

BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY
Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture & Archaeology
Faculty of Arts

Semester Layout of Bachelor of Arts
(Six Semesters)

The Department of Ancient Indian History, Culture and Archaeology offers 36 courses of 3 credits each at Bachelor level for six semesters. Of these, 20 are Core Courses, 8 are Elective Courses and 8 are Vocational/Soft Skill Courses.

A student intending to do B.A. (Hons.) in A.I.H.C. & Archaeology is required to earn 60 credits from the Core Courses which are all compulsory. He has choice to earn 12 more credits from the Elective Courses and 24 credits from Vocational/Soft Skill courses. A student other than the main stream can offer any of the 36 courses on his/her choice.

Sl.No.	Courses	Paper Code	Name of the Paper	Credit
SEMESTER I				
1.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-101	Political History of India (<i>Circa</i> 600 B.C. - 300 A.D.)	03
2.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-102	Political History of India (<i>Circa</i> 300 A.D.- 750 A.D.)	03
3.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-01	Historical Geography of Ancient India	03
4.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-02	Cultural Heritage of Varanasi	03
5.	Vocational Course	Arch&Mus-VC-01	History and Elements of Indian Archaeology	03
6.	Vocational Course	Arch&Mus-VC-02	Prehistoric Cultures of India	03
SEMESTER II				
7.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-201	Political History of North India (<i>Circa</i> 750 A.D. - 12th Century A.D.)	03
8.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-202	Political History of South India (<i>Circa</i> 750 A.D. - 13 th Century A.D.)	03
9.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-03	Main Currents of Ancient Indian History	03
10.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-04	Indian Culture and Human Values	03
11.	Vocational Course	Arch & Mus-VC-03	Protohistoric and Early Historic Cultures of India	03
12.	Vocational Course	Arch & Mus-VC-04	Survey of Archaeological Remains	03
SEMESTER III				
13.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-301	Ancient Indian Religions : Vedic and Purā , ic Religion	03
14.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-302	Ancient Indian Religions: Śrama , ic-Jainism and Buddhism	03
15.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-05	History of Ancient Indian Literature	03

16.	Vocational Course	Arch & Mus-VC-05	History of Museum and Collection	03
17.	Vocational Course	Arch & Mus-VC-06	Museum Education and Public Relations	03
SEMESTER IV				
18.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-401	Ancient Indian Social Life and Institutions	03
19.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-402	Ancient Indian Economic Life and Institutions	03
20.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-06	Cultural Anthropology	03
21.	Vocational Course	Arch & Mus-VC-07	Museum Administration & Management	03
22.	Vocational Course	Arch & Mus-VC-08	Practical	03
SEMESTER V				
23.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-501	Early Indian Art and Architecture (From Beginning to Gupta Period)	03
24.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-502	Art and Architecture of Early Medieval India	03
25.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-503	Concept and Methods of History Writing in Ancient India	03
26.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-504	India's Cultural Contact with Outside World	03
27.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-505	Early History of India (From Origin of Man to the development of Jana and Janapadas)	03
28.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-506	Legal Institutions in Ancient India	03
29.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-07	A History of Indian Philosophical Thought	03
SEMESTER VI				
30.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-601	Ancient Indian Polity and Administration	03
31.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-602	Ancient Indian Palaeography and Epigraphy	03
32.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-603	Ancient Indian Numismatics	03
33.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-604	Ancient Civilizations (Bronze Age to Iron Age)	03
34.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-605	Principles and Methods of Archaeology	03
35.	Core Course	AIHC&Arch-C-606	History of Science and Technology in Ancient India	03
36.	Elective Course	AIHC&Arch-EL-08	A History of Western Philosophical Thought	03

SEMESTER - I

AIHC & Arch-C-101: Political History of India (Circa 600 B.C. - 300 A.D)

This course introduces to the students a gradual evolution of ancient Indian polity from the age of Mahājanapadas to the age of foreign incursions during the Pre-Gupta period. Beginning with a general description of the political condition in the sixth century B.C., emergence of Magadhan empire and Alexander's invasion of India are described in the first two units while the origin, development and decline of Mauryan empire are dealt with in the third unit. The political history of Post Mauryan era and the foreign incursions of this period are the subject matters of the last two units.

Unit I : Political Condition of India from 6th Century B.C. to 4th Century B.C.

1. Political Condition in the sixth century B.C. (Mahājanapadas and Republics).
2. Rise of Magadha empire from the Haryānka to the end of Nanda dynasties.

Unit II : Foreign Invasions (Persian and Mecedonians)

3. Achaemenion Invasions of India (Cyrus, Darius I and Xeraxes)
4. Alexander's Invasion of India.

Unit III : Mauryan Dynasty

5. Origin
6. Candragupta
7. Aśoka
8. Decline of Mauryan Dynasty

Unit IV : Post-Mauryan Dynasties

9. Śunga-Kanva
10. Sātavāhana
11. Cedi

Unit V : Foreign Dynasties

12. Greeks
13. Śaka (western Ksatrapas) and Pahlava
14. Kusāna

Recommended Readings :

- Raychoudhury, H.C., *Political History of Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1931.
Raychoudhury, H.C., *Prācīn Bhārata Kā Rājanītika Itihāsa* (Hindi), Allahabad, 1980.
Narain, A.K., *The Indo-Greeks*, New Delhi, 1996.
Puri, B.N., *India Under the Kusānas*, Bombay, 1965.
Shastri, K.A.N., *The Age of Nandas and Mauryas*, Varanasi, 1967.
Tripathi, R.S., *Ancient India*, Delhi, 1960.

AIHC & Arch-C-102: Political History of India (Circa 300 A.D. - 750 A.D.)

This course discusses the political history of India from the age of Imperial Guptas to the mid-8th century A.D. The political history of India under the Gupta dynasty is to be studied in detail. The life and achievements of important Gupta kings like Samudragupta and Candragupta among others are especially focussed upon. The course also describes the political condition of India from the fall of the Gupta Empire to the rise of Kannauj. The political condition of Kashmir along with Sindh are dealt with in the fifth unit.

Unit I : The Gupta

1. Beginning of the Gupta Power
2. Samudragupta
3. Candragupta II
4. Kumāragupta I and Skandagupta
5. The Hūnā and the fall of Gupta Empire

Unit II : The Vākātāka

6. A brief History of Vākātāka dynasty
7. Vindhyaśakti, Pravarasena I, Rudrasena I, Prāthvīsenā I, Rudrasena II Pravarasena II

Unit III : The Post Gupta

8. Later Guptas
9. Maukharīs

Unit IV : History of Kannauj

10. Puṣyabhūti Dynasty
11. Yaśovarman

Unit V : Dynasties of North India

12. Political History of Kashmir (Karkotāka dynasty)
13. Political History of Sindh

Recommended Readings :

- Majumdar, R.C. and A.S. Altekar, *The Gupta-Vākātāka Age* (Also in Hindi), Chapters 1, 11 and 14, London, 1946.
- Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. III and IV (relevant chapters), Bombay, 1988 and 1980.
- Pandey, Vimal Chandra, *Prācīna Bhārata Kā Rājanītika Itihāsa (600 –1200 A.D.)*, Lucknow, 1973.
- Pathak, Vishuddhanand, *Uttar Bhārata Kā Rājanaitik Itihāsa*, Lucknow, 1973.
- Ray, H.C., *Dynastic History of North India*, Delhi, 1960.
- Tripathi, R.S., *Ancient India* (English and Hindi), Delhi, 1960.
- Tripathi, R.S., *History of Kannauj to the Moslem Conquest*, Delhi, 1959.
- Upadhyaya, Vasudeo, *Gupta Sāmrajya Kā Itihāsa* (Hindi), Prayag, 1939.

AIHC & Arch-EL-01: Historical Geography of Ancient India

It is the geography of a region which plays the most crucial role in shaping its tradition and culture. This paper is an attempt to demonstrate the interrelation between history and geography. The first unit delineates the different sources of historical geography of ancient India. The second unit, besides discussing the different names by which India was known in ancient period, also describes its topography. The changing scenario of political geography is focussed in the third unit. Different aspects of geography, viz. agriculture, forestry, mines, trade and trade-routes, form the subject matter of the fourth unit.

Unit I: Sources

1. Vedic Purānīc Literature
2. Buddhist & Jaina Literature
3. Classical Writers and Chinese travellers
4. Classical Sanskrit literature and inscriptions

Unit II: Physical Geography: Land & People

5. Name of the Countries- 1. Jambū Dvīpa, 2. India, 3. Indu, 4. Bhāratavarsā- its divisions
6. Human Geography- Brief information about tribes
7. Growth of information about mountains, rivers and other physical features
8. Ecology

Unit III: Political Geography

9. Changing Scenario

Unit IV: Economic Geography

10. Agricultural Products
11. Forest and Mineral Products
12. Trade-routes and Ports
13. Inland and outland trades
14. Urban centres

Recommended Readings:

- Agrawal, V.S., *Geographical data in the Purānās*, New Delhi, 1972.
Cunningham, A., *Geography of Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1963.
Law, B.C., *Ancient Mid-Indian Kshatriya Tribe*, Varanasi, 1975.
Law, B.C., *Some Kshatriya Tribes of Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1967.
Law, B.C., *Geography of Early Buddhism*, London, 1932.
Motichand, *Sārthavāha*, Patna, 1953.
Shastri, K.A. Nilakanth, Mishra, V.V. and Law, B.C. (eds.), *The Geographical Encyclopaedia of Ancient and Medieval India*, Varanasi, 1967.
Sircar, D.C., *Studies in Ancient and Medieval Geography of India*, Varanasi, 1960.
Upadhyay, Bharat Singh, *Buddhakālīna Bhārata Kā Bhūgola*, Prayag, 1991.

AIHC & Arch-EL-02: Cultural Heritage of Varanasi

Varanasi is not only the oldest living city of the world but also a place which epitomizes the culture and tradition of India through the ages. This course introduces to the students the rich heritage of Varanasi as manifested through religion, art and architecture. In the first unit the historical geography of Varanasi is revisited. Under the unit religious background, Varanasi is depicted to have been an important centre of various Brahmanical and Śramanika traditions and also a place which saw the efflorescence of many folk religions and Bhakti schools. In the third unit, art and architecture are dealt with whereas the fourth unit reiterates that Varanasi has been, since ancient times, an important educational centre. A Study of the modern literary luminaries associated with Varanasi form the subject matter of the fifth and the last unit.

