

Paper: ARC 901C

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Credits: 4 (3+1+0)

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to introduce the major issues concerning research methodologies used in human and social sciences, particularly archaeology. Research methodology in relations to the research problems are also covered in this course.
Course outcomes	Students gain grounding in theoretical issues related to research methodology in in human and social sciences with special reference to archaeology.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Introduction to Research Methodology (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Meaning, objectives and motivation in research b) Research approaches c) Types of research d) Stages of the research process e) Types of research design f) Virtues of a researcher <p>Unit 2: Research Problem (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) What is research problem b) Selection of research problem c) Problem oriented research in archaeology <p>Unit 3: Methods of data collection in research in human and social sciences (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Observation method b) Interview method c) Questionnaire method <p>Unit 4: Archaeological research design (10 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) An archaeologist's skills b) Archaeology and scientific methods c) Research design: formulation, data collection, data processing, analysis and interpretation, publication <p>Unit 5: Guidelines and Regulations (6 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Methodological and Technical Guidelines b) Reference, Bibliography and Subject Index c) Acknowledgements <p>Unit 6: Research Proposal/Synopsis and Report Writing (8 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Preparation of Research proposal b) Mechanics of writing a research report and presentation c) Oral Presentation d) Poster presentation

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	<p>Unit 7: The students will prepare a research proposal for their MA dissertation and do an oral presentation of their research proposals. This research proposal and oral presentation will be part of the internal evaluation of this course.</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Babbie, Earl, 2007, <i>The Practice of Social Research</i> (11th edn), Belmont, CA, Wadsworth.</p> <p>Bernard, H. Russell, 1994, <i>Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches</i> (2nd edn), Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.</p> <p>Bernard, H. Russell, 2000, <i>Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches</i>, Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.</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>Black, James A. & Dean J. Champion, 1976, <i>Methods and Issues in Social Research</i>, New York, Wiley.</p> <p>Burns, Robert B., 1997, <i>Introduction to Research Methods</i> (2nd edn), Melbourne, Longman Cheshire.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, D.K. 1989. <i>Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology</i>. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, D.K. 1998. <i>The Issues in East Indian Archaeology</i>. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Crano, William D. & Marilynne B. Brewer, 2002, <i>Principle and Methods of Social Research</i> (2nd edn), London, Lawrence Erlbaum.</p> <p>Creswell, John W., 2003, <i>Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches</i> (2nd edn), Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.</p> <p>Creswell, John W., 2007, <i>Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches</i> (2nd edn), Thousand Oaks, CA, Sage.</p> <p>Dancey, W.S. 1985. <i>Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction</i>. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.</p> <p>Fagan, B. 1988. <i>In the beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology</i>. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and company.</p>

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Feinman G.M. and T.G. Price. 2001. *Archaeology at the Millennium*. New York: Kluwer.

Gamble, C. 2008. *Archaeology: The Basics*. London: Routledge.

Hazarika, M. 2017. *Prehistory and Archaeology of Northeast India: Multidisciplinary Investigation in an Archaeological Terra Incognita*. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Hester, T., Heizer, R.E. and J.A. Graham. 1975. *Field Methods in Archaeology*. Palo Alto (California): Mayfield Press.

Hodder, I. 1992. *Theory and Practice in Archaeology*. London Routledge.

Hodder, I. 1995. *Interpreting Archaeology: Finding Meaning in the Past*. New York Routledge.

Jamir, T. and M. Hazarika (Eds). 2014. *50 Years After Daojali-Hading: Emerging Perspectives in the Archaeology of Northeast India – Essays in Honour of Tarun Chandra Sharma*. New Delhi: Research India Press.

Joglekar, P.P. 2014. *Research Methodology for Archaeology Students*. Pune: Gayatri Sahmilya.

Johnson, M. 2007. *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*. Blackwell Publishing.

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.

Kothari, C.R. 2004. *Research Methodology Methods & Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International publisher.

