

SEMESTER-I
Paper: ARC701C
HISTORY OF INDIA: POLITICAL ASPECTS AND INSTITUTIONS (1500 BCE - 700 CE)
Credits: 4 (3+1+0)

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to introduce the students with the major political events from 1500 BCE until 700 CE. The major political aspects and and the development of political institutions in India are broadly outlined.
Course outcomes	After completing this course students will have a familiarity with the general political history of India upto 700 CE. The students will be able to understand the major sources of ancient Indian political history and the different sources approaches for reconstructing political history.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Reconstructing Ancient Indian Political History (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Historiography: A survey of literature on Ancient Indian Political History b) Sources and Tools for reconstructing Political History c) Understanding History writing: Colonial, Nationalist and Marxist/Structuralist <p>Unit 2: Early Political Formations (1500-300 BCE) (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Sabhas & Samitis b) Emergence of Janapadas & Mahajanapadas <p>Unit 3: Evolution of State & Political Processes (325-185 BCE) (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Mauryan Empire: Theoretising State/Empire (Metropolitan-Core-Periphery) b) Asokan edicts: Understanding Mauryan State Policy/Dhamma c) Arthasastra, Indica: A critical survey of textual historical sources <p>Unit 4: Transition in State Formation Processes (200 BCE-300 CE) (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Changing Polities (State Societies/Gana Sanghas): Kushanas, Satavahanas, Shungas b) Sangam Literature: Cholas, Pandyas and Cheras <p>Unit 5: Understanding the 'Golden Age' (300 CE-600 CE) (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) The Gupta Polity: A survey of epigraphic, numismatic and textual sources b) Deconstructing Ideas: 'Dark Age' vs 'Golden Age' <p>Unit 6: Regional Polities (700-1200 CE) (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Indian Feudalism b) The concept of Dharma: Brahmana-Kshatriya relationship c) Kingship and Structure of Polity d) Regional States
Recommended Readings	<p>Ali, B. Shaik. 1978. History: Its Theory and Method, Madras: Macmillan India Ltd.</p> <p>Allchin, F.R. 1995. The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia; The Emergence of Cities and States. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p>

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Shastri, K.A.N. 1957. A Comprehensive History of India vol.I (The Mauryas and Satavahanas). Bombay: Oriental Longman.

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	<p>Thapar, Romila 1973. Ashoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (2nd edition). Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Thapar, Romila. 1992. Interpreting Early India. Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Thapar, Romila. 2004. Early India: From the Origins to AD 1300. California: University of California Press.</p> <p>Thapar, Romila. 1991. From Lineage to State: Social Formations in the Mid-First Millennium BC in the Ganga Valley. Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Thapar, Romila. 2000. Cultural Pasts. Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Thapar, Romila. 2013. Past before us. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.</p> <p>Veluthat, Kesavan 2009. The Early Medieval History of South India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p>
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SEMESTER-I
Paper: ARC702C
INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY
Credits: 4 (3+1+0)

Course objectives	The objective of the course is to introduce the aims and scope of archaeology and its development as a discipline. The nature of the archaeological record and the unique role of science in archaeology are explained. Various theoretical concepts of archaeology are introduced. Archaeology as a discipline in Northeast India will also be discussed.
Course outcomes	Students will have a basic understanding of the objectives, nature, and development of archaeology as a discipline in World context.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Definition, aims and scope of archaeology (8 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition of archaeology b) Aims and Scope of Archaeology c) Overlap and Distinction between Archaeology, History and Anthropology d) Major Branches of Archaeology: Prehistory, Proto-history, Historical Archaeology, Medieval Archaeology e) Culture Resource Management <p>Unit 2: Theories and Theoretical Developments of Archaeology (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) History and Development of Archaeology in Europe, America and South Asia b) Theories and Theoretical foundations of Archaeology: Antiquarian period, Cultural History period, Processual or New Archaeology and Post-Processual or Interpretative archaeology c) The state-of-the-art in Archaeological Thought and Theory d) Archaeology as a discipline in Northeast India

