

SEMESTER-II
Paper: ARC801C
SOCIETY, ECONOMY AND RELIGION (1500 BCE TO 1200 CE)
Credits: 4 (3+1+0)

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to introduce the students with the major issues regarding society, economy and religion from 1500 BCE until 1200 CE. The major socio-economic-religious institutions in ancient India are broadly outlined.
Course outcomes	After completing this course students will have a familiarity with the general socio-economic-religious history of India upto 1200 CE. The students will be able to understand the major sources of ancient Indian society, economy and religion and the different approaches for reconstructing socio-economic-religious history.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Introduction (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Understanding the emergence of Economic and Social paradigm within History</p> <p>b) Survey of Sources for the study of Ancient Indian History</p> <p>Unit 2: Early Social and Material Milieu (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) North India (1500-300 BCE)</p> <p>b) Central India & Deccan (1000-300 BCE)</p> <p>c) Tamilakam (300 BCE to 300 CE)</p> <p>Unit 3: Early Historical Economy and Society (300 BCE-300 CE) (12 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Expansion of Agrarian Economy: production relations.</p> <p>b) Urban growth: North India, Central India & the Deccan; craft production: Trade & trade routes; Coinage</p> <p>c) Social Stratification: Class, Varna, <i>jati</i>, untouchability; gender; marriage and property relations.</p> <p>Unit 4: Towards Early Medieval India (300 CE-750 CE) (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Agrarian Expansion: land grants, changing production relations; graded land rights and peasantry.</p> <p>b) The problem of urban decline: patterns of trade, currency and urban settlements</p> <p>c) Varna proliferation of <i>jatis</i>: changing norms of marriage and property.</p> <p>Unit 5: Developments within Religion (300 BCE-750 CE) (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Consolidation of the Brahmanical traditions: <i>Dharma</i>, <i>Varnashram</i>, <i>Purusharthas</i> and <i>Samkaras</i>.</p> <p>b) Heterodox Cults: Ajivikas, Jainism, Buddhism</p> <p>c) Puranic Tradition and Tantricism</p>
Recommended Readings	<p>Agrawal, V.S. 1970. Ancient Indian Folk Cults. Varanasi: Prithvi Prakashan.</p> <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</p>

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SEMESTER-II
Paper: ARC802C
FIELD METHODS IN ARCHAEOLOGY
Credits: 4 (3 + 0 + 1)

Course objectives	This course introduces students to the process of archaeological investigation from the discovery of sites to their excavation and analysis of the recovered archaeological evidence. This course includes training in field methods including excavation techniques.
Course outcomes	Students learn the practical methods of doing Archaeological work.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: History and development of field archaeology (5 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Development and changing aims of field archaeology</p> <p>b) Contributions of institutions and individuals to the development of field archaeology</p> <p>Unit 2: Formation processes (5 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Formation processes of an archaeological site</p> <p>b) Status of research on formation processes in India</p>

	<p>Unit 3: Site discovery methods (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Conventional methods - use of literary sources and folk traditions, village to village survey, field walking, survey along the water bodies</p> <p>b) Scientific methods - identification of archaeologically potent area by undertaking environmental and ecological survey, use of maps, satellite imagery and aerial photographs, underwater archaeology and use of various geophysical methods</p> <p>Unit 4: Excavation methods (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Sondage, Vertical</p> <p>b) Quadrant and Horizontal excavation methods</p> <p>c) Excavation of Stone Age site, excavation of settlement sites, excavation of burial sites, excavation of fortifications and large features</p> <p>Unit 5: Recording Methods (6 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Stratigraphy and three dimensional recording</p> <p>b) Contextual approach</p> <p>c) Techniques of Archaeological Photography and Photogrammetry</p> <p>d) Methods of Drawings: Plan, Section</p> <p>Unit 6: Post-excavation Analysis (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Classification and analyses of Artefacts and ecofacts</p> <p>b) Reconstruction of past lifeways</p> <p>c) Settlement pattern: Site catchment analysis and ethnographic survey</p> <p>Unit 7: Dating methods (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Concept of chronology in archaeology</p> <p>b) Radiocarbon</p> <p>c) Thermoluminescence</p> <p>d) Electron Spin Resonance</p> <p>e) Potassium Argon</p> <p>f) Fission Track</p> <p>g) Obsidian hydration</p> <p>h) Amino acid racemization</p> <p>i) Dendrochronology</p> <p>j) Cosmogenic dating</p> <p>k) Relative dating</p> <p>Unit 8: Field work</p> <p>Students will take part in archaeological exploration and excavation and learn field methodologies as part of this course. They will submit a field report for internal evaluation.</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Aitken, M.J. 1990. Science based Dating in Archaeology. London: Longmans.</p> <p>Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. Field Archaeology. London: Methuen and Co.</p>

