



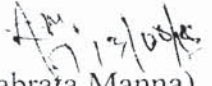
UNIVERSITY OF CALCUTTA

Notification No. CSR/ 29 /18

It is notified for information of all concerned that the Syndicate in its meeting held on 13.07.2018 (vide Item No.11) approved the Syllabus and Regulations of Two-Year (Four-Semester) M.A./ M.Sc. Course of Study in Archaeology under CBCS in the Post-Graduate Departments of the University and in the affiliated Colleges offering Post-Graduate Courses under this University, as laid down in the accompanying pamphlet.

The above shall be effective from the academic session 2018-2019.

SENATE HOUSE
KOLKATA-700073
The August, 2018

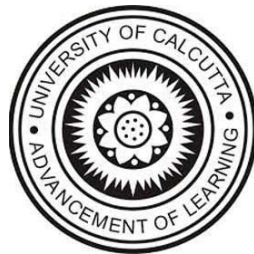

(Debabrata Manna)
Deputy Registrar (Acting)

**Course Structure, Syllabus and
Regulation under
CBCS**

**Attached to the Post Graduate Faculty of Arts,
University of Calcutta**

**for Four-Semester Two-Year
Master of Arts (M.A.)/ Master of
Science (M.Sc.) Degree in**

ARCHAEOLOGY



**Department of Archaeology
University of Calcutta**

**Course Structure and Syllabus under CBCS for Four-Semester Two-Year
Master of Arts (M.A.)/ Master of Science (M.Sc.) Degree in
ARCHAEOLOGY
University of Calcutta**

COURSE	SEMESTER			
	I	II	III	IV
Core Course (CC)	CC 1-3 (4-credit) = 12 credits Marks: 50x3= 150	CC 4-6 (4-credit) = 12 credits Marks: 50x3= 150	CC 7-10 (4-credit) = 16 credits Marks: 50x4= 200	CC 11-14 (4-credit) = 16 credit Marks 50x4= 200
Discipline Specific Elective (DSE) (Choose any 4 in Sem. III& IV)	DSE1-3 (4-credit) = 8credits Marks: 50x2= 100	DSE 4-6 (4-credit), = 8credits Marks: 50x2= 100		
Generic Elective (GE) (Choose any 1/2 in Sem. I&II)			GE 1 (4-credit) = 4 credits Marks: 50x1= 50	GE 2 (4-credit) = 4 credits Marks: 50x1= 50
Total Credit	20	20	20	20
Total Marks	250	250	250	250
Total Credit	80			
Total Marks	1000			

Courses

- Sem I** **CC1:** Concepts in Archaeology
CC2: Prehistory of South Asia
CC3: Indian Epigraphy
- Sem II** **CC4:** Methods and Practices in Archaeology
CC5: History of Indian Archaeology
CC6: Field Training and Viva-Voce (Practical)
- Sem III** **CC7:** Protohistory of South Asia
CC8: Early Indian Numismatics
CC9: Archaeology and Text
CC10: Early Indian Architecture
- Sem IV** **CC11:** Material Culture: Iron Age to the Medieval Period
CC12: History of Archaeological Theory
CC13: Early Indian Sculptural Art and painting
CC14: Early Indian Iconography
- Sem I** **DSE1:** Archaeology of Eastern India
DSE2: Political and Cultural History of Early India (600BCE-1200CE)
DSE3: Ethnoarchaeology
- Sem II** **DSE4:** South-East Asian Archaeology: Island and Mainland South-East Asian Cultures
DSE5: Indian Palaeography
DSE6: Dissertation
- Sem III** **GE1:** Recent Advances in Heritage Studies
Sem IV **GE2:** Application of Archaeological Sciences

Syllabus and Suggested Readings for Individual Courses (30 hours each)

CC 1: Concepts in Archaeology

Topics:

1. Definition, Aims and Scope of Archaeology
 - a. Definition of archaeology
 - b. Scope of archaeology, its relationship with History and Anthropology
 - c. The archaeological time—from Prehistory to medieval and beyond
2. Nature of the archaeological record
 - a. Definition of archaeological sites
 - b. Exploration and excavation
 - c. Artifacts and ecofacts
 - d. Formation processes of the archaeological record
3. An archaeological culture sequence: dating methods
 - a. Introduction to relative dating methods
 - b. Introduction to absolute dating methods
 - c. Case studies
4. Role of natural sciences in Archaeology
 - a. Origins of humankind: Paleoanthropology
 - b. Study of fossils: Paleontology
 - c. Study of burial patterns: Human skeletal biology
 - d. Study of biological remains: Archaeobotany
 - e. Study of past flora: Paleobotany
 - f. Chemical conservation and preservation of iron and copper objects
5. Role of Earth sciences in Archaeology: applications in the Indian context
 - a. Earth sciences: Geology, Geomorphology, Geophysics, Geochemistry, Geochronology
 - b. Applications in prehistory
 - c. Applications in other branches of archaeology
6. Cultural resource management and public archaeology
7. Use and abuse of archaeology: current debates

Select readings:

- Agrawal, D.P. and M. G. Gadgil. 1975. Dating the Human Past, Pune: ISPIS Monograph Series 1.
- Aitken, M. 1970. Science Based Dating in Archaeology. London: Longmans.
- Binford, R.R. 1973. In Pursuit of the Past: Decoding the Archaeological Record. London: Thames and Hudson.
- Bintliff, John. 2004. A companion to Archaeology. U.K.: Blackwell.
- Brothwell, D.R. and A.M. Pollard. 2001. Handbook of Archaeological Science, New York: John Wiley and Sons Ltd.
- Childe, V.G. 1956. Piecing Together the Past: The Interpretation of Archaeological Data. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Fagan, B. 1977. In the Beginning: An Introduction to Archaeology. Glenview: Scott, Foresman and company.
- Feder, R. 2004. Thinking to the Past. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Feinman G.M. and T. G. Price. 2001. Archaeology at the Millennium. New York: Plumer.
- Gamble, Clive. 2002. Archaeology: The Basics. London: Routledge.
- Goldberg, P., and R. I. Macphail. 2006. Practical and Theoretical Geoarchaeology. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Hurcombe Linda 2007. Archaeological artefacts as material culture. New York: Routledge

- Johnson, Matthew. 2007. *Archaeological Theory: An Introduction*. Blackwell Publishing (new edition 2010).
- Insoll, T. ed. 2007. *The Archaeology of Identities*. London: Routledge
- Jones Sian. 1997. *The Archaeology of Ethnicity: Constructing identities in the Past and Present*. London: Routledge.
- Jayton, R. 1994. *Who Needs the past? Indigenous values and Archaeology*. Oxon: Routledge.
- Jenkinson, D. 1999. *The Heritage Crusade and the Spoils of History*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Jayaram, R. S. 1995. The Contribution of Earth Science to the Development of Indian Archaeology, in *Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India*, Edited by S. Jadhava, R. Borisetar, and V. S. Kale, pp. 414-434. Bangalore: Memoirs of the geological Society of India 32.
- Pollard, A. M. 1999. *Geoarchaeology: an introduction*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 165:7-14.
- Renfrew, Colin and Paul Bahn 2006 *Archaeological: Theories and Methods and Practice*.
- Renfrew, C. 2000. *Root, Legitimacy and Ownership*. London: Duckworth.
- Rogers, M. 1994. The Politics of Identity in Archaeology, in *Social Construction of the past: Representation as Power*, Edited by George C. Bond and Angela Gilliam, pp. 129-42. London: Routledge.
- Silverman H. And D.F. Ruggles eds.. 2007. *Cultural Heritage and Human Rights*. New York: Springer.



CC 2: Prehistory of South Asia

Topics:

1. Prehistory: Subject matter, scope and aims. Major stages of hominin evolution in the Plio-Pleistocene: Australopithecines and the beginnings of bipedalism—the Genus Homo in the light of recent discoveries—Homo neanderthalis—Homo sapiens—morphology, geographical distribution, chronology and association with tool making—recent debates on hominin dispersal into or from South Asia, with particular emphasis on the spread of anatomically modern humans.
2. The Quaternary period, timescale and paleoclimate. Quaternary environments in India: Peninsular India—East coast of Peninsular India—Saurashtra—Rajasthan—Jammu and Kashmir and other intermontane basins—the Indo-Gangetic plains—Chotanagpur plateau.
3. Introduction to Prehistoric technology and typology—methods of studying stone tools.
4. Lower Paleolithic cultures—chronology, ecological context, assemblage, association with fauna, distribution of sites, regional studies—recent research on technology, Large Flake Acheulian—understanding of the settlement pattern in the light of recent research in hunter gatherer studies.
5. Middle and Upper Paleolithic cultures in India—chronology, ecological context, assemblage, association with fauna, distribution of sites, regional studies—understanding of the settlement pattern in the light of recent research in hunter gatherer studies—recent research in microlithic industries, revision of chronology and implications.
6. Mesolithic cultures in India—chronology, ecological context, assemblage, association with fauna, distribution of sites, regional studies—understanding of the settlement pattern in the light of recent research in hunter gatherer studies.
7. Modes of disposal of the dead in stone age cultures of India: cultural implications
 1. Stone age rock art in India
 2. Transition from hunting-gathering to food production in the Vindhyas and Ganga valley.

Select readings

Chakravarty, B. B., and R. G. Bednarik. 1997. *Indian Rock Art in Global Context*. Delhi:

Motilal Banarasidass & IGRMS.

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

Cooper, M. 1977. Prehistory of the Chitrakot Falls, Central India. Pune: Ravish Publishers.

Dennell, R. 2002. Palaeolithic Settlement of Asia. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Dennell, R. 2011. An Earlier Acheulian Arrival in South Asia, *Science*, 25 March: 1532-1533.

Deraniyagala, S.U. 1972. The Prehistory of Sri Lanka. An Ecological Perspective. Sri Lanka: Memoir Volume Part I, II, III, Commissioner of Archaeology, Government of Sri Lanka.

Gaillard, C., M. Singh, and R. Das. 2002. Technological analysis of the Acheulian assemblage from Atarapur in the Siwalik Range (Hoshiarpur district, Punjab). *Man and Environment* 33:1-14.

Gaillard, C., S. Mishra, M. Singh, S. G. Deo, and R. Das. 2002. Earlier and Early Middle Pleistocene Acheulian in the Indian Sub-Continent. *Quaternary International*.