Unit I: Historical Geography of Varanasi

1. As reflected in Brahmanical Scriptures
2. As reflected in Śramanika Scriptures

Unit II: Religious background of Varanasi

3. Popular beliefs and Practices/ Folk religions
4. Varanasi as a centre of Śaivism, Vaiṣṇavism and Śāktism
5. Centre of Buddhism
6. Centre of Jainism
7. Varanasi as a Purāṇic Tīrtha
8. Bhakti School- Vallabhacharya, Ramananda, Kabir and Raidas

Unit III: Art and Architecture of Varanasi

9. Monuments- Religious and Secular Buildings
10. Sculptures with special reference to Sarnath School of Art
11. Paintings
12. Performing art; Folk art and craft of Varanasi

Unit IV: Varanasi as a centre of Education

13. Sanskrit Studies, (i) Literature, (ii) Grammar, (iii) Astrology and (iv) Āyurveda

Unit V: Literary Luminaries of Varanasi

14. Bhartendu Harischand
15. Munshi Premchand
16. Jai Shankar Prasad.

Recommended Readings:

- Agrawal, P.K., *Guptakālīna Kalā evaṃ Vāstu*, Varanasi, 1994.
Cunningham. A., *Geography of Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1963.
Goswami, B.K., *Bhakti Cult in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1922.
Kane, P.V., *Dharmaśāstra Kā Itihāsa*, Vol. III, Lucknow, 1966.
Law, B.C., *Historical Geography of Ancient India*, Varanasi, 1975.
Majumdar, R.C. (ed.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. VII & IX (Relevant portions), Bombay, 1988-1990.
Mishra, H.N., *Banārasa kī Citrakalā*, Varanasi, 2002.
Motichandra, *Kāśī kī Itihāsa*, Varanasi, 1985 (2nd edition).
Rai Krishna Das, *Bhārata kī Citrakalā*, Prayag, 1996.
Shukla, Kuber Nath, *Vārāṇasī Vaibhava*, Patna, 1977.
Shukla, Ram Swaroop, *Madhyayugīna Bhakti Āndolana mem 'Santom kā Yogadāna*, Allahabad, 1970.

Singh, Birendra Pratap, *Life in Ancient Varanasi (An Account Based on Archaeological Evidence)*, Delhi, 1985.
Sircar, D.C., *Studies in Ancient and Medieval Geography of India*, Varanasi, 1960.
Upadhyay, Baladeva, *Kaśī kī Pān-dītya Paramparā*, Varanasi, 1983.

VOCATIONAL COURSE
Archaeology and Museology

Arch & Mus-VC-01: History and Elements of Indian Archaeology

Establishing the importance of Archaeology in the reconstruction of past is the main thrust of this course. Besides establishing the theoretical propositions, this course intends to impart practical knowledge of archaeology as well. In the first unit the basic concept of Archaeology and its relative importance is brought to the fore. Methods of Explorations and Excavations alongwith stratigraphy and different dating methods will be studied in second and third units. Evolution of Archaeology as a discipline in the last one and half centuries and the contribution of some noted archaeologists form the subject matter of fourth unit.

Unit I : Introduction to Archaeology

1. Definition, nature and scope
2. Archaeology, its relation with other sciences (Social and Natural.)
3. Archaeology as a source of ancient history

Unit II : Methods of Data Retrieval and New trends in Archaeology

4. Methods of explorations.
5. Methods of excavations (Vertical, Horizontal and Quadrangular)
6. Marine Archaeology and New Archaeology

Unit III : Chronology and Dating Methods

7. Stratigraphy
8. Relative Chronology and Absolute methods of dating

Unit IV : History of Archaeology & Archaeologists in India

9. Growth of Archaeology in India
10. Sir Alexander Cunnigham
11. Sir John Marshall
12. Sir Mortimer Wheeler
13. Amalanand Ghosh
14. H. D. Sankalia
15. S. R. Rao

Recommended Readings:

- Daniel, G, *Hundred years of Archaeology*, London, 1950.
Daniel, G, *The Origin and growth of Archaeology*, London, 1957.
Pandey J. N., *Purātattva Vimarśa*, Allahabad, 1986.
Sankalia, H. D., *New Archaeology: Its scope and application in India*, Lucknow, 1977.
Srivastava, K.M., *New Era of Indian Archaeology*, New Delhi, 1980.
Verma, Radhakant, *Kṣētrīya Purātattva*, Allahabad, 2000.
Wheeler, M., *Archaeology from the Earth*, New Delhi, 1968.

Arch & Mus-VC-02: Prehistoric Cultures of India

The period for which no written records are available, it is archaeology which becomes the sole means of historical reconstruction. First unit of this paper throws light upon the basic features of prehistoric archaeology in India. In the subsequent three units, different traits associated with Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic are discussed respectably. To give a holistic view besides the tools and techniques, different aspects of Rock Paintings, habitational features and burials practices of the early man are highlighted

Unit-I Back ground of Prehistoric Archaeology in India

1. Brief History of Prehistoric Researches in India
2. An Outline of Pleistocene & Holocene climate
3. Tools and techniques of Prehistoric Period: Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic

Unit-II Palaeolithic Cultures of India

An outline of :

4. Lower Palaeolithic Culture
5. Middle Palaeolithic Culture
6. Upper Palaeolithic Culture

Unit-III Mesolithic Cultures of India

7. Chronology & Geographical distribution of sites
8. Main characteristics: Nature of habitation, burials and tools
9. Main features of Indian Rock Painting of Mesolithic period

Unit-IV Neolithic Cultures of India

10. Main features of Neolithic cultures with special reference to Gufkral, Burzhom (Kashmir), Chopani-Mando, Koldihwa (Vindhya-Ganga region), Maski and Utnur (Deccan)

Recommended Readings:-

1. Agrawal, D.P.: *Archaeology of India*, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Allchin, B. & Allchin F.R.: *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, London, 1982.
3. Chakraborti, D.K.: *An Archaeological History* (Palaeolithic Beginning to early Historical Foundation) Oxford, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Pandey, J.N.: *Purattatva Vimarsha*, Allahabad, 2009.
5. Jayaswal, Vidula, *Bharatiya Itihas Ke Adi Charan Ki Ruprekha (Pura Prastar Yug)*, Delhi, 1987.
6. Jayaswal, Vidula, *Bharatiya Madhya Prastar Yug*, Delhi, 1987.
7. Jayaswal, Vidula, *Bharatiya Itihas Ka Nav Prastar Yug*, Delhi, 1992.

SEMESTER - II

AIHC & Arch-C-201: Political History of North India (Circa 750 A.D. - 12th A.D.)

This course introduces to the students the general features of political history of North India from mid-8th century to 12th century A.D. This age witnesses the emergence of various local and regional dynasties in North India. The role and significance of Pratīhāra and Pāla rulers in shaping the political landscape of North India are the subject matters of the first unit. The history of Kashmir and north west India are discussed in the second unit whereas that of Candellas and Kalacuris is described in the third unit. The Paramāras and the Gāhadavālas are dealt within the fourth and fifth units respectively.

Unit I : Rise and Fall of Pratīhāras and Pālas

1. Origin and Rise of Pratīhāra
2. Vatsarāja, Nāgabhatā II and Mihira Bhoja
3. Fall of Pratīhāra
4. Rise of Pālas upto Devapāla
5. Fall of Pāla Empire

Unit II : The History of Kashmir and North West India

6. Utpala Dynasty and Lohara Dynasty
7. Śāhīs of Kabul and Punjab

Unit III : The Candellas and the Kalacuris of Tripurī

8. History of Candellas upto Vidyādharma
9. History of Kalacuris upto Lakṣmīkarnā
10. Fall of Kalacuris

Unit IV : The Paramāras of Malwa and Caulukyās of Gujarat

11. History of Paramāras upto Bhoja
12. History of Caulukyās of Gujarat upto Kumārapāla

Unit V : The Gāhadavālas of Kannauj and Cāhamānas of Śākambharī

13. History of Gāhadavālas upto Jayacandra
14. History of Cāhamānas upto Prathvirāja III

Recommended Readings :

- Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. IV and V (relevant chapters), Bombay, 1988, 1989.
- Pandey, Vimal Chandra, *Prācīn Bhārata Kā Rājanītika Itihāsa (600 –1200 A.D.)*, Lucknow, 1973.
- Pathak, Vishuddhananda, *Uttara Bhārata Kā Rājanaitika Itihāsa*, Lucknow, 1973.

AIHC & Arch-C-202: Political History of South India (Circa 750 A.D. - 13th Century A.D.)

This course introduces to the students the general features of political history of South India from 750 A.D. to 12th century A.D. This region did not witness the foreign invasions but saw the efflorescence of many dynasties and some very prominent kings. The dynasties of Cālukyas and Rāsātākūtās are dealt within the first and second units respectively. The significance of Colas is discussed in the third unit whereas Pallavas and Pāṇḍiyas form the subject matter of fourth and fifth units respectively.

Unit I : Dynasties of the Deccan

1. Cālukyas of Bādāmī
2. Cālukyas of Veṅgī
3. Cālukyas of Kalyāṇī

Unit II : The Rāsātākūtās

4. Origin and rise of the Rāsātākūtās
5. History of Rāsātākūtās upto Krīṣṇa III

Unit III : The Colas

6. Origin and rise of Cola power
7. Rājarāja, Rājendra, Rājādhirāja I
8. Decline and fall of Cola empire

Unit IV : The Pallavas of Kanchi

9. Origin and rise of Pallavas
10. Early Pallava rulers
11. History of Pallavas upto Narasimhavarman I

Unit V : The Pāṇḍiya Dynasty of Madurā and Yādavas of Devagiri

12. First and Second Pāṇḍiya dynasty
13. History of Yādava upto Rāmacandra

Recommended Readings :

- Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. III and IV (relevant chapters), Bombay, 1988 and 1980.
- Mishra, S.M., *Dakṣiṇa Bhārata Kā Rājanītika Itihāsa*, New Delhi, 1995.
- Pandey, Vimal Chandra, *Prācīna Bhārata Kā Rājanītik Itihāsa (600 –1200 A.D.)*, Lucknow, 1973.
- Pathak, Vishuddhananda, *Uttara Bhārata Kā Rājanaitika Itihāsa*, Lucknow, 1973.
- Srivastava, Balram, *Dakṣiṇa Bhārata Kā Itihāsa*, Varanasi, 1968.
- Yazdani, G. (ed.), *The Early History of the Deccan*, 2 vols., London, 1960.
- Yazdani, G., *Deccan Kā Prācīna Itihāsa*, New Delhi, 1977.

AIHC & Arch-EL-03: Main Currents of Ancient Indian History

This Course introduces to the students the main currents of Indian history, especially in its cultural context. It provides a bird's eye-view of the evolution of Indian civilization from the Stone Age to the emergence of Indo-Islamic culture. Beginning with the Stone Age and analyzing the Aryan problem in the first unit the revolutionary changes of the sixth century B. C. are brought to the fore in the second unit. How did the foreign incursions effect the Indian culture is discussed in the third unit whereas the distinguishing features of the classical age and origin of feudalism form the subject matter of the fourth unit. The early medieval period is marked by the philosophy of Śāṅkarācārya and the arrival of Islam. This is focussed in the fifth Unit.

Unit I: Prelude to Civilization

1. Neolithic revolution
2. The Aryan problem-some recent trends and its relation
3. Sarasvati-Sindhu civilization

Unit II: Age of Revolution and Dominance of Magadha Empire

4. Sixth Century B. C.- A Revolutionary Era-
 - (i) Rise of early cities
 - (ii) Growth of Magadhan empire
 - (iii) Development of trade and agriculture
 - (iv) Emergence of religions

Unit III: Foreign Invasions and Vedic revival

5. Foreign incursions and their impact
6. Vedic revival

Unit IV: Classical Age and Disintegration of Empire

7. India's trade and cultural relation with outside world
8. Classical age or Urban decay
9. Indian Feudalism

Unit V: Age of Transition and Arrival of Islam

10. Śāṅkarācārya and the age of transition
11. Islamic arrival and Indo-Islamic culture

Recommended Readings:

- Allchin, B. & F. R. Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, Delhi, 1983.
- Allchin, F. R., *The Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia: Emergence of City and States*, Cambridge, 1995.
- Basham, A. L., *Studies in Indian History and Culture*, Calcutta, 1964.
- Ghosh, A., *The City in Early Historical India*, Shimla, 1973.
- Ghoshal, U. N., *Studies in Indian History and Culture*, Bombay, 1965.
- Jha, D. N. (ed.), *Feudal Social formation in Early India*, Delhi, 1987.
- Jha, D. N., *Ancient India: An Introductory Outline*, New Delhi, 1977, 1998.
- Jha, S. K., *Beginning of Urbanization in Early Historic India*, Patna, 1998.
- Koshambi, D. D., *An Introduction to the study of Indian History*, Bombay, 1956.

