

Regulations for Two-year (Four-Semester) M.A/ M.Sc. Degree Course of Study in ARCHAEOLOGY attached to the Post Graduate Faculty of Arts, University of Calcutta

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, the Syndicate of the University hereby makes the following Regulations, namely:

- These Regulations may be called the University of Calcutta [Regulations relating to two-year (Four Semesters) M.A/ M.Sc. Degree Course of Studies in ARCHAEOLOGY] Regulations, 2017.
- It shall apply to every candidate pursuing the above courses in this University.
- Notwithstanding anything contained in any Regulations or Rules for the time being in force, the study for the above course shall be guided by these Regulations.
- These Regulations shall come into effect from the academic session 2017-18.

Regulations

1. General

1.1. The course of study leading to the Post-graduate MA/ MSc Degree in ARCHAEOLOGY of the

University of Calcutta shall be conducted by the Department of ARCHAEOLOGY.

1.2. The University shall lay down from time to time such subsidiary rules of admission, courses of study and methods of examination as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of standards of University Education, in conformity with the relevant authorities.

2. Duration of the Course

2.1. Two full academic years including field/ study tour and dissertation divided into four semesters.

2.2. The classes may be held both in the Department or allied Departments/ Institutions subject to the availability of the resources & approval of the Departmental Committee.

3. Admission Criteria for MA/MSc in ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1. 50% of the seats will be reserved for candidates with a Bachelors Degree with Honours in History / Ancient Indian and World History/ Sanskrit/ Pali.

3.2. 50% seats will be reserved for candidates with a Bachelors Degree with Honours in Geology/ Geography/ Anthropology/ Environmental Science/ Zoology/ Botany/.

3.3. In case of non-availability of eligible candidates of one category, the seat/s will be filled up from the applicants of other categories proportionately.

3.4. Reservations for SC/ ST/ OBC/ PH candidates shall be applicable as per rules.

3.5. The last date for the receipt of applications, the last date for admission, the date of commencement of classes of the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall be notified each year by the University.

3.6. The candidates will be selected in order of merit.

3.7. After the selection for the admission to the ARCHAEOLOGY course, the candidate shall, within the date fixed by the University deposit the necessary fees prescribed for the purpose. If the candidate fails to deposit the fees within the stipulated time, his/ her selection shall automatically be cancelled. Such a candidate shall not be admitted to the course unless fresh order for selection is made or an extension of the date of payment is granted by the appropriate authority.

3.8. Admission to the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall only be made in the first semester of the first year of the two-year academic programme.

4. Study Regulations

- 4.1. A candidate admitted to the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall register himself/ herself as a student of the University of Calcutta.
- 4.2. The course of study for the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall be two-year full time course divided into four semesters.
- 4.3. Students admitted to the two-year ARCHAEOLOGY course shall pursue the regular courses of lectures, practical classes and study tour, and other academic assignments given in the two-year academic term.
- 4.4. A student of the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall not be permitted to seek admission concurrently to any other equivalent or higher degree course in this university.
- 4.5. A student shall be deemed to have pursued a regular course of study in a subject provided he/she has attended at least 65 per cent of the lectures delivered during his/ her course of study.
- 4.6. The attendance of a candidate shall be counted from the date on which the respective classes begin, or from the date on which he/ she is admitted whichever is later.
- 4.7. The University shall have the power to condone a deficiency in attendance, as per rule.
- 4.8. A student who fails to pursue a regular course of study as stated in 4.5 to 4.7 may be allowed to take re-admission to the same course in the next year only.
- 4.9. Students of the two-year Post Graduate ARCHAEOLOGY course shall have to pursue 16 courses, divided into Four Semesters (4 courses in each of the Semesters).
- 4.10. The syllabus as presented along with the Regulation shall be subject to changes, if so required, by the University from time to time.

5. Examinations

- 5.1. Semester Examinations in ARCHAEOLOGY shall be held every six months. The date of commencing of the examination shall be duly notified.
- 5.2. Semester I, II, III & IV Examinations will be sequentially held at the interval of every six months.
- 5.3. In each academic session two semesters will be conducted simultaneously, i.e., I & III or II & IV, at the end of which corresponding semester examinations will be held.
- 5.4. A student will be allowed to appear in a semester examination only after he/ she completes his/ her regular course of study for that semester.
- 5.5. Classes for the next semester course will start as per notification by the Department of ARCHAEOLOGY.
- 5.6. Semester wise distribution of papers and the syllabus are given in the 'Syllabus and Course Structure, vide CSR No. 46/17).
- 5.7. Examinations will be held in 800 marks with 200 marks per semester. 20% of marks in each Course will be reserved for internal assessment. Marks obtained by a candidate in the Internal Assessment and the Semester Examination will be his/her cumulative marks in the concerned Semester.
- 5.8. The internal assessment marks shall be displayed in the Departmental Notice Board and the same shall be sent to the Controller of Examinations.
- 5.9. Each semester examination will be held in 4 course of 50 (40 + 10) marks each.
- 5.10. The duration of semester examinations shall be two (2) hours for each course of 40 marks. Although the medium of the course is English but the answers may be written in English or in Bengali.
- 5.11. 30% marks in any course in any semester will be deemed as pass marks for that paper. A candidate who fails to secure 30% marks in any course will be allowed to appear in that course when the corresponding semester examination is held next. He/ she will be allowed only ONE (1) such chance for each course.

5.12. A student will be declared to have passed the MA/ MSc examination on the basis of the results in semesters I, II, III, IV examinations. The minimum qualifying marks for this will be 40 % in total (C in the 7-point scale of CGPS).

5.14. Candidates having passed as per **5.12** will be declared to have passed the MA/ MSc examination in ARCHAEOLOGY.

5.15. A candidate who fails to appear in one Semester examination or in any course in that Semester examination, may be allowed to appear in the next corresponding Semester examination (based on the syllabus in force at the time of examination) and for this, he/she will be given only ONE (1) consecutive chance.

5.16. The Controller of Examinations shall arrange to tabulate and incorporate the marks awarded, both assessed internally and in the semester-end examinations, to prepare the results, as per rules of the University.

5.17. The Board of Examiners, duly constituted by the Board of Studies, shall meet after each semester-end examination to consider and recommend the results to the Vice-Chancellor for approval.

5.18. On completion of the results of all the four semesters, the University shall publish a list of successful candidates arranged in a Cumulative Grade Point Score (CGPS) based on a 7-point scale, i.e., O = 80% and above, A+ = 70 to 79%, A = 60 to 69%, B+ = 55 to 59%, B = 50 to 54%, C = 40 to 49%, F = less than 40%, in order of merit (marks in numerical shall also be given, along with the grades) and the final mark-sheet shall be awarded.

5.19. The final mark-sheet shall categorically indicate the marks obtained by the candidate in each course, along with the total marks, separately showing marks for internal assessment and semester-end examinations, in numerical and in CGPS.

5.20. Each successful candidate shall receive his/ her degree in the form of a certificate stating the year of passing and the grade in which he/ she was placed.

5.21. In case any issue emerges/ difficulties arises in pursuance of this CSR or otherwise related to the CSR, the matter will be discussed by the Departmental Committee/ Board of Studies and the recommendation/s shall be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor for approval.

5.22. This CSR of Department of ARCHAEOLOGY supersedes all other previous CSR of Department of ARCHAEOLOGY existing in any form.

**M.A. / M.Sc. Syllabus
Department of Archaeology
University of Calcutta
Syllabus Outline**

Course 1: Concepts in Archaeology
Course 2: Methods and Practices in Archaeology

Course 3: Prehistory of South Asia
Course 4: Protohistory of South Asia

Course 5: Indian Epigraphy
Course 6: Indian Palaeography

Course 7: Indian Art: Architecture
Course 8: Indian Art: Sculptural Art and Painting

Course 9: Archaeology and Text
Course 10: Material Culture: Iron Age to the Medieval Period

Course 11: Early Indian Iconography
Course 12: Early Indian Numismatics

Course 13: Archaeology and the Making of Heritage
Course 14: History of Archaeological Theory

Course 15: South-East Asian Archaeology: Island and Mainland South-East Asian Cultures
Course 16: Field Training and Dissertation

Syllabus for M.A./ M.Sc. in Archaeology, University of Calcutta

Structure of Courses

Courses 1 to 4 will be taught in Semester I; courses 5 to 8 will be taught in Semester II; courses 9 to 12 will be taught in Semester III; courses 13 to 16 will be taught in Semester IV. The marks for Internal Assessment for Courses 1-15 will be 10 (TEN) and marks for Final Semester for the same courses will be 40 (FORTY). The Course 16 is entirely Practical, based on Field Training in Archaeology and the students will be evaluated on the basis of dissertation work and an oral examination by a board of examiners consisting of the External Examiner and the Head of the Department in Archaeology. There will be no Internal Assessment for Course 16.

