salient Features
- UNIT II. The Geographical Setting: Mesopotamian Civilization
- UNIT III. Neolithic Revolution- Causes, Characteristics of Neolithic sites in Levant, Anatolia, Iran and Iraq (Jarmo, Jericho, Catal Huyuk), Hassuna, Samarra and Halaf Cultures.
- UNIT IV. Process of Urbanization in Mesopotamia: A case-study of the Uruk period: c.4000 to 3100 BCE, Jemdet Nasr period: c. 3100 to 2900 BCE, Mesopotamia from Formative Phase to Persian conquest (The Sumerians, Sargon of Akkad, Babylonians, The Assyrians, The Neo-Babylonians, The Persians)
- UNIT V. Review of Mesopotamian Economy, Religion, Society and Polity.
- UNIT VI. Geographical and Cultural Background of Egypt
- UNIT VII. Formation of Old Kingdom (c.3100 BCE. - 2180 BCE) in Egypt- Beginning of dynastic history: Outline History of the Old Kingdom- From First Dynasty to Eight Dynasty, The Role of Early Egyptians Rulers- Their Achievements, Socio- Economic Life of Egypt.
- UNIT VIII. Egyptian Religion, Funerary Customs and Eschatological Belief, Construction of Pyramids.

Select Readings:

- Aldred, Cyril, The Egyptians, London, 1998 (3rd edition).
- Barry, J.Kemp, Ancient Egypt, London and New York, 1998.
- Breasted, James Henry, History of Egypt, New York, 1912 (Revised).
- Fagan, Brian M., People of the Earth, New York, 2019 (15th Edition).
- Frankfort, Henry, Ancient Egyptian Religion, New York, 1961.
- Hammond, M., The City in the Ancient World, Harvard, 1972.
- Jr., Arthur Goldschmidt, A Brief History of Egypt, New York, 2008.
- McIntosh, Jane. R., Ancient Mesopotamia: New Perspectives, California, 2005.

Mellart, J., *Earliest Civilizations of the Near East*, London, 1965.

Mieroop, M. Van De, *The Ancient Mesopotamia City*, Oxford, 1997.

Nissen, H. J., *The Early History of the Ancient Near East*, Chicago, 1988.

Oates, D. and J. Oates, *The Rise of Civilization*. Oxford, 1976.

Piggott, Stuart, *The Dawn of Civilization*, London, 1961.

Pollock, Susan, *Ancient Mesopotamia: The Eden that Never Was*, Cambridge, 1999.

Reade, J. E., *Mesopotamia*, London, 1991.

Roux, George, *Ancient Iraq*, London, 1992 (3rd Edition).

Stevenson, W. Smith, *The Cambridge Ancient History: The Old Kingdom in Egypt*, (Revised Editions of Volumes I & II), Cambridge, 1971.

Trigger, Bruce G., B. J. Kemp, D. O' Connor, A. B. Lloyd, *Ancient Egypt: A Social History*, Cambridge, 1983.

Trigger, Bruce G., *Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study*, New York, 2003.

Wooley, C. Leonard, *The Sumerians*, Oxford, 1929.

ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS II – ANCIENT EUROPE, GREECE AND ROME

Course Objectives:

This paper is to give a view of the history and culture of the western world with special case studies on Greece and Roman civilizations. The main objectives are to make the students aware of the origin and development of cultures in Europe and how Greece and Roman civilization became important bronze age civilizations.

Course Outcome:

The students will learn the outer world which will help them to understand various aspects of Indian civilization and cultures for meaningfully.

- UNIT I. Geographical Background of Ancient Europe
- UNIT II. Cultural Background (From Earliest to about 100 BCE): Prehistoric, Bronze Age, Iron Age.
- UNIT III. Early Greek Civilization: General Introduction (Minoan Civilization, Mycenaean Civilization, Aegean Civilization).
- UNIT IV. Ancient Greece: Greek City State (Rise of Polis – The Athenian and Spartan models), Expansion and Colonization: The Athenian Empire, Peloponnesian War and decline of Polis.
- UNIT V. Ancient Greece: Culture and Society (Slavery and Greek Economy, Homeric Religion and Mystery Cults in Ancient Greece, Literature and Philosophy in Ancient Greece, Festivals and Games, Archaeology, Art and Architecture).
- UNIT VI. Ancient Rome: Transition of Roman State from Monarchy to Republic, Citizenship in Ancient Rome.
- UNIT VII. Roman Expansion in Mediterranean and Fall of Republic.
- UNIT VIII. Roman Culture and Society: Roman Economy (Urban, Rural, Roman domination in Mediterranean trade), Eclectic Nature of Roman Religious Practices, Development of Early Church, Literature and Philosophy (Augustan Age of Latin Literature), Games, Archaeology, Art and Architecture.

Select Readings:

- Blois, Lukas de and R.J. van der Spek, An Introduction to the Ancient World, Milton Park, 1997.
- Bringmann, Klaus, History of the Roman Republic, Cambridge, 2007.
- Bury, J.B., A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander, New York, 1951.
- Childe, V.G., The Dawn of European Civilization, London, 1957(6th Edition).
- Gimbutas, Marija, Bronze Age Cultures in Central and Eastern Europe, London, 1965.
- Hawkes, C. F. C., The Prehistoric Foundations of Europe to the Mycenaean Age, London, 1940.
- J.M. Coles and A.F. Harding, The Bronze Age in Europe, London, 1979.
- J. W. Hall and J. G. Kirk, History of the World Civilization: Earliest Times to

the Renaissance, Greenwich, 1988.

Piggott, S., Ancient Europe from the Beginning of Agriculture to Classical Antiquity, Edinburg, 1965.

Piggott, S., The Dawn of Civilization, London, 1961.

Renfrew, C., Before Civilization: The Radiocarbon Revolution and Prehistoric Europe, London, 1973.

Saville, Max, A History of World Civilization (Vol. I), New York, 1960.

Swain, J.W., The Ancient World (Vol. I& II), New York, 1950

Tringham, R., Hunters, Fishers and Farmers of Eastern Europe, 6000- 3000 B. C., London, 1971.

Whittle, A., Neolithic of Europe, Cambridge, 1998.

