Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University, Aurangabad



School of Liberal Arts

M.A.(ARCHEOLOGY) SYLLABUS

FROM JUNE 2016

M.A (Archaeology)

Semester I

Core Papers		
MAA -01	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	(4 credits)
MAA -02	Science in Archaeology	(4 credits)
Foundation Course		
MAA -03	Prehistory of South Asia	(4 credits)
MAA -04	Archaeological Theories	(4 credits)
Elective Papers: Candidates can make choice of two papers of their own		
disciplines. However, for candidates having full time course in archaeology, have		
to appear fo	llowing two papers out of three	
MAA -05	Political History of India	(4 credits)
MAA -06	Religion & Culture of India	(4 credits)
MAA -07	Social & Economic History of India (up to 1200 C.E)	(4 credits)

Semester II

Core Papers		
MAA -08	Field Archaeology	(4 credits)
MAA -09	Historical Archaeology	(4 credits)
Foundation Course		
MAA -10	Proto history of South Asia	(4 credits)
MAA -11	Environmental Archaeology	(4 credits)
Elective Papers: Candidates can make choice of two papers of their own		
disciplines. However, for candidates having full time course in archaeology, have		
to appear following two papers out of three		
MAA -12	Art & Architecture of India	(4 credits)
MAA -13	Ancient Indian Iconography	(4 credits)
MAA -14	Basics in Epigraphy & Paleography	(4 credits)

Semester III

Core Paper	°S	
MAA -15	Archaeology & Literature	(4 credits)
MAA -16	Conservation & Preservation of Monuments	(4 credits)
Foundation	a Course	
MAA -17	Ancient Indian Science & Technology	(4 credits)
MAA -18	Harappan Archaeology	(4 credits)
Elective Pa	pers: Candidates can make choice of two papers of	their own
disciplines.	However, for candidates having full time course in	archaeology, have
to appear fo	llowing two papers out of three	
MAA -19	Numismatic Theories & Practices	(4 credits)
MAA -20	Introductions to Museology	(4 credits)
MAA -21	Heritage Management	(4 credits)
Service Pap	ber (
MAA-22	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	

Semester IV

Core Papers		
MAA -23	Research Methods in Archaeology	(4 credits)
MAA -24	Antiquarian Laws	(4 credits)
MAA -25	Field work studies & Monograph preparation based	(4 credits)
	on field visit of archaeological site	
MAA -26	Dissertations	(12 credits)
Total credits = 96		
Total marks = 1600		

MAA -01 : Principles and Methods of Archaeology

1. Introduction to Archaeology

- 1. Archaeology: definition, scope, relevance
- 2. Relation with history and science
- 3. Terms in archaeology: culture, assemblage

2. History of Archaeology

- 1. The Background: from antiquarianism to modern archaeology
- 2. Development of field techniques; growth of archaeology as scientific discipline
- 3. History of archaeology in colonial India: from 18th century to 1947
- 4. Archaeology in Independent India: contribution of institutions and individuals
- 5. Archaeological Theories: A historiographical perspective

3. Methods of Data Retrieval

1. Field discoveries: aims and methods of Explorations; Chance discoveries; Map and satellite image studies; Village to village survey, salvage archaeology, geophysical methods, sampling methods, Photogrammetry, Geographical Information System 2. Unearthing the sites: planning excavations; layout; techniques of Excavations –

Vertical; Horizontal, tools and equipments

3. Excavation of sites: rock-shelter and prehistoric sites; burial; stupa; mud structures, pottery yard etc

4. Methods of recording the contexts of excavated remains; preparation of sections and plans, role of stratigraphy, three dimensional recording, site formation processes

5. Retrieval of botanical and other non-artefactual remains: Floatation technique, soil analysis, sample collection of various materials

- 6. Underwater archaeology: Indian studies
- 7. Experimental archaeology

4. Post-Excavation Analysis

1. Classification of objects / findings

2. Reconstruction of socio-economic aspects, including contextual and site catchment analysis

3. Recording methods (a) Drawing-pottery, site and antiquity, plan, elevation, section (b) Photography-indoor, elementary photochemistry (c) Surveying; instruments and their use, preparation of maps, cartography

- 4. Scientific analysis of excavated remains
- 5. Establishment of site laboratory

5. Chronology and Dating Methods

1. Stratigraphy: Principles of stratification, factors and process of formation of layers, Identification and recording of strata, Reconstruction of cultural sequence

- 2. Determining the chronology and periods of the excavated remains
- 3. Other methods of Relative chronology: Typology, Statistical studies

4. Absolute methods of dating: Radiocarbon, Potassium-argon, Thermoluminiscence,

Pollen analysis, Fluorine test, Obsidian hydration, Dendrochronology

6. Report writing and Publication

- 1. Report writing
- 2. Preparation of text, drawings, photographs
- 3. Preparation of dummy, proof reading

Atkinson, R.J.C. Field Archaeology. London. 1952.

Binford, L. R. : An Archaeological Perspective. London. 1972.

Brill, Robert H. (ed.) : Science and Archaeology. Cambridge 1971.

Brothwell, D. R. & S. E. Higgs (eds.). Science in Archaeology. London. 1969.

Chang, K. C. Settlement Archaeology. Palo Alto, Caligo. 1968.

Clark, D. L. Models in Archaeology. London. 1972.

Clark, David : Analytical Archaeology. London. 1968.

Daniel, G. A. Hundred Years of Archaeology. London. 1950.

Daniel, G. The Origin and Growth of Archaeology. London 1967.

Piggott, S. Approach to Archaeology. New-York. 1965.

Sankalia, H. D.: New Archaeology Its Scope and application in India. Lucknow. 1977.

Srivastava, K. M. New Era of Indian Archaeology. New Delhi. 1982.

Wheeler, M. Archaeology from Earth.

Yellen, John. Archaeological Approaches to the present. New York. 1977.

Binford, L.R. 1983. In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record. London: Thames and Hudson.

Bintliff, John. 2004. A companion to Archaeology. U.K.: Blackwell.

Cela-Conde, Camilo J. and Francisco José Ayala. 2007. Human Evolution: Trails from the Past. Oxford Oxford University Press

Chakrabarti, D.K. 1988 A History of Indian Archaeology: From the Beginning to 1947. New Delhi: Munsiram Manoharlal.

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.

Feder, K.L. 2004. Linking to the Past. New York:Oxford University Press.

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

Gamble, Clive. 2008. Archaeology: The Basics. London: Routledge.

Hall, M and S.W. Silliman. 2006. Historical Archaeology. USA: Blackwell.

Hurcombe Linda 2007. Archaeological artefacts as material culture. New York: Routledge Ilstov, P.A. 2008. From Harappa to Hastinapur. Boston: Brill.

Johnson, Matthew 2007 Archaeological Theory: An Introduction. Blackwell Publishing (new edition 2010)

McHenry, Henry M. 2009. Human Evolution Pp. 256-280 in Evolution: The First

Four Billion Years, edited by M. Ruse and J. Travis. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.

McIntosh, Jane. 1999. The Practical Archaeologists. New York: Facts on File.

Murray Tim and C. Evans. 2008. Histories of Archaeology. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Rajan, K. 2002. Archaeology. Tanjavur: Mannop Publishers.

Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn 2006 Archaeological: Theories and Methods and Practice. Trigger, Bruce 1989. A History of Archaeological Thought. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Aitken, M.J. 1990. Science based Dating in Archaeology. London: Longmans.

Atkinson, R.J.C. 1953. Field Archaeology. London: Methuen and Co.

Barker, P. 1982. Techniques of Archaeological Excavation. London: Batsford.

Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design, American Antiquity 29:425 441.

Crawford, O.G.S. 1953. Archaeology in the Field. London: Phoenix.

Dancey, W.S. 1985. Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Harris, E.C. 1979. Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. London: Academic Press.

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

Redman, C. 1974. Multi Stage Fieldwork and Analytical Techniques, American Antiquity 38: 611 79.

Tite, M.S. 1972. Methods of Physical Examination in Archaeology. London: Seminar. Wheeler, R.E.M. 1954. Archaeology from the Earth. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.

