Revised Syllabus for the M.A.

Program: M.A.

Course: Ancient Indian Culture & Archaeology

Semester I & II

(As Per Credit Based Semester and Grading System
with effect from the academic year 2012–2013)
M.A. Syllabus as per Credit Based and Grading System

Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology

1. Syllabus as per Credit Based and Grading System.
   i. Name of the Programme: M.A. (96 Credits)
   ii. Course Code: --
   iii. Course Title: Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology
   iv. Semester wise Course Contents: - Submitted
   v. References and additional references: -Submitted
   vi. Credit structure: I Sem / II Sem - 24 / 24
   vii. No. of lectures per Unit: - Submitted
   viii. No. of lectures per week / semester: - 4 lectures/ week
       60 classroom hours + 60 Self-study Hours/ Semester

2. Scheme of Examination: - Submitted

3. Special notes, if any: - Nil

4. Eligibility, if any: - As per University Rules

5. Fee Structure: - As per University Rules

6. Special Ordinances / Resolutions, if any: - As per Academic Council

This MA syllabus has been prepared as per the guidelines given to the Ad hoc Board of Studies in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology. This can be applicable for the academic year 2012-13. The structure of the Course will be as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Name of the Course</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>• Neolithic /Chalcolithic Cultures including Harappan (PAAIC 101)</td>
<td>Core Course</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Epigraphy &amp; Numismatics (PAAIC 102)</td>
<td>Core Course</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: I (PAAICA 103)</td>
<td>Elective Course (Any One)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ethno-Archaeology (PAAICB 103)</td>
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<td>• Manuscriptlogy (PAAICC 103)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• India through ages I (PAAICA 104)</td>
<td>Elective Course (Any One)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- Sanskrit Language I (PAAICB 104)
- Pali Language I (PAAICC 104)
- Prakrit Language I (PAAICD 104)
- Political Institutions in Ancient India (PAAICE 104)

II

- Non Harappan Chalcolithic (Protohistoric) And Iron Age Cultures of South Asia (PAAIC 201)
- Art and Architecture (PAAIC 202)
- Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: II (PAAICA 203)
- Museology (PAAICB 203)
- Maritime History (PAAICC 203)
- India through ages II (PAAICA 204)
- Sanskrit Language II (PAAICB 204)
- Pali Language II (PAAICC 204)
- Prakrit Language II (PAAICD 204)
- History of performing arts and theatre (PAAICE 204)

Minimum Qualification for Teachers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
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<th>Minimum Qualification for Teachers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Neolithic /Chalcolithic Cultures including Harappan</td>
<td>M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- **Epigraphy & Numismatics**
  M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, Numismatics and Archaeology or Any Allied Subject with specialization in Epigraphy with Publications.

- **Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: I**
  M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.

- **Ethno-Archaeology**
  M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.

- **Manuscriptology**
  M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History Sanskrit or Any Allied Subject with experience of Work or Certificate and Diploma in the Subject.

- **India through ages I**
  M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.

- **Sanskrit Language I**
  M.A. in Sanskrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Sanskrit.

- **Pali Language I**
  M.A. in Sanskrit / Pali or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Pali.

- **Prakrit Language I**
  M.A. in Sanskrit / Prakrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Prakrit.

- **Political Institutions in Ancient India**
  M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>II</th>
<th>• Non Harappan Chalcolithic (Protohistoric) And Iron Age Cultures of South Asia</th>
<th>M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Art and Architecture</td>
<td>M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, Fine Arts or Any Allied Subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: II</td>
<td>M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Museology</td>
<td>M.A. in Museology or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, or Any Allied Subject with the minimum 3 years work experience in the Museum or PG Diploma / Diploma in Museology.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Maritime History</td>
<td>M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• India through ages II</td>
<td>M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Sanskrit Language II</td>
<td>M.A. in Sanskrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Sanskrit of University of Mumbai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Pali Language II</td>
<td>M.A. in Sanskrit / Pali or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate and Diploma in Pali of University of Mumbai.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Prakrit Language II</td>
<td>M.A. in Sanskrit / Prakrit or Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History or Any Allied Subject with Certificate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of performing arts and theatre</td>
<td>M.A. in Performing Arts or B.A. or equivalent degree in Dance / Music and M.A. in Ancient Indian History Culture and Archaeology, History, Sanskrit or Any Allied Subject.</td>
<td>and Diploma in Prakrit of University of Mumbai.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Semester I: Course I (Core Course) (PAAIC 101)

NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC (PROTOHISTORIC) CULTURES OF SOUTH ASIA

