

COTTON UNIVERSITY**DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY****Four Year Under-Graduate Programme Syllabus**

Archaeology – Minor

DISTRIBUTION OF PAPERS/CREDITS (Lecture + Tutorial + Practical format)

Proposed Semester Wise Course and credit Distribution for FYUGP

Semester	Categories	Paper Code	Paper Name	Credits (L+T+P)
I	Minor 1 (Level 100)	ARC23M101	Introduction to Archaeology	3 + 1 + 0 = 4
II	Minor 2 (Level 100)	ARC23M201	Archaeology in the Field and Laboratory	3 + 0 + 1 = 4
III	Minor 3 (Level 200)	ARC23M301	Understanding Human Evolution and Prehistory	3 + 0 + 1 = 4
IV	Minor 4 (Level 200)	ARC23M401	Proto-historic Cultures	3 + 0 + 1 = 4
V	Minor 5 (Level 200)	ARC23M501	Historical Archaeology: An Introduction	3 + 1 + 0 = 4
VI	Minor 6 (Level 200)	ARC23M601	Archaeology and Heritage Tourism	3 + 0 + 1 = 4
VII	Minor 7 (Level 300)	ARC23M701	Basics of Archaeological Sciences	3 + 0 + 1 = 4
VIII	Minor 8	ARC23M801	Archaeology and Museum Studies	3 + 0 + 1 = 4

	(Level 300)			
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SEMESTER - I
Paper: ARC 23M101
INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY
Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0) (Total no. of lectures - 48)
Category: Minor 1

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 various theoretical concepts of archaeology are introduced.
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 (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition, Aims and Scope of Archaeology b) Major Branches of Archaeology c) Relation with other disciplines <p>Unit 2: History and Development of Archaeology (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) History and Development of Archaeology in global context: Key personalities b) Antiquarian period, Cultural History period, Processual or New Archaeology and Post-Processual or Interpretative archaeology c) Development of Archaeology in Indian context <p>Unit 3: Basic concepts of Archaeology (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Archaeological record: nature, three dimensions b) Archaeological sites: nature, context c) Settlement and Subsistence pattern <p>Unit 4: Chronology in Archaeology (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Three age system b) Relative dating methods: Stratigraphy, Seriation c) Absolute dating methods: Radiocarbon Dating, Thermo-luminescence, Optically stimulated luminescence
Recommended Readings	<p>Agrawal, D.P. and M.G. Yadava. 1995. Dating the Human Past. Poona: ISPQS.</p> <p>Binford, L.R. 1983. In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record. London: Thames and Hudson.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988. A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947. New Delhi: Munsiram Manoharlal.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, D.K. 1999. India: An Archaeological History. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p>

- Childe, Vere Gordon. 1962. A Short Introduction to Archaeology. Collier Books.
- Daniel, Glyn, E. 1981. A Short History of Archaeology. London: Duckworth.
- Fagan, B. 1988. In the beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and company.
- Gamble, C. 2008. Archaeology: The Basics. London: Routledge.
- Hodder, I. 1991. Reading the Past: Current Approach to Interpretation in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press. Cambridge and New York.
- Paddayya, K. (Ed.) 2002. Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Paddayya, K. 1990. New Archaeology and Aftermath - View from Outside the Anglo American World. Pune Ravish Publishers
- 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.
- Rajan, K. 2002. Archaeology. Tanjavur: Mannop Publishers.
- Raman, K.V. 1986. Principles and Methods of Archaeology. Madras: Parthajan Publications.
- Renfrew, C. and P. Bahn. 2006. Archaeology: Theories and Methods and Practice. Thames and Hudson Ltd.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1962. Indian Archaeology Today. Heras Memorial Lectures. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1978. Born for Archaeology: An Autobiography. Delhi: B.R. Publications.
- Schiffer, M.B. 1987. Formation Processes of the Archaeological Record. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- Shinde, V.S. 1998. Early Settlements in the Central Tapi Basin. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Singh, U. 2009. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century. Delhi: Pearson Education India.