MAA -02 Sciences in Archaeology

GEOARCHAEOLOGY

- 1. Geological time-scale the position of the Quaternary Period within the standard geological column; plio-pleistocene boundary
- 2. Rocks types of rocks: igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic, their characteristic features, origin and field structures, general information on rocks found in India
- 3. Minerals definition and types, simple physical properties for distinguishing common minerals: colour, luster, transparency, hardness (Moh's scale of hardness), fracture and cleavage, crystalline forms of minerals and conditions of crystal formations
- 4. General study of rock forming minerals: quartz, feldspar, mica
- 5. Minerals used in the manufacture of ancient objects quartz, chalcedony, agate, jasper, flint, opal, amethyst, carnelian, mica, garnet, calcite, gypsum, talc, beryl, topaz, jade etc.
- 6. Weathering, soils and palaeosols in archaeology: various land forms, nature and causes of weathering, rate of weathering, weathering and site formation, weathering and relative dating, soil micromorphology and archaeology, loess, paleosols
- 7. Fluvial environments in archaeology: river terraces and other formations, alluvial archaeology understanding site formation and palaeoenvironment; lacustrine deposits and sea level changes
- 8. Formation of caves and glacial deposits moraines
- 9. Quaternary formations with special reference to India , Geochronology, Biota, Sedimentology
- 10. Pedology, volcanic ash deposits

ANTHROPOLOGY

- 1. Meaning and scope of Anthropology and its relevance in archaeological studies
- 2. Physical anthropology and its application to archaeology, measurements of skull and bones, prognathism, cranial capacity, etc

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGY

- 1. Palaeo-environmental survey of India during Pleistocene and Holocene with examples
- 2. Palaeo-environmental indicators and varieties of evidences
- 3. Methods of study, sample collection, different techniques applied
- 4. Human land relationships: understanding the impact of environmental change on early societies

ARCHAEOZOOLOGY

- 1. Application of archaeozoology in reconstruction of past
- 2. Survey of animal fossil remains and archaeozoological remains from archaeological sites in India
- 3. Palaeontology, fossilization, taphonomy, diatom
- 4. Sample collection, processing, methods of analysis

ARCHAEOBOTANY

- 1. Application of archaeobotany in reconstruction of the past
- 2. Survey of plant remains and related evidences from archaeological sites in India
- 3. Study of wood, grains, impressions, fossils, coprolites, phytoliths, pollens and spores
- 4. Sample collection, processing, methods of analysis, plant DNA

HUMAN OSTEOLOGY AND PALAEOPATHOLOGY

- 1. Application of human osteology in construction of past and various methods of study
- 2. Survey of disposal of dead from archaeological sites in India

3. Collection methods, methods of cleaning and reconstruction, age and sex estimation, palaeopathology; DNA polymorphism; blood residual studies

QUANTITATIVE METHODS AND INFORMATION SCIENCE

- 1. Place of quantitative methods in archaeological research
- 2. Introduction to simple statistics and its application in interpreting the past

Recommended Reading

Badam, G.L. 1979. Pleistocene Fauna of India, Pune: Deccan College.

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.

Black, C.A., Evans, D.D., White, J.L., Ensminger, L.E. and F.E. Clark (Eds.). 1965. Methods of Soil Analysis, part I Physical and Mineralogical properties and part II Chemical and

Microbiological properties, American Society of Agronomy, Inc. Madison, Wisconsin, USA 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.

Deo, S.G. 2000 01. Computer Applications in Archaeology: A review of work done at Deccan College, Bulletin of Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute, Vol. 60 61: 137 142.

Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments : Amethodological 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.

Joshi, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1983. Chemical Analysis of Archaeological Deposits from India. Pune: Deccan College.

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. Plenderlith, H.J. 1965. The Conservations of Antiquities and Works of Art, London: Oxford University press.

Renfrew, J. 1973. Palaeoethnobotany, London: Mathuen and Co.

Reilly, P. and S. Rathz (Eds.). 1992. Archaeology and the Information Age. London: Routledge Romer, A.S. 1967. Vertebrate Paleontology, Chicago: University of Chicago press.

Schmid, E. 1972. Atlas of Animal Bones. London: Elsevier publishing Co.

Singh, R. and L.R. Kajia. 1979. Map Work and Practical Geography, Allahabad: Central Book Depot.

Traverse, A. 1988. Palaeopalynology Boston: Unwin Hyman.

Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.

Cooper, Z. M. 1997. Prehistory of the Chitrakot Falls, Central India. Pune:Ravish Publishers. 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.

Corvinus, G. 2007. Prehistoric Cultures in Nepal: From the Early Palaeolithic to the Neolithic and the Quaternary Geology of the Dang-Deokhuri Dun Valleys, Volume 1. Friedrich-Alexander-Universität Erlangen-Nürnberg. Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte. Harrassowitz Verlag.

de Terra, H. and T.T.Paterson Eds.1939. Studies on the Ice Age in India and Associated Human Cultures.Washington:Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication No.493. Dennell, R.W.2009. Palaeolithic Settlement of Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Deraniyagala, S.U. 1992. The Prehistory of Sri Lanka. An Ecological Perspective. Sri

Lanka: Memoir Volume Part I, II, III, Commissioner of Archaeology, Government of Sri Lanka.

Henke, W., T. Hardt, and I. Tattersall. Editors. 2006. Handbook of Paleoanthropology 3 Vols: Springer.12

Inizan, Marie-Louise, Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, Helene and Tixier, Jacques 1997. Terminology of Knapped Stone. Nanterre:CREP.

Neumayer, E. 2010. Rock Art of India. Oxford and New Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Pandey, S. K. 1993. Indian Rock Art. Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Pant, P.C.and V. Jayaswal. 1991. Paisra : The Stone Age Settlement of Bihar. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

Pappu, R. S. 2001. Acheulian Culture in Peninsular India: an Ecological Perspective. New Delhi: D.K. Printworld.

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.

Raju, D.R. 1988. Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers: An Ethnoarcheaology of Cuddapah Region, South-East India. Pune:Ravish Publishers.

Sankalia, H.D. 1974. The Prehistory and Protohistory of India and Pakistan. Pune: Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute.

Research Papers

Dennell, R. 2011. An Earlier Acheulian Arrival in South Asia, Science, 25 March: 1532-1533. Gaillard, C., and S. Mishra. 2001. The Lower Palaeolithic in South Asia, in Origin of Settlements and Chronology of the Paleolithic Cultures in SE Asia. Edited by F. Semah, C. Falgueres, D. Grimaund-Herve, and A.-M. Semah, pp. 73-92. Semenanjuang and Paris. Gaillard, C., M. Singh, and R. K.K. 2008. Technological analysis of the Acheulian assemblage from Atbarapur in the Siwalik Range (Hoshiarpur district, Punjab). Man and Environment 33:1-14.

Gaillard, C., S. Mishra, M. Singh, S. G. Deo, and R. Abbas. 2009. Lower and Early Middle Pleistocene Acheulian in the Indian Sub-Continent. Quaternary International.

James, H.A.V. and M.D.Petraglia 2005. Modern Human Origins and the Evolution of Behavior in the Later Pleistocene Record of South Asia, Current Anthropology 46:S3-S27. Mellars, Paul, Kevin C. Gori, Martin Carr, Pedro A. Soares and Martin B. Richards, 2013. Genetic and archaeological perspectives on the initial modern human colonization of southern Asia, Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, doi: 0.1073/pnas.1306043110

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

Mishra, S. 2007. The Indian Lower Palaeolithic. Bulletin of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute 66-67:47-94.

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.

Mishra, S., M. J. White, P. Beaumont, P. Antoine, D. R. Bridgland, N. Limondin-Lozouet, J. I. Santisteban, D. C. Schreve, A. D. Shaw, F. F. Wenban-Smith, R. W. C. Westaway, and T. S. White. 2007. Fluvial deposits as an archive of early human activity. Quaternary

Science Reviews 26:2996-3016.

Misra V.D. 2005. Mesolithic Cultures in the Middle Ganga Valley, in River Valley Cultures of India. Edited by K. K. Chakravarty and G. L. Badam, pp. 39-43. New Delhi: Aryan books International.

Misra V.N. 1982. Evolution of the Blade Element in the Stone Industries of the Rock Shelter III F-23, Bhimbetka, in Indian Archeaology : New Perspectives . Edited by R. K. Sharma, pp. 7-13. Delhi Agam Kala Prakashan.

Misra V.N., 1989. Stone Age India: an Ecological Perspective, Man and Environment 14:17–64.

Misra, V. D. 1997. Lower and Middle Palaeolithic Cultures of Northern Vindhyas, in Indian Prehistory:1980. Edited by V. D. Misra and J. N. Pal, pp. 61-74. Allahabad Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.

Misra, V. N. 1978. The Acheulian Industry of Rock Shelter III F- 23 at Bhimbetka, Central Misra, V. N., and M. Nagar. 1973 Twenty-five years of Indian Prehistory (1947-1972)--a

Review of Research, in Man and society. Edited by K. S. Mathur. Lucknow.

Misra, V. N., and Y. Mathpal. 1979. Rock Art of Bhimbetka Region, Central India. Man and Environment 3:27-33.

Misra, V.N. 2001b. Prehistoric Colonization of India. J. Indian Academy of Sciences (Biosci.) 26:491-531.

Misra, V.N. 1985b. Microlithic Industries in India, in Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory. Edited by V. N. Misra and P. Bellwood, pp. 111-120. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Misra, V.N. 1987. Middle Pleistocene Adaptations in India, in Pleistocene Old World: Regional Perspectives. Edited by O. Soffer, pp. 99-119. New York: Plenum Press.14 Misra, V.N. 2001a. Archaeological Evidence of Early modern Human Occupation in South Asia, in Humanity from African Naissance to coming Millenia, vol. 223-230. Edited by P. V. Tobias, M. Raath, J. A. Moggi-Cecchi, and G. A. Doyle. Firenze: Firenze University Press. Misra, V.N. and P. Bellwood. 1985. Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory. New

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Paddayya, K. 1982. The Acheulian Culture of Hunsgi Valley (Peninsular India) : a Settlement System Perspective. Pune: Deccan College.

Paddayya, K. 2008b. India: Paleolithic Cultures, in Encyclopedia of Archaeology. Edited by D. M. Pearsall, pp. 768-791. New York: Elsevier

Paddayya, K. 2007. The Acheulean of Peninsular India with Special Reference to the Hunsgi and Baichbal Valleys of the Lower Deccan in The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia. Edited by M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 97-119. Netherlands: Springer.