- Majumdar, R. C., & Pusalkar, A. D. (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. 1-5, Bombay, 1951-1957.
- Narain, A. K., *The Indo-Greeks*, New Delhi, 1996.
- Pande, G. C., Gupta, Shivakumar and Goyal, Shankar (eds.), *Political History in a Changing World*, Jodhpur, 1992.
- Sharma, R.S., *Material Culture and Social formation in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1985.
- Sharma, R.S., *Indian Feudalism*, Calcutta, 1965.
- Shastri, Ajay Mitra, *Early History of the Deccan- Problems and Perspective*, Delhi, 1987.
- Thapar, Romila, *The Past and Prejudice*, New Delhi, 1975.
- Thapar, Romila, *Interpreting Early India*, Oxford, 1997.
- Thapar, Romila (ed.), *Recent Perspective of Early Indian History*, New Delhi, 1998.

AIHC & Arch-EL-04: Indian Culture and Human Values

The ethos of Indian culture has been value-oriented throughout the ages. The rich literary heritage of India is a treasure of values and ethics to be acquired, pursued and imparted to the future generations of the present day. An enquiry into varying dimensions of human values may lead to furtherance of our knowledge and to ethical values suited for the modern world.

Unit I: Introduction

1. Importance of study of human values as reflected in Indian culture; salient features of Indian system
2. Sources of study for human values
3. Indian culture and its value ethos
4. Changing dimensions of human values and its nodal points of Indian history

Unit II: Indian Culture and its life view

5. Attitude towards nature
6. Environment as integral ethos of life
7. Universality of Indian culture

Unit III: Human Values for Individual

8. Dharma as a regulator of life
9. Āśrama theory as a foundation of personal value
10. Concept of R̥n̥as- fulfilling obligations
11. Concept of Purus̥ārtha- a holistic approach to life

Unit IV: Human Values of Social Life

12. The Varn̥a theory: Functional decision of society
13. Ethics of mutual relations: Religious, Social and Economic
14. Responsibilities, rights and privileges of members of family

Unit V: Rājadharmā

15. Duties of a ruler
16. Responsibilities and role of citizens towards social well being

Recommended Readings:

- Aiyar, P. S. Shivaswamy, *Evolution of Hindu Moral Ideas*, Calcutta, 1935.
Altekar, A.S., *State and Government in Ancient India* (also in Hindi), Delhi, 1958.
Kane, P.V., *History of Dharmas̥āstra*, Vols. I-V, Poona, 1973-75.
Kapadia, K.M., *Marriage and Family in India* (also in Hindi), Oxford, 1958.
Prabhu, P.N., *Hindu Social Organization* (also in Hindi), Bombay, 1940.
Tripathi, A.N., *Human Values*, Delhi, 2008-09.
Vedalankar, H. N., *Hindū Parivāra Mīmāṃsā*, Delhi, 1973.
Vora, Dhairyavala P., *Evolution of Moral in the Epics (Mahābhārata and Rāmāyan̥a)*, Bombay, 1959.

VOCATIONAL COURSE ***Archaeology and Museology***

Semester II , Paper- VC-03 : Protohistoric and Early historic Cultures of India

Beginning with Pre-Harappan Cultures different stages of culture upto the emergence of early historic cities are brought to the fore in this paper. The first unit deals with basic features of Harappan Civilization whereas main characteristics of Chalcolithic Cultures of India form the subject matter of the second unit. In the third & fourth units Iron Age Cultures notably Painted Gray Ware & Northern Black Polished ware cultures associated with early historic city sites are discussed respectively.

Unit-I Early Chalcolithic village communities of India

1. Pre-Harappan cultures of Baluchistan.
2. The Harappan Civilization – Origin, extent and decline
3. Town Planning, seals and sealings and other remains.
4. Important Sites: Kalibangan, Harappa & Mohen-Jo-Daro

Unit-II Chalcolithic Cultures of India

5. Chronology and main characteristics of Chalcolithic cultures of Western India, Central India, Middle Ganga Plain and Deccan with special reference to Ahar, Maheswar - Navdatoli, Narhan, Senuwar and Inamgaon
6. OCP – Copper Hoards : Lal Quila

Unit-III The Iron Age Cultures of India

7. Painted Grey Ware Culture : Hastinapura and Atranjikhera
8. Megaliths - Tekkalghat & Khapa

Unit IV Early Historic Cultures of India

9. Main features of Northern Black Polished ware Culture
10. Taxila, Kausambi, Rajghat, Vaisali & Kumrahar

Recommended Readings:-

1. Agrawal, D.P.: *Archaeology of India*, New Delhi, 1982.
2. Allchin, B. & Allchin F.R.: *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, London, 1982.
3. Chakraborti, D.K.: *An Archaeological History (Palaeolithic Beginning to early Historical Foundation)* Oxford, New Delhi, 1999.
4. Pandey, J.N.: *Purattatva Vimarsha*, Allahabad, 2009.
5. Singh, P., *Excavations at Narhan*, Delhi, 1994.
6. Singh, B.P. *Excavations at Senuwar*, Jaipur

VOCATIONAL COURSE

Archaeology and Museology

Semester II Paper- VC-04: Survey of Archaeological Remains

This Course introduces important monuments, epigraphs, coins and images of India which are landmark of Indian culture.

Unit-I : A brief Survey of Archaeological Monuments

1. Ashokan Pillars
2. Monuments of Ellora
3. Ajanta caves
4. Kandaria Mahadev Temple (Khajuraho), Brihdeswar Temple (Tanjore) and Sun Temple (Konark)

Unit-II : Nature and importance of Epigraphs

A brief history of epigraphs with following case studies

5. Rock Edict II of Asoka
6. Ghousundi Inscription
7. Taxila Inscription of Patik
8. Kauhom Inscription of Skandagupta

Unit-III : Nature and Importance of Indian Coinage

A brief history of coinage with following case studies

9. Punch Marked Coins
10. Indo Greek Coins: Menander and Eukratidies
11. Kushana Coins : Kanishka I
12. Gupta Coins : Samudragupta and Chandragupta II

Unit-IV : Important Features of Indian Iconography

A brief outline of image making in India with special reference to the following:

13. Lion Capital (Sarnath)
14. Preaching Buddha (Sarnath)
15. Didarganj *Yakshi* (Patna Museum)
16. Mahesh murti (Elephanta)
17. Natraj of Chola Period
18. Vishnu Panels of Deogarh Temple
19. Gommateswar- Sravana Belgola (Karnataka)

Recommended Readings:-

1. *Sarnath & Ajanta*, ASI Guide Book, New Delhi, 1984
2. Bajpai, K.D., et.at., *Aitihāsik Bhārtiya Abhilekha* (Hindi), Jaipur, 1997
3. Sircar, D.C., *Select Inscriptions*, Vo. I, Calcutta, 1965
4. Gupta, P.L., *Prachin Bharat Ke Pramukh Abhilekha*, Bhag I & II, Varanasi, 1996
5. Goel, S.R., *Prachin Bhartya Abhilekha Sangraha*, Khand-I, Jaupur, 1982
6. Goel, S.R., *Gupta Abhilekha*, Patna, 1974
7. Altekar, A.S., *Guptakalin Sikke*
8. Gupta, P.L., *Bharat Ke Purvakalik Sikke*, Varanasi.
9. Gupta, P.L., *Coins*
10. Saraswati, S.K., *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, Calcutta, 1956.
11. Banerjee, J.N., *Development of Hindu Iconography*, Calcutta, 1956.
12. Bhattacharya, B., *The Indian Buddhist Iconography*, New Delhi, 1990 ; *Jain Iconography*, Delhi, 1974.

13. Joshi, N.P., *Prachin Bharatiya Murti Vigyan*, Patna, 1977.
Ghosh, R.S. Manoranjan, *Rock-Paintings and other antiquities of pre-historic and later times, Memoirs of the ASI*, 1998.
Goel, S.R., *Gupta Abhilekh*, Patna, 1974.
Goel, S.R., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Abhilekha Saṅgraha*, Pt.-I, Jaipur, 1982.
Gupta, P.L., *Prācīna Bhārata Ke Pramukha Abhilekha*, Pts. I and II, Varanasi, 1996.
Joshi, N.P., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Mūrti Vijñāna* (Hindi), Patna, 1977.
Mishra, B.N., *Nālandā*, 3 Vols., relevant chapters, Delhi, 1998.
Patil, D.R., *Antiquarian Remains of Bihar*, Patna, 1967.
Saraswati, S.K., *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, Calcutta, 1956.
Sarnath, ASI Guide Book, New Delhi, 1984.
Sharma, Y.D., *Delhi and its neighbourhood*, ASI Guide Book, N. Delhi, 2001 (Reprint).
Sircar, D.C., *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1965.
Sivaramamurti, C., *Indian Painting*, Delhi, 1970.

SEMESTER - III

AIHC & Arch-C-301: Ancient Indian Religions : Vedic and Purāṇic Religion

This course introduces to the students the basic ideas and features of ancient Indian religions as manifested through Vedas and Purāṇas. Beginning with the primitive religious beliefs, the Vedic pantheon and sacrifices are focussed upon. Teachings of Bhagavadgītā are pronounced in detail whereas the core of Purāṇic religions is sought to be established through Avatāravāda and Pañcādevopāsanā. Various cults like Vaiṣṇavism, Śaivism and Śāktism have played a prominent role in popularizing the basic tenets of Purāṇic religion. This, alongwith the relevance and significance of Saura and Gāṇapatya minor cults, forms the subject matter of the fifth unit.

Unit I : Introduction

1. Meaning and Nature of Dharma
2. Antiquity of Religion - Primitive religions and beliefs; Indus Religions

Unit II : Vedic Religions

3. Early Vedic Religion - Origin, nature and classification of Gods and sacrifices
4. Later Vedic Religion - Gods, sacrifices and concept of Brahma and Ātmā

Unit III : Teachings of Bhagavadgītā

5. Jñānayoga
6. Bhaktiyoga
7. Karmayoga

Unit IV : Purāṇic Religions

8. Avatāravāda
9. Pañcādevopāsanā
10. Tīrtha (Kashi, Prayaga and Gaya), Vrata and Dāna

Unit V : Cult Worship

11. Vaiṣṇava
12. Śaiva
13. Śākta
14. Saura and Gāṇapatya

Recommended Readings :

- Agrawala, V.S., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Lokadharmā* (Hindi and English), Varanasi, 1964.
- Banerjee, J.N., *Development of Hindu Iconography*, New Delhi, 1985.
- Barth, A., *The Religions of India*, Varanasi, 1985.