Students unsuccessful in 1 (ONE) or more COURSES may sit for a SUPPLEMENTARY examination

Semester I (July-December)

Course	Year	Theory	Practical	Division of Marks		Total
				Internal Assessment	Final Semester	
1. Concepts in Archaeology	1	✓		10	40	50
2. Methods and Practices in Archaeology	1	✓		10	40	50
3. Prehistory of South Asia	1	✓		10	40	50
4. Protohistory of South Asia	1	✓		10	40	50

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Semester II (January-June)

Course	Year	Theory	Practical	Division of Marks		Total
				Internal Assessment	Final Semester	
5. Indian Epigraphy	1	✓		10	40	50
6. Indian Palaeography	1	✓		10	40	50
7. Indian Art: Architecture	1	✓		10	40	50
8. Indian Art: Sculptural Art and Painting	1	✓		10	40	50

Semester III (July-December)

Course	Year	Theory	Practical	Division of Marks		Total
				Internal Assessment	Final Semester	
9. Archaeology and Text	2	✓		10	40	50
10. Material Culture: Iron Age to the Medieval Period	2	✓		10	40	50
11. Early Indian Iconography	2	✓		10	40	50
12. Early Indian Numismatics	2	✓		10	40	50

Semester IV (January-June)

Course	Year	Theory	Practical	Division of Marks		Total
				Internal Assessment	Final Semester	
13. Archaeology and the Making of Heritage	2	✓		10	40	50
14. History of Archaeological Theory	2	✓		10	40	50
15. South-East Asian Archaeology: Island and Mainland South-East Asian Cultures	2	✓		10	40	50
16. Field Training and Dissertation	2		✓	---	50	50

Course Outline

Course 1: Concepts in Archaeology

Topics:

1. Definition, Aims and Scope of Archaeology
 - a. Definition of archaeology
 - b. Scope of archaeology, its relationship with History and Anthropology
 - c. The archaeological time—from Prehistory to medieval and beyond
2. Nature of the archaeological record
 - a. Definition of archaeological sites
 - b. Exploration and excavation
 - c. Artifacts and ecofacts
 - d. Formation processes of the archaeological record
3. An archaeological culture sequence: dating methods
 - a. Introduction to relative dating methods
 - b. Introduction to absolute dating methods
 - c. Case studies
4. Role of natural sciences in Archaeology
 - a. Origins of humankind: Paleoanthropology
 - b. Study of fossils: Paleontology
 - c. Study of burial patterns: Human skeletal biology
 - d. Study of zoological remains: Archaeozoology
 - e. Study of past flora: Paleobotany
 - f. Chemical conservation and preservation of iron and copper objects
5. Role of Earth sciences in Archaeology: applications in the Indian context
 - a. Earth sciences: Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Geochemistry, Geochronology
 - b. Applications in prehistory
 - c. Applications in other branches of archaeology
6. Cultural resource management and public archaeology
7. Use and abuse of archaeology: current debates

Select readings:

- Agrawal, D.P. and M. G. Yadav. 1995. Dating the Human Past, Pune: ISPQS Monograph Series1.
- Aitken, M.J. 1990. Science based Dating in Archaeology. London: Longmans.
- Binford, L.R. 1983. In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Bintliff, John. 2004. A companion to Archaeology. U.K.: Blackwell.
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- Childe, V.G. 1956. Piecing Together the Past: The Interpretation of Archaeological Data. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
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- Feinman G.M. and T. G. Price. 2001. Archaeology at the Millenium. New York: Kluwer.
- Gamble, Clive. 2008. Archaeology: The Basics. London: Routledge.
- Goldberg, P., and R. I. Macphail. 2006. Practical and Theoretical Geoarchaeology. Oxford: Blackwell.

- Hurcombe Linda 2007. Archaeological artefacts as material culture. New York: Routledge
- Johnson, Matthew 2007 Archaeological Theory: An Introduction. Blackwell Publishing (new edition 2010).
- Insoll, T. ed. 2007. The Archaeology of Identities. London: Routledge
- Jones Sian 1997. The Archaeology of Ethnicity: Constructing identities in the Past and Present. London: Routledge.
- Layton, R. 1994. Who Needs the past? Indigenous values and Archaeology. Oxon: Routledge.
- Lowenthal, D. 1998. The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Pappu, R. S. 1995. The Contribution of Earth Science to the Development of Indian Archaeology, in Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India, Edited by S. Wadia, R. Korisettar, and V. S. Kale, pp. 414-434. Bangalore: Memoirs of the geological Society of India 32.
- Pollard, A. M. 1999 Geoarchaeology: an introduction. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 165:7-14.
- Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn 2006 Archaeological: Theories and Methods and Practice.
- Renfrew, C. 2000. Loot, Legitimacy and Ownership. London: Duckworth.
- Rowlands, M. 1994. The Politics of Identity in Archaeology, in Social Construction of the past: Representation as Power, Edited by George C. Bond and Angela Gilliam, pp. 129-42. London: Routledge.
- Silverman H. And D.F. Ruggles eds.. 2007. Cultural Heritage and Human Rights. New York: Springer.

Course 2: Methods and Practices in Archaeology

Topics:

1. A short history of archaeological fieldwork as a part of European antiquarianism first in Europe and then in Orient and Africa.
2. Development of archaeological field-methods in the works of General Pitt-River and Sir Flinders Petri, Mortimer Wheeler and Kathleen Kenyon.
3. Concept of sites in archaeology. Categories of sites.
4. Traditional methods of explorations and site discoveries using textual sources, local knowledge as also village to village surveys
5. Modern methods of extensive and intensive surveys. Use of maps and remote sensing data. Cartography and archaeology involving GIS. Merits and demerits of sampling in archaeological surveys. Merits and demerits of full-coverage surveys. Three case studies from India dealing with exploration strategies, protohistoric, historical and medieval.
6. Excavations methods: Sondage and vertical excavation methods. Horizontal and Quadrant methods. Other methods including open area excavations, excavations by arbitrary units, Harris matrix.
7. The concept of stratigraphy and stratification in archaeology. Difference between stratigraphy and stratification. Recording stratifications and creating stratigraphy.
8. Recording artefacts and features. three dimensional recording. Collection procedure of ecofacts including bones and pollen grains.
9. Post excavation study of artefacts and ecofacts. Drawing of pottery.
10. Principles of Dating methods including Relative dating methods, Radio carbon, Optically Stimulate Microscopy, Thermoluminescence, Potassium Argon Dendrochronology.
11. Interpretation of archeological Survey and Excavation methods, historical sources, ethnoarchaeology.
12. Merits and Demerits of archaeological survey and methods.