1. Origins of Agriculture (Theory and Development)
   i. The Neolithic: Theory (Neolithic Revolution of Gordon Childe and various other theories), Causes and Consequences
   ii. Development from Mesolithic to Neolithic in South Asia - Transition from hunting/gathering to food production
   iii. Origins of agriculture in West Asia, the Far East and Mesoamerica

2. Neolithic
   i. Neolithic cultures of Afghanistan, Baluchistan and the Kashmir Valley
   ii. Neolithic cultures of the Vindhyas, Eastern India and North-eastern India
   iii. South Indian Neolithic

3. Pre/Early Harappan Cultures
   i. Development of Chalcolithic cultures at Mehrgarh and surrounding region.
   iii. Early Harappan in Gujarat: Padri, Pre-Prabhas, Anarta.

4. Harappan Culture
   i. Origin, Development and Distribution (Geographic) of the Harappans.
   iii. Decline (Theories) during the Late Harappan phase (geographical distribution and salient features).

Recommended Readings


Semester I: Course II (Core Course) (PAAIC 102)

Epigraphy and Numismatics

Unit I - Introduction to Epigraphy

a. Aims, scope and definition of epigraphy
b. Origin and development of different scripts with special reference to Indus script, Brahmi, Kharoshthi
c. Indian eras (Shaka, Vikrama, Gupta, Chedi-Kalchuri)

Unit II - Ancient Indian Scripts

a. Brahmi and Kharoshthi
b. Grantha
c. Sharada

Unit III- - Introduction to Numismatics

a. Aims, scope and definition of numismatics
b. Medium of exchange
c. Techniques of manufacturing

Unit IV- Coinage

a. Janapada, Indo-Greek, Western Ksatrapas (From 6th Century BC to 3rd Century CE)
b. Kushan, Satavahana, Gupta (From 1st Century BC to 6th Century CE)
c. Pallavas, Chola, Gadhayyas, Early Islamic coinage (From 4th Century BC to 13th Century CE)

Recommended Readings


*Epigraphia Indica* Vols. I-X.


Semester I: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICA 103)

Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India Part: I

Unit 1: Introduction and Definition.

I. The Meaning of Civilisation: Definition and it’s difference from the term Culture
II. Birth of Civilisation: The Formative processes
III. Civilisation as a Global phenomenon

Unit 2: The First Civilisations: Predecessors and Contemporaries of the Harappans

I. Egypt, Nubia, the Hittites, the Armenians and the Mittani
II. Mesopotamia (Sumer and Babylon) and the Gulf (Oman and UAE)
III. Elam and the BMAC

Unit 3: The Second Wave

I. Assyria
II. Chaldea
III. Phoenicia and the Hebrews

Unit 4: The Iron Age Civilisations

I. Persia: The Achaemenids and the Parthians
II. The Greeks: the Invasion of Alexander and the Seleucids
III. The Romans and the Indian Ocean Littoral Trade

BIBLIOGRAPHY


Bingham, Jane Encyclopedia of the ancient world 2006 New Delhi, Om books International.


Childe, V. Gordon Progress and archaeology,1944, London.
Clark, Grahame Space, time and man: a prehistorian’s view, 1992, Cambridge.

Cook, S.A. Rome and the Mediterranean 218-133 B.C. 1930 London

Damodaran, Edavana, Man and his civilizations, Mumbai, Sahyog publ, 1988,


Jalote, Raghuvir, Archeological history of early south Asia, 2010, New Delhi, Cyber tech Publ

Korovkin, F History of the ancient world, 1985, Moscow.


Rawlinson, George, A manual of ancient history from the earliest times to the fall of the Sassanian Empire, 1978, Oxford University press


Starr, Chester G. History of the ancient world 1974, Newyork.

Semester I: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICB 103)

Ethno Archaeology

UNIT 1: Theory, Definition and Historiography

1. The derivative relationship between Archaeology-Anthropology-Ethnology and how analogy and tribal studies determine a need for Ethnoarchaeology: Historiography, Definition, Scope and Methodology

2. Brief review of the history and development of Ethnoarchaeology (In the world and in India)

3. Caste, Class and Tribe: The Tribal and non-tribal origin and evolution of the caste system in India with reference to Archaeology.

UNIT 2: Theory and Application

1. Important theoretical models and their application in Ethnoarchaeology, e.g. Adaptability of the forager/collector models to Paleolithic and Mesolithic societies of South Asia

2. Ethnoarchaeology and reconstruction of past material culture; e.g., Settlement pattern, technology, ceramics, food processing, etc.