MJAH 23.I
THEMES IN EARLY INDIAN SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HISTORY

Course Objectives:

This is the theme paper in the study of the socio-economic history of early India. The inherent and the given meanings of society and economy itself will be discussed. Varna-Jati and the concept of Samskara, their origins, and evolution will be revised. Similarly, the urbanization process and the debates around social formation, feudal mode of production, and division of labour will also be discussed. The core purpose of this paper is to introduce the important themes of early Indian social and economic history to help the students willing to indulge themselves in further research.

Course Outcome:

This would help them better to choose themes of ancient social and economic history that they might be interested. The discussion in class will also be conversation and debate-oriented. The students understand the basic concept of Varna-based early Indian society and different stages in the economic condition of Early India.

UNIT I. Society: Origin - Evolution.

UNIT II. Social Stratification – Theories – Concepts.

UNIT III. Varna-Asramas – Jatis and its Proliferation: Origin – Development – Evolution.

UNIT IV. Samskaras – Concept and relevance in different cultures.

UNIT V. Land and Property – Theories – landholding patterns and ownership of land.

UNIT VI. Peasantry and Slavery – Mode of Production

UNIT VII. Patterns of Exchange – Trade and Traders – Organisation of Trade – Trade Centres.

UNIT VIII. Urbanisation: Pattern – Stages – Nature – Urban Networks.

Select Readings:

Altekar, A.S. Education in Ancient India, Varanasi, 1965

———. The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Varanasi, 1956

Appadorai, A. Economic condition in South India, Madras, 1995

Bhasham, A.L. Wonder that was India, New Delhi, 2019

Bhattacharji, Sukumari. Women and Society in Ancient India, 1994

Bose, M.L. An Economic History of Ancient India, 300 BC- AD 700, New Delhi, 2020

Chakraborti, H. Trade and Commerce in Ancient India (c. 200 BC- c. 650 AD), Calcutta, 1966

Chakravarti, Ranabir. Exploring Early India up to c. AD 1300, Delhi, 2013

———. Trade and Traders in Early Indian Society, Delhi, 2007

Chanana, D.R. Slavery in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1960

Chattopadhyaya, B.D, The Making of Early Medieval India, New Delhi, 1997.

Chattopadhyaya, Sudhakar. Social Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1965

Das, S.K. The economic History of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1944

Dhar, M.K. & R.L. Mehta, Social and Economic History of Ancient India, S.S.

Publishers, 1991

Dumont, Louis Homo Hierarchicusthe Caste System &its Implication, University of Chicago Press, 1981

Dutta, N.K. Origin and Growth of Castes in India, Vol.II, London, 1931

Erdosy, G. Urbanization in Early Historic India, Oxford, 1988

Gopal, Lallanji. Economic Life in Northern India: c. AD 700- 1200, Delhi, 1965

Hussaini, S.A.Q. The Economic History of India, Vol-1, Calcutta, 1962

Jaiswal, Suvira. Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions of Change, Delhi, 1998

Jha, D.N.(ed.), Feudal Order: State, Society and Ideology in Early Medieval India, New Delhi, 2002

———. Early India: A Concise History, New Delhi, 2008

———. Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta Times, Calcutta, 1967.

———. The Feudal Order, New Delhi, 2000

Kane, P.V. History of Dharmasastras, Vols. I & II, Poona, 1930.

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

Kulke, Herman. State in India, A.D 1000-1700, New Delhi, 1968

Maity, S.K. Economic Life in North India in the Gupta Period, Calcutta, 1957

Majumdar, A.K. Concise History of AncientIndia, Vol.III, New-Delhi, 1983

Majumdar, R.C. Corporate Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1918

———. The Age of Imperial Unity, Bombay, 1960

———. The VedicAge, London, 1951

Meenakshi, C. Social life and Administration Under the Pallavas, Madras, 1936,

Mukhia, Harbans Was there Feudalism in India? Presidential Address, Sections-II, P.I.H.C, 40th Session, Waltair, 1979

Niyogi, P. Contribution to the Economic History of Northern India from the A.D 10th -12th Century, Calcutta, 1962.

Patil, Sharad. Dasa-Sudra Slavery, Delhi, 1982.

Prabhu, P.H. Hindu Social Organizations, Bombay, 1963

Saletone, R.N. Early Indian Economic History, New Delhi, 1975

Sharma,R.S. Early Medieval in Indian Society, New Delhi, 2014

———. Economic History of Ancient India, New Delhi, 2011

———. Indian Feudalism, Calcutta, 1965

———. Perspectives in the Social and Economic History of Early India, Delhi, 1995

———. Rethinking of India's Past, New Delhi, 2011

———. Sudras in Ancient India, Delhi, 1958.

Singh, R.C.P. Kingship in Northern India, Patna, 1968.

Thakur, V.K. Urbanisation in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1981.

———. 'Regional Patterns of Early Medieval Formations in India: A Study of Gupta Towns', Presidential Address, Section-I, P.I.H.C, 58th Session, 1997

———. Historiography of Indian Feudalism, Patna, 1989.

Thapar, Romila. Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations, New Delhi, 2010

Thorner, Daniel. 'Feudalism in India' in R.Conlborn (ed), Feudalism in History, Princeton, 1965.

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

MJAH 23.II

EARLY INDIAN PALAEOGRAPHY AND EPIGRAPHY

Course Objectives:

The main aim of this course is to make students aware of what is the study of Palaeography, the major scripts of Indian –subcontinent, its use in Epigraphy. At the same time this course will also deal with epigraphs 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.

Course Outcome:

After completing this course student will be familiar with the major Scripts of Indian - Subcontinent as well as the trends in writing epigraphs and historical importance of epigraphs.

- UNIT I. Origin of writing and Script in Indian Context.
- UNIT II. The Brahmi Script and its derivatives, The Kharosti Script-an overview.
- UNIT III. Regional variations-Siddhamatrika (Northern Variety and Eastern Variety),
- UNIT IV. Proto-Bengali
- UNIT V. Nagari
- UNIT VI. Definition of Epigraphy - Importance of Inscriptions as source of History, Merits and Limitations of Inscriptions, Eras used in Inscriptions
- UNIT VII. Asokan Edicts- (a) Nature, Geographic distribution, Categories, Language and script. (b) Decipherment of Major Rock Edicts (Girnar version) Rock Edicts- II and XIII
- UNIT VIII. Study of Inscriptions of Historical and Cultural Importance- Mahasthan Mauryan Inscription; Besnagar Garuda Pillar Inscription; Hathigumpha inscription of Kharavela; Andhau inscription of Rudradaman, Saka year 52; Naneghat inscription of Naganika

Select Readings:

Palaeography

- Buhler, G, Indian Palaeography, New Delhi, 1980 (reprint).
- Dani, A. H. Indian Palaeography, Delhi, (2nd ed.)1986.
- C.C, Dasgupta. The Development of Kharoshti Script, Calcutta,1958.
- Diringer, David. The Alphabet: A Key to the History of Mankind, New York, 1953.
- Saloman, Richard. Indian Epigraphy, Oxford, 1998.
- Sircar, D.C. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography, Journal of Ancient Indian History, 4, 1970-71,72-136.
- Verma,T.P. The Palaeography of Brahmi Script, Varanasi,1971.