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

Imbriani, Marie-Françoise, Reduron-Ballinger, M., Roche, Helene and Tixier, Jacques 1977. Terminology of Flaked Stone. Nanterre: CREP.

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: 10.1073/pnas.1306043110.

Mishra, S. 2007. The Indian Earlier Palaeolithic. *Bulletin of the Deccan College Postgraduate and Research Institute* 66-67:47-54.

Mishra S. 2002. The Earlier Palaeolithic: A Review of Recent Findings. *Man and Environment* 33:14-22.

Mishra, S., C. Gaillard, S. G. Deo, M. Singh, R. Das, and N. Agrawal. 2010. Large Flake Acheulian in India: Implications for understanding Earlier Pleistocene human dispersals. *Quaternary International*.

Mishra S, Chauhan N, Singhvi A (2013) Continuity of Microblade Technology in the Indian Subcontinent Since 45 ka: Implications for the Dispersal of Modern Humans. *PLoS ONE* 8(7): e62220. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0062220

Misra, V. D. 1977. Earlier and Middle Palaeolithic Cultures of Northern Vindhya, in *Indian Prehistory*. Edited by V. D. Misra and N. Pal, pp. 61-74. Allahabad Department of Ancient History, Culture and Archaeology, University of Allahabad.

Misra V.D. 2005. Mesolithic Cultures in the Middle Ganga Valley, in *River Valley Cultures of India*. Edited by S. K. Chakravarty and G. S. Badam, pp. 32-43. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.

Misra, V.N. 1975a. The Acheulian Succession at Bhimbetka, Central India, in *Recent Advances in Indo-Pacific Prehistory*. Edited by V. N. Misra and P. Bellwood, pp. 35-42. New Delhi: Oxford - IBH.

Misra, V.N. 1975b. 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. 1977. Middle Pleistocene Adaptations in India, in *Pleistocene Old World: Regional Perspectives*. Edited by O. Soffer, pp. 92-112. New York: Plenum Press.

Misra V.N., 1972. Stone Age India: an Ecological Perspective, *Man and Environment* 14:17-64.

Misra, V.N. 2001. Prehistoric Colonization of India. *Indian Academy of Sciences (Biosci.)* 26:421-531.

Misra, V. N., and S. Mathpal. 1972. Rock Art of Bhimbetka Region, Central India. *Man and Environment* 3:27-33.

- Murty, M. 1972. Recent research on the Upper Palaeolithic Phase in India, *Journal of Field Archaeology* 6 (3): 301-320.
- Neumayer, E. 2010. *Rock Art of India*. Oxford and New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Paddayya, J. 1992. *The Acheulian Culture of Hunsgi Valley (Peninsular India) : a Settlement System Perspective*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Paddayya, J. 2007. *The Acheulean of Peninsular India with Special Reference to the Hunsgi and Baichal Valleys of the Western Deccan in The Evolution and History of Human Populations in South Asia*. Edited by M. Petraglia and B. Allchin, pp. 7-11. Netherlands: Springer.
- Paddayya, J., R. Chhaldiyal and M.D. Petraglia. 1999-2000. The Significance of the Acheulian Site of Isampur, Karnataka, in the Western Palaeolithic of India, *Puratattva* 30, pp.1-10.
- Pal, N. Mesolithic settlements in the Ganga Plain. *Man and Environment* 12 (1-2): 91-101
- Pal, 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. Borisetar, pp. 67-83. Delhi: Indian Council of Historical Research and Manohar.
- Pant, P.C. and V. Prasad. 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. Print World.
- Pappu S, J. Gunnell, M. Taie and A. Kumar 2004. Preliminary report on excavations at the Palaeolithic site of Attirampakkam, Tamil Nadu (1999-2004), *Man and Environment* 22(2):1-17.
- Pappu Shanti, J. Gunnell, Kumar Akhilesh, Rgis Braucher, Maurice Taie, Francois Demory, Nicolas Thouveny. 2011. Early Pleistocene Presence of Acheulian Hominins in South India. *Science*, Vol.331, pp. 1526-1529.
- Raai, D.R. 1999. *Stone Age Hunter-Gatherers: An Ethnoarchaeology 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.
- Shipton, C.B., Petraglia, M.D. and J. Paddayya 2002. Stone Tool Experiments and Reduction methods at the Acheulean site of Isampur Quarry, India, *Antiquity* 76:76-75.



CC3: Indian Epigraphy

Topics:

1. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy: a. meaning and scope, b. types and material, c. language, d. merits and demerits.
2. History of Indian Epigraphic Studies
3. Study of Select Epigraphic Records
 - A. Asokan inscriptions: Major Rock Edicts I, II, III, IV, VI, VIII, Pillar Edict VII, Separate Edict: Rummindei
 - B. Post-Asokan Prakrit Inscriptions
 - i. Mahasthan stone plate inscription, ii. Besnagar stone pillar inscription, iii. Hathigumpha stone inscription, iv. Nanaghat inscription of Nagamnika, v. Nashik inscription of Gautamiputra Satakarni, vi. Arah inscription of Kaniska,
 - C. Sanskrit Inscriptions (prasasti)
 - i. Kanagarh inscription of Rudradaman, ii. Allahabad inscription of Samudragupta, iii. Kanagarh inscription of Skandagupta, iv. Bhitari inscription of Skandagupta v. Aihole inscription of Pulakesin II, vi. Apsad inscription of Adityasena, vii. Haraha inscription of Isanavarman, viii. Gwalior inscription of Mihiraditya, ix. Deopara inscription of Vishvasena,
 - D. Copperplate inscriptions (*sasans*)

i. Chammak copperplate of Pravarasens (R. 10), ii. Medinipur copperplates of Sasanka, iv. Banskhera copperplate of Harsa, v. Nidhanpur copperplate of Bhaskaravarman, vi. Jhalampur copperplate of Dharmapala, vii. Nalanda copperplate of Devapala, viii. Jagdvanpur copperplate of Mahendrapala,

4. Systems of Early Indian writing and different scripts

5. Hands-on-Training on documentation of epigraphic records

Select Readings:

Agarwal, Jagannath 1966. Researches in Indian Epigraphy and Numismatics. Delhi.

Asher, Frederick M. and G.S. Gai (eds.), *Indian Epigraphy: Its Bearing on Indian Art*, pp. 3-6. New Delhi.

Bhardarkar D.R. 1936. *Inscriptions of India*. Calcutta.

Maumdar, R.C. (ed.). 1954. History and Culture of the Indian People, vols. 2,3,4,5. Bombay: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan.

Salomon, Richard (1995). 'Calligraphy in Pre-Islamic India', Frederick M. Asher and G.S. Gai (eds.), *Indian Epigraphy: Its Bearing on Indian Art*, pp. 3-6. New Delhi: Oxford University Press and IBH.

Salomon, Richard (1997). *Indian Epigraphy: A Guide to the Sources*. New York.

Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Inscriptions of the Gupta Period*, vol. 1. Calcutta.

Sircar, D.C. 1970-71. Introduction to Indian Epigraphy and Palaeography. *Journal of Ancient Indian History* 4: 72-136.

Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Inscriptions of the Gupta Period*. Delhi

Sircar, D.C. 1973. *Inscriptions of the Gupta Period*, vol. 2. Delhi.

Inscriptions of the Gupta Period (volumes suggested)

Inscriptions of the Gupta Period (volumes suggested)

Inscriptions of the Gupta Period (volumes suggested)

Inscriptions of the Gupta Period (relevant volumes suggested)



CC4: Methods and Practices in Archaeology

Topics:

1. A short history of archaeological fieldwork as a part of European anti-Quarianism first in Europe and then in Orient and Africa.
2. Development of archaeological field-methods in the works of General Pitt-River and Sir Flinders Petri, Mortimer Wheeler and Kathleen Kenyon.
3. Concept of sites in archaeology. Categories of sites.
4. Traditional methods of explorations and site discoveries using textual sources, local knowledge as also village to village surveys
5. Modern methods of extensive and intensive surveys. Use of maps and remote sensing data. Cartography and archaeology involving GIS. Merits and demerits of sampling in archaeological surveys. Merits and demerits of full-coverage surveys. Three case studies from India dealing with exploration strategies, protohistoric, historical and medieval.
6. Excavations methods: Sondage and vertical excavation methods. Horizontal and Quadrant methods. Other methods including open area excavations, excavations by arbitrary units, Harris matrix.
7. The concept of stratigraphy and stratification in archaeology. Difference between stratigraphy and stratification. Recording stratifications and creating stratigraphy.
8. Recording artefacts and features. three dimensional recording. Collection procedure of ecofacts including bones and pollen grains.
9. Post excavation study of artefacts and ecofacts. Drawing of pottery.

10. Principles of Dating methods including Relative dating methods, Radio carbon, Optically Stimulate Microscopy, Thermoluminescence, Potassium Argon Dendrochronology.
11. Interpretation of archeological Survey and Excavation methods, historical sources, ethnoarchaeology.
12. Merits and Demerits of archaeological survey and methods.

Select Readings

- Aitken, M. 1990. *Quaternary dating methods*. London: Longmans.
- Atkinson, R.C. 1953. *Excavation*. London: Methuen and Co.
- Banning E.B. 2002. *Archaeological survey and excavation: a practical guide*. London: Springer.
- Barker, P. 1992. *Excavation techniques*. London: Batsford.
- Binford, R. 1964. A Consideration of Hypothetical Research Design, *American Antiquity* 29:425-441.
- Biswas, A. 2005. *Excavation techniques*. New Delhi: D. D. Print World (P) Ltd.
- Curver, Martin. 2002. *The Archaeological Investigation*. London.
- Das, Sudhir Ranjan. 2002. *Excavation techniques* (Bengali), Calcutta.
- Deotare, B.C. 1995. Pollen recovery from minerogenic sediments :A methodological approach. *Asian Survey* 35(2):101-105.
- Craford, O.G.S. 1953. *Excavation techniques*. London: Phoenix.
- Das, R.V. and B.C. Deotare. 1993. *Excavation techniques*. Pune: Deccan College.
- Harris, E.C. 1978. *Excavation techniques*. London: Academic Press.
- Orton Clive 2001. *Excavation techniques*, Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology
- Heeler, R.E.M. 1954. *Excavation techniques*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.