Paddayya, K. 2008a. Evolution within the Acheulian in India: A case study from the Hunsgi and Baichbal valleys, Karnataka. Bulletin of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute 66-67:95-111.

Paddayya, K., R. Jhaldiyal, and M. D. Petraglia. 2006. The Acheulian quarry at Isampur, Lower Deccan, India, in Axe Age:Acheulian Tool-making from Quarry to Discard. Edited by N. Goren Inbar and G. Sharon. London: Equinox Publishing Ltd.

Pal, J. N. 2002. The Middle Palaeolithic Culture of South Asia, in Indian Archaeology in Retrospect Prehistory Archaeology of South Asia Vol. I. Edited by S. Settar and R. Korisettar, pp. 67-83. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar.

Pal, J. N. Mesolithic settlements in the Ganga Plain. Man and Environment 19 (1-2): 91-101.
Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the
Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999–2004), Man and Environment 29(2):1-17.
Pappu Shanti, Yanni Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Régis Braucher, Maurice Taieb, François
Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in
South India. Science, Vol.331, pp. 1596-1599

Pappu, S. and A.Kumar 2006. Preliminary Observations on the Acheulian Assemblages from Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, in Axe Age. Acheulian Toolmaking from Quarry to Discard, (N.Goren-Inbar and G. Sharon Eds.), pp. 155-180. London:Equinox Publishing Ltd. 15

Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of research at Attirampakkam, in The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South

Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and Genetics series (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135. Dordrecht, Springer.

Pappu, S., Y. Gunnell, A.Kumar, R. Braucher, M. Taieb, F. Demory and N. Thouveny 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, Science, 25th March: 1596-1599.

Petraglia, M. 2006. The Indian Acheulian in global perspective, in Axe Age. Edited by N. Goren and G. Sharon, pp. 389-414. London: Equinox.

Petraglia, M. D., and B. Allchin. 2007. Human Evolution and Culture Change in the Indian Subcontinent in The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia Edited by M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 1-20. Netherlands: Springer.

Petraliga, M. D., M. Haslam, and D. Q. Fuller. 2010. The Southern Dispersal Route and the Spread of Modern Humans along the Indian Ocean Rim: New Hypotheses and Evidence. Annals of Human Biology.

Shipton, C.B.K., Petraglia, M.D. and K. Paddayya 2009. Stone Tool Experiments and Reduction methods at the Acheulean site of Isampur Quarry, India, Antiquity 83:769–785.

MAA -03 : Pre-History South Asia

INTRODUCTION

- 1. Prehistory: definition, scope, terminology and periodisation
- 2. Quaternary Period: position of prehistory in geological chronology, climatic conditions
- 3. Prehistoric sites: type and nature of sites, landscape configuration, primary and secondary sites
- 4. Stone tool technology, typology, material and study of stone artefacts

WORLD PERSPECTIVE

- 1. Hominid fossils and the question of human evolution: Human evolution tree, Australopithicus, Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Neanderthal, Java man, Peking man and other major hominidae fossil evidences. India 's place in the current scheme of human evolution – Narmada skull and other discoveries
- 2. Prehistory of Africa

 (a) Prehistory of South Africa : Palaeoenvironment and Stone Age cultures with special reference to Olduvai Gorge
 (b) Prehistory of East Africa : Palaeo-environment and Stone Age cultural succession
 - (c) Late Stone Age cultures and Rock art
- 3. Prehistory of Europe

(a) Lower Palaeolithic cultures of Europe : Palaeo-environment, important sites with cultural remains

- (b) Middle Palaeolithic cultures of Europe
- (c) Upper Palaeolithic culture and art of Europe
- (d) European Mesolithic cultures
- 4. Mousterian culture of Central Asia

SOUTH ASIAN PERSPECTIVE

- 1. A historiographical perspective from Robert Bruce Foote till the present
- 2. Palaeo-environment conditions with special reference to Potwar plateau and Kashmir , Rajasthan, Son valley, Teri sites, etc

(a) Survey of Lower Palaeolithic cultures, distribution, artefacts, technology, raw material, economy, contextual occurrence of tools, chronology, types of sites(b) Important sites and regions: Potwar plateau (de Terra & T.T. Paterson's work,

current understanding), Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Delhi & Haryana, Central India with special reference to Bhimbetka & Adamgarh, south India with reference to Attirampakkam, Renigunta & Hunsgi – Baichbal valley, Chota Nagpur plateau, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Nepal, etc

- 3. (a) Survey of Middle Palaeolithic cultures, distribution, artefacts, technology, raw material, economy, contextual occurrence of tools, chronology, types of sites
- 4. (a) Survey of Upper Palaeolithic cultures, distribution, artefacts, technology, raw material, economy, contextual occurrence of tools, chronology, types of sites, epipalaeolithic

(b) Important sites: Patne, Kurnool caves, evidence from Sri Lanka and Bangladesh, etc Important sites: Bagor and Tilwara, Langhnaj, Birbhanpur, Teri sites, Adamgarh, Bhimbetka, Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha, Damdama

5. (a) Survey of Mesolithic cultures in India, distribution, artefacts, technology, raw material, economy, question of microliths, pottery, etc in association with animal domestication

(b) Important sites: Bagor and Tilwara, Langhnaj, Birbhanpur, Teri sites, Adamgarh, Bhimbetka, Sarai Nahar Rai, Mahadaha, Damdama

6. Rock Art

(a) Recording system, interpretation of rock art, dating of rock art

(b) Survey of rock art in India

Books

Chakravarty, K. K., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. Indian Rock Art in Global Context. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass & IGRMS.

Clark, J.D. and Sharma, G.R. (Eds.) Palaeoenvironment and Prehistory in the Middle Son Valley, Madhya Pradesh, North Central India. Allahabad: Abinash Prakashan.

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MAA -04 : Archaeological Theories

Unit 1 a. Introduction to new trends in archaeological theory

- b. History of changes in archaeological theory
- c. New archaeology and beyond
- d. Meta-theory and archaeology today
- Unit 2 a. Positivism and empiricism
 - b. Schools of philosophy of science
 - c. Theory of knowledge
 - d. Relativism
- Unit 3 a. Post-processual schools of theory
 - b. Marxist archaeology
 - c. Structuralsim and hermeneutics
 - d. Feminist archaeology

e. Post-modernism

Unit 4 a. Archaeological theory and practice

b. New archaeology in Indian context

Unit 5 a. Fundamentals of Logic

- b. Induction and Deduction
- c. Explanation and Analogical reasoning
- d. Hypothetico Deductive Method
- e. Fallacies

Recommended Reading

Gupta, Anil 2006. Empiricism and Experience. Oxford Oxford University Press.

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Salmon, W.C. 1984. Scientific Explanation and Causal Structures of the World. Princeton

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Shanks, M. and C. Tilley. 1987. Social Theory as Archaeology. Cambridge Polity Press.

MAA-05 : Political History of India

Unit 1 Sources of Political History

- a) Archaeological
- b) Literary
- c) Foreign accounts
- d) Role of the sources to reconstruct the past: problems and limitations
- **Unit 2** Historiography

Meaning, Approaches (Imperialistic, Nationalist, Marxist)

- Unit 3 Emergence of political institutions in ancient India 5 hrs
 - a) Origin of political institutions in ancient India
 - b) Janapadas, Ganarajyas and Mahajanapadas in ancient India
 - c) Empire : Definition, Concept and emergence
 - d) Rise of Magadha Empire
 - e) Persian and Greek Invasions: Causes and Impacts

Unit 4 Mauryan and Post-Mauryan India 8 hrs

- a) Chandragupta Maurya and Bindusara
- b) Ashoka, his successors and decline of the Mauryas
- c) Mauryan Administration
- d) Shunga, Kanva, Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian dynasties
- e) Sangam Age of South India
- Unit 5 Kushana and Satavahana Period 8 hrs
 - a) Rise of the Kushana Power
 - b) Problems in Kushana genealogy and recent researches
 - c) Kanishka and his successors
 - d) Satraps of the Kushanas:

Northern Kshatrapas and Western Kshatrapas: Kshaharata and Kardamaka families

e) Problems in Satavahana genealogy and chronology

f) Rise of the Satavahanas: Early rulers

g) Feud betweenWestern Kshatrapas and Satavahanas

- Unit 6 The Guptas 7 hrs
 - a) Origin, genealogy and early history
 - b) Samudragupta
 - c) Ramagupta problem
 - d) Chandragupta II, Kumaragupta I and Skandagupta
 - e) Successors of Skandagupta and decline of the Guptas
 - f) Gupta administration
- Unit 7 The Vakatakas 2 hrs
 - a) Origin and Early History
 - b) Nandivardhan and Vatsagulma branches of the Vakatakas
- Unit 8 Post Vakataka Period in Deccan and South India 4 hrs
 - a) Chalukyas of Badami
 - b) Pallavas and Pandyas
- Unit 9 Post Gupta Period in North India 5 hrs
 - a) Huna Invasion
 - b) Maitrakas of Valabhi
 - c) Yashovarman of Kannauj
 - d) Pushyabhutis of Thaneshwar: Harshavardhana

Recommended Readings

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Mujumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalkar (eds.). 1950. The Vedic Age. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

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Narain, A.K. 1957. The Indo-Greeks. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Ramesh, K.V.1984. Chalukyas of Vatapi. Delhi: Agam Kala Prakashan.

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Shastri, A.M. (ed.). 1999. The Age of Satavahanas 2 vols. New Delhi: Aryan Publications.