Epigraphy

- Barua, B.M. Inscriptions of Ashoka, pt.II, Calcutta, 1943.

- . Ashoka and His Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1946.
- Basak, R. (ed.by), Ashokan Inscriptions, Calcutta, 1959.
- Hultzsch, E., Inscriptions of Ashoka, Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum, Vol.I, Oxford, 1925.
- Sircar, D.C. Indian Epigraphy, Delhi, 1965.
- . Indian Epigraphical Glossary, Delhi, 1966
- . 'Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography', Journal of Ancient Indian History, IV, 1970-71, pp.72-136.
- Epigraphia Indica-Relevant Volumes

MJAH 23.III
ETHNOARCHAEOLOGY AND EXPERIMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

Course Objectives:

This paper will give the students a basic idea about Ethnoarchaeology and Experimental Archaeology and how they reconstruct the past through scientific and behavioral approaches. In this paper, students will learn how to generate data to reconstruct history with the help of these archaeological disciplines.

Course Outcome:

This course will help students develop their mental and physical skills through experimental activities, enhance their argumental ability and most importantly improve their ideas to understand and reconstruct history with new thoughts. Apart from these, they will learn knapping, ceramic- making techniques and generation of data which could further help them in their research.

- UNIT I. Ethnoarchaeology: Definition, Scope and Methods, the importance of ethnoarchaeology in archaeological research; History of its development: Global Context.
- UNIT II. Principles of analogy in Ethnoarchaeological research: Middle Range Theory; Brief review of the Ethnoarchaeological researches in India.
- UNIT III. Case Studies – Understanding the shifting cultivation practices and their importance to the study of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of India, Ethnoarchaeology of the South Indian Neolithic culture, Living Megalithic tradition in India.
- UNIT IV. Ethnoarchaeology and the reconstruction of past material culture, Settlement and Subsistence, Social Identity; Monuments, Architecture and Communities; Households; Technology- Specialist Craft Production; Ritual.
- UNIT V. Experimental Archaeology: Definition, Scope and Methods.
- UNIT VI. The importance of Experimental Archaeology in archaeological research; History of its development: Global and Indian Context.
- UNIT VII. Experimental Archaeology and the reconstruction of past material culture.
- UNIT VIII. Experimental Activities: Replicating Lithic and Ceramic Artifacts, Preparation of Catalogue, Interpretation.

Select Readings:

Bell, M., Experimental Archaeology at the crossroads, Material Evidence: Learning from Archaeological Practice, London, 2014.
Binford, L. R., *Nunamiut Ethnoarchaeology*, New York, 1978.
Boden, M. A., *The Creative Mind: Myths and Mechanisms*, New York, 2004.
Churchman, C. W., *Theory of Experimental Inference*, New York, 1948.
Clark, G. D., *Archaeological Theories and Interpretation: Old World*, In *Anthropology today*, (A. L. Kroeber ed.) Chicago, 1953.

- Coles, John, *Archaeology by Experiment*, New York, 1974.
- Cox, D. R., *Planning of Experiments*, New York, 1958.
- Dhavalikar, M. K., *Chalcolithic Architecture at Inamgaon and Walki: An Ethnoarchaeological Study*, in *Living Traditions* (Ed.) B. Allchin, New Delhi, 1994.
- Dhavalikar, M. K., *Ethnoarchaeology in India*, Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute, 1983.
- Evans, A. A., *On the Importance of Blind Testing in Archaeological Science: The Example from Lithic Functional Studies*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, USA, 2014.
- Kanungo, A. K., *Glass Beads in Indian Archaeology: An Ethnoarchaeological Approach*, Oxford, 2004.
- Mathieu, James R., *Experimental Archaeology*, Oxford, 2002.
- Mohanty, P. and J. Mishra, *Fifty Years of Ethnoarchaeological research in India: A Review*, in *Archaeology and Interactive disciplines* (S. Settar and R. Korisettar Eds.), Delhi, 2002.
- Sengupta, G., Suchira Roychoudhury and Sujit Som (eds.), *Past and Present Ethnoarchaeology in India*, New Delhi, 2006.
- Turner, Robert, *Flint Knapping: A Guide to Making Your Own Stone Age Tool Kit*, Stroud (UK), 2013.
- Whittaker, John C., *Flintknapping: Making and Understanding Stone Tools*, Texas, 1994.

MJAH 24.I
IDEAS AND CONCEPTS IN EARLY INDIA

Course Objectives:

This paper will impart an understanding of some geographical, political, religious, philosophical and social ideas and concepts prevalent in early India and their gradual evolution. The difference as well as the similarities between the ideal situations and the real ones will also be touched upon.

Course Outcome:

Student will have a knowledge about the ideas on creation in Vedic literature, the development of the concept of Bharatavarsha in different sources, the philosophy of the Upanishadas and its genesis and outcome; the Brahmanical, Buddhist and Jain ideas on liberation, the social order in theory and practice and the factors influencing that order, and the image of ideal ruler and kingdom. Thus, they will be familiar with some basic concepts of Indian society and culture and its variegated forms.