SEMESTER - II
Paper: ARC23M201
Archaeology in the Field and Laboratory
Credits: 4 (3 + 0 + 1) (Total no. of lectures - 48)
Category: Minor 2

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 exploration and excavation techniques.
Course outcomes	Students learn the practical methods of doing archaeological work.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Archaeological explorations (10 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Traditional methods - use of literary sources and folk traditions, village to village survey, field walking, survey along the water bodies b) Scientific methods - environmental and ecological survey, use of maps, satellite imagery and aerial photographs, underwater archaeology and use of various geophysical methods c) Tools and equipments – exploration kit <p>Unit 2: Archaeological excavations (10 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Trial trench b) Vertical excavation, index trench c) Horizontal excavation methods d) Step trenching e) Tools and equipments – excavation kit <p>Unit 3: Recording and documentation methods (10 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Stratigraphy and three dimensional recording b) Techniques of Archaeological Photography and Photogrammetry c) Methods of Drawings: Plan, Section d) Data entry <p>Unit 4: Analysis and interpretation (18 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Classification and analyses of Artefacts and ecofacts: drawing and analysis of lithics and pottery b) Reconstruction of past life-ways c) Site catchment analysis, ethnographic and experimental studies d) Formation processes of an archaeological site <p>Unit 5: Field work</p> <p>Students will take part in archaeological exploration/excavation and learn field methodologies as part of this course. They will submit a field reports for internal evaluation.</p>
Recommended	Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. Field Archaeology. London: Methuen and Co.

Readings	<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>Dancey, W.S. 1985. Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.</p> <p>Rajan, K. 2002. Archaeology. Tanjavur: Mannop Publishers.</p> <p>Raman, K.V. 1986. Principles and Methods of Archaeology. Madras: Parthajan Publications.</p> <p>Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. Archaeology from the Earth. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.</p>
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SEMESTER - III**Paper: ARC23M301****Understanding Human Evolution and Prehistory****Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0 = 4) (Total no. of lectures - 48)****Category: Minor 3**

Course objectives	In this course, the nature and scope of prehistory is introduced to the students. The prehistoric cultures in global context and South Asia and their development from the earliest Lower Palaeolithic to the Mesolithic are taught. This course is also to introduce the development of lithic technology during prehistoric period.
Course outcomes	Students will be familiarised 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: Quaternary Geology and Prehistory (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Geological time scale Quaternary period: Pleistocene and Holocene Glacial and inter-glacial periods Prehistory: aims and scope <p>Unit 2: Human evolution and development (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Stages of human evolution Major fossil findings: <i>Australopithecus</i>, <i>Homo habilis</i>, <i>Homo erectus</i>, <i>Homo neanderthalensis</i> and <i>Homo sapiens sapiens</i>. Out of Africa theories <p>Unit 3: Prehistoric Cultural developments in Global context (14 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Oldowan cultures, typo-technology, settlements and subsistence patterns and chronology with focus on Gona, Olduvai Gorge, Dmanisi,