Select Readings

- Aitken, M.J. 1990. *Science based Dating in Archaeology*. London: Longmans.
- Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. *Field Archaeology*. London: Methuen and Co.
- Banning E.B. 2002. *Archaeological Survey, Manuals in Archaeological Method, Theory and Technique*, Springer.
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- Curver, Martin. 2009. *The Archaeological Investigation*. London.
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- Crawford, O.G.S. 1953. *Archaeology in the Field*. London: Phoenix.
- Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. *Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Harris, E.C. 1979. *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. London: Academic Press.
- Orton Clive 2001. *Sampling in Archaeology*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology
- Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. *Archaeology from the Earth*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

Course 3: Prehistory of South Asia

Topics:

1. Prehistory: Subject matter, scope and aims. Major stages of hominin evolution in the Plio-Pleistocene: Austraopithecines and the beginnings of bipedalism; the Genus Homo in the light of recent discoveries; Homo neanderthalis; Homo sapiens; morphology, geographical distribution, chronology and association with tool making; recent debates on hominin dispersal into or from South Asia, with particular emphasis on the spread of anatomically modern humans.
2. The Quaternary period, timescale and paleoclimate. Quaternary environments in India: Peninsular India; East coast of Peninsular India; Saurashtra; Rajasthan; Kashmir and other intermontane basins; the Indo-Gangetic plains; Chotanagpur plateau.
3. Introduction to Prehistoric technology and typology—methods of studying stone tools.
4. Lower Paleolithic cultures—chronology, ecological context, assemblage, association with fauna, distribution of sites, regional studies—recent research on technology, Large Flake Acheulian—understanding of the settlement pattern in the light of recent research in hunter gatherer studies.
5. Middle and Upper Paleolithic cultures in India—chronology, ecological context, assemblage, association with fauna, distribution of sites, regional studies— understanding of the settlement pattern in the light of recent research in hunter gatherer studies—recent research in microlithic industries, revision of chronology and implications.
6. Mesolithic cultures in India —chronology, ecological context, assemblage, association with fauna, distribution of sites, regional studies-- understanding of the settlement pattern in the light of recent research in hunter gatherer studies.
7. Modes of disposal of the dead in stone age cultures of India: cultural implications
8. Stone age rock art in India
9. Transition from hunting-gathering to food production in the Vindhya and Ganga valley.

Select readings

- Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. Indian Rock Art in Global Context. Delhi: Motilal Banarasi Dass & IGRMS.
- Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.
- Cooper, Z. M. 1997. Prehistory of the Chitrakot Falls, Central India. Pune: Ravish Publishers.
- Dennell, R.W. 2009. Palaeolithic Settlement of Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Dennell, R. 2011. An Earlier Acheulian Arrival in South Asia, *Science*, 25 March: 1532-1533.
- Deraniyagala, S.U. 1992. The Prehistory of Sri Lanka. An Ecological Perspective. Sri Lanka: Memoir Volume Part I, II, III, Commissioner of Archaeology, Government of Sri Lanka.
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- Gaillard, C., S. Mishra, M. Singh, S. G. Deo, and R. Abbas. 2009. Lower and Early Middle Pleistocene Acheulian in the Indian Sub-Continent. *Quaternary International*.
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- James, H.A.V. and M.D. Petraglia 2005. Modern Human Origins and the Evolution of Behavior in the Later Pleistocene Record of South Asia, *Current Anthropology* 46:S3-S27.
- Mellars, Paul, Kevin C. Gori, Martin Carr, Pedro A. Soares and Martin B. Richards, 2013. Genetic and archaeological perspectives on the initial modern human colonization of southern

- Asia, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, doi: 0.1073/pnas.1306043110.
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- Mishra S. 2008. The Lower Palaeolithic: A Review of Recent Findings. *Man and Environment* 33:14-29.
- Mishra, S., C. Gaillard, S. G. Deo, M. Singh, R. Abbas, and N. Agrawal. 2010. Large Flake Acheulian in India: Implications for understanding lower Pleistocene human dispersals. *Quaternary International*.
- Mishra S, Chauhan N, Singhvi AK (2013) Continuity of Microblade Technology in the Indian Subcontinent Since 45 ka: Implications for the Dispersal of Modern Humans. *PLoS ONE* 8(7): e69280. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0069280
- Misra, V. D. 1997. Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Cultures of Northern Vindhyas, in *Indian Prehistory*. Edited by V. D. Misra and J. N. Pal, pp. 61-74. Allahabad Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.
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- Misra, V.N.1985a. The Acheulian Succession at Bhimbetka, Central India, in *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*. Edited by V. N. Misra and P. Bellwood, pp. 35-48. New Delhi: Oxford - IBH.
- Misra, V.N. 1985b. Microlithic Industries in India, in *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*. Edited by V. N. Misra and P. Bellwood, pp. 111-120. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH
- Misra, V.N. 1987. Middle Pleistocene Adaptations in India, in *Pleistocene Old World: Regional Perspectives*. Edited by O. Soffer, pp. 99-119. New York: Plenum Press.
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- Paddayya, K. 2007. The Acheulean of Peninsular India with Special Reference to the Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys of the Lower Deccan in *The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia*. Edited by M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 97-119. Netherlands: Springer.
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- Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the

Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999–2004), *Man and Environment* 29(2):1-17.

Pappu Shanti, Yanni Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Régis Braucher, Maurice Taieb, François Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India. *Science*, Vol.331, pp. 1596-1599.

Raju, D.R. 1988. *Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers: An Ethnoarchaeology of Cuddapah Region, South-East India*. Pune: Ravish Publishers.

Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.

Sipton, C.B.K., Petraglia, M.D. and K. Paddayya 2009. Stone Tool Experiments and Reduction methods at the Acheulean site of Isampur Quarry, India, *Antiquity* 83:769–785.

Course 4: Protohistory of South Asia

Topics:

1. Pre/Early Harappan Cultures: a. Development of Chalcolithic cultures at Mehrgarh and surrounding region. Early Harappan Cultures at Kulli, Nal, Amri, Kot Diji, Hakra, Ravi, Sothi, Padri, Pre-Prabhas, Anarta.
2. Harappan Culture: Origin and development of the Harappan Civilization, Geographical distribution, extent and settlement patterns, Town planning and architecture
 - d. Trade, economy, technology and art.
 - e. Harappan script- recent views
 - f. Socio political and religious organization
 - g. Decline : various theories, causes and consequences
 - h. Late Harappan phase geographical distribution and salient features.
3. Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (Central India, Rajasthan and Gangetic Doab)
 - a. Ahar-banas culture - distribution, architecture, characteristic features.
 - b. Ganeshwar and Jodhpura :- distribution and material culture
 - c. Central Indian Chalcolithic Cultures Kayatha, Malwa - distribution and characteristic, Major sites
 - e. OCP and Copper Hoards :- distribution and cultural tradition
 - f. Deccan Chalcolithic, Savalda, late Harappan, Jorwe, distribution and major sites. Origin and decline of the Deccan Chalcolithic cultures.
 - g. Chalcolithic cultures of the Ganga valley; Middle and lower Ganga valley. Vindhyan and Kaimur Chalcolithic, Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in Bihar and West Bengal. Major sites.
 - h. Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures of North-east and Odisha

Select Readings

- Agrawal, D.P. 1982. *Archaeology of India*. Copenhagen: Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies.
- Agrawal, D.P. 2000. *Ancient Metal Technology and Archaeology of South Asia (A PanAsian Perspective)*, Aryan Books International, New Delhi
- Agrawal, D.P. and D.K. Chakrabarti (eds.). 1979. *Essays in Indian Protohistory*. New Delhi: D.K Publishers.
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- Possehl, G.L. 1979 (ed.). 1979. *Ancient Cities of the Indus*. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.
- Possehl, G.L. (ed.). 1993. *Harappan Civilization A Recent Perspective*. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
- Possehl, G. 1999. *The Indus Age*. New Delhi: Oxford.
- Possehl G.L. 2002 *Indus Civilization: a Contemporary Perspective*, New Delhi, Vistaar Publication.
- Roy, T.N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi: Ramanand Vidya Bhavan.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1974. *Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1994. *The Deccan Chalcolithic: A Recent Perspective*, *Man and Environment*, XIX (1-2) : 169 178.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1998. *Early Farming Community in the Central Tapi Basin (Study of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns)*, Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi.
- Tripathi, Vibha. 1976. *The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*. Delhi: Concept.

Tripathy, Vibha. 2001. Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition, Aryan Books International, New Delhi.