- UNIT I. Vedic ideas: creation of cosmos, cosmic order and space
- UNIT II. Concept of Dvipa, Varsha and Bharatavarsha
- UNIT III. Ideas on Karma, Dharma, Rebirth and Moksha
- UNIT IV. Concept of Dhamma
- UNIT V. Ideas on social order: Varna, Jati and Varnasankara
- UNIT VI. Ideas about the foreigners
- UNIT VII. Ideas of nirvana; Concepts of sannyasi and grihi
- UNIT VIII. Concept of raja and rajya; Image of ideal ruler

Select Readings:

- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. The Concept of Bharatavarsha and Other Essays, 2017.
- . Representing The Other? Sanskrit Sources and the Muslims Eighth to Fourteenth Century, Delhi, 2017.
- Dharwarwar, Vinay, (Ed). Collected Essays of A. K. Ramanujan, New Delhi, 2004.
- Ghosh, Suchandra. From the Oxus to the Indus: Political and Cultural Study C. 300 BCE to 100 BCE, Delhi, 2017.
- Habib, Irfan. Interpreting Indian History, Shillong, 1988.
- Karttunen, Klaus. Yonas and Yavanas in Indian Literature, Finnish Oriental Society, 2015.
- Marwick, Arthur, The Nature of History (Chapter IV: History, Science and Social Science), London, 1989.
- Parasher, Aloka, Mlechchhas in Early India: A Study in Attitudes towards Outsiders up to A.D. 600, New Delhi, 1991.
- Ramanujan, A.K. Poems of love and War From the Eight Anthologies and the Ten Long Poems of Classical Tamil, New York, 2011.
- Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra. Studies in Indian Antiquities, Calcutta, 1932.
- Singh, Upinder. Political Violence in Ancient India, Cambridge, 2017.
- Sircar, D.C. Studies in the Geography of Ancient and Medieval India, Delhi, 1971.
- Sharma, RS. Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Early India, Delhi, 1996.
- Sreedharan, E. A Text-book of Historiography 500B.C to A.D. 2000, New Delhi, 2004.
- Thapar, Romila. 'The Image of the Barbarian in Early India', Comparative Studies in Society and History, vol. 13, no. 4, Cambridge, Oct. 1971, pp. 408-436.

MJAH 24.II
HISTORY OF DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA (300 BCE- 1300 CE)

Course Objectives:

The Deccan and South Indian regions were among the most happening spaces in the early historic period. The paper discusses the transitions from the Megalithic to the historical phase, the emergence of the state, its evolution into structured forms, and the dynastic rules associated with the social and economic changes. Intend to include regional history, especially the Deccan and South, for the confluence of cultures and polities.

Course Outcome:

The student will have a comprehensive picture of the history of the Deccan and South Indian. It also enables the student to understand the region in context and in relation to the rest of the country.

- UNIT I. Sources for the Study- Archaeological and literary Sources- An Overview of South Indian History and Culture
- UNIT II. The transition from Megalithic to historic phase- Iron Age in South India
- UNIT III. Sangam Age- Literature –Tamil Heroic Poems and the Chiefdoms- From Chiefdoms to Kingdom- Polity and Society
- UNIT IV. Early State formation in Deccan -Satavahana- and their contemporaries- Socio-religious and art and architecture of Satavahanas
- UNIT V. Evolution of State in South India- Chalukyas of Badami and Pallavas of Kanchi- Pulakesin II and Pallava Mahendravarman-I and Narasimhavarman- II
- UNIT VI. The society and economy of Deccan and south India with focus on Maritime activities- art and architecture of Pallavas- Bhakti Movements in South India
- UNIT VII. Imperial Cholas- Early Chola rulers- Rajaraja I and Rajendra I- Kulottunga I
- UNIT VIII. The Chola State- Theories and discussions- Administration- Trade and Commerce- Art and Architecture

Select Readings:

- Balambal, V., Feudatories of South India (800-1070), Madras, 1978.
Burton Stein (ed.), Essays on South India, Delhi, 1996.
———. Peasant, State and Society in Medieval South India, Oxford, 1980
Gopal, B.R., The Chalukyas of Kalyani and Kalachuris, Dharwad, 1991.
Gopalan, R., History of the Pallavas of Kanchi, Madras, 1928.
Heitzman, James, Gifts of Power: Lordship in an Early Indian State, Oxford, 1997.
Kenneth R. Hall, Trade and Statecraft in the Age of the Colas, New Delhi, 1980.
Kesavan Veluthat, The Early Medieval in South India, New Delhi, 2010
———. The Political Structure of Early Medieval South India, OUP, Delhi, 2012
Krishnaswami Aiyanger, S., Some Contributions of South India to Indian Culture,

Calcutta, 1923.

_____. The Beginning of South Indian History, Madras, 1918.

Mahalingam, T.V., Kanchipuram in Early South Indian History, Bombay, 1907.

Minakshi, C. Administration and Social Life under the Pallavas, Madras, 1938.

Nilakanta Sastri, K.A., A History of South India, Oxford, 1975 (4th edition).

_____. Sangam Literature: Its Cults and Culture, Madras, 1972

_____. Studies in Cola History and administration, Madras, 1932

_____. The Colas, University of Madras, 1955(2nd edition).

Noboru Karashima (ed.), A Concise History of South India, New Delhi, 2014

_____. South Indian History and Society, Oxford, 1984.

Pillai, K.K. South India and Sri Lanka, University of Madras, 1975.

Spencer, George W., The Political of Expansion: The Chola conquest of Sri Lanka and Sri Vijaya, New Era, 1983.

Subbarayalu, Y, South Under the Cholas, Oxford, 2012

_____. Studies in Cola History, Chennai, 2001.

_____. The Political Geography of the Chola Country, Pondicherry, Pondicherry, 1973

Subramanian, N., Sangam Polity: The Administration and Social Life of the Sangam Tamils, Bombay, 1980

Yazdani G. (ed.), The early History of the Deccan, Oxford, 1960

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

MJAH 24.III
HISTORY OF EASTERN INDIA
INCLUDING THE EASTERN HIMALAYAN REGION

Course Objectives:

This paper aims at elucidating the distinctive identity of Eastern India along with the Himalayan region, and also placing it within the broader context of the Indian subcontinent and South-East Asia during the early medieval period.

Course Outcome:

Students will learn about the different political powers, their policies; socio-economic criteria; cultural features and religious developments of Eastern India and the Himalayan area. The archaeological context will help them to study the paper using different and wider sources.