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University Press.

MAA-06: Religion & Culture of India

Unit 1Vedic Religion

Religion of the Vedic and Later Vedic Periods- aniconic worship of natural powers, Atharvanic religion , the cult of Sacrifice and the emergence of Upanishidic Philosophy

Unit 2 Vedic Religion and its transformation into Brahmanical religion

a. Shiva, Rudra-Shiva concept, Linga worship, introduction to some of the Shaiva sects: Pashupata, Kapalikas and Kalamukha.

b. Vishnu ,Assimilation of Vishnu with Narayana-Vasudeva- Krishna , Avatara Doctrine and Bhagavata Sect .

c. Shakti and her manifestations, brief introduction to Yogini Cult

- d. Saura and Ganapatya Cults.
- e. The mythology of the Mahabharata, Ramayana and the Puranas.

Unit 3 Buddhism

- a. Emergence and expansion
- b. Basic Tenets and philosophical development
- c. Introduction to Buddhist sects,
- d. Decline of Buddhism

Unit 4 Jainism

- a. Lokayatikas and Ajivikas
- b. Emergence and expansion
- c. Introduction to Jaina sects

Unit 5 Other Religious Trends

- a. Yakshas and Nagas , tree and animal Worship
- b. Goddesses of fertility and prosperity
- c. Brief introduction to Tantric and ascetic practices

Recommended Readings

Basham, A.L.1990. History and the Doctrine of the Ajivikas. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Bhattacharya ,N.N. 2007. History of The Tantric Religion: An Historical ,Ritualistic and Philosophical studies . New Delhi: Manohar

Bolon, C.R. 1992. Forms of the Goddess Lajja Gauri in Indian Art. Pennsylvania: The Pennsylvania State University Press.

Brown, Robert L. 1992. Ganesh Studies of an Asian God. New Delhi: Manohar

Bulher, J.G. (translated by Jas Burgees) 1963. The Indian sects of the Jains. Calcutta: Susil Gupta (India) Pvt. Ltd.

Chatterjee, Asitkumar 2000. A Comprehensive History of Jainism (2 vols). New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Choubey, M.C. 1997. Lakulisa in Indian Art and Culture. Delhi: Sharada Publishing House. Coomaraswamy, Ananda 1971. The Yaksha. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.

Courtright, Paul B. 1985. Ganesa Lord of Obstacles, Lord of Beginnings. New York: Oxford University Press.

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MAA-07 : Social & Economic History of India (up to 1200 C.E)

Unit 1

a. Literary sources of social and economic history

- b. Aims and scope of social and economic history
- c. Historical evolution of important social institutions

Unit 2

- a. Origin of the Varna order in the Vedic and Later Vedic periods
- b. Development of Varna and Caste in the post-Vedic period
- c. Theory of mixed caste

Unit 3

- a. Significance of Samskaras in Ancient India
- b. Concept and place of Ashramas in ancient Indian society
- c. Joint patriarchal family system
- d. Institution of marriage
- e. Exogamy and Endogamy
- f. Position of women in family and society: Custom of sati, niyoga, widowhood.

Unit 4

- a. Education in the Vedic and Later Vedic periods
- b. Emergence of Buddhist monastic universities
- c. The Nalanda Mahavihara, Vikramshila

Unit 5

- a. Emergence of complex societies, beginnings of urbanization and trade in ancient India,
- b. Agro-pastoral economy and development of land-revenue system
- c. Guilds
- d. Indo-Roman trade
- e. Recent studies in decline of trade, the decay of the urban centres and the feudalisation of Society.

Recommended Readings

Altekar, A.S. 1973. Position of Women in Hindu Civilization. Delhi: Motilal Banarasidass. Altekar, A.S.1975. Education in Ancient India. Varanasi: Manohar Prakashan.

Apte, Usha M. 1978. The Sacrament of Marriage in Hindu Society from Vedic Period to Dharmashatras. Delhi: Ajanta Publications.

Bailey, G. and I.Mabbett. 2003. The Sociology of Early Buddhism. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Bhattacharya, N.N.1995. Ancient Indian Rituals and Their Social Contents. New Delhi: Manohar. Chakravarti, Ranabir 2002. Trade and Traders in Early Society. New Delhi: Manohar. Chakravarti, Uma 1989. The Social Dimensions of Early Buddhism. New Delhi: Oxford

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MAA-08 : Field Archaeology

I. Treatment and Preservation of antiquities

- 1. Principles of conservation of cultural property.
- 2. Chemical treatment of organic and inorganic objects : Metal; bone; shell, ivory and other objects.
- 3. Types of rocks : Physical properties for distinguishing common minerals; identifications etc.

* Students are required to perform practical in Archaeology Laboratory.

II. Drawing of archaeological findings

Drawing of sections of excavated trenches-Drawing Plans of trenches and structuresplotting pits, floors and other features.

Pottery drawing including sherds, drawing stone tools, small finds such as beads, metallic objects etc.

III. Methods of Surveying

Knowledge of the use of main surveying instruments—laying out trenches on plain ground and slopes-Chain survey. Plane table survey. Compass survey. leveling-Contour drawing, use of Theodolite for measuring height and distance, Map reading.

IV. Photography for Archaeology

Knowledge of the type of cameras and use of the different Lenses. Focal length, hyper focal length, Depth of focus, view point and size of images-Light-speed-Filters-types of films. Preparation of subject in the field photography of archaeological excavations, photography of small antiquities.

V. Methods of study of ancient human skeleton

- 4. Brief Introduction to human skeleton-Five views of skull. Human skeleton with special emphasis on skull, pelvic bone and femur.
- 5. Age and Sex determination in the human skeleton.
- 6. General outline of Anthropometry and Craniometry.

VI. Field Training

- 7. Methods of survey.
- 8. Exploration : survey and recording of archaeological remains.
- 9. Excavation techniques: Layout of trenches; Layer marking; recording of structures antiquities.

* Students are required to participate in archaeological exploration and excavations for at least 2 weeks and prepare a field report.

Recommended Reading

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MAA-09: Historical Archaeology

SECTION I

- 1. Definition and scope.
- 2. Brief review of archaeology of pre-Mauryan period from 6th century B.C. to 4th century B.C. and contemporary cultural assemblage including potteries of the sub-continent.
- 3. Technology and elements of economy historical urbanization.
- 4. Archaeology of Mauryan period: NBP and other contemporary wares, use of scripts and other salient elements: late 4th century B.C. to 2nd century B.C.

SECTION II

- 1. Archaeology of post-Maurya period (2nd century B.C. to end of 3rd century A.D.).
- 2. Archaeology of the period of the Guptas and other contemporary dynasties (4th century A.D. to 6th century A.D.).

SECTION III

- 1. Archaeology of 7th century A.D. to 10th century A.D. in different regions.
- 2. Archaeology of 11th century A.D. to 13th century A.D. in different regions.

SECTION IV

- 1. Archaeology of 14th century A.D. to 16th century A.D. in different regions.
- 2. Archaeology of 17th century A.D. to 19th century A.D. in different regions.

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MAA-10 : IV Protohistory of South Asia

I. INTRODUCTION

- Protohistory: definition, scope, terminology
- Beginning of agriculture and domestication of animals and plants

II. WORLD PERSPECTIVE

- Survey of early agricultural societies in West Asia, Egypt and China
- Neolithic cultures of south-east Asia

III. SOUTH ASIAN PERSPECTIVE

- Survey of Neolithic cultures with special reference to the early domestication of wheat-barley and rice cultivation
- distribution, artefacts, technology, raw material, economy, question of microliths, pottery, etc in association with animal domestication
- Regional distribution of sites
 - Baluchistan
 - o Northern India
 - Central India
 - Eastern and north-eastern India
 - Peninsular India
- Chalcolithic cultures
- Diagnostic features, range and chronology
- Chalcolithic cultures of Baluchistan and adjacent areas
- Chalcolithic cultures of Rajasthan: Ahar, Gilund, Balathal, Ojiyana, Ganeshpur-Jodhpura sites
- Chalcolithic cultures of central India : Kayatha, Navdatoli, Maheshwar, Eran
- Chalcolithic cultures of eastern India : Chirand, Senuwar, Pandu Rajar Dhibi, Mangalkot, Golbai Sasan
- Chalcolithic sites of Ganga plain: Sohgaura, Narhan, Malhar, Lahuradewa
- Chalcolithic cultures of Deccan : Jorwe, Prakash, Bahal, Nevasa, Daimabad, Chandoli, Sonegaon, Inamgaon, Kaote
- Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures of South India : Piklihal, Brahmagiri, Sanganakallu, Tekkalakota, Hallur, Maski, T.Narsipur
- Harappan Civilization
 - Terminology, history of Harappan studies in India , discovery and identification of the Harappan civilization
 - \circ Emergence of the early Harappan period Ravi , Hakra and Amri cultures
 - Early Harappan period, concept and evolution of terminology, characteristic features, different cultural zones during early Harappan period and distribution pattern
 - Important sites: Amri, Kot Diji, Harappa, Nausharo, Kulli, Mehi, Nal-Nundara, Mundigak, Rahman Dheri, Sarai Khola, Kalibangan, Dholavira, Banawali, Rakhigarhi, Baror, Bhirrana
 - Nature of transition from early Harappan to mature Harappan
 - Mature Harappan period, concept, distribution pattern and extent, characteristic features, standardisation
 - Town planning and settlement types, architecture
 - Society and social organisation
 - Agriculture, floral remains
 - Faunal remains
 - Trade: Inland and Foreign, Mesopotamian contacts, literary references, items traded
 - Writing and script, seals and sealing
 - Weights and linear measurements
 - Pottery
 - Religion
 - Arts and Crafts (painting, terracotta figurines, glyptic art, bronze, steatite, faience figurines, etc)
 - Technology