	<p>Barker, P. 1982. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation. London: Batsford.</p> <p>Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design, American Antiquity 29:425 441.</p> <p>Crawford, O.G.S. 1953. Archaeology in the Field. London: Phoenix.</p> <p>Dancey, W.S. 1985. Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.</p> <p>Harris, E.C. 1979. Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. London: Academic Press.</p> <p>Hester, T., Heizer, R.E. and J.A. Graham 1975. Field Methods in Archaeology. Palo Alto (California): Mayfield Press.</p> <p>Redman, C. 1974. Multi Stage Fieldwork and Analytical Techniques, American Antiquity 38: 611 79.</p> <p>Tite, M.S. 1972. Methods of Physical Examination in Archaeology. London: Seminar.</p> <p>Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. Archaeology from the Earth. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.</p>
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SEMESTER-II
Paper: ARC803C
PROTO-HISTORY OF SOUTH ASIA (NEOLITHIC TO IRON AGE)
Credits: 4 (3+0+1)

Course objectives	This course introduces the development of plant and animal domestication and the development of the first civilizations in the Indian subcontinent from their roots in the Neolithic and Chalcolithic in India. The objective of this course is also to introduce the development of pottery technology during prehistoric, protohistoric periods. It discusses the technicalities of studying pottery from archaeological context.
Course outcomes	Students are introduced to some of the theories explaining the process of plant and animal domestication and the development of the first state level societies. Students gain grounding in theoretical and practical knowledge of analysing pottery from archaeological context.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Origins of Agriculture and Pottery (6 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Neolithic Revolution of Gordon Childe - Causes and consequences</p> <p>b) Origins of agriculture and pastoralism</p> <p>c) Transition from hunting/gathering to food production in South Asia</p> <p>d) Pottery: Origin and Evolution</p> <p>Unit 2: Neolithic (10 Lectures)</p>

	<p>a) Neolithic cultures of Afghanistan and Baluchistan: Mehrgarh b) Neolithic culture of Kashmir valley c) Neolithic Culture of Mid Ganga Basin and Vindhyan region d) South Indian Neolithic e) Eastern and Northeastern Indian Neolithic</p> <p>Unit 3: Pre/Early Harappan Cultures (6 Lectures) a) Development of Chalcolithic cultures at Mehrgarh and surrounding region b) Early Harappan Kulli, Nal, Amri, Kot Diji, Hakra, Ravi, Sothi, Padri, Pre Prabhas, Anarta</p> <p>Unit 4: Harappan Culture (10 Lectures) a) Origin and development b) Geographical distribution, extent and settlement patterns c) Town planning and architecture d) Trade, economy, technology and art e) Harappan script f) Socio-political and religious organization g) Decline: various theories, causes and consequences h) Late Harappan phase</p> <p>Unit 5: Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (10 Lectures) a) Ahar, Ganeshwar and Jodhpura b) Kayatha and Malwa c) Savalda, Malwa and Jorwe d) OCP and Copper Hoards</p> <p>Unit 6: Iron Age (6 Lectures) a) Origins of Iron in South Asia: Problem and perspective b) Iron Age in South India c) Megalithic tradition</p> <p>Unit 7: Practical a) Pottery analysis: identification, drawing, description and analysis of pottery. Students are to be taught drawing, description and analysis of pottery from different cultural periods. They will submit the practical note book for evaluation. b) Pottery fieldwork: The students will visit either a potter's village or a site. Document the potting tradition or conduct pottery analysis. They will submit a project report for evaluation.</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Agrawal, D.P. 1982. Archaeology of India. Copenhagen: Scandinavian Institute of Asian Studies.</p> <p>Agrawal, D.P. 2000. Ancient Metal Technology and Archaeology of South Asia (A Pan Asian Perspective), Aryan Books International, New Delhi</p> <p>Agrawal D.P. 2007. Indus Civilization: An Interdisciplinary Perspective, New</p>