3. Ethnoarchaeological studies of important living hunter-gatherer societies of the world, e.g. the Eskimo, Bushman and Australian Aborigines

UNIT 3: Case Studies

1. Ethnoarchaeological studies of living hunter-gatherer societies of India - e.g. Andaman Islanders, Birhors, Chenchus, Yanadis, Veddas, Kanjars, Pardhis, Van Vagris: with special reference to the reconstruction of prehistoric life; AND Ethnoarchaeological studies of living nomadic and sedentary (tribal) pastoral societies of India – e.g. Todas, Rabaris, Dhangars, Gadris, Gujjars: with special reference to the reconstruction of Eneolithic, Neolithic, Chalcolithic and Early Iron Age nomadic pastoralism.

2. Relevance of Ethnoarchaeological research for reconstructing the life ways of early pastoral Chalcolithic communities of Central and Western India (e.g. Mahadeo Kolis, Bhils, Dhangars): Merits and Demerits.

3. Ethnoarchaeology of the South Indian Neolithic Culture: with Special reference to the works of F R Allchin and K Paddayya.

UNIT 4: Living Traditions and Analogical Models
1. Present day shifting cultivation practices (e.g. Jhoom) and their relevance to the study of Late Mesolithic/Neolithic, Neolithic and Chalcolithic cultures of India: with special reference to landscape, technology, carrying capacity and socio-political organisation.

2. Living Megalithic traditions in NE India and Matriarchal and Patriarchal systems and their evolution using extant Matriarchal societies in Mizoram and Kerala.

3. The role of Analogy in solving problems pertaining to the application of sciences in Archaeology; bio-anthropology, ethnobotany (food and medicine) and ethnozoology

**Recommended Readings**


Meehan, B. and R. Jones (eds.) 1988. Archaeology with Ethnography: An Australian Perspective. Department of Prehistory, Research School of Pacific Studies, the Australian National University, Canberra.


Semester I: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICC 103)

Manuscriptology

In an endeavour to understand of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology in all the parameters, this paper aims to provide a sound tool to collect the literary data and analyze it thoroughly.

Unit I Introduction

1. Aims, Definition and scope
2. Types of Manuscripts
3. Collection of manuscripts

Unit II Preservation and Conservation

1. Principles of conservation
2. Traditional and Modern scientific methods
3. Role of Libraries, Museums, Bhandaras etc for the conservation and restoration of Manuscripts

Unit III Editing

1. Collation
2. Critical editing
3. Cataloguing and classification of Mss

Unit IV- Scripts

1. Newari
2. Nagari
3. Modi
Bibliography

4. Dani, Ahmed Hasan: Indian Paleography, Munshiram Manoharlal Delhi, 1986 (First published in 1963),
8. Murti, Srimannarayana: Methodology in Indological Research
10. Raghavan, V. and Raja Raja K. Kunjunni: New Catalogus Catalogorum, Vols, 1-10, University of Madras, Chennai
Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICA 104)

India Through Ages Part: I

Aims and Objectives:

1. Study of Cultural History of India.
2. Understanding various phases in and the process of the evolution of Indian Culture.
3. Review of the Theoretical framework in which the Indian Culture has been understood by the scholars.

1. **A. Neolithic Cultures of Indian Subcontinent**
   
   a. Kashmir Neolithic: Burzahoum
   b. North West Indian Neolithic Mehergad
   c. Eastern Indian Neolithic: Assam
   d. South Indian Neolithic: Ash Mound Problem (Budhihal, Tadakanhalli and other sites in Northern Karnataka)

2. **B. 1st Urbanization**

   Study of Material Culture from Early, Mature and Late Harappan period.

   City Planning, Houses, Diet, Pottery, seals and sealing, beads and bangles, sculptures (Stone, Terracotta, metal), Water Management,

3. **C. Decline:**

   Decline, Aryan Problem, Post Harappan Chalcolithic Cultures.

2. **Vedic Age:**

   Early iron age, pastoral nomadic communities developing into the four fold Varna system.

   a. Vedic Literature.
   b. Copper Hoard Culture,
   c. Ochre Colored Pottery, Painted Grey Ware Pottery Cultures.

3. **Mahajanapadas**
Development under the Magadhan Empire from 600 BC to 200 BC.

a. Republic and Monarchies, Rise and expansion of Magadhan Empire.
b. Northern Black Polished Ware Culture.
c. Religious movements in the period (Buddhism and Jainism).

4 Age of Long Distance Trade

Developments under the Kushanas and Shunga-Satavahanas from 2nd century BC to 4th century CE.

a. Indo-Greek, Shakas and Kushana, Shunga, Satavahana.
b. Urbanization of Deccan and Far South.
c. Indo Roman Trade and Trade Routes: Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha, Maritime trade.