Course 5: Indian Epigraphy

Topics:

1. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy: a. meaning and scope, b. types and material, c. language, d. merits and demerits.
2. History of Indian Epigraphic Studies
3. Study of Select Epigraphic Records
 - A. Asokan inscriptions
 - i. major rock edicts, ii. major pillar edicts, iii. Maski rock edict, iv. Rummindei pillar edict
 - B. Post-Asokan Prakrit Inscriptions
 - i. Mahasthan stone plaque inscription, ii. Besnagar stone pillar inscription, iii. Hathigumpha stone inscription, iv. Nanaghat inscription of Nagamnika, v. Nashik inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni, vi. Arah inscription of Kaniska,
 - C. Sanskrit Inscriptions (prasasti)
 - i. Junagarh inscription of Rudradaman, ii. Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta, iii. Junagarh inscription of Skandagupta, iv. Bhitari inscription of Skandagupta
 - v. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II, vi. Apsad inscription of Adityasena, vii. Haraha inscription of Isanavarman, viii. Gwalior inscription of Mihirabhoja, ix. Deopara inscription of Vijayasena,
 - D. Copperplate inscriptions (*sasans*)
 - i. Chammak copperplate of Pravarasens (R.Y. 18), ii. Medinipur copperplates of Sasanka, iv. Banskhera copperplate of Harsa, v. Nidhanpur copperplate of Bhaskaravarman, vi. Khalimpur copperplate of Dharmapala, vii. Nalanda copperplate of Devapala viii. Jagjivanpur copperplate of Mahendrapala,
4. Hands-on-Training in Documenting epigraphic records

Select Readings:

- Agarwal, Jagannath 1986. *Researches in Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics*. Delhi.
- Asher, Frederick M. and G.S. Gai (eds.), *Indian Epigraphy: Its Bearing on Indian Art*, pp. 3-6. New Delhi.
- Bhardarkar D.R. 1936. *Inscriptions of Asoka*. Calcutta.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1954. *History and Culture of the Indian People*, vols. 2,3,4,5. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Salomon, Richard (1985). 'Calligraphy in Pre-Islamic India', Frederick M. Asher and G.S. Gai (eds.), *Indian Epigraphy: Its Bearing on Indian Art*, pp. 3-6. New Delhi: Oxford University Press and IBH.
- Salomon, Richard (1998). *Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Study of Inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit and the Other Indo-Aryan Languages*. New York.
- Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilisation*, vol. 1. Calcutta.
- Sircar, D.C. 1970-71. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography. *Journal of Ancient Indian History* 4: 72-136.
- Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi
- Sircar, D.C. 1983. *Select Inscriptions bearing on Indian History and Civilisation*, vol.2. Delhi.
- Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum* (volumes suggested)
- Epigraphia Indica* (volumes suggested)
- Indian Antiquary* (volumes suggested)
- Indian Historical Quarterly* (relevant volumes suggested)

Course 6: Indian Palaeography

Topics:

1. Introduction to Indian Palaeography: meaning and scope, types of scripts
2. Earliest writings in South Asia: Harappan script and related problems.
3. Antiquity of historical writing in India
4. Study of Scripts:
 - A. Brahmi: Distribution and Characteristics
 - i. early Brahmi, middle Brahmi and late Brahmi
 - B. Kharosthi: Distribution, Nomenclature, Characteristics
 - i. Asokan kharosthi
 - ii. Kusana Kharosthi
 - C. Early Medieval scripts with emphasis on eastern India: Review of Al-Biruni's terminologies
 - i. early Siddhamatrka
 - ii. mature Siddhamatrka
 - iii. Gaudi
5. Problematic and 'Mixed' scripts of South Asia
6. Origin Theories of Early Indian Scripts: Brahmi and Kharosthi

Select Readings:

- Buhler, Georg. 2004. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi (reprint).
- Dani, Ahmed Hasan. 1963. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi.
- Parpola, Asko. 1994. *Deciphering the Indus Script*. Cambridge.
- Salomon, Richard (1998). *Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Study of Inscriptions in Sanskrit, Prakrit and the Other Indo-Aryan Languages*. New York.
- Sander, Lore 2007. Confusion of Terms and Terms of Confusion in Indian Palaeography. *Expanding and Merging Horizons: Contributions to South Asian and Cross-Cultural Studies in Commemoration of Wilhelm Halbfass*, ed. by Karin Preisendanz. Wien, pp.121-139.
- Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Indian Epigraphy*. Delhi.

Course 7: Indian Art: Architecture

Topics:

(I) Indian Architecture : i) Secular and ii) Religious Architecture.

i) **Secular** –Early Historic cities—Characteristics of cities and town planning – study of selected early historic city sites.(Rajgir, Mathura, Sravasti)

ii) **Religious architecture** –

a) **Buddhist architecture- rock cut & structural:**

1. Stupas:

Definition, growth, development, architectural pattern.

Evolution of Buddhist Stupa architecture from Sixth Century BC. to sixth Century A.D.
(Vaisali, Piprawa Sarnath, Sanchi, Taxila, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Dhameka)

2. Chaityas:

Definition, origin & development- architectural features.

Evolution of Chaityas from 3rd Century B.C. to 7th -8th Century A.D.)

3. Viharas –(Monasteries)

Definition, development, structural pattern.

Evolution of Monasteries from 2nd/ 1st Century B.C. to 9th -10th c. A.D.

b) **Temples**

1. Gupta temples-

Sanchi Temple No. 17, Bhumara, Nachnakuthara, Tigwa, Dasavatar temple, Bhitargaon, Durga temple (Aihole), Chertala, Maniyar Math, Bodhgaya.

2. **Development of medieval temple styles: Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara**

Nagara Temples- Regional Schools- Orissa, Central India, Gujrat.

Dravida Temples-a) Pallava Temples

(Early Rock cut Cave temples, Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram)

b) Chola Temples: Brihadiswara temple and others

Vesara Temples-a) Karnataka- Western Chalukyas & Hoysalas

Regional school – Late medieval temples of Bengal (Bankura)

c) **Rock cut architecture of Deccan** (Kalachuri & early western Chalukya phases)

d) **Rock cut architecture of western Deccan**—Ellora (Rashtrakuta phase)

Select readings:

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

Desai, Devangana, *Khajuraho*, Oxford University Press, 2000.

Deva, Krishna, *Temples of North India*, National Book Trust, 2002.

Fergusson, James, *History of Indian and Eastern Architecture*, 2 vols. 1876.

Grover, Satish, *The Architecture of India: Buddhist and Hindu*, Vikas, 1980.

Ghosh, A. ed. *Jain Art And Architecture*, 3 vols. New Delhi, Bharatiya Jnanpith, 1974-75.

Hardy, Adam, ed. *The Temple in South Asia*, London, British Academy 2007.

Gandotra, Ananya, *Temple Architecture- Analysis of Plains, Sections, and roof form*, 3 vols. Gurgaon, Surbhi Publication, 2011.

Khare Ajay, *Temple Architecture of Eastern India*, Gurgaon, Surbhi Publications, 2005.

Kramrisch, Stella, *The Hindu Temple*, 2 vols. Calcutta, London University Press, 1933.

Mahalingam, T.V., *Studies in the South Indian Temple Complex*, Dharwar, Kannada research Institute, Karnataka University, 1970.

Meister, Michael W., ed. *Encyclopaedia of Indian Temple Architecture*, Vol. 1 pt. 1, South India, Lower Dravidadesha 200B.C.- A.D.1324, 2 vols, New Delhi: American Institute of Indian Studies, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press, 1983.

Michell, George, *The Hindu Temple: An Introduction its meaning and Forms*, New York, Harper and Row, 1977.

Mitra, Debala, *Buddhist Monuments*, Calcutta, Sahitya Samsad, 1971.

-----, *Bhubaneswar*, Fourth edition, ASI, New Delhi, 1978.

Pant, Sushila, *The Origin and Development of Stupa Architecture in India*, Bharata Manisha Research Series, no. 8. Varanasi, 1976.

Rowland, Benjamin, *The Art and Architecture of India, Buddhist, Hindu, Jain*, Harmondsworth Middlesex, Penguin, 1953.

Srinivasan, K.R. *Temples of South India*, New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1972.