- Bevarkara, S.K. and R.D. Ranade, *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vol. II, Poona, 1927.
- Bhandarkar, R.G., *Vaiṣṇavism, Śaivism and Minor Religious Systems* (Also in Hindi), Varanasi, 1965.
- Bhattacharya, N.N., *History of Śākta Religion*, New Delhi, 1974.
- Chaturvedi, P., *Vaiṣṇava Dharma*, Varanasi, 1977.
- Hiriyanna, M..H., *Outlines of Indian Philosophy*, London, 1932.
- Jaiswal, Suvira, *Origin and Development of Vaiṣṇavism* (also in Hindi), Delhi, 1996 (IInd ed.).
- Keith, A.B., *The Religion and Philosophy of Veda and Upaniṣads* (also in Hindi), Cambridge, 1925.
- Majumdar, R. C. and A. D. Pusalker (eds.). *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vol. I (relevant chapters), Bombay, 1951.
- McDonnell, A.A., *Vedic Mythology* (also in Hindi), New York, 1974.
- Pathak, V.S., *Śaiva Cults in North India*, Varanasi, 1960.
- Pathak, V.S., *Smārta Religious Traditions*, Meerut, 1987.
- Raychoudhury, H.C., *Materials for the study of the early History of Vaiṣṇava Sects*, Calcutta, 1936.
- Tripathi, Devi Prakash, *Brāhmanā Dharma Ke Purātātvika Ādhāra*, Varanasi, 2008.
- Tripathi, G.C., *Vedic Devamanḍal*, Allahabad, 1992.
- Upadhyaya, B., *Bhāratīya Darśana*, Varanasi, 1971.
- Upadhyaya, B., *Vaidika Sāhitya aur Saṁskṛti*, Varanasi, 1978.
- Vaidya, C.V., *Vaidika Vānamaya Kā Itihāsa*, Delhi, 2004.

AIHC & Arch-C-302: Ancient Indian Religions: Śramanic- Jainism and Buddhism

Along with Vedic traditions, Buddhism and Jainism played crucial role in giving shape to ancient Indian culture. This course introduces to the students the basic features of the Śramanic traditions which include within its fold Buddhism and Jainism. Life and teaching of Mahāvīra, basic philosophical ideas of Jainism and its spread are discussed in IInd and IIIrd units. In the fourth unit life and teachings of Buddha is dealt with whereas Buddhist councils and their importance and also the spread and decline of Buddhism form the subject matter of the fifth unit.

Unit I : An introduction to Śramanic tradition

1. Antiquity of Śramanic Tradition
2. Religious condition during the 6th century B. C.

Unit II : Jainism

3. Life and teachings of Pārśvanātha and Mahāvīra
4. Division of Jaina Church into Śvetāmbara and Digambara sects
5. Spread of Jainism in Gujarat, Deccan and South India

Unit III : Jaina Doctrines

6. Jīva and Ajīva
7. Bondage and liberation
8. Anekāntavāda and Syādvāda

Unit IV : Buddhism

9. Life and teachings of Gautama Buddha: Four Noble Truths, Pratītyasamutpāda and concept of Nirvāna

Unit V : Early History of Buddhism

10. Buddhist Councils
11. Hīnayāna and Mahāyāna sects
12. Spread of Buddhism in India
13. Decline of Buddhism

Recommended Readings :

- Bapat, P.V. (ed.), *2500 Years of Buddhism* (Also in Hindi), New Delhi, 1987.
Jain, Hiralal, *Bhāratīya Saṃskṛti meṃ Jaina Dharma kā Yogadāna* (Hindi). Bhopal, 1962.
Jaini, J.L., *An outline of Jainism*, Cambridge, 1916.
Jain, Jyoti Prasad, *Religion and Culture of the Jains*, Delhi, 1995.
Majumdar, R.C. and A. D. Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. I–V (relevant chapters), Bombay, 1951-1957.
Mehta, Mohan Lal, *Jaina Dharma aura Darśana : Eka Saṃīksātmaka Paricaya*, Banglore, 1999.
Narendra Dev, *Bauddha Dharma Darśana*, Patna, 1956.

- Pandey, G.C., *Śramana Tradition : Its History and Contribution to Indian culture*, Ahmedabad, 1977.
- Pandey, G.C., *Studies in the origin of Buddhism*, Delhi, 1983.
- Pandey, G.C., *Bauddha Dharma Ke Vikāsa Kā Itihāsa*, Lucknow, 1987.
- Sharma, Chandradhar, *Bhāratīya Darśana*, Delhi, reprint 2004.
- Upadhyaya, B., *Bhārtīya Darśana*, Varanasi, 1971.
- Upadhyaya, B., *Bauddha Dharma Darśan*, Varanasi, 1978.

AIHC & Arch-EL-05: History of Ancient Indian Literature (Sanskrit, Pāli, Prākṛta and Saṅgama Literature)

Literature is perhaps the most important and comprehensive source of history. This Course seeks to establish the importance of different literary sources of ancient India. Various facts of Vedic and Sūtra literature are discussed in the first unit whereas the Itihāsa-Purāṇa tradition as reflected in Epics and Purāṇas is dealt with in the second unit. Buddhist literature including the Pāli canonical work is the subject matter of the third unit. Relevance of Prākṛta literature and the nature of Saṅgama literature is focused in the fifth unit.

Unit I : Introduction

1. Nature, aims and objectives of Literature
2. Language and contents of Literature

Unit II : Vedic Literature

3. Nature and Classification
4. Historical Value of Veda-Vedāṅgas

Unit III : Epics and Purāṇas

5. Epics (Rāmāyaṇa and Mahābhārata)
6. Purāṇas and Upapurāṇas (Matsya and Sāmba)

Unit IV : Śramanic Literature

A. Buddhist:

7. Tripitaka-Vinaya Pitaka, Sutta Pitaka and Abhidhamma Pitaka
8. Non-Tripitaka- Milind Pañho and Dīpavāmsa

B. Jain

9. Āgama Literature
10. Historical contents of Dvyāśrayakāvya and Harivaṃsapurāṇa

Unit V : Saṅgam Literature

11. Nature, Classification and Historical Value of Saṅgama Literature

Unit VI : Carita literature and Historical Dramas

12. Harsacarita, Mālavikāgnimitram and Mr̥cchakatīkam

Recommended Readings:

- Dikshitar, V.R.R., *Studies in Tamil Literature and History*, London, 1930.
Ghosal, U. N., *Studies in Indian History and Culture*, New Delhi, 1965.
Jain, H. L., *Bhāratīya Saṃskṛti Mēṃ Jaina Dharma Kā Yogadāna* (Relevant Chapters), Bhopal, 1966.
Majumdar, R. C. & Pusalker, A. D. (eds.), *The History and Culture of The Indian People*, Vols. I-V (Relevant Chapters), Bombay, 1951-1957.
Pargiter, F. E., *Ancient Indian Historical Tradition*, Delhi, 1922.
Upadhyay, Bharat Singh, *Pāli Sāhitya kā Itihāsa*, Allahabad, 1994.
Winternitz, M., *History of Indian Literature*, 2 Vols., Calcutta, 1933.

VOCATIONAL COURSE

Archaeology and Museology

Semester III, Paper -VC-05 : History of Museum and Collection

The cultural heritage of any society is preserved and communicated to the masses through the museums. The focus of this paper is the meaning and scope of museum along with a brief description of its history. The first unit deals with importance of museum and museology. Different types of museums are discussed in the second unit. The third unit deals with acquisition, collection, documentation and preservation. The fourth unit describes various laws related to the conservation and preservation.

Unit-I Introduction to Museum and Museology

1. Definition, Aims and Scope
2. A brief History of Museum Movement in India
3. History of Museology

Unit-II Different Types of Museum

4. National Museum(Delhi)
5. Site Museum (Sarnath)
6. Anthropological Museum (Museum of Man, Bhopal)
7. Natural History Museums (Delhi)

Unit-III Museum Objects and Collections

8. Collection: Nature, Acquisition- Purchase, Gift, Loan, Exchange etc.
9. Documentation
10. Conservation and Preservation

Unit-IV Antiquarian Laws & Legislation

11. An outline of Antiquarian Laws

Recommended Readings:-

1. Ghose, D.P., *Studies in Museums and Museology in India*, Calcutta, 1968
2. Buxi Smita., *Modern Museum Organisations and Practice in India*, New Delhi 1993.
3. Sirvarammurti, C., *Directory of Museums in India*, New Delhi, 1959
4. Nigam, M.L., *Fundamentals of Museology*, Hyderabad, 1985

VOCATIONAL COURSE *Archaeology and Museology*

Semester III, Paper -VC-06 : Museum Education and Public Relations

This course introduces the practical and utilitarian aspects of museum education. How museums are used to educate different sector of the society is discussed in the first unit. The types of visitors and educational activities are studied in the second unit. General principles of exhibition of different art objects and antiquities form the subject matter of the third unit. Museum library is sought to be highlighted in the fourth unit.

Unit-I Types of Visitors

1. Literate and Non-Literate (Adult)
2. Children
3. Physically Challenged.
4. Foreign visitors

Unit-II Educational Activities

5. Museum based display of objects:
6. Exhibitions of permanent nature
7. Exhibitions of temporary nature
8. Out reach activities: Mobile Exhibition- Use of Museo-bus & Museo-kit

Unit-III General Principles of display and Exhibitions

9. Show Cases
10. Labelling
11. Lighting

Unit-IV Museum Library

12. Importance of Library in a Museum

Recommended Readings:-

1. Bedekar, B.H., *So you want Good Exhibiton*, Baroda, 1978.
2. Biswas, T.K., *Museum and Education*, 1996, New ERA Publication.
3. Ghosh. D.P., *Studies in Museum and Museology in India*, Calcutta, 1980.
4. Nigam, M.L., *Fundamentals of Museology*, Hyderabad, 1985.
5. Frank Jafkins. *Introduction to Marketing, Advertising and Public Relation.*

SEMESTER - IV

AIHC & Arch-C-401: Ancient Indian Social Life and Institutions

Social history happens to be the core around which the historical reconstruction of any civilization takes place. This course introduces to the students the basic social ideas and institutions of ancient India. Social stratifications through Varna-Āśrama system and the necessity and significance of the institutions of marriage and family are discussed in first two units respectively. The health of any society is manifested through the position a woman enjoys. This is brought to the fore in the third unit. The ethical values cherished upon and the ideal behaviour patterns are the subject matters of the fourth unit, while the fifth unit describes the educational system of ancient India.

Unit I : Varna-Āśrama System

1. Origin and development of Varna
2. Origin, development and significance of Āśrama
3. Varna and emergences Jāti
4. Impact of Feudalism on society

Unit II : Marriage and Family

5. Meaning and aim and objectives of marriage
6. Types of marriages and their significance
7. Concept and component of family

Unit III : Position and Role of Women

8. Position and status of women in society
9. Role and contribution of women to society

Unit IV : Rājya, Puruṣārtha and Samsakāras

10. Types and significance of Rājya
11. Concept and significance of Puruṣārtha
12. Aims, types and significance of Samsakāras

Unit IV : Education System

13. Aims and objectives of education
14. Important centers of education: Nalanda, Vikramaśilā, Kashi and Taxila

Recommended Readings:

- Altekar, A. S., *Education in Ancient India* (Also in Hindi), Varanasi, 1934.
Altekar, A.S., *Position of Women in Hindu Civilization*, Benares, 1938.
Bhattacharya, S. C., *Some Aspects of Indian Society from 2nd century B. C. to 4th century A. D.*, Calcutta, 1978.
Dutt, N. K., *Origin and Growth of Caste in India*, Calcutta, 1931.
Jauhari, M., *Prācīna Bhārata Mem Varna-āśrama Vyavasthā* (Hindi), Varanasi, 1985.
Kapadia, K. M., *Marriage and Family in India* (English and Hindi), Oxford, 1958.