	<p>Atapuerca</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b) Acheulian cultures, typo-technology, settlements and subsistence patterns and chronology with focus on Saint-Acheul, Koobi Fora, Sterkfontein c) Middle Palaeolithic, typo-technology and chronology with focus on Le Moustier, Blombos Cave, Qafzeh caves d) Upper Palaeolithic, typo-technology, settlements, art, and chronology with focus on Altamira, Abri Pataud, Denisova Cave e) Mesolithic, typo-technology, subsistence, art, and chronology with focus on Azilian; Epipaleolithic Natufian cultures <p>Unit 4: Prehistoric Cultural developments in India (14 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Acheulian cultures: Excavated sites like Attirampakkam, Isampur, Tikoda, Bhimbetka, Lalitpur, Morgaon and their major findings b) Middle Palaeolithic: Didwana, Budha Pushkar, Belan valley, Son valley and their major findings c) Upper Palaeolithic: Patne, Mehtakheri, Jwalapuram, Kurnool Caves, Baghor and their major findings d) Mesolithic: Bagor, Langhnaj, Sarai-Nahar-Rai, Adamgarh and their major findings e) Soanian in the Siwalik Hills <p>Unit 5: Typo-technological Analysis of Prehistoric Stone Artefacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Identification, Interpretation and Drawings of the tool types: Core Tool Types, Flake Tool Types, Blade Tool Types, Microlithic Tool Types and Neolithic Tool Types <p>(Students will conduct practical on lithic drawings and analysis as part of this course. They will submit a practical/laboratory note book for internal evaluation.)</p>
<p>Recommended Readings</p>	<p>Bhattacharya D.K. 1978. Emergence of Culture in Europe. Delhi: B.R. Publication.</p> <p>Bhattacharya D.K. 1979. Old Stone Age Tools and Techniques. Calcutta: K.P. Bagchi Company.</p> <p>Bhattacharya D.K. 1996. Palaeolithic Europe. Netherlands, Humanities Press.</p> <p>Dennell, R.W. 2009. Palaeolithic Settlement of Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.</p> <p>Inizan, Marie-Louise, Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, Helene and Tixier, Jacques 1997. Terminology of Knapped Stone. Nanterre: CREP.</p> <p>Neumayer, E. 2010. Rock Art of India. Oxford and New Delhi: Oxford University Press.</p>

	<p>Paddayya, K. 2002. Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology. New Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research.</p> <p>Paddayya, K. & Sushama G. Deo. 2017. Prehistory of South Asia (the lower Palaeolithic or Formative Era of hunting-gathering). Bengaluru: The Mythic Society.</p> <p>Pappu, R.S. 2001. Acheulian Culture in Peninsular India: an Ecological Perspective. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.</p> <p>Pappu, S. 2001. A Re-Examination of the Palaeolithic Archaeological Record of Northern Tamil Nadu, South India. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports (BAR) International Series 1003.</p> <p>Sankalia H.D. 1964. Stone Age Tools. Poona: Deccan College.</p> <p>Sankalia, H.D. 1974. The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.</p> <p>Settar S. and Ravi Korisettar. 2004. Prehistory - The Early Archaeology of South Asia (v. 1) (Indian Archaeology in Retrospect). New Delhi: Manohar and ICHR.</p> <p>Singh, U. 2009. A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century. Delhi: Pearson Education India.</p>
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SEMESTER - IV**Paper: ARC23M401****Protohistoric Cultures****Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0 = 4) (Total no. of lectures - 48)****Category: Minor 4**

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.
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: From prehistory to protohistory (10 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Neolithic Revolution - Causes and consequences b) Origins of agriculture and pastoralism: Fertile crescent, East Asia c) Origins of pottery <p>Unit 2: Neolithic cultures (10 Lectures)</p>

	<p>a) Neolithic cultures of North-Western parts of the Indian sub-continent</p> <p>b) Neolithic culture of Kashmir valley, Mid Ganga Basin and Vindhyan region</p> <p>c) Eastern and North-eastern Indian Neolithic</p> <p>d) South Indian Neolithic</p> <p>Unit 3: Harappan Culture (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Origin and development</p> <p>b) Geographical distribution, extent</p> <p>c) Settlement patterns, town planning and architecture</p> <p>d) Trade, economy, technology, art and script</p> <p>e) Decline</p> <p>Unit 4: Chalcolithic Traditions and Iron Age (10 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Chalcolithic cultures of Western India and Central India – Pottery and settlements</p> <p>b) Iron age cultures – Pottery</p> <p>c) Megalithic – Types and major sites</p> <p>Unit 5: Typo-technological Analysis of Pottery (8 Lectures)</p> <p>a) Identification and Drawings of the pottery types: Neolithic, Chalcolithic, Harappan and Historical pottery</p> <p>b) Analysis and Interpretation</p> <p>(Students will conduct practical on pottery drawings and analysis as part of this course. They will submit a practical/laboratory note book for internal 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. and J.S. Kharakwal. 2002. South Asian Prehistory. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.</p> <p>Agrawal D.P. and J.S. Kharakwal. 2003. Bronze and Iron ages in South Asia, New Delhi: Aryan Books International.</p> <p>Allchin, F.R. and B. Allchin 1993. The Birth of Civilization in India. New Delhi: Penguin Books.</p> <p>Childe, V.G. 1951. Man Makes Himself. New York: Mentor.</p> <p>Deo, S.B. 1979. Problem of South Indian Megaliths. Dharwad: Karnataka University.</p> <p>Dhavalikar, M.K. 1990. First Farmers of the Deccan, Pune: Ravish Publishers.</p>