Course 8: Indian Art: Sculptural Art and Painting

Topics:

Sculpture and Painting

- a) Indian Art Historiography
- b) Indian aesthetics

Indian Art through the Ages

- 1) **Harappan Art**- Stone & metal sculptures, terracotta figurines, glyptic and lapidary art. (Characteristics and Foreign Influences)
- 2) **Mauryan Art**- Mauryan Pillars- animal figures, alleged Mauryan Sculptures (characteristic features & foreign influences)
- 3) **Sunga Art**-- Early Indian Narrative Art with special reference to Bharhut, Bodhgaya- Sanchi.
- 4) **Mathura School of Art**- Kushan Period
- 5) **Gandhara School of Art**- Characteristics & foreign influences
- 6) **Amaravati School of Art/Sculptures of Nagarjunakonda**
- 7) **Gupta classical art**- a) Salient features , major centres- Mathura , Sarnath, regional development—Madhyadesha, eastern India
b) Paintings – Ajanta murals
- 8) **Early medieval Art**—a) North India- Kashmir
b) Eastern India- Paharpur- Pala-Sena art, Orissa with special reference to Konarak
c) Central India- Khajuraho
d) Deccan & South India— Aihole, Badami, Mahabalipuram, Kanchipuram, Ellora, Elephanta,
e) Chola bronzes.
- 9) **Terracotta Art of India**—from pre- Harappan to the Gupta period
- 10) **Cultural interaction between South & South-east Asia.**
An Introduction to South East Asian Art

Select Readings:

- Agrawala, V.S. **The Heritage of Indian Art, Bombay**, Publication Division 1964.
- Asher, Fredrick M. **The Art of Eastern India 300-800**. University of Minnesota, 1980.
- Bachhofer, Ludwig **Early Indian Sculpture**, 2 vols, 1929.
- Chandra Pramod, **The Art Heritage of India, comprising Indian Sculpture and Painting**, 1964.
- Coomaraswamy, Ananda. K. **Introduction to Indian Art**, Madras, 1923.
- **History of Indian and Indonesian art**, New York, 1965.
- Desai Debangana, **The Religious Imagery Of Khajuraho**, Mumbai, 1996.
- Grey, Basil ed. **The Arts of India**, Oxford, 1981.
- Ghosh, A. ed. **Ajanta Murals**, New Delhi, 1967.
- Huntington, Susan L. **The Art of Ancient India, Buddhist, Hindu, Jain**, New York, 1985.
- Joshi, N.P. **Mathura Sculptures, A Hand Book to Appreciate Sculptures**, Mathura, 1966.
- Krishna Murthy, K. **The Gandhara Sculptures , A Cultural Survey**, Delhi, 1977.
- Kramrisch, Stella, **Indian Sculpture**, The Heritage of Indian Series, 1933.
- Mathur, N.L. **Sculpture in India, Its History and Art**, New Delhi, 1972.
- Majumdar, R.C. ed. **The Classical Age**, vol. 3, Bombay, Vidya Bhavan, 1954.
- Mehta R.J. **Masterpieces of Indian Bronzes and Metal Sculpture**, Bombay, 1968.
- Mitra, Debala, **Ajanta**, ASI, 1980.
- Nagaswamy, M.L. **Sculptural Heritage of Andhra**, Hyderabad, 1975.
- Ganguly, O.C. **The Art of The Pallavas**, Calcutta, 1957
- Pal Pratapaditya ed. **Aspects of Indian Art**, Leiden, 1972.
- Ray, Niharjan, **An Approach to Indian Art**, Chandigarh, 1974.
- **Mauryan and Post Mauryan Art**. New Delhi, 1975.

Ray, Amita, **Aurangabad Sculptures**, Calcutta, FirmaKLM,1966.
Saraswati, S.K. **A Survey of Indian Sculpture**, Calcutta, Firma KLM, 1957.
----- **Early Sculpture of Bengal**, Calcutta,1962.
Sivaramamurti, C. **Indian Sculpture**, Bombay, 1961.
----- **South Indian Bronzes**, New Delhi, 1963.
Sharma , R.C. **The Splendour of Mathura art and Museum**. DK Print World LTD 1994.
Williams, Joanna, G. **The Art of Gupta India. Empire and Province**, 1982.

Course 9: Archaeology and Text

Topics:

1. Political and Religious History of early India (6th century BCE to 12th century CE)—A Brief Outline
2. Early Literary Sources on India: Overview of Indigenous and Extraneous sources
3. Epics and the archaeological tradition: sources with case studies.
4. Geographical Issues in Early Indian Literature: Names and Physical Divisions of Early India
5. Notion of Historical and Archaeological Geography: Brief Historiography and Debates
6. Political Geography of Early India: Scope and Sources, Case Studies on Political Geography of early historic and early medieval periods—Bengal, Odisha, Northern and Eastern Deccan, South India.
7. Early Historic Urbanism: Evidences from Text and Archaeology—Jani, Buddhist, Brahmanical—Case Studies on Theories of Urbanisation—Distribution of Settlements.
8. Archaeological and written sources on the trade networks in the Indian Ocean Region (3rd century BCE to 13th century CE)
9. Historical Geography of Asokan Sites and Artefacts.
10. Chinese Sources and Buddhist Archaeology—Faxien and Xuanzang: Select Case Studies
11. Early Medieval Archaeology: Interplay of epigraphical text and archaeological evidence.

Select Readings :

- Bhattacharyi, Sukumari 1975. *Literature in the Vedic Age* (2 Vols). Calcutta
- Chakrabarti, Dilip .K 2010. *The Ancient Routes of the Deccan and the Southern Peninsula*. New Delhi.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip .K 2011. *Royal Messages by the Wayside: Historical Geographical Geography of Asokan Edicts*. Delhi: Aryan Books International.
- Chakraborti, Ranabir 1992-93. *Maritime Trade and Voyages in Ancient Bengal*. *Journal of the Ancient Indian History* 19: 145-171
- Champakalakshmi, R 1996. *Trade, Ideology and Urbanization: South India 300 B.C to A.D 1300*. Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1984. *A Survey of Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Calcutta.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1994. *The Making of Early Medieval India*. Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 2003. *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues*. Delhi.
- Cunningham, A. 1871. *Ancient Geography of India: Buddhist Period*. London.
- Dymond, D. P. 1974. *Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Erodsy, George 1988. *Urbanisation in Early Historical India*. Oxford..
- Gangopadhyay, Kaushik and Shoumita Chatterjee 2013. *Understanding Early Networks on the East Coast: A Preliminary Survey of the Coromandel Coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh)*. *Pratna Samiksha*, New Series 4. 11-33
- Gokhale, Shobana 2008, *Lord of Dakshinapatha: Coins, Trade-Centres under the Satavahanas*. Delhi.
- Kosambi, D.D. 1985. *An Introduction to the Study of Indian History*. (reprint). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.
- Kulke, Hermann (1995). *The State in India 1000-1700*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kunhau Raja 196.2 *Survey of Sanskrit Literature*. Mumbai: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Lad, Gauri P. 1981. *Mahabharata and Archaeological Evidence*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Law, B.C. 1954. *Historical Geography of Ancient India*. Paris.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1954. *History and Culture of the Indian People*, vols. 2,3,4,5. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.
- Majumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1943. *History of Bengal, Volume I: Ancient Period*. Dhaka
- Majumdar, R.C. 1971. *History of Ancient Bengal*. Calcutta.
- Majumdar, R.C. 1980. *Classical Accounts of India*. Calcutta.
- Mukherjee, Bratindra Nath 1990. *Kharosti and Kharost-Brahmi Inscriptions in West Bengal*. *Indian Museum Bulletin* 25.
- Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra. *Studies in Indian Antiquities*. Calcutta

- Roy, T. N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization : A Critical Study of PGW & NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi.
- Sanyal, Rajat. 2013. *Beyond Explorations: A Case Study on Early Medieval Archaeology from Epigraphic Sources*.
- Sengupta, Gautam, 1995 *Archaeology of Coastal Bengal*, H.P Ray and J.F Salles (ed.). *Tradition and Archaeology: Early Maritime Contacts in the Indian Ocean*. Pp. 115-27. New Delhi.
- Sharma, R. S. 1996. *The State and Vasna formation in the Mid- Ganga Plains*. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.
- Sharma, R.S. *India's Ancient Past*
- Thapar, Romila 1990. *From Lineage to State*. Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Tomber, Roberta 2008. *Indo-Roman Trade: From Pots to Pepper*. London.
- Watters, Thomas. 1969. *On Yuan Chwang's Travels in India*. Delhi (reprint).