- Mandelbaun, David G., *Society in India*, Mumbai, 1972, reprint-2005.
- Mishra, J. S., *Prācīna Bhārata Kā Sāmājika Itihāsa* (Hindi), Patna, 1982.
- Pandey, R. B., *Hindū Samśakāras* (Also in Hindi), Varanasi, 1969.
- Prabhu, P. N., *Hindu Social Organization*, Bombay, 1963.
- Om Prakash, *Prācīna Bhārata Kā Sāmājika Evam Ārthika Itihāsa* (Hindi), New Delhi, 2003.
- Sharma, R. S., *Light on Early Society and Economy*, Bombay, 1966.
- Sharma, R. S., *Prārambhika Bhārata Kā Ārthika Aura Sāmājika Itihāsa* (Hindi), Delhi, 2000.
- Sharma, R. S., *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1985.
- Thapar, Romila, *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretation*, Delhi, 1978.
- Tripathi, L.K. (ed.), *Position and Status of Women in Ancient India*, 2 Vols., Varanasi, 1988 and 1992.
- Vedalankar, Hardatt, *Hindū Parivāra Mīmānsā* (Hindi), Delhi, 1973.
- Yadav, B. N. S., *Society and Culture in Northern India in the twelfth century A. D.*, Allahabad, 1973.

AIHC & Arch-C-402: Ancient Indian Economic Life and Institutions

This course introduces to the students the idea that it is the economic condition of any society which throws light upon the plight of common people. Beginning with the primitive economy and traversing through the Mauryan and Gupta stages, the evolutionary aspect of ancient Indian economy is brought to the fore in the first two units. Various economic institutions like credit, banking, guilds and land ownership are discussed in the third unit. Main features of money economy alongwith maritime trade and trade-routes form the subject matter of the fourth unit whereas the salient features of revenue and taxation are analyzed in the fifth unit.

Unit I : Stages of Indian economy upto 6th century B. C.

1. Primitive Economy
2. Harappan Economy
3. Vedic Agriculture
4. Economic condition during the sixth century B. C.

Unit II : Stages of Indian Economy from 6th Century B. C. to 12th Century A. D.

5. Economic progress in the Mauryan period
6. Indo-Roman trade c. 200 B. C. – 300 A. D.
7. Economic progress in the Gupta period
8. Main features of early medieval economy

Unit III : Economic System and Institutions:

9. Vārtā : Meaning and significance
10. Land ownership
11. Credit and banking system
12. Guilds

Unit IV : Money Economy and Trade-routes

13. Exchange and Currency
14. Maritime trade and trade-routes.

Unit V : Revenue and Taxation

15. Land revenue and salient features of taxation

Recommended Readings :

- Achche Lal, *Prācīna Bhārata Mem̄ Kr̄s̄i* (Hindi), Varanasi 1980.
Bandopadhyaya, N.C., *Economic life and Progress in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1945.
Ghoshal, U.N., *Contribution to the History of Hindu Revenue System*, Calcutta, 1929.
Gopal, L., *Economic Life of Northern India (700-1200 A. D.)*, Varanasi, 1965.
Jha, D.N., *Revenue System in Post-Maurya and Gupta times*, Calcutta, 1967.
Maity, S.K., *Economic Life in Northern India in the Gupta Period: 300 A.D.–550 A.D.*, Delhi, 1970.

- Majumdar, R.C., *Corporate Life in Ancient India* (also in Hindi), Calcutta, 1918.
- Motichand, *Sārthavāha* (Hindi), Patna, 1953.
- Motichand, *Trade and Trade Routes in Ancient India*, New Delhi, 1977.
- Om Prakash, *Prācīna Bhārata Kā Sāmājika Evaṁ Ārthika Itihāsa* (Hindi), New Delhi, 2003.
- Saletore, R.N., *Early Indian Economic History*, Bombay, 1993.
- Sharma, R.S., *Light on Early Indian Society and Economy*, Bombay, 1966.
- Sharma, R.S., *Material Culture and Social Formations in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1985.
- Sharma, R.S., *Prārambhika Bhārata Kā Ārthika Aura Sāmājika Itihāsa* (Hindi), Delhi, 2000.

AIHC & Arch-EL-06: Cultural Anthropology

Cultural anthropology is a branch of study which deals with the evolution of man in his cultural context. Beginning with the meaning and scope of anthropology in the first unit the defining features of culture are discussed in the second unit. No culture is a homogenous mass. It consists of many parallel and often contradictory traditions, this is brought to the fore in the third unit. The fourth unit discusses the socio-economic and religious aspects of different tribes of India whereas ethnography and its methodologies are the subject matter of the fifth Unit.

Unit I: Introduction

1. Meaning and scope of Anthropology

Unit II: Culture

2. Meaning and concept of culture
3. Growth of culture - (i) Evolutionism, (ii) Diffusionism, (iii) Functionalism and (iv) Acculturation

Unit III: Civilization and its cultural Process

4. Meaning and definition of Civilization
5. Differentiation between Culture and Civilization
6. Little and great Traditions
7. Universalization and Parochialization
8. Sanskritization and Westernization
9. Sacred Complex

Unit IV: Tribes of India

10. Definition and classification of Indian tribes
11. Major Indian Tribes- Khasi, Garo, Santhal, Gond, Birhor, Tharu, Bhoksa, Jaunsar, Khas, Bhil, Baiga, Agaria and Toda
12. Economy and Subsistence (i) hunting, gathering, incipient farming, pastoralism and smithy, (ii) Production, Distribution and Consumption
13. Social systems and institutions
14. Religion

Unit V: Ethnology

15. Aims and objectives
16. Methods of field study
 - (i) Observation
 - (ii) Interview
 - (iii) Schedule

Recommended Readings:

- Beals, R.L. and Hoijer, H., *An Introduction to Anthropology*, New York, 1953.
Benedick, R., *Patterns of Culture*, New York, 1937.
Bhowmick, P. K., *Some Aspects of Indian Anthropology*, Calcutta, 1980.
Bose, N.K., *Cultural Anthropology*, Calcutta, 1959.
Dubey, S. C., *Mānava aura Samāskṛti- Sānskṛtika Mānava Vijñāna kī Paricayātmaka Rūparekhā*, Delhi, 1953.
Harris, N., *The Rise of Anthropological Theory*, New York, 1968.
Hasnain, N., *Tribal India*, New Delhi, 1984.

Herskovits, M.J., *Cultural Anthropology* (also in Hindi), New Delhi, 1961.
Majumdar, D.N. & Madan, T.N., *An Introduction to Social Anthropology*,
Bombay, 1957.
Mandelbaum, David G., *Society in India*, Mumbai, 1972, Reprint, 2005.
Radcliff-Brown, A. R., *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*, London, 1952.
Vidyarthi, L. P., *Sacred Complex of Hindu Gaya*, Bombay, 1961.
Vidyarthi, L. P., *Applied Anthropology in India*, Allahabad, 1968.
Winmick Charles, *Dictionary of Anthropology*, London, 1957.

VOCATIONAL COURSE

Archaeology and Museology

Semester III, Paper -VC-07 : Museum Administration & Management

The importance of architectural design of Museums and its storage facilities are highlighted in this paper. The first unit deals with the selection of site and the physical design of museums whereas storage of different objects form the subject matter of the second unit. Public facilities associated with Museum visit are discussed in the third unit. Different aspects of security of Museum which includes measures against theft and Human vandalism are brought to the fore in the fourth unit.

Unit-I Space and Environment of Museum

1. Selection of Site
2. Architecture

Unit-II Museum Storage Facilities

3. Ideal Storage of Organic Objects
4. Ideal Storage of Inorganic Objects

Unit-III Public Facilities

5. Audio-Visual Aids (including touch screen)
6. Relaxation facilities
7. Refreshment facilities

Unit-IV Administration and Security of Museums

8. Administrative set up : Duties and Responsibilities
9. Security against theft
10. Human Vandalism

Recommended Readings:-

1. Morley Grace, *Organisation of Museum* (Practical Advice) UNESCO.
2. Nigam, M.L., *Fundamentals of Museology*, Hyderabad, 1985
3. Tilliston, R.G. *Museum Security*.

VOCATIONAL COURSE
Archaeology and Museology

Semester III, Paper -VC-08 : Practical

Students are required to undertake practical training in this course.

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|---|----------|
| 1. Archaeology : Practical training in techniques and methods of Archaeology | 50 Marks |
| 1. Identification and drawing of pottery & Tools | 10 marks |
| 2. Training of excavation/ exploration | 10 marks |
| 3. Preparation of report on the basis of excavation/ exploration | 20 marks |
| 4. <i>Viva-voce</i> | 10 marks |
| 2. Museology : Methods and Principles of Documentation and Display | 50 Marks |
| 1. Museum visit (Bharat Kala Bhavan and Sarnath) | 10 marks |
| 2. Identification of displayed museum objects and preparation of labels | 10 marks |
| 3. Preparation of report of museum visits | 20 marks |
| 4. <i>Viva-voce</i> | 10 marks |

SEMESTER - V

AIHC & Arch-C-501: Early Indian Art and Architecture

(From Beginning to Gupta Period)

This Course introduces to the students the glorious tradition of Indian art and architecture from its very early phase. The intricacies of Indus art and the different aspects of Mauryan art and architecture form the subject matter of first and second units respectively. The unique features of Stūpa as exemplified through the Stūpas of Bharhut, Sanchi and Amaravati are discussed in the third unit. Kusāna art as manifested through Mathura and Gandhara schools is dealt with in the fourth unit whereas the distinctive characteristics of rock-cut architecture are brought to the fore in the fifth and last unit.

Unit I : Nature of Indian Art and its Beginning

1. Nature, definition and salient features of Indian art and architecture
2. Primitive art: Rock Painting and Terracottas

Unit II : Indus Valley Civilization

3. Stone and Metal Sculpture, Seals and Terracottas
4. Architecture

Unit III : Mauryan Art and Architecture

5. Architecture- Palaces, Caves and Stūpas
6. Sculpture- Aśokan Capitals
7. Folk Images-Stone Images of Yaksī and Yaksī
8. Terracottas

Unit IV : Śuṅga-Sātavāhana

9. Stūpas-Bharhut, Sanchi, Amaravati
10. Caityas-Bhaja and Karle
11. Terracottas : Salient features

Unit V : Kusāna and Gupta

(a) Kusāna Period :

12. Salient features of Mathura and Gandhara School of Art
13. Terracottas: Salient features

(b) Gupta Period :

14. Evolution of Gupta temples
15. Salient features of Mathura and Sarnath School of Art
16. Ajanta Paintings

Recommended Readings :

- Agrawala, P.K., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Kalā evam Vāstu* (Hindi), Varanasi, 2002.
Agrawala, V.S., *Bhāratīya Kalā* (Hindi), Varanasi, 1994.
Bajpai, K.D., *Bhāratīya Vāstukalā kā Itihāsa* (Hindi), Lucknow, 1972.
Brown, P., *Indian Architecture* (Buddhist and Hindu Periods), Vol. I, Bombay, 1971.