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

Paddayya, K. (Ed.) 2002. *Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Paddayya, K. 1978. New research designs and field techniques in the Palaeolithic archaeology of India. *World Archaeology* 10: 94-110.

Paddayya, K. 1979. Palaeoethnography vis-à-vis the Stone Age cultures of India:

Some methodological considerations. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute* 38: 63-90.

Paddayya, K. 1985. Theoretical Archaeology – A Review, In *Recent Advances in Indian Archaeology – Proceedings of the Seminar held in Poona in 1983*, eds. S.B. Deo and K. Paddayya, 6-22. Poona: Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute.

Paddayya, K. 1990. *New Archaeology and Aftermath - View from Outside the Anglo American World*. Pune Ravish Publishers

Paddayya, K. 1990. Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology: A Historical Review, in P.J. Ucko (ed.), *Theory in Archaeology - A World Perspective*, pp. 110-149. London: Routledge.

Paddayya, K. 2002. A Review of Theoretical Perspectives in Indian Archaeology, in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (ed.), *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect*, Vol. IV, pp. 117-157. New Delhi ICHR and Manohar.

Paddayya, K. 2002-2003. The Expanding Horizons of Indian Archaeology. *Bulletin of Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute* 62-63: 291-309.

Paddayya, K. 2013. The anthropological turn in Indian archaeology. *The Eastern Anthropologist* 66(4): 387-402.

Paddayya, K. 2014. *Multiple Approaches to the Study of India's Early Past: Essays in Theoretical Archaeology*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Paddayya, K. 2016. *Revitalizing Indian Archaeology: Further Theoretical Essays*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Pratap, A. 2009. The Relevance of Processual vs. Postprocessual Archaeology: A Debate for Theoretical Archaeology in India. *Puratattva* 39: 27-37.

Preucel, R. (ed). 1991. *Processual and Postprocessual Archaeologies Multiple Ways of Knowing the Past*. Carbondale (Illinois) Southern Illinois University Press.

Ramchandran, P., 1971. *Training in Research Methodology in Social Sciences in India*, New Delhi: ICSSR.

Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn. 2006. *Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice*. Thames and Hudson Ltd.

Sadhu, A.N., and Singh, Amarjit, 1980. *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*, Bombay: Himalaya Publishing House.

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	<p>Sharma, B.A.V., et al., 1983. Research Methods in Social Sciences, New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd.</p> <p>Smith, Herman W., 1991, Strategies of Social Research (3rd edn), Orlando, FL, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.</p> <p>Somekh, Bridget and Cathy Lewin (eds), 2005, Research Methods in the Social Sciences, Los Angeles, CA, Sage.</p> <p>Tandon, B.C., 1979. Research Methodology in Social Sciences, Allahabad: Chaitanya Publishing House.</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>
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Paper: ARC 902C
HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY OF INDIA
Credits: 4 (3+1+0)

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to learn about the archaeology of the Historical period. Evidence from the excavated sites is emphasized in this course.
Course outcomes	Students become familiar with the excavations from the historical period and their contribution to our understanding of this period.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Historical Archaeology in India (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Concept and Development of historical archaeology</p> <p>b) Significance of Archaeological Record (Excavations and Excavated materials, Art and architecture, Inscriptional and Numismatic records, interface between Archaeology and Literature)</p> <p>Unit 2: Archaeology of Urbanization (14 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Growth, Decay and Decline</p> <p>Unit 3: Regional cultural sequences of India (6th century BCE to 12th century CE) (14 Lectures)</p> <p>a) North/NorthWest- Swat valley, Sindh, Punjab, Ganga-yamuna Doab</p> <p>b) Western India (Gujarat, Rajasthan)</p> <p>c) Central India and Deccan (MP, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra and region north of river Krishna of AP and Karnataka)</p> <p>d) South India (south of river Krishna)</p> <p>e) Eastern India (Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, West Bengal)</p> <p>Unit 4: Major excavated sites (10 Lectures)</p>