- Stone (blade and bead industry), faience, shell, ivory, stone ware, terracotta, pottery, steatite, textile,
- Bronze, copper, tin, silver, gold
- Survey of raw material sources of various items
- Funerary customs
- Chronology
- A survey of excavated Harappan sites: Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Dholavira, Rakhigarhi, Banawali, Kalibangan, Lothal, Surkotada, Bagasra, Kuntasi, Nageshwar, Rangpur, Desalpur
- Late / Post Harappan period
 - Distribution, different cultural zones, chronology
 - Jhukar-Jhangar, Cemetery H, Gandhara Grave Lustrous Red Ware
 - Important sites: Jhukar, Harappa, Banawali, Dholavira, Rangpur, Hulas, Alamgirpur, Bhagwanpura, Mitathal
 - Decline and various theories
 - Legacy of Harappan civilization
- Ochre Coloured Pottery & copper hoards
 - Distribution: Bahadarabad, Bisauli, Saipai, Lalqila, Atranjikhera, Hastinapur, Jodhpura
 - Typology
 - Associated pottery and the cultural affiliation
 - Dating
- Iron Age Cultures
 - Antiquity of iron in India
 - Painted Grey Ware culture
 - Distribution pattern, relation to late Harappan culture Survey of PGW sites in Pakistan and India Important sites: Ahichchhatra, Hastinapur, Bhagwanpura, Atranjikhera
 - Megalithic cultures of India
 - Distribution pattern, different types of megaliths, survey of various regional types of megaliths including rock-cut chambers
 - Habitation sites
 - Important sites: Burzahom, Naikund, Mahurjhari, Kunnatur, Adichanallur, Kodumanal, Brahmagiri, Maski

Books

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- Pappu S, Y.Gunnell, M.Taieb and A.Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the
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- Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu, in Axe Age. Acheulian Toolmaking from Quarry to Discard,
- (N.Goren-Inbar and G. Sharon Eds.), pp. 155-180. London: Equinox Publishing Ltd.
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- Pappu, S., 2007. Changing trends in the study of a Palaeolithic site in India: a century of
- research at Attirampakkam, in The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South
- Asia, Inter-disciplinary Studies in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Linguistics and
- Genetics series (M.D.Petraglia and B.Allchin Eds.), pp. 121-135. Dordrecht, Springer.
- Pappu, S., Y. Gunnell, A.Kumar, R. Braucher, M. Taieb, F. Demory and N. Thouveny 2011.
- Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India, Science, 25th March:
- 1596-1599.
- Petraglia, M. 2006. The Indian Acheulian in global perspective, in Axe Age. Edited by N.

- Goren and G. Sharon, pp. 389-414. London: Equinox.
- Petraglia, M. D., and B. Allchin. 2007. Human Evolution and Culture Change in the Indian
- Subcontinent in The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia Edited by
- M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 1-20. Netherlands: Springer.
- Petraliga, M. D., M. Haslam, and D. Q. Fuller. 2010. The Southern Dispersal Route and the
- Spread of Modern Humans along the Indian Ocean Rim: New Hypotheses and Evidence.
- Annals of Human Biology.
- Shipton, C.B.K., Petraglia, M.D. and K. Paddayya 2009. Stone Tool Experiments and
- Reduction methods at the Acheulean site of Isampur Quarry, India, Antiquity 83:769–785.

MAA-11 : Environmental Archaeology

I. Understanding Environment & Ecology

- 1. Physical features.
- 2. Inter dependence with of man and nature.
- 3. Climatic Cycles of pleistocene and Halocene.

II. Principles or Owaternaty Geology

Morains; river terraces & laterites and their role in the reconstruction of palaeoclimate soits;

III. Floral and Faunal remains

Methods of study and reconstruction of the Palaeo-climate.

IV. Quaternary Studies in India

With special reference to - Belau Valley; Soan Valley, Son Valley; Narwada Valley & Didwana.

Recommended Reading

Butyer, K. Environment & Archaeology.

Zeumer, F.E. Plaistocene Period.

De Terra H. & Paterson T.T. Studies in the Ice-Age and Associated Human Cultures. 1939.

Rendell D., & Hobin, Pleistocene and Palaeolithic Investigations in Sohan Valley, N. Pakistan.

Pant, P.C. Prehistoric Uttar Pradesh. Delhi.

Relevant articles of Puratattva and Man & Environment.

Sharma, G.R. & J.D. clark, Encyclopaedia of Environmental Science, Mc Crrow Hil.

MAA-12 : Art & Architecture of India

Proto-historic & Early Historic Architecture

A. Terminologies and methods of study,

- 1. Understanding architecture: Plan, Elevation and Section, Arches, Vaults, Domes, Pillars and Capitals.
- 2. Types of Architecture : Secular, Religious
- B. Proto-historic Period & Early Historic Architecture
- 3. Town Planning and Architecture of Harappa, Mohenjodaro, Kalibangan and Lothal.
- 4. Vedic glimpses on Architecture.
- 5. Mauryan town planning & architecture : Bulandibag Palisade, Kumarahar, Pillared Hall.
- 6. Town planning in Kautilya's Arthashastra.

II. Origin and Evolution of the Stupa architecture.

- 7. Bharhut.
- 8. Sanchi.
- 9. Amaravati.
- 10. Nagarjunakonda.

III. Origin and Development of Rock-cut Architecture

- 11. Barabar Nagarjuni Caves
- 12. Hinayana Vihara and Chaityagrha.
- 13. Mahayana Vihara and Chaityagrha.
- 14. Hindu Caves- Ellora, Elephanta.
- 15. Jain Caves- Orrisa (Udayagiri and Khandagiri), Ellora.

Recommended Reading

Agrawala, P. K. Prachin Bharatiya Kala evam Vastu, Varanasi. 2002.

Agrawala, V. S. Heritage of Indian Art. New Delhi. 1964.

Agrawala, V. S. Studies in Indian Art. Varanasi. 1965.

Brown, P. Indian Architecture (Buddhist and Hindu). Vol. I. (Relevent portions). Bombay . 1971.

Fergussion, J. History of Indian and Eastern Architecture. Delhi. 1994.

Harle, J. C. Art & Architecture of the Indian Subcontinent. London. 1986.

Majumdar, R.C. (ed.) History and Culture of Indian People. (Relevant Volumes and Chapters). Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan Series. Bombay. 1984, 1988, 1989.

Rowland, B. Art & Architecture of India. Harmondswarth. 1970.

MAA-13 : Ancient Indian Iconography

- 1. Antiquity and concept of Indian iconography
- 2. Brief introduction to sources, and ayudhas of deities
- 3. Hindu Iconography: Siva, Vishnu, Surya, Brahma, Ganesa, Karttikeya, Devi (Mahishamardini, Saptamatrikas, Parvati, Lakshmi) Navagrahas and Ashtadikpalas.

- 4. Buddhist Iconography: origin of Buddha images, Dhyani Buddha, Bodhisattva (Avalokiteswara, Maitreya, Manjusri), Tara, Maha Mayuri and Prajnaparamita
- 5. Jain Iconography: evolution of Jaina images, Adinatha, Neminatha, Parsvanatha, Mahavira, Bahubali, yaksha-yakshi with special reference to Chakresvari, Ambika, Padmavati and Sarasvati with special reference to Ellora Jain caves.

Recommended Reading

Bajpai, K.D. et al, Aitihasik Bharitiya Abhilekha (Hindi), Jaipur, 1992. Buhler, G., Indian Palaeography, Calcutta, 1959. Dani, A.N., Indian Palaeography, London, 1963. Dasgupta, C.C., The development of Kharosti Script, Calcutta, 1958. Diringer, David., The Alphabet, London, 1947. Goyal, S.R., Prachin Bharatiya Abhisekh Sangrah (Hindi), Jaipur, 1982. Gupta, P.L., Prachin Bharat Ke Pramukh Abhilekh, Khand I (Hindi), Varanasi, 1982. Narain, A.K. and Verma, T.P., Prachin Bharatiya Lipishastra aur Abhilekhiki (Hindi) Varanasi, 1972. Ojha, G.H., Bharatiya Prachin Lipimala (Hindi), New Delhi, 1971. Sircar, R.B., Indian Palaeography, Varanasi, 1969. Sircar D.C., Select Inscriptions, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1965. Sircar D.C., Indian Epigraphy, Varanasi, 1965. Verma, T.P., The Palaeography of Brahmi Script in Northern India, Varanasi, 1971.

MAA-15: Archaeology and Literature

Unit I: (a) Earliest literary sources and archaeological records.

(b) West Asia India and China

Unit II Limitations of archeological evidence and limitations of literary sources and Co-relation of both the sources

Unit III:

Early Vedic texts and Aryans: Problems of corroboration

Vedic texts and Harappans script theory and problems

Buddhist, Jain and the later Vedic texts (1200-600 BC)

PGW, Iron Age and Megalithic Cultures of the Deccan and South India.