CC 5: History of Indian Archaeology

Topics:

1. Idea of the orient—the Saidian model of orientalism and its critique—indigenous perceptions, the *Asiatic Researches* tradition—knowledge of the orient seen in early travellers of 17th and 18th centuries CE—Early Orientalism, William Jones, Asiatic Society and Asiatick Researches – Wilkins, Colebrooke, Wilson and textual studies – Max Müller and the high noon of Orientalism – James Prinsep and epigraphic studies--orientalism in imperial ideology –Orientalism without empire: German and French “Indology”.
2. The Orientalist Constructions: The study of race, language and culture, ethnological and linguistic studies – images and stereotypes, (a) the theory of the Aryan race (b) the Indian village community (c) unchanging East (d) Indian spirituality vs. Western materialism (e) Oriental Despotism and Asiatic Mode of Production.
3. The Early Surveys-- Mackenzie, Buchanan, Colonel Todd--James Fergusson and a search for ‘Historical’ narrative of India’s past through her material remains especially architecture
4. Colonial Project and institutionalization of Archaeology, the establishment of the Archaeological Survey of India in 1861-- the initial years 1861-1900, debates in these decades especially on conservation/preservation of architectural monuments—parallel beginning of prehistoric surveys outside the purview of an ‘official’ archaeology, Robert Bruce Foote, Valentine Ball-- others engaged in antiquarian pursuits and study of ancient texts, Buhler, Kielhorn, Bhau Daji Lad, John Wilson, James Burgess and Henry Cousens, indological studies in Western India by European and ‘native’ scholars alike.
5. The growth of ‘official archaeology’ in the first four decades prior to 1947--building of an imperial custodianship of the past under Lord Curzon and Sir John Marshall—excavation of ‘Buddhist’ and urban sites’—legislations, conservation.

6. A parallel development of Nationalist/ Regional/ local Archaeology- Banu Rāndralal Mitra and his contemporaries- Rakhaldas Banerjee and Akshay Mitra—establishment of local bodies like Bangiya Sahitya Parisad and Varendra Research Society- role of academic institutes like the Asutosh Museum of Indian Art—growth of vernacular tradition in a study of the past in other parts of the colonial state.
7. The advances of a ‘scientific’ archaeology with emphasis on ‘modern’ methods of excavation—Cooley’s report and the tenure of Sir Mortimer Wheeler as the Director General of Archaeological Survey of India
8. Museum and Heritage—growth of site/provincial museums as part of a colonial project—museum and nationalism-- Museumization of heritage in the post-independence scenario.
9. Nehruvian era and a new cultural policy- the growth of states and a new regionalism—the role of institutes like the Deccan College, Pune and P.P. Rayas Memorial Research Institute, Patna in the development of a regional archaeology and cementing of regional/local identities-- focus on new archaeological sites post-partition.

Select Readings

- Breckenridge, Carol A. and Peter van der Veer, eds., *Orientalism and the Postcolonial Predicament*, Delhi, 1994. Oxford University Press.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K., *Colonial Indology: Socio-politics of the ancient Indian past*. Delhi, 1997. Munshiram Manoharlal.
- Cohn, Bernard S., *Colonialism and Its Forms of Knowledge*, New Delhi, 1997, Oxford University Press.
- Deshpande, Prachi, *Creative Pasts: Historical memory and Identity in Eastern India, 1700-1860*, New York, 2007. Columbia University Press.
- Dodson, Michael S., *Orientalism, empire and National Culture: India, 1770-1920* Delhi, 2010. Foundation Books.
- Guha-Thakurta Tapati, *Monuments, Objects, Histories: Institutions of Art in Colonial and Post-colonial India*, Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.
- Inden, Ronald, *Imagining India*, Oxford, 1990. Blackwell Publishers.
- Joshi, O.P., *The Asiatic Society of Bengal and the Discovery of India’s Past 1784-1838*, Delhi, 1999. Oxford University Press.
- Joshi, Nayan, ‘Coming to Grips with the Indian Past: John Marshall’s Early Years as Lord Curzon’s Director-General of Archaeology in India—Part I’, 1999, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 14:pp. 1–23.
- ‘Coming to Grips with India’s Past and Her “Living Present”: John Marshall’s Early Years (1802–06)—Part II’, 2000, *South Asian Studies*, Vol. 16, pp. 92–107.
- Mahabadi, Ravi, *Ungoverned Imaginings: James Mill’s The History of British India and Orientalism*, Oxford, 1992. Clarendon Press.
- Metcalf, Thomas R., *Ideologies of the Raj* Cambridge, 1997. Cambridge University Press.
- Mukherjee, S.N., *Sir William Jones: A Study in Eighteenth-Century British Attitudes to India*, Bombay, 1997. Orient Longman.
- Paddayya, K. *Essays in History of Archaeology: Themes, Institutions and Personalities*, Delhi, 2013. Archaeological Survey of India.
- Philips, C.H., ed., *Historians of India, Pakistan and Ceylon*, London, 1961. Oxford University Press.
- Ray, Himanshu Pradha, *Colonial Archaeology in South Asia, The legacy of Sir Mortimer Wheeler*, Delhi, 2007. Oxford University Press.
- Said, Edward, *Orientalism*, New York, 1977. Pantheon Books.
- Sengupta, Gautam and Shaushik Gangopadhyay, *Archaeology in India: Individuals, Ideas and Institutions*, Delhi, 2009. Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Limited in collaboration with Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India, Kolkata.
- Singh, Upinder, *The Discovery of Ancient India: early archaeologists and the beginnings of archaeology*. Delhi, 2004. Permanent Black.
- Thapar, Romila, *Interpreting Early India*, Delhi, 1999. Oxford University Press. Thapar, Romila, *Past and Present*, New Delhi, 1975. National Book Trust.

Tillotson, Giles(ed)., James Tod's Rajasthan. Mumbai, 2007, Marg Publications.
 Trautmann, Thomas R., Aryans and British India, New Delhi, 1977



CC 6: Field Training and Viva-Voce (Practical)



CC7: Protohistory of South Asia

Topics:

1. Pre/Early Harappan Cultures: a. Development of Chalcolithic cultures at Mehrgarh and surrounding region. Early Harappan Cultures at Rullu, Nal, Amri, Kot Diji, Hakra, Ravi, Sothi, Padri, Pre-Prahas, Anarta.
2. Harappan Culture: Origin and development of the Harappan Civilization, Geographical distribution, extent and settlement patterns, Town planning and architecture
 - d. Trade, economy, technology and art.
 - e. Harappan script- recent views
 - f. Socio political and religious organization
 - g. Decline : various theories, causes and consequences
 - h. Late Harappan phase geographical distribution and salient features.
3. Regional Chalcolithic Traditions (Central India, Rajasthan and Gangetic Doab)
 - a. Ahar-Banas culture - distribution, architecture, characteristic features.
 - b. Ganeshwar and Bodhpura :- distribution and material culture
 - c. Central Indian Chalcolithic Cultures Bhayatha, Malwa - distribution and characteristic, Mehrgarh sites
 - e. OCP and Copper Hoards :- distribution and cultural tradition
 - f. Deccan Chalcolithic, Savaldia, late Harappan, Borjira, distribution and Mehrgarh sites. Origin and decline of the Deccan Chalcolithic cultures.
 - g. Chalcolithic cultures of the Ganga valley Middle and Lower Ganga valley. Vindhyan and Naimur Chalcolithic, Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures in Bihar and West Bengal. Mehrgarh sites.
 - h. Neolithic-Chalcolithic cultures of North-east and Odisha

Select Readings

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CC8: Early Indian Numismatics

Topics:

1. INTRODUCTION
 - a) Definition and Significance of studying Numismatics, Scope and Terminologies and Minting Techniques.
 - b) Sources: Findings from excavations and Stratigraphic relevance, Stray finds, Hoards, Private and Public Collections
 - c) Origin and antiquity of coinage in India.
2. ANCIENT INDIAN COINAGE
 - a) Punch Marked Coins: characteristics, symbols, technique and dating.
 - b) Uninscribed Cast Copper Coin.
 - c) Indo-Greek coins with special reference to the coins of Demetrius, Eucratides, Agathocles and Menander.
 - d) Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian coins with special reference to the coins of Maues, Apollonides, Apollonides and Gondophernes.
 - e) Tribal Coins, Local Coins, City Coins
 - f) Kushana coins with special reference to the coins of Kujula Kadphises and Kanishka.
 - g) Western Satrapa and Satavahana coins with special reference to the coins of Gautamiputra Satakarni
 - h) Coins of the Guptas
3. DOCUMENTATION
 - a) Preservation and conservation of coins
 - b) Cataloguing of coins

Select Readings:

- Allan, W. 1935. Catalogue of Coins of Ancient India. London: British Museum
- Altekar, A.S., 1937. Catalogue of Coins of the Gupta Empire. Varanasi: Numismatic Society of India.
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- Whitehead, R.B. 1910. Catalogue of Coins in the Punjab Museum, Lahore, Vol. I: Indo-Greek Coins. Oxford: Clarendon Press.



CC 9: Archaeology and Text

Topics:

1. Political and Religious History of early India (6th century BCE to 12th century CE)—A Brief Outline
2. Early Literary Sources on India: Overview of Indigenous and Extraneous sources
3. Epics and the archaeological tradition: sources with case studies.
4. Geographical Issues in Early Indian Literature: Names and Physical Divisions of Early India
5. Notion of Historical and Archaeological Geography: Brief Historiography and Dates
6. Political Geography of Early India: Scope and Sources, Case Studies on Political Geography of early historic and early medieval periods—Bengal, Odisha, Northern and Eastern Deccan, South India.
7. Early Historic Urbanism: Evidences from Text and Archaeology—Jani, Buddhist, Brahmanical—Case Studies on Theories of Urbanisation—Distribution of Settlements.
8. Archaeological and written sources on the trade networks in the Indian Ocean Region (3rd century BCE to 13th century CE)
9. Historical Geography of Asokan Sites and Artefacts.
10. Chinese Sources and Buddhist Archaeology—Faxien and Huanzang: Select Case Studies
11. Early Medieval Archaeology: Interplay of epigraphical text and archaeological evidence.

i) **Secular** –Early Historic cities—Characteristics of cities and town planning – study of selected early historic city sites. (Rajgir, Mathura, Sravasti)

ii) **Religious architecture –**

a) **Buddhist architecture- rock cut & structural:**

1. **Stupas:**

Definition, growth, development, architectural pattern.