	<p>Unit 3: Nature and methods of studying archaeological record (8 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Archaeological record: nature, three dimensions b) Archaeological sites: nature, context and formation process c) Archaeological field methods: exploration and excavation <p>Unit 4: Basic concepts of Archaeology (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Concept of culture in Anthropology – E.B. Tylor, David Bidney, M.J. Herskovits, Leslie White and L.R. Binford b) Culture: Material and Non-material c) Archaeological units: Industry and assemblage d) Stratigraphy: Geological and archaeological e) Settlement: prehistoric and historical f) Subsistence pattern: Sources and nature of studies <p>Unit 5: Cultural sequence and dating the past (6 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Three Age System b) Prehistoric and protohistoric cultural phases c) Basics of relative and absolute dating methods <p>Unit 6: Prehistoric human past: Biological and Cultural changes (2 Lectures)</p> <p>Unit 7: Place of Archaeology among various scientific disciplines (2 Lectures)</p> <p>Unit 8: Use and misuse of Archaeology (2 Lectures)</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design. <i>American Antiquity</i> 29:425-441.</p> <p>Binford, L.R. 1983. <i>In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record</i>. London: Thames and Hudson.</p> <p>Binford, L.R. 1983. <i>Working at Archaeology</i>. New York: Academic Press.</p> <p>Binford, L.R. 1989. <i>Debating Archaeology</i>. New York: Academic Press.</p> <p>Bintliff, J. 2004. <i>A companion to Archaeology</i>. U.K.: Blackwell.</p> <p>Boivin, N. and D.Q. Fuller. 2002. Looking for Post-Processual Theory in South Asian Archaeology, In <i>Indian Archaeology in Retrospect, volume IV – Archaeology and Historiography – History, Theory and Method</i>, eds. S. Settar and R. Korisettar, 191-215. New Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar.</p> <p>Cela-Conde, Camilo J. and Francisco José Ayala. 2007. <i>Human Evolution: Trails from the Past</i>. Oxford: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. <i>A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to</i></p>

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- Gamble, C. 2008. *Archaeology: The Basics*. London: Routledge.
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- Harris, E.C. 1979. *Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy*. London: Academic Press.
- Hazarika, M. 2017. *Prehistory and Archaeology of Northeast India: Multidisciplinary Investigation in an Archaeological Terra Incognita*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
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- Hurcombe Linda 2007. *Archaeological artefacts as material culture*. New York: Routledge.
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- Joglekar, P.P. 2014. *Research Methodology for Archaeology Students*. Pune: Gayatri Sahmilya.
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- Jones, A. 2004. *Archaeological Theory and Scientific Practice*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kelley, J.H. and M.P. Hanen. 1990. *Archaeology and the Methodology of Science*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- Kosambi, D.D. 1965. *Culture and Civilization of India in Historical Outline*.

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Malik, S.C. 1968. *Indian Civilization: The Formative Period — A Study of Archaeology as Anthropology*. Simla: Indian Institute of Advanced Study.

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	<p>Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Thapar, R. 1992. <i>Interpreting Early India</i>. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Trigger, B. 1989. <i>A History of Archaeological Thought</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Tripathi, A. (ed.), 2015. <i>Exploring the Past: Problems and Issues, (Collected Works of Prof. S.C. Malik)</i>. New Delhi: Sharada Publishing House.</p> <p>Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. <i>Archaeology from the Earth</i>. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.</p>
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SEMESTER-I
Paper: ARC703C
PREHISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA (PALAEOLITHIC AND MESOLITHIC CULTURES)
Credits: 4 (3+0+1)

Course objectives	In this course, the nature and scope of prehistory is introduced to the students. The prehistoric cultures of South Asia and their development from the earliest Lower Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic are taught. The Quaternary environment in Indian Subcontinent is presented. This course is also to introduce the development of lithic technology during prehistoric period. It discusses the technicalities of studying lithics from archaeological context.
Course outcomes	Students will be familiarized to the basic outline and the current trends of the Prehistory of South Asia and the changing environments of the Quaternary. Students gain grounding in theoretical and practical knowledge of analysing lithics from archaeological context.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Prehistory: Subject matter, scope and aims (2 Lectures)</p> <p>Unit 2: The Quaternary Period (4 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Global climate history during the Quaternary (last 2.4 Ma) b) Indian Environment and Quaternary <p>Unit 3: Introduction to Lithic Technology (8 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Raw materials for making prehistoric artefacts: Stone, bone, wood and antler b) Stone tool typo-technology: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic stone tools, types and probable functions c) Methods of documentation and analysis, Chaine operatoire <p>Unit 4: South Asian Stone Age Sequence: The Lower Palaeolithic – Acheulian (8 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature and significance of the technology b) Distribution and Variation c) Important sites d) Associated Fauna