Unit IV

The NBP and the Early historical texts (600-200 BC)

Trade and Urbanization

Explorations and excavations NBP sites

Bent bar and the PMC

Inscriptional records - Ashokan inscriptions

Terracotta art and structural evidence sculptures and stupas.

Unit V:

India known from foreign sources

Megasthenes and other ancient travel accounts

Unit VI:

The great epics: Mahabharata and Ramayan

The problem of dating the epics

Archaeology of the epic sites – exploration and excavations

Material cultures of the epics and archaeological evidence

Problem areas: Rama Setu and Archaeology of Dwarka

Recommended Readings

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

Andren, Anders 1998. Between Artifacts and Texts. New York: Plenum press.

Bhattacharyi, Sukumari 1975. Literature in the Vedic Age (2 Vols). K.P. Bagehi and Co.,Calcutta

Dymond, D. P. 1974. Archaeology and History: A Plea for Reconciliation. London: Thomas and Hudson

Erodsy, George 1988. Urbanisation in Early Historical India. Oxford: BAR.

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

Kosambi, D.D. 1985. An Introduction to the Study of Indian History. (reprint). Mumbai: Popular Prakashan.

Kunhau Raja 196.2 Survey of Sanskrit Literature. Mumbai: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Lad, Gauri P. 1981. Mahabharata and Archaeological Evidence. Pune: Deccan College. Sharma, R. S. 1996. The State and Vasna formation in the Mid- Ganga Plains. New Delhi: Manohar Publishers.

Roy, T. N. 1983. The Ganges Civilization : A Critical Study of PGW & NBPW Periods of the Ganga Plains of India. New Delhi: Ramanada Vidya Bhavan.

Thapar, Romila 1990. From Lineage to State. Delhi: Oxford University Press

MAA -16: Conservation & Preservation of Monuments

HISTORY AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSERVATION

- 1. History of archaeological conservation
- 2. General principles and guidelines for conservation and preservation of (a) monuments / sites and excavated remains in India (b) historic gardens
- 3. Guiding principles for conservation / preservation of monuments as per international conventions
- 4. Role of Archaeological Survey of India in the preservation of monuments in India and abroad
- 5. Salvaging and transplantation of monuments
- 6. Reconstruction and restoration of monuments
- 7. Projects execution of conservation of important monuments
- 8. Preservation and environmental development

- 9. Importance of knowledge of archaeology, civil engineering, art and architecture for conservation of monuments
- 10. Exposure to indigenous practices / techniques and treatises (eg. manasara, agamas, etc)
- 11. Distribution of monuments in different geographical / seismic zones and their conservation problem

MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

- 1. Stone: classification, quarries, selection, specifications, defects, types of masonry, techniques of jointing and pointing
- 2. Brick: types, kilns, material composition, techniques of manufacturing, characteristics, specifications, bonding and laying, coloured tiles and ceramics
- 3. Wood: structure of timber, seasoning, defects and treatment, use in buildings, causes of decay and remedies
- 4. Metals and alloys: definition of terms, iron ores, manufacture of iron, different types of iron steel and their use in building, protection of metals against corrosion
- 5. Non-ferrous metals: copper, lead, zinc, tin and gun metal
- 6. Concrete: Lime and cement concrete, their composition and use in building, reinforced cement concrete, water proofing, deterioration of concrete and repairs, surface treatment with concrete, shot concrete (guniting)
- 7. Mortar: definition of mortar, types of ancient mortar and concrete, lime mortar, its composition and specifications, cement mortar, its composition and specifications, lime-cement (compo) mortar, mud mortar, special mortar for inlay and marble work, synthetic mortars, resins and their uses as adhesives and consolidants

SCAFFOLDING

1. Types of scaffolding, temporary supports, propping and strutting, centering, shoring, timbering of deep trenches, providing of chutes, safety measures

FOUNDATIONS

- 1. Definition of foundation and footing
- 2. Foundations in ancient buildings
- 3. Types of foundation
- 4. Typical failures of foundation
- 5. Consolidating and strengthening of foundations
- 6. Water proofing

INSPECTION OF MONUMENTS

- 1. The purpose of periodical inspection
- 2. Studying the problems of conservation and preservation and drawing of conservation notes
- 3. Study of crack patterns
- 4. General assessment, such as administrative problems and security measures

CONSTRUCTIONAL MEMBERS (PILLARS, BEAMS, ARCHES, DOMES AND VAULTS)

- 1. Grouting by pressure and gravity
- 2. Pointing, types of pointing
- 3. Underpinning
- 4. Rock bolting, filleting and edging
- 5. Inlay work
- 6. Stucco work
- 7. Tile work
- 8. Glass work / mirror work / stained glass work
- 9. Monitoring of cracks (tell-tales and strain gauges)
- 10. Plastering (walls and ceilings), lathing, packing with lime concrete and surface treatment, water tightening the tops, purity of water
- 11. Conservation of excavated remains
- 12. Use of dowels
- 13. Rising damp / penetrating damp / water drainage

ESTIMATING AND COSTING

- 1. Special repairs estimate
- 2. Annual repairs estimate
- 3. Original works estimate
- 4. Supplementary and revised estimates
- 5. Schedule of rates and analysis of rates
- 6. Engineering appreciations
- 7. Conservation policy and planning
- 8. Administrative problems and logistics

MAA -17: Ancient Indian Science & Technology

I. The emergence and character of ancient science and technology.

- (i) Meaning of science and its origin and scope.
- (ii) Internationalism of science.
- (iii) Interaction of suind and technology and society.
- (iv) Archaeology as source of History Indian Technology.
- (v) Literary sources of ancient Indian science.
- **II.** A brief survey of Stone Age technology, early human ideas as depicted in prehistoric rock shelters.

III. Indus Civilization

- (i) Town planning and Building technology including Building materials.
- (ii) Ceramic technology: Pottery and faience.
- (iii) Quantitative science: measuring scall/weights and weighing devices.
- **IV.** Ceramic technology of OCP.
- **V.** Technology of making B&RW and PGW.
- **VI.** Glass technology in ancient India.
- **VII.** Vedic concepts and views on physical world and origin of life and its compression with Greek concepts.

VIII. Histroy of Ayurveda : History of Indian medicine with special reference to charak sanhita History of Indian surgery with special reference to Susruta Samhita, Theory of Tridosa, Eight classical division of Ayurveda, Indian Materia Medica.

Recommended Reading

Bag, A.K. (ed.) History of Technology in India, Vol. I. New Delhi. 1997.
Bose, D.M. et. al. Concise History of Science in India . INSA. New Delhi. 1971.
Dikshit, M. G. History of Indian Glass. Bombay. 1964.
Forbes, R. J. Studies in Ancient Technology, Vol. I to IX. Leiden. 1976.
Hodges, H. Technology in the Ancient World . London. Pelican. 1970.
Jaggi, O. P. Dawn of Indian Technology. Delhi. 1969.
Kutumbiah, P. Ancient Indian Medicine. Orient Longman. 1969.
Sankalia, H. D. Some aspects of Prehistoric Technology in India. New Delhi. 1970.
Sen, S.N. Vigyan ka Itihas (Hindi). Patna. 1972.
Singer, C. et. al. A History of technology .Vol. I & II. (relevant chapters).
Singh, R.N. : Ancient Indian Glass. Delhi. 1989.
Sinha, B.P. Sinha, Potteries in Ancient India.

MAA -18: Harappan Archaeology

Unit 1 Civilization

- a. Definition and various characteristic features,
- a. Harappan culture in relation to other Civilizations of the world,
- b. Contribution of the Harappan Culture to the Regional and World History
- c. Research on the Harappan Culture- Pre Independence and Post independence era
- d. Background to the development of the Harappan culture in the Indian Subcontinent
- e. Various phases of the Harappan culture

Unit 2 Pre/Early Harappan cultures of

- a. Afghanistan and North and South Baluchistan
- a. Northwest India (Indus Basin, Ghaggar and Hakra),
- b. Gujarat (Kutch, Saurashtra and North Gujarat)
- c. Rajasthan (Hakra-Sothi)

Unit 3 Mature Harappan

a. Origin and development of the Harappan Civilization Various theories.

a. Contributions of the Pre/Early Harappan cultures to the Origin and development of the Harappan Civilization

b. Geographical Distribution and Settlement Pattern

c. Various Harappan Domains Sindhi, Sorath, Ghaggar, Anarta, etc

d. Town planning and public and private architecture with special reference to Harappa, Mohenjo daro, Dholavira, Kalibangan, Farmana, Kuntasi, etc.

e. Trade Hinterland and overseas, Role of the Gulf region, objects and material of trade, trade mechanism, transport facility, etc.

f. Harappan scripts various theories about the decipherment, and the present status.

g. Arts and crafts stone and metal sculptures, terracotta figurines, toys, seals and sealing's, metal objects, pottery, lithic tools, lapidary, evidence of manufacture of crafts, material equipment, etc.

Recommended Readings

Asthana, Shashi 1985. Pre Harappan Cultures of India and Borderlands. New Delhi: Books and Books

Chakrabarti, D.K. 1990. The External Trade of the Indus Civilization. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.

Dales, G.F. and J.M. Kenoyer. 1986. Excavations at Mohenjo Daro: The Pottery. Philadelphia: The University of Pennsylvania.

Fairservis, Walter, A. 1967. The Origin, Character and Decline of an Early Civilization. American Museum Novitates 2: 302:1 48.