- UNIT I. Geographical divisions of Eastern India and eastern Himalayan regions
- UNIT II. Bihar and Bengal:-Sasanka, Later Guptas, Palas, Senas and Chandras
- UNIT III. Odisha: Sailodbhavas, Bhaumakaras, Somvamsis and Imperial Gangas
- UNIT IV. Brahmaputra Valley: Varmans, Salasthambhas, Kamarupa Palas.
- UNIT V. Archaeology of Eastern India: 700 CE-1300CE
- UNIT VI. Formation of state and society in Eastern Himalayan regions.
- UNIT VII. Evolution of religious traditions and practices between 7th and 13th centuries
- UNIT VIII. Contacts with South East Asia

Select Readings:

- Basak, R.G., History of North-Eastern India, New Delhi, 2019
- Baruah, S.L. A Comprehensive History of Assam, New Delhi, 1995
- Basa, K. K. & P. Mohanty, (ed.), Archaeology of Orissa (2 Vols.), Delhi, 2000.
- Bhattacharyya, A, Historical Geography of Ancient and Early Medieval Bengal, Calcutta, 1977.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., and Makkhan Lal, Political History and Administration (c. AD 750-1300), New-Delhi, 2014
- Chattopadhyay, Sudhakar, Early history of North India, Delhi, 3rd revised edition, 1976
- Dasgupta, S.B., Obscure Religious Cults, Kolkata, 1969
- Dikshit, K., & Jutta Dixit, "Weather and Climate of North-East India", North-East India: Land, People and Economy, Springer Netherlands, 1974
- Harrer, Heinrich, Seven Years in Tibet, London, 1953
- Jash. P., History of Saivism, Calcutta, 1974
- . History and Evolution of Vaisnavism in Eastern India, Calcutta, 1982
- Kumar, B.B., Problems of Ethnicity in North-East India, New Delhi, 2007
- Lahiri, Nayanjot, Pre-Ahom Assam: Studies in the Inscriptions of Assam between the Fifth and the Thirteenth Centuries AD, New Delhi, 1991
- Majumdar, R.C. History of Ancient Bengal, Calcutta, 1971
- Mitra, R.C., The Decline of Buddhism in India, Santiniketan, 1981

Mookerjee, R.K., Harsha, Varanasi, 1959
 Morrison, B.M., Political Centers and Cultural Regions in Early Bengal, Delhi and Jaipur, 1980
 Pradhan, S. (ed.) Orissa: History, Culture and Archaeology, New Delhi, 1999.
 Pradhan, Sadasiba, Art and Archeaology of Orissa, New Delhi, 2007.
 Sahu, J.K. Historical Geography of Orissa, Decent Books.1997
 Sen, B.C., Some Historical aspects of the Inscriptions of Bengal, Calcutta, 1942
 Shastri, Ajay Mitra, Ancient North-East India, Aryan Books International, New Delhi, 2002.
 Shrestha, D.B., & C.B. Singh, The History of Ancient and Medieval Nepal, Kathmandu, 1972
 Sinha, C.P.N., Mithila Under Karnatas, c. 1097-1325, Patna, 1979
 Snellgrove, D.L., Buddhist Himalayas, London, 1957
 Snellgrove, D.L., and H.E., Richardson, A Cultural History of Tibet, New York, 1969
 Thakur, Upendra, History of Mithila, Darbhanga, 1956

MJAH 24.IV
HISTORY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN EARLY INDIA

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 Outcome:

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

- UNIT I. Science and technology: Historical and social relevance
- UNIT II. Prehistoric Tool Techniques: Palaeolithic tools, Mesolithic tools, Neolithic tools.
- UNIT III. Major development in different branches of Sciences in Ancient India: (Astronomy, Mathematics, Engineering and Medicine)
- UNIT IV. Prominent scientists of India since beginning and their achievements: (Few examples-Jivak, Baudhayan, Aryabhatta, Brahmagupta, Asvaghosa, Nagarjuna, Bhaskaracharya, Varahamihira, Susrata, Charaka, Patanjali)
- UNIT V. Developments in metallurgy: Use of Copper, Bronze and Iron.
- UNIT VI. Glass making, Bead making Techniques, Ceramic Technology.
- UNIT VII. Water Harvesting Technology, Irrigation Systems.
- UNIT VIII. Town planning and Sanitation

Select Readings:

- Bag, A.K. (ed.) History of Technology, Vol.I. Bangalore, 1944.
- Bhardwaj, H.C. Aspects of Ancient Indian Technology, Delhi, 1979.
- Biswas, A.K. and S. Biswas. Minerals and Metals in Ancient India, Vol. I. 1996
- Bose, D.M., S.N. Sen and B.V.Subbarayappa. A Concise History of Science in India. Delhi, 1971
- Chakrabarti, D.K. The Early use of Iron in India. OUP, 1992
- Chattopadhyaya, Debiprasad. History of Science and Technology in Ancient India: Astronomy, science and society. Firma KLM, 1986.
- Derry, T.K. and T.I. William. A Short History of Technology from the Earliest times to A.D.1900. New York, 1960.
- Forbes, R.J. Studies in Ancient Technology Vol. IV. Leiden, 1964.
- Hegde, K.T.M. An Introduction to Ancient Metallurgy. GSI, 1991.
- Rao, S. Balchandra. Indian Mathematics and Astronomy: Some Landmarks. Bangalore, 1998.
- Sankalia, H.D. Some Aspects of Prehistoric Technology in India. New Delhi, 1970.
- Saraswati Amma, T.A. Geometry in Ancient and Medieval India. Delhi, 1979.
- Subbarayappa, B.V. Science in India: A Historical Perspective. New Delhi, 2013.

MNAH 01
SOURCES OF ANCIENT INDIAN HISTORY AND CULTURE

Course Objectives:

This paper will introduce the student to the study of ancient Indian history and the various sources employed. They will be made aware of the limitations and significance of sources in the reconstruction of the past. The issues of interpretations and bias that creeps into our understanding of the past will be dealt with.

Course Outcome:

The student will be able to understand the value and limitations of each source category used in the reconstruction of history of ancient India.

- UNIT I. Definition and scope of ancient Indian history - Types of Sources - Importance and limitations of sources in reconstructing the past.
- UNIT II. Literary Sources: Sangam texts - Vedic texts - Epics - Buddhist and Jain texts.
- UNIT III. Archaeological Sources and Material Culture - Pottery, tools, and artifacts - Ancient Indian technology and crafts.
- UNIT IV. Numismatic Sources - Study of ancient Indian coins and their significance - Role of coins in understanding trade, economy, and political history.
- UNIT V. Sculptural and Architectural Sources - Evolution of Indian sculpture and painting - Mauryan, Gupta, and post-Gupta periods - Temple architecture; cave paintings and murals.
- UNIT VI. Epigraphic Sources: Deciphering inscriptions - Understanding their historical context.
- UNIT VII. Challenges and Limitations of Studying Ancient Indian History - Issues of interpretation and bias in sources - Preservation and conservation of archaeological sites and artifacts.
- UNIT VIII. Research in Ancient Indian History and Culture - Use of primary and secondary sources – Fieldwork and excavation techniques - Digital tools and technologies in historical research.