Course 10: Material Culture: Iron Age to the Medieval Period

Topics:

1. Concept of Historical Archaeology: Debates on 'Early Historic' and 'Early Medieval' in Indian Archaeology
2. Regional archaeological chronology of the Indian subcontinent (6th c. BCE to 12th c. CE): Northern-northwestern India, Western India, Central India and Deccan, South India, Eastern-northeastern India
3. Painted Grey Ware Culture in India: Chronology, Distribution and Characteristics
Major excavated sites.
4. Early Iron Age Cultures in India: Archaeological and literary sources on beginning of iron—history of research—theories of origin of iron in India
5. Early Iron Age vis-a-vis Megalithic: Megalithic traditions of northern-northwestern India, southeast Rajasthan, Malwa, south India, northeast India —Origin, distribution and characteristic of early Iron Age sites in India.
6. The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW: chronology, distribution, characteristics, allied numismatic and settlement evidences
7. Archaeological evidence of Urbanism in early historic and early medieval India: history of research and debates—major excavated sites—evidence of settlement pattern and distribution
Major excavated sites in eastern India: Bengal, Bihar, Odisha
8. Buddhist archaeology in India: major sites related to early Buddhism—major monastic sites—monastic Buddhism in early medieval Eastern India and Deccan

Select Readings:

- Allchin, F. R. 1989. City and State formation in Early Historic South Asia. *South Asian Studies* 5:1 16.
—— 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1984. Study of the Iron Age in India. *Puratattva* 13:81 85.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 1992. *Early Use of Iron in India*. Bombay: Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2002. *Archaeological Geography of the Ganga Plains: The Lower and Middle Ganga*. Delhi.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2006. *The Oxford Companion to Indian Archaeology: Archaeological Foundations of Ancient India*. Oxford.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. 2008. *Archaeological Geography of the Ganga Plains: Upper Ganga*. Delhi.
- Deo, S.B. 1973. *Problem of South Indian Megaliths*. Dharwad.
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi: Books & Books.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 1990. *Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India*. Calcutta.
- Chattopadhyaya, Brajadulal 1994. *The Making of Early Medieval India*. Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. 2003. *Studying Early India: Archaeology, Text and Historical Issues*. Delhi.
- Chattopadhyaya, B.D. (2008). 'Early Historic in Indian Archaeology: Some Definitional Problems', Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakraborty (eds.) *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*, pp. 1-14. New Delhi: Pragati Publications.
- Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi.
- Dymond, D.P. 1974. *Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation*. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Ghosh, A. 1973. *City in Early Historical India*. Simla.
- Ghosh, A. 1989. *An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology*, 2 vols. Delhi.
- Jha, D. N. 1987. *Feudal Social Formation in Early India*. Delhi.
- Lahiri, Nayanjot et al.. 2002. Historical archaeology of India: an outline of the work of the Archaeological Survey of India, in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (ed.) *Indian Archaeology*

- in Retrospect: Archaeology and Historiography*, pp.71 115. New Delhi: Lal, Makkan 1984. *Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga Yamuna Doab*. New Delhi..
- Mehta, R.N. 1979. *Medieval Archaeology*. Delhi.
- Panja, Sheena, A.K. Nag and S. Bandyopadhyay 2015. *Living with Floods: Archaeology of a Settlement in the Lower Ganga Plain (c. 600-1800 AD)*. Delhi.
- Ramchandran, K. S. 1980. *Archaeology of South India, Tamil Nadu*. Delhi. Prakashan.
- Roy, T.N. 1983. *The Ganges Civilization: A Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India*. New Delhi.
- Sarma, I. K. 1988. *Studies in Early Buddhist Monuments and Brahmi Inscription of Andhradesa*. Nagpur.
- Sharma, R.S. 1985 *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*. New Delhi.
- Sharma, Y.D.1953 Exploration of Historical Sites. *Ancient India* 9:116 169.
- South, S. 1977. *Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology*. New York: Academic Press.
- Tandon, P. N. ed. 1978, Kannauj: Archaeology and Art. Kannauj: Archaeological Museum, Kannauj, India.
- Tripathi Vibha. 1976 *The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*. Delhi.
- Tripathi Vibha. 2012. *Rise of Civilization in the Gangetic Plain: The Context of the Painted Grey Ware*. Delhi.
- Tripathi, Vibha. 2008. *History of Iron Technology in India (from Beginning to Pre-Modern Times)*. New Delhi.

Course 11: Early Indian Iconography

Topics:

1. INTRODUCTION
 - a) Definition and Significance of studying Iconography; sources and terminologies related to the subject.
 - b) Origin and antiquity of image worship in India.
 - c) Role of Ancient Indian Silpa text in the study of Iconography.

2. BRAHMANICAL ICONOGRAPHY
 - a) Development of Iconography of Visnu; Dhruvaberas of Visnu, Visnu Caturmurti (Caturvyuhas), Visnu Caturvimsatimurtis and incarnations (Dasavataras) of Visnu.
 - b) Development of Iconography of Surya; Iconography of North Indian and South Indian varieties, Comparative study between North and South Indian Surya images.
 - c) Development of Iconography of Siva;
 - i. Saumya aspects of Siva: Anugrahamurtis of Siva.
 - ii. Samhara aspects of Siva.
 - iii. Alingana murtis of Siva (Uma Mahesvara)
 - iv. Nataraja
 - v. Worship of phallic forms.
 - d) Development of Iconography of Goddesses; Mahisasuramardini, Saptamatrikas, Lakshmi and Saraswati.
 - e) Miscellaneous
 - i. Ganapati
 - ii. Brahma
 - iii. Navagrahas
 - iv. Ashtadikpalas
 - v. Snake Goddess
 - vi. Vidhyadharas, Gandharvas, Kinnaras
 - vii. Hero Stones and Sati stones.

3. BUDDHIST ICONOGRAPHY
 - a) Origin and development of Buddhist imagery
 - b) Aniconic representation of the Buddha: Concept and meaning
 - c) Origin of the Buddha image, various theories of the origin of Buddha image, Different iconographic forms.
 - d) Transcendent Buddhas in Text and Iconography
 - e) Bodhisattvas: Concept and symbolism, emergence and development of Bodhisattva images, Avalokiteshvara, Vajrapani, Maitreya, Manjushri.
 - f) Female Buddhist deities: Origin and development, Tara, Prajnaparamita, Bhrkuti, Marici, Hariti.
 - f) Miscellaneous: Aparajita, Samvara, Jambhala.

4. JAIN ICONOGRAPHY
 - a) Origin and development of Jain images.
 - b) Jaina Tirthankaras: Forms of Tirthankara images
 - c) Miscellaneous: Ambika, Saraswati, Kubera.

5. DOCUMENTATION
 - a) Identification of an Image

- b) Preparation of Catalogues on Iconography
- c) Physical and Chemical Conservation of Sculptures (mainly metal, stone, wood and ivory).

Select Readings:

- Agrawala, P.K.1994.Studies in Indian Iconography.Jaipur: Publication Scheme.
- Groningen: Egbert Forsten.1989.Buddhist Iconography.New Delhi: Tibet House.
- Banerjee, J.N.1974.Development of Hindu Iconography.New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Bhattacharya, A.K.2010.Historical Development of Jaina Iconography (A comprehensive study),Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.
- Bhattacharya, B. 1958.Indian Buddhist Iconography.Calcutta: .L.Mukhopadhyaya.
- Champaklakshmi, R.1981.Vaishnava Iconography in the Tamil Country.Delhi: Orient Longman.
- Desai, Kalpana 1973.Iconography of Vishnu.New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.
- Gopinath Rao, T.A. 1985.(2nd ed.) Elements of Hindu Iconography. Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas.
- Gupte, R.S. 1971.Iconography of Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas.Bombay: D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co.
- Huntington, Susan 1984.The Pala-Sena School of Sculpture.Leiden: E. J. Brill.
- Kim, Inchang.1997.The Future Buddha Maitreya: An Iconological Study.New Delhi: D. K.Print World.
- Krishnan, Y.1996.The Buddha image: Its origin and Development.New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt. Ltd.
- Liebert, Gosta 1985,Iconographic Dictionary of the Indian Religions: Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism.Delhi: Sri Satguru Publications.
- Lokesh, Chandra 1987.Buddhist Iconography 2 vols.New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
- Mani, V.R.1995.Saptamatrikas in Indian Religion and Art.New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
- Mishra, Rajani 1989.Brahma-Worship, Tradition and Iconography.Delhi: Kanishka Publication House.
- Nagar, Shanti Lal 1988.Mahishasurmardini in Indian Art.New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
- Panikkar, Shivaji. K.1997.Saptamatraka Worship and Sculptures, An Iconological Interpretations of Conflicts.New Delhi: D.K.Printworld.
- Parimoo, Ratan 1982.Life of Buddha in Indian Sculpture (Ashta-Maha-Pratiharyan): An Iconological Analysis.New Delhi: Kanak Publications.
- Ramachandra Rao 1988-91.Pratima Kosa- Encyclopedia of Indian Iconography 6 vols. Bangalore: Kalpataru Research Academy.
- Sahai, Bhagwant 2006. Recent Researches in Indian Art and Iconography. Missouri: Kaveri Prakashan.
- Sivrammurti, C.1961.Indian Sculpture.New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Sivaramamurty, C. 1963.South Indian Bronzes.New Delhi: Lalit Kala Academy.
- Soundara Rajan, K. V.1982.India's Religious Art.New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.
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- Zimmer, Heinrich 2010.Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization,New Delhi: Motilal Banarassidas.