- Ghosh, A. 1990. Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology (two volumes). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Hazarika, Manjil. 2017. Prehistory and Archaeology of Northeast India: Multidisciplinary Investigation in an Archaeological Terra Incognita. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Kenoyer, M. 1998. Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization. Oxford University Press, Karachi and American Institute of Pakistan Studies.
- Lal, B.B. 2000. The Saraswati Flows on. New Delhi: Aryan Books.
- Moorti, U.S. 1994. Megalithic Cultures of South India: Socio Economic Perspectives. Varanasi: Ganga Kaveri.
- Paddayya, K. (ed.). 2002. Recent Studies in Indian Archaeology. New Delhi: ICHR and Munshiram.
- Possehl, G.L. (ed.). 1993. Harappan Civilization A Recent Perspective. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.
- Possehl, G. 1999. The Indus Age. New Delhi: Oxford.
- Ratnagar, S. 2017. Understanding Harappa – Civilization in the Greater Indus Valley. Delhi: Tulika Books.
- Sankalia, H.D. 1974. Pre and Protohistory of India and Pakistan. Pune: Deccan College.
- Shinde, Vasant. 1998. Early Farming Community in the Central Tapi Basin (Study of Settlement and Subsistence Patterns), Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers, New Delhi.
- Singh, Purushottam. 1991. Neolithic Origins. New Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.
- Tripathy, Vibha. 2001. Age of Iron in South Asia: Legacy and Tradition, Aryan Books International, New Delhi.
- Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. Indus Civilization. (Third Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wright, Rita P. 2010. The Ancient Indus: Urbanism, Economy and Society. Cambridge and New Delhi: Cambridge University Press.
- Yasuda, Y. (ed.). 2002. Origins of Pottery and Agriculture. Roli Books and Lustre Press, Singapore.

SEMESTER - V**Paper: ARC23M501****Historical Archaeology: An Introduction****Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0 = 4) (Total no. of lectures - 48)****Category: Minor 5**

Course objectives	The objective of this course is to give a broad overview of the development of Historical Archaeology with an emphasis on South Asia. The major themes and debates are discussed. Also, case studies from different archaeological sites are emphasized in order to understand the ways how they have been studied.
Course outcomes	Students will get familiarise with the debates, themes and major archaeological sites associated with the Historical Archaeology of South Asia. Further, they will also get an in-depth knowledge of the contribution of the Archaeological perspective in understanding of this period.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Introducing Historical Archaeology (14 lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Relationship between archaeology and history Historical Archaeology: Definitions, history and approaches Sources: Inscriptions, Coins, Iconography, Art and Architecture Development of Historical Archaeology in South Asia Archaeology and textual evidences <p>Unit 2: Urbanisation and archaeological evidences (14 lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 'Early Historic' and 'Early Medieval' Urbanism in Indian Archaeology Material cultures: Northern black polished ware culture, Painted grey ware culture Major Early Historic and Early Medieval urban centres in the Indian sub-continent: Taxila, Sishupalgarh, Nagarjunakonda, Arikamedu, Ambari Chronology and cultural sequence <p>Unit 3: Religious Centres and Religions in Indian sub-continent (10 lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Buddhism, trade and urbanization Archaeology and Hinduism Jainism in ancient India <p>Unit 4: Aspects of Medieval Archaeology (10 lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Major trends in Medieval Archaeology: Problems and prospects Archaeological sites and material cultures: Vijayanagara, Daulatabad, Charaideo
Recommended Readings	<p>Agrawal, D.P. 1981. <i>The Archaeology of India</i>. London: Curzon Press.</p> <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>

Allchin, R. 1995. *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia -The Emergence of Cities and States*. Cambridge University Press.