Reference Books: English


Dhawalikar M. K., Historical Archaeology of India, Books and Books, New Delhi, 1999.


Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya (Ed), Combined Methods in Indology and Other Writings, Oxford University Press, 2005


R. S. Sharma, India's Ancient Past, Oxford University Press, 2008


**Reference Books: Marathi and Hindi**


Gokhale S., *Bharatiya, Abhilekhvidya* (Tr. of Indian Epigraphy by D.C. Sircar) - Continental Prakashan, Pune, 2010


Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICB 104)

Sanskrit Language Part: I

Keeping in view the importance of Literary sources in the field of academic advances, the paper would impart learning about linguistic features of Sanskrit Language. The paper will familiarize students with the basic language approach (syntax) basic grammar concepts so that they can read and understand the language for the literary historical source.

Unit I

1. Introduction to Classical Sanskrit Grammar(Phonemics & syntax)
2. Word-structure ,Consonants, Vowels ,Shabdapatha
3. Kriyapada - Structure of Verb derivatives - Dhatupatha

Unit II

1. Sandhi (Vowel and consonant)
2. Different Tenses & Moods (Basic understanding of verbs to be used)
3. Samasa (basic understanding)

Unit III

1. Gerunds
2. Active & Passive Voice
3. Introduction to metres ( Chandas)& Alamkaras

Unit IV

1. Subhashitas (SubhashitaRatna bhandagara- Subhasihita Prashamsa-1, 4; Vidya Prashamsa - 1, 13, 15Kavi Prashamsa – 1, 13;Sajjana Prashamsa – 1, 3,16, 19, 36, 114; Durjananinda – 1, 5, 48, 49, 33)
2. Hitopadesha (Introduction to Indian Narrative Stories, Chapter I Mitralabha)
3. Pancatantra (Chapter I-Mitrabeda,)

Reference Books

Apte, Vaman Shivram (2004) The students Sanskrit-English dictionary: containing appendices on sanskrit prosody and important literary and geographical names in the ancient history of India. (Repr). Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass,

___________(2002)Guide to Sanskrit Composition. Chowkamba:

Chowkamba Sanskrit Series.


Gonda, J. (1966 ) *A concise elementary grammar of the Sanskrit language: with exercises, reading selections, and a glossary*. Leiden: E.J. Brill,


MacDonell, A. A (1924.) *A practical Sanskrit dictionary with transliteration, accentuation, and etymological analysis throughout*. Oxford: Oxford University Press,.


Hertel, Johannes (1912), *The Panchatantra-text of Pürṇabhadra : critical introduction and list of variants*, Harvard Oriental Series Volume 12

Hertel, Johannes (1915), *The Panchatantra: a collection of ancient Hindu tales in its oldest recension, the Kashmirian, entitled Tantrakhvavika*, Harvard Oriental Series Volume 14


Bhndarkar, R.G. *Saskrit Grammar*, Book I (2008), Book II (2003); Delhi: Motilal Benarsidass
Pali Language Part I

Pali is closely related to Sanskrit, but its grammar and structure are simpler. Traditional Theravadins regard Pali as the language spoken by the Buddha himself, and his teachings are preserved in Pali language. Scholars identify this as ‘Magadhi’ as spoken dialect in and around Magadh. This course will comprise of Pali grammar and vocabulary.

Unit I

1. Introduction
2. History of Pali Literature
3. Relationship among Sanskrit, Prakrit & Pali Languages

Unit II Grammar I

1. Sandhi
2. Karaka
3. Vibhakti

Unit III Grammar II

1. Samasa
2. Kala
3. Dhatugana

Unit IV Passages

1. Dhammapada - Puffa Vagga
2. Sama Jataka
3. Therigatha - Canda Theri,

Bibliography


Warder


Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICD 104)

Prakrit Language I

Unit 1
a. Sabdaanusaasana of Hemacandra Chapter 8 (sutras 01 to 05)
b. Sabdaanusaasana of Hemacandra Chapter 8 (sutras 06 to 10)
c. Sabdaanusaasana of Hemacandra Chapter 8 (sutras 11 to 15)

Unit 2
a. Kuvalayamaalaa (Pariccheda 17)
b. Kuvalayamaalaa (Pariccheda 18)
c. Kuvalayamaalaa (Pariccheda 19)

Unit 3
a. Gaha Sattasai (2.1-10)
b. Gaha Sattasai (2.11-20)
c. Gaha Sattasai (2.21-30)

Unit 4
a. Inscriptions of Asoka (1-7)
b. Inscriptions of Asoka (8-14)
c. Naganika’s Inscription of Naneghat