Fairservis, Walter, A. 1992. The Harappan Civilization and its Writing. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Jarrige, J.F. and R.H. Meadow 1980. The Antecedents of Civilizations in the Indus Valley. Scientific American 243(2): 122 133.

Kenoyer, J.M. 1991. The Indus Valley Traditions of Pakistan and Western India. Journal of World Prehistory 5(4):331 385.

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Kenoyer, J.M. 1992. Harappan Craft Specialization and the Question of Urban Segregation and Stratification. In V.N. Misra (ed.) The Eastern Anthropologist. 45 (1 2):39 54. (The Indus Civilization Special Number).

Kenoyer, J.M. 1998. Ancient Cities of the Indus Valley Civilization, Karachi: Oxford University Press.

Lal, B.B. and S.P. Gupta (eds.) 1984. Frontiers of the Indus Civilization. New Delhi: Books and Books.

Lal, B.B. 1999. The Saraswati flows on. Aryan Books: New Delhi.

Mughal, M.R. 1990. Further Evidence of the Early Harappan Culture in the Greater Indus Valley. South Asian Studies 6:175 200.

Possehl, G.L. (ed.) 1979. Ancient Cities of the Indus. New Delhi: Vikas Publishing House. Possehl, G.L. 1980 Indus Civilization in Saurashtra. Delhi: B.R. Publishing House.

Possehl, G.L. (ed.) 1993 Harappan Civilization A Recent Perspective. New Delhi: Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.

Possehl, G.L. 1999. Indus Age The Beginnings, New Delhi: Oxford and IBH.

Rao, S.R. 1963. Excavations at Rangpur and Other Explorations in Gujarat. Ancient India 18 19:5 207.

Rao, S.R. 1973. Lothal and the Indus Civilization. Bombay: Asia Publishing House.

Ratnagar, S. 1981. Encounters. The Westerly Trade of the Harappan Civilization. Delhi: Oxford University Press.

Ratnagar, S. 1991. Enquiries into the Political Organization of Harappan Society. Pune: Ravish Publishers.

Wheeler, R.E.M. 1968. The Indus Civilization. Third Edition. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

MAA -19: Numismatic Theories & Practices

I. Introduction

- 1. Definition and scope of Numismatics: Importance as a source of History.
- 2. Origin of Coinage in the arc. World.
- 3. Origin and evolution of Coinage in India-Literary, Archaeological, Epigraphic evidence, and folk traditions.

- 4. History of Numismatic studies in India.
- 5. Terminology used in numismatic studies.
- 6. Finds of Coins: Hoards, Stray finds, finds from excavations/ explorations.
- 7. Study of Coins: Typology, Inscriptions, Symbols, Description of Coins.

II. Early Indian Coins

- 1. Punch-marked Coins: Distribution; Chronology, Symbols, Classification.
- 2. Cast and die-struck coins.

III. Local and Tribal Coins

- 1. Local Coins-Taxila, Kausambi, Ayodhya, Panchala & Mathura.
- 2. Tribal Coins—Audumbaras, Yaudheyas, Malavas, Kunindas & Arjunayanas.
- 3. Coins of Maghas & Nagas.
- 4. Numismatic Palaeography.
- * Student is required to decipher coins prescribed above.

Recommended Reading

"A Comparative Study of the Patraha (Purnea) Hoard of Silver Punch-marked Coins". JNSI - IV.

"Punch-marked Coins from Taxila". MASI. 59. A.M. Shastri; Catalogue of the coins of the Maghas.

Gupta, P. L. and Hardaker, T.R. Ancient Indian Silver Punch-marked Coins of the Magadh – Maurya Karshapana Series. Nasik. 1985.

Gupta, P.L. Coins – The Source of Indian History. Delhi. 1969.

Gupta, P.L. Pracheena Bharteeya Mudrayen. Varanasi.

Kosambi, D. D. Indian Numismatics, Delhi. Orient Longman. 1981.

Narain, A. K. Seminar Papers on the Local Coins of Northern India, Varanasi. 1968.

Prasad, D. "Classification and Significance of the symbols on the silver Punch-marked coins of Ancient India". JNSI. XIV and XLVII.

Shastri, A.M. The Catalogue of Coins of Nagas.

Trivedi, H.V., Catalogue of the Coins of the Naga Kings of Padmavati.

Walsh, E. H. C. "Punch-marked Silver Coins, Their Standard of Weight. Age and Minting". JRAS, 1937.

Walsh, E. H. C. "Paila Hoard of Punch-marked coins". JNSI - II.

"A Comparative Study of the Patraha (Purnea) Hoard of Silver Punch-marked Coins". JNSI - IV.

"Punch-marked Coins from Taxila". MASI. 59.

A.M. Shastri; Catalogue of the coins of the Maghas.

Allan, J. Catalogue of the Indian Coins in the British Museum. London. 1936.

Altekar, A. S. "Origin and Early History of Coinage in Ancient India" JNSI, XV. pp. 1-26.

Bela Lahiri, Indigenous States of Northern India.

Bhandarkar, D. R. Carmichael Lectures on Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta. 1921. Bhattacharya, P. N. "A Hoard of Silver Punch-markrd coins from Purnea". MASI-62. Delhi.

1940.

Chakraborty, S. K. A Study of Ancient Indian Numismatics. Calcutta. 1973.

Cunningham, A. Coins of Ancient India. Varanasi. 1974.

Dasgupta, K. K. A Tribal History of Ancient India , A Numismatic Approach. Calcutta. 1974.

Goel, S.R. Ancient Indian Coinage.

Gupta, P. L. and Hardaker, T.R. Ancient Indian Silver Punch-marked Coins of the Magadh – Maurya Karshapana Series. Nasik. 1985.

Gupta, P. L. The Amaravati Hoard of Silver Punch-marked coins. Hyderabad. 1963.

Gupta, P.L. Coins – The Source of Indian History. Delhi. 1969.

Gupta, P.L. Pracheena Bharteeya Mudrayen. Varanasi.

Kosambi, D. D. Indian Numismatics, Delhi. Orient Longman. 1981.

Narain A. K. & Gopal, L. (eds.) Seminar papers on the Chronology of Punch-marked Coins. Varanasi. 1966.

Narain, A. K. Seminar Papers on the Local Coins of Northern India, Varanasi. 1968.

Prasad, D. "Classification and Significance of the symbols on the silver Punch-marked coins of Ancient India". JNSI. XIV and XLVII.

Shastri, A.M. The Catalogue of Coins of Nagas.

Singh, J. P. and N. Ahmad. Seminar Papers on the Tribal Coins of Ancient India. Varanasi. 1977.

Trivedi, H.V., Catalogue of the Coins of the Naga Kings of Padmavati.

Walsh, E. H. C. "Punch-marked Silver Coins, Their Standard of Weight. Age and Minting". JRAS, 1937.

Walsh, E. H. C. "Paila Hoard of Punch-marked coins". JNSI - II.

MAA -20 : Introductions to Museology

- I. Introduction to Museology
 - (a) Definition of museology and museography
 - (b) History of development of museums in the world with special reference to India
 - (c) Types of museums, their scope and functions
- II. Collection, Documentation and Preservation

(a) Collection policies, ethics and procedures

(b) Collection: field exploration, excavation, purchase, gift and bequests, loans and deposits, exchanges, treasure trove, confiscation and others

(c) Documentation: accessioning, indexing, cataloguing, digital documentation and deaccessioning

(d) Preservation: curatorial care, preventive conservation, chemical preservation and restoration

III. Museum Presentation / Exhibition

(a) Types of exhibits and exhibitions, exhibition designing, planning, fabrication, installation and related issues

- (b) Principles of display for permanent exhibition and reserve collection
- (c) Objectives and communication goals, target audience, concept development, story

line, designing and layout of exhibits, gallery development, space, showcases and structural installations, colour scheme, lighting, labels & scripts, evaluation

(d) Temporary, travelling, mobile and exhibitions abroad

IV. Museum Education and Communication

- (a) In house educational programmes and activities, outreach programmes
- (b) Educational activities like lectures, seminars, workshops, museum camps, special

celebrations

(c) Use of multimedia in museums

- V. Museum Research and Publications
 - (a) Research based on museum collections, research publications, catalogue

(b) Popular publications such as guide books, brochures, worksheets, pamphlets, posters, picture postcards

(c) Museological research, visitor surveys and exhibit evaluation studies

VI. Museum management

(a) Museum management and administration: security, public safety, insurance, budgeting and human resources

- (b) Museum architecture, adaptation and use of old buildings
- (c) Forgeries, copies, replicas, reproductions
- (d) Museum marketing
- (e) ICOM code of professional ethics and statutes
- (f) National and international organizations related to museums
- (g) Relevant laws on antiquities and art treasures
- (h) Guidelines for loans

Recommended Readings :

Agrawal O.P. 1977. Care and Preservation of Museum Objects, New Delhi: National Research Laboratory for Conservation of Cultural Property.

Aiyappan A. & S.T.Satyamurti 1960. Handbook of Museum Technique, Madras: Sup. Govt. Press.

Basu M.N. 1943. Museum Method & Process of Cleaning & Preservation, Culcutta: University of Culcutta.

Baxi Smita J. and V. Dwivedi 1973. Modern Museum Organization and Practice in India, New Delhi: Abhinav Publication.