Select Readings:

Basham, A. L. The Wonder that was India: A Survey of the Culture of the Indian Sub-continent Before the Coming of the Muslims. Sidgwick and Jackson, 1961.

Brown, P. Indian Architecture: Buddhist and Hindu Periods. Bombay, 1959.

Carr, E.H. What is History. Penguin UK, 2018 reprint.

Chakrabarti, D.K. An Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: The Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Stone Age to AD 13th Century. OUP, 2006.

Chattopadhyay, B.D, Studying Early India: Archaeology, Texts and Historical Issues. Delhi, 2005.

D.C. Sircar, Indian Epigraphy. Delhi, 1965/1996

Dhar, Parul Pandya. Indian Art History Changing Perspectives. New Delhi, 2011.

Gupta, Parmeshwaru Lal. Coins. NBT (Delhi), 2016.

Huntington, Susan. The Art of Ancient India: Hindu, Buddhist, Jain. Delhi, 2014.

Pargiter, F.E. Ancient Indian Historical Traditions. London, 1922.

Salomon, Richard. Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Study of Inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit and Other Indo-Aryan Languages. New York and Oxford, 1998.

Sastri, K.A. N. Sources of Indian History with special reference to South India. Bombay, 1964.

Sharma, R. S, India's Ancient Past. OUP, 2007.

Singh, Upinder. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India. Pearson, 2009

Sreedharan, E., A Textbook of Historiography (500 BC to AD 2000). Delhi, 2004.

Thapar, Romila. Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300. Berkeley and Los Angeles, 2004.

Warder, A.K., An Introduction to Indian Historiography. Delhi, 1987.

MNAH 02
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CULTURES OF INDIA

Course Objectives:

This paper is to introduce the students with non-ancient history background the importance of archaeological sources and an overall view of the various cultures that have developed since prehistoric times.

Course Outcome:

This paper will help the students coming from various disciplines to have a picture of the importance of archaeological record in constructing the ancient history of India.

- UNIT I. Archaeology as a methodology to study the past
- UNIT II. Introduction to Prehistoric cultures of India: Lower Paleolithic – Middle Paleolithic – Upper Paleolithic – Mesolithic Cultures of India
- UNIT III. Understanding the beginning of Domestication of Plants and animals: Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultural developments of Northern, Central Ganga and North Eastern and Southern Neolithic cultures of India
- UNIT IV. Understanding and learning the development of civilizations in ancient India: Indus Valley Civilization: Origin and Development of Harappa Culture
- UNIT V. Archaeological studies of the material remains of Iron Age: site spread and their chronology and their connections with ancient Indian History
- UNIT VI. Iron Age in India: Megalithic Cultures
- UNIT VII. Early Medieval Archaeology: Sites and Contexts
- UNIT VIII. Medieval Archaeology: Sites and Contexts

Select Readings:

- Agrawal, D.P., The Archaeology of India, London, 1981.
- Allchin, B. and F. R. Allchin., The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan, Cambridge, 1982
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India, Bombay, 2006.
- Chattopadhyaya, B. D. 'Early Historic in Indian Archaeology: Some Definitional Problems', Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakraborty (eds.) Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia, New Delhi, 2008: pp. 1-14
- . Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues. Delhi, 2003.
- Childe, V.G. Man Makes Himself, New York, 1939.
- Deo, S.B. Problem of South Indian Megaliths, Dharwad, 1973. Dhavalikar, M.K., Indian Protohistory, New Delhi, 1997.
- Dhavalikar, M.K., Historical Archaeology of India. New Delhi, 1999
- Ghosh, A., City in Early Historical India, Simla, 1973.
- Ghosh, A., An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology, 2 vols, Delhi, 1989.
- Kenoyer, J. M., Ancient Cities of the Indus valley Civilization, New York, 1998.
- Lal, Makhan., Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga Yamuna Doab, New Delhi, 1984.

- Mehta, R.N., Medieval Archaeology, Delhi, 1979
- Paddayya, K., 'The Palaeolithic cultures in Pearsall', D.M., (Ed) Encyclopedia of Archaeology, New York, 2007: 767-78.
- Panja, Sheena, A.K. Nag and S. Bandyopadhyay., Living with Floods: Archaeology of a Settlement in the Lower Ganga Plain (c. 600-1800 AD), Delhi, 2015.
- Ramchandran, K. S., Archaeology of South India, Tamil Nadu, Delhi, 1980.
- Singh, Upinder., A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th century, Delhi, 2008
- Tripathi Vibha., The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India, Delhi, 1976.

MNAH 03
ASPECTS OF EARLY INDIAN SOCIETY AND ECONOMY

Course Objectives:

This paper introduces the students to some aspects of early Indian society and economy. The students will try to understand the origin and early stages of social formation, historical growth, distribution of labour, and concepts of family in primitive societies. The inherent and the given meanings of society and economy itself will be discussed. Varna-Jati, the Ashram system, and the concept of Samskara, their origins and evolution will be revised. Similarly, the urbanization process and the debates around the monetization of the economy and feudalism will also be discussed. The core purpose of this paper is to teach some selective aspects in the context of the society and economy of ancient India.

Course Outcome:

This would help them study the aspects of social and economic history they might be interested in studying in early India. The discussion in class will also be discussion-oriented. While they learn ancient Indian social and economic history of various chronological periods, it is also essential to learn the contemporary society and economy and their historical processes.