Evolution of Buddhist Stupa architecture from Sixth Century BC. to sixth Century A.D. (Vaisali, Pipraia Sarnath, Sanchi, Taxila, Amaravati, Nagarjunakonda, Dhameka)

2. **Chaityas:**

Definition, origin & development- architectural features.

Evolution of Chaityas from 3rd Century B.C. to 7th - 8th Century A.D.)

3. **Viharas–(Monasteries)**

Definition, development, structural pattern.

Evolution of Monasteries from 2nd/ 1st Century B.C. to 7th -10th c. A.D.

b) **Temples**

1. **Gupta temples-**

Sanchi Temple No. 17, Bhumara, Nachnakuthara, Tigra, Dasavatar temple, Bhitargaon, Durga temple (Aihole), Cheralala, Maniyar Math, Bodhgaya.

2. **Development of medieval temple styles: Nagara, Dravida and Vesara** Nagara Temples-

Regional Schools- Orissa, Central India, Gujarat.

Dravida Temples-a) Pallava Temples

(Early Rock cut Cave temples, Mahabalipuram, Chanchipuram)

b) Chola Temples: Brihadiswara temple and others

Vesara Temples-a) Karnataka- Western Chalukyas & Hoysalas

Regional school – Late medieval temples of Bengal (Bankura)

c) **Rock cut architecture of Deccan** (Walachuri & early Western Chalukya phases)

d) **Rock cut architecture of western Deccan**—Ellora (Rashtrakuta phase)

Select readings:

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Srinivasan, V.R. 2007. *Archaeology of the Iron Age in India*. New Delhi, National Book Trust, 1972.



CC11: Material Culture: Iron Age to the Medieval Period

Topics:

1. Early Iron Age Cultures in India: Archaeological and literary sources on beginning of iron—history of research—theories of origin of iron in India
2. Early Iron Age vis-a-vis Megalithic: Megalithic traditions of northern-north-eastern India, southeast Rajasthan, Malwa, south India, northeast India —Origin, distribution and characteristic of early Iron Age sites in India.
3. Painted Grey Ware Culture in India: Chronology, Distribution and Characteristics
Major excavated sites.
4. The Northern Black Polished Ware (NBPW) : chronology, distribution, characteristics, allied numismatic and settlement evidences
5. Archaeological evidence of Urbanism in early historic and early medieval India: history of research and debates—major excavated sites—evidence of settlement pattern and distribution—Major excavated sites in eastern India: Bengal, Bihar, Odisha
6. Buddhist archaeology in India: major sites related to early Buddhism—major monastic sites—monastic Buddhism in early medieval Eastern India and Deccan
7. Regional archaeological chronology of the Indian subcontinent (6th c. BCE to 12th c. CE): Northern-north-eastern India, eastern India, Central India and Deccan, South India, Eastern-northeastern India
8. Concept of Historical Archaeology: Debates on 'Early Historic' and 'Early Medieval' in Indian Archaeology

Select Readings:

- Allchin, F. R. 1955. City and State formation in Early Historic South Asia. *Journal of the Asiatic Society* 5:1-16.
——— 1955. *The Archaeology of the Iron Age in India*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
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- Tripathi, Vihra. 2000. *History of Iron Technology in India (from Beginning to Pre-Modern Times)*. New Delhi.



CC 12: History of Archaeological Theory

Topics:

1. Introduction: What is theory in archaeology? What is the relationship between theory and method? Theory and philosophy of science
2. Anti-Quarian Beginnings: role of anti-Quarians in interpreting the past in the eighteenth century.
3. Emergence of archaeology as a modern scientific discipline in the late nineteenth-early twentieth century-- Three age system--Darwinian evolution and its impact--idea of prehistory--development of ethnology--uniformitarian geology--new field methods.
4. Early twentieth century approaches: the rejection of culture-evolutionary framework--diffusion and culture history--impact on archaeological methodology
5. V.Gordon Childe: Childe as diffusionist, Childe as functionalist, Childe as Marxist interpretation in *Man and His World* and *The Dawn of Agriculture*
6. Archaeological theory after World War II: Old World vs. New World Approaches--Taylor, Braidwood and Graham Clark--Stead and multi-linear cultural evolution--Gordon Childe and Viru valley, the development of settlement archaeology.
7. New Archaeology and the Processual approach, 'Old Time in New Bottle' Binford and early New Archaeology--Other processual approaches, Flannery, Hill, Watson and Redman--Schiffer and Behavioral archaeology--Middle range research
8. The Post-processual critique--archaeology and gender--Marxist archaeology. Diversification in post-processual approaches-- contextual archaeology--cognitive archaeology--Neo-evolutionary approaches and Darwinian Explanations.
9. Archaeologies of Place and Landscape
10. Post-colonial archaeology: issues of culture, identity and knowledge. Politics of the past.

11. Current issues--Archaeology and globalism--the impact of new digital methods in archaeology--meaning and materiality, current approaches to objects--the individual, agency and practice--social identity and personhood.

Select Readings:

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CC 13: Early Indian Sculptural Art and Painting

Topics:

Sculpture and Painting

- a) Indian Art Historiography
- b) Indian aesthetics

Indian Art through the Ages

- 1) **Harappan Art**- Stone & metal sculptures, terracotta figurines, glyptic and lapidary art. (Characteristics and Foreign Influences)
- 2) **Mauryan Art**- Mauryan Pillars- animal figures, alleged Mauryan Sculptures (characteristic features & foreign influences)
- 3) **Sunga Art**-- Early Indian Narrative Art with special reference to Bharhut, Bodhgaya- Sanchi.
- 4) **Mathura School of Art**- Kushan Period
- 5) **Gandhara School of Art**- Characteristics & foreign influences
- 6) **Amaravati School of Art/Sculptures of Nagaravandana**
- 7) **Gupta classical art**- a) Salient features, major centres- Mathura, Sarnath, regional development—Madhyadesha, eastern India
b) Paintings – Ajanta murals
- 8) **Early medieval Art**—a) North India- Kashmir
b) Eastern India- Paharpur- Pala-Sena art, Orissa with special reference to Konarak
c) Central India- Chauraho
d) Deccan & South India— Aihole, Badami, Mahabalipuram, Chanchipuram, Ellora, Elephanta,
e) Chola Bronzes.
- 9) **Terracotta Art of India**—from pre- Harappan to the Gupta period
- 10) **Cultural interaction between South & South-east Asia.**
An Introduction to South East Asian Art

Select Readings:

Agrawala, V.S. **The Heritage of Indian Art** Bombay, Publication Division 1964.

- Asher, Fredrick M. **The Art of Eastern India 300-800**. University of Minnesota, 1970.
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CC 14: Early Indian Iconography

Topics:

1. INTRODUCTION
 - a) Definition and Significance of studying Iconography sources and terminologies related to the subject.
 - b) Origin and antiquity of image worship in India.
 - c) Role of Ancient Indian Silpa text in the study of Iconography.
2. BRAHMANICAL ICONOGRAPHY
 - a) Development of Iconography of Visnu Dhruva Eras of Visnu, Visnu Caturmurti (Caturvyuhas), Visnu Caturvimsatimurtis and incarnations (Dasavataras) of Visnu.
 - b) Development of Iconography of Surya Iconography of North Indian and South Indian varieties, Comparative study between North and South Indian Surya images.
 - c) Development of Iconography of Siva
 - i. Saumya aspects of Siva: Anugrahamurtis of Siva.
 - ii. Samhara aspects of Siva.
 - iii. Alingana murtis of Siva (Uma Mahesvara)
 - iv. Natara
 - v. Worship of phallic forms.
 - d) Development of Iconography of Goddesses Mahisasuramardini, Saptamatrikas, Lakshmi and Saraswati.
 - e) Miscellaneous
 - i. Ganapati

- ii. Brahma
 - iii. Navagrahas
 - iv. Ashtadikpalas
 - v. Snake Goddess
 - vi. Vidhyadharas, Gandharvas, Āinnaras
 - vii. Hero Stones and Sati stones.
3. BUDDHIST ICONOGRAPHY
 - a) Origin and development of Buddhist imagery
 - b) Aniconic representation of the Buddha: Concept and meaning
 - c) Origin of the Buddha image, various theories of the origin of Buddha image, Different iconographic forms.
 - d) Transcendent Buddhas in Text and Iconography
 - e) Bodhisattvas: Concept and symbolism, emergence and development of Bodhisattva images, Avalokiteshvara, Vajrapani, Maitreya, Manjushri.
 - f) Female Buddhist deities: Origin and development, Tara, Prajñāpāramitā, Bhṛkūṭi, Marīci, Haritī.
 - g) Miscellaneous: Aparāmitā, Samvara, Dharmahala.
 4. JAIN ICONOGRAPHY
 - a) Origin and development of Jain images.
 - b) Jain Tirthankaras: Forms of Tirthankara images
 - c) Miscellaneous: Amṛitika, Sarasvatī, Uṣera.
 5. DOCUMENTATION
 - a) Identification of an Image
 - b) Preparation of Catalogues on Iconography
 - c) Physical and Chemical Conservation of Sculptures (mainly metal, stone, wood and ivory).

Select Readings:

- Agrawala, P. 1974. Studies in Indian Iconography. Jaipur: Publication Scheme.
- Groningen: Egbert Forsten. 1977. Buddhist Iconography. New Delhi: Tibet House.
- Banerjee, N. 1974. Development of Hindu Iconography. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal.
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- Desai, Alpina 1973. Iconography of Vishnu. New Delhi: Ashwin Publications.
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- Lim, Inchang. 1977. The Future Buddha Maitreya: An Iconological Study. New Delhi: D. K. Print World.
- Prishnan, J. 1976. The Buddha image: Its origin and Development. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Pvt. Ltd.
- Rebert, Gosta 1975. Iconographic Dictionary of the Indian Religions: Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism. Delhi: Sri Satguru Publications.
- Shukesh, Chandra 1977. Buddhist Iconography 2 vols. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
- Mani, V.R. 1975. Saptamatrikas in Indian Religion and Art. New Delhi: Mittal Publications.
- Mishra, Ranani 1977. Brahma- worship, Tradition and Iconography. Delhi: Anishka Publication House.
- Nagar, Shanti Bala 1977. Mahishasurmardini in Indian Art. New Delhi: Aditya Prakashan.
- Panikkar, Shiva B. 1977. Saptamatraka worship and Sculptures, An Iconological Interpretations of Conflicts. New Delhi: D. K. Print World.