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	Taxila, Hastinapur, Atranjikhara, Kausambi, Pataliputra, Sisupalgarh, Nevasa, Adam, Nagarjunkonda, Amaravati, Arikamedu, Chandraketugarh, Nalanda, Hampi.
Recommended Readings	<p>Andren, Anders. 1998. <i>Between artifacts and texts</i>. New York: Plenum Press.</p> <p>Allchin, R. 1989. City and State formation in Early Historic South Asia. <i>South Asian Studies</i> 5:1 16.</p> <p>Allchin R. 1989. Patterns of city formation in early historic South Asia. <i>South Asian Studies</i> 6:163 174.</p> <p>Allchin, R. 1995. <i>The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia The Emergence of Cities and States</i>. Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Chattopadhyaya 1985. <i>Aspects of Rural Settlements and Rural Society in Early Medieval India</i>. Calcutta:</p> <p>Chattopadhyaya 1974. Trade and Urban Centres in Early Medieval North India. <i>The Indian Historical Review</i> 1, No. 2</p> <p>Chattopadhyaya 1976. Origin of the Rajputs: The Political Economical and Social Processes in Early Medieval Rajasthan. <i>The Indian Historical Review</i> 3, No. 1.</p> <p>Deotare, B. C. 2007. Preliminary report on the Excavations at Bhon and Paturda, Buldana District, Maharashtra. <i>Bulletin of the Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute</i> 64-65:87-105</p> <p>Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. <i>Historical Archaeology of India</i>. New Delhi: Books and Books.</p> <p>Dymond, D.P. 1974. <i>Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation</i>. London: Thames and Hudson.</p> <p>Ghosh, A. 1973. <i>City in Early Historical India</i>. Simla: Indian Institute for Advanced Studies.</p> <p>Inder, R. 1981. Heirarchies of Kings in Early Medieval India. <i>Contributions to Indian Sociology, New Series</i> Vol. No. 15.</p> <p>Jha, D. N. 1987. <i>Feudal Social Formation in Early India</i> Delhi.</p> <p>Lahiri, Nayanjot and others. 2002. Historical archaeology of India: an outline of the work of the Archaeological Survey of India, in S. Settar and R. Korisettar (ed.) <i>Indian Archaeology in Retrospect: Archaeology and Historiography</i>, pp.71 115. New Delhi: ICHR and Manohar.</p>

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	<p>Lal, Makkan 1984. Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga Yamuna Doab. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing House.</p> <p>Mate, M.S. and T.V. Pathy. 1992. Daulatabad Excavations. Pune: Deccan College.</p> <p>Mehta, R.N. 1979. Medieval Archaeology. Delhi: Ajanta Publications</p> <p>Rajan, K. 1997. Archaeological Gazetteer of Tamil Nadu. Thanjavur: Manoo Pathipakkam.</p> <p>Ramchandran, K. S. 1980. Archaeology of South India, Tamil Nadu. Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.</p> <p>Ray, Amita and S. Mukherjee (ed.) 1990. Historical Archaeology of India. New Delhi: Books and Books.</p> <p>Roy, T.N. 1983. The Ganges Civilization: a Critical Study of the PGW and NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India. New Delhi: Ramanand Vidya Bhavan.</p> <p>Schuyler, R.L. 1978 Historical Archaeology: A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions. New York: Baywood Publishing Company.</p> <p>Sarma, I. K. 1988. Studies in Early Buddhist Monuments and Brahmi Inscription of Andhradesa. Nagpur: Datsons</p> <p>Sastry, P. V. P. 2000. Coins and Economic System in Medieval Andhra. In South Indian Archaeology, Edt. by G. Kamalakar. Delhi: Bharatiya Kala Prakashan</p> <p>Sharma, R.S. 1987 Urban Decay in India 300 to 1000 A.D). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Sharma, R.S. 1985 Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India. New Delhi: Macmillian.</p> <p>Sharma, Y.D.1953 Exploration of Historical Sites. Ancient India 9:116 169.</p> <p>Shastri, A. M. 1997. Vakatakas Sources and History. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.</p> <p>South, S. 1977 Method and Theory in Historical Archaeology. New York: Academic Press.</p> <p>Tripathi V. 1976 The Painted Grey Ware: An Iron Age Culture of Northern India. Delhi: Concept Publishing House.</p>
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Paper: ARC 903C
INTRODUCING WORLD ARCHAEOLOGY (MAJOR THEMES)
Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0)