Bedekar V.H. (Ed.) 1988. New Museology and Indian Museum: Report based on proceedings of All India Seminar held at Gauhati, Assam.

Bhatnagar A. 1999. Museum, Museology and New Museology, New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.

Biswas T.K. 1996. Museum and Education, New Delhi: New Age International.

Chaudhari A.R. 1963. Art museum documentation & Practical handling, Hyderabad: Chaudhary & Chaudhary.

Edson G. & Dean David 1994. Handbook for Museums, London: Routledge.

Hooper Greenhill E. (Ed.) 1994. Educational Role of the Museum, London: Routledge.

Light R.B. et al. 1986. Museum Documentation System: Developments and Application, London: Butterworths.

Moore Kevin (Ed.) 1994. Museum Management, London: Routledge.

Pearce S.M. (Ed.) 1994. Interpreting Objects and Collections, London: Routledge.

Pearce S.M. 1990. Archaeological Curatorship, London: Leicester University Press.

Plenderleith H.J. 1071. Conservation of Antiquities and Works of Arts in India, Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.

Taylor S. (Ed.) 1991. Try it! Improving exhibits through formative evaluation, Washington: Asso.of sc. tech. centre. UNESCO Publication 1960. The Organization of Museum: Practical Advice, Paris: UNESCO.

MAA -21 : Heritage Management

Unit 1 a. Heritage: Definition

- b. Need for preservation of heritage
- c. Scope of cultural heritage management
- Unit 2 a. World Heritage Movement
 - b Role of International Organizations, e.g. UNESCO
 - c. World Heritage Monuments
 - d. World Heritage Monuments in India
- Unit 3 a. History of Cultural Heritage in India
 - b. Role of Government bodies
 - c. Indian Legislation about Cultural Heritage
 - d. Role of Non-Government Organizations and Universities

Unit 4 a. Heritage Management: Policy and Practice

- b. Developmental issues and their impacts
- c. Impact of natural factors, e.g. natural calamities
- d. Illegal trade of art objects and smuggling

Unit 5 a. Public participation in preservation of cultural heritage

- b. Enhancing public awareness: formal and non-formal education
- c. Tourism and cultural heritage

Recommended Reading

Batra, M. L. 1996. Conservation: Preservation and Restoration of Monuments. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Basham, A.L. 2007. The Illustrated Cultural History of India. Oxford University Press.

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MAA -22 : Principles and Methods of Archaeology

1. Introduction to Archaeology

- 1. Archaeology: definition, scope, relevance
- 2. Relation with history and science
- 3. Terms in archaeology: culture, assemblage

2. History of Archaeology

- 1. The Background: from antiquarianism to modern archaeology
- 2. Development of field techniques; growth of archaeology as scientific discipline
- 3. History of archaeology in colonial India : from 18th century to 1947
- 4. Archaeology in Independent India: contribution of institutions and individuals
- 5. Archaeological Theories: A historiographical perspective

3. Methods of Data Retrieval

1. Field discoveries: aims and methods of Explorations; Chance discoveries; Map and satellite image studies; Village to village survey, salvage archaeology, geophysical methods, sampling methods, Photogrammetry, Geographical Information System 2. Unearthing the sites: planning excavations; layout; techniques of Excavations –

Vertical; Horizontal, tools and equipments

3. Excavation of sites: rock-shelter and prehistoric sites; burial; stupa; mud structures, pottery yard etc

4. Methods of recording the contexts of excavated remains; preparation of sections and plans, role of stratigraphy, three dimensional recording, site formation processes

5. Retrieval of botanical and other non-artefactual remains: Floatation technique, soil analysis, sample collection of various materials

- 6. Underwater archaeology: Indian studies
- 7. Experimental archaeology

4. Post-Excavation Analysis

1. Classification of objects / findings

2. Reconstruction of socio-economic aspects, including contextual and site catchment analysis

3. Recording methods (a) Drawing-pottery, site and antiquity, plan, elevation, section (b) Photography-indoor, elementary photochemistry (c) Surveying; instruments and their use, preparation of maps, cartography

- 4. Scientific analysis of excavated remains
- 5. Establishment of site laboratory

5. Chronology and Dating Methods

1. Stratigraphy: Principles of stratification, factors and process of formation of layers, Identification and recording of strata, Reconstruction of cultural sequence

- 2. Determining the chronology and periods of the excavated remains
- 3. Other methods of Relative chronology: Typology, Statistical studies

4. Absolute methods of dating: Radiocarbon, Potassium-argon, Thermoluminiscence,

Pollen analysis, Fluorine test, Obsidian hydration, Dendrochronology

6. Report writing and Publication

- 1. Report writing
- 2. Preparation of text, drawings, photographs
- 3. Preparation of dummy, proof reading

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McHenry, Henry M. 2009. Human Evolution Pp. 256-280 in Evolution: The First

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Binford, L.R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design, American Antiquity 29:425 441.

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Dancey, W.S. 1985. Archaeological Field Methods: An Introduction. New Delhi: Surjeet Publications.

Harris, E.C. 1979. Principles of Archaeological Stratigraphy. London: Academic Press.

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MAA -23 : Research Methods in Archaeology

Unit 1 a. What is research?

- b. Seven Stages of research process
- c. Types of research design
- d. Virtues of a researcher

Unit 2 a Structure of the report

- b. Style of writing what to do and what not to do
- c Abstract and Summary
- d Preparing Bibliography
- e. Visual Aids in presentations
- f. Clues for effective Presentation

Unit I 1. Fundamentals of research: its importance and scope 2. Identification of historical problems 3. Formulation of hypotheses Unit II 1. Data collection I—the use of libraries, manuscripts, and private and public collections 2. Data collection II—field analysis, explorations, photography, laboratory work Unit III 1. Methods of research, with special reference to ancient Indian history—the taking of notes 2. Data processing—analytical and other scientific methods, and co-relations Unit IV 1. Documentation I—footnotes, endnotes, the use of diacritical marks 2. Documentation II—quotations, citations, bibliographical references 3. The writing of the thesis

Recommended Reading

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MAA -24 Antiquarian Laws

INTRODUCTION

- 1. History of antiquarian laws in India
- 2. Problems and implementation

IMPORTANT LEGISLATIONS

- 1. The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878
- 2. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904
- 3. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958
- 4. The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Rules, 1959
- 5. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972
- 6. The Antiquities and Art Treasures Rules, 1973

RELATED ACT AND RULES

- 1. Land Acquisition Act, 1894
- 2. Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Act, 1971
- 3. Public Premises (Eviction of unauthorised occupants) Rules

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

- 1. The Athens Charter for the Restoration of Historic Monuments, 1931
- 2. UNESCO Convention for the protection of cultural property in the event of war and conflict (Hague), 1954
- 3. The Venice Charter, 1964
- 4. Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, 1970
- 5. Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972
- 6. UNESCO Recommendation for the protection of movable cultural property, 1978
- 7. The Burra Charter, 1979
- 8. Historic Gardens The Florence Charter, 1981
- 9. Charter for the Protection and Management of the Archaeological Heritage, 1990
- 10. Guidelines on Education and Training in the Conservation of Monuments, Ensembles and Sites, 1993
- 11. Nara Document on Authenticity, 1994
- 12. Charter on the Protection and Management of Underwater Cultural Heritage, 1996
- 13. Principles for the Recording of Monuments, Groups of Buildings and Sites, 1996
- 14. International Cultural Tourism Charter, 1999
- 15. Charter on Built Vernacular Heritage, 1999
- Principles for the Preservation and Conservation / Restoration of Wall Paintings, 2003
- 17. Principles for the Analysis, Conservation and Structural Restoration of Architectural Heritage, 2003

- In the light of Hon'ble Vice Chancellor decision dated ____ Adhoc board of studies under school of liberal art has been establish to frame syllabus of PG course titled as "Master in Arts (Archaeology)" with effect from 2016-17
- 2. Graduates of any Faculty can seek admission for MA (Archaeology) Course of this University or any other recognized University thereto.
- 3. The course duration will be of 2 years, comprising 2 semesters per year
- 4. The intake capacity of the course will be 40 on the basis of entrance test
- 7. Admissions will be based on Entrance Examination Conducted by the School of Liberal Arts.
- Practical work in all the semesters will be compulsory and in the IV Semester
 Dissertation, Project work will be compulsory and without which candidates will not be eligible to receive the degree.
- **9.** In the examination of theory papers 80: 20 pattern will be followed and 20 marks will be assigned on the basis of class test and Tutorial and Practical Work as well as classroom participation Publication in journals, on site field work evaluation
- **10.** The entire course will be of 98 credits and 1600 total marks.
- **11.** On the analogy of other PG School MA course will also follow cumulative grade point average system and CGPA will be drawn on the basis of following formula.

CGPA= <u>Sum (All four semester SGPA)</u>

Total number of semester

Probable fees structure

Entrance (CET) Fees	Rs. 200/-(SC/ST)
	Rs. 400/- Other
Tuition fee per year	Rs. 3000/-
runion ree per year	
Field work contribution per year	Rs. 500/-
Other fees	As per University norms

The University has moved a proposal to Govt. of Maharashtra for financial support and till then the course will be conducted on self - finance mode.

Examination System

a]	Basic Degree	10 Marks
b]	GDPT	10 Marks
c]	Objective [MCQ]	40 Marks
d]	Comprehensive Test	40 Marks

<u>-=**=-</u>