Bibliography:

1) Joglekar, S. A., Gathasaptashati of Satvahanas
2) Lauman, Charles Rockmell, Karpura Manjari of Rajashekhara
3) Chaugule, B.A., Paumacariya with introduction and free English translation
4) Gore, N.A., Vajjalaggam
5) Hemachandra, Kumarapalacarita
6) Varahamihira, Brhatsamhita, 1959
7) Acharya, Narayan Ram, The Karpurmanjari
8) Jayavallabha, Vajjalaggam and Sanskritchhaya
Semester I: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICE 104)

Political Institutions in Ancient India

Unit I Introduction

1. Definition & Sources of Arthashastra
2. Concept & Growth of Arthashastra
3. Types of States

Unit II Monarchy

1. Concept of King (Different Sources-Vedic,Buddhist, Jain)
2. Civil Administration
3. Military Administration

Unit III Interstate Relations

1. Mandala
2. Triguna
3. Triguna

Unit IV Judiciary Administration

1. Local-Village,Sabha,Samiti
2. Corporate Body-Shreni
3. King as Chief Justice

Bibliography


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

Fussman Gerard 1987-88, Central And Provincial Administration in Ancient India. Delhi.


Stein Burton, 1980, Peasant State and Society in Medieval South India Delhi.

Thapiyal K.K , 1996, Guilds In Ancient India, New Delhi.

Semester II: Course I (Core Course) (PAAIC 201)

Non Harappan Chalcolithic (Protohistoric) And Iron Age Cultures of South Asia

1. Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (Central India, Rajasthan and Gangetic Doab)
   i. Rajasthan: Ahar and Ganeshwar & Jodhpura
   ii. Madhya Pradesh: Kayatha and Malwa
   iii. Ganga Valley: OCP and Copper Hoards

2. Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (Deccan)
   i. Savalda - - distribution and cultural equipment
   ii. Cultural contact with the Late Harappan of Saurashtra and the Malwa of Central India.

3. Megalithic Cultures
   i. Origins of Iron in South Asia- Problem and perspective
   ii. Megalithic Traditions amongst the Kutchchh Harappans
   iii. Vidharbha Megalithic and Southern Indian Megalithic

4. Iron Age
   i. Iron Age in South India and Sri Lanka- Megalithic phase
   ii. Iron Age in North India- B&RW, PGW, BSW and NBPW
   iii. Return to Urbanisation (The 2nd Urbanisation – Rise of the Mahajanapadas) - Causes and Consequences.

Recommended Readings


Shinde, Vasant. 1998. *Early Farming Community in the Central Tapi Basin (Study of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns)*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi


Semester II: Course II (Core Course) (PAAIC 202)

Art and Architecture

Unit I - Religious structural Architecture

a. Stupas
b. Temple -concept & development
c. Types of temples

Unit II- Rock-cut Architecture

a. Buddhist
b. Hindu
c. Jain

Unit III -Sculptures & Paintings

a. Terracotta & other early sculptures(shell,ivory,wood,bone)
b. Stone
c. Paintings- Prehistoric, murals

Unit IV - Secular Architecture

a. Town planning
b. Forts & fortification
c. Wells, dams & other public building

Recommended Readings


Bhattacharyya, T. 1947. *A Study of Vastuvidya or Canon of Indian Architecture*. Patna: Dariapore


*Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*. (volume I, part 1,2,3, and Volume 2, part 1, 2, 3) Varanasi/Gurgaon: American Institute of Indian Studies.


Kala: *Journal of Indian Art History Congress*. Publisher: Indian Art History Congress, Guwahati (Assam). Annual.


Semester II: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICA 203)

Ancient Civilisations and Cultures as related to India – Part II

Unit 1: Central Asia – Afghanistan and the Central Asian

IV. Trade  
V. Society  
VI. Religion

Unit 2: South Asia – Sri Lanka, Nepal and Bhutan

I. Trade  
II. Society  
III. Religion

Unit 3: South East Asia – Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia

I. Trade  
II. Society  
III. Religion

Unit 4: East Asia – China, Korea, Japan and the Philippines

I. Trade  
II. Society  
III. Religion

Bibliography:


Bagchi B. C., Indian And China, China Press Ltd. Calcutta, 1944.

Bingham, Jane Encyclopedia of the ancient world 2006 New Delhi, Om books International.


Childe, V. Gordon Progress and archaeology, 1944, London.

Clark, Grahame Space, time and man: a prehistorian’s view, 1992, Cambridge.