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to provide an overview of the major developments in archaeology in different parts of the world.
Course outcomes	Students gain a global perspective on archaeological studies and can better appreciate the role of India in the global context. The students will be able to understand the varied characteristics of different civilisations and make a comparative analysis.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Development of World Prehistory (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Oldowan and Acheulian in Africa b) Palaeolithic cultural development in Europe c) Non-biface tradition: Anyathian and Choukoutian d) Hoabihhian techno-complex e) Cave and rock art in Europe and Africa</p> <p>Unit 2: Foundation for Civilisation (12 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Neolithic cultures of Fertile Crescent b) Neolithic cultures of Europe c) Neolithic cultures of East Asia: Yangtze and Yellow valley d) Development of prehistoric monumental architecture: Gobekli Tepe to Stonehenge e) Bactria-Margiana Archaeological Complex</p> <p>Unit 3: Urban Revolution (12 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Concept and meaning: V. Gordon Childe b) Major civilisations of ancient world: Geography and chronology c) Classical civilisations of Greece and Rome: Art and architecture d) Mesopotamian civilisation: Sumerian writing e) Egyptian civilisation: Writing and monumental architecture</p> <p>Unit 4: Ancient Trade Systems (7 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Indo-Roman trade b) Archaeology of Silk Road</p> <p>Unit 5: Indian influence on East and Southeast Asian archaeology (7 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Early interactions between Indian coast and Southeast Asia b) Spread of Buddhism</p>
Recommended Readings	<p>Allchin, B. and Allchin, R. <i>The Birth of Indian Civilisation</i>, London, 1968.</p> <p>Breasted, J.H. <i>A History of Egypt: from the Earliest Times to the Persian Conquest</i>, 2nd ed. New York, 1937.</p> <p>Breasted, J.H. <i>Ancient Times. A History of the Early World</i>, 2nd ed., Boston, 1944.</p>

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	<p>Chakrabarti, D.K. <i>The external of the Indus Civilisation</i>, Delhi, 1990.</p> <p>Childe, V.G. <i>New Light on the Most Ancient East</i>, London, 1969.</p> <p>Frankfort, H. <i>Art and Architecture of the Ancient Orient</i>, 4th rev. ed., USA, 1970.</p> <p>Gupta, S.P. <i>Archaeology of Soviet Central Asia and the Indian Borderland</i>, Vol. I & II, Delhi, 1979.</p> <p>Hallo. W.W. and Simpson, W.K. <i>The Ancient Near East: A History</i>, USA, 1971.</p> <p>Henry, F. <i>The Art & Architecture of the Ancient Orient</i>, London, 1954.</p> <p>Kenoyer, J.M. <i>Indus Civilization</i>, Oxford, 1999.</p> <p>Mellart J. <i>Earliest Civilizations of the Near East</i>, New York, 1965.</p> <p>Oates, J. and David, <i>The Rise of Civilization</i>, Elsevier Phaidon Press Ltd. Oxford, 1976.</p> <p>Redman, C.L. 1978. <i>The Rise of Civilization: From Early Farmers to Urban Society in the Ancient Near East</i>. San Francisco: W. H. Freeman.</p> <p>Roaf, M. 1964. <i>Cultural Atlas of Mesopotamia and the Ancient Near East</i> Roux, G. <i>Ancient Iraq</i>, London, 1964.</p> <p>Smith, W.S. <i>The Art and Architecture of Ancient Egypt</i>, London, 1958.</p> <p>Trigger, Bruce G. 2003. <i>Understanding Early Civilizations: A Comparative Study</i>. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p>
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Paper: ARC 904C (Spl-1)
ARCHAEOLOGY AND SCIENCES
Credits: 5 (3+1+1)