Coomarswamy, A.K., *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London, 1927.
Gupta, P.L., *Bhāratīya Sthāpatya* (Hindi), Varanasi, 1970.
Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. II and III (relevant chapters.), Bombay, 1951-57.
Roy, N.C., *The Rise and Fall of Pataliputra*, Kolkata, 2003.

AIHC & Arch-C-502: Art and Architecture of Early Medieval India

The art and architecture of early medieval India is characterised by the development of different temple forms. The first unit of the course introduces the students to the intricacies of main styles of temples, namely Nāgara, Drāvidīya and Vesara, and also talks about post-Gupta temples. Temples of North India along with Khajuraho and Orissan temples are discussed in the second unit. Temples of South India which includes within its fold Cālukyan, Rāshttrakūṭa, Pallava and Cola temples form the subject matter of the third unit whereas the fourth unit describes the temples of Western India.

Unit I : Origins and Development of Early Temples

1. Forms of Temples: Nāgara, Drāvidīya and Vesara and their salient features
2. Salient features of post-Gupta Temples

Unit II : Temple and Sculptures of North India

3. Temple Architecture of Khajuraho
4. Candella Sculptures of Khajuraho

Unit III : Temples and Sculptures of South India

5. Early Cālukyan Temples of Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal
6. Rāshttrakūṭa Temples : Kailāsanātha Temple of Ellora
7. Pallava Rathas and Structural Temples of Mahabalipuram and Kanchipuram
8. Cola Temples with special reference to Thanjavur
9. Hoysala Temples (Halebid)
10. Cola Bronzes

Unit IV : Temples and Sculptures of Eastern India

11. Temples of Bhubaneswar, Puri and Konark
12. Pāla Sculptures

Unit V : Temples of Western India

13. Sun Temple of Modhera
14. Abu Temples : Vimalavasahī and Lūnavasahī

Recommended Readings :

- Agrawala, P.K., *Guptakālīna Kalā evaṃ Vāstu* (Hindi), Varanasi, 1994.
Bajpai, K.D., *Bhāratīya Vāstukalā kā Itihāsa* (Hindi), Lucknow, 1972.
Brown, P., *Indian Architecture* (Buddhist and Hindu Periods) (relevant portions), Bombay, 1971.
Coomaraswamy, A.K., *History of Indian and Indonesian Art*, London, 1927.
Gupta, P.L., *Bhāratīya Sthāpatya* (Hindi), Varanasi, 1970.
Jauhari, M., *Cola aura Unakī Kalā*, Varanasi, 1968.
Krishna Dev, *Temples of North India*, New Delhi, 1969.
Majumdar, R.C. and A.D. Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. III and V (relevant portions), Bombay, 1988, 1989.
Saraswati, S. K., *A Survey of Indian Sculpture*, Calcutta, 1956 (Reprint edn.).
Srinivasan, K. R., *Temples of South India*, New Delhi, 1972.

AIHC & Arch-C-503: Concept and Methods of History Writing in Ancient India

Indian history which is not bereft of historical writings is sought to be established through this course. The first unit deals with the interrelations between myth and history and also with the manner in which the ancient Indians visualized the concept of time and space. Main features of Vedic tradition of history as reflected in Samhitās and historical legends and geneologies which galore in Epics and Purānās are analyzed in second and third units. How Buddhist and Jaina traditions understood the concept of history is dealt with in the fourth unit. Historical biographies and chronicles which are important sources of history writing is discussed in the fifth unit.

Unit I : The motion of History in ancient India

1. Myth and History
2. The concept of time and space

Unit II : Vedic tradition of History writing

3. Gāthā-Nārāsaṁsī
4. Gotra-Pravara
5. Dānastuti and Vaṁsāvalis of Ṛs̄is

Unit III : Epic and Purānāic Tradition

6. Udāharanā and Ākhyāna
7. Manavantara, Vaṁsa and Vaṁsānucarita
8. Concept of Itihāsa-Purānā tradition

Unit IV : Buddhist and Jaina tradition of History writing

9. Concept and place of history in Jaina traditions with special reference to Paumacariyam and Mahavīra-carita
10. Concept and place of history in Buddhist tradition with special reference to Mañjuśrīmūlakalpa, Dīpavaṁsa and Mahāvaṁsa

Unit V : Historical Biographies and Chronicles

11. Place of Historical Biographies and Chronicles in history writing.
12. Carita-kāvya: Hars̄acarita and Vikramān̄kadevacarita
13. Historical narratives and chronicles in Rājataran̄ginī

Recommended Readings :

- Buddha Prakash, *Itihāsa Darśana*, Varanasi, 1962.
Maurice Winternitz, *History of Indian Literature*, 2 Vols., Calcutta, 1933.
Choubey, Jharkhande, *Itihāsa Darśana* (Hindi), Varanasi, 2001.
Collingwood, R. G., *The Idea of History*, Oxford, 1961
Pandey, G. C., *Itihāsa: Svarūpa Evam̄ Siddhānta*, Jaipur, 1993.
Pathak, V. S., *Ancient Historians of India*, Gorakhpur, 1984.
Philips, C. H. (ed.), *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961.

AIHC & Arch-C-504: India's Cultural Contact with Outside World

Cross regional cultural diffusion has been an important aspect of historical evolution. A strong and vibrating civilization having its impact felt upon other contemporary cultures has been a common phenomenon of history. This course introduces to the students a general study of cultural contact of ancient India with outside world. It primarily focuses on the study of historical geography, religion, art and architecture, language and literature of Central Asia, Afghanistan, China, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Burma, Cambodia and Indonesia. This impact got manifested basically in the form of the spread of Buddhism in these regions.

Unit I : A brief Introduction to Central Asia and South-East Asia

1. Historical geography
2. Routes
3. Background of Indianization

Unit II : Central Asia and Afghanistan

4. Elements of Indian Religions in the Culture of Central Asia and Afghanistan
5. A brief survey of Archaeological remains in Central Asia and Afghanistan

Unit III : China and Tibet

6. Introduction and expansion of Buddhism in China
7. A brief introduction to Pre-Buddhist Tibet
8. Introduction and development of Buddhism in Tibet
9. Contribution of Thonmi Sambhot to Tibetan language and literature
10. Salient features of Tibetan art

Unit IV : Sri Lanka and Burma

11. Introduction and expansion of Buddhism in Sri Lanka
12. Impact of Indian culture on Burma
13. Art and architecture : Anand temple, Sigiriya murals and Ruvanveli Stūpa

Unit V : Cambodia and Indonesia

14. Elements of Indian religions in Cambodia : Śaivism and Buddhism
15. Architecture of Angkor-Vat and Borobudur
16. Indo-Javanese literature

Recommended Readings :

- Bell, Sir Charles, *The Religion of Tibet*, New Delhi, 1992.
Bagchi, P.C., *India and China*, Bombay, New York, 1951.
Chen, Kenneth K.S., *Buddhism in China: A Historical Survey*, New Jersey, 1964.
Gaulier, S., *Buddhism in Afghanistan and Central Asia*, London, 1976.
Ghoshal, U.N., *Ancient Indian Culture in Afghanistan*, Calcutta, 1928.
Hall, D.G.E., *History of South East Asia*, London, 1961.
Hopkins, Jeffrey and Lati Rimpoche (Tr.), *The Buddhism of Tibet*, Delhi, 1987.
Kuang, Chou Siang, *Cīnī Baudhdha Dharma Kā Itihāsa* (Hindi), Allahabad, 1926.
Lama, G.K., *Tibet Mem Baudhdha Dharma Kā Itihāsa* (Hindi), New Delhi, 2004.
Lama, G.K., *Cultural Heritage of South East Asia*, Varanasi, 2009.
Majumdar, R.C., *Hindu Colonies in The Far East*, Calcutta, 1963.
Mishra, Sheonandan and Damodar Dixit, *Prācīna Sri Lanka Kā Itihāsa* (Hindi),

- Lucknow, 1974.
- Puri, B.N., *Madhya Asia Mem Bhāratīya Samskr̥ti*, New Delhi, 1994.
- Puri, B.N., *Sudūra Pūrva mem Bhāratīya Saṁskṛti Aura Usakā Itihāsa*, (Hindi), Lucknow, 1965.
- Rowland, B., *Ancient Art from Afghanistan*, New York, 1966.
- Sankrityayana, Rahul, *History of Central Asia*, New Delhi, 1964.
- Vidyalankara, S., *Madhya Asia Evam Chīna Mem Bhāratīya Samskr̥ti* (Hindi), Mussoorie, 1980.
- Vidyalankara, S., *Dakṣiṇa Evam Dakṣiṇa Pūrva Asiā Kā Sāmskr̥tika Itihāsa* (Hindi), Mussoorie, 1984.
- Xinru, Liu., *Ancient India and Ancient China*, Delhi, 1994.
- Schlagimmetweit, Emil, *Buddhism in Tibet*, London, 1968.
- Sykes, Percy, *A History of Afghanistan*, London, 1940

AIHC & Arch-C-505: Early History of India
(Origin of Man to the development of Jana and Janapadas)

This course introduces to the students the early history of man since his advent on this planet upto the use of iron in India. The first unit deals with the impact of environment on the origin and development of early man. Stone age cultures through its Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic phases form the subject matter of the second unit. The advent of the age of metals alongwith the special features of Harappan culture are dealt with in the third unit. The Vedic age is discussed in the fourth unit whereas the role and significance of iron alongwith its antiquity is sought to be established in the fifth unit.

Unit I : Man and Environment

1. Origin of Man
2. Geographical Background

Unit II : Stone Age Cultures

3. A brief survey of Palaeolithic and Mesolithic Cultures (with special reference to Belan and Son regions)
4. A brief survey of Neolithic Cultures

Unit III : Copper-Bronze Age and Urban Culture

5. Chalcolithic Cultures of Western India (with special reference to Jorwe and Kayatha) and Gangetic Doab
6. Pre-Harappan Culture (with special reference to Kalibanga)
7. Harappan Civilization : Town Planning, Important Cities (Harappa, Mohenjodaro and Lothal)

Unit IV : Early Vedic and Later Vedic Cultures

8. Aryans Problem
9. A survey of Pre-Buddhist (Vedic-Purāṇic) ruling dynasties

Unit V : Iron Age Culture and Its Impact on Indian Culture

10. Antiquity of iron in India
11. Iron Age Cultures
12. Studies of ceramics with special reference to PGW and NBPW

Recommended Readings :

Agrawal, D.P. and J.S. Kharkwal, *Bronze and Iron Ages in South Asia*, New Delhi, 2003.

Agrawal, D.P., *Archaeology of India*, New Delhi, 1984.

Allchin, B. and F.R. Allchin, *The Rise of Civilization in India and Pakistan*, Delhi, 1983.

Chakraborti, D.K., *India - An Archaeological History : Palaeolithic Beginnings to Early Historical Foundation*, Oxford, 1999.

Ghosh, A., *The City in Early Historical India*, Shimla, 1973.

Jayaswal, V., *Bhāratiya Itihāsa Kā Madhya Prastara Yuga*, Delhi, 1989.

Jayaswal, V., *Bhāratiya Itihāsa Kā Nava Prastara Yuga*, Delhi, 1989.