Cook, S.A. Rome and the Mediterranean 218-133 B.C. 1930 London

Damodaran, Edavana, Man and his civilizations, Mumbai, Sahyog publ, 1988,


Heesterman J. C., India and Indonesia, E. J. BRILL, 1989.

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Korovkin, F History of the ancient world, 1985, Moscow.


Rawlinson, George, A manual of ancient history from the earliest times to the fall of the Sassanian Empire, 1978, Oxford University press


Starr, Chester G. History of the ancient world 1974, Newyork.
Semester II: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICB 203)

Museology

LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

1. Creating awareness about the theoretical foundation of Museology.
2. Understanding various functions and scope of the Museum.
4. Understanding Museum Communication through Exhibitions.

UNIT I: What is Museum? [12 Lectures]

d. Definition, aims and Objectives
e. Types of Museums

Museology and Museography

f. Role of ICOMOS & CAM

UNIT II: Museum Management and Administration [12 Lectures]

A) Acquisition: Ways

Documentation: Registrars (General Accession, Gallery, Location) Accessioning, Photography, Physical and Chemical inspection

B) Types of Exhibitions:

a) Permanent Exhibitions: Museum Galleries (Theme and Display)

b) Temporary Exhibitions: Special Exhibitions (Exchange Programme)

C) Role of a Curator in the Museum

Inhouse Activities in the Museum

Display: Gallery, Types of Showcases, Lighting, Colour Scheme

Security: Store, Gallery, Museum in General

Preservation: Conservation Lab, Preventive, Curative.
Publication: Catalogues, Brochures and Hand books, Journals.

UNIT III: Museum and Education [12 Lectures]

Research and Library

Education: (Involvement of Children, Museum Shop, Mobile Exhibitions, etc.), Events, Special Exhibitions, Audio Guides.

Outreach activities of a Museum.

UNIT IV: Museums and other seven components of art and culture and their inter-relationship [12 Lectures]

1. Museums and Archaeology; Museums and Archives;
2. Museums and Libraries; Museums and Gazetteers
3. Museums and performing arts Museums and Fine arts

Visit to any one Museum for the better understanding of the components of the syllabi.

Bibliography


Agarwal O.P. - *Essentials of Conservation & Museology* (Marathi Tr.).

Appleton J - *Museums for the people* (london 2001 )


Burcaw G Ellis - *Introduction to Museum Work* - Nashville 1975


Semester II: Course III (Elective Course) (PAAICC 203)

Maritime History of Ancient India

This paper is recommended to understand the maritime tradition which existed in India from the proto-historic period. This paper will help understand the impact of this traditional heritage on the cultural history of India.

UNIT NO 1- AIM, METHODOLOGY AND SCOPE.

a) Literary and oral sources.
b) Archaeological sources.
c) Land routes and sea routes.

UNIT NO 2-RIVERINE PORTS AND GUILDS.

a) Trading centers and merchant guilds.
b) Trade and river system in Northern and central India. (Indus urbanization, Ganga, Mahanadi and Narmada)
c) Trade and river system in Deccan and South India. (Godavari, Krishna, Kaveri, Tampraparini.)

UNIT NO 3- MARITIME TRADE IN EARLY INDIA.

a) Ports and Ship yards and types of ship on the western and the eastern coast of India. (Marine archaeology)
b) Indo- Roman trade.
c) Perso- Arabic trade.

UNIT NO 4- FOREIGN TRADE IN POST GUPTA PERIOD.

a) Trade during the Vijaynagara Empire.
b) Trade with South East Asia.
c) South and East Asian trade.
Bibliography


Chandra Moti, 1977, Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India, New Delhi.


Jain V.K 1990, Trade and traders in Western India., New Delhi.


Lahiri Nayanjot, 1992, The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes (up to c 200B.C), Delhi.


Vohra N.N,(ed) 2002 India & East Asia Culture and Society, Delhi.
Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICA 204)

India through ages Part: II

Aims and Objectives:

1. Study of Cultural History of India.
2. Understanding various phases in and the process of the evolution of Indian Culture.
3. Review of the Theoretical framework in which the Indian Culture has been understood by the scholars.

1 ‘Golden Age’:

   a. Economy: Trade, Agriculture, Taxation and Currency.
   b. Society and Political Institutions: Society as reflected in Dharmastraha Literature and Inscriptions.
      Central Administration and Provincial Administration; Concept of Kingship.
   c. Religion: Vedic and Agamic religion, Buddhism and Jainism.