Course objectives	In this course students are introduced to the role of various scientific disciplines used for archaeological studies. They will be provided with the basics of each scientific discipline used in Archaeology by Science Departments of the University. Practical classes will be conducted both at the field and laboratory.
Course outcomes	Students will be familiarized with basic descriptive technique and preliminary study of various categories of objects studied by archaeologists.
Course Content	Unit 1: Role of various sciences in archaeological research (8 Lectures)

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	<p>Unit 2: Archaeobotany and palynology (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Brief introduction to the scope and objectives of archaeobotany, paleobotany, ethnobotany, and palynology b) Introduction to different types of plant fossils found in archaeological contexts such as woods, food grains, impressions, compressions, casts, petrifications, coprolites, phytoliths, pollen and spores. c) Domestication of plants: Archaeology, botany and genetics <p>Practical: Students will collect various modern day grains of wild, semi-wild and domestic plants for drawing and description and submit the practical note book for evaluation.</p> <p>Unit 3: Archaeozoology and palaeontology (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Brief introduction to the scope and objectives of animal skeletal studies in archaeology b) Animal classification, identification and study of osteology of domestic animals c) Paleontology, fossils and taphonomy <p>Practical: Students will draw animal skeleton and submit the practical note book for evaluation</p> <p>Unit 4: Paleoanthropology, osteology and genetics (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Place of man in animal kingdom b) Human evolution: major human paleontological fossil records c) Skeletal anatomy, identification d) Sex determination, age estimation e) Paleo-pathology and ancient diseases f) Human genetics, DNA studies <p>Practical: Students will draw a complete human skeleton and submit the practical note book for evaluation</p> <p>Unit 5: Archaeology and Earth Sciences (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Geoarchaeology b) Identification of common rocks and minerals c) Geographic techniques, toposheet reading and interpretations d) Application of GIS in archaeology e) Description and interpretation of natural and archaeological section in the field f) Preliminary study of soils/sediments <p>Practical: Students will be given practical training on identification of rock types and archaeological/geological sections</p>
Recommended Readings	Badam, G.L. 1979. Pleistocene Fauna of India, Pune: Deccan College.

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- Baker, J. and D. Brothwell. 1980. *Animal Diseases and Archaeology*, Academic Press: London.
- Bass, W.M. 1981. *Human Osteology: A laboratory and field manual of the Human skeleton*, 2nd edition, Columbia: Missouri Archaeological Society.
- Biswas, A. K. 2005. *Science in Archaeology and Archaeological materials*. New Delhi: D.K. PrintWorld (P) Ltd.
- Bone, J.F. 1979. *Animal Anatomy and Physiology*, Reston: Reston Publishing Co.
- Brothwell, D. and E. Higgs (Eds.). 1969. *Science in Archaeology*, London: Thames and Hudson.
- Brothwell, D. and A.M. Pollard. 2001. *Handbook of Archaeological Sciences*, New York: JohnWiley and Sons.
- Cornwall, I.W. 1974. *Bones for Archaeologists*, (revised edition), London: L.M. Dent and Sons.
- Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments: A methodological approach. *Man and Environment*, XX (2):101 105.
- Erdtman, G. 1969. *Hand book of Palynology*, New York: Hafner.
- Greig, James. 1989. *Handbook for Archaeologists No.4: Archaeobotany*, European Science Foundation, Strasbourg.
- Kajale, M.D. 1991. Current status of Indian Palaeoethnobotany : Introduced and indigenous food plants with a discussion of the historical development of Indian Agriculture and agricultural system in general, in *New Light on Early Farming*, Jane Renfrew (Ed.), Edinburgh: Edinburge University press, pp.155 190.
- Leiggi, Patrick and Peter May (Eds.). 1994. *Vertebrate Palaeontological Techniques*, Vol. 1, Cambridge University Press.
- Moore, P.D.,Webb, J. A. and M.E. Collinson. 1992. *Pollen Analysis*, Oxford: Blackwell.
- Pearsall, D. 1989. *Palaeoethnobotany Handbook of Procedures*. London: Academic press.
- Renfrew, J. 1973. *Palaeoethnobotany*. London: Mathuen and Co.
- Romer, A.S. 1967. *Vertebrate Paleontology*, Chicago: University of Chicago press.