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- Ramachandra Rao 1999-2001. *Pratima Vasa- Encyclopedia of Indian Iconography* 6 vols. Bangalore: Kalpataru Research Academy.
- Sahai, Bhagwant 2006. *Recent Researches in Indian Art and Iconography*. Missouri: Averi Prakashan.
- Sivrammurti, C. 1961. *Indian Sculpture*. New Delhi: Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
- Sivaramamurty, C. 1963. *South Indian Bronzes*. New Delhi: Kalit Kala Academy.
- Soundara Rajan, V. 1992. *India's Religious Art*. New Delhi: Cosmo Publication.
- Sthapati V. Ganapati and Sthapati 2006. *Indian Sculpture and Iconography*. Ahmadabad: Mapin Publishing.
- Zimmer, Heinrich 2010. *Myths and Symbols in Indian Art and Civilization*, New Delhi: Motilal Banarassidas.



DSE1: Archaeology of Eastern India

Topics

1. Eastern India—Geographical vis-à-vis Historical-Geographical Origins
2. Prehistoric Archaeology of Eastern India—West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Assam
3. Protohistoric Archaeology of Eastern India—Chronology—Recent Researches and Problems—Distribution of Sites and Settlement Pattern—Pottery and Other Artefacts—Faunal and Botanical Remains
4. Historical archaeology of eastern India—problems of 'early historic' in East Indian Archaeology—distribution of sites/artefacts/settlement
5. Problems and debates on urbanism in eastern India with emphasis on Bengal—archaeological sources and perspectives
6. 'Early Medieval' archaeology—methodological issues with case studies

Suggested Readings:

- Alam, M.S. and F. Sallaes (2001). *France-Bangladesh Joint Venture Excavation at Mahasthangarh: First Interim Report 1993-1999*. Dhaka: Govt of Bangladesh and Ministry of Foreign Affairs France.
- Basa B. and Pradeep Mohanty. 2000. *Archaeology of Orissa, A Historiographic Study*. New Delhi: Pratibha Prakashan.
- Basa 2006. *Archaeology of Orissa: A Historiographic Study* in *Journal of Indian Archaeology* 32(1): 23-62
- Basak, Bishnupriya (2017). *Archaeology of Orissa: A Historiographic Study*. New Delhi: Primus Books.
- Chakraarti, Dilip B. (1993). *Archaeology of Orissa: A Historiographic Study*. New Delhi: Munshiram Manoharlal Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
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- Chakraarti, Dilip B and S. Hasan.

- Chakravarty, Sharmi. 1999. Double Moulded Terracotta Figurines from Chandraketurgarh, West Bengal, *Journal of Archaeological Research* 5(2-5): 143-160.
- Chakravarty, Sharmi. 2002. Chandraketurgarh- A site in West Bengal, in *Archaeological Excavations in West Bengal*, Gautam Sengupta and Sheena Panikkar (Eds.), pp 143-161. Kolkata: Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.
- Chakravarty, Sharmi. 2002. Site Function/ Site Hierarchy/ Urban or Rural: A Case Study of Bengal Delta in Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakravarty (Eds.), pp. 113- 136. New Delhi & Kolkata: Pragati Publications & Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India.
- Chatterjee, Sharmistha 2011. 'Early Medieval Sites in the Darakeswar River Valley, District Bankura: A Review'. *Journal of Archaeological Research* 7 (2010-11): 199-205.
- Chattopadhyay, R. K., Rajat Sanyal and Sharmala Saha (2006), 'An Archaeological Study along the Damodar-Ajay Interfluvium in West Bengal (Eleventh to Fifteenth Centuries)'. *Purātattva*, no. 36, pp. 117-31.
- Chattopadhyaya Brajadulal (2003). *Archaeological Excavations at Paharpur*. New Delhi: Permanent Black.
- Datta, Asok (). *Black and Red Ware Culture of West Bengal*. Delhi: Books and Books.
- Gangopadhyay Jaushik. *Artefacts and Natural Site Formation of the Early Historic Sites in the Rupnarayan – Hugli Estuary, West Bengal: Some Preliminary Observations* in Gautam Sengupta and Sharmi Chakravarty (eds) *Archaeology of Early Historic South Asia*. New Delhi: Pragati Publication in collaboration with the Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India, Kolkata, 2002: 99-112.
- Gangopadhyay Jaushik *Archaeological Investigations at Tamluk: An Early Historic Settlement in Coastal West Bengal and Archaeological Site in Coastal West Bengal*, In *Journal of Archaeological Research*, New Series, 2010: 53-64.
- Gangopadhyay Jaushik *Trial Excavations at Paharpur 2007-2009* with Sharmi Chakravarty, Suchira Roychoudhury In *Journal of Archaeological Research*, New Series, 2010.
- Gangopadhyay Jaushik. *Understanding Early Networks on the East Coast: A Preliminary Survey of the Coromandal Coast (Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh)* with Shoumita Chatterjee In *Journal of Archaeological Research*, Vol 4, 2013: 12-31.
- Gangopadhyay Jaushik. *Provenance Study of Ancient Potteries from West Bengal and Tamil Nadu: Application of Major Element Oxides and Trace Element Geochemistry* with Supriyo K Das, Santanu Ghosh, Suvendu Ghosh and Manoshi Haldar, In *Journal of Archaeological Research*, Vol 2(2), 2017: 25-34.
- Gangopadhyay Jaushik. *A Short Note On An Unique Early Medieval Amber Amphora From Coastal East Medinipur District, West Bengal* with V.Selvakumar and A Maiti *Journal of Archaeological Research*, Vol 2(3) 2017: 109-124: Asiatic Society, Kolkata.
- Gogte V.D 1997. The Chandraketurgarh-Tamluk Region of Bengal: Source of the Early Historic Rouletted Ware from India and Southeast Asia, *Journal of Archaeological Research* (I) 6(2)-25.
- Haldar, Jason D. (2014), 'Finding the "Early Medieval" in South Asian Archaeology', *Journal of Archaeological Research*, vol. 53, no. 1, (Spring), pp. 53-76.
- Jennet, Derek (2013) 'Reconsidering the Decline of Urbanism in Late Early Historic and Early Medieval South Asia', in Christian Julien Robin and Corémié Schiettecatte (eds.) *Archaeological Excavations in West Bengal*, pp. 331-53.
- Kumar, Anil, (2011) 'Prīmīlā: A Forgotten Adhiṣṭhāna of Early Medieval Eastern India'. *Journal of Archaeological Research*, vol. 3(2), no. 1, pp. 23-50.
- Mishra Binayak 1934 *Orissa under the Bhaumas*
- Morrison, Barrie M. (1970), *Archaeological Excavations in West Bengal*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1970
- Mukherjee B.N. 1996. *Coastal and Overseas Trade in Pre-Gupta Vanga and Palinga* in S. Chakravarti (ed) *Archaeological Excavations in West Bengal* pp: 191-22.
- Panikkar, Sheena (1995-96) 'The Archaeology of "Early Medieval" Settlements in North Bengal: A Preliminary Study', *Journal of Archaeological Research*, vol. 4-5, pp. 106-151.

- Panā Sheena, Arun Nag and Sunando Bandyopadhyay (2015). *Archaeology of the Early Historic Sites of the Eastern Ganges Valley*, New Delhi: Primus Books. Rahman, Shah Sufi Mustafizur (2002) 'The Early Historic and Early Medieval Archaeology of Bogra District, Bangladesh', in *Archaeology of Bangladesh*, pp. 120-226.
- Sanyal, Rat (2010) 'Copperplate Inscriptions of West Bengal: Finding Find-spots and Locating Localities', *Archaeology of Bangladesh*, vol. 1, pp. 107-34.
- Sanyal, Rat (2013) 'Beyond Explorations: A Case Study on Early Medieval Archaeology from Epigraphic Perspective', *Archaeology of Bangladesh*, vol. 4, 2013, pp. 33-51.
- Sen, Sadhin (2014), 'Interpreting Transformation of Material Culture with Reference to Stratigraphy: Report on the Excavation at Bopal Mandap Mound, Birampur, Dinapur, Bangladesh', *Archaeology of Bangladesh*, vol. 5, 2014, pp. 13–37.
- Sen, Sadhin (2015) 'The Transformative Context of a Temple in Early Medieval Varendri: Report of the Excavation at Tilesharir Aara in Dinapur District, Bangladesh', *Archaeology of Bangladesh*, vol. 31, no. 1, 2015a, pp. 71–110.
- Sengupta, Gautam and Sharmi Charaorty (Eds.). 2002. *Archaeology of the Eastern Ganges Valley*, New Delhi & Kolkata: Pragati Publications & Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training, Eastern India
- Sengupta and Sheena Panā Eds. (2002). *Archaeology of the Eastern Ganges Valley*. Kolkata: Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India.
- Gule Paul. 2006. *Early Historic Sites in Orissa*, Pragati Publishers, Delhi.

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DSE 2: Political and Cultural History of Early India (600BCE-1200CE)

Topics:

1. History of the context of Second Urbanization
 - i) Concept of second Urbanization and philosophical approach behind the rise of *Aranyakas* in later Vedic texts.
 - ii) Materialism, Jainism and Buddhism- context of heterodox religious order.
 - iii) Concept of State formation- factors related to rise and decline of Magadha
2. Political and Cultural Implications in State Formation
 - i) Historiography and sources
 - ii) Changing polities – the proliferation of state society- political and administrative structures.
 - iii) Economic processes – agrarian structure and development- internal and long distance trade linkages within the subcontinent and with Asia and Europe.
 - iv) Religious and social structures- emergence of Puranic Hinduism and Mahayana school, the Svetambara-Digambara tradition, concept of tribal cults and *Tantra* practices.
 - v) Cultural interactions with Southeast Asia
3. Political and Cultural Processes in Early Medieval India
 - i) Concept of Early Medieval – emergence of a new school of historical process – views and debates.
 - ii) Changes in economy- expansion of agrarian settlement pattern, trade linkages within the subcontinent.

iii) Political and Socio-Cultural Processes – social stratification, concept of kingship and nature of legitimation, religious and cultural interactions within the subcontinent.