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farming community of Maharashtra. Bulletin of Deccan College Research Institute, vols. 49 50 (Sankalia Memorial Volume) 49: 417 426

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Shinde, Vasant, et al. 2002. Emergence, Development and Spread of Agricultural Communities in South Asia. In *Origins of Pottery and Agriculture*, Y. Yasuda (ed.), Roli Books and Lustre Press, Singapore, pp. 89-115.

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Shinde, Vasant et al. 2004 Human Response to Holocene Climate Changes- A Case Study of Western India Between 5th to 3rd Millennium BC. In Y. Yasuda and V. Shinde (eds), *Monsoon and Civilization*, Roli Books and Lustre Press, Singapore: 383-406.

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	<p>Tripathy, Vibha. 2001. Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition, Aryan Books International, New Delhi.</p> <p>Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. Indus Civilization. (Third Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p>
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SEMESTER-II
Paper: ARC804C
EARLY INDIAN ART AND ICONOGRAPHY: MILIEU, MANIFESTATIONS AND PATRONAGE
(EARLIEST TIMES TO 1300 CE)
Credits: 4 (3+0+1)

Course objectives	Students are introduced to the major developments in Indian art and iconography from the earliest rock cut caves till 1300 CE.
Course outcomes	Students gain knowledge about the major art and iconographical styles and their development through the period in India.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Introduction (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Understanding the nature and essence of Art: Uses, Aims & Functions</p> <p>b) Art: Form, Content & Methodology</p> <p>c) Society, Religion & Art: Patterns of Patronage</p> <p>Unit 2: Earliest Beginnings (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Prehistoric Art: Rock Paintings</p> <p>b) Harappan Art</p> <p>c) Southern India upto 300 BCE</p> <p>Unit 3: Art of the early Historical Period (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Mauryan Art</p> <p>b) Sunga Art</p> <p>c) Kushana Art: Gandhara and Mathura School of Art</p> <p>d) Satavahana Art: Amaravati School of Art</p> <p>Unit 4: Art of the Historical Period (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Gupta Art</p> <p>b) Post Gupta Art: Bronzes of Chola, Hoysala sculptural art, sculptural art of ancient and early Medieval Assam</p> <p>Unit 5: Introduction to Iconography (12 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Brahmanical Iconography: Ganesha, Surya, Saptamatrika, Iconography of Shiva Linga, Mahishasuramardini, Forms of Vishnu, Ashta-Dikpala's</p> <p>b) Biddhist Iconography: Forms of Buddha, Avalokiteswara</p> <p>c) Jain Iconography: Tirthankaras, Bahubali</p> <p>Unit 5: Students will visit museums or sites of art and iconographic importance and learn documentation methodologies as part of this course. They will submit a report for internal evaluation.</p>