Course 12: Early Indian Numismatics

Topics:

1. INTRODUCTION

- a) Definition and Significance of studying Numismatics; Scope and Terminologies and Minting Techniques.
- b) Sources: Findings from excavations and Stratigraphic relevance, Stray finds, Hoards, Private and Public Collections
- c) Origin and antiquity of coinage in India.

2. ANCIENT INDIAN COINAGE

- a) Punch Marked Coins: characteristics, symbols, technique and dating.
- b) Uninscribed Cast Copper Coin.
- c) Indo-Greek coins with special reference to the coins of Demetrius, Eucratides, Agathocles and Menander.
- d) Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian coins with special reference to the coins of Maues, Azes, Azilises and Gondophernes.
- e) Tribal Coins, Local Coins, City Coins
- f) Kushana coins with special reference to the coins of Wima Kadphises and Kanishka.
- g) Western Kshatrapa and Satavahana coins with special reference to the coins of Gautamiputra Satakarni
- h) Coins of the Guptas

3. DOCUMENTATION

- a) Preservation and conservation of coins
- b) Cataloguing of coins

Select Readings:

- Allan, J. 1935. Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India. London: British Museum
- Altekar, A.S., 1937. Catalogue of Coins of the Gupta Empire. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.
- Bhandarkar, D.R., 1921. Carmichael Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta: Calcutta University.
- Bharadwaj, H.C. 1979. Aspects' of Ancient Indian Technology. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidas.
- Chattopadhyaya, Bhaskar 1967. The Age of the Kushanas – A Numismatic Study. Calcutta: Punthi Pustak.
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- Handa, Devendra 2007. Tribes Coins of Ancient India. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
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- Gupta, P.L. 1979. (2nd Revised Edition) Coins. New Delhi: National Book Trust.
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Jha, Amiteshwar and Dilip Rajgor 1994. *Studies in the Coinage of Western Kshatrapas*. Anjaneri: Indian Institute of Research in Numismatic Studies.

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Rajgor, Dilip 2001. *Punch-Marked Coins of Early Historic India*. California: Reesha Books International.

Ray, S.C. 1977. *The Stratigraphic Evidence of Coins in Indian Excavations and Some Allied Issues*. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.

Sahni, Birbal 1973. *The Technique of Casting Coins in Ancient India*. Varanasi: Bharatiya Publishing House.

Sarma, I.K. 1980. *Coinage of the Satavahana Empire*. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

Srivastava, A.K. 1969. *Catalogue of Indo-Greek Coins in the State Museum, Lucknow*. Lucknow: State Museum.

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Course 13: Archaeology and the Making of Heritage

Topics:

1. Idea of the orient—the Saidian model of orientalism and its critique—indigenous perceptions, the *Itihasa-Purana* tradition—knowledge of the orient seen in early travellers of 17th and 18th centuries CE—Early Orientalism, William Jones, Asiatic Society and Asiatic Researches – Wilkins, Colebrooke, Wilson and textual studies – Max Müller and the high noon of Orientalism – James Prinsep and epigraphic studies—orientalism in imperial ideology –Orientalism without empire: German and French “Indology”.
2. The Orientalist Constructions: The study of race, language and culture, ethnological and linguistic studies – images and stereotypes, (a) the theory of the Aryan race (b) the Indian village community (c) unchanging East (d) Indian spirituality vs. Western materialism (e) Oriental Despotism and Asiatic Mode of Production.
3. The Early Surveys-- Mackenzie, Buchanan, Colonel Todd--James Fergusson and a search for ‘Historical’ narrative of India’s past through her material remains especially architecture
4. Colonial Project and institutionalization of Archaeology, the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861-- the initial years 1861-1900, debates in these decades especially on conservation/preservation of architectural monuments—parallel beginning of prehistoric surveys outside the purview of an ‘official’ archaeology, Robert Bruce Foote, Valentine Ball-- others engaged in antiquarian pursuits and study of ancient texts, Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhanu Daji Lad, John Wilson, James Burgess and Henry Cousens, indological studies in Western India by European and ‘native’ scholars alike.
5. The growth of ‘official archaeology’ in the first four decades prior to 1947—building of an imperial custodianship of the past under Lord Curzon and Sir John Marshall—excavation of ‘Buddhist’ and urban sites’—legislations, conservation.
6. A parallel development of Nationalist/ Regional/ local Archaeology- Babu Rajendralal Mitra and his contemporaries- Rakhaldas Banerjee and Akshay Mitra—establishment of local bodies like Bangiya Sahitya Parishad and Varendra Research Society- role of academic institutes like the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art—growth of vernacular tradition in a study of the past in other parts of the colonial state.
7. The advances of a ‘scientific’ archaeology with emphasis on ‘modern’ methods of excavation—Wooley’s report and the tenure of Sir Mortimer Wheeler as the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India
8. Museum and Heritage--growth of site/provincial museums as part of a colonial project--museum and nationalism-- Museumization of heritage in the post-independence scenario.
9. Nehruvian era and a new cultural policy- the growth of states and a new regionalism—the role of institutes like the Deccan College, Pune and K.P. Jayaswal Research Institute, Patna in the development of a regional archaeology and cementing of regional/local identities--, focus on new archaeological sites post-partition.

Select Readings

- Breckenridge, Carol A. and Peter van der Veer, eds., *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament*, Delhi, 1994. Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., *Colonial Indology: Socio-politics of the ancient Indian past*. Delhi, 1997. Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Cohn, Bernard S., *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, New Delhi, 1997, Oxford University Press.
- Deshpande, Prachi, *Creative Pasts: Historical memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960*, New York, 2007. Columbia University Press.

- Dodson, Michael S., *Orientalism, empire and National Culture: India, 1770-1880* Delhi, 2010. Foundation Books.
- Guha-Thakurta Tapati, *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Post-colonial India*, Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.
- Inden, Ronald, *Imagining India*, Oxford, 1990. Blackwell Publishers.
- Kejariwal, O.P., *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of India's Past 1784-1838*, Delhi, 1988. Oxford University Press.
- Lahiri, Nayanjot, 'Coming to Grips with the Indian Past: John Marshall's Early Years as Lord Curzon's Director-General of Archaeology in India—Part I', 1998, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 14: pp. 1–23.
- 'Coming to Grips with India's Past and Her "Living Present": John Marshall's Early Years (1902–06)—Part II', 2000, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 16, pp. 89–107.
- Majeed, Javed, *Ungoverned Imaginings: James Mill's The History of British India and Orientalism*, Oxford, 1992. Clarendon Press.
- Metcalf, Thomas R., *Ideologies of the Raj*, Cambridge, 1987. Cambridge University Press.
- Mukherjee, S.N., *Sir William Jones: A Study in Eighteenth-Century British Attitudes to India*, Bombay, 1987. Orient Longman.
- Paddayya, K. *Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities*, Delhi, 2013. Archaeological Survey of India.
- Philips, C.H., ed., *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961. Oxford University Press.
- Ray, Himanshu Prabha, *Colonial Archaeology in South Asia, The legacy of Sir Mortimer Wheeler*, Delhi, 2007. Oxford University Press.
- Said, Edward, *Orientalism*, New York, 1987. Pantheon Books.
- Sengupta, Gautam and Kaushik Gangopadhyay, *Archaeology in India: Individuals, Ideas and Institutions*, Delhi, 2009. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Limited in collaboration with Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India, Kolkata.
- Singh, Upinder, *The Discovery of Ancient India: early archaeologists and the beginnings of archaeology*. Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.
- Thapar, Romila, *Interpreting Early India*, Delhi, 1999. Oxford University Press. Thapar, Romila, *Past and Prejudice*, New Delhi, 1975. National Book Trust.
- Tillotson, Giles (ed.), *James Tod's Rajasthan*. Mumbai, 2007, Marg Publications.
- Trautmann, Thomas R., *Aryans and British India*, New Delhi, 1997