Suggested Readings:

- Bhattacharya, N.N. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1953.
- Bhattacharya, N.N. *Mohenjodaro and Harappa*, vol. I, 1966.
- Bhattacharya, Sukumari. *Mohenjodaro*, 1970.
- Chakrabarti, Dilip K. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 2006.
- Champakalakshmi, R. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1966.
- Chattopadhyaya, Brahdulal, *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1960.
- Chattopadhyaya, Brahdulal, *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1964.
- Deyell, John. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1962.
- Gupta, P. and P.R. Hardekar. *Silver Punch-Marked Coins of Magadha-Nanda-Maurya Series*, 1965.
- Jayaswal, Suvara, *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1961.
- Josambhi, R.C. ed., *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, vol. 1-4, 1953.
- Morris, B.M. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1970.
- Olivelle, Patrick ed. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 2006.
- Sahu, B.P. ed. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 2002.
- Sharma, R.S. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1976
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- Sharma, R.S. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 2003.
- Shrimali, B.M. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1967.
- Sircar, D.C. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1966.
- Thapar, Romila. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 2003.
- Thaplyal, B. B. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 1966
- Veluthat, Desavan. *Excavations at Mohenjodaro*, 2000.



DSE 3: Ethnoarchaeology

Topics:

1. Concepts in Ethnoarchaeology
 - a. Definition, scope and methods of ethnoarchaeology, middle range research, post-processual and interpretive archaeology
 - b. Nature and interrelationship of archaeological and ethnographic records: Role of Analogy-Relation between ethnoarchaeology, ethnography and ethnohistory.
 - c. Brief history of the Ethnoarchaeological researches, ethnographic studies of the Inuit Eskimos, Bushmen, Aryans.
2. Different forms of Ethnoarchaeology: the study of past societies.
 - a. Hunter-gatherers and forager/collectors: World and Indian perspectives.
 - b. Farming-pastoralists societies: World and Indian perspectives.
 - c. Early urban societies: World and Indian perspectives.
3. Ethnoarchaeology and craft specialisation: theories and case studies.

Stone tool production, Metallurgy, Ceramic, Bead production, Bone tools and shell ornaments.
4. Ethnoarchaeological Practice in South Asia- 'Living traditions'- Select Case Studies.

Suggested Readings

- Ary Pratap 2000. The Hoe and the Axe: Ethnohistory of Shifting Cultivation in Eastern India. New Delhi: Oxford University Press.
- Allchin, B. 1974. Living Traditions: South Asian Ethnoarchaeology. New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Co Pvt Ltd.
- Binford, R.R. 1972. Nunamit Ethnoarchaeology. New York: Academic Press.
- Cooper, J. 1972. The Relevance of the Forger/Collector Model to Island Communities in the Bay of Bengal, Man and Environment 17(2): 111-122.
- David N. and C. Kramer 2001. Ethnoarchaeology in Action. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gain, S.S. 1971. Contributions to Indian Ethnobotany. Bhopur: Scientific Publishers.
- Kramer, C. 1974. A Tale of Two Cities: Ceramic Ethnoarchaeology in Rajasthan, in Living Traditions (B. Allchin Ed.), pp 307-22. New Delhi: Oxford-IBH.
- Kosambi, D.D. Myth and Reality.
- Murty, M.S.S. 1971. Hunter-Gatherer Ecosystems and Archaeological Patterns of Subsistence Behaviour on the South-East Coast of India: An Ethnographic Model, World Archaeology 13: 47-
- Murty, M.S.S. 1975. Ethnoarchaeology of Burnool Cave Area, World Archaeology 17 (2): 172-205.
- Paddayya, J. 1972. Palaeoethnography vis-a-vis the Stone Age Cultures of India: Some Methodological considerations. Bulletin of the Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute 32:63-70.
- Panikkar, S. 1976. Mobility Strategies, Site Structure and Subsistence- Settlement Organizations: An Actualistic Perspective, Man and Environment 21 (1): 52-73. Pradesha, Man and Environment, 26 (1): 32-55.
- Sengupta, G. Suchira Roychoudhury and Sunita Som 2006. Past and Present Ethnoarchaeology in India. New Delhi: Pragati Publications and Centre for Archaeological Studies and Training Eastern India (Kolkata).
- Sinopali, C.M. 1971. Seeking the Past through the Present: Recent Ethnoarchaeological Research in South Asia, Asian Perspectives 22 (2): 145-161.
- Tripathi, V. and Arun K. Mishra 1977. Understanding Iron Technology: An Ethnographic Model, Man and Environment 22 (1): 52-62.



DSE4: South-East Asian Archaeology: Island and Mainland South-East Asian Cultures

Topics:

1. Introducing South east Asia as a complex geographical entity—Mainland and Island South east Asia—diverse cultural history—the importance of studying South east Asia from a South Asian perspective, a brief historiography—the role of Greater Indian Society.
2. The prehistoric profile of Mainland and Island South east Asia—Hominin settlement, chronology and distribution of prehistoric sites in Java, Sangiran, Trinil, etc—northern Thailand—northern Vietnam-Malaysia. The status of prehistoric sites as seen from remains in the island of Flores, Java—Denisovan genes in South east Asian population—The presence of Anatomically Modern Humans, skeletal remains and associated archaeological assemblages

3. The beginnings of Neolithic, old debates and new questions—recent studies in the Horat Plateau of Northeast Thailand, the site of Ban Non Chat—the Chao Phraya plains. The coming of Bronze age—archaeological evidence from Horat Plateau, Thailand, Central Thailand, Northern Vietnam, the Upper Mekong Valley and its hinterland, Central and coastal Vietnam—mortuary remains and social implications—discussion on subsistence, social structure—a chiefdom form of polity
4. The dawn of Iron age in South east Asia—archaeological pointers to early interactions between Indian coast and South east Asia—the Dong Son Chiefdoms— Problems and prospect of seeing Chiefdom from archaeological evidence—case study, Sa Huynh culture of Central and Southern Vietnam—Chiefdoms and ‘Indianization’ in Mainland Thailand and Central Vietnam—polities in the Upper Mekong Valley, Angkor Borei in Cambodia, Oc Eo in Vietnam—precursors to State formation, Other archaeological evidence from north-east Cambodia, Horat Plateau, Laos
5. State formation in Mainland and island South east Asia, debates—Classen and Skalnitzky’s model, Marxist theories, Heine-Geldern’s thesis of religious basis of early state and kingship, Trade as a trigger in state formation, Glover, Hall, impact of ‘Indianization’ and its protagonists, Reaction to this, C. Van Heurden, Herman Hulke’s ‘convergence’ thesis and the ‘analogical’ theories of state formation, archaeological studies
6. Case studies—Chenla in Mekong valley, the later Angkorean state.
7. The Champa polity in central and Southern Vietnam
 - 7.1. Dvaravati in Central Thailand
 - 7.2. The Island states—Srivijaya
10. The issue of connectivity, Early India and South east Asia—the present status.

Select Readings

- Dennell, Robin. 2008. The Paleolithic Settlement of Asia. Cambridge World Archaeology: Cambridge.
- Brumm, Adam and Mark J. Moore. 2012. Biface Distributions and the Movius Line: A Southeast Asian perspective. Research Online.
- Roy Barick and Russell J. Ciochon. 2015. Early Hominin Biogeography in Island Southeast Asia. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 24:195–213.
- Marwick, Ben. 2008. Biogeography of Middle Pleistocene hominins in mainland Southeast Asia: A review of current evidence. *Quaternary International* 202:51–58.
- Demeter, F. Shackelford et al. 2012. Anatomically Modern Human in Southeast Asia (Laos) by 46 ka. *PNAS* 109 (36): 14375–80.
- Susan Bayly. 2004. [Imagining “Greater India”: French and Indian visions of colonialism in the Indic mode.](#) *Journal of Asian Studies* (39,3): 703-744.
- Higham, Charles. 2014. *Early Mainland Southeast Asia: From First Humans to Angkor*. Bangkok: River Books.
- Glover, I and Peter S. Bellwood. 2004. *Southeast Asia: From Prehistory to History*. Oxfordshire: RoutledgeCurzon.
- Piggott Vincent C and Roberto Cierla. On the Origins of Metallurgy in Prehistoric Southeast Asia: the view from Thailand.
- Sargeant Carmen. 2014. *Neolithic Archaeology in Southeast Asia in (Contextualising the Neolithic Occupation of Southern Vietnam: The Role of Ceramics and Potters at An Son*. Canberra: ANU Press.
- Higham, Charles. 2013. *Hunter-Gatherers in Southeast Asia: From Prehistory to the Present*.
- Higham, C.F. and Yu, T.-D. 2012. The origins and dispersal of rice cultivation. *Antiquity* 72: 767-77.
- Flessen, Catherine T. Bellwood and Solheim: Models of Neolithic movements of people in Southeast Asia and Pacific. [ctflessen / Ark3025 / Bellwood & Solheim 14.november.2006](#).
- O’Connor Sue 2006. Unpacking the Island Southeast Asian Neolithic Cultural Package, and Finding Local Complexity in Bacus, E.A., I.C. Glover and V.C. Piggott eds. *Uncovering Southeast Asia’s Past*. Singapore: NUS Press: 74-87.