<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Agrawala, P.K.1994. Studies in Indian Iconography. Jaipur: Publication Scheme.</p> <p>Agrawala, Urmila. 1995. North Indian Temple Sculpture. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Banerjee, J.N.1974. Development of Hindu Iconography. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Bhattacharya, A.K.2010. Historical Development of Jaina Iconography (A comprehensive study), Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan.</p> <p>Bhattacharya, B. 1958. Indian Buddhist Iconography. Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyaya.</p> <p>Bhattacharya, D. 1980. Iconology of Composite Images. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publications.</p> <p>Bruhn, Klaus 1963. Jina Images of Deogarh vol.I. Leiden: Brill.</p> <p>Champaklakshmi, R.1981. Vaishnava Iconography in the Tamil Country. Delhi: Orient Longman.</p> <p>Chawla, J.1990. The Rigvedic Deities and their Iconic Forms. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Czuma, Stanislaw.J.1985. Kushana sculpture: Images from early India. Ohio: The Cleveland Museum.</p> <p>Deglurkar, G.B. 2004. Portrayal of the Women in the Art and Literature of the Ancient Deccan. Jaipur: Publications Scheme.</p> <p>Deglurkar, G.B. 2007. Vishnumurti Namastubhyam. Sri Dwarkadhish Charities, Karnala, Raigad.</p> <p>Daheja, Vidya 1986. Yogini Cult and Temples. New Delhi: National Museum.</p> <p>Desai, Devangana 1996. The Religious Imagery of Khajuraho. Mumbai: Project for the Indian Cultural Studies Publication.</p> <p>Desai, Kalpana 1973. Iconography of Vishnu. New Delhi: Abhinav Publications.</p> <p>Gopinath Rao, T.A. 1985. (2nd ed.) Elements of Hindu Iconography. Varanasi: Motilal Banarasidas.</p> <p>Gupte, R.S. 1971. Iconography of Hindus, Buddhists and Jainas. Bombay: D.B. Taraporewala Sons and Co.</p>
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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.

Mishra, Ramnath 1981. Yaksha Cult and Iconography. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Mukhopadhyay, Santi Priya 1985. Amitabha and his Family. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

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.

Pushpendra Kumar 1993. Tara: The Supreme Goddess. Delhi Bharatiya Vidya Prakashan.

Ramachandra Rao 1988-91. Pratima Kosa- Encyclopedia of Indian Iconography 6 vols. Bangalore: Kalpataru Research Academy.

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SEMESTER-II
Paper: ARC805C
MUSEUM STUDIES
Credits: 4 (3+0+1)

Course objectives	This course introduces contemporary issues in museum studies, including the history of the museum and the museological movement in India. We will also look at the various concepts underpinning collecting, displaying, presenting and curating objects of museological importance. The course also is targeted to develop knowledge on kinds of museums, and characteristics of different categories. Discussions are also included on Museological importance of the Northeast India, and specific topics on Museum and related organization of Assam.
Course outcomes	Students learn the basics of functions of museums and define and apply terminology relevant to museum studies, define the types of museums and their historical development, explain the interpretive stances and strategies employed by museums, engage in the ethics and professional practices of museums and formal or visual analyses of design and presentation in museums.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Fundamentals (6 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition, aim and scope b) History and development of museums and museology c) History of museum movement in India <p>Unit 2: Kinds of Museums (6 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Types of museums, their scope and functions b) Different kinds of museums - archaeological, science and technological and natural history c) Local museums, private museums, municipal museums, institutional museums, public museums, industrial museums, mobile museums <p>Unit 3: Museums and organization (6 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) ICOM - International Council of Museums, Paris b) Select museums in India c) Museological importance of Noreast India d) Assam State Museum e) Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti <p>Unit 4: Museum movements in India (6 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Cultural property of India: a historical perspective b) Indian legislative measures relating to protection and preservation of museum objects c) Importance of museum for archaeology

	<p>Unit 5: Techniques and methods in museology (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Methods of acquisition of objects for museum: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove, confiscation and others b) Collection ethics; ICOM code of professional ethics c) Cataloguing of objects d) Preparation of index cards e) Preparation of records and registers f) Preservation and conservation of objects g) Display Techniques h) Information technology in museum <p>Unit 6: Display and presentation of museum objects (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Factors governing display of objects b) Types of exhibits and exhibitions c) Requirements and methods d) Objectives and communication goals, target audience, concept development, story line e) Gallery development, space, showcases and structural installations f) Colour scheme, lighting, labels and scripts g) Use of multimedia h) Security measures and upkeeps <p>Unit 7: Project work</p> <p>Students shall undertake practical works and assignments related to the topics of study within the context of modern museum practices. Students will progress through the semester with guided instructions for hands-on experiences in museums, museum processes and places of museological importance and will submit a report on their visit to a museum and hand-on activities at the museum.</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.</p> <p>Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.</p> <p>Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Calcutta: University of Calcutta.</p> <p>Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.</p> <p>Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.</p> <p>Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi:</p>

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