	<p>e) Chronology</p> <p>Unit 5: South Asian Stone Age Sequence: The Middle and Upper Palaeolithic (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature and significance of the technology b) Distribution and Variation c) Important sites d) Associated Fauna e) Chronology <p>Unit 6: South Asian Stone Age Sequence: The Mesolithic (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature and significance of the technology b) Distribution and Variation c) Important sites d) Associated Fauna e) Chronology <p>Unit 7: Origin, Development and chronology of prehistoric art (4 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Evidences for the origin of art b) Mobile art c) Rock art: nature, theme and chronology <p>Unit 8: Current Trends in South Asian Prehistory (6 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Out of Africa theories and Long chronology vs. short chronology b) Issues related to hominin dispersal into or from South Asia c) Debates related to terminology of cultural phases and lithics: Large Flake Acheulian, Soanian, Mode 1, Chopper-chopping industries of Central India, Microlithic <p>Unit 8: Practical Lithic technology: identification, drawing, description and analysis of prehistoric stone tools. Students are to be taught drawing, description and analysis of tools from different cultural periods. They will submit the practical note book for internal evaluation.</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p><u>Books:</u> Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. Indian Rock Art in Global Context. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass & IGRMS.</p> <p>Cooper, Z.M. 1997. Prehistory of the Chitrakot Falls, Central India. Pune: Ravish Publishers.</p> <p>Corvinus, G. 1983. A Survey of the Pravara River System in Western Maharashtra, India, Vol 2.: The Excavations of the Acheulian Site of Chirki-on-Pravara, India. Tubingen: Institute for Urgeschichte.</p> <p>Corvinus, G. 2007. Prehistoric Cultures in Nepal: From the Early Palaeolithic to the Neolithic and the Quaternary Geology of the Dang-Deokhuri Dun Valleys,</p>

Volume 1. Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte. Harrassowitz Verlag.

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Hazarika, M. 2012. Lithic Industries with Palaeolithic Elements in Northeast India, *Quaternary International – The Journal of the International Union of Quaternary Research* 269: 48-58.

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. 13 *PLoS ONE* 8(7): e69280. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0069280

Mishra S. 2008. The Lower Palaeolithic: A Review of Recent Findings. *Man and Environment* 33:14-29.

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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*.

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SEMESTER-I
Paper:ARC704C
ANCIENT AND EARLY MEDIEVAL ASSAM
Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0)

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to introduce the students with the major political events of greater Assam from the earliest time upto the beginning of the medieval period. The students will be able to understand the major sources of ancient and. The major political aspects and and the development of political institutions in Assam are broadly outlined.
Course outcomes	After completing this course students will have a familiarity with the general political history of Assam upto the beginning of the medieval period. The students will be able to understand the major sources of ancient and early medieval Assam and the different sources approaches for reconstructing political history.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Introduction (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Survey of sources for the study of ancient and early medieval Assam</p> <p>b) Literary and archaeological sources to understand the political and socio-political paradigm</p> <p>Unit 2: Formation of the kingdom of Pragjyotisha-Kamarupa (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Mythological sources: Epic, Puranic and allied legends</p> <p>b) Traditional boundaries</p> <p>Unit 3: State formation in Early Assam (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Political structure: Varman, Salastambha and Pala dynasties</p> <p>b) Political zones and centres of Early Assam</p> <p>Unit 4: Religion, Society and Economy (12 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Brahmanical, Saivism, Shaktism, Vaishnavism, Buddhism, Jainism and other sects</p> <p>b) Social institutions, Varna-jati system, gender and food habits</p> <p>c) Land system, agriculture, craft and industries, trade routes</p> <p>Unit 5: Communities in the periphery (4 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Ethnic groups in the Brahmaputra valley and surrounding hill tracks</p> <p>b) Cultural interaction between ethnic groups and major rulers</p>