Course 14: History of Archaeological Theory

Topics:

1. Introduction: what is theory in archaeology? What is the relationship between theory and method? Theory and philosophy of science
2. Antiquarian beginnings: role of antiquarians in interpreting the past in the eighteenth century.
3. Emergence of archaeology as a modern scientific discipline in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century-- Three age system; Darwinian evolution and its impact; idea of prehistory; development of ethnology; uniformitarian geology; new field methods.
4. Early twentieth century approaches: the rejection of culture-evolutionary framework; diffusion and culture history; impact on archaeological methodology
5. V.Gordon Childe: Childe as diffusionist, *Dawn of European Civilization*; Childe as functionalist, *New Light on the Ancient East*; Childe's Marxist interpretation in *Man makes Himself* and *What happened in History*.
6. Archaeological theory after World war II: Old world vs. New World Approaches; W.W. Taylor, Braidwood and Graham Clark; Steward and multi-linear cultural evolution; Gordon Willey and Viru valley, the development of settlement archaeology.
7. New Archaeology and the Processual approach, 'Old wine in new bottle? Binford and early New Archaeology; Other processual approaches, Flannery, Hill, Watson and Redman; Schiffer and behavioral archaeology; Middle range research
8. The Post-processual critique; archaeology and gender; Marxist archaeology. Diversification in post-processual approaches-- contextual archaeology; cognitive archaeology. Neo-evolutionary approaches and Darwinian Explanations.
9. Archaeologies of Place and Landscape
10. Post-colonial archaeology: issues of culture, identity and knowledge. Politics of the past.
11. Current issues--Archaeology and globalism; the impact of new digital methods in archaeology; meaning and materiality, current approaches to objects; the individual, agency and practice; social identity and personhood.

Select Readings:

- Ashmore,W. and B. Knapp. 1999. Eds. *Archaeologies of Landscape: Contemporary Perspectives*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Bender, B. 1993.ed. *Landscape: politics and Perspectives*. Oxford. Berg.
- Binford, L.R., 1962. *Archaeology as Anthropology*, *American Antiquity*, 28 (2): 217-25.
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- Binford, L.R., 1968. *Post-Pleistocene Adaptations*, in S.R. and Lewis R. Binford eds. *New Perspectives in Archaeology*, Chicago: pp.313-41.
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- Binford, L.R., 1983. *Organization and Formation Processes: Looking at Curated Technologies*, in L.R. Binford, *Working at Archaeology*. New York. Academic Press 273-314.
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- Harris, D.R. (ed.) 1994. The Archaeology of Gordon Childe: Contemporary Perspectives. London: UCL Press.
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- Paddayya, K., 1990. New Archaeology and its Aftermath: A View from outside the Anglo-American world. Pune: Ravish.
- Paddayya, K., 1993.C.J. Thomsen and the Three Age system, Man and Environment 18: 129-40.
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- Renfrew, A.C. and P. Bahn, 2012. Archaeology: theories, Methods and Practice. London: Thames and Hudson (6th Edition).
- Renfrew, A.C. and E.B.W. Zubrow eds. 1994. The Ancient Mind: Elements of Cognitive Archaeology. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Trigger, B., 1989, *A History of Archaeological Thought*

Course 15: South-East Asian Archaeology: Island and Mainland South-East Asian Cultures

Topics:

1. Introducing South east Asia as a complex geographical entity—Mainland and Island South east Asia--diverse cultural history—the importance of studying South east Asia from a South Asian perspective, a brief historiography—the role of Greater Indian Society.
2. The prehistoric profile of Mainland and Island South east Asia—Hominin settlement, chronology and distribution of *Homo erectus* sites in Java, Sangiran, Trinil, etc—northern Thailand—northern Vietnam-Malaysia. The status of *Homo floresiensis* as seen from remains in the island of Flores, Java—Denisovan genes in South east Asian population? The presence of Anatomically Modern Humans, skeletal remains and associated archaeological assemblages
3. The beginnings of Neolithic, old debates and new questions—recent studies in Khorat Plateau of Northeast Thailand, the site of Ban Non Wat—the Chao Phraya plains. The coming of Bronze age—archaeological evidence from Khorat Plateau, Thailand; Central Thailand; Northern Vietnam; the Lower Mekong Valley and its hinterland; Central and coastal Vietnam—mortuary remains and social implications—discussion on subsistence, social structure—a chiefdom form of polity?
4. The dawn of Iron age in South east Asia—archaeological pointers to early interactions between Indian coast and South east Asia—the Dong Son Chiefdoms— Problems and prospect of seeing Chiefdom from archaeological evidence—case study, Sa Huynh culture of Central and Southern Vietnam—Chiefdoms and ‘Indianization’ in Mainland Thailand and Central Vietnam—polities in the Lower Mekong Valley, Angkor Borei in Cambodia, Oc Eo in Vietnam--precursors to State formation? Other archaeological evidence from northwest Cambodia, Thorat Plateau, Laos
5. State formation in Mainland and island South east Asia, debates—Classen and Skalnik; Wittfogel’s model; Marxian theories; Heine-Geldern’s thesis of religious basis of early state and kingship; Trade as a trigger in state formation, Glover, Hall; impact of ‘Indianization’ and its protagonists; Reaction to this, J.C.Van Leur; Herman Kulke’s ‘convergence’ thesis; *Negara* and *Mandala* theories of state formation; archaeological studies
6. Case studies—Chenla in Mekong valley; the later Angkorean state.
7. The Champa polity in central and Southern Vietnam
8. Dvaravati in Central Thailand
9. The Island states—Srivijaya
10. The issue of connectivity, Early India and South east Asia—the present status.

Select Readings

- Dennell, Robin. 2008. *The Paleolithic Settlement of Asia*. Cambridge World Archaeology: Cambridge.
- Brumm, Adam and Mark W.Moore. 2012. Biface Distributions and the Movius Line: A Southeast Asian perspective. Research Online.
- Roy Larick and Russell L. Ciochon.2015. Early Hominin Biogeography in Island Southeast Asia. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 24:185–213.
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- Glover, I and Peter S. Bellwood. 2004. *Southeast Asia: From Prehistory to History*. Oxfordshire: RoutledgeCurzon.
- Piggott Vincent C and Roberto Cierla. *On the Origins of Metallurgy in Prehistoric Southeast Asia: the view from Thailand*.
- Sargeant Carmen. 2014. *Neolithic Archaeology in Southeast Asia in (Contextualising the Neolithic Occupation of Southern Vietnam: The Role of Ceramics and Potters at An Son*. Canberra: ANU Press.
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- Highham, C.F.W. and Lu, T.L.-D. 1998. The origins and dispersal of rice cultivation. *Antiquity* 72: 767-77.
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- Stark, M. T. and Bong Sovath 2001. Recent research on emergent complexity in Cambodia's Mekong. *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 21 (Melaka Papers, Volume 5): 85-98.
- Christie, J. W. 1995. State Formation in Early Maritime Southeast Asia: A consideration of Theories and Data. *Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde* 151 (2): 235-288.
- Glover, I.C. 1996. The archaeological evidence for early trade between India and Southeast Asia, in *The Indian Ocean in Antiquity*, ed. J. Reade. London: Routledge, pp. 365-400.
- Golzio, K-H. ed. 2004. *Inscriptions of Champa*. Aachen: Shaker Verlag.
- Hall, K. R. 1985. *Maritime Trade and State Development in Early Southeast Asia*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
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- Lam Thi My Dzung 1998. The Sa Huynh Culture in Hoi An. *Southeast Asian Archaeology 1996. Proceedings of the 6th International Conference of the European association of Southeast Asian Archaeologists*. Hull: Centre for Southeast Asian Studies, pp.13-25.
- Lam Thi My Dzung 2011. Central Vietnam during the Period from 500 BCE to CE 500, in *Early Interactions between South and Southeast Asia: Reflections on Cross-Cultural exchange*. Eds. P-y Manguin, A. Mani and G. Wade. Singapore: Nalanda Sriwijaya Centre, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, pp.3-15.
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