- UNIT I. Importance of study of Society and Economy-Understanding the sources for the study of Social and Economic History
- UNIT II. Origin and Early Stages of Social formation- Concept of Society-Stratification of Society
- UNIT III. Historical Growth, distribution of Labour- Concept of Family in Primitive Societies
- UNIT IV. Social Organizations and Institutions: Concept of *Varna-Jati*-Ashram System-its origin and historical growth and Impact on Society
- UNIT V. *Samskaras*- Aims and Objectives- importance, types
- UNIT VI. Stages in Early Indian Economy- Primitive Economy- Harappan Economy
- UNIT VII. Vedic Agriculture- Urban and Industrial Economy in the 6th Century B.C.E.
- UNIT VIII. Money Economy and Trade- Imperial Control over Economy with special reference to Mauryan Period- Economic progress in the Gupta Period- Early Medieval Economic Life- Feudalism and its debate

Select Readings:

- Altekar, A.S., Education in Ancient India, Varanasi, 1965
- . The Position of Women in Hindu Civilization, Varanasi, 1956
- Bhasham, A.L. Wonder that was India, New Delhi, 2019
- Bose, M.L. An Economic History of Ancient India, 300 BC- AD 700, New Delhi,

2020

- Chakraborti, H. Trade and Commerce in Ancient India (c. 200 BC- c. 650 AD), Calcutta, 1966
- Chanana, D.R. Slavery in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1960
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. Making of Early Medieval India, New Delhi, 1994
- Das, S.K. The Economic History of Ancient India, Calcutta, 1944
- Dhar M.K. & R.L. Mehta, Social and Economic History of Ancient India, S.S. Publishers, 1991
- Dutta, N.K. Origin and Growth of Castes in India, Vol.II, London, 1931
- Erdody, G. Urbanization in Early Historic India, Oxford, 1988
- Jha, D.N. (ed.), Feudal Order: State, Society and Ideology in Early Medieval India, New Delhi, 2002
- . Early India: A Concise History, New Delhi, 2008
- Kane, P.V. History of Dharmasastras, Vols. I & II, Poona, 1930.
- Kosambi, D.D. Introduction to the Study of Indian History, Bombay, 1956
- Lallanji Gopal, Economic Life in Northern India: c. AD 700- 1200, Delhi, 1989
- Maity, S.K. Economic Life in North India in the Gupta Period, Calcutta, 1970
- Majumdar, A.K., Concise History of Ancient India, Vol.III, New Delhi, 1983
- Majumdar, R.C. Corporate Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1920
- . The Age of Imperial Unit, Bombay, 1960
- . The Vedic Age, London, 1951 Pandey, Rajbali, Hindu Samskaras, Delhi, 1991
- Prabhu, P.H., Hindu Social Organizations, Bombay, 1963
- Ranabir Chakravarti, Exploring Early India up to c. AD 1300, Delhi, 2013
- . Trade and Trader in Early Indian Society, Delhi, 2007
- Saletone, R.N. Early Indian Economic History, New Delhi, 1975
- Sharma, R.S., Early Medieval in Indian Society, New Delhi, 2014
- . Economic History of Ancient India, New Delhi, 2011
- . Indian Feudalism, Calcutta, 1965
- . Perspectives in the Social and Economic History of Early India, Delhi, 1995
- . Rethinking of India's Past, New Delhi, 2011
- Sudhakar Chattopadhyaya, Social Life in Ancient India, Calcutta, 1965
- Sukumari Bhattacharji, Women and Society in Ancient India, 1994
- Suvira Jaiswal, Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions of Change, Delhi, 1998
- Thakur, V.K. Urbanization in Ancient India, New Delhi, 1981
- Thapar, Romila, Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations, New Delhi, 2010

MNAH 04
ART AND RELIGION IN ANCIENT INDIA: AN OUTLINE

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcome:

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

- UNIT I. Ideas on early Indian art and literature – A brief survey of the scientific and technical treatises
- UNIT II. Sanskrit literature: Vedic and later-Vedic corpuses – Epics and Puranas – Silpa Sastras – Agamas
- UNIT III. Pali and Prakrit sources: Angas, Nikaya, Vamsas, Jataka and Pitaka texts
- UNIT IV. Socio-economic dimensions of art; reading foreign accounts
- UNIT V. Art and philosophy of the Sramanic tradition: Mauryan and Post-Mauryan
- UNIT VI. Gupta art and temple architecture: can we call it “golden”?
- UNIT VII. Art in the time of Puranic Brahmanism – Nagara and Dravida temples
- UNIT VIII. Iconography and iconology: Saivism, Vaisnavism and Saktism

Readings:

- Agarwala, V.S., Studies in Indian Art, Varanasi, 1965
Alone, Y.S., Buddhist Caves of Western India: Forms and Patronage, Delhi, 2016
Bhattacharya, B., Indian Buddhist Iconography, Calcutta, 1958
Bhattacharya, B.C., Jaina Iconography, Delhi, 1974
Bhattacharyya, Tarapada, A Study on Vastuvidya, Patna, 1947
Dehejia, Vidya, Discourse in Early Buddhist Art, New Delhi, 1997
Desai, Devangana, Social Dimensions of Art in Early India, Social Scientist, 1990, pp. 3-32
Dhaky, M.A., Michael W. Meister, Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture (Relevant Volumes)
Gupte, R.S., Iconography of the Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas, Bombay, 1980
Hardy, Adam, Theory and Practice of Temple Architecture in Medieval India: Bhoja's Samarāṅgaṇasūtradhāra and the Bhojpur Line Drawings, Delhi, 1999
Huntington, Susan L. and John C. Huntington, The Art of Ancient India: Buddhist, Hindu, Jain, Delhi, 2014
Kramrisch, Stella, The Hindu Temple, 2 vols., Calcutta, 1946
Sivaramamurti, C., Sanskrit Literature and Art: Mirror of Indian Culture, New Delhi, 1999.

SECAH 01
INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Course Objectives:

This paper is basically for skill enhancing methods that a student should learn for a better grip over the discipline of archaeology. There will be hands on training on certain artefacts so that the students learn to understand the importance of archaeological record.

Course Outcome:

The student will have an initial introduction to Field Archaeology.

- UNIT I. Recognizing archaeological sites
- UNIT II. Field explorations and data collection methods
- UNIT III. Recognizing prehistoric artefacts and their representation
- UNIT IV. Documentation of Ceramics and Drawings
- UNIT V. Recognizing historic artefacts: inscriptions, coins and terracotta
- UNIT VI. Recognizing historical art: images, temples, secular structures and habitations

Select Readings:

- Balme, J and A. Paterson., Archaeology in Practice, U.S.A, 2006
- Brown, Percy., Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu), Mumbai, 1956 (Reprint).
- Casey John P., Understanding Ancient Coins: An Introduction for Archaeologists and Historians, Oklahoma, 1986
- Chandra, Pramod., ed., Studies in Indian Temple Architecture, Varanasi, 1975.
- Gupta, P.L., Coins, Delhi, 1996.
- Pal, P. (ed.), Indian Terracotta Sculpture: The Early Period, Mumbai, 2002.
- Sinopoli, Carla., Approaches to Archaeological Ceramics, New York 1991
- Sankalia H D., Stone Age tools, Poona, 1964

SECAH 02
INTRODUCTION TO MUSEUM STUDIES

Course Objectives:

Present course provides basic concepts and ideas of Museum Studies. The focus is to teach the types, role and functions of the museums. They will learn collection and documentation of the museum objects.