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	<p>Schmid, E. 1972. Atlas of Animal Bones. London: Elsevier publishing Co.</p> <p>Singh, R. and L.R. Kajia. 1979. Map Work and Practical Geography, Allahabad: Central Book Depot.</p> <p>Traverse, A. 1988. Palaeopalynology Boston: Unwin Hyman.</p> <p>Walimbe, S.R. and A. Tavares. 1995. Evolving trends in skeletal biology in the Indian Sub-continent: a case study on the incipient agricultural populations of the Deccan Plateau, in Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India: Essays in honour of Prof. S.N. Rajaguru (S. Wadia, R. Korisettar and V.S. Kale, Eds.), pp. 515-529. Bangalore: Geological Society of India, Bangalore.</p>
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Paper: ARC 905P (OPE-1)
CULTURAL HERITAGE MANAGEMENT, TOURISM AND LAW
Credits: 4 (3 + 0 + 1)

Course objectives	The course deals with cultural heritage management, tourism and law with specific case studies from India and abroad.
Course outcomes	After completing this course students will be able to understand the role of archaeology in cultural heritage management and sustainable tourism. Students will get acinted with the rules, regulations and laws in India and abroad.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Applied Archaeology and Cultural resource management (CRM) (7 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Applied Archaeology b) Definition, meaning, concept and relevance of CRM c) History and origin of CRM d) Heritage and Heritage management</p> <p>Unit 2: Tourism (7 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Cultural and heritage tourism b) Heritage tourism industry in India</p> <p>Unit 3: UNESCO and World Heritage Sites (14 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Tangible and intangible cultural resources b) Operational guidelines for the Implimentation of the World Heritage Convention c) Selection criteria of World Heritage Sites d) Management of World Heritage Sites: case studies of Altamira, Ankor Wat, Anuradhapura, Aksum, Easter Island, Pyramid of Giza, Stonehenge and Zhoukoudian e) World Heritage Sites of India</p> <p>Unit 4: Important Indian Legislations (12 Lectures)</p>

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	<p>a) The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 b) The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 c) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 d) The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959 e) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 f) The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973</p> <p>Unit 5: Major International Conventions (8 Lectures) a) The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, 1931 b) The Venice Charter, 1964 c) Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972 d) Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, 1990</p> <p>Unit 6: Practicing Applied Aracheology The students will conduct field survey in a Cultural Heritage Site and and submit a proposal to developing the site as tourist destination for evaluation.</p>
Recommended Readings	<p>Cleere. Henry. ed. Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World. London Unwin-Hymen, 1989.</p> <p>Fowler, Don D, Cultural Resources Management," Advances in Archaeological Methods and Theory 5 (1982): 1-50.</p> <p>Green Ernestine, ed. Ethics and Values in Archaeology, New York Free Press, 1984</p> <p>Moore, K. ed. 1994, Museum Management. Leicester: Leicester University Press.</p> <p>Sarkar,H. 1981, Museum and Protection of Monuments and Antiquities in India. Delhi: Sundeep Prakashan</p> <p>Smith G. S. and J. E Ehrenhard, eds Predicting the Past. Boca Raton , FL CRC Press, 1991</p> <p>Breckenridge, Carol A. and Peter van der Veer, eds., Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament, Delhi, 1994. Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, Dilip K., Colonial Indology: Socio-politics of the ancient Indian past. Delhi, 1997 Munshiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Cohn, Bernard S., Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge, New Delhi, 1997, Oxford University Press.</p> <p>Deshpande, Prachi, Creative Pasts: Historical memory and Identity in Western India, 1700-1960, New York, 2007. Columbia University Press. 27</p>

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