- Jayaswal, V., *Bhāratiya Itihāsa Ke Ādi Caranā Kī Rūparekhā* (Purā Prastara Yuga), Delhi, 1987.
- Lal, B.B. and S.P. Gupta (eds.), *Frontiers of the Indus Civilization*, Delhi, 1984.
- Rapsen, E.J., *Cambridge History of India*, Vol. I, Cambridge, 1922.
- Tripathi, Vibha, *History of Iron Technology in India* (from beginning to pre-modern times), New Delhi, 2008.
- Tripathi, Vibha, *The Age of Iron in South Asia : Legacy and Tradition*, Delhi, 2001.
- Tripathi, Vibha, *The Painted Grey Ware, An Iron Age Culture of Northern India*, Delhi, 1976.

AIHC & Arch-C-506: Legal Institutions in Ancient India

This paper introduces to the students the meaning and significance of legal ideas and institutions of ancient India. Origin and concept of Hindu Law forms the subject matter of the first unit whereas specific laws related to inheritance, ownership and sonship are discussed in the second unit. The nature and types of marriage alongwith the concept of Strīdhana is analysed in the third unit. Nature of Judiciary alongwith judicial procedure and different theories of crime and punishment are dealt with in the fourth and fifth units respectively.

Unit I : Nature and Development of Ancient Indian Law

1. Sources of Hindu Law
2. Origin and development of Hindu Law
3. The concept of Vyavahāra and Vyavahārapāda

Unit II : Ancient Indian Laws

4. Law of succession and inheritance
5. Law of ownership
6. Law of adoption
7. Law of sonship

Unit III : Marital Laws

8. Law regarding marriage
9. Strīdhana: its nature and significance

Unit IV : Judiciary in Ancient India

10. Types and functions of Judiciary
11. Law of evidence
12. Judicial Procedure: Catuspāda

Unit V : Crime and Punishment

13. Law of Crimes and Tort
14. Punishment: Theories and objectives

Recommended Readings :

- Kane, P.V., *History of Dharmasāstra*. Vol. III (relevant chapters), Poona, 1968-75.
Vedalkar, Hardatt, *Hindū Parivāra Mīmāṃsā*, Delhi, 1973.
Achchhe Lal, *Prācīna Hindū Vidhi*, Varanasi, 2001.
Majumdar, R.C., *Corporate Life in Ancient India*, Calcutta, 1918.
Shastri, S., *Arthasāstra of Kautilya*, Mysore, 1919.
Singh, S., *Evolution of Smṛiti Law*, Varanasi, 1972.
Tripathi, H.N., *Prācīna Bhārata Mem Rājya aura Nyāyapālikā*, Delhi, 1965.
Jolly, J., *Hindu Law and Customs*, Calcutta, 1928.
Nath, Birendra, *Judicial Administration in Ancient India*, Patna, 1979.

AIHC & Arch-EL-07: History of Indian Philosophical Thought

The essence of any culture is reflected through its philosophical tradition. This Course introduces to the students the rich and varied dimensions of Indian philosophy. In the first unit Vedic and Upanisadic philosophical ideas, their similarities and differences are dealt with. The post Vedic period, which witnessed the emergence of heterodox schools and the development of basic tenets of Bhagavadgītā, forms the subject matter of the second unit. Various Indian philosophical schools and their historical background are discussed in the third unit. Important philosophical ideas like the notion of karma, bhakti and tantra are the subject matter of the fourth unit.

Unit I: Introduction

1. Sources-Vedic literature, Buddhist and Jaina literature, Sādhya-darśana-samuccaya,

Sarvadarśanasāgraha, Brahmasūtra with Śānakarabhāṣya, etc.

2. Early Vedic Philosophical Ideas

3. Upanisadic Philosophy- Background, Identity of Brahman, Ātman and Samsāra

Unit II: Philosophical Development of Post Vedic Period

4. Philosophical Ideas in Bhagavadgītā - Jñāna, Karma and Bhakti

5. Heterodox Schools- (i) Cārvāka (ii) Development of Buddhist Philosophy- its Background and salient features (iii) Development of Jaina Philosophy- its Background and salient features.

Unit III: Philosophical Schools and their historical background

6. (i) Sāṅkhya, Yoga, Nyāya, Vaiśeṣika and Mīmāṃsā,

(ii) Vedānta (Advaita and Viśiṣṭādvaita)

Unit IV: A Brief Survey of Importance Philosophical Ideas

7. Rebirth and Karma

8. Philosophy of Rituals, Bhakti and Tantra.

Recommended Readings:

Belvarkar, S. K. and Ranade, R.D., *A History of Indian Philosophy*, 2 Vols., Poona, 1927.

Dasgupta, S. N., *A History of Indian Philosophy*, 5 Vols., Cambridge, 1922, 32, 40, 49 and 55.

Dutta and Catterjee, *An Introduction to Indian Philosophy*, Calcutta, 1950.

Hiriyanna, M., *An Outline of Indian Philosophy*, London, 1932.

Majumdar, R.C. & Pusalker, A.D. (eds.), *The History and Culture of The Indian People*, Vols. 1 to 5, Bombay, 1951-1957.

Mehta, Mohan Lal, *Jaina Dharma aur Darśana- Eka Samīksātmaka Paricaya*, Bangalore, 1999.

Narendra Dev, *Baudha Dharma Darśana*, Patna, 1956.

Pande, G. C., *Studies in the Origin of Buddhism*, Delhi, 1983.

Pande, G. C., *Foundation of Indian Culture*, 2 Vols., Vol.1, *Spiritual Vision and Symbolic forms in Ancient India* and Vol. 2, *Dimensions of Ancient Indian Social History*, New Delhi, 1984.

Ranade, R.D., *Vedānta: The Culmination of Indian Thought*, Bombay, 1970.

Sharma, C.D., *Bhāratīya Darśana*, Delhi, 2004

Upadhyaya, Baladeva., *Bhāratīya Darśana*, Varanasi, 1971.

SEMESTER - VI

AIHC & Arch-C-601: Ancient Indian Polity and Administration

Nature of polity and administration and also the idea of state in ancient India are brought to the fore through this course. Nature, scope and origin of state in ancient India alongwith the concept of Saptāṅga theory is discussed in the first unit. Kingship and its functions and the existence of democratic elements in the form of Republican states form the subject matter of second and third units respectively. Administrative paraphernalia and the intricacies of war and diplomacy are analysed in the fourth unit whereas principles of taxation are sought to be established in the fifth unit.

Unit I : Concept and Origin of State

1. Theories about the origin of State
2. Nature and Scope of State
3. Aims and Functions of State
4. Saptāṅga theory

Unit II : Principles of Ancient Indian Polity

5. Kingship-Role, duties and concept of divinity
6. Mantriparishad - composition, functions and scope

Unit III : Democratic elements in ancient Indian polity

7. Republican States
8. Democratic Institutions: Sabhā, Samiti, Vidatha, Paura - Jānapada

Unit IV : Administration and Administrative Units

9. Inter-state relationship and diplomacy : Upāya, Sādgunya and Mandala theories
10. Military administration and ethics of war
11. Administrative system under the Mauryas, Guptas, Rāṣṭrakūṭas and Colas

Unit V : Principles and Process of Taxation

12. Nature and concept of Taxation
13. Types of Taxation

Recommended Readings :

- Altekar, A.S., *State and Government in Ancient India* (Also in Hindi), Varanasi, 1955.
Ghoshal, U.N., *History of Indian Political Ideas*, Bombay, 1959.
Jayaswal, K.P., *Hindu Polity* (Also in Hindi), Calcutta, 1925.
Kane, P.V., *History of Dharmaśāstra*, Vol. III (Relevant Chapters), Poona, 1973.
Mahalingam, T.V., *South Indian Polity*, Madras, 1967.
Majumdar, R.C. and A.D., Pusalker (eds.), *The History and Culture of the Indian People*, Vols. I-V (relevant chapters), Bombay, 1980-1989.
Mukherjee, S., *Republican Trends in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1969.
Sharma, R.S., *Aspects of Political Ideas and Institutions in Ancient India*, Delhi, 1959.
Shastri, S., *Arthaśāstra of Kautilya*, Mysore, 1958.
Vidyalankar, S., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Śāsana Vyavasthā Evam Rājya Śāstra*, Mussoorie, 1968.

AIHC & Arch-C-602: Ancient Indian Palaeography and Epigraphy

Epigraphy, an important source of historical reconstruction, needs no argument. This course introduces to the students the significance and reliability of some of the important Indian inscriptions. Beginning with meaning, scope and relevance of Palaeography and Epigraphy in general, the antiquity of writing and the origin of Brāhmī script are discussed in first two units. Some of the important Pre-Kuṣāṇa, Kuṣāṇ-Gupta and Post-Gupta inscriptions are analyzed in third, fourth and fifth units respectively.

Unit I : Definition and Scope of Palaeography and Epigraphy

1. Meaning and scope of Palaeography and Epigraphy
2. Epigraphy as a source of history.

Unit II : Beginning of Writing and Script

3. Antiquity of writing in India
4. Brāhmī script: Theories of origin and Aśokan Brāhmī
5. Origin of Kharoṣṭhī script

Unit III : Development of Script

6. Aśokan Brāhmī script
7. Kuṣāṇa script
8. Gupta script

Unit IV : Historical and Cultural Study of Aśokan, Pre-Kuṣāṇa and Kuṣāṇa Inscriptions

9. Rummindei Pillar Inscription
10. Besanagar Garuda Pillar Inscription
11. Sarnath Bodhisattva Image Inscription of Kanisaka I

Unit V : Historical and Cultural Study of Gupta and Post-Gupta Period

12. Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription of King Candragupta
13. Kahaum stone pillar Inscription of Skandagupta
14. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II.

Note : Inscription for Decipherment of Unit IV

Recommended Readings :

- Agrawala, P.K., *Imperial Gupta Epigraphs*, Varanasi, 1983.
Agrawala, V.S., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Abhilekham Kā Adhyayana*, Varanasi, 1961.
Bajpai, K.D., *Aitihāsika Bhāratīya Abhilekha*, Jaipur, 1992.
Buhler, G., *Indian Palaeography*, Calcutta, 1959 (Hindi and English).
Dani, A. H., *Indian Palaeography*, London, 1963.
Goyal, S.R., *Gupta Kālīna Abhilekha*, Meerut, 1984.
Goyal, S.R., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Abhilekha Saṅgraha*, Pt. I (Prāk Guptayugīna lekha), Jaipur, 1982.
Gupta, P.L., *Prācīna Bhārata Ke Pramukha Abhilekha*, Pt. I, Varanasi, 1996.

- Narain, A.K. and M.S. Shukla (eds.), *Prācīna Bhāratīya Abhilekha Sangraha*, Part II, Varanasi, 1969.
- Narain A.K. and T.P. Verma, *Prācīna Bhāratīya Lipi Śāstra aurā Abhilekha*, Varanasi, 1970.
- Ojha, G. H., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Lipimālā* (Hindi), New Delhi, 1971.
- Sircar, D.C., *Indian Epigraphy* (Hindi and English), Varanasi, 1965.
- Sircar, D.C., *Select Inscriptions*, Vol. I, Calcutta, 1965.
- Upadhyaya, V., *Gupta Abhilekha*, Patna, 1974.
- Verma, T.P., *The Palaeography of Brāhmī Script*, Varanasi, 1971.

AIHC & Arch-C-603: Ancient Indian Numismatics

The basic thrust of this course is to establish the relevance and significance of Numismatic studies in ancient Indian history. Beginning with the antiquity of coins, early Indian coinage forms the subject matter of first two units. When Indo-Greeks, Śakas and Kusānas came to India the quality and quantity of coins increased tremendously. This is established in the third unit. Main features of Sātavāhanas and Gupta coins are discussed in the fourth unit whereas the coins of early medieval period alongwith the Cola coins are dealt with in the last unit.