Begley, V., 1983. Arikamedu reconsidered. *American journal of Archaeology*, pp. 461-481.

Begley, V., 1993. New investigations at the port of Arikamedu. *Journal of Roman Archaeology*, 6, pp. 93-108.

Chattopadhyaya, B., 2003. *Studying early India: Archaeology, texts, and historical issues*. Orient Blackswan.

Dhavalikar, M.K. 1999. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi: Books and Books.

Hawkes, J D, 2014, Finding the “Early Medieval” in South Asian Archaeology, *Asian Perspectives* 53 (1): 53-96.

Hawkes, J D, 2014, Passage to India: Locating South Asia in the Indian Ocean World during the Early Medieval Period, *Journal of Indian Ocean Archaeology* 10: 1-28.

Ghosh, A. 1973. *City in Early Historical India*. Simla: Indian Institute for Advanced Studies.

Lahiri, N. and Bacus, E., 2004. Exploring the archaeology of Hinduism. *World Archaeology*, 36(3), pp.313-325.

Lal, Makkan 1984. *Settlement History and the Rise of Civilization in the Ganga Yamuna Doab*. New Delhi: B.R. Publishing House.

Mate, M.S. and T.V. Pathy. 1992. *Daulatabad Excavations*. Pune: Deccan College.

Mehta, R.N. 1979. *Medieval Archaeology*. Delhi: Ajanta Publications

Ray, Amita and S. Mukherjee (ed.) 1990. *Historical Archaeology of India*. New Delhi: Books and Books.

Ray, H.P, 2003, *The Archaeology of Seafaring in Ancient South Asia*, Cambridge: University Press.

Shaw, J., 2000. Sanchi and its archaeological landscape: Buddhist monasteries, settlements & irrigation works in Central India. *Antiquity*, 74(286), pp.775-776.

Shimada, A, 2009, *Amaravati and Dhanyakataka: Topology of Monastic Spaces in Ancient Indian Cities*, in Jason Hawkes and Akira Shimada, eds, *Buddhist Stupas in*

	<p>South Asia, New Delhi, Oxford University Press, pp 216-34.</p> <p>Smith, M. L. 2006, The archaeology of South Asian cities, Journal of archaeological research, 14.2, pp. 97-142.</p> <p>Sinopoli, C. and Morrison, K., 2007, The Vijaynagara Metropolitan Survey Vol-1, Ann Arbor, Michigan</p> <p>Sugandhi, N. and Morrison, K., 2011. Archaeology of Hinduism. The Oxford handbook of the archaeology of ritual and religion, pp.921-933.</p> <p>Trivedi Mudit, Hemanth Kadambi and Supriya Varma. 2021. Introduction: Archaeologies of the Medieval. The Medieval History Journal Vol. 24, Issue 1-2.</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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SEMESTER - VI**Paper: ARC23M601****Archaeology and Heritage Tourism****Credits: 4 (3 + 1 + 0 = 4) (Total no. of lectures - 48)****Category: Minor 6**

Course objectives	The course deals with cultural heritage tourism, management 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 acquainted with the various forms of tourism and tourism industry in India and abroad.
Course Content	<p>Unit 1: Heritage and its management (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition of Heritage b) Classification of Heritage by UNESCO, Tangible and intangible cultural resources c) Natural and Cultural Heritage of India d) Concept and relevance of CRM and Heritage management <p>Unit 2: Heritage Sites, Management and Legal measures (16 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) World Heritage Sites: Selection Criteria and Major World Heritage Sites of India b) Preservation and Management of Heritage Sites: Role of Common People c) Role of Institutes in Heritage Preservation and Promotion: Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Museums in India, Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage (INTACH) and Ministry of Environment and Forest (GoI) d) Important Indian Legislations for conservation and preservation of