- Banker, Laura Dee 2004. Political Economy in the Historic Period Chiefdoms and States of Southeast Asia, in *Political Economy in the Historic Period Chiefdoms and States of Southeast Asia* (eds. Gary M. Feinman and Linda M. Nicholas), pp. 223-51. Salt Lake City: the University of Utah Press.
- Vickery, M. 2005. *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* Asia Research Institute Working Paper Series No. 37. Singapore: Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore.
- Stark, M. T. and Bong Sovath 2001. Recent research on emergent complexity in Cambodia's Mekong. *Melaka Papers* 21 (Melaka Papers, Volume 5): 25-27.
- Christie, D. J. 1995. State Formation in Early Maritime Southeast Asia: A consideration of Theories and Data. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 151 (2): 235-244.
- Glover, I.C. 1996. The archaeological evidence for early trade between India and Southeast Asia, in *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* (ed. M. Vickery). London: Routledge, pp. 365-400.
- Goldo, H.-H. ed. 2004. *Indonesian Archaeology*. Aachen: Shaker Verlag.
- Hall, D. R. 1995. *Early Mainland Southeast Asia*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press.
- Higham, C. 2002. *Early Mainland Southeast Asia*. Bangkok: River Books Ltd.
- Banker, Laura Dee 2004. Political Economy in the Historic Period Chiefdoms and States of Southeast Asia. In *Political Economy in the Historic Period Chiefdoms and States of Southeast Asia* (eds. G. M. Feinman and L. M. Nicholas). Salt Lake City: The University of Utah Press, pp. 223-251.
- Đam Thi My Dung 1999. The Sa Huynh Culture in Hoi An. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 30 (1): 13-25.
- Đam Thi My Dung 2011. Central Vietnam during the Period from 500 BCE to CE 500, in *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* (eds. P-y Manguin, A. Mani and G. Sade). Singapore: Nalanda Sriwijaya Centre, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, pp.3-15.
- MacLett, I. J. 1977. The Indianization of Southeast Asia: Reflections on the Historical Sources. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 8 (2): 143-161.
- Maumdar, R. C. 1995. *Early Mainland Southeast Asia*. Delhi: Gian Publishing House (originally published, 1927).
- Nguyen Kim Dung, Nguyen Tien Dong and Bui Van Hieu, 2003. Excavations at Go Cam 2001-2002, in *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* (eds. P-y Manguin, A. Mani and G. Sade). Singapore: Nalanda Sriwijaya Centre, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, pp. 106-110.
- Reynolds, C. 1995. A New Look at Old Southeast Asia. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 54 (2): 410-446.
- Stark, M. T. and Bong Sovath 2001. Recent research on emergent complexity in Cambodia's Mekong. *Melaka Papers* 21 (Melaka Papers, Volume 5): 25-27.
- Stark, M. T. 2006. Early Mainland Southeast Asian Landscapes in the First Millennium A.D. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 37 (1): 407-32.
- Southworth, D. A. 2004. The Coastal States of Champa. In *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* (eds. I. Glover & P. Bellwood). London: Routledge, pp. 200-33.
- Đamagata Mariko 2006. Inland Sa Huynh Culture along the Thu Bon River Valley in Central Vietnam. In *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* (eds. E. Bacus, I. Glover and V. Piggott). Singapore: National University of Singapore Press, pp.160-163.
- MacLett, I. J. 1977. The Indianization of Southeast Asia: Reflections on the Historical Sources. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 8 (1): 1-14.
- Bentley Carter G. 1996. Indigenous States of Southeast Asia, *Annual Review of Anthropology* 15: 275-305.
- Đamagata Mariko 2007. The Early History of Vinland from Archaeology. *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies* 38 (1): 1-30.
- Vickery, M. 2005. *Early Mainland Southeast Asia* Asia Research Institute Working Paper Series No. 37. Singapore: Asia Research Institute, National University of Singapore.
- Allen, Kane. 1991. Trade and Site Distribution in Early-Historic period Kedah: Geoarchaeological, Historic and Locational Evidence, *Indo-Pacific Prehistory Association Bulletin* 10: 307-310.

Bernice Bellina-Pryce & Praon Silapanth 2002. Weaving cultural identities on trans-Asiatic networks: Upper Thai-Malay Peninsula –an early socio-political landscape, *Bulletin de l'École française d'Extrême-Orient*, 33 (2006) p. 257-273.

Glover, I.C and Bernice Bellina. 2002. Ban Don Ta Phet and Chao Sam Aeo: The Earliest Indian Contacts Re-assessed.

Hall, J.R. 1992. The 'Indianization' of Funan: an Economic History of Southeast Asia's first State, *Journal of Southeast Asian Studies*, Vol.13 (1): 91-106.



DSE 5: Indian Palaeography

Topics:

1. Introduction to Indian Palaeography: meaning and scope, types of scripts
2. Earliest writings in South Asia: Harappan script and related problems.
3. Antiquity of historical writing in India
4. Study of Scripts:
 - A. Brahmi: Distribution and Characteristics
 - i. early Brahmi, middle Brahmi and late Brahmi
 - B. Kharosthi: Distribution, Nomenclature, Characteristics
 - i. Asokan kharosthi
 - ii. Kusana Kharosthi
 - C. Early Medieval scripts with emphasis on eastern India: Review of Al-Biruni's terminologies
 - i. early Siddhamatrkā
 - ii. mature Siddhamatrkā
 - iii. Gaudi
5. Problematic and 'Mixed' scripts of South Asia
6. Origin Theories of Early Indian Scripts: Brahmi and Kharosthi

Select Readings:

Buhler, Georg. 2004. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi (reprint).

Dani, Ahmed Hasan. 1963. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi.

Parpola, Asko. 1994. *Asokan Palaeography*. Cambridge.

Salomon, Richard (1998). *Indian Palaeography: A Study of the Inscriptions of the Kushan Empire*. New York.

Sander, Gore 2007. Confusion of Terms and Terms of Confusion in Indian Palaeography. *Journal of Indian Palaeography*, 2007, 21(1), 1-13.

Sircar, D.C. 1965. *Indian Palaeography*. Delhi.



DSE6: Dissertation



GE1: Recent Advances in Heritage Studies

Topics:

1. Definition and scope of Heritage—inter-disciplinarity in Heritage studies, embedded in ‘politics of the past’ particularly from the 1990’s—intersection of Ethics, Archaeology and Heritage in a globalized world—tourism—Institutions—Politics—Economies—Heritage for the Future
2. Critical Heritage Studies—Heritage from ‘below’—Heritage as social action—issues and debates
3. Cultural Heritage Management, approaches—Heritage and sustainable development—role of UNESCO and the World Heritage movements—important conventions—Heritage marketing—what leads to illegal trade of artefacts and looting.
4. Cultural heritage and human rights—cases of conflict and contestation.
5. Cultural Heritage Management in India—role of government bodies and non-government organizations/institutions like the INTACH and Universities—important laws.
6. Methodology for a community-embedded approach—Public Archaeology and Heritage.

Select readings

- Bhambhani, S. K. 2004. *Heritage Management: Care, Understanding and Appreciation of Cultural Heritage*. Jaipur: Publication Scheme.
- Biswas, Sachindra Sekhara. 1999. *Protecting the Cultural Heritage (National Legislation and International Conservation)*. New Delhi: Aryan Books International.
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- Meskell, Lynn. 2015. ‘Introduction: Globalizing heritage,’ in Lynn Meskell ed. *Global Archaeology*. London: John Wiley and Sons.
- Okamura Tatsuyuki and Akira Matsuda eds. 2011. *Archaeology and Heritage in Asia*. New York: Springer.
- Renfrew, C. 2000. *Root, Legitimacy and Ownership*. London: Duckworth
- Silverman Helaine and D.Fairchild Ruggles. 2007. *Archaeology and Heritage in the Indian Subcontinent*. New York: Springer.
- Smith, M. 2006. *Uses of Heritage*, Abingdon, Oxon: Routledge.
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GE2: Applications of Archaeological Sciences

Topics:

1. Earth Science and Archaeology
 - a. Geography and archaeology: applications of the concepts of geography in archaeology,
 - b. Geo-archaeology: basic concepts and methods, case studies of applications of geo-archaeological methods in the Indian subcontinent, artefact studies and site formations process.
2. Archaeometry
 - a. Basic concepts and methods of archaeometry.
 - b. Ancient Indian technology: Technology for manufacturing of stone tools, metallurgy, pottery and vitreous materials: (glass and glaze). Scientific methods to understand these technologies, XRD, XRF, AAS.

- c. Provenance and characterization of archaeological materials: stone tools, metals, pottery and glass: scientific methods applied to study provenance: Petrographic studies, XRD and XRF, ICP-MS, Also radiotracers used in recent studies.
3. Environmental archaeology
- a. Introduction to the relation between ecology and archaeology to understand the environmental contexts in archaeology, concepts and theories of domestication of plants and animals
- b. Key theoretical concepts of palaeontology, archaeozoology, archaeobotany with case studies.
- c. Biomarker studies in archaeology.
4. Applications of biological anthropology in archaeology:
- a. human evolution and archaeology: world perspective.
- b. Human antiquity in India from Mesolithic to early historic period: archaeological evidence with particular reference to the study of skeletal remains from burials.
5. Use of Cosmogenic and other methods to date archaeological sites: AMS, OS, TL, Potassium-Argon.
5. Quantitative techniques in archaeology
- a. Sampling methods and its applications in surface and sub-surface evaluations: random sampling, systematic, stratified, stratified systematic, student t-test, chi-square test, mean, median and mode.
6. Practical (laboratory) demonstration of sampling preparation and data extractions in the laboratory.

Suggested Readings:

- Agrawal, D.P. and M. G. Gadav. 1995. Dating the Human Past, Pune: ISPIS Monograph Series 1.
- Aitken, M. 1990. Science Based Dating in Archaeology. London: Longmans.
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- Gogte, V.D. 1997. The Chandraketurah Tamluk Region of Bengal: Source of the Early Historic Rouletted ware from India and Southeast Asia, Man and Environment, 22(1) 62-75.
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- Gogte, V.D. and A. Shirsagar. 1997. Chalcolithic Diet: Trace Elemental Analysis of Human bones, Chapter 17, Excavations at Inamgaon, Vol. 1, (Sankalia H.D., Dhavalikar M. and Ansari D. Eds.), p. 1001-1000, Deccan College Post Graduate and Research Institute, Pune, India.
- Ingolekar P.P, 2014. Research Method for Archaeology Students, Sahyadri Books, Pune.
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- Konnie J. Scott, R. De Brandon. Practical Applications of GIS for Archaeologists: A Predictive Modelling Toolkit. Taylor and Francis Group. 1999.
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- Pollard, A.M. 2000. *Archaeological Chemistry*. RSC Publishing. 2nd Ed.
- Pollard, A. M. 1999. *Geoarchaeology: an introduction*. Geological Society, London, Special Publications 165:7-14.
- Pappu, R. S. 1995. The Contribution of Earth Science to the Development of Indian Archaeology, in *Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India*, Edited by S. Raghavania, R. Borisetar, and V. S. Kale, pp. 414-434. Bangalore: Memoirs of the Geological Society of India 32.
- Shennan, S. 1999. *Quantifying Archaeology*. Edinburgh: University Press.
- Thomas, P. and P.P. Boglekar. 1994. Holocene Faunal Studies in India, *Man and Environment* Vol. 17 (1&2):173-204.
- Thomas, P. and P.P. Boglekar. 1995. Faunal Studies in Archaeology, in *Quaternary Environments and Geoarchaeology of India* (S. Raghavania, Ravi Borisetar and Vishwas S. Kale Eds.), *Memoir* 32:426-514. Bangalore: Geological Society of India.
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- Thomas, P. 2002. Investigations into the Archaeofauna of Harappan sites in Eastern India, In *Indian Archaeology in Retrospect, Vol.II, Protohistory, Archaeology of the Harappan Civilization* (S. Settar and Ravi Borisetar Eds.), pp. 407-420. New Delhi: ICHR, Manohar Publishers.
- Thomas, P.D. 1993. Molecular Biology and Archaeology: a Prospectus for Inter disciplinary Research, *World Archaeology* 25(1): 1-17.
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**Regulations for Two-year (Four-Semester) M.A/ M.Sc. Degree Course of Study in
ARCHAEOLOGY based on CBCS attached to the Post Graduate Faculty of Arts, University of
Calcutta**

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 54 of the Calcutta University Act, 1979, the Syndicate of the University hereby makes the following Regulations, namely:

- These Regulations may be called the University of Calcutta [Regulations relating to two-year (Four Semesters) M.A/ M.Sc. Degree Course of Studies in ARCHAEOLOGY] Regulations, 2017.
- It shall apply to every candidate pursuing the above courses in this University.
- Notwithstanding anything contained in any Regulations or Rules for the time being in force, the study for the above course shall be guided by these Regulations.
- These Regulations shall come into effect from the academic session 2018-19.