Unit I : Antiquity and Scope of Coinage

1. Definition and scope of Numismatics
2. Coins as a source of History
3. Material and techniques of coin-making
4. Barter system and antiquity of coins

Unit II : Early Indian Coins

5. Punch-marked coins
6. Local coins with special reference to Kauśāmbī and Pāñcāla
7. Tribal coins with special reference to Yaudheyas and Mālavas

Unit III : Coins of foreign rulers

8. Indo-Greek coins: General features; Coins of Demetrius and Menander
9. Coins of Western Ksatrapas (with special reference to Nahapāna and Rudradāman)
10. Kusāna coins : Coins of Kaniska I and Huviska I
11. Survey of Hūna coins

Unit IV : Coins of Sātavāhanas and Guptas

12. Coins of Gautamīputra Śātakarni and Vaśiṣṭhiputra Pulumāvi
13. Salient features of Gupta coins

Unit V : Coins of Early Medieval Period

14. Salient features of Kalcuri Coins
15. Cola coins with special reference to Rāja Rāja

Recommended Readings :

- Banerji, R.D., *Prācīna Mudrāyem* (Hindi), Calcutta, 1922.
Chattopadhyaya, B., *The Age of the Kusānas: A Numismatic Study*, Calcutta, 1967.
Goel, S.R., *Ancient Indian Coinage*, Jodhpur, 1995.
Gupta, P.L., *Bhārata Ke Pūrva Kālīka Sikke*, Varanasi, 1996.
Gupta, P.L., *Prācīna Bhāratīya Mudrāyem*, Varanasi, 2003.
Kosambi, D.D., *Indian Numismatics*, Delhi, 1981.
Lahiri, A.N., *The Corpus of Indo-Greek Coins*, Calcutta, 1956.
Lahiri, A.N., *Indo-Greek Coins, (Section on Metrology only)*, Calcutta, 1995.
Naraian, A.K., *Coin-Types of the Indo Greeks* (English and Hindi), Oxford, 1957.
Narain, A.K. and G.K. Jenkins, *Coin-Types of the Śaka Pahlava Kings of India*, Varanasi, 1957.
Rapson, E.J., *Catalogue of the Coins of India*, Delhi, 1975.
Upadhyaya, Basudeo, *Bhāratīya Sikke*, Varanasi, 1971.

Wood, Allen, *The Gold Coin-types of the Great Kusāṅkas*, Varanasi, 1957.

AIHC & Arch-C-604: Ancient Civilizations (Bronze Age to Iron Age)

In the process of cultural development, as the requirements of the society increased, craft and trade activities intensified at several centres in old world. In due course of time a drastic change appeared in every sphere of life, be it social structure, religion, science and technology, settlement pattern, trade and commerce. We see urban centres in several parts of the world and a well-established social, economic and administrative institution which need to be studied in order to understand how they shaped the present day world. In this paper an attempt has been made to unravel different facets of ancient Egyptian, Sumerian, Babylonian and Chinese civilizations.

Unit I : Ancient Egypt

1. Art and architecture
2. Economic condition
3. Social condition and administration
4. Religion and science
5. Life and achievements of Ikhnoton

Unit II : Sumer

6. Economic condition
7. Social condition
8. Religion and science
9. Art and architecture

Unit III : Babylon

10. Life and code of Hammūrabi
11. Economic condition
12. Social condition
13. Religion and science
14. Art and architecture

Unit IV : Chinese Civilization

15. Shāng and Chou Age
16. Life and teachings of Confucius

Recommended Readings :

- Brinston, C., G. Cristopher, and R. Wolff, *Civilization in the West*.
Burns and Turner, *Ancient World*.
Burns, E.M., P.L. Ralph, R.E. Lerner and S. Meacham, *World Civilizations*, Vol. A, Delhi (Indian Edition), 1991.
Bury, J.B., *History of Greece*.
Child, V.G., *What Happened in History*, Australia, 1964.
Childe, V. G., *Prācīnatam Prācya Sabhyatā para Nayā Prakāśa* (English and Hindi), Patna, 1970.
Durant, *Our Oriental Heritage* (relevant chapters), New York, 1954.
Goyal, S.R., *Viśva Kī Prācīna Sabhyatāyem*, Varanasi, 2004.

Kohl, Philip, *The Making of Bronze Age Eurasia*, Cambridge, 1987.
Latourette, *The Chinese: Their History and Culture*.
Roux, G., *Ancient Iraq*, London, 1964.
Tripathi, R.P., *Viśva Itihāsa*, Varanasi, 1968.
Murray, M.A., *Splendour That was Egypt*, London, 1949.
Upadhyay, B.S., *The Ancient World*, Hyderabad, 1954.
Hayes, W.C., *Most Ancient Egypt*, Chicago, 1965.
Swain, J.W., *The Ancient World*, Vol. I, New York, 1950.
Field, G.L., *The Growth of Civilization*, New York, 1966.

AIHC & Arch-C-605: Principles and Methods of Archaeology

Archaeology is a very important branch of history which preserves the ancient data in its material and contextual form. This course introduces to the students the basic concept of Archaeology. Students have to study history of Indian Archaeology, Methods of Data retrieval, Chronology and Dating Methods, Documentation and Conservation and Preservation of Archaeological objects.

Unit I: History of Indian Archaeology

1. Nature and definition of Archaeology
2. Its relation with other disciplines
3. Development of studies in Archaeology from antiquarian till the present
4. History of Indian Archaeology (from Cunnigham to Wheeler)

Unit II: Methods of Data Retrieval and Documentation

5. Aims and Methods of Exploration
6. Methods of Excavations-Vertical and Horizontal
7. Recording of the Excavated Remains
8. Report Writing

Unit III: Chronology and Dating Methods

9. Stratigraphy
10. Methods of Dating- Relative and Absolute

Unit IV: New Trends in Indian Archaeology

11. Marine Archaeology in Indian context
12. New Archaeology

Unit V: Conservation and Preservation

13. Treatment and Preservation of Metal objects
14. Treatment and Preservation of Stone and Ceramics

Recommended Readings:

- Atkinson, R. J. C., *Field Archaeology*, London, 1952.
Binford, L. R., *An Archaeological Perspective*, London, 1972.
Clark, D. L., *Models in Archaeology*, London, 1972.
Daniel, G. A., *Hundred Years of Archaeology*, London, 1950.
Sankalia, H. D., *New Archaeology: Its Scope and Application in India*, Lucknow, 1977.
Wheeler, M., *Archaeology from the Earth*, New Delhi, 1968.
Pandey J. N., *Purātattva Vimarśa*, Allahabad, 1986.
Varma, Radhakant, *Ksētrīya Purātattva*, Allahabad, 2000.

AIHC & Arch-C-606: History of Science and Technology in Ancient India

Science exists since the dawn of man on the earth. Physical, biological and medicinal sciences have prevailed from the evolution of universe. Food and medicine got importance since the advent of man. Later, astronomy, mathematics, etc. evolved in accordance to the need of society and became an integral part of day to day activity, paving the way for modern scientific achievements.

Unit I : Indus Civilization

1. Metallurgy
2. Mathematics and Astronomy
3. Town Planning
4. Flora and Fauna

Unit II : A brief History of Astronomy in Ancient India

5. Vedic Period
6. Vedānga
7. Classical Age

Unit III : A brief history of Chemistry in Ancient India upto NBPW Period

8. Metallurgy : Copper in Chalcolithic to pre-NBPW Period
9. Iron Technology from earliest time to NBPW Period
10. Glass : Technology from earliest time to NBPW Period

Unit IV : An Outline of the development of Mathematics in Ancient India up to Gupta Period.

11. Bakśāli Mathematics
12. Geometry
13. Algebra
14. Arithmetics

Recommended Readings :

- Hegde, K.T.M., *An Introduction to Ancient Indian Metallurgy*, Banglore, 1991.
Hodges, H., *Technology in the Ancient world*, London, Pelican, 1970.
Kutumbia, P., *Ancient Indian Medicine*, New Delhi, 1962.
Prasad, G., *Bhāratīya Jyotiṣa Kā Itihāsa*, Lucknow, 1974.
Randhawa, M.S., *A History of Agriculture in India*, New Delhi, 1980.
Rose, D.M. *et al.*, *Concise History of Science of India*, New Delhi, 1971.
Satya Prakash, *Prācīna Bhārata meṁ Rasāyan Kā Vikāsa* (Hindi), Varanasi, 1960.
Satya Prakash, *Vaijñānika Vikāsa kī Bhāratīya Paramparā* (Hindi), Patna, 1954.
Sen, S.N., *Vijñāna kā Itihāsa*, Two Volumes, Patna, 1972.
Singh, A.N. and Dutta, B.B., *History of Hindu Mathematics* (English and Hindi). Vols. I and II, Lahore, 1935 and 1938.
Tripathi, Vibha. *The Age of Iron in South Asia : Legacy and Tradition*. Delhi. 2001.

AIHC & Arch-EL-08: A History of Western Philosophical Thought

The rich tradition of western intellectual development is reflected through its philosophical thoughts. This paper introduces to the students the salient and distinguishing features and historical background of western philosophy. In the first unit the nature of western philosophy and its relation with science and religion are discussed whereas the basic tenets of Greek Philosophy form the subject matter of the second unit. The medieval western philosophy, overwhelmed by Christian doctrines, is sought to be established in the third unit. In the modern era, philosophy got deeply associated with science and epistemology. This is amply demonstrated by the rise of certain important schools like rationalism and empiricism. This forms the subject matter of the fourth unit.

Unit I: Introduction

1. Nature of Philosophy
2. Relation of Philosophy with Science and religion

Unit II : Greek Philosophy

3. Greek Philosophy before Socrates
4. Socrates
5. Plato
6. Aristotle

Unit III : Philosophical development of Medieval Era

7. Background-Christianity and interference of Church, Domination of Pope etc.
8. Saint Augustin and Saint Thomas Aquinas

Unit IV: Philosophical development of Modern Era

9. Background, Characteristics of modern era, decline of Church, emergence of scientific attitude, intellectuality, individuality etc.
10. Main philosophical thoughts and philosophers
 - (i) Rationalism
 - (ii) Empiricism
 - (iii) Francis Bacon
 - (iv) Immanuel Kant
 - (v) Fredrich Hegel
 - (vi) Karl Marx

Recommended Readings:

- Daya Krishna (ed.), *Pāścātya Darśana*, Vols. 1-2, Jaipur, 1988.
Durant, Will., *A Story of Philosophy*, New York, 1926.
Fuller, B. A. G., *A History of Modern Philosophy*, New Delhi, 1938.
Hobsbawm, E. J. (ed.), *The History of Marxism*, New Delhi, 1982.
Masih, Y., *A Critical History of Western Philosophy*, Delhi, 1994.
Richard, Falkenberg, *History of Modern Philosophy*, Calcutta, 1977.
Russell, B., *History of Western Philosophy*, London, 1987.
Sharma, C. D., *Pāścātya Darśana*, Varanasi, 1992.
Singh, B. N., *Pāścātya Darśana*, Varanasi, 1996.
Stace, W. T., *A Critical History of Greek Philosophy*, New Delhi, 1985.
Thilly, F., *History of Western Philosophy*, Allahabad, 1975.