	<p>heritage: The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972</p> <p>Unit 3: Basics of Tourism (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition, Concepts and Relevance b) World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), India Tourism Development Corporation, Incredible India c) Types of Tourism: Heritage Tourism, Archaeo-Tourism, Eco-Tourism, Geo-Tourism, Medical Tourism, Food Tourism, Pilgrim Tourism, Educational Tourism and Rural tourism d) Women empowerment and tourism <p>Unit 4: Heritage tourism industry in India (12 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> e) Economic and Cultural Significance of Tourism in India f) Major Heritage Tourist Destinations of Northeast India g) Tourism, Hospitality and Transport Industries h) Sustainable Tourism: Opportunities and Challenges <p>Unit 5: Tourism in practise</p> <p>The students will conduct field survey in a Cultural Heritage Site and submit a proposal to developing the site as tourist destination for evaluation.</p>
Recommended Readings	<p>Bora, Shiela and M.C. Bora. 2005. The Story of Tourism – An Enchanting Journey Through India’s Northeast. Delhi: UBS Publishers.</p> <p>Cleere. Henry. ed. 1989. Archaeological Heritage Management in the Modern World. London Unwin-Hymen.</p> <p>Guha-Thakurta Tapati. 2004. Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Postcolonial India. Delhi. Permanent Black.</p> <p>Paddayya, K. 2013. Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities, Delhi: Archaeological Survey of India.</p> <p>Paddayya, K. 2018. Indian Archaeology And Heritage Education: Historiographical and Sociological Dimensions. Delhi: Aryan Books International.</p> <p>Paddayya, K. 2022. Our Deep Past: Personalities & Themes in Indian Heritage Studies – Volume 1: Personalities. Delhi: Aryan Books International.</p> <p>Sengupta, Gautam and Kaushik Gangopadhyay. 2009. Archaeology in India: Individuals, Ideas and Institutions. Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers.</p> <p>Zhu, Yujie. 2021. Heritage Tourism - From Problems to Possibilities - Part of Elements in Critical Heritage Studies. Australian National University, Canberra</p>

Paper: ARC23M701
Basics of Archaeological Sciences
Credits: 4 (3 + 0 + 1) (Total no. of lectures - 48)
Category: Minor 7

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	<p>Unit 1: Importance of sciences in Archaeology (4 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Archaeology and sciences b) History and development of application of sciences in archaeology <p>Unit 2: Archaeology and Earth Sciences (12 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c) Aims and scope of geo-archaeology d) Geomorphic features: landforms, drainage patterns, tectonic features e) Identification of common rocks and minerals f) Toposheet reading and interpretations g) Application of GIS in archaeology <p>Unit 3: Environmental Archaeology and Bio-archaeology (20 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature and scope of Environmental Archaeology b) Archaeobotany, paleobotany, ethnobotany, and palynology c) Different types of plant fossils found in archaeological contexts d) Scope and objectives of animal skeletal studies in archaeology e) Animal classification, identification and study of osteology of domestic animals f) Paleontology, fossils and taphonomy <p>Unit 4: Archaeological sciences and archeometry (12 Lectures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Significance of chemistry and physics in archaeology b) Analysis of archaeological materials – pottery c) Ancient metal and archaeo-metallurgy <p>Unit 5: 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 as part of Archaeobotany. Students will also draw animal skeletal remains and submit the practical note book for evaluation as part of Archaeozoology. Moreover, students will be given practical training on identification of rock types.)</p>
Recommended Readings	Agrawal, D.P. 1992. Man and Environment in India through Ages. New Delhi: Books and Books.