	<p>Unit 6: Beginning of the Medieval period (6 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Advent of the Ahom rulers</p> <p>b) Koch rulers</p>
Recommended Readings	<p>Barpujari, H.K. (ed). 1990. <i>The Comprehensive History of Assam, vol. one – Ancient Period – From the Pre-historic Times to the Twelve Century A.D.</i> Guwahati: Publication Board, Assam.</p> <p>Barua, K.L. 1999. <i>Early History of Kamrupa</i>. Lawyer"s Book stall, Guwahati.</p> <p>Boruah, N. 2007. <i>Early Assam, State Formation, Political Centres, Cultural Zones</i>, Spectrum Publication, Delhi, Guwahati.</p> <p>Boruah, N. 2010. <i>Historical Geography of Early Assam</i>, DVS Publication, Guwahati.</p> <p>Choudhury, P.C. 1987. <i>The history of civilization of the people of Assam to the 12th century A.D.</i> Guwahati.</p> <p>Chatterji, S.K. 1974 (first published in 1951). <i>Kirata-Jana-Krti – The Indo-Mongoloids: Their Contribution to the History and Culture of India</i>. Calcutta: The Asiatic Society.</p> <p>Choudhury, R.D. 1985. <i>Archaeology of the Brahmaputra Valley of Assam: Pre-Ahom period</i>. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.</p> <p>Devi, L. 1966. <i>Ahom-Tribal Relations</i>. Delhi: Motilal Banarsidass.</p> <p>Das, P. 2007. <i>History and Archaeology of North-East India (5th Century to 1826 A.D.)</i>. New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.</p> <p>Singh, J.P. and G. Sengupta (eds). 1991. <i>Archaeology of Northeastern India</i>. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House.</p> <p>Sarkar, Ichhimuddin. 1991. <i>Aspects of Historical Geography of Pragjyotisa Kamrupa: Ancient Assam</i>. South Asia Books.</p>

SEMESTER-I
Paper: ARC705C
INDIAN ARCHITECTURE (FROM EARLIEST TIME TILL 1300 CE)
Credits: 4 (3 + 0 + 1)

Course objectives	Students are introduced to the major developments in architecture in India from the earliest rock cut caves till 1300 CE.
Course outcomes	Students gain knowledge about the major architectural styles and their development through the period in India.
Course	Unit 1: Traditions of Architecture in India (6 Lectures)

<p>Content</p>	<p>a) Introduction to components of Architecture b) Pre-Mauryan Architecture c) Sources of Inspiration of Mauryan Art and Architecture: Foreign and Indigenous.</p> <p>Unit 2: Emergence and Development of Structural Stupa Architecture (15 Lectures) a) Origin of Stupa Architecture -Theoretical aspects b) Stupa Architecture - Pre-Mauryan and Mauryan period c) North and Central India-Sanchi, Bharut, Dhammekh, Sanghol d) Deccan-Pavani, Amravati, Nagarjunkonda, Kanganhalli e) Gandhar-Taxila, Mirpur-Khas, Shahaji-ki-Dheri f) Structural monasteries and Chaityas g) Later Stupa Architecture - East India and Southeast Asia</p> <p>Unit 3: Emergence and Development of Rock-cut Architecture (15 Lectures) a) Origin of Rock-cut Architecture-Theoretical aspects b) Eastern India-Barabar Hills, Udaygiri.Khandagiri c) Western Deccan - Bhaje, Pitalkhora, Kondivate, Thanale, Kondane, Bedasa, Karle, Nasik, Kanheri, Junnar, Ajanta d) Eastern Deccan – Guntapalle e) Central India-Bagh, Udayagiri f) Western India-Junagr, Talaja g) Hindu rock-cut caves at Badami, Ellora and Udaygiri (MP)</p> <p>Unit 4: Emergence and Development of Temple Architecture (12 Lectures) a) Concept and symbolism of Temple b) Origin of Temple Architecture- Theoretical aspects c) Archaeological remains of structural temples d) Temple Architecture during the Gupta period e) Temple Architecture of Eastern India f) Temple Architecture of Northeast India</p> <p>Unit 5: Students will visit sites of architectural importance and conduct architectural documentation and learn Plan drawing as part of this course. They will submit a field report for internal evaluation.</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Agrawal.V.S. 1940. Terracotta Figurines of Ahichhatra. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.</p> <p>Agrawal, V.S. 1972. Indian Art. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.</p> <p>Bacchofer, Ludwig. 1974. Early Indian Sculpture (2 Vols). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt.Ltd.</p> <p>Barrett, Douglas. 1954. Sculptures from the Amravati in the British Museum. London: British Museum Press.</p>

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Huntington, Susana. L. with John Huntington 1985. *The Art and Architecture of India*. New York: Weatherhill.

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