Course Outcome:

The Course will enhance the student's skills to understand the management of the Museums. Students can enhance the methods of collection, documentation and its display in a museum which can help them to work in a museum.

- UNIT I. Definition of Museums, Museology and Museography – History, growth and development of Museums in India
- UNIT II. Classification, Types and function of the Museums
- UNIT III. Museum Management: Concepts, Functions, Planning and Administration
- UNIT IV. Collection Management: Types and Modes of Collection – Documentation
- UNIT V. Museum Exhibition: Types of Exhibition – Display – Light and Text
- UNIT VI. Practicals: Documentation of the objects (Photography, Measurements and Cataloguing)

Select Readings:

- Baxi, S. J and V. P. Dwivedi, Modern Museums, Delhi, 1973.
- Bedekar, V. H, New Museology for India. New Delhi, 1995.
- Bhatnagar, A, Museum, Museology and New Museology. New Delhi, 2002.
- Dean, D, Museum Exhibition: Theory and Practice, London, 1996.
- Dwivedi, V. P and G. N. Pant, Museums and Museology: New Horizons, Delhi, 1980.
- Hooper, E. G, The Educational Role of the Museum, London, 1999.
- ICOM code of ethics for museums, ICOM, Paris, 2004
- Nigam, M. L. Fundamentals of Museology, Hyderabad, 1966.

SECAH 03
INTRODUCTION TO TOURISM
AND HERITAGE MANAGEMENT STUDIES

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the key concepts of heritage management, including the definition and scope of the subject, the relation between heritage and museum and its implementation in the Indian context.

Course Outcome:

Students will have an understanding of various issues related to Heritage management

UNIT I. Definition, Nature and Scope of Tourism and Heritage Management.

UNIT II. Concept of Travel and Tourism: Differences – Historical Development of Tourism – Travellers and their records of Ancient India.

UNIT III. Nature of Heritage: Tangible and Intangible Heritage.

UNIT IV. Tourist Circuits in India – Future Prospects of Tourism.

UNIT V. Heritage Legislation and the Institutional Frameworks – Conventions and Acts.

UNIT VI. Heritage-Management Related Bodies and Organisations.

Select Readings:

Bray, Tamara L. The Future of the Past: Archaeologists, Native Americans, and Repatriation. Taylor and Francis, 2001.

Comer, Douglas C. Tourism and Archaeological Heritage Management at Petra: Driver to Development or Destruction? New York, 2011.

Hoffman, Barbara T. Art and cultural heritage: law, policy, and practice. New York, 2006.

Honey, M., and David Krantz. Global Trends in Coastal Tourism. Stanford University and Washington DC, 2007.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed.), The History and Culture of the Indian People (11 Vols.). Mumbai, 1951-1977.

Messenger, Phyllis Mauch and George S. Smith (ed.). Cultural Heritage Management: A Global Perspective. Florida, 2010.

Rodney Harrison (ed.). Heritage: Critical Approaches. New York, 2013.

Sandis, Constantine (ed.), Cultural Heritage Ethics: Between Theory and Practice. Open Book Publishers, 2014.

Sullivan, Sharon and Richard Mackay (ed.) Archaeological Sites: Conservation and Management of Archaeological Sites. Los Angeles, 2012.

Timothy, Dallen J. and Gyan P. Nyaupane, Cultural heritage and tourism in the developing world: a regional perspective. London, 2009.

Walsh, Kevin. The Representation of the Past: Museums and heritage in the post-modern world. London, 1992.

MDAH 01

INDIAN CULTURE

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to introduce students to the cultural life of ancient India; discuss various sources and the major developments that took place in the cultural history of India from the early beginnings till the Early Medieval period.

Course Outcome:

After the completion of the course, the students will have a fair understanding of the culture and life of India in its historical context. They will also be familiarized with the major trends and the significant regional elements of Indian culture.

- UNIT I. Sources – Archaeological and Literary
- UNIT II. Story of First Civilisation-Vedic Religion-Canons of Buddhism and Jainism
- UNIT III. Emergence of Political institutions in Ancient India
- UNIT IV. Origin and development of Varna-Samskaras- Ashrama System- Institutions of Marriages and Position of Women in ancient India
- UNIT V. Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India-Money and Exchanges in Ancient India
- UNIT VI. Archaeology of Sacred Spaces

Select Readings:

- Agrawal, D.P. and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.). Essays in Indian Protohistory, New Delhi, 1979.
- Altekar, A.S, State and Government in Ancient India, Delhi, 1972.
- Altekar, A. S, Education in Ancient India, Banaras, 1948.
- Basham, A.L, History and the Doctrine of the Ajivikas. Delhi, 1990.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D, A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India. Calcutta, 1984
- Champakalakshmi, R, Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 B.C to A.D 1300. Delhi, 1996.
- Dhavalikar, M. K, Indian Protohistory, New Delhi, 1997.
- Falk, Harry, Asokan Sites and Artefacts. Berlin, 2006
- Ghosh, A, The City in Early Historical India. Simla, 1973.
- Ghurye, G.S, Caste and Class in India. Mumbai: Popular Book Depot, 1957.
- Jaiswal, Suvira, Caste: Origin, Function and Dimensions of Change. Delhi, 2000.
- Kane, P.V, History of Dharmashastra (2 vols). Pune, 1941.
- Keith, A.B, Religion and Philosophy of the Vedas (2 vols). Cambridge, 1925.
- Kosambi, D. D, Culture and Civilization of Ancient India in Historical Outline, London, 1965.
- Moti, Chandra, Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India. New Delhi, 1977.
- Pandey, R.B, Hindu Sanskaras. Varanasi, 1966.
- Singh, Upinder, A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India, Delhi, 2009.