Regulations for Two-year (Four-Semester) M.A/ M.Sc. Degree Course of Study in ARCHAEOLGY 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 ARCHAEOLGY] Regulations, 2017.
· It shall apply to every candidate persecuting 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 ARCHAEOLGY of the University of Calcutta shall be conducted by the Department of ARCHAEOLGY.
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 ARCHAEOLGY
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 ARCHAEOLGY 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 ARCHAEOLGY 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 ARCHAEOLGY 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.
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Practical</th>
<th>Division of Marks</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Internal Assessment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Concepts in Archaeology</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Methods and Practices in</td>
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<td>Archaeology</td>
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<td>3. Prehistory of South Asia</td>
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Semester II (January-June)

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Indian Epigraphy</td>
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<td>6. Indian Palaeography</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Indian Art: Architecture</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 8. Indian Art: Sculptural Art   | 1    | ✓      |           | 10                | 40    | 50    | and Painting


### Semester III (July-December)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
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<td>Internal Assessment</td>
<td>Final Semester</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Archaeology and Text</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Material Culture: Iron Age to the Medieval Period</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Early Indian Iconography</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Early Indian Numismatics</td>
<td>2</td>
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### Semester IV (January-June)

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<td>Final Semester</td>
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<td>13. Archaeology and the Making of Heritage</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. History of Archaeological Theory</td>
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<td>40</td>
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<tr>
<td>15. South-East Asian Archaeology: Island and Mainland South-East Asian Cultures</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>✓</td>
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<tr>
<td>16. Field Training and Dissertation</td>
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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:
Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn 2006 Archaeological: Theories and Methods and Practice.
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.
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.
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.
11. Interpretation of archeological Survey and Excavation methods, historical sources, ethnoarchaeology.
12. Merits and Demerits of archaeological survey and methods.

Select Readings
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 Vindhyas and Ganga valley.

Select readings
Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.
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
Course 4: Protohistory of South Asia

Topics:
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-banás 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 Harrapan, 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
Datta Asok. The Black and Red Ware Culture of West Bengal.
Deo, S.B. 1985. The Megaliths: Their culture, ecology, economy and technology, in Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology (S.B. Deo and K. Paddayya eds.), Deccan College, Pune.
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.
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
   C. Sanskrit Inscriptions (prastami)
   D. Copperplate inscriptions (sasans)
4. Hands-on-Training in Documenting epigraphic records

Select Readings:
Sircar, D.C. 1965. Indian Epigraphy. 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:
Course 7: Indian Art: Architecture

Topics:


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, Dhamekha)

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, Dasavatara temple, Bhitargaon, Durga temple (Aihole), Cherzala, 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 Chaulykaya & Hoysalas

   Regional school—Late medieval temples of Bengal (Bankura)

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

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

Select readings:


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

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


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


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.
Bachhofer, Ludwig Early Indian Sculpture, 2 vols,1929.
Coomaraswamy, Anada. K. Introduction to Indian Art, Madras, 1923.
------------------ History of Indian and Indonesian art, New York, 1965.
Mathur, N.L. Sculpture in India, Its History and Art, New Delhi,1972.
Mehta R.J. Masterpieces of Indian Bronzes and Metal Sculpture, Bombay, 1968.
Ganguly, O.C. The Art of The Pallavas, Calcutta, 1957
------------- *South Indian Bronzes*, New Delhi, 1963.
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.
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
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
Raychaudhuri, Hemchandra. Studies in Indian Antiquities. Calcutta
Sanyal, Rajat. 2013. Beyond Explorations: A Case Study on Early Medieval Archaeology from Epigraphic Sources.
Sharma, R.S. India’s Ancient Past
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:
in Retrospect: Archaeology and Historiography, pp.71 115. New Delhi:
Prakashan.
Sharma, R.S. 1985 Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India. New Delhi.
Tripathi Vibha. 1976 The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India. 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; Dhruvaber as of Visnu, Visnu Caturmurti (Caturvyuhas), Visnu Caturvimsatimurtis and incarnations (Dasavatars) 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, Bhrikuti, 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:
Sahai, Bhagwant 2006. Recent Researches in Indian Art and Iconography. Missouri: Kaveri Prakashan.
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 Gondophrernes.
   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:
Publishers.
Journal of the Numismatic Society of India,Varanasi.
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 *Ithihasa-Purana* tradition—knowledge of the orient seen in early travellers of 17th and 18th centuries CE—Early Orientalism, William Jones, Asiatic Society and Asiatick 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, ethnomethodological 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 years1861-1900, 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, Bhau 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


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
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
9. Archaeologies of Place and Landscape
11. Current issues—Archeology 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:
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—influences 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.
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

Course 16: Field Training and Dissertation