	<p>Agrawal, D.P. 1999. Ancient Metal Technology & Archaeology of South Asia. Delhi: Aryan Books International.</p> <p>Badam, G.L. 1979. Pleistocene Fauna of India, Pune: Deccan College.</p> <p>Baker, J. and D. Brothwell. 1980. Animal Diseases and Archaeology, Academic Press: London.</p> <p>Biswas, A. K. 2005. Science in Archaeology and Archaeological materials. New Delhi: D.K. PrintWorld (P) Ltd.</p> <p>Brothwell, D. and A.M. Pollard. 2001. Handbook of Archaeological Sciences, New York: JohnWiley and Sons.</p> <p>Cornwall, I.W. 1974. Bones for Archaeologists, (revised edition), London: L.M. Dent and Sons.</p> <p>Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments: A methodological approach. Man and Environment, XX (2):101 105.</p> <p>Goyal, P.; Abhayan G.S., and Sharada C.V. (Eds.). 2023. Animals in Archaeology: Integrating Landscapes, Environment and Humans in South Asia. Thiruvananthapuram: Department of Archaeology, University of Kerala.</p> <p>Joglekar, P.P. 2014. Animal Husbandry and Allied Technologies in Ancient India. Delhi: Pentagon Press.</p> <p>Joglekar, P.P. 2016. Humans and Animals - Archaeozoological Approach. Delhi: Gayatri Sahitya.</p> <p>Renfrew, J. 1973. Palaeoethnobotany. London: Mathuen and Co.</p> <p>Singh, R. and L.R. Kajia. 1979. Map Work and Practical Geography, Allahabad: Central Book Depot.</p> <p>Wadia, S., R. Korisettar and V.S. Kale, (Eds.). 1995. Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India: Essays in honour of Prof. S.N. Rajaguru. Bangalore: Geological Society of India, Bangalore.</p>
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SEMESTER - VIII**Paper: ARC23M801****Archaeology and Museum Studies****Credits: 4 (3 + 0 + 1) (Total no. of lectures - 48)****Category: Minor 8**

Course	This course introduces contemporary issues in museum studies, including the
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objectives	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.
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 of museology (8 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition, aim and scope of museology b) History and development of museums and museology c) Museum and archaeology d) ICOM - International Council of Museums, Paris e) Kamrup Anusandhan Samiti <p>Unit 2: Kinds of Museums (10 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Classification on the basis of collection b) Classification on the basis of who run the museum c) Classification on the basis of the area they serve d) Classification based on visitors they serve e) Classification based on the way they exhibit their collection <p>Unit 3: Case study of select museums (15 Lectures)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Case studies of select museums in Global context: Louvre Museum, The British Museum, The Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, Smithsonian National Museum of Natural History, National Museum of Korea, The Egyptian Museum b) Case studies of select museums in Indian context: National Museum, Bihar Museum, Salar Jung Museum, Indian Museum, Allahabad Museum, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya, Assam State Museum <p>Unit 4: Techniques and methods in museology (15 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) Museum Documentation System c) Conservation, Preservation and Restoration of Museum Objects d) Information technology in museum e) Display & Exhibition, Types of exhibits and exhibitions f) Museum Equipment and architecture g) Security measures and upkeeps <p>Unit 5: Project work/Practical</p> <p>Students shall undertake practical works and assignments related to the topics</p>

	<p>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>Agrawal, Usha. 2013. Directory of Museums in India. Delhi: Aryan Books International.</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: Sandeep Prakashan.</p> <p>Biswas, T.K. 1996. Museum and Education. New Delhi: New Age International.</p> <p>Chakrabarti, Mahua. 2016. Museums of India. Delhi: National Book Trust.</p> <p>Chaudhari, A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling. Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.</p> <p>Gupta, S.P. and Mohit Srivastava. 2010. Modern Museum Management. Delhi: D.K. Printworld.</p> <p>Kloeble, Christopher and Rekha Kamath Rajan. 2022. Museum of the World. Delhi: HarperCollins India.</p> <p>Moore Kevin (Ed.) 1994. Museum Management, London: Routledge.</p> <p>Pearce S.M. 1990. Archaeological Curatorship, London: Leicester University Press.</p> <p>Plenderleith H.J. 1971. Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Arts in India, Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.</p>

	<p>Punja, Shobita. 1998. The Museums of India. Delhi: Penguin.</p> <p>UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO.</p>
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