2 ‘Urban Decay’ and a Critique:

   India in the post Gupta period upto the rise of Islamic Dynasties (based on theoretical framework proposed by Dr. D. D. Kosambi and Dr. R. S. Sharma):

   b. Literature in Early medieval India: (Prakrit and Sanskrit) and Polity in Early Medieval India (De-centralization of administration and rise of feudalism).
   c. Critical analysis of the theory of Urban Decay proposed by the reinterpretation of the data. (Critical Analysis by Dr. B. D. Chattopadhyay, Dr. Champa Lakshi and Dr. A. P. Jamkhedkar).

3 ‘Third Urbanisation’:

Understanding development of material culture under the Hindu and
Islamic dynasties.

a. Currency, Monuments, Trade and Literature under Sultans of Delhi and Deccan.
b. Currency, Monuments, Trade and Literature under Mughals.

4 Tradition and Continuity

Understanding Indian Culture in the light of Modernity:

a. Maratha Architecture: Nagpur, Pune.
b. Nature of minor Puranic Literature and Mahatmyas (Ganesh Purana, Mumbadevi Mahatmya.)

Reference Books: English


Dhawalikar M. K., Historical Archaeology of India, Books and Books, New Delhi, 1999.


Brajadulal Chattopadhyaya (Ed), Combined Methods in Indology and Other Writings, Oxford University Press, 2005

Pandit S. A., Age of Traikutakas, Agam Kala Prakashan, Delhi, 2012.


**Reference Books: Marathi and Hindi**


Gokhale S., *Bharatiya, Abhilekvidya* (Tr. of Indian Epigraphy by D.C. Sircar) - Continental Prakashan, Pune, 2010


Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICB 204)

Sanskrit Language Part II

This paper gives an exposure to the original texts from Sanskrit literature, Poetics and Sanskrit Scientific Texts as the base to take up further detailed specialized study and to relate the other subjects like Art & architecture, Iconography, Inscriptions, Mathematics and other allied subjects.

Unit I Inscriptions

1. Junagadh
2. Meguti(Ravikirti)
3. South-East –Asia( Kamboja – Jayavarman- Inscription no.177 )

Unit II Poetry

1. Meghaduta (20 verses)
2. Ramayana (20 verses)
3. Mumbadevi Mahatmya

Unit III Prose

1. Dasakumaracaritam( Chapter I)
2. Bhojaprabandha (Ch.I)
3. Vetalapancavimsatika

Unit IV Scientific Literature

1. Lilavati of Baskaracarya ( Chapter on Arithmetic- Definitions. Properties of zero - including division, and rules of operations with zero)
2. Pratimalakshana (of Vishnudharmottara Purana- Chapter -44on Iconography)
3. Indrayudhalaksanadhyaya (Varahamihira’s Brhatamshtila)

Reference Books


Inscription of Kambuja - Jayavarman VII (Inscription no. 177) at TA PROHM, Published in BEFEO, VI.44.

John Taylor (1816) *Lilawati: or A Treatise on Arithmetic or Geometry by Bhassara Acharya*. Bombay: Courier Press.

Henry Thomas Colebrooke (1817,) *Algebra, with Arithmetic and mensuration, from the Sanskrit of Brahmegupta and Bhaskara*


GOPINATHA RAO ,T. A. *Elements of Hindu Iconography*, (1914 ) Vol. I— Part I. Published under the patronage of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, MADRAS THE LAW PRINTING HOUSE.


This course on Pali will give exposure for the understanding of the Buddha’s teaching in its original for Philosophical and social relevance

**Unit I Cannonical**

1. Suttapitaka - Dighanikaya (Mahasatipatthana sutta) .  
2. Suttapitaka - Majjhimanikaya (Cullakammavibhanga sutta)  
3. Vinaya Pitaka - Mahavagga( Uposatha Skandha )

**Unit II Non- Cannonical**

1. Milindapanha - Bahirkatha (Makkhalighosalala)  
2. Atthakatha -Nidankatka ( Santikenidana)  
3. Visuddhimagga of Buddhaghosa(Brahmavihara)

**Unit III Vamsa**

1. Dipavamsa –(Ch.6- Samrath Asoka)  
2. Mahavamsa – (Ch.3.Pratham Dharmasangiti  
3. Buddha Vamsa. (Marabalam-Pg.10,64,96,196,333,339)

**Unit IV Hybrid Sanskrit**

1. Lalitavistara - Birth of Buddha  
3. Divyavadana ( Divyavadana,

**Reference Books**


Muller, Max F. (tr) *Question of King Milinda*. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass, 1932.  


A Collection of Early Buddhist Legends, by E.B.Cowell, Indological Book House, Delhi, 1987, Pg.24 to 55)

*Suttapitake Majjhimanikayo*, Igatpuri:, VRI:, 1995.