Regulations

1. General

1.1. The course of study leading to the Post-graduate MA/ MSc Degree in ARCHAEOLOGY of the University of Calcutta shall be conducted by the Department of ARCHAEOLOGY.

1.2. The University shall lay down from time to time such subsidiary rules of admission, courses of study and methods of examination as may be deemed necessary for the maintenance of standards of University Education, in conformity with the relevant authorities.

2. Duration of the Course

2.1. Two full academic years including field/ study tour and dissertation divided into four semesters.

2.2. The classes may be held both in the Department or allied Departments/ Institutions subject to the availability of the resources & approval of the Departmental Committee.

3. Admission Criteria for MA/MSc in ARCHAEOLOGY

3.1. 50% of the seats will be reserved for candidates with a Bachelors Degree with Honours in History / Ancient Indian and World History/ Sanskrit/ Pali.

3.2. 50% seats will be reserved for candidates with a Bachelors Degree with Honours in Geology/ Geography/ Anthropology/ Environmental Science/ Zoology/ Botany/.

3.3. In case of non-availability of eligible candidates of one category, the seat/s will be filled up from the applicants of other categories proportionately.

3.4. Reservations for SC/ ST/ OBC/ PH candidates shall be applicable as per rules.

3.5. The last date for the receipt of applications, the last date for admission, the date of commencement of classes of the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall be notified each year by the University.

3.6. The candidates will be selected in order of merit.

3.7. After the selection for the admission to the ARCHAEOLOGY course, the candidate shall, within the date fixed by the University deposit the necessary fees prescribed for the purpose. If the candidate fails to deposit the fees within the stipulated time, his/ her selection shall automatically be cancelled. Such a candidate shall not be admitted to the course unless fresh order for selection is made or an extension of the date of payment is granted by the appropriate authority.

3.8. Admission to the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall only be made in the first semester of the first year of the two-year academic programme.

4. Study Regulations

4.1. A candidate admitted to the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall register himself/ herself as a student of the University of Calcutta.

4.2. The course of study for the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall be two-year full time course divided into four semesters.

4.3. Students admitted to the two-year ARCHAEOLOGY course shall pursue the regular courses of lectures, practical classes and study tour, and other academic assignments given in the two-year academic term.

4.4. A student of the ARCHAEOLOGY course shall not be permitted to seek admission concurrently to any other equivalent or higher degree course in this university.

4.5. A student shall be deemed to have pursued a regular course of study in a subject provided he/she has attended at least 65 percent of the lectures delivered during his/ her course of study.

4.6. The attendance of a candidate shall be counted from the date on which the respective classes begin, or from the date on which he/ she is admitted whichever is later.

4.7. The University shall have the power to condone a deficiency in attendance, as per rule.

4.8. A student who fails to pursue a regular course of study as stated in 4.5 to 4.7 may be allowed to take re-admission to the same course in the next year only.

4.9. Students of the two-year Post Graduate ARCHAEOLOGY course shall have to pursue 16 courses, divided into Four Semesters (4 courses in each of the Semesters).

4.10. The syllabus as presented along with the Regulation shall be subject to changes, if so required, by the University from time to time.

5. Examinations

5.1. Semester Examinations in ARCHAEOLOGY shall be held every six months. The date of commencement of the examination shall be duly notified.

5.2. Semester I, II, III & IV Examinations will be sequentially held at the interval of every six months.

5.3. In each academic session two semesters will be conducted simultaneously, i.e., I & III or II & IV, at the end of which corresponding semester examinations will be held.

5.4. A student will be allowed to appear in a semester examination only after he/ she completes his/ her regular course of study for that semester.

5.5. Classes for the next semester course will start as per notification by the Department of ARCHAEOLOGY.

5.6. Semester wise distribution of papers and the syllabus are given in the 'Syllabus and Course Structure, vide CSR No. 46/17).

5.7. Examinations will be held in 800 marks with 200 marks per semester. 20% of marks in each Course will be reserved for internal assessment. Marks obtained by a candidate in the Internal Assessment and the Semester Examination will be his/her cumulative marks in the concerned Semester.

5.8. The internal assessment marks shall be displayed in the Departmental Notice Board and the same shall be sent to the Controller of Examinations.

5.9. Each semester examination will be held in 4 course of 50 (40 + 10) marks each.

5.10. The duration of semester examinations shall be two (2) hours for each course of 40 marks. Although the medium of the course is English but the answers may be written in English or in Bengali.

5.11. 40% marks in any course in any semester will be deemed as pass marks for that paper. A candidate who fails to secure 40% marks in one or more courses, will be allowed to appear in that course when the corresponding semester examination is held next.

A candidate shall be eligible to apply for re-examination for a maximum of two theoretical papers only of a Semester examination, provided he has appeared at the said examination as a

whole and has obtained 40% marks in aggregate in rest of the papers taken together in that semester examination. This shall not apply to a candidate who has partly appeared or has appeared in a supplementary examination. Candidates seeking re-examination may apply to the University in a prescribed form along with requisite fees as may be fixed by the University within such date as may be notified by the University. If case marks awarded in a paper on re-examination exceeds the original marks obtained by more than 15% of the total marks in the paper or falls 5% of the original marks in the paper, the script will be referred to a third examiner and the candidate will be awarded the average of the best two of the marks awarded by the two examiners. Change in marks shall not be given effect if the said change leads to decline in result status and in such cases re-examination result shall be declared as “No Change”.

5.12. A student will be declared to have passed the MA/ MSc examination on the basis of the results in semesters I, II, III, IV examinations. The minimum qualifying marks for this will be 40 % in total (C in the 7-point scale of CGPS).

5.13. Candidates having passed as per 5.12 will be declared to have passed the MA/ MSc examination in ARCHAEOLOGY.

5.14. A candidate who fails to appear in one Semester examination or in any course in that Semester examination, may be allowed to appear in the next corresponding Semester examination (based on the syllabus in force at the time of examination).

5.15. The Controller of Examinations shall arrange to tabulate and incorporate the marks awarded, both assessed internally and in the semester-end examinations, to prepare the results, as per rules of the University.

5.16. The Board of Examiners, duly constituted by the Board of Studies, shall meet after each semester-end examination to consider and recommend the results to the Vice-Chancellor for approval.

5.17. Examiners shall forward assessment in respect of every student to the Controller of examinations for tabulation of results. A-7 point Grade System shall be followed for the purpose details of which are laid down hereunder:

Percentage of marks	Grades	Numerical Grade Points	Remarks
80-100	O	5.00-6.00	Outstanding
70-79	A+	4.50-4.99	Excellent
60-69	A	4.00-4.49	Very Good
55-59	B+	3.75-3.99	Good
50-54	B	3.50-3.74	Fair
40-49	C	3.00-3.49	Satisfactory
0-39	F	**	Fail

**In case Percentage value of Marks involves decimal figures, candidates shall be awarded the next higher integer value if the decimal value (Rounded off up to decimal places) exceeds 0.50, for calculation of CGPA and SGPA.*

***Numerical Grade Point shall not be calculated in respect of a failed paper.*

The multiplicative factors shall be 0.05 for all Grades for the purpose of calculating numerical Grade Point.

Example I: Example: if a student scored 52% in a particular module, his/her grade point for the module will be $(3.00+0.05 \times 12) = 3.60$. more generally, if the student secures p%, where $P > 40$, or $P=40$ his/her grade point will be $[3.0+\{(P-40) \times 0.05\}]$.

The semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) will be just the average of the grade points obtained in all the modules of the given semester. If the Numerical Grade Points obtained by a student are denoted by ci ($i = 1$ to n) where n is the number of paper/ course/ module/ part/ group in each semester), the SGPA will simply be $(\sum ci / n)$, as all modules have equal weightage. The average should be shown in the mark sheet up to the third decimal point.

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) over four semesters shall be simple average of the four SGPAs.

$CGPA = (\sum SGPA_j / 4)$ where $j=1$ to 4 . CGPA should be calculated and shown up to *three decimal places*.

Both SGPA and CGPA will be rounded off to the third place of the decimal and will be shown as such on the mark sheet. The mark sheet issued at the end of each semester shall include both the CGPA and the total marks obtained in each module, as well as the SGPA and the total marks obtained in that semester. The final mark sheet shall also include the CGPA and the total marks obtained out of 800.

5.18. A candidate getting admission in M.A./M.Sc. Two-Year Four Semester Archaeology course will have to complete the entire course within a span of four (4) years from the date of his/her first year of admission.

5.19. The final mark-sheet shall categorically indicate the marks obtained by the candidate in each course, along with the total marks, separately showing marks for internal assessment and semester-end examinations, in numerical and in CGPS.

5.20. Each successful candidate shall receive his/ her degree in the form of a certificate stating the year of passing and the grade in which he/ she was placed.

5.21. In case any issue emerges/ difficulties arises in pursuance of this CSR or otherwise related to the CSR, the matter will be discussed by the Departmental Committee/ Board of Studies and the recommendation/s shall be forwarded to the Vice-Chancellor for approval.

5.22. This CSR of Department of ARCHAEOLOGY supersedes all other previous CSR of Department of ARCHAEOLOGY existing in any form.