Mahavastu Avadana, Mithila Institute of P.G.Studies & Research, Bihar, 1970.
Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICD 204)

Prakrit Language

Unit 1
a. Paumacariya (Uddesa 17)
b. Paumacariya (Uddesa 18)
c. Paumacariya (Uddesa 19)

Unit 2
a. Karpuramanjari (1)
b. Karpuramanjari (2)
c. Karpuramanjari (3)

Unit 3
a. Vajjalagga ()
b. Vajjalagga ()
c. Vajjalagga ()

Unit 4
a. Kharavela’s Inscription of Hathigumpha
b. Heliodorus’ Inscription of Vidisha
c. Pulumavi’s Inscription of Nashik

Bibliography:

9) Joglekar, S. A., Gathasaptashati of Satvahanas
10) Lauman, Charles Rockmell, Karpura Manjari of Rajashekhara
11) Chaugule, B.A., Paumacariya with introduction and free English translation
12) Gore, N.A., Vajjalaggam
13) Hemachandra, Kumarapalacarita
14) Varahamihira, Brhatsamhita, 1959
15) Acharya, Narayan Ram, The Karpurmanjari
16) Jayavallabha, Vajjalaggam and Sanskritchhaya
Semester II: Course IV (Elective Course) (PAAICE 204)

History of performing arts and theatre in India

In an endeavour to further the holistic understanding of Ancient Indian Culture in all the parameters the attempt of this Paper aims to provide a sound grounding in understanding the nuances of performing arts. Focus, will be on the theoretical understanding and the relevance of the same in the realm of studying the essence of Ancient Indian culture. Whether they are sculptures, Art, Architecture, or Paintings, performing arts (Music and Dance traditions) is an innate part of the same. The attempt of this paper is to enlighten the student to this synergy between fluid and static arts, this way broaden their horizon and innate understanding of the subject Ancient Indian Culture.

Unit I Sources for tracing the development of Performing arts in Ancient India

1. Literary sources- Specific study of Natya Shastra and Abhinaya Darpana. Contribution of Epics, Kalidasa, Bharavi
2. Archaeological sources:- Brihadeeshwara Temple, Konark Sun Temple, Ramappa Temple in Warangal, Sculptures and Paintings
3. Origin of Music and Dance Traditions with a basic understanding of origin of the Swara tradition, Nritta, Nrithya Natya, Abhinaya and the Tala/laya traditions.

Unit II Dance

1. Historical development of seven types of Classical dance
2. Salient features of Classical dance
3. Development of gharanas

Unit III Music (Vocal & Instrumental)

1. Historical development of seven types of Classical dance
2. Salient features of Classical dance
3. Development of gharanas

Unit IV Folk Art

1. Folk Art related to Dance- Oddiyattam, Chau, Yakshagaana
2. Folk Art related to Vocal Music-Powada, bhavai
3. Related to Puppetry – Rajasthan, A.P., Maharashtra

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BIBLIOGRAPHY.

1. Vatsyayan Kapila (1968) Classical Indian Dance in Literature and the Arts, Sageet Natak Akademi
6. Rangacharya Adya (1971) The Indian Theatre, National Book Trust of India
14. Subrahmanyam Padma (Dr) (1979) Bharatas art then and now, Nrithyodaya, Madras
15. Subrahmanyam Padma (Dr) (2003) Karanas Common Dance codes of India and Indonesia, Nrithyodaya Chennai
17. Bhatkande Sangeet Shastra- Hatras publication (5 volumes)
18. Classical Dances in India- Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Publication
19. Karanas Common Dance codes of India and Indonesia- Dr Padma Subrahmanyam
20. Bharatas art then and now- Dr Padma Subrahmanyam
Paper Pattern: AS Per University Rule Examination pattern will be of 40:60 Marks

Internal Examination: 40 Marks:

(Teacher may conduct one or two internal exams as per the requirement of the course. Internal Assessment examinations will be conducted by teachers teaching the particular Course for each Course in each Semester.)

30 Marks: Home Assignment, Class test, Project Report, Oral Exam (for Language Papers), Field Visit Report, Paper Presentation, etc.

10 Marks: Overall Conduct.

Semester End Exam: 60 Marks

(There will be four questions in each question paper which will be based on the every semester syllabus. All Questions are Compulsory. Each Question will be given the internal option. All questions will carry equal marks.)

Q1: Based on Unit 1. OR Based on Unit 1. 15 Marks

Q2: Based on Unit 2. OR Based on Unit 2. 15 Marks

Q3: Based on Unit 3. OR Based on Unit 3. 15 Marks

Q4: Based on Unit 4. OR Based on Unit